The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

NORTH CAROLINA GERRYMANDERING.

HOW THE REPUBLICAN VOTE IS NEUTRALIZED —DEMOCRATIC TACTICS AND CANDIDATES —THE REPUBLICANS SURE OF ONLY ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, June 28, 1878.

The Democratic Legislature, elected in 1870 most infamously gerrymandered the Congressional districts of this State. Fairly, and according to numerical strength, the Republicans are entitled to the first five of the eight districts. The same tactics which have been resorted to in each of the Southern States, were used in this State. The counties of Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Edgecombe, and Craven, constituting the largest negro counties in the State, were all thrown together in the Second District for the purpose of neutralizing the Republican majority given by these counties. The majority in the Second District is from 7,000 to 10,000. By a proper apportionment, these counties would have been distributed among the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts, making each of these districts Republican. As the districts now stand, the Republicans are certain of only one member. In 1874 and in 1876 the Democrats carried every district except the Second. This was the object and intention of the gerrymandering, and nothing succeeds so well in politics as success.

The election for members of Congress does not take place in this State until November. Notwithstanding this fact, the campaign among Democratic aspirants for the nomination in the several districts is proceeding with vigor. The following information concerning the districts is thought to be entirely trustworthy, and presents the situation as it is at this date:

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The First.—This district is composed of Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington. Notwithstanding the gerrymander this district was carried by the Republicans in 1872. It was lost in 1874 on account of the civil rights campaign of that year. It was lost again in 1876, because of the unpopularity of the Republican candidate and the pressure of a Presidential canvass. The vote for Governor in this district in 1876, was: Vance, 15,339; Settle, 14,510; majority for Vance, 829. The majority for Yeates, who was elected to Congress, was 1,188. There are not less than 400 Quaker voters in this district, who have heretofore invariably voted the Republican ticket. For reasons satisfactory to themselves, these men voted against the Republican candidate for Congress in 1876. A proper nomination will secure these votes for the Republican candidate in November next, which will make the district nearly even. The current news from this district is to the effect that the Republicans will increase their vote in every county, and that the party is better organized and in better fighting trim than in any other district in the State. It is settled that the Republicans will nominate Joseph J. Martin, of Martin County. He has been Solicitor of the Second Judicial District for 10 years, and is a very popular man. He will poll the full Republican vote, and will be heartily supported by the Quakers. If any Republican can be elected in this district that man is "Joe Martin," as he is familiarly known and called by his friends. The Democrats will renominate Hon. Jesse J. Yeates, the present member, who is the strongest man in the district on that side. James Edwin Moore, of Martin; Octavius Coke, of Chowan, and Louis Latham, of Pitt, are making great efforts to defeat Mr. Yeates for a renomination. It is not probable that they will succeed.

The Second.—This district is composed of Craven, Edgecombe, Halifax, Warren, Northampton, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, and Wilson. The vote in this district in 1876 was: Settle, 21,298; Vance, 14,012; Settle's majority, 7,286. Heretofore a nomination in this district has been equivalent to an election, consequently candidates are as thick as blackberries. Craven furnishes ex-Judges Clark, Morris, and Abbott; Edgecombe has indorsed W. P. Mabson; Halifax is for James E. O'Hara; Warren has three candidates, J. J. Hyman, who was elected from this district in 1874; J. H. H. Harris, who is the ablest colored man in the State, and J. Williams Thorne, who is odious to all classes of people on account of his intimate social relations with negroes. Thorne has some strength in Warren, but could not be elected if he should be nominated. There is not the remotest possibility that he will receive the vote of any county except Warren, and that is exceedingly doubtful. Northampton is for W. W. Peebles, Greene is for Joseph Dixon, Jones has no candidate, Lenoir is for S. W. King, Wayne has indorsed L. W. Humphrey, Wilson is for George W. Stanton. Ex-Gov. Brogden is the present member from this district, but stands no chance of being renominated. He was nominated in 1876 as the result of a bargain in favor of Hon. Thomas Settle. There is much dissatisfaction because he voted with the Democrats to decrease the Army. His county—Wayne—has declared for Humphrey. There are people who profess to believe that Gov. Brogden is preparing to bolt the nomination and become an independent candidate. Warren County is badly split up. It is probable that there will be two or three contesting delegations from the county. Edgecombe County is also divided. A bolting meeting was held in Tarboro on Saturday last, and was addressed by ex-Gov. Brogden. The convention to nominate meets in Goldsboro on July 16. The large number of candidates renders it impossible to foretell the result. Humphrey will probably be nominated unless there is a combination against him, or a determination among the colored delegates that they are entitled to a representative of their own race.

The Third.—This district is composed of Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Moore, New-Hanover, Onslow, Pender, and Sampson. The vote in this district was, Vance, 17,918; Settle, 15,883; Vance's majority, 2,235. Mr. Alfred M. Waddell, the present Democratic member, has been renominated. There is a strong feeling against him among the Democrats of several counties in the district, but the party lash is so powerful that this discontent will not be seen during the campaign or felt at the ballot-box. Whether the Republicans will run a candidate is as yet unknown.

The Fourth.—This district is composed of Chatham, Franklin, Granville, Johnston, Nash, Orange, and Wake. The vote was: Vance, 16,416; Settle, 15,474; Vance's majority, 942. Mr. Joseph J. Davis is the present Democratic member. He is very popular with the masses, and will be hard to defeat for a renomination, although there are several standing candidates for the nomination. Mr. John Manning, of Chatham; John W. Graham, of Orange; James S. Amis, of Granville, and Judge W. R. Cox, of Wake, are the most prominent candidates. It is certain at this time that the contest will narrow down to Davis and Cox, with the chances about equal. Thus far Nash has indorsed Davis and Johnston has indorsed Cox. It is unknown what course the Republicans will adopt in this district. There is not one leading man who desires to run; several have declared that they will not run under any circumstances. This district ought to be carried by the Republicans, and will be if the right man is put up. That man is John N. Bunting, of Wake County. Mr. Bunting was an Old Line Whig; was an uncompromising Union man during the rebellion; has been Superior Court Clerk of this county for 10 years, and is universally popular throughout the district. He will command the entire Republican vote, and will make gains in every county.

The Fifth.—This district is composed of Alamance, Caswell, Davidson, Guilford, Person, Randolph, Rockingham, and Stokes. The vote in this district was: Vance, 12,909; Settle, 11,723; Vance's majority, 1,186. Mr. Alfred M. Scales, of Guilford, is the present Democratic member. He is a very strong man, and cannot be beaten without a great effort. Gen. Scales will be renominated by acclamation. It is not probable that the Republicans will run a candidate. Gen. James Madison Leach, ex-member of Congress, who has indorsed Mr. Hayes in two open letters, lives in Davidson County. This gentleman was the recipient of "back pay," and was retired to private life therefor by the Democrats of his district in 1874, while other Democrats of like record were re-elected. Leach is a "self-made man." He was a poor boy, without influential relations or money to back him. He is now, and has been for many years, one of the leading politicians of the State. He has been a candidate for many positions, and has never been defeated. He announced himself an independent candidate for Congress in 1870, against Gen. W. S. Scott, and was reluctantly taken up by the Democrats because he threatened to run through if the Democrats nominated a third man. Before this the district had been Republican by 3,000 majority. Leach was elected by 1,500 majority. He was re-elected in 1872, defeating Judge Thomas Settle by 247 majority. It is now generally understood that Leach is preparing to be independent candidate against Scales. The programme is this: Leach is to be a candidate for the Senate in Davidson as a Democrat. He will not be opposed. This will give him a send-off and if the signs are encouraging he will take the field against Scales, expecting to receive the full Republican vote and enough Democratic votes to elect him. Gen. Leach has been subjected to considerable ridicule because he undertook to erect a fine house in Greensboro' with his "back pay." Not being re-elected to Congress in 1874, he was unable to complete the house. It now stands unfinished, and is known throughout the State as the "Back-pay Palace." Leach also has aspirations for the United States Senate. He thinks he will be the compromise man should Vance and Merrimon destroy each other. He is very much mistaken in this view, however, because he does not stand the remotest chance of being elected Senator. The naked truth is this: The Democrats made use of Leach when they were weak and Leach was available. Now the Democrats are strong enough without Leach, and they have no further use for him; and he stands no chance for promotion in that party.

The Sixth.—This district is composed of Anson, Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenberg, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Stanley, and Union. The vote in this district was: Vance, 17,462; Settle, 11,931; Vance's majority, 5,531. There is no possible chance for the Republicans to carry this district, and they will not run a candidate. Mr. Walter L. Steele is the present Democratic member. He is opposed by Col. William Johnston, of Mecklenberg, and S. M. Finger, of Catawba. The contest will narrow down to Steele and Johnston, with the odds in favor of Steele.

The Seventh.—This district is composed of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Davie, Forsythe, Iredell, Rowan, Surrey, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yadkin. The vote in this district was: Vance, 13,467; Settle, 10,072; Vance's majority, 3,395. The Republicans will not run a candidate. Lieut.-Gov. R. F. Armfield, of Iredell, has been nominated by the Democrats, defeating Hon. William M. Robbins, the present member. It is alleged by Mr. Robbins and friends that the convention was packed in favor of Armfield, while Robbins was in Washington attending to the business of the district. It is hinted that Mr. Robbins intends to be an independent candidate, but this information is not trustworthy. Robbins is doubtless the choice of a majority of the Democrats of the district. Armfield will not make as efficient a Representative as Robbins, because he has not the ability and is lacking in energy.

The Eighth.—This district is composed of Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Cleaveland, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchel, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey. The vote in this district was: Vance, 15,675; Settle, 9,289; Vance's majority, 6,386. Hon. Robert B. Vance is the present Democratic member. He will be re-elected without opposition.

RECAPITULATION.

The Democrats will certainly elect their candidates in the Third, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth districts. The Republicans will elect their candidate in the Second District. The chances are equal in the First District. The Fourth and Fifth may be regarded as doubtful at this time, though the chances are largely in favor of the Democrats. If the Republican Congressional Committee desires to help any district in this State, the First and Fourth present the best field, with a fair show of success.

THE AUGUST ELECTION.

The election for Judges, members of the Legislature, and county officers occurs on the first Thursday of August next. It is possible the whole Congressional situation may be changed after that date.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

COMPLETE DISFRANCHISEMENT UNDER WADE HAMPTON BY LAWS AND BY FRAUD.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Thursday, June 27, 1878.

It is well known that there is a Republican majority of 20,000 in this State. There is little prospect, however, of carrying the election this Fall. Notwithstanding that the machinery of the election is in the hands of the Democrats, we would not despair provided there would be a fair count; but the Legislature at the last session crushed that hope. Up to this time there has been but one ticket, having the names of the candidates for Congress and State and county officers, and one ballot-box at each precinct. But in order to get rid of the United States Supervisors of Election an act has been passed providing for two boxes and two sets of managers at each precinct, to be placed at some distance from each other—the one for Congress and the other for State and county officers. The same act also abolished many precincts where there are large Republican majorities, and removed others to a distance. For instance, in St. Andrew's Parish, which is divided in two parts by a river, the precinct on the north side has been abolished, and persons living there (all negroes with a few exceptions) must now walk from 5 to 15 miles and cross a river to vote. On John's Island, in the same county, (Charleston,) where the Republican majority is about 800, and only 50 or 60 white voters, two precincts have been abolished, leaving but one at the extreme end of the island.

More than this, the municipal election held at Summerville 10 days ago gives the Republicans to understand that even should they overcome these obstacles and carry an election, they will be defrauded of the fruits of victory. They carried that election by a large majority, although a majority of the managers were of the opposite party, and notwithstanding that a writ of mandamus was issued ordering the acting Council to declare the election, they have not done so, and the successful candidates are denied their seats. This was one with the encouragement of the press, which declared beforehand that it would not do for the Radicals to carry the first election of the year 1878.

All this should go to show to the people of the United States how far the promises of Gen. Hampton and his party, which induced the President to withdraw the troops, are likely to be fulfilled.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1878.

Representative Pound, of Wisconsin, left Washington to-night with assurances that an engineer officer will be detailed at once to make the survey of the head-waters of the St. Croix, Chippewa, and Wisconsin Rivers to determine the practicability of creating reservoirs for navigation purposes as provided by the River and Harbor act.

Congressman Willis, of New-York, will leave Washington for home to-morrow. He has obtained assurances from the Engineer's Bureau of the War Department that work upon the Harlem River improvement, for which an appropriation of $300,000 was made at the last session of Congress, will be commenced with all possible promptitude, and arrangements for beginning work can be completed in about six weeks.

QUEBEC, June 30.—Lord and Lady Dufferin arrived this morning by rail from Boston.

BLOODY FACTION FIGHTING.

CONFLICT IN EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

RIVAL POLICE FORCES SHOOTING EACH OTHER DOWN—TWO MEN KILLED YESTERDAY IN AN ATTACK ON THE STATION-HOUSE OCCUPIED BY ONE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—For some months past East St. Louis, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, in Illinois, immediately opposite this city, has been the scene of squabbles between two sets of Police officers supporting factions which claim to have the right to govern the city, and to-day, at 12:20 P. M., the long-expected outbreak between Mayor Bowman's Deputy Marshals and the Metropolitan Police force, which is in sympathy with the anti-Bowman party, took place, at which time a party of the Deputies, numbering some 12 or 15, and headed by the Mayor, marched from the Market-house, which is now used as their head-quarters, to the engine-house, the lower part of which is occupied by the Metropolitan force as a station-house. The two houses are within one block of each other, on opposite sides of the street, thus affording the parties an opportunity to watch each others' movements, and heretofore when any unusual demonstrations occurred in one camp, the other would immediately put itself in readiness for an attack. So it was on this occasion, when Mayor Bowman headed his party of Deputies and marched to the Metropolitan station. The Metropolitans immediately bolted the doors of the building, and repaired to the second story, which has for some time been used as a council-chamber for the Wider Council and an armory for the Police force. Here they hurriedly seized their murderous-looking Springfield rifles, a case of which was sent them at the beginning of the municipal troubles, and swore to stand by the station-house and their party or die. They were outnumbered by the Deputy Marshals; but two men were in the station-house at the time of the attack. When the Bowman party approached they demanded admittance. This was refused, and they were ordered to leave the place at once. An effort was made as if to enter the building by force, when the Metropolitans commenced firing into the crowd from the windows of the upper story. The attacking party also fired, and in all some 16 shots were discharged. The first round brought Deputy James Connors to the sidewalk as dead as a stone, and one Patrick Neville, also a deputy, was instantly killed, the ball entering the right side of the head from the top, and ranging downward and backward. Deputy Jim O'Brien was next brought to the ground, the ball passing into his left side. As far as can be learned, none of the Metropolitans are injured. The two dead men, Neville and Connors, were carried away by friends almost the instant they fell, and it is said that several shots were fired at the parties. The deputies became completely demoralized, and fell back to their head-quarters under a strong fire from the enemy. A number of shots were discharged directly at Mayor Bowman, but fortunately he escaped without injury. The town is in an intense state of excitement. The streets are crowded with excited men, women, and children. Coroner Canty has been sent for, and will hold an inquest over the dead men's bodies this evening. In the meantime the Metropolitans are guarding the windows of the station-house, with the muzzles of their weapons protrud ng through the windows, and it is greatly feared that a second outbreak will occur. So intense is the excitement that no one can be found to give a full and true account of the whole proceedings, though the Coroner's inquest will probably bring to light a more correct account. There are great fears expressed by a large number of citizens that the tramp element, which is very numerous, will make a demonstration to-night, and that scenes of rapine, outrage, and murder will be enacted. It is also rumored that when night sets in, under cover of the darkness thus afforded, a trench will be dug to the Metropolitan Station-house, a keg of powder placed under it, and the building with all in it blown to fragments.

DEMOCRATIC FALSE PRETENSES.

DISHONORABLE MISREPRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A number of the *Congressional Record* has just been issued containing several "speeches" by members of the House which were never delivered, but for the printing of which the House gave consent prior to adjournment. These speeches are on a variety of subjects, among them being two by Messrs. Atkins and Foster, reviewing the general appropriation acts passed at the last session. Mr. Atkins compares the aggregate of the general appropriations passed by the Forty-fifth Congress with those passed at each session of the three preceding Congresses, and claims that the aggregate amount passed at the session just closed is, in fact, $9,000,000 less than the aggregate passed at the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, which was much below any of the preceding sessions included in his comparative tables. The manner by which Mr. Atkins reaches this conclusion is ingenious. The aggregate amount of the appropriation acts passed at the last session, as stated by Mr. Atkins, excluding the General Deficiency act, is $158,773,493, but Mr. Atkins holds that the Forty-fifth Congress is responsible only for $144,000,000. Including the deficiencies, the aggregate amount appropriated at the last session is $173,000,000 in round numbers. Mr. Atkins cuts this amount down to $144,000,000 in a very novel manner. He claims that of the $14,500,000 voted at the last session to meet deficiencies less than $3,000,000 are legitimately chargeable to insufficient appropriations voted for the fiscal year ending to-day. After deducting these large deficiencies, he subtracts the Halifax award, one-half of the River and Harbor appropriation, the additional sum necessary to pay pensioners restored to the pension rolls, nearly $2,000,000 for what he terms "extraneous matter," and $1,000,000 added to the Sundry Civil act for public buildings, which several items foot up about $29,000,000. Except the Halifax award, the sum necessary to pay the restored pensioners, and about $3,000,000 of deficiencies provided for years prior to 1876, which three items aggregate $10,000,000, the deductions made by Mr. Atkins are improper and unfair. Deducting the three items named, the aggregate of the general appropriations for which the present Congress is responsible is $163,000,000, which is $9,000,000 in excess of the aggregate passed by the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, when the Committee on Appropriations and the House were under the leadership of Mr. Randall; and $14,000,000 less than for the last year Congress was controlled by the Republicans. In this connection it is proper to state that the last year that the Republicans had control of the House, the reduction in the regular appropriations over the preceding year was $16,000,000. At the close of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. Randall, in his speech reviewing the work of the session, claimed that the Democrats had made a reduction in the regular appropriations of $30,000,000, and he promised that the reduction would reach $40,000,000 at the second session. The reductions made at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress were accomplished by withholding necessary appropriations in order to make capital for the Presidential election, but the settlement of the [illegible] the appropriations since made were [illegible]cies that were known at the time of the [illegible]. Mr. Randall's re[illegible] business swindles from $30,000,000 to $10,000,000, which is not equal to the reductions regularly made by the Republicans for several years prior to the advent of the Democrats.

DESERTING THE SINKING SHIP.

THE MAN WHO ELECTED BANNING IN CINCINNATI TURNED REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—"Eph" Holland, the celebrated ballot-box stuffer, to whose professional efforts Gen. Banning owes his seat in Congress, has repudiated the Democracy and announced that he will hereafter carry his ward solid for the Republicans. Holland has for years had almost entire control of the Fourth Ward in this city, which has regularly given a Democratic majority of 600 or 800. By way of testing his strength in the ward after his late release from jail, he allowed his name to be used for delegate to the Democratic State Convention. As a result he was elected by a majority of 560 votes. He did not go to Columbus, and he says he did not intend to go from the first, but his seat was declared vacant by the Hamilton County delegation, who were afraid to carry his name. In consequence of this insult Holland and his friends have resolved to bolt. There is no doubt that they will carry a heavy Irish vote over to the Republican side, and it is not improbable that they may thus decide the next political contest in Cincinnati, and cause the defeat of Sayler and Banning for Congress. Holland has never yet told the true story of the expenditure of the $7,000 corruption fund sent to Cincinnati by Tilden, and the Republicans here entertain a hope that he may yet be induced to fill the blanks in his testimony. He has stated since his release that his year in jail was one of most profitable, financially, of his life. He was paid handsomely for protecting the Democrats who were behind him in the election frauds of 1876, and if he should conclude to talk, he will tell an interesting story.

THE FREIGHT "POOLING" QUESTION.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO APPROVES VANDERBILT'S LETTER BUT DOUBTS HIS GOOD FAITH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad concur in the views set forth by Mr. Vanderbilt in his letter relating to the pooling of freights. Mr. John W. Garrett, the President of the company, is now in Europe, and Mr. King, the first Vice-President, refused to be interviewed upon the subject, but other officers who are supposed to be familiar with the opinions of the chief authorities have no hesitancy in saying that they regard the plan proposed by Mr. Vanderbilt as the only means of averting a railroad war and saving the trunk lines from serious loss. They say that the pooling plan is the only protection which the solvent roads can have against the insolvent roads that pay nothing to stockholders or bondholders, have no responsibility to owners, patrons, and the public, and do business comparatively for nothing. But they further affirm that if Mr. Vanderbilt does entertain the views embodied in his circular, he must be a recent convert, as he has not heretofore practiced what he is now preaching. They say that whether the circular expresses his real sentiments is a question which admits of doubt, but the doctrines as there set forth meet with the concurrence of a majority, if not all of the trunk lines of the country. They charge, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt has not been very favorably disposed toward the pooling plan, and his road is accused of being principally concerned in cutting freight rates so as to secure the bulk of the trade for his line, even while an understanding as to rates existed between the trunk lines. He has persistently fought against the pool, and it was on this account, more than any other, that Mr. Guilford, late General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was induced to resign his position as Freight Agent of the Western roads, an office which had been created after the pooling system went into operation. It is the opinion of the Baltimore and Ohio men that if Mr. Vanderbilt would but adhere to the views he has expressed, there would be no difficulty in maintaining reasonable rates, and the charge of "underhand cutting" would no longer be made. Heretofore, however, Mr. Vanderbilt has caused all the trouble in this matter, and for this reason some officials are of the opinion that the circular is merely a blind, and its purpose is to deceive the public. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials believe with Mr. Vanderbilt, "that the best skill, the most prudent management, and the utmost good faith cannot provide for more than barely living prices. The whole effort of the pool cannot raise or keep the rate of transportation to a figure so high but that the most rigid economy and the ablest management will be required to enable the company to live." The railroads now existing could do four times the business of the country. They fully believe that "stability of prices, fair rates of transportation, equitable dealings with shippers, an general prosperity can only be had through some form of understanding embraced in what is generally styled "a pool," and they hope that Mr. Vanderbilt will show his faith in the doctrines enunciated in his circular by conforming his own practice thereto.

THE NARROW GAUGE CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—A National Narrow-Gauge Railway Convention has been called to meet in the Grand Opera-house, in this city, on the 19th of July next. The questions to be considered will embrace everything relative to the construction and operation of narrow-gauge lines, and a comparison with the standard-gauge lines in economy and practical efficiency. The Executive Committee invite the attendance of all officers of narrow-gauge roads, built or projected, car-builders, manufacturers of railroad locomotive-builders, and dealers in supplies, that a thorough investigation of the subject may be secured.

CLOSING UP INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 30.—Col. W. B. Wooster, who was appointed to hear the two cases brought by J. W. Stedman, Insurance Commissioner, to close up the American Mutual Life Company and the National Life and Trust Company, has filed his reports in favor of the Commissioner. He finds that each company has outstanding liabilities, and that its assets are less than three-fourths of its liabilities. Motions for the appointment of Receivers will be made in Hartford on Monday.

A HOLIDAY FOR THE MIDSHIPMEN.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 30.—Commodore Parker has issued the following order to Cadet Midshipmen, who have been ordered to return to the Naval Academy on July 3:

"SIR: Your leave of absence is extended until July 10, when you will report in person to the Superintendent."

THE INTENSE HEAT IN THE EAST.

BOSTON, June 30.—To-day was the hottest of the season. The thermometer was 96° here, and 102° at White River Junction, Vt.; 100° at Lowell; 98° at Laconia, N. H.; 102° at Bangor, Me., and 100° at Manchester, N. H.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

BUFFALO, June 30.—The New-York Central Railroad engine No. 187 blew up to-day. The engineer and fireman both fortunately escaped without injury, although the former was blown 30 feet from the engine.

PAYING UP IN FULL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30.—The Assignee of Greene & Cranston, bankers and brokers, who failed a year or two ago, announces his readiness to pay all claims in full, principal and interest.

SUNDAY AT LONG BRANCH.

A BRIGHT DAY BESIDE THE ROLLING SURF.

A LOOK INSIDE THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS—BRILLIANT PROSPECTS FOR A PROSPEROUS SEASON—SOME OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE ALREADY SWIMMING IN THE WAVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, June 30.—Any one would have to come to this place wearing a very dark pair of blue spectacles to find it anything but the handsome, jolly, cool, pleasant place it is. The grass grows as green here as anywhere under the sun; flowers bloom, flags wave, many excellent hotels invite, and the cool breezes of old ocean are continually floating by, taking off the scorch of the hot Summer's sun and giving everything new life and vigor. This is the most pleasant season of the year to come here. The hotels are not yet crowded, carriages are to be had at a reasonable rate, there are not a host of people to jostle your elbows everywhere you go. To come here from the sweltering City and breathe the pure, cool air all day long, is like going from the City Prison to a fifth-avenue hotel.

In any other city than New-York the delightful steam-boat trip down the bay to Sandy Hook would itself be a day's entertainment. The route lies entirely through smooth water, and the passenger reaches Sandy Hook pier without feeling any more motion than he would feel on a Fulton ferry-boat. But New-Yorkers are so used to taking a steam-boat for almost any point they wish to reach, that steaming has ceased to be a luxury, and there must be some greater attraction at the end of the ride. On taking the cars the passenger at once notices what an interest the company takes in his spiritual well-being. At each end of each car is a little iron box, with the notice, in gilt letters on the outside, "Bible; Read and Return." In each box is not only a Bible, but a hymn-book besides. But as neither the Bibles nor the hymn-books contained any account of yesterday's races, they were not widely read. To-day's trains did not bring in a great many transient visitors. No better reason is needed for this than the fact of to-day coming between two race-days. Many persons who would naturally have been here to-day, were here yesterday, and will probably be here again on Tuesday, and so omitted their Sunday visit. But there are already enough permanent guests in nearly all the hotels to make the place look lively, without the aid of the Sunday visitors.

Upon arriving here I drove to the furthest hotel, the Elberon, and had a long talk with Mr. Jones, the proprietor. He says that the prospects for a highly prosperous season were never brighter. Besides having a somewhat scriptural name, (not Mr. Jones, but the Elberon,) the cottages with which the hotel is surrounded have a Holy Land-ish appearance—a cool, quiet, uncommon, comfortable look, that is seldom met with by the sea-side. They are nearly all alike, but their facing in different directions gives them all a different look. They look like the cozy old English country house that was erected on the Centennial Grounds at Philadelphia for a model. "We have 25 of these cottages," said Mr. Jones, "and all full. I have had applications for more, but I am not sorry that there are no more to let. It is much better to have people looking for cottages than to have cottages looking for people." One of the cottages is occupied by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. H. Vanderbilt's son, and a number of the members of his family, and another by Corporation Counsel Whitney. Mr. Jones also says that he has one of the best wine cellars in the world, and that it contains, among other things, 8,000 quarts of bottled claret, which is, perhaps, acceptable news to some of the Elberon's prospective guests.

Mr. Hildreth, of the West End Hotel, is another well-satisfied landlord. "We have," said he, "35 more guests to-day than we had on the corresponding Sunday last year." He feels certain of a profitable season. The West End's halls and parlors are fully equal to those of any first-class hotel in New-York, and the proprietors are as proud of their new passenger elevator, the only one in Long Branch, as if one of them was the father of it. The corridors to-day are full of racing men, and there is no appearance of any scarcity of money.

Mr. Mulford, of the Howland House, was also in a state of deep thankfulness for the fine prospects when I reached him. He says that he expects to see 400 people eating in his new dining-hall by the middle of July. This house is a favorite resort for Philadelphians, and the register is full of their names. It is afflicted just now with a number of newspaper men and artists, but they are lost in the throng.

At the Mansion House, Mr. Butler told me the same story of plenty of guests, rooms secured in advance, and a good season, sure. He has added a large and airy parlor, a club-room, and many modern improvements, all of which invite new guests to the Mansion. Controller John Kelly is a guest at the Mansion House, with his family, and Cardinal McCloskey is expected this week.

Mr. Leland, of the Ocean House, was bathing when I first looked for him, but I met the other Mr Leland, (there are five other Mr. Lelands,) from San Francisco, who said that he took a beautiful swim before 6 o'clock this morning, and felt much refreshed by it. He added that the water was very warm. A Leland's word is law in any hotel matter, but I think they are not good judges of water, for the water, to my mind, is decidedly chilly. Mr. Leland, of the Ocean House, presently emerged from the sea, and resumed the direction of his kingdom. I honor this gentleman for being the only man I ever saw in a hotel office without a diamond pin. It was hardly necessary to ask Mr. Leland for his opinion of the prospects, for his face said, plainly, "Jolly; very jolly; first-rate season." The Ocean House had more arrivals to-day than any other hotel in Long Branch, but that number was not large—several of the hotels had no arrivals at all by to-day's trains. The replacing of the old wooden fence along the street with a handsome iron one makes the Ocean House look like a branch of Central Park. Many of the rooms are occupied, and there is a lively air about the place.

Many other hotel proprietors, whose opinions were asked, but for which there is not room in this short letter, coincided with those I have given. They all agree that Long Branch will have a successful and profitable season this year, and a lively one. Mr. Leland said to me afterward, "This is, so far, the best season we have seen for five years. Ten years ago, when money was plenty, and everybody had his pockets full of it, we made out better than we will this year; but for five years we have had no such season as this promises to be."

The prices here are as reasonable as at any first-class hotels. The highest rate, by the day, that I can learn of, is $4. At some of the hotels upper and rear rooms are let for $3. Both of these prices are, of course, for such rooms as are given. Extra good accommodations cost more, as they do everywhere. The hack prices, up to to-day, have been very reasonable for a watering-place—$1 50 an hour. A Long Branch law restricts the hackmen to this price until the 1st of July. It allows them after that date to charge $2 an hour. So they will start the $2 tariff before daylight to-morrow morning.

The example of the two Lelands, bathing in front of their own hotels, seemed to start the other people. The Ocean House was the most liberal in its time allowance. Every hotel keeps a bulletin-board, on which is posted the hours between which bathing may properly be done, according to the tide. All the other hotels said from 10 to 2, but the Ocean House stretched it from 10 to 4. Between these hours there was scarcely a time when there was not at least 100 persons in the surf, in front of the Ocean House. There were some in front of the Mansion House, but not many, and above that scarcely any. The further west they went the more they didn't bathe. Those who did bathe were unanimous in saying that the water was warm. But they rather let the truth out by spending a very large proportion of their bathing time lying in the warm sand and looking at the surf reproachfully. Several handsome bathing costumes were to be seen, notably one of the brightest scarlet, but most of them were rented, for 25 cents, subject to water-rate.

The pavilions on the bluff, in front of the hotels, were filled with observers and sun umbrellas as long as the bathers staid in the water. There is a great fascination in seeing somebody else bathe, and keeping dry yourself. These pavilions, handsomely built as they are, are somewhat puzzling to a stranger. One of them bears a big sign, "Grand Pacific Hotel, San Francisco;" the next one has the sign of some other hotel, and the next, and the next, and so on, till you come to the last one. Whether these pavilions are the hotels they pretend to be, or whether they were built by the hotels whose signs they bear, or why those signs are there at all, has not yet been explained. Within sight of these pavilions, where the unregenerate sit and smoke, and perhaps flirt, is a pretty "sea-side chapel," in which the clergyman (who, a Long Branch newspaper says, is "a most graceful horseman") preaches every Sunday on appropriate sea-side subjects. He is announced to preach this evening on "Dangerous Sailing," or "A Disastrous Shipwreck," I forget which. There is something dangerous or disastrous about it.

There are some distinguished people here. At the West End are P. Lorillard, Leonard Jerome, and Lawrence Jerome, of New-York; Hon. Washington Booth, of Baltimore; ex-Gov. Warmoth and wife, of New-Orleans; ex-Gov. Bowie, of Maryland; Hon. S. S. Cox and wife; Gen. E. T. Berls and family, of New-York; Judge Sherwood, Commodore Garrison, and ex-Gov. Safford and wife, of Arizona.

At the Ocean Hotel are V. B. Gulick, of Princeton; F. C. Osborn, of Chicago; A. Disbecker; Warren Leland, of Rye; Mr. Thomas Conan; Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of Chicago; J. McCormick and wife, of New-York. At the Mansion House, F. E. Wilkinson, of New-York; Miss M. Diaz, of New-York; John Kelly and wife, and R. H. Stockton, of St. Louis. The American Hotel has Henry Lippincott, of Boston. The Brighton has Dr. A. V. Conover, and at the United States Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Dana.

Gen. Grant's cottage looks bare. Its many piazzas have a lonely appearance unless there is some one on them to brighten the prospect. It is not yet occupied. The beautiful slate-colored cottage owned and occupied by Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, is blooming with flowers. It is one of the neatest cottages to be found at any sea-side resort, and is always kept in fine order. Nearly every cottage in this long and handsome row has a stable in the rear, and in nearly every stable to-day grooms are cleaning up the carriages and horses and getting everything ready for the appearance of their employers. There is only one cottage in the entire row that is still advertised to rent, and beautiful flowers and trophical plants surround them, nearly all. The Elberon, with its many cottages, is a handsome end-piece for the row, the West End Hotel supplying the other.

Nearly opposite the Elberon is little village is the comfortable cottage where ex-Collector Thomas Murphy as he journeys through life lives by the way. It is of such a peculiar shape, and its grounds are so neat and so well kept, that it is impossible to pass it by without noticing it. The little wing on one side is a mystery to the public. Whether Mr. Murphy therein keeps a huge round dining-table and gorges his friends, or whether it is hung with rare and costly pictures, or whether it is a billiard-room or a bowling-alley or a library or a private chapel, is still one of the Long Branch mysteries.

They have some policemen here, but they are supposed always to be in the surf to rescue drowning people. They are rarely seen on land. A good New-York clubbing policeman would be a good thing here, to intimidate the sign painters. The Long Branch sign painters, who paint signs for the smaller concerns, such as "Oysters," "Fish Market," and the like, are of the kind that keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of punctuation marks, in baskets, and throw a handful of periods, and commas and apostrophes as a sign after the letters are painted on. Their strong point is apostrophes. If they were to paint a sign bearing only the word "Oysters," they would put an apostrophe after the S. A very mild specimen of their handiwork is, "This' Store To rente."

The difference in temperature between this place and New-York can hardly be imagined. You stand on the pier in New-York, and the little drops trickle down your neck and ruin your collar and make you use language that it is wicked to use in hot weather. Just as you are about to melt down into a helpless mass the steam-boat comes along and you get on, and she starts, and in a minute a delightful breeze begins to fan you. As you go further down the Bay the breeze increases, till, when you get down into the Narrows it grows chilly, and you go inside. Then the cars warm you up again for a quarter of an hour, and you reach Long Branch just ready for a plunge into the surf. And you plunge, and are soon cool again; and after this swim you sit on a hotel piazza, of course, after you have eaten your dinner, and keep cool the remainder of the afternoon.

There has been a fine display of carriages here to-day. When the train came in from New-York in the morning, altogether there were not more than 200 passengers. There were enough carriages at the depot, public and private, to carry five times that many to the hotels. Late in the afternoon, when the sun began to cool off a little, hundreds of elegant turnouts flew up and down on the fine boulevard, over which sprinkling-carts are constantly moving. There is no finer drive anywhere than along the Long Branch boulevard.

There are now about 2,000 permanent guests here, and the next few weeks will doubtless see that number much more than doubled.

TRAINS PURPOSELY WRECKED.

AN OIL TRAIN BURNED AND A MAN KILLED—FOUR PERSONS KILLED IN DELAWARE.

ALBANY, June 30.—At 9:30 o'clock last night an oil train was thrown from the New-York Central track 10 miles west of this city. The oil took fire, and Brakeman Platt Smith Truax, of Cranesville, Montgomery County, who had been thrown under one of the cars, perished in the flames. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured, and 19 cars were wrecked. The accident resulted from the malicious removal of a rail.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 30.—The accident which occurred to the south

Painter," which belongs to a Russian resident of Paris, and next to that I would place the "Portrait of the Sergeant."

A just, an impartial, a comprehensive judgment upon the works of this great man must make us rank him among the immortals. We have yet to see how his pictures will ripen before we can exactly place him, but I frankly believe he must be ranked among the group that surround David Teniers. There is no picture which better displays his very powerful qualities than "The Sign Painter." Here we see that subtle control of color, especially russets and grays, which is a characteristic of all great painters, and we have also that power of photographing, as it were, individuals, which is so distinctive of the grand, the peerless, Dutch school. Teniers and the men who came after him, Brower, Van Poel, and a tribe of others, gave to the men they painted individual characteristics. They not only drew boors, but they made them show themselves exactly as they were, drunken, rollicking, stupid, clownish, gluttonish. Now, it is probable that Meissonier is as strong in this particular as any of the best of the Teniers school, and he also excels in the same art qualities in which they excelled—luminousness, transparency of tones. But he cannot compare in this particular with Teniers himself, for even in his best pictures his dark tones are darker and his light tones less light than Teniers'. He never can give the same idea of air and light that one gets in Teniers. He, like all the best painters of the school before Fortuny, paints in half-light, but he is not capable of the same nicety of gradation, the marvelous delicacy of gradual change in the light which oneegers in Teniers. I have seen a picture belonging to Mr. Wilson, the famous collector, which represents two kitchens, in which the gradations of the lights and shadows in the fronts and the back kitchen are managed with a skill which seems to transcend the nicety of the human eye and the delicate touch of human fingers. We do not get this in Meissonier, whose gradations are only delicate when compared with modern men, but become coarse when contrasted with the school to which he belongs. Everything is relative. Meissonier is a Teniers when compared with Beaufain Irving, but he is as an Adrian Brower when himself compared with Teniers.

The treatment of "The Sign Painter" is undoubtedly delicious. The scene is placed in the half-open scullery, or back kitchen, of a German house in some small village. The painter, proud of his sign of Bacchus bestriding a barrel, which is displayed on an old barrel, has requested the criticism of some big man of the village, some small proprietor. This individual is tall, lean, and lanky, and reminds the readers of Erckmann-Chatrian, not a little of *Frederic Schuele*, in "L'Ami Fritz." He is attired in high boots, badly in want of blacking, buckskin breeches, ragged nankeen vest, an old coat, a ragged black cravat, and a cocked hat. His hair is powdered, and is tied behind in a queue. He looks earnestly at the wretched sign if he were engaged in an important duty. His face has an undercurrent of sadness, and when taken in connection with his military bearing and yet careless attire, seems to tell of a once active life, of high hopes, of wretched disappointments, and of a final stranding in an unimportant village on a scanty revenue. The painter has the drunken face and the reddened, bleared eyes of an habitual soaker, and he is leering at his judge and critic like an old Silenus, and probably attempting to propitiate him by some coarse joke, which falls absolutely unheeded upon the retired officer gravely studying the painting. There is a perfect wealth of accessories. The varnishes and brushes of the artist are scattered upon an old tub, and a short, squat black bottle of inspiration, surmounted by a glass, is handily placed on an old staveless barrel. The flooring is, of course, flat stone, very much worn. The background of kitchen wall and overhanging projection of beams is charged with a multiplicity of details. The painter evidently has thought out a perfect little story. The sign painter is a true type of sign painters; he is an individual whose characteristics are as strongly marked as those of the champion figure. The more the picture is studied the more one finds in it, and this is all told with a power which cannot be indicated save by a comparison with Teniers. Sometimes Meissonier, in his fondness for warm russets, makes his pictures decidedly deficient in atmosphere. But that error does not occur here, for the gray and russets are admirably balanced. I cannot take leave of Meissonier without expressing the opinion that his pictures, large sums as they have cost, will prove excellent investments. This is a pleasant consideration, when we remember how many Americans possess them.

To pass from Meissonier to Bonnat is to take a very long step indeed. We have gone from genius to talent, which the children of this world have always appreciated and, indeed, preferred. I accompanied a lady to the Exhibition and pointed out to her the excellences of Meissonier. She said, "Oh, indeed," "Oh, yes," and "Quite so," many times; also, "Dear me" and "Quite charming. I'm sure," but her brow was knitted and her face charged with care and anxiety. She was evidently trying to find out what it all meant, and as evidently failing. But when we came to the portraits of Bonnat her countenance cleared up, and she expressed her satisfaction and content most fluently. Here she was on firm ground. She understood all about it, and knew how good Bonnat was considered, and what were his strong points. Bonnat is undeniably a colorist of some talent, and paints with breadth and freedom, but his chief excellence is in his power of rendering likenesses. There are two portraits, one of M. Thiers and one of Mme. P. C., (*vide* catalogue,) which exhibit this talent in its highest form. Thiers is represented in a thick cloth frock coat buttoned to the chin, one hand resting lightly upon his hip, the other hanging at his side. The forehead is most intellectual, and it does seem strange that with a few broad strokes this quality of capacity for high and continuous thinking should be stamped ineffaceably upon the canvas. The mouth is mobile and eloquent, the eyes searching, in spite of the spectacles, and the face seamed with strong lines. Yet the skin, as often happens with octogenarians, has returned to the softness and tenderness of infancy. The expression of the face is complex. It tells of a well-balanced mind, of an affectionate disposition, and of a great turn for pleasantry. The relief of the figure is very good, the shadows are fairly transparent, and the drawing is capital. Still, in consequence of the costume, the ability of the artist as a colorist is not very conspicuous, and for that we must turn to the delicious portrait of Mme. P. C. This, like that of Thiers, is a three-quarter length figure, and has also the same conventional background. The lady is dressed in white silk, with a peculiar body of lace, having long sleeves descending to the knees, but open on one side to the shoulder. In the middle of the corsage is a knot of white ribbon and a bouquet of roses. The face is one of the happiest efforts of the artist to combine a true likeness at the same time a pleasing expression. There are usually three phases, the open smile, the beaming look, and the serene calm. The lady, who is a brunette, has none of these, but she is about to smile; she is not smiling, but one sees the smile coming. There is no beam about the eyes, but, on the contrary, there is a dreamy expression, which is being dispelled by the pleasant thoughts which will in a moment make her whole face ripple with a smile—a happy, cordial smile. To have painted the dimple in the chin round as Hebe's, to have given the perfect contour of the oval face, to have shown the marble fairness of the forehead, to have drawn the luxuriant wealth of black hair—all these were fairly within the province of an ordinary artist; but that which Bonnat has done shows him to be far more than ordinary, and to deserve his reputation. The texture of the lace is finely rendered, the rounded white arms and delicate shoulders and the fair neck are well drawn, well painted as regards handling, but are much too white, especially for a brunette. Still, such is the weakness of the fair sex, that it is probable every lady present would cry out against it if it were one degree more natural and less like marble.

But if Bonnat be excellent as a portrait painter, he does not show the same pre-eminence in *genre* painting and in high art. In the Pavilion of the City of Paris are some pictures of a highly mythological character by this artist, which the conscientious admirer of Bonnat will do well to ignore. I shall certainly do so, because hostile criticism in unfair in cases of this kind. No doubt the City of Paris ordered these works from Bonnat on the strength of his very great and deserved reputation as a portrait painter, and he could not very well refuse on the ground that no portrait painter can be expected to excel in high art. I will rather consider his *genre* paintings, because these were done of his own volition, and if they show any marked weakness he deserves no pity. I will take his picture of an Italian contadina, with her little girl stretched across her lap. The pose of the mother and of the child is free and graceful, and the faces of both are admirable; the drawing and relief are good in some parts—and there commendation stops entirely. One can see that Bonnat can draw admirably and paint fairly, but that he knows nothing of light and shade, and is incapable of composition. There is much in that word composition, and it means many things. Broadly, however, it indicates the putting together of the different things in a picture, the different masses of color, the different masses of light and shade, and so on. It is utterly beyond the power of the spectator to judge where the sunlight comes from in this picture. The face of the child is in broad light, but the mother's face is entirely in shadow. And be it noted that this face painted in shadow is artistically the best thing in the picture. The mother's skirts are partly in sunlight, but the child's body is entirely in shadow. The background is a misty conventionality, out of which a copper pot looms strangely. But the essential fault of the picture is that the child is only alive in its head and arms. Its legs are perfectly dead, and its unhappy body is not only dead, but has been stuffed with straw, so as to lose even the outlines of a living thing. Let us pass to another *genre* piece—"A Street Scene in Jerusalem." A swarthy Oriental, naked save for the cloth around his loins, is shaving another Oriental clad in a blue cotton robe and seated on the ground. The foreshortening of the barber bending over his victim is admissible, and shows again what an excellent draughtsman is Bonnat. The masses of flesh are painted broadly and with uncommon force. The seated figure is also worthy of the same praise. But the lights again are all wrong. There is a warm light upon the head and shoulders of the barber, there is a cold light upon the blue robe, and there is no light at all upon the foreshortened thighs. The moral of this is "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*" Let Bonnat stick to his admirable portraits. Doubtless he can paint nothing that does not show some high qualities of art, but side by side with his excellences we find very remarkable deficiencies, the results of the cramping nature of portrait painting where so much is necessarily conventional.

I shall deal shortly with Gustave Doré, about whom the English prate so wildly. Careless and negligent to the last degree as a draughtsman, fertile beyond conception in imagination, admirable as an illustrator and a wood engraver, Gustave Doré is as a painter a fraud of the deepest dye. He is an absolute humbug. There is no painting in him. His picture in the Exhibition, "Night in the Colosseum," would be revolting if it had one grain more strength, but it is so feeble that one only laughs at it. As a composition of color it is all blues and greens of the ineffable type. If you don't admire them you are a Philistine, and it is a charity to think something is the matter with your eyesight. If it isn't that, your brain must be affected, and if your intelligence is incontestable, then it's the heart, Sir, and the moral consciousness which are depraved. This is the talk of the friends of that fraud and impostor Whistler, and I am grieved to say that there are English fanatics who apply the same strong language to those who do not admire Gustave Doré. This artist cannot get away from his drawings, cannot conceive what painting is, and what it calls for. In the wretched specimen in the Exhibition there are a lot of dead bodies in heaps, over which lions and other wild beasts are prowling. A band of seraphim descend from the starlit vaults, probably with the intention of removing the bodies for Christian burial. It is for this reason, no doubt, that the fierce beasts have neither disfigured nor devoured their victims. Doré wanted to be terrible, but in a mild way. He piled the dead bodies up in lavish heaps, but it would not do to rend them limb from limb, or to remove one inch of their garments. That would not suit the English taste. The English wished to be shocked, but decorously, and within certain limits. Does Doré remember the illustrations to the *Wandering Jew*, where another Doré, and such a different one, severed arms from bodies, and legs from trunks and stuck a human head full of arrows? It was horrible, no doubt, but it was what the subject demanded. This present Doré is of another quality. He will choose a revolting subject, but he will present it daintily, and sanctify it with descending seraphim, and make it acceptable to the great religious public of England. Artistically it is a colored drawing, and a bad one. It does not begin to be a picture.

In my own opinion, if there be a man superior to Meissonier it is Jean Jacques Henner. As the one has reproduced the school of Teniers, so the other has astonished the world with a style more nearly akin to Titian than we have seen in this century. Henner is of Alsace, and was born at Bernviller, but he was a pupil of Picot. He won the Prix de Rome in 1858, got the first medal in 1865 and again in 1868, and the Legion of Honor in 1873, and yet I must own with shame and sorrow that I never heard his name mentioned or saw anything by him until I entered the room where his pictures are displayed. His nudes are lawful, and belong to the highest art, and the man who would stamp them with reprobation would be guilty of want of discrimination. His pictures are distinguished by a most exquisite mellowness and softness and at the same time by wonderful relief. When one sees those recently painted, one says, "There is a man who comes near success, but who has not succeeded," for they have a blurred, oily, and masticky appearance which does not disappear even at a considerable distance. But when you examine those that have ripened, such as "Biblis Changing to a Spring," or "The Woman on the Black Sofa," painted respectively in 1867 and 1869, you find to your astonishment and pleasure that all the blur of the outlines is gone and is succeeded by a sense of atmosphere, and that the oiliness and the appearance of mastic are gone too, and the background where they were so conspicuous is in transparent, quiet tones of ravishing quality. The picture painted for this year is the "Naïads." In his earliest paintings Henner committed the grave error of choosing brunettes, whose flesh tones do not offer the same opportunities to the colorist as blondes. Those who are familiar with the chalky nudes of well-known French artists, or the pasty tones of others, will be delighted with the admirable pictures of Henner. Here we see those extraordinary tones, those blues, those greens, those orange, shadowy tones which result from the blood becoming visible at different depths through a beautifully transparent skin. The blonde hair, either cendré or golden, or golden red, is the only fitting climax of the perfect nude, and is to the sub-tones of the body what the flower is to the plant—a gorgeous blossoming of royal color. The picture of the "Naïads" painted this year is still in the blurred and oily stage, and the injudicious observer might be apt to consider it smudgey, which was a criticism I heard passed on it by an English gentleman. It is a very large and important work, containing six figures, all of which are nudes, but in perfectly natural, unconstrained and modest attitudes. There is about Henner a certain playfulness and exuberance of delight in his work which finds vent in little details that are very charming. But apart from his perfect control of color, and his superb relief, there is a breadth of composition which is masterly. This man must be a great master, for greatness is impressed upon all that he touches. The breadth of conception in the masses of coloring in the "Naïads" takes away one's breath. There is a broad mass of green sward on which the "Naïads" are sporting; there is a broad mass of dark foliage, at present very masticky, indeed, which makes the background; there is a broad sweep of turquoise blue sky in the right background, a broad sweep of hill below, and a bit of the little river to which the nymphs belong, peeping out from its banks in a broad mass of turquise reflection of the sky. When this picture is ripe it will be a masterpiece fit to adorn the palaces of Kings, or to be the gem of a national museum. And to think that Henner is scarcely ever mentioned either in journals or critical reviews!

GAB.

PRECAUTIONS FOR BATHERS.

From the London Lancet.

The recent deplorable occurrences, by which valuable lives have been sacrificed under conditions of seeming safety, should suffice to call attention to the perils of "backdraw" in shore waves, shifting beach-sands, and currents. The bather is never safe, and ought not, under any circumstances, to disregard the precautions necessary to prevent "accident." Women and children should on no account bathe without ropes, and these should be so attached to the girdle that it may be impossible to cast away the safeguard in a moment of too great confidence. It is precisely at such moments danger visits the weak and inexperienced, and even those who are strong and expert swimmers. One objection to the use of ropes in bathing might be obviated if they were always water-proofed, so as to float in the water, instead of becoming saturated with wet and so heavy as to impede movement. Again, the local authorities of sea side places should bestow more thought than they commonly expend on the choice of suitable positions for bathing-machines. It is easy to ascertain whether shore currents exist within a swimming distance of the spot licensed for use; and the location of machine in a perilous locality is, in fact, laying a trap for the unwary. This is a matter in respect of which licensing authorities must be held responsible. Moreover, something should be done to prevent the shifting of loose sands within a score of yards from the shore. It is commonly easy to protect a beach by the proper use of piles and boards, and these measures ought to be taken to secure a firm footing where the public are invited to bathe and the lessees of bathing-machines are authorized to ply for hire.

KEARNEY'S PROJECTED TRIP EAST.

The San Francisco *Alta* of June 23 says: "If Kearney were a man of sound judgment he would not visit the Eastern States. He would stay at home, attend to business, and act as if his head were not turned. The avowed purpose of his trip is to organize the working men, but how? He is not an able orator; he has seldom succeeded in holding the attention of a crowd without using coarse language, sometimes without making explicit or implied threats to commit serious offenses. Will he pursue the same policy in Chicago or New-York? If not, the working men will pay little heed; if he does, he may find that the officers of the law are not so indulgent there as here."

IS APHRODITE LOPSIDED?

THE VENUS OF MILO.

DISCUSSION AS TO ITS POSITION AND RELATIONS—RAVAISSON'S SUGGESTIONS—THE NEW RIGHT FOOT—WAS THE STATUE PART OF A GROUP?

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, June 15, 1878.

It was my fortune, a few days since, to overhear one of our independent and all criticising countrymen remark of the Venus of Milo that it was superb, but that it was certainly "lop-sided." The ingenuous critic was, perhaps, unaware that he reflected, in his off-hand judgment, the opinion of one of the best informed and most acute art students of France, M. Félix Ravaisson. In an article of remarkable clearness and force published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for the 1st of September, 1871, this writer maintained the proposition that the Venus of Milo, as it stood before its removal during the German siege, (and as it now stands,) has the head and the upper part of the body inclined from its original and proper line toward the right and forward. He was able to establish this conclusion from an examination of the parts of the statue which had become separated by the softening of the plaster during its sojourn in the subterranean vault where it had been hidden from the dreaded Prussian "vandals." When taken from the grotto or tomb in which it was found in 1820, the statue was in five pieces—(1) the bust and head; (2) the limbs and drapery; (3 and 4) the two hips; (5) the chignon. On its arrival at the Louvre these parts were put together, and some slight restorations made, under the direction of Bernard Lange, the sculptor. According to M. Ravaisson, two considerable errors were made in the process. In the first place, one of the fragments of the left hip was not got exactly into place, and, rather than begin over again, two bits of wood were inserted between the upper and lower parts of the statue in such a way as to prevent immediate contact on that side. The result of this operation was to throw the head slightly toward the right. In the second place, the plinth was so cut as to leave its upper surface horizontal, but, this being done, the upper plane of the lower part of the statue inclined from behind forward, making an angle with the horizon of about 6°, and the upper portion being placed on this, the head and bust were necessarily thrown very perceptibly forward. M. Ravaisson argues, and very justly, that it is not reasonable to suppose that a sculptor capable of executing the Venus would have committed the mechanical blunder of placing the upper part upon the lower at an angle which would greatly increase the chances of injury in case of accident. This is the more conclusive from the fact that the cutting of the plane surfaces shows that the statue, as found, had not been broken across the middle, but either it was made originally from two blocks, or, being thrown down, a new lower portion had been cut and added to the upper. To which must be added the testimony of the Count of Clarac, formerly and for many years the custodian of the antiquities in the Louvre, that, on its arrival, the joint of the two portions divided the statue horizontally.

Besides this reasoning, based on the actual condition of the statue, M. Ravaisson applies the test of Leonardo da Vinci's well-known rule: "If a figure is posed upon one foot, the shoulder on that side will always be lower than the other, and the knot of the throat (that is the space between the clavicles, *la fontanella della gola*) will be over the middle of the supporting limb, and this will be seen from whatever line the figure is seen." Applying the plumb-line to the Venus of Milo, it will be found that it violates this rule, and that the knot of the throat is considerably to the front and at the right of the middle of the limb supporting the weight, or, to be more precise, of the centre of the joint of the foot and leg. Having taken a cast of the statue, M. Ravaisson restored it to a position in which the slight variation caused by the wooden pieces was corrected, and in which the plane of division between the upper and lower half of the statue becomes horizontal, and discovered that then the statue conformed to Da Vinci's law. Leonardo was scarcely less eminent as an anatomist and a sculptor than as a painter, and his authority is complete in a matter of this kind. Moreover, I think that any of my readers who possess a good cast of the Venus, and especially the admirable reduction of Barbedienne in bronze, can gain a very decided confirmation of M. Ravaisson's induction by inserting a couple of wedges under the left-hand front corner of their statuette, sufficiently thick to correct an inclination of six degrees. Those who have not a cast by them can perceive the variation described by examining any good photograph of the statue taken nearly from in front, or in the position usually chosen for photographing. I am much mistaken if the first-named experiment will not add very greatly to the impression of grace, of ease, and of repose received from the cast, and if it is not found to partially correct a certain effect of too great length on the left side, and of a slight cramping on the right.

Unfortunately, the suggestion of M. Ravaisson did not find favor in the eyes of the authorities—the statue was replaced almost exactly in its former position, and though the error in its adjustment cannot prevent its still being the delight of thousands who visit it, it must be recognized as a blemish. Nor is this the only one. The statue, as it is known by its casts in the United States, happily lacks the left foot. That missing member has been restored in plaster for the benefit of visitors to the Louvre, and a sorry benefit it offers them. The foot is ungraceful, feeble, and flabby, and appears the worse for having the original right foot within easy comparing dis ance. If the unlucky sculptor had bethought himself to take a plaster cast from the naked foot of a Dieppe fisher girl of 20, and enlarge it to heroic dimensions, he would have found himself much nearer the truth. His own effort has an air of a foot not at home in the air and longing for the needed support and confinement of a Parisian shoe.

A word in regard to the much-mooted question, Was the Venus a single and complete statue, or did it form part of a group? On this point the latest authority is the *Notice de la Sculpture Antique du Musée National du Louvre*, by M. W. Fröhner, a fourth edition of which has just been published, under the sanction of the Government. M. Fröhner regards the fragments of a left arm and hand which rest in a case in the room devoted to the Venus, as having, beyond a question, belonged to the statue, and as fixing the direction of the arms. "With the left hand," he says, "the goddess held an apple, the prize of victory, which the shepherd Paris had decreed to her; the right hand, lowered, held up the drapery and prevented it from falling." I confess this theory appears to me extremely feeble and fanciful. Whatever may be the truth regarding the fragments in question, it is now practically impossible to establish it; the evidence of exact adjustment is wanting, and all other is simply conjectural. Moreover, there is no sign on the drapery that it was in contact with the right hand; there is no necessity for the supposition, since the drapery is perfectly sustained by the form as it now is; and equally the direction of the right arm does not readily admit of the view that the hand rested on any part of the drapery. If we are to have a theory of the relations of the statue, I prefer much to regard it as representing Venus grouped with Mars, in a position analogous to that of the Empress Faustina and the Emperor Marcus Aurelius as Venus and Mars in the Louvre. The analogy is certainly striking, and the attitude is in harmony with many of the most beautiful features of the statue. But why must we insist on nursing an always unsettled and unsatisfactory theory on this subject? Why not be content with the wonderful work as it is—the partially injured but still glorious embodiment of the ideal of the greatest period of the sculptor's art that the world has ever known?

GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of June 29 says: "The eastward movement of grain through this city has been very large both for the month of June and for the season up to and including June 29. The receipts of all kinds of grain for the month reach 8,391,305 bushels, to 4,896,303 last year, and 7,905,907 bushels in 1876. With a single exception, the movement this month was larger than that for any preceding June. The exception was 1874, when the aggregate was 9,216,000 bushels. The receipts at this port from the opening of navigation up to and including to-day reach 24,234,657 bushels, which is double those of last season, and 6,000,000 bushels in excess of 1874. The movement by canal has been very heavy, aggregating for the season 19,102,550 bushels, to 7,711,313 in 1877, and 8,710,193 in the preceding season. The shipments of grain received by lake to the East by rail has also been unusually heavy, standing at 6,838,559 bushels this season, to 2,140,443 in the year 1877. This large increase by rail is due partly to the poor condition of the corn and partly to the fact that the railways have taken grain at almost any price. The receipts for tolls at this port for the season aggregate $204,630, to $88,714 for the corresponding period in 1877. The number of boats cleared is reported at 2,906, to 1,394 last season, a gain of 1,515,915 in tolls, and 1,512 in the number of boats cleared. This does not look much like 'drying up the canal,' for which some of the railway officials are working."

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Flint glass appears to have been quite unknown to the ancients.

The Rhone Valley Railroad is nearly completed, and will soon be opened for public traffic. It was begun more than 20 years ago.

A German scientific journal urges the expediency of confiscating wines that contain the smallest traces of aniline or phenol colors.

Malachite green is a new dye formed by the action of benzo-trichloride on methyl-aniline in the presence of metallic salts. It does not change color on the application of heat.

Several instances of the spontaneous rupture or explosion of toughened glass have been reported recently. Prof. Ricard says that a child's drinking glass broke in pieces a short time ago without any apparent cause.

A method of determining and separating stearic and oleic acid proceeding from the saponification of tallow has been communicated to the French Academy of Sciences by M. David. The principle of the process is based on the fact that when acetic acid is slowly dropped into a solution of alcohol and oleic acid, at a certain stage the oleic acid is found to separate itself suddenly and completely.

Mr. George M. Hopkins has devised an ingenious instrument to show the rotation of the earth. It consists of a gyroscope, to which continuous motion is imparted by an electro-motor, and an index which remains stationary, while a graduated scale moves from west to east along with the earth. A description of the apparatus, with engravings, has just appeared in the *Scientific American*.

To "season" a new cask, that is, to remove the soluble matter from the staves, fill the vessel two-thirds full of clean water, add crystals of soda in the proportion of one kilo to every hectolitre of the capacity of the vessel, and after the soda is melted fill up the cask with water and allow the alkaline solution to remain in it for about 10 days, then run out the liquid and rinse with water thoroughly.

Reimann's *Faber Zeitung* describes a new kind of handkerchief, in which the hyroscopic property of cobalt chloride is utilized, and which is sold under the name of Foulard's barometre. A picture of a man, with an umbrella printed in chloride of cobalt, is produced on the handkerchief. When the atmosphere is dry the color of the umbrella is blue; when the weather is unsettled, the color is gray, and when it rains the color is white. The first washing, however, removes the cobalt.

M. Favre says there are more than 3,000,000 persons in France affected with Daltonism—that disease of the eye which prevents the person troubled with it from distinguishing colors. The number of color-blind women is to that of men as one to ten. If Daltonism is detected in early youth, it can be cured in nine cases out ten, simply by exercising the eye in a systematic manner in detecting differences of colors. M. Favre lays down the very obvious rule that no one should be charged with service involving the use of color signals if affected with achromatism, and he insists that every person seeking admission to the Navy, to the service of railroads, or schools of painting, should be examined in colors.

Prof. Ramsay rejects the cataclysmic theories of geological climate. He considers the long warm and cold periods of the remote past as great secular Summers and Winters produced somewhat in this way, in high northern latitudes, for example: A mild climate would follow from great eccentricity of the earth's orbit; Winter in perihelion; the blowing of the south-east trade winds across the equator, perhaps as far as the tropic of cancer, and the impulsion of all the great equatorial currents into northern latitudes. On the other hand, when the Winter is in aphelion, and the same great eccentricity of the earth's orbit is maintained, the whole condition of things is reversed—the north-east trades blow over the equator to the tropic of capricorn; the great equatorial currents set into high southern latitudes, and a glacial epoch prevails in the northern hemisphere.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED FOR THE COMING YEAR — READJUSTMENT OF PAY OF FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The amount appropriated for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year beginning July 1, is $33,256,373 against $33,584,143 appropriated for the current year. The following statement will show the various items of the act:

For mail depredations and Special Agents	$150,000
For preparation and publication of post route maps	30,000
For advertising	60,000
For miscellaneous items in office of Postmaster-General	1,500
For compensation to Postmasters	7,250,000
For compensation to clerks in Post Offices	3,465,000
For payment to letter-carriers	1,875,000
For wrapping paper	20,000
For wrapping twine	45,000
For marking and rating stamps	12,000
For letter balances and scales	3,500
For fuel, light, and fuel	380,000
For office furniture	20,000
For stationery	50,000
For miscellaneous items in office of First Assistant Postmaster-General	80,000
For inland mail transportation on star routes	5,390,673
For transportation by steamboat routes	700,000
For transportation on railroads	9,100,000
For compensation to railway Post Office clerks	1,325,000
For route agents	1,030,000
For mail route messengers	175,000
For local agents	125,000
For mail messengers	675,000
For mail locks and keys	15,000
For mail-bags and mail-bag catchers	185,000
For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, of official stamps, and of newspaper and periodical stamps	80,000
For pay of agents and assistants to distribute stamps, and expenses of the agency	8,100
For manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	470,000
For pay of agent and assistants to distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and expenses of agency	16,006
For manufacture of postal cards	170,005
For pay of agents and assistants to distribute postal cards, and expenses of agency	6,100
For registered package envelopes, locks, and seals	40,000
For office envelopes and for dead-letter envelopes, printing, and binding drafts and warrants	25 000
For ship, steam-boat, and way letters	6,000
For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants	1,500
For foreign mails	240,000
For balances due foreign countries	40,000

Section 2 of the act provides that if the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriation above stated, that there shall be paid from the Treasury the sum of $4,222,275 to meet the deficiency. The act changes the present law regulating the compensation of fourth class Postmasters. The pay of this grade of Postmasters under existing law is regulated by the value of stamps sold, and this has enabled Postmasters, by dishonest practices, to largely increase their salaries. Numerous instances of such practice have been given from time to time in THE TIMES. After July 1 the compensation of fourth class Postmasters will be regulated in accordance with the following:

"That the compensation of Postmasters of the fourth class shall be the whole of the box-rents collected at their offices and commission on unpaid letter postage collected, on amounts received from waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter, and twine sold, and on postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, and newspaper and periodical stamps canceled as postages on matter actually mailed at their offices, at the following rate, namely: On the first $100 or less per quarter, 60 per centum; on all over $100 and not over $300 per quarter, 50 per centum; and on all over $300 per quarter, 40 per centum; the same to be ascertained and allowed by the Auditor in the settlement of the accounts of such Postmasters, upon their sworn quarterly returns: Provided, that when the compensation of any Postmaster of this class shall reach $1,000 per annum, exclusive of commissions on money-order business, and when the returns to the Auditor for four quarters shall show him to be entitled to a compensation in excess of that amount under section 7 of the act of July 12, 1876, the Auditor shall report such fact to the Postmaster-General, who shall assign him to the proper class and fix his salary as provided by said section: Provided further, that in no case shall there be allowed to any Postmaster of this class a compensation greater than $250 in any one quarter, exclusive of money-order commissions."

The act provides that Postmasters who shall make false returns to the Auditor for the purpose of increasing their compensation, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined from $50 to $500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. The act forbids those intrusted with the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal card "to dispose of them in payment for debts or in the purchase of merchandise or other saleable articles, or pledge or hypothecate the same, or sell or dispose of them except for cash, or sell or dispose of postage stamps or postal cards for any larger or less sum than the values indicated on their faces, or sell or dispose of stamped envelopes for a larger or less sum than is charged therefor by the Post Office Department for the like quantities, or sell or dispose of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards otherwise than as provided by law and the regulations of the Post Office Department," under the penalties stated above.

THE RIVERS AND HARBORS.

PARTICULARS OF THE "GREAT DIVIDE."

RIVERS TO BE IMPROVED FROM MAINE TO TEXAS—HOW $8,371,700 ARE TO BE EXPENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The following statement will show how the $8,371,700 appropriated for the improvement of rivers and harbors for the fiscal year beginning July 1 are distributed among the States:

MAINE.

Penobscot River	$12,000	Gut, opposite Bath	$17,000
Richmond Island and Harbor	6,000	Belfast Harbor	12,000
Total			$47,000

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Cocheco River	$6,000

VERMONT.

Burlington Harbor	$20,000	Swanton Harbor	$20,000
		Otter Creek	8,000
Total			$48,000

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston Harbor	$55,000	Hyannis Harbor	$3,000
Plymouth Harbor	5,000	Merrimac River	10,000
Provincetown Harbor	1,000	Taunton River	2,000
Total			$76,000

CONNECTICUT.

New-Haven Harbor	$25,000	Housatonic River	$5,000
		Stonington Harbor	40,000
Bridgeport Harbor	10,000	Milford Harbor	10,000
Connecticut River	30,000	Norwalk Harbor	6,000
Thames River	10,000		
Total			$136,000

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence River, removing Bulkhead Rock	$5,000	Providence River and Narragansett Bay	50,000
Little Narragansett Bay	10,000		
Total			$65,000

NEW-YORK.

Buffalo Harbor	$80,000	Harlem River	$300,000
Waddington Harbor	5,000	Echo Harbor, New-Rochelle	10,000
Oak Orchard Harbor	2,000	Staten Island Sound	15,000
Charlotte Harbor	1,000	Hudson River	70,000
Pultneyville Harbor	5,000	Fort Jefferson Harbor	8,000
Great Sodus Bay Harbor	5,000	East River and Hell Gate	350,000
Little Sodus Bay Harbor	10,000	East Chester Creek	10,000
Oswego Harbor	90,000	Rondout Harbor	30,000
Total			$991,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Shrewsbury River, North and South Branches	$18,000	Cohansey Creek	$5,000
Passaic River	10,000	Delaware River, bet'n Trenton and Whitehall	10,000
Salem River	3,000		
Total			$46,000

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware River, below Bridesburg	$100,000	Monongahela River	$13,000
Schuylkill River	30,000	Erie Harbor	25,000
		Ice Harbor, at Chester	3,400
Total			$171,400

DELAWARE.

Ice Harbor, at New-Castle	$10,000	Constructing piers near Lewes	$20,000
Wilmington Harbor	7,000		
Total			$37,000

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Harbor	$75,000	Pocomoke River	$10,000
Chester River	3,000	Cambridge Harbor	5,000
Wicomico River	5,000	Breton Bay	5,000
Total			$103,000

WEST VIRGINIA.

Great Kanawa River	$222,000	Elk River	$5,000
		Guyandotte River	2,000
Little Kanawa River	18,000	Monongahela River	12,000
Total			$259,000

VIRGINIA.

James River	$70,000	Elizabeth River, south branch	$5,000
Appomattox River	30,000	Norfolk Harbor	50,000
New River	15,000	Nansemond River	2,000
Occoquan River, mouth of	10,000	Blackwater River	5,000
Aquia Creek	5,000	Hampton River	10,000
Rappahannock River	13,000	Chickahominy River	5,000
Total			$220,000

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cape Fear River	$160,000	Currituck Sound and North River Bar	$20,000
French Broad River	15,000	Neuse River	40,000
Scuppernong River	2,000	Edenton Harbor	4,000
Total			$241,000

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston Harbor	$200,000

GEORGIA.

Savannah Harbor	$75,000	Ocmulgee River	$15,000
Flint River	10,000	Oostenaula and Coosawattee Rivers	4,000
Darien Harbor	8,000		
Chattahoochee River	9,000	Oconee River	10,000
Total			$131,000

ALABAMA.

Chattahoochee River	$9,000	Mobile Harbor	$10,000
		Coosa River	75,000
Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers	40,000	Alabama River	25,000
Total			$159,000

MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg Harbor	$84,000	Pascagoula River	$10,000
		Yazoo River	25,000
Total			$119,000

LOUISIANA.

Red River	$150,000	Mississippi River, South Pass	$15,000
Closing Tones Bayou, Red River	24,000	New-Orleans Harbor	50,000
Ouachita River	5,000	Bayou La Fourches	10,000
Red River, removing snags	25,000		
Total			$279,000

TEXAS.

Galveston Bay	$75,000	Sabine Pass	30,000
Galveston Harbor	50,000	Trinity River	$10,000
Passo Cavallo Inlet	25,000	Neches River	8,000
Cypress Bayou, Sabine River, above Orange	15,000	Removing obstructions at Brazos, Santiago	6,000
	10,000		
Total			$229,000

FLORIDA.

Cedar Keys	$20,000	Mouth of St. John's River	$10,000
Apalachicola River	8,000	Pensacola

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

HOW TO HUNT AND TRAP. Containing Full Instructions for Hunting the Buffalo, Elk, Moose, Deer, Antelope, &c. By J. H. BATTY, Hunter and Taxidermist. Fully Illustrated. New-York: ARGENT COGSWELL. 1878.

Mr. Batty is known as a contributor to the general sporting literature of the country, having accompanied Dr. Hayden in some of his Western explorations. As a taxidermist, having a fair acquaintance with natural history, Mr. Batty has probably mounted a good many of the beasts and birds which serve as trophies to commemorate the prowess of New-York sportsmen. *How to Hunt and Trap*, is quite an unpretentious book, giving but a cursory glance over a very wide field. Perhaps the most useful portion of the volume is found in the introductory chapters, where the details of an outfit are presented very fully. How to clothe one's self, how the feet are to be shod for a long hunting or exploring tour, are vital questions. Although necessary comforts of the person should not be ignored, it is not advisable to incumber one's self with a single article which can be dispensed with. The rigors of climate on the plains are, at certain seasons, terrible to endure, so to two pair of long, heavy blankets, or a soft cow buffalo robe, a poncho and rubber blanket should be added. Of late we have heard of the introduction for Winter camping on the plains of the sleeping-bag, which Major Butler, the English explorer, so frequently writes about. This is a rubber bag outside, with a canvas lining, to which is stitched sheep-skin. You creep in and are snug and warm. Heavy flannels and good, stout woolen socks are necessary on all such Western trips. As to the feet, American ingenuity has devised something which is quite superior to the moccasin, and that is the shoe-pack or larigan. These are shoes made of oil-tanned hide, quite soft and pliable, after a few days' use, which lace up around the ankle. Such larigans have a great deal of wear in them and resist water fairly well. The only trouble about them is the inclination the wearer may have to thaw out his frozen feet before the fire with his shoes on, when the heat draws out the oil of the larigans and makes them hard and brittle. The Sioux moccasin is the best-made of all Indian foot casings, and when the bottoms are strengthened with good parfleah soles, such moccasins will accomplish more work than the best shoes. A little hay, Mr. Batty tells us, in very cold weather, is excellent to pad the bottom of the moccasins with, and we have used folds of paper with excellent effect.

The chapter on "cooking and bills of fare" is quite an interesting one, and the advice given to always have a stock of cooked provisions in a Winter camp is good. The excellence of a huge mess of "bean swagen," (the hunter's pork and beans, a modicum of bacon, with venison or buffalo cooked with the beans,) we can testify to. On the Plains, in certain localities, the cranberry is found, with the gooseberry. As to the wild raspberry in the unknown lands north of the lakes, for delicious flavor it surpasses our cultivated variety. But, perhaps, most useful of all as an antiscorbutic is the bulberry, which grows on a short, stunted, thorny bush. When cooked it is sharply acid, but it gives zest to the buffalo steak, or the sirloin of mountain sheep. As to buffalo meat, there is the greatest difference in the world. In a herd of a hundred beasts there may not be more than three or four really good to eat. It takes the hunter of the Plains to judge rapidly which buffalo is the best. If he is lucky enough to single out a fine likely heifer of a couple of years old, in prime condition, and can separate her from the ruck, and kill her, then, indeed, is it good meat. But of all the game food of the West, it is the elk which is the sweetest and most delicate. A saddle of elk, cooked in the ashes, is a feast for the gods, and some three or four pounds of elk meat can be consumed at a meal, without inconvenience. Mr. Batty is right when he states that the antelope is dry and unsavory. Even when in their primest condition in the Fall, antelope meat is as flavorless as sawdust. Bear meat, according to our taste, is always poor meat. It has a kind of hybrid taste, between pork and veal. Our author states that grizzly is better than black bear, being lighter of color, and not so strong. The excellence of beaver tail is extolled, and Mr. Batty is right. It is the *bon bouche*—the tid-bit of the trapper.

The chapter on the mount of the hunter contains much valuable advice, and save for a buffalo country, a mule is certainly more serviceable than a horse. Of course, there are bad mules, as there are bad horses, but an obstinate broncho can give points of "cussedness" to any mule that ever had a cinche strapped round her heaving flanks. That the Indian is the perfection of a hunter and the worst of shots is true; generally, the white man can beat him with a rifle. Since, however, fixed ammunition for breech-loading arms has been generally introduced on the Plains, and nothing is left to chance in loading, the Indian has improved. The strange habit of making "medicine" on balls is still used by the Indians, and we have seen an Assiniboine spoil his shooting by taking his ball from the brass shell and chewing it out of shape with his solid teeth, so that it would hardly fit the shamber of his piece. Mr. Batty devotes considerable space to the various methods of trapping the bear, wolverine, wolf, and fox. Perhaps the most curious and novel chapter of the book is the one "on poisoning carnivorous animals." The "wolfer" is a class of hunter unknown, save in America. Exposed to greater risks than any other class of hunters, they have to live mostly in sections of country far remote from civilization. The buffalo is killed for a bait. The skin is removed in places, the body is opened, and the tongue, eyes, and other soft portions of the body are impregnated with crystals of strychnine. The wolves eat the poisoned parts of the buffalo, and die in their tracks. It is in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, and the British Provinces *lupicide* is carried on as a business. Mr. Batty's book is a fairly good one, containing many facts which will be found of use to those who, for business or pleasure, are engaged in the capture of wild animals and birds.

PETRARCH. By HENRY REEVE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1878. "Foreign Classics for English Readers."

The size on which the "Foreign Classics for English Readers" are scaled does not allow of very minute analysis of the writer examined, nor of much space to be expended on translations or quotations from his works. On the other hand, the limits placed upon the essayist serve as an inducement to make the most of what room there is, and sometimes results in forcing the reviewer into a conciseness of style which is in pleasant contrast to the common run of biographers. There is no class of writers, not excepting the concocter of the three-volume novel, who wastes more valuable time in telling unimportant matters than the biographer.

Mr. Reeve belongs to those who are improved by compression. In the 148 pages allotted him he manages to give a very good idea of this one of the four great Italian poets. The examples of Petrarch which he gives are taken from the translations of Macgregor, Neilman, Merivale, and Lady Dacre; one is from Byron. In his estimate of the poetical gift and of the character of Petrarch, Mr. Reeve does not allow himself to be carried away by the greatness of his object. Petrarch was the son of an exile from Florence, with little or no apparent means of support. Yet he passed his life in uninterrupted devotion to literature, at a time when there was no reading public to furnish him with a livelihood. The key to Petrarch's success in life must be sought in his social qualities, his refinement, and his cultivation. He contrived in every phase of his life to be "in fashion." Though not without independence of character, he never seems to have felt like Dante, that it was an intolerable misery to eat another man's bread or mount another man's stairs. We find him at all times in the best society, traveling great distances, and leading a perfectly independent life. It was not until a later period that he was enabled to hold ecclesiastical benefices. Probably, says his biographer, he owed the position in which we find him at 22 to the liberal patronage of the Colonna family. Born in 1304, some 24 years before Chaucer, he was sent to school by his exiled father at Carpentras, in Provence. Four years at the then famous University of Montpellier and three at Bologna decided him against continuing the law. At Bologna University he formed an intimate friendship with Giacomo Colonna, afterward Bishop of Lombes. John Colonna, the brother of Giacomo, was then living at Avignon, whither the Pope had fled from Rome, and thus Petrarch became one of the exiled Papal court. At 26 he took up his residence in the Colonna palace, and began to write sonnets to Laura de Noves de Sade, a married lady, who seems to have taken no notice of his passion.

Romantic devotion to a well-known beauty was a characteristic of the age of chivalry, not yet extinct. It inspired the troubadours of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, as it had fired the legendary prowess of King Arthur's knights. In Petrarch this ideal passion took the shape, not of knightly exercises, but of poetry. He was one of the men gifted with an inimitable art of expression, who can create and perpetuate by language emotions more intense and lasting than their own. Without disputing the reality of his tenderness for Laura, it is impossible not to see that it was prodigiously enhanced by the pleasure he found in transfusing it into verse. There is in the *Canzoniere* at least as much of the artist as of the lover. But this was in the spirit and taste of the age. He was not only a poet penning a sonnet to the eyebrow of his mistress, but a sage and a philosopher. Nevertheless, it is impossible to rank Petrarch among the most original and self-created poets of the world. His early studies were governed by a passionate admiration for Cicero and Virgil, and these great writers were the models whom he imitated with imperfect success, both in prose and verse, in his philosophical essays and in his "Eclogues" and his "Africa." The love songs of the troubadours of Southern France, and even Spain, have a strong affinity to his own *Canzoniers*: Guido Cavalcanti, and Dante in the *Vita Nuova* had been before him. But it is not too much to say that Petrarch surpassed them all in his constancy to a single theme, and in the incomparable art with which he wrought the vulgar tongue of Italy to the highest perfection of rhythm and elegance. There are still in existence in manuscript, notes that record the labor he bestowed on a single sonnet; and the change he introduced, sometimes by altering the position of a line, sometimes by the substitution of a more graphic word, to reach perfection of expression. In this respect he may be compared to Virgil.

Petrarch withdrew himself from men and courts into the Valley of Vaucluse, yet he corresponded with many men of erudition, traveled not a little, and seldom sat down alone to a meal. In 1340 he received within a few hours, on the same day, a missive from the Senate of Rome and another from the Chancellor of the University of Paris, offering to place on his head the laurel crown of poetry. He chose that of Rome, and his visit to the imperial city, notwithstanding the rain into which centuries of neglect and recent civil war had plunged it, repaid him for his choice. From the time of his triumphal reception of the laurel crown at Rome he was possessed with the idea of reinstating Rome in her old place as the head of the civilized world. Retired scholar as he liked to call himself, his relations to princes and prelates made his efforts by no means ridiculous. The ensuing rebellion of Rienzi received his most earnest attention, nor do his plain-spoken attachment to the cause of the Republic, and his fierce denunciations of Rome and the Papacy, seem to have alienated from him the very politicians, princes, and prelates whose cause he had attacked. The life of Petrarch was in every way full of such inconsistencies.

VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF VASCO DA GAMA. By GEORGE M. TOWLE. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1878.

This little volume forms the initial of a series called "Young Folks' Heroes of History," the second of the series being on Pizarro. Mr. George M. Towle is an indefatigable contributor to the magazines, and has learned the art of working up material into pleasant reading-matter for popular or juvenile audiences. He expects that clear and simple recapitulation of the great discoveries made by men of dauntless courage will at once attract the interest of young readers, and that their perusal will instruct in those virtues by which great deeds have been accomplished. The voyage of Vasco da Gama around the continent of Africa, by which the way to India was opened up, was not only an event of extraordinary importance as to its results on the future of Europe, but the adventures of the discoverer were unusually varied and romantic, even for the varied and romantic career of discoverers in general. A number of illustrations accompany the text.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The *Life of Charlotte Cushman* has already reached a second edition.

—*Hilda Among the Broken Gods* is the title of a new poem by the author of *Obrig Grange*.

—Mr. T. P. O'Connor is to bring down his *Biography of Lord Beaconsfield* to the present time.

—Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood is revising his *Dictionary of English Etymology* for a new edition.

—Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, of Liverpool, is writing a small book on the mythopoeic side of Shakespeare's art.

—The author of *Mrs. Jerningham's Journal* has a new novel, *Freda*, just ready for publication by Bently & Son, London.

—The interest in the Eastern question has carried Mr. Malcolm MacColl's book on that subject to a third edition within two months.

—Mgr. Capel treats "The Tractarian Movement in the Church of England" in a spicy and left-handed style in the July *Catholic World*.

—C. Kegan Paul & Co., London, will shortly publish a translation from the works of the Swedish poet, Johan Ludwig Runeberg, by Mr. Eirikr Magnüsson.

—The editor of *Science Gossip*, Mr. J. E. Taylor, publishes through Hardwick & Bogue, London, a new volume on *Flowers—The Out-lying, Shapes, Perfumes, and Colors.*

—The circulation of books from the Boston Public Library is something wonderful. On one day last February there went out from the home library and its branches 10,000 volumes.

—A valuable contribution to the history of Bologna during the eighteenth century, will soon be forthcoming from the pen of Signor Ernesto Masi, Government Inspector of Schools.

—Rev. Charles Voysey, of notorious memory, publishes through Williams & Norgate a volume of discourses on the refutation of atheism, entitled *The Mystery of Pain, Death, and Sin.*

—Mr. J. Russell Endeau has beaten Canon Farrar on his own ground. It appears that the publisher entered into a correspondence with the Canon, which the Church dignitary closed with threats of "my lawyer," and "libel brea-

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

HIS PORTRAIT DRAWN BY A FRENCH-MAN.

HIS TWO VISITS TO PARIS—THE KING AND THE KAISER—AN AUDIENCE AT BERLIN—A MAN WHO GROWS OLD SLOWLY, WITHOUT BENDING.

Translated from the Paris Figaro for the New-York Times.

Many of us have preserved a recollection of the remarkable vision presented on the occasion of the visit made to Versailles by the Czar Alexander and the King of Prussia with the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie. The large central window on the side of the park opened suddenly. The Empress appeared on the arm of Alexander II.; at her left was King William. She was showing with her finger the different points of one of the most beautiful horizons ever seen by man. Napoleon II. was at another window between Bismarck, Von Moltke, and Gortschakoff. The two Russian Grand Dukes soon took their places behind the Empress. King William, it is known, had during these fêtes ceded the first place to his nephew, the Czar. "But it is for you to give your arm to the Empress, you are the oldest," said Alexander to William. "No, no," replied the latter with a smile, "I am only a King, you are an Emperor," and William concealed himself behind the Emperor of Russia as well as his great height permitted him to.

The Czar followed with an absent-minded and dreamy look the indications of the Empress, while the King seemed to question her. There were 10,000 of us watching their movements from below. All of us standing, with our backs turned to the tableau at which the Princes were looking, we had the appearance of an immense parquet saluting the spectators in the gallery.

The silhouette of the Empress, graceful and slender, was framed by these Kings of high stature. This was, I imagine, the culminating point of her good fortune, though the future seemed to her radiant as the horizon. At that moment the Empire had only three years to live.

In 1870, the inhabitants of Versailles saw again their visitor of 1867. Almost every day he rode by on horseback or in a carriage on *la place d'armes*, enveloped in a long gray cloak, and with a flat military cap well down on his head. Afterward, some few Frenchmen saw the Emperor of Germany descend, on horseback, the walk of the Champs Elysées. Tall, straight, and unbending under his helmet, he precede by some steps his son and Marshal Von Moltke. He stopped his horse, Sadowa, a dark bay, before the obelisk of Luxor. This was the limit indicated by the treaty. For a certainty, I did not see the Emperor William on that day. I have gone squarely at the danger of this portrait, as I did last year on the subject of Bismarck and Von Moltke. I have not hesitated to recall here these two different years, 1867 and 1870. They have passed before me like two regiments; the flourish of trumpets of the one and the beating of the drums of the other have passed away, little by little. I do not dread the remembrance of them. I have been reproached with a certain patriotic fatuity. I answer, in full view of the Universal Exposition, where France appears so beautiful, we were vanquished, more than all, by God, who fought against us. He who rereads those days will see in the great divine events that as in a Homeric battle. Certainly our generation has been attacked by the Emperor of Germany. But one generation is not France. She is raising her head higher from hour to hour, and already each one of the three other great nations of Europe says of her, "She is the greatest nation—after me."

An audience of the Emperor, in his cabinet on the ground floor of the palace at Berlin, resembles no other royal audience. The Emperor is clad in his long military frock coat with its two rows of buttons. He is marvelously neat, very straight, and rather stiff. One understands, in looking at him, that expression, "*Un soldat sous la harnais.*" His contour is still well pre-served. His body is well made. His limbs are powerful. His extremities indicate an old and good race. His face, more grave than severe, with its beard cut in German fashion, is well known. The smile which plays on his face is at times very young. When this tall old man speaks to the women who, during the summer months, take his court at Ems, he seems to date back to the seventeenth century. The Emperor has the beautiful blue eyes of Frederic the Great. But however large his eyes, they have not the extraordinary dimensions of the eyes of Frederic. The scant hairs, formerly light brown, to-day asnen, are *parted* low on the left, crossing but not covering the crown of his head. William seems to me to personify absolutely the type of an Emperor of the olden time—large, strong, handsome—a soldier. The faces of Alexander and of Francis Joseph are those of modern Emperors. The gaze of Will am has a strange slowness. It is the look of a man who has the consciousness of majesty. He believes. It is well known, in his divine right. His rufted eyebrows form a fine arch. His eyes have not the vague mysteriousness of those of Alexander, nor the indicible melancholy of those of Francis Joseph, nor the trouble of those of Queen Victoria. However, I prefer the expression of these last three to that of the Emperor William. They have more personality.

His voice has a strong tone of command. The accent is slightly Berlinese. The Emperor thickens a little, and dwells somewhat on the vowels. He speaks slowly and very correctly, as a man who has the habit of always being listened to, without having his interlocutor finish his sentence. He chooses rather than seeks his words. He would be able to deliver from the tribune of the Reichstadt an eloquent discourse. The Emperor has the real memory of a sovereign. He remembers every name and every face. He knows most of the officers of his Army. At times, when witnessing a review, one will hear him say to a modern officer: "You resemble your grandfather; a little lighter, perhaps. He was a brave soldier." He remembers a conversation he has held years before. Adored by those who surround him, he is very thoughtful of them. But never did a sovereign do so easily without the presence of an officer whom death or advancement has taken from his side. He shines only of those whom he sees, and of whom he has need. It is an egoism of the sovereign which does not affect the heart of the man. Look at him close by. Every face of old age is a revelation. The Emperor William is good.

No one knows better than he the profession of sovereignty. For it is a profession, although there are no professors. Very simple, and of plain appearance, he insists strictly on etiquette. He carries high his head as if he always wore the crown. Never has any one been familiar with him—not even his son. During an audience, after holding his hands in front of him some time, he crosses them behind his back. A Prussian diplomat told me that the Emperor will remain standing this way for hours. On one occasion the Emperor said to him, suddenly, "Will you not sit down?" The diplomat made no movement, the only chair being covered with geographical maps. All of the men about the palace have acquired this habit of their sovereign. They have the faculty of always standing—like horses.

One of the windows of the Emperor's cabinet on the ground floor looks out on the Avenue Unter den Linden, where Nobiling shot at him. Curtains ornamented with blue flowers prevent the passer-by from seeing the whole of the interior of this cabinet. Here are the miniatures and photographs of his family and the portraits of the family of sovereigns. One sees very soon his preferences. The Emperor Alexander has a large, full-length portrait; Francis Joseph has only a medallion. Here, also, are the souvenirs of the Princesses—some work of art or specimen of needle-work. At one side are mementoes of the war—pieces of shell, &c., which he has picked up on some battle-field, under circumstances that he only knows, as a *bourgeois* brings home from his trip to the water plants and shells. A curious person, following the movements of the curtains as they flutter in the wind, can see the Emperor reading either the Bible or the *Rang und Quartier List*, (the Military Annual.) He is, above all, a religious man and a soldier. A sword, with a cross on the hilt, which he formerly used, might have served him as a crucifix.

One may well be astonished to see these religious sentiments in a sovereign who, more than any other, has for dogma Force! But he believes that he exercises an apostolate. He is a difficult anomaly to explain. The Emperor is a pietist. At those hours which come, even in the existence of a conqueror, when he does not know whether he is going to retreat into a gulf or advance into an abyss, the Emperor William prays to God as does Alexander II. But Alexander goes publicly to the tomb of his mother and his son, and prays; the flight of his flown-away angels. The Emperor William reads in a little Bible, which he always carries with him when with the Army. The book opens of itself at certain pages. I would like to tell the reader, as I did of Queen Victoria, which are those preferred pages. Perhaps the soldier whose life has been a combat, and the august woman whose life has been but one long love, read the same sacred verses.

A French chaplain told me that the Emperor William always interested himself in knowing if the wounded prisoners received the consolations of religion. He seemed to say to France, like *Othello* before killing *Desdemona*, "Have you prayed tonight?" I am the more sensible to this for the reason that a lively emotion wrested from the Emperor at two different times, when seeing our troops charging in the midst of the mitrailleuses, the words, "Ah! those brave men!" and he wrote them to the Empress.

This leads me to the Empress Augusta. Large, still handsome, thin, majestic, she is, in an artistic point of view, the very woman necessary in the German tableau beside the tall Emperor. The love of art and of belles-lettres have won her, little by little, to French ideas. Her sympathy for the feeble and the attached have rendered her almost favorable to the German Catholics. She has a French reader. The *grand-maître* of her household, the Count de Nesserode, is a Catholic. She ought to be, therefore, almost necessarily the adversary of Bismarck. But this opposition gives way before the sovereign, who is not only her husband but her King by divine right. We know the attitude of the Empress during and after the war. France should make her sincere condolences to that royal woman, so cruelly injured by a fanatic, the same as one grand lady renders her visit of mourning to another grand lady.

The Emperor William sleeps on a small camp bed, under large military cloak. At 8 o'clock A. M. he is watching with his Ministers. While here at Berlin he goes almost every morning to the Tiergarten, in an open-air victoria, often alone, enveloped in his military cloak, and his helmet or cap on his head. He is not even preceded by outriders. Beside the coachman is seated the footman, with his plumed hat and its tresser of gold, and his short sword at his side. He responds gravely but slightly to the salutations. The passers by who have positions more or less official, stop, face the equipage, and make their salute. The Emperor is fond of hunting. He goes by preference to the grounds (*treibjagden*) of Wolmirstadt. There he dresses like a country gentleman. In the evening, William sometimes takes a hand at a rubber at whist. He plays with the air of a man who is certain that his partner will have no fault to reproach him with.

In the Army, the Emperor need to receive each morning the Field Marshal Von Moltke, who brought him the work of the staff. With the habitual unconcern of one who feels that he is the greatest, he would say: "Bismarck has done this; Von Moltke has done that." It was a characteristic remark of a Prince who regards himself as King by divine right—that he wished that one should have a greater idea of his greatness than of his superiority.

I do not know whether he foresaw his destiny. But he would have supported ill fortune as he supported good fortune, for the mystical souls escape the blows of fate in rising above them, like the great birds which fly higher than any gun can carry.

He has not been willing to tempt fortune a second time, in spite of the invitations given by his counselors. After having invited war once, he has since refused it. Only the other day he remained calm notwithstanding the sound of the cannon's roar which the wind from the east brought to him. Esteem more highly his Majesty in calm than in excitement, I can comprehend Michael Angelo, who has represented his Moses seated in the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli. William has known how to support victory, which is more difficult than to support defeat. He has retired in time, after having won. *Il a su faire Charlemagne.*

He grows old slowly, without bending. He even seems to increase in height—the oblique rays of the setting sun make the grand old trees appear still grander. The assassin watched in the dark like an owl with his eyes open. And the owl has lighted on the highest of the trees!—the rest is known. That Emperor whom I have just represented as a man standing, is to-day, however, recling. Those sinister shots have made all Europe shudder. Is it the first lightning which flashes suddenly across a sky of apparent serenity, in Germany, and announces approaching tempests in that great country? I do not know. But France may reassure herself; for God, who in 1870 was our principal adversary, has let pass too good an occasion to crush us, to recommence today. We feel ourselves pardoned by him for that mysterious fault which he wished to punish. Let us look on these startling occurrences from a high point of view. These mad acts of fanatics should touch the heart of every man. It is the little minds only that have not been affected. This proves the vanity of those struggles between peoples, where each nation purchases the blood, the flags, and the cannon of the other, with her own blood, her own flags, and her own cannon. The ground is to-day undermined by a frightful danger—a common enemy. The question is no longer of nations in danger, but of the family in peril.

This is why those even who would have seen without sadness the Empire fall, have seen with alarm the Emperor fall. We can say, then, without causing a shudder to the grass on the graves where the battles of 1870 made our brave ones to sleep, God save the life of his Majesty the Emperor William.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MONMOUTH PARK POOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We would most respectfully ask that your reporter correct an error he made in this morning's TIMES in his report of the Monmouth Park races. He estimates the value of the winning tickets on Little Reb at $120 16. He failed to deduct 21 tickets for the non-starters, General Phillips, Allevur, and Simoon. With the above tickets taken out and money returned to the buyers of tickets on non-starters, the winning tickets on Little Reb are worth $118 60. There is no opportunity for us to make a mistake, as the sale of tickets close upon a signal from the starting judge, before the start takes place. Then the number of tickets sold upon each horse is marked upon the bulletin-board, so that every buyer can figure for himself to be one the result is known. We have adopted this system under advice from the management of Monmouth Park, in order to give entire satisfaction. CRIDGE & CO.,

Official Pool Managers, Monmouth Park.

LONG BRANCH, Sunday, June 30, 1878.

A PIECE OF PETTY ECONOMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon Judge Pierrepont's confirmation as Minister Plenipotentiary at London I had the honor of being invited by him to assist in fulfilling the duties of the Secretary of Legation at London during the Summer of 1876, pending Mr. Hoppin's (the present First Secretary) arrival in the Fall. I, therefore, am able to speak with some authority regarding the duties of the Secretaries at the principal offices abroad, and especially at London and Paris, and in the absence of those most interested in the matter of abolishing the office of Second Secretary from this country, I take the liberty of explaining to the public the absurdity of such legislation, which, at a saving of $2,000 per annum in each of the three Secretaryships abolished, renders precarious the quality of the service performed by one Secretary.

The duties of the First Secretary are too onerous as they exist, consisting principally of inscribing the frequent dispatches between the Minister and the State Department at Washington and the British Foreign Office, the translation of cablegrams in cipher, and tabulating the voluminous diplomatic correspondence. Besides these duties, there are constant calls upon his time in imparting information to the traveling public looking to their protection as American citizens. I speak of the constantly-recurring cases where there is need for an appeal to the Legation; for the mass of visitors at the offices of Legation who require lingual entertainment is beyond the endurance of one Secretary, and for such, if for nothing else, a second or third Secretary should be retained. Besides this ominous task, there is the making out of passports, the keeping of account-books of the offices, the transcribing of messages, the answering of voluminous petty correspondence, and the personal service of much local correspondence and etiquette between the various offices of Legation of all nationalities.

I do not speak of the social duties required in a foreign office as a fitting mark of the dignity and culture expected from the representatives of 40,000,000 of people. This is an important duty of the Minister, but many tedious visits of ceremony are incumbent upon one or other of the Secretaries. If the great nations of Europe should cut down their offices in the United States there could be no objection, for less etiquette and service is required. But with the constant interruption of visitors at our London office, and the time required in personal services in matters at large, the present action of Congress is not appreciating the requisite allowance for the two Secretaries must seriously impair the service and render our foreign offices undignified and unworthy. In any event, I for one do not believe the public will fail to take note of the fact that the same Congress which has belittled our name abroad to save $6,000 has appropriated millions for pet schemes at home. W.

EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Kingdom of Prussia, which, on an area of about 134,000 square miles supports nearly 25,000,000 inhabitants, there were in 1873 about 35,000 common schools, with over 3,700,000 pupils. In 540 middle schools there were 120,000 pupils. There were 9 universities, called high schools in the German sense; 2 Catholic academies, and 128 normal schools—94 for male and 34 for female teachers.—*American Cyclopedia, XIV.*, 1875.

According to the statistics of the Minister of Instruction, during last year, in 239 gymnasia, 3,262 pupils presented themselves for the final examination, of whom 321 withdrew, 93 were rejected, and 2,848 completed the examination; 2,607 of the latter received the certificate of ripeness—that is, their examination had been in all respects satisfactory; 241 passed, but not satisfactorily, and received the certificate of unripeness. Of the number who were considered ripe, 2,230 went to pursue their studies further at the universities, as follows: 235 evangelical, and 105 Catholic theology; 811 law, 30 political economy, 498 medicine, 397 philology, and philosophy, 154 mathematics and the physical sciences; 377 did not intend to pursue university studies. In 84 real schools of the first order, (high schools in the American sense, but lower than the gymnasia,) schools for boys destined, as a rule, to callings for which university studies are not required, there were 731 candidates, of whom 74 were rejected, 13 withdrew, and 644 passed, of whom 597 received the certificate of ripeness, and 47 of unripeness. Of the former, or ripe, 248 went to the universities, 29 to military service hoping for advancement, 107 went into the civil service, 17 to mining, 20 into the Government forestry, &c., and 99 to farming and manufactures.

In the Winter semester—October, 1877, to March, 1878—there were in the Prussian universities, (called there high schools,) the Academy of Münster and the Lyceum of Braunsberg, 204 teachers, divided as follows: Four hundred and sixty-four (or ordinary professors, 76 extraordinary Professors, 208 ordinary Professors, and 248 privat-docents. There were 3,801 matriculated students, of whom 7,635 were Prussian. The largest attendance was at Berlin, 2,834; then came Breslau with 1,253, Göttingen with 909, Bonn with 859, Halle with 854, Königsberg with 855, Greifswald with 460, Marburg with 413, Münster with 303, Kiel with 242, and Braunsberg with 17. In addition to these, 2,340 were allowed to attend without matriculating, of whom 2,172 were in Berlin.—*Leipzig letter in the New-York Staats Zeitung* June 23, 1878.

Those who are interested in the general subject of education in Germany will find much to interest them in *German Universities*, by James Morgan Hart. New-York: Putnam. 1874. A narrative of the personal experience of an American who studied and graduated at Göttingen. *Higher Schools and Universities in Germany*, by Matthew Arnold, tells the author's story while studying the subject as Foreign Assistant Commissioner to the English Schools Inquiry Commission. Macmillan & Co. 1874. This is an extremely interesting book. So also is *The School and The Army in France and Germany*, by Gen. Hatton of our Army. For those who wish facts and figures only, from which they may draw their own conclusions, there is nothing more interesting than the little 3½ by 5¼ inch *Deutscher Universitäts-Kalender*, edited by Drs. Seelmann and Aschersen, Berlin—two numbers each year—in German, of course, but in Roman text. This contains the names and titles of all the Professors and teachers, including even fencing, dancing, and riding masters, in all the universities of Germany, Switzerland, the Russian East-sea provinces, (Dorpat,) and in Austria; the ages of many of the Professors, the subjects on which each teacher is to lecture, some statistics about the population, &c., of the German and Austrian university towns, prices of board, &c., a table of statistics showing the classification of teachers and students at each university, and, in the example before the writer, for the Winter semester 1877-8, an alphabetical index of all the teachers connected with the more than 40 institutions mentioned in the body of the little book, so that given the name of a teacher, his location, title, subject, &c., can be at once ascertained. It is published at the beginning of each semester, and costs in Germany 1½ marks—about 36 cents, gold. J. S. P.

BROOKLYN, Sunday, June 23, 1878.

MRS. RHINELANDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The wife of the late Mr. William C. Rhinelander was not of Knickerbocker descent, but was of English blood. She descended, in the fourth generation, from Josiah Franklin and Abiah Folger, his wife. Their daughter Sarah, (an elder sister of Dr. Benjamin Franklin,) married James Davenport, of Boston, and died at Boston in 1731, leaving only one child, Mary, who married John Rogers at Boston, about 1746. They left two children—Anna, who married, and went to Newburyport in 1780, and John, who came to New-York and married an English lady named Peyton. He died near the close of the last century, leaving three young children. Mary, who married W. C. Rhinelander, has been long dead. Her brother John was a well-known citizen of New-York, who died some 20 years ago. His wife was a sister of the late Dr. Muhlenburgh. The youngest brother, George P. Rogers, died in New-York five or six years ago at an advanced age. The first John named herein was a son of Ichabod Rogers, who was in Boston before 1727. C. H. H.

A STATEMENT WANTED FROM MR. GARRISON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, in an article referring to William Lloyd Garrison, you say:

"Boston mobs tried to hang him, leading him through the streets with a halter about his neck."

This statement has traveled through the country unquestioned, and the gentleman may have seen it in print, and, not wishing to spoil so good a tale, has allowed it to pass without contradiction. Now, Mr. Garrison is a truthful man, and THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a lover of truth; which, in this statement, "has fallen in the streets." I ask Mr. Garrison to correct this "halter statement," under his own hand, before, by his death, it shall become historic.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY BOSTONIAN.

JUNE 24, 1878.

A HINT TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I, through the medium of your powerful columns, ask Mr. Adams, the Superintendent of Buildings, whether it is with his especial permission that a large frame structure is now being erected in the rear of the blacksmith's shop at No. 1,216 Third-avenue? The erection of frame buildings is strictly forbidden by law, but this one in question, connecting with a blacksmith's shop and its many forges, is more than ordinarily dangerous to the surrounding property, and is causing both owners and residents considerable alarm. Repeated remonstrances have been made to Mr. Adams, but he takes no heed.

TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 25, 1878.

BUFFALO HORN.

In a recent issue the Portland (Oregon) *Press* thus spoke of Buffalo Horn, the Bannock leader, who has since been reported killed in the charge of C. L. Bernard's troops: "Buffalo Horn is not the hereditary chief of the Bannock Indians, but is merely a leader among the wild warriors, and is looked up to by them as their Captain. These young bucks have a supreme contempt for the real chief, whom they speak of sneeringly as an old woman. Buffalo Horn is a handsomely-built Indian, with beautiful eyes, not unlike a cross between an eagle's and an antelope's. One side of his long hair is bound round with threads of brown bark, which, resembling a buffalo horn, is probably the occasion of his name. He is a very daring rider, a good shot, brave, intelligent, and proud as Lucifer. He speaks very little English, but seems to enjoy the society of the whites. Having been in Gen. Howard's camp, and learned the habits of the soldiers, he will make a very dangerous enemy, although frontiersmen say the Bannocks are not very brave as a class, and cannot hold a candle to the Nez Percés as fighters. They are closely connected with the Shoshones and Pintes by marital and other ties, and would probably have their alliance should their war assume serious proportions."

BAD FOOD FOR HORSES.

The St. Louis *Times* of Friday says: "Slop contractor Hardy got up yesterday morning to find his horses, nearly 20 in number, stricken down by some mysterious and malignant sickness. He instituted an investigation, and found in the water trough a substance much resembling oil-cake. One of the stablemen said that was just what it was; that he had found it on Clark-avenue, near Tenth, and had taken it to the stable and thrown it into the trough, knowing the cake was good food for the horses. Unable to find anything else on which to fasten his suspicion, Capt. Hardy took some of the supposed oil-cake to an expert, who examined the stuff and declared it to be castor bean-cake, possessing qualities exceedingly poisonous to all animals. Antidotes were administered to the horses, and although none of them had died up to last night, several were in a dangerous condition. It is just the busiest season for the contractor, and he is making heroic exertions to cover his territory in spite of sick horses. The supposition is that the cake came from the Collier White Lead Factory, and dropped off from one of the wagons while in transit. It is bad stuff to be left scattered around."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

First Monday motion calender. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 30, 1878.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Law and Fact—No. 508.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by ——, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gilder-leeve, J.

John Meehan, Bernard Dunn, John Delaney, John McCann, and Thomas Matthews, robbery.

Bernard June, grand larceny.

Louis Jordan, grand larceny.

Annie Price, grand larceny.

Robert McPherson, Patrick Smith, and Thomas Crowley, petit larceny.

Robert Armstrong, robbery.

William Shultz, misdemeanor.

Henry Alber, misdemeanor.

Henry Barahou, misdemeanor.

Dugald Thompson, misdemeanor.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼@10½c. Net receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 430 bales.

GALVESTON, June 29.—Cotton dull, easy; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 50 bales; exports, coastwise, 6 bales; stock, 3,897 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 29.—Cotton dull; lower to sell; Middling, 10 11-16c.; Low Middling 10 3-16; Good Ordinary, 9 13-16c. Net receipts, 101 bales; gross, 199 bales; stock, 2,051 bales.

MOBILE, June 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 390 bales; exports, coastwise, 66 bales; sales, 175 bales; stock, 2,216

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Trooper Down—Mr. H. Watkins, Mrs. R. Watkins, Miss Amy Lee.

PARK THEATRE.—Tit for Tat—Sketches—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lingard.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Trained Animals—Afternoon and evening.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle and South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, slightly warmer easterly winds; clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, with local rains in the latter district.

Although Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, proved himself a very inefficient Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, he has come out strong as an ingenious defender of Democratic "economy" in appropriations. What may be considered as a post-mortem speech of his has just come to light. It is one of those speeches which are never delivered, but are printed in the *Record*. Though Congress has adjourned, and Mr. ATKINS' voice is not heard in the House, his speech has just seen the light of day. Mr. ATKINS pleads that the session which lately adjourned was not an extravagant one; that it really saved $9,000,000 in appropriations, when its appropriations are compared with those of the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress. The method by which this conclusion is reached is worthy of inspection as a curiosity. Mr. ATKINS deliberately deducts $11,500,000 from the General Deficiency bill of the late session, half of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, a large slice from the pensions, and one or two other items. The remaining volume of appropriations, Mr. ATKINS complacently remarks, is all that can be properly charged to the late session of Congress. Mr. ATKINS is too modest, by half. There is no reason why he should not have followed out his system far enough to show that his committee is not responsible for any appropriation bills whatever.

A glance at the items of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, printed in THE TIMES to-day, will show the curious reader why that extravagant measure passed Congress. The bill appropriates $8,371,700, which is a great deal of money to spend on "improvements" by a Government which is by no means flush of money. But the passage of the bill was accomplished by mere "log-rolling;" every Senator and Representative, with one exception, had an interest in the success of the grab. Nevada alone, of all the States in the Union, had no appropriation for the so-called improvement of rivers and harbors. Why Nevada, which has at least one river—the Carson—and several trout-streams, as well as two "sinks," should have been overlooked passes comprehension. But as every other State had a share in the great job, it necessarily followed that its failure was impossible. It was everybody's bill; and when the Senate was looked to as the friend of judicious economy, it was found that the Senate was so much interested in the improvement of rivers and harbors that it actually added about $1,000,000 to the sum total ordered by the House. If this sort of legislation is to be the rule, it would be more straightforward to order that the cash be divided among the constituents of Senators and Representatives, without any further nonsense.

Somebody who has access to the records of Mr. WHITTHORNE'S committee has published a defense of Mr. WHITTHORNE'S action in making public a report on naval affairs which had never been adopted in committee. Mr. WHITTHORNE'S point is that the Republican members of the committee absented themselves from the meeting at which their Democratic colleagues did consider the report; and, secondly, that ex-Secretary ROBESON, in his [WHITTHORNE'S] opinion, did not care to introduce testimony in his defense. Of course, as Mr. WHITTHORNE'S reputation as a narrow and bitter partisan is already well established, a report of this nature, hurried out in the rush and bustle of the closing week of the session, could only be made for the purpose of adding to political capital. In common decency, Mr. ROBESON was entitled to be heard in his own defense. And men who know anything of the crooked management of Democratic investigation committees will be slow to believe the assertion that the report in question was adopted, in regular order, at a committee meeting from which the Republican minority voluntarily "absented" themselves.

As North Carolina is one of the few ex-slave States in which the Republicans have managed to retain a fair foot-hold, the coming Congressional canvass in the State will attract attention and sympathy from many of our readers. Correspondence of THE TIMES throws additional light on the somewhat mixed condition of North Carolina politics. Although the Democrats have "gerrymandered" the Congressional districts in the most outrageous manner, the Republicans have remained intrenched in one district, (the Second,) now represented by ex-Gov. BROGDEN. All of the rest of the eight districts are in the hands of the Democrats. But it is believed that the chances are equal in one district, (the First,) and that, with an energetic effort, the Republicans might carry the Fourth, and possibly the Fifth. At any rate, there seems to be no good reason why, with a fair election, the solitary Republican in the Congressional delegation from North Carolina should not be reinforced in the next Congress.

The bill to amend the criminal code of this State, prepared by a special commission, will come before the next Legislature. The summary of the proposed code, published on another page of this paper, deserves attention; and some of the proposed changes will undoubtedly provoke criticism. In the existing code there are many subtle shades of meaning which have proved of great value in the hands of lawyers charged with the defense of notorious criminals. The new code, it is alleged, will be disastrous to the business of criminal lawyers, as the provisions of law are simplified and many of the present avenues of escape are blocked up. The amendments in regard to the admission of insanity as a plea in defense of a criminal act, as well as that relating to intoxication under similar circumstances, will strike the non-professional reader as just. And it is certainly common sense to call felonious "breaches of trust" by their right name—larceny—as is now proposed.

A riot in East St. Louis, yesterday, is the most serious outcome of municipal over-government which has lately been reported. East St. Louis is a city of about ten thousand people, opposite St. Louis, and on Illinois soil. It has two forms of Police government, one being described as that of "the Metropolitans," and the other as "the Mayor's Deputy Marshals." In their frantic desire to secure the exclusive privilege of preserving order in East St. Louis, these two opposing forces came to blows yesterday. One Police Department was besieged by the other Police Department in due form, and in the engagement which ensued several men were killed and wounded. East St. Louis is evidently governed too much.

PRETEXTS FOR IMPEACHMENT.

The impeachment of a President can be justified only by the knowledge of facts which seem to fasten upon him a corrupt or unconstitutional exercise of authority or gross negligence and wrong-doing in the discharge of ordinary duties. The peculiarity in regard to those who are using an investigation set on foot for purposes avowedly disconnected from any attack upon the President's occupancy of his office is, that they started with certain preconceived notions and are now striving to find something to sustain them. Mr. BUTLER has the direction of so much of the search as relates to matters prejudicial to Mr. HAYES, and he makes no attempt to conceal his motive. He shares with certain other dissatisfied Republicans the opinion that Mr. HAYES should in some manner be punished for his Southern action; and impeachment is regarded as the only tenable method of accomplishing the purpose. The theory is as manifest as the motive. But the hypothesis was formed in advance of knowledge, and all Mr. BUTLER'S manœuvres since he acquired the direction of the committee reveal the embarrassment of his position. He has no doubt as to Mr. HAYES' guilt, but he cannot get at the facts which are necessary to prove it.

Mr. BUTLER is not a novice in the matter of impeachment. He had a capital chance of showing his skill when ANDREW JOHNSON was put upon his trial, and the failure of the effort then should moderate his desire to repeat the experiment now. From a partisan point of view, the case against President JOHNSON was one of the strongest that can be imagined. He had obstinately refused to carry out the purposes of the law-making power. He had used his administrative functions to thwart its plans. At every possible stage, he had interposed obstacles to the Republican policy. He had appealed from Congress to the people, and had persistently endeavored to bring Congress into contempt. The majority in both branches of that body had good reason to be incensed. The Executive office had become a means of fostering Southern resistance to the operation of reconstruction measures, and was everywhere a disturbing force. THADDEUS STEVENS had no difficulty in marshaling facts sufficient to incite his party to action, and Messrs. BUTLER and BOUTWELL had no misgiving as to the result. Has the failure on that occasion no lesson for Mr. BUTLER in the capacity of leader of a group of Democratic investigators? Does it not remind him of the fate that attends partisan animosity when allowed to take possession of judicial formalities and to use them to eject the President from his office?

The wisdom of initiating measures for the impeachment of Mr. HAYES would be more than doubtful if Mr. BUTLER had his hat full of the facts for which, so far, he has sought in vain. No one ever credited him with judicial impartiality. He conducts the inquiry in the spirit of a man who has sundry grudges to gratify and is not particular about the means of gratifying them. The bitter Democratic partisans who smile approval of his work are equally disentitled to confidence. They want to drive out Mr. HAYES, and they have been reluctantly convinced that impeachment is the sole mode of carrying their point. If mere suspicion were good ground for an indictment, their course would be smooth enough. They would have no difficulty in stringing together conjectures at variance with anything like chivalric honor on the part of the President, if not actually damaging to his integrity. But the evidence? Well, that is precisely what the advocates of impeachment have not yet obtained. Of evidence that would stand the judicial test, not a particle has been seen. There is not even a bit of evidence that would be conclusive to the partisan mind. Very few Republicans sympathize with Mr. BUTLER in his eagerness to pick flaws in the conduct of Mr. HAYES, as pretexts for impeachment; and the same is true of the great majority of Democrats. Nothing less than glaring proofs of Mr. HAYES' misconduct in matters pertaining to the count, or in subsequent matters connected with the count, could serve even as partisan excuses for the extreme process of impeachment. To talk of it in the absence of all evidence of this character is simply to exhibit a blind partisan malignity, which unfits the investigators for the task they have undertaken.

All that has been alleged before the committee might be accepted as literally true, and still the oft-recurring hints about impeachment would be at once foolish and indecent. The justification of that step would depend upon the known ability to establish charges of scandalous misconduct. But Mr. HAYES might have done all that Mr. W. E. CHANDLER'S statement appears to imply, and yet not be liable to removal. A great deal more than any witness has suggested might be conceded, and though the effect would unquestionably be damaging to Mr. HAYES' pretensions, it could not be tortured into a reason for impeachment. He has few worshipers left. His ideas of duty and dignity are recognized as commonplace. Those who looked up to him as a reformer confess their disappointment; and those who imagined that in his choice of associates and friends and appointees he would rise above the low level of current politics, turn aside contemptuously. But mediocrity, though a good reason for keeping a man out of the Presidency, cannot be assigned as the ground-work of impeachment; nor would there be much satisfaction in constituting the Senate a court for the trial of a President whose enemies cannot prove aught worse against him than that he is not better than the average of politicians.

THE FUTURE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

It does not need the data of the State annual report—a volume few people see outside of newspaper and insurance offices—to attest the fact that life insurance is still on the retrograde course. Within seven years the number of companies in this State in legal standing and operation has declined from 41 to 15. The volume of outstanding insurance, which reached its height in all companies in 1871 and 1872, has been shrinking ever since, the business raveling away at one end by lapses and surrenders faster than new work of agents can knit it up at the other. In 1876, only 3 of the 17 companies of this State and 6 of the 21 other-State companies represented here escaped this unfavorable movement; in 1877, only 2 in each class escaped it. In 1876, the net decline was $57,664,000; in 1877, $86,092,000. The following comparison, for two years only, shows the percentages of terminations in four ways:

New-York Companies.

Year.	Death.	Surrender.	Lapse.	Not taken.
1876	7.65	39.00	40.00	10.93
1877	7.36	42.80	34.78	10.25

Other-State Companies.

Year.	Death.	Surrender.	Lapse.	Not taken.
1876	8.23	21.48	46.44	11.30
1877	8.18	24.03	40.40	9.12

Enormous waste is clearly shown here, even the terminations by "not taken" (that is, by policies written but never becoming actually alive) exceeding by about one-fourth those by death. There are some other interesting contrasts suggested on which we do not dwell.

Had no company failed and none been suspected of weakness, financial straits would undoubtedly have prevented any material advance, if not causing a retrogression, in the business since 1873. Whether this retrogression will be temporary, and the position and growth of life insurance will improve as affairs in general improve, is an interesting question which we will briefly consider. First of all, two facts must be noted, which may, but do not necessarily, mean opposite conclusions. The decline began a year before the panic, and the dropping off of policies is as heavy in the companies which are doubted by nobody as in the rest. There are, however, some good reasons for thinking the trouble with life insurance to be more than the present transient general depression. Its prodigious growth began with the issue of legal-tender notes, though it was only partially the result of that issue, the first upward bound having been in the year 1862, with New-York companies, and in 1863 with the rest. This growth did not stop with the war, though the wholesale confiscation of Southern policies accounts for much of the "profitable" business to which the new growth owed its impetus, but went on without interruption through the several years of imaginary prosperity that followed, and first showed signs of exhaustion in 1870–71, just as the wave of inflated values reached its turning. This may be urged by the optimists of the business as evidence that it will follow the general movement upward again, as it has hitherto followed, but to us this seems evidence that its too rank growth, attained in a speculative period, was attained on a false basis and cannot be revived, at least during the present generation. For the plain fact is that not only were people reckless in expenditure, in the abundance of money, and the delirium of advancing prices, and not only did the promises of life insurance adroitly flatter the speculative feeling of the time, but the business has been very largely a huge deception on one side and a misunderstanding on the other. To insure life, pure and simple, is simple, but was not sufficiently taking; so the "dividend" phrase was borrowed from commerce, and people were deceived in one or both of two ways: They were persuaded that by "the magical power of compound interest" they would really have to pay much less than they agreed to, or that an accommodating "note" they gave every year would be taken care of by the "dividends," and never be heard of more. The deception—of which, in justice, we must admit the deceivers were not always quite conscious—went further: By the use of the "dividend" phrase and by mixing up the idea of investment with that of insurance, people actually were brought to believe that they could make money by insuring their lives; some expected a current interest income from all they paid and the insurance besides, and if not many thought so many acted so. By representations really false, even though not culpably so, the one dollar of insurance which people were ready to pay for on behalf of their families, was multiplied into five, under a positive although rather hazy notion that themselves would also be benefited, and that the operation would prove a paying business one, out of the incantation work of "compound interest" in which there is really no magic at all. Nor has the unwillingness to offer life insurance simply on its merits ceased yet. For example, one of the oldest and best companies, in a publication of its own for advertising purposes, continues to print, as it has printed for many years, a table of policies paid during a recent month, giving amount paid, total "premiums paid less dividends," and the percentage yielded upon the investment. In every instance this percentage exceeds a hundred, sometimes running up to several thousand, and as every policy thus takes out more than it puts in, the conclusion on the face of it is that the company loses every time. Of course, a business thus conducted would bankrupt any treasury; but the item of interest on the premiums is omitted.

But the ratio of premium notes to assets has declined one-half within 10 years, and as credit disappears one kind of misrepresentation will disappear with it. The "endowment" policy, which was the form especially urged by the most successful agents, because it paid them the largest immediate commission, and also suited the idea of combining self-interest with self-forgetfulness, is especially on the decline, as is shown very plainly in the following table, which gives the ratios of life and endowment insurance respectively to the whole amount outstanding:

End of	N. Y. Companies.— Life.	Endowment.	Other-State Co's.— Life.	Endowment.
1868	78.00	20.60	77.84	20.93
1869	77.17	22.50	76.33	22.58
1870	77.61	22.17	76.59	22.68
1871	65.99	20.44	76.72	17.27
1872	79.49	19.76	68.01	20.44
1873	81.40	17.06	75.91	18.31
1874	78.88	15.81	76.45	14.98
1875	81.00	15.08	78.43	17.04
1876	83.58	14.53	80.57	15.43
1877	84.00	14.32	80.28	15.00

There are no returns published from which the proportion of endowment insurance issued and terminated can be derived, but it is fair to suppose that the proportion terminated is especially large, because the endowment policy is the costliest, and therefore the least likely to be retained during pressure. Yet the decline in this form of policy will probably be permanent, because it is the most unprofitable one, having the least insurance in it and being enormously costly as respects the savings part. The whole business must settle to a lower plane, because it has been vastly overrated; it accomplishes less, and costs more, than has always been claimed. "To become insured is to become rich" was the cry, and it is as true as to say that to eat one hearty meal is to be perpetually relieved of hunger. Unquestionably, a policy may become of the greatest use, in preventing foreclosure of a mortgage or in many sets of circumstances, but the amount any man of ordinary income can pay for will go only a little toward supporting his family. Life insurance needs no crying up; what it does need is to be relieved from that and be put squarely upon its merits. Rapid growth, and even any growth of business at all, is not essential, and the urgency with which the advantages of insuring have been forced upon the public grows out of the rivalry of managers rather than out of philanthropy or of duty. In its forcing, recklessness, and extravagance, the management has been grossly wrong; the result has been disappointment, and the only cure is greater modesty in profession and practice. The service of life insurance is too necessary to be abandoned, in this country of reverses, but it must come down to its level and stay there.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF POLITICAL REWARD.

When examined by the Potter committee the other day, Mr. W. E. CHANDLER had only one complaint to make: He did not think it fair that Gov. NOYES, having received his official appointment, should go off to France and leave him behind to sign the recommendations of the office-seekers from Florida. Mr. MCLIN, whose so-called confession was once supposed to be terrible enough to blow the Hayes Administration out of water, said that he would not have had a word to say if the President had not neglected to provide for the Southern Republicans. The lying ANDERSON has confessed that in all his crooked transactions with the election affairs in his hands, he was actuated by a desire to be taken care of by somebody. He never would have brought accusations against "the visiting statesmen" if he had been rewarded with an office as big as that to which he thought himself entitled. And it may be truly said that the foundations of the Louisiana scandal and the Florida scandal were laid in the disappointment of men who expected official favors. The whole brood of Andersons, Jenkses, McLins, and Dennises have traded on their claims to be "taken care of" by somebody.

There is no getting away from this unpleasant fact. We do not need to look at the other side of the case in order to discover how completely the hunger for office has underlaid the discussion of the Electoral count. It is not necessary that we should inquire how many Democratic Congressmen were in the predicament of that irreconcilable who had—in the event of TILDEN'S success—ten thousand applications for office, chiefly from persons who wanted to be Postmasters. It is enough to know that we should never have heard of any pretended frauds in Louisiana or Florida if it had not been true that several men wanted offices and had not got them. How does it happen that there is such a wide-spread disappointment in this regard among the political "workers" of the lesser degree? Of course, the vicious system of partitioning the public offices as rewards for political services has something to do with this. But probably the rascally and mendacious book agent who imposed his tale of woe upon the *World* best gave voice to the general complaint when he said: "NOYES and STOUGHTON have got their fat places, and now I want my little Consulship, or its equivalent."

No more grotesque travesty of a reformed civil service can be imagined than a civil service in which special labors are considered as claims for official preferment. Mr. HAYES was elected by the people of the United States. He was bound to give them the best officers whom he could select. The offices were not his to distribute among his personal political friends, for personal political services, any more than they were his to distribute for family reasons among his own and his wife's relatives. But the idea seems early to have taken root that the men who were most active in securing a fair count in Louisiana and Florida were to have the pick of the offices. At that time there happened to be a vacancy in the Supreme Court, and Gen. HARLAN very early suggested to Mr. H. V. BOYNTON that that place was what he should expect for his services on the Louisiana Commission. And the "visiting statesmen" were nearly all afterward appointed to high places. To-day they are found in the Cabinet, on the Supreme Bench, filling first-class foreign appointments, or fat places at home. Is it any wonder that JENKS, ANDERSON, MCLIN, and the rest, refuse to be put off with a Funchal Consulship, a place in the secret service, or a Treasury clerkship?

We need not be told that some of these appointments, or even all of them, are good ones. It is the principle on which they were made which deserves reprobation. If good officers have been given the people under this system, it is by accident. And the viciousness of the system has shown itself in the scandals which have since disgraced the nation. The underlings who have raked up the gossip of the two disputed States very naturally think that they are entitled to some consideration for past services; and they have created a great commotion in order to revenge themselves for fancied slights. These mischief-makers thought they were to be rewarded for doing what they had sworn faithfully to perform. There was intimidation in East Feliciana Township. ANDERSON made due affidavit of that fact. It so happened that the condition of things to which he swore largely determined the result of the Presidential election. When he saw this, he cried "Reward me! reward me!" as if he was to be paid for doing his bounden duty. And when he is not paid, the rascal tries to undo what he had already done by swearing that he has been coerced, deceived, or beguiled. And his constant anxiety, while the case was pending in Louisiana, was to secure a written guarantee that his services should be duly held in remembrance and rewarded.

The visiting statesmen undoubtedly believed that they bore the heat and burden of the day, and that their reward should be great. We know that Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER thought so; and, because he failed to receive his compensation, he has divided with JAMES E. ANDERSON the honor of making an intolerable row ever since. But the men who bore their part in the elections in the disputed States might very properly claim that they, too, had borne the heat and burden. ANDERSON says that his life was in danger in Feliciana. His word is not worth much, to be sure, but his colleague, WEBER, was actually killed. In Florida, where there was need of unceasing vigilance to thwart the knavish designs of the Democrats, the local Republican politicians worked faithfully. The visiting statesmen came into these two States, insisted upon fair play, offered to protect the threatened Republican officers of election, and demanded and secured an honest count. These latter expected a reward which they received. The former, in like manner, expected a reward, which they have not received. It would have been better for the country—better for the Administration—if neither of these two classes of patriots had been rewarded with official favors. Since the rule was established, it is clear that its enforcement was stopped too soon.

THE COMING CONTEST IN LOUISIANA.

In a fair and honest election, an election in which every citizen of every color and every political opinion was allowed to vote freely and according to his convictions, at least four out of the six Congressional districts in Louisiana would elect Republican Representatives. But such an election is out of the question. For a number of reasons already sufficiently familiar to the intelligent newspaper reader—reasons which need not now be discussed—it is impossible for all the citizens of Lousiana to exercise their rights according to their conviction and desire, and consequently, in the approaching campaign, the Republicans will not be able to obtain the representation to which, because of their numbers, they are entitled. These are the facts, and no denunciation of the methods by which the situation described has been brought about, will, for the present at least, change that situation. By discussing what should be, nothing can be accomplished; by hard, earnest work, something may yet be secured.

Under such circumstances it does not become the Republican leaders to sink under the burdens which they are called upon to bear, or to shrink before the obstacles by which they are undoubtedly surrounded. Under the present order of things, they cannot have all their rights, but because of this they must not be ready to resign everything into the hands of their political enemies. In at least two of the Congressional districts they have such overwhelming majorities that they can hardly be defeated except by their own apathy. In the Third District, which is one of those referred to, the fight will not be an easy one, but still it can be, and ought to be, won. Democratic dissensions which have existed for some time past, and grown in bitterness as they progressed, will make the task a much less difficult one than it would otherwise be. Indeed, it is already conceded by many of the White League bodies that they are by no means sure of the district in question. At the last election there Dr. DARRALL, the Republican candidate, was clearly elected, in spite of "road lining" and every species of intimidation, violence, and fraud known to a desperate and unscrupulous minority. He was not permitted to enjoy the reward of his victory, however, the seat which rightfully belonged to him being, by a partisan House, awarded to his opponent, Mr. ACKLIN, a young gentleman who made no reputation in Congress, and who was never heard of in Washington until his name was connected with a recent scandal. Just now there seems to be no doubt that Mr. ACKLIN will receive the Democratic nomination, but he can only do so by the employment of means which will greatly tend to take away from him the support, not only of the candidates whom he may defeat in the convention, but of all honorable men. On the other hand, if Dr. DARRALL is renominated, as now seems probable, he will receive the undivided support of the Republicans, and if anything like a fair proportion of them can get to the polls and succeed in depositing their ballots, he will undoubtedly be elected.

The Fifth District is still another in which the Republicans are reasonably sure of success, always provided, however, that they make a judicious nomination. In the election of 1876, Judge LEONARD, a Republican, was elected from the district, in spite of every effort, legal and illegal, which the Democrats were able to put forth. Even under the most adverse circumstances, his majority was 1,407. Had the election been a fair and free one, this vote would have been increased to at least 3,000. This year the district will again elect a Republican, if the notorious PINCHBACK does not succeed in having himself nominated. In that event, it would not be a matter of surprise, and hardly a cause for regret, if the Democrats were victorious. That PINCHBACK is making every effort to capture the nomination is well known. He has moved into the district from New-Orleans, and has already set to work in his own peculiar style to secure pledges from the colored delegates to the Congressional Convention, and unless his plans are nipped in the bud, he may again succeed in bringing disaster upon a party which in the past he has disgraced. The danger can yet be averted, however, and the district carried by some true Republican, who will do credit to himself and the constituency which elects him.

It has been contended in some quarters that in view of recent events it was not to be expected that Southern Republicans, and particularly those of Louisiana, should take any risks to secure the success of a party whose chief men, justly or otherwise, have been charged with deserting them at their utmost need. From a certain stand-point there is some show of reason in this line of argument, but it will hardly be claimed that the stand-point is one of principle or true Republicanism. The so-called reconciliation policy has as yet never been tested in a general election under Federal laws. Now, for the first time, there is an opportunity for the Southern Democrats to prove whether or not they desire to do their share toward securing political harmony in their section by permitting all men freely to exercise their political rights. The Republicans of the South, on their side, should test the intention of their political opponents by making a fair, open and earnest fight for those Congressional districts to which they are justly entitled.

EDUCATION.

There is no use in disguising the fact that there must be a radical reform in the management of our colleges and schools. The feebleness which seeks to form a compromise between the old and the new method of education is rather worse than the stupid conservatism which opposes all reforms. Half-way measures will not do if we have really any desire to save what Commencement orators call our "institutions of learning" from general contempt. If we fail to accept the lesson of last Friday's race we may as well abandon all attempts to furnish the youth of America with any facilities for education beyond those of the common school.

Harvard is the only college in which there seems to be any full appreciation of the fact that the chief object of education is to produce powerful and accomplished oarsmen. In this respect Harvard is far ahead—in fact twelve lengths—of Yale, and the reason is easily found. Rowing, although it has for some years been taught at Yale with more or less fidelity, is apparently regarded by the Faculty as of less importance than mathematics, classics, and other antiquated studies which never strengthened a single back or developed a solitary muscle. The result is that a Yale student is unable to give his whole time to rowing. It is understood that the Harvard oarsmen, who have just taken the very highest scholastic honors at New-London, have been constantly studying the theory and practice of rowing for nearly a year. They and the Faculty of Harvard comprehended that rowing is the one study of supreme importance, and that nothing should be allowed to interfere with it. We need not wonder that a college where such views prevail should turn out oarsmen who need not fear comparison with the ablest scholars of the English universities.

It must not be assumed, however, that the neglect of rowing in nearly all of our colleges, with the exception of Harvard, is purely willful and wrong-headed. The great majority of American colleges have no facilities whatever for giving instruction in rowing. There is not one college in the country which has a practice-course to be compared with that of the Charles River. Even Yale has the misfortune to be situated near water which nine days out of ten is too rough for use. As for Princeton, the whole rowing apparatus in the possession of the college consists of a canal, and there are other colleges which have not so much as a brook. Of course, with such a lack of facilities we cannot expect that rowing will be even decently taught, and the very first measure of reform must be the removal of all colleges to the banks of a straight, smooth three-mile rowing-course. Unless this is done, Harvard will become in a few years the only college in the country. What intelligent parent will send a son to Princeton, where, no matter how much the boy may long to study, he must content himself with paddling in the canal. Attempts like that of Mr. CYRUS FIELD—or was it some other variety of Field?—to dredge out a rowing-course at Willimantic for the benefit of Williams College will prove useless. If Mr. FIELD really cares for education, he will pay for the removal of Williams College to New-London, instead of throwing away his $5,000 in the effort to dig a three mile ditch among the Berkshire hills.

If we remove all our colleges to New-London or to some other equally eligible point, and place them under the management of able oarsmen, the cause of education will have made an enormous stride. We must, however, get rid of incompetent Presidents like Dr. MCCOSH, Dr. PORTER, and Mr. CHADBOURNE—men who do not know the loom of an oar from the blade, and who if put in a shell would go to pieces at the end of the first quarter of a mile. It is little short of madness to trust our sons to such men. There is no lack of material for good college Presidents. What might not Yale become were Mr. BOB COOK to be called to the Presidential chair, and what magnificent results could we not look for were the Presidents of eight of our largest colleges to be superseded by the eight members of the Harvard crew? It is not too late to save our colleges. Place them near a good quiet stretch of water, and put good oarsmen at their heads, and we may yet be proud of Amherst, Princeton, Yale, Union, and Williams.

Although these are the two steps which are absolutely necessary in order to save our collegiate system from utter ruin, they are by no means sufficient to fulfill the ideal of thorough education. Even Harvard, though she may graduate good oarsmen, does not pretend to graduate thoroughly-educated men. It is obvious that education can be made to embrace something more than the mere use of the oar, and it is a mistake to suppose that the only end of education is to place eight good men in a shell. In every college there should be a Professorship of Boat-building, another of Oar-making, another of Pure Judging, another of Course Surveying and Buoying, another of the Calculation of Odds, and a fifth of Boating Ethics, while the President should devote his whole energies to teaching rowing. Were these studies to be properly taught, the graduate would be, in the largest sense of the term, an educated man. He would be fitted not merely to row, but for every other duty of life. He could build a boat or fashion an oar; he could act as judge or umpire; he could lay out a rowing-course; he could bet with discretion; and could decide just how long a crew can properly keep their adversaries baking in the sun before beginning a race, or in what circumstances it is expedient to enter protests. Thus, instead of one-sided men like the Harvard oarsmen, who can row well, but can probably do nothing else, we should have graduates with every faculty and muscle developed to the utmost, and ready to fill with credit any position to which they might be called.

We gave a list lately of the ages of living authors. It will be seen from the following how avorably their ages compare with those attained by poets of the past: HORACE, 57; VIRGIL, 52; TASSO, 51; MILTON, 65; COWLEY, 49; DRYDEN, 70; RACINE, 60; MOLIERE, 52; ADDISON, 53; POPE, 56; AKENSIDE, 49; THOMSON, 48; GOLDSMITH, 45; GRAY, 45; COLLINS, 42; COWPER, 64; BURNS, 36; CHATTERTON, (by his own hand;) KIRKWHITE, 21; BYRON, 36; KEATS, 25; SCOTT, 61; WORDSWORTH, 80; SOUTHEY, 69; BRYANT, 77. Evidently poets in these days live longer than of yore. The united years of SHAKESPEARE and BYRON are but a few years in excess of those of Mr. BRYANT.

The Metropolis used to be disgraced by Dead Rabbits, as they were named, of a detestable and pugnacious sort; but it has never seen, we venture to say, rabbits of the natural sort with a marked propensity to fight. Various citizens of Adair County, Ky., have been more fortunate. They witnessed, on a recent Sunday, the pursuit of a large black snake by a rabbit, which followed the reptile for some distance, finally, caught it by the tail, as it was getting into a tree from a log, pulled it down, and dispatched it. We shall hear next of lambs attacking leopards, and of doves swooping down upon and carrying off eagles. The rabbit's behavior was particularly reprehensible on account of the sacred character of the day, and from the fact that it pursued and slew the snake near a church, in the village of Columbia. The quadruped must belong to the unregenerate.

Instances of the sudden bleaching of the hair by terror are not uncommon. The thing has happened to a number of prominent persons, among others to LUIGI LABLACHE, the renowned basso and buffo singer. At 22, he was enacting the part of *Jupiter* in the San Carlino, a minor theatre of Naples, and was descending on a cloud from the flies, when the derangement of the machinery rendered his fall imminent. A cry of horror rang through the house, and the lyric god mechanically closed his eyes expecting every moment to be killed. Fortunately, the cloud only slipped, and in a few minutes LABLACHE descended unhurt to the stage, and sang his aria in grand style. The next morning he discovered that his abundant raven-black locks had turned snowy white, and he was obliged to wear a wig in the youthful parts which he sustained until he was past 60. He frequently said that his experience on that memorable night deprived death of its horror. There was one awful moment—the moment in which he anticipated the worst—and after that came resignation and perfect calmness. The experience of the eminent artist has been the experience of many who have been exposed to great dangers. To have mentally accepted death is to die; so, many men still alive may be said to have died again and again.

When, two months ago, a member of the legislature raised the question in the Prussian Chambers, as to whether some provision could not be made toward enabling the railroad and telegraph officials to attend church on Sunday, Prince BISMARCK intimated that it would cost a deal too much, and further took occasion to ridicule the observance of Sunday in England, which he denounced as merely tending to promote hypocrisy. On the other hand, the leading Protestant clergymen of Berlin are deploring in no measured terms the desecration of that day, and the awfully low *morale* into which of late years the country has sunk. Merely regarded as a matter of policy, Prince BISMARCK—who possibly had one of his bilious attacks that day—took a very unwise step in ridiculing the observance of Sunday. Those who keep that day are pretty sure to be law-abiding persons, hostile to Emperor-shooting and Socialism, and to shock their feelings is a blunder on the part of any Minister, no matter how powerful. That evening's speech will never be remembered to the Prince's credit.

The return of the good old times when Ireland had a Parliament of her own is often sighed for by the natives of the Green Isle. They must have been delightful, judging from an anecdote told of that august body in its palmy days. During a debate in which one honorable gentleman differed from another on a point of no consequence, the latter thus rejoined: "The members of the house of the honorable gintleman are, and iver have been, personal blackguards and political hirelings, from the white-livered hound that is lyin' and trimblin' on the flure, to the painted hahg that is grinnin' in the gahlery." After the duel, an acquaintance of the Milesian orator asked him how he happened to know that the sister of his late antagonist—the "hahg" so chivalrously alluded to—occupied a seat in the gallery. "Sure, he told me so himself, as we were comin' up to Dublin togither; for we were very goohd frinds, and should be now if the honorable gintleman were alive. But a mimber of the body must shoot somebody once in a while, for the honor of ould Ireland and the glory of Parliamint." Alas, alas, that those gunpowder days have fled forever!

An English epicure who has traveled everywhere has lately recorded his opinion of things edible throughout civilization, and avers that this country surpasses the world in the variety and excellence of its vegetables and fruits. He says that all the English garden stuff grows far more abundantly and lusciously than in Europe, and counts our peas, asparagus, and tomatoes beyond praise. Green corn, when it is first eaten, makes an epoch, he declares, in one's gastronomic life. Succotash he ranks as a most toothsome mystery, and sweet potatoes and yams give him a thrill of physical joy. While we have all the European vegetables infinitely superior here, he is amazed at the different kinds that are entirely unknown in the Old World. He lauds our pears and peaches without stint, and thinks we have more reason to bless our land for its infinite productiveness than most of us are aware. What excites his wonder is the cheapness of vegetables and fruit, which places them within the reach of all classes. He likes, too, our method of serving dishes, deeming it similar to the French, and wholly superior to the British method. The gustatory Englishman has evidently employed his palate actively and discriminatingly in "The States," and would not disrelish, apparently, close confinement in the centre of the fertile Republic, provided he could have the privilege of eating his way out.

The University officers known as Proctors have lately been stretching their authority at Oxford in a manner which has provoked loud complaint. Their jurisdiction extends to all under the degree of Master of Arts, but it has very rarely been the custom of these officials to interfere with men who have taken their Bachelor degree. Of late, however, they have attempted to interfere with young B. A. barristers visiting Oxford on circuit, and, inasmuch as young lawyers are not remarkable for meekness, the interference has been rather fiercely resented. The powers of these academic magistrates are of too autocratic and extensive a kind to suit the times. They can at will dispense with the habeas corpus act within the limits of their jurisdiction, and institute a search in any house they please. Their powers as a Police are, in fact, in such respects unlimited. Some years ago a case was tried in Westminster Hall arising out of the exercise of Proctorial authority at Cambridge. The Proctor had arrested a young woman as a disorderly person, and placed her in the University lock-up, known as "the spinning-house." She brought an action, EDWIN JAMES being her counsel, against the University, and claimed heavy damages, but the jury couldn't agree. Probably the Proctorial authority, dating from mediæval times, will soon be limited.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY DISPOSED TO COMPROMISE.

THE GREEK AND ROUMANIAN REPRESENTATIVES AND THE CONGRESS—THE PROPOSED OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—FIGHTING IN CRETE.

BERLIN, June 30.—In the congress yesterday, M. Delyannis, the Greek plenipotentiary, submitted a memorandum, the reading of which occupied an hour and a quarter. The Roumanian delegates will be heard to-morrow. A series of preliminary deliberations of the second plenipotentiaries, presided over by Prince Hohenlohe, began on Saturday.

LONDON, June 30.—A dispatch from Constantinople, Saturday night, says it is understood that Austria will persist in the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Turkey will probably confine herself to the protest which Safvet Pasha has already made to Count Zichy. The Austrian Ambassador. A later telegram from Constantinople seems to indicate some disposition on the part of the Turks to make a compromise. It is asserted that the Turkish plenipotentiaries will demand that only a limited portion of territory shall be occupied.

PESTH, June 30.—The Emperor Francis Joseph closed the Hungarian Diet yesterday. In his speech he took an exceedingly favorable view of the relations with foreign powers and the probability of peace.

ATHENS, June 30.—A telegram from Syra reports that fighting continued at Apocorona, and several Turkish men-of-war took part in the conflict. Armed Mussulmans have encamped outside the town of Canea, and demand the dismissal of the Governor of the Island.

LONDON, July 1.—A telegram to the *Standard* from Constantinople states that the Governor of Lebanon has been recalled on account of his conduct, which nearly caused an insurrection.

The *Times'* dispatch from Pera, on Friday, says it is stated that the Porte is dissatisfied with Caratheodori Pasha, its plenipotentiary to the congress, and possibly Safvet Pasha will himself go to Berlin with final and irrevocable instructions. Should the congress result unsatisfactorily to Turkey, the opposition will probably attempt a rising.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says: "The news from Serajevo shows that the Turkish troops are moving westward. Five battalions from Novi-Bazar will enter Herzegovina.

"Austria has concentrated a considerable force on the frontier so as to avoid the necessity of sending reinforcements after the frontier has been crossed. The latest official news from Constantinople, dated Sunday night, says Turkey is negotiating with Austria, and an understanding may be arrived at." A dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin announces that, as now arranged, the Austrians will cross the frontier on Tuesday.

In Friday's sitting of the congress Austria refused to allow Montenegro to have any portion of the shore south of Antivari.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the memorandum presented to the congress Saturday by M. Delyannis simply described the unhappy state of Crete, and set forth the necessity for a better definition of the Greek frontier. This moderation had a very favorable effect upon the congress, as the actual resistance of Turkey would alone hinder a realization of the Greek proposals. No decision on the question was reached on Saturday. It had been decided, in consequence of the energetic representations of England that the Roumanian delegates shall be heard on Monday, when the independence of Roumania will probably be proclaimed. The plenipotentiaries have declared that they will sign the final treaty before leaving Berlin. It is thought that this will be the 10th or 11th of July. It is said that Greece has consented to submit to the decision of Europe and refrain from war, but if that decision is not reasonably satisfactory it will be impossible to restrain the populace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.—Feizi Pasha has been appointed to replace Baker Pasha in the command of an army corps.

THE CONGRESS AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

LONDON, July 1.—The British Anti-Slave Society has presented a memorial to Prince Bismarck, requesting that he submit to the congress a declaration that the slave trade be henceforth regarded as piracy, and that slavery shall not be recognized as a legal institution by any of the States forming the congress. The memorial states that the trade for the supply of Cuba and the Mohammedan countries causes a loss of 500,000 lives annually in Eastern Africa.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE EXHIBITION.

CELEBRATION IN PARIS YESTERDAY IN HONOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.

PARIS, June 30.—The national festival in honor of the Exhibition took place to-day, and was a great success. The Exhibition buildings and grounds, the Trocadero Palace, the public squares and buildings, and innumerable private buildings were decorated, and triumphal arches spanned the principal streets. The day opened with salutes from the guns of the fortifications around Paris. The weather was very fine. Hundreds of thousands of people from the provinces and abroad poured into the city. The majority of the visitors sought the Exhibition grounds, which were crowded at an early hour. When the principal ceremonies of the day, the inauguration of the statue of the Republic, began there, the mass of spectators was immense. M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, unveiled the statue of the Republic. He delivered an eloquent speech, in which he declared that the Republican Party had now become the nation, and regenerated France was determined to enjoy the benefits of her dearly-bought institutions in peace.

During the day there was a monster musical fête in the garden of the Tuileries, and orchestral and choral concerts were given in various quarters of the city. As night approached, illuminations, private and official, began to appear in all directions, and by 9 o'clock the boulevards, bridges, squares, and public buildings were in a blaze of many-colored light. Some of the gas-light decorations were of great dimensions and ingenious construction. The streets were thronged with sightseers, and in many places were, for a time, impassable. A long procession with flambeau and electric lights passed through the Bois de Boulogne and Champs Elysées to the garden of the Tuileries, discharging fire-works along the line, and cheering as they marched through masses of spectators wild with enthusiasm. There were special displays of fire-works at the Place du Trône, the Place D'Italie, and the Buttes Montmartre, which were witnessed by immense crowds. The weather was favorable throughout the day. No accident occurred to mar the success of what proved to be a great popular festival.

LONDON, July 1.—The Paris correspondents of the London journals, in their reports of the festival yesterday, describe the enthusiasm of the people as extraordinary even for Frenchmen. The decoration of private buildings was general and spontaneous. The number of British and American flags displayed in all quarters of the city was remarkable, and especially so in the Place de l'Opera, the Rue de la Paix, and the boulevards. The illuminations were prodigious, and extended throughout the city.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 30.—Satisfactory progress is reported in the condition of the Emperor William. The bandage has been removed from his head.

LONDON, June 30.—The rumor was received in Paris Saturday that the Emperor William had intimated a disposition to abdicate. It has received no confirmation.

PAYMENT OF RAILROAD BONDS.

HARTFORD, June 30.—The New-York and New-England Railroad Company have decided to pay the bonds of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad on Oct. 1, which will enable them to take possession of the road from Providence to Waterbury.

SUICIDE OF AN OPIUM-EATER.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 30.—Harmony Vandewater, of Johnsville, Dutchess County, aged 79 years, committed suicide on Friday night. The body was found on Saturday afternoon in a brook 80 rods from his house. His throat was cut, and he lay with his face downward in three feet of water. It was first supposed to be a case of murder, but the inquest to-day developed the fact that the deceased was an opium-eater and had been unable to get any of the drug for two days. The jury found that from this deprivation he became deranged and took his own life.

REMOVAL OF THE SIOUX.

WHAT THE NEW COMMISSION WILL HAVE TO DO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The former Commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate an agreement with the Sioux Indians, under the provisions of an act of Congress passed Aug. 15, 1876, among other things say, in their report dated Dec. 18, 1876: "The present condition of the Sioux Indians is such as to awaken the deepest sympathy. In 1825 the Government made a treaty of friendship with the Ogallalla, Teton, Yankton, and Yanktonnais Sioux. The Indians admitted that their residence was within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledged its supremacy, and claimed its protection. The United States pledged to them its protection, and agreed "to extend to them from time to time such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient, and in the opinion of the President just and proper." From 1825 to 1851 a few unimportant treaties to meet some emergency were made. In 1851 the vast emigration to California across the Indian Territory made a new treaty necessary. This was made at Fort Laramie in 1871, "between the United States and Sioux or Dacotahs, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Crows, Assiniboines, Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Arickarees residing south of Missouri River, and east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the boundary lines of Texas and New-Mexico." The treaty establishes and confirms peaceful relations, the Indians "agree to abstain from all hostilities against each other; they concede to the United States the right to make military or other roads across their territory."

In the appointment of the present commission by Secretary Schurz the main thing desired is to get the Sioux located as near the Missouri as possible, making allowances in the selection of their reservation for a healthy and pleasant country. It appears from the dispatches and personal representations which have been elicited by the passage of the act making an appropriation for the removal of the Sioux, that there is a diversity of opinion among the friends of the Indians as to where they should be removed. The Government officials believe that the nearer the Indians are placed to the Missouri River the better it will be for them, because a great drain on their appropriations for transportation will be thus avoided. On the other hand, those who love the Indians for the commercial profit to be derived in providing for them insist that it is better the Sioux should be removed up into the White River country because it is more desirable land, while in fact the real object is to put the Indians at a greater distance from their base of supplies, which is the river, so that traders and others can have large contracts for transportation. A movement will be made to get rid of all these difficulties by requesting the military to expel from the reservation all the squaw men and half-breeds who do so much to demoralize the Indians by conveying false impressions to them. Should this be successfully done many of the present embarrassments of the Indian service can be easily surmounted.

A NEW-YORK SALOON-KEEPER WANDERING.

ALBANY, June 30.—Ernest Schmidt, keeper of a lager-beer and eating saloon at No. 132 West Fifty-third-street, corner of Lexington-avenue, New-York City, was arrested at the Union Depot, in this city, early this morning, while acting strangely. He was committed to jail, and during the morning made several gashes in his throat with an eraser, which he obtained from a fellow-prisoner. His wounds are not considered serious.

MURDER AFTER A DRINKING DEBAUCH.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—John McCormick was stabbed with a shoe-knife by John Fleming this morning, and instantly killed. Both were shoemakers, and lived at a boarding-house in Neighborstreet. Fleming, who is a young man, went home drunk last night and was refused admittance. Early this morning he entered the house, and going to McCormick's room, fatally stabbed him while asleep.

THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—At the instance of the owners of Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy, Col. Clark has ordered policemen to guard their stables until after the races. The animals are in fine condition. Janet and Harkaway will run mile heats next Friday, and the Belle of Nelson will run two-mile heats the same day, if Kate Clarion will accept for $1,000 a side.

CHESTER PARK TROTTING MEETING.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The Summer trotting meeting of the Chester Park Association commences July 2 and closes Friday, July 5. The entries indicate one of the finest trotting meetings of the year, as the horses are very evenly matched, and promise a series of closely contested and interesting races. The management have secured the celebrated Rarus as an extra attraction on July 4.

BASE-BALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 29.—Manchesters, 8; Springfields, 4. At Holyoke, Holyokes, 9; Westboros, 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30.—Low ll Club, 12; Hartford Club, 0.

UTICA, N. Y., June 30.—Rochesters, 6; Uticas, 1.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 30.—The Commencement at Williams College began to-day with a Baccalaureate sermon by President Paul A. Chadbourne. His subject was "Permanence," and his text, Ecclesiasticus iii., 14.

PHILADELPHIA SHOOTERS BEATEN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—A pigeon-shooting match at Andalusia, Penn., yesterday, between the Narragansett and Philadelphia Gun Clubs, was won by the former, killing 99 out of 125 birds. The Philadelphia club killed 95 birds.

AN ARKANSAN'S FALL.

A LEADING DEMOCRATIC OFFICIAL ELOPES WITH HIS WIFE'S SISTER.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat, June 27.

The Hot Springs *Sentinel* publishes the facts, as we have heard them before, in relation to a recent scandal connected with one of the most prominent citizens of the State. Over a month since Gov. Miller received a letter from Hon. John D. McCabe, Prosecuting Attorney of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, dated St. Louis and postmarked Omaha, resigning his position. Not knowing the cause of this, inquiries were instituted, resulting in the ascertainment of the main facts detailed below:

One of the rising men of Arkansas, an able lawyer, Prosecuting Attorney of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, spoken of as a probable candidate for the United States Senate, Capt. John D. McCabe, about the 11th ult., left his home and family in Arkadelphia, via Texarkana and Omaha to Utah, with his wife's sister, Miss Sallie Barkman, who was educated at the convent in Little Rock. McCabe stood high at the Bar and had the universal confidence of his wife, formerly Miss Caddie Barkman, a lady of rare beauty yet, and they have a very promising son 14 years of age. The sister is plain compared with the wife. About the 24th of May the wife received a letter postmarked Omaha:

May, 1878.

CADDIE: God knows I deplore the anguish this letter will cause. The world may well denounce me for the step I am about to take, as I am leaving my wife, family, home, all. To refer to the past would be an insult, but in the future I can only look to God to protect you and Percy. J. D. M.

Upon the receipt of this letter Mrs. McCabe fell fainting to the floor, and for two weeks she was not expected to survive the sudden and cruel blow. She has at length recovered so as to arise from her bed, the ghost of her former self, unable to speak a word of complaint against the wrong doers. No further tidings have been received of the fugitives. The friends of Capt. McCabe are dumb with amazement at the sacrifice he has made. The act is one which is mad as it is inexcusable.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S FAREWELL.

From their home in Worcester, Mass., Mr. John B. Gough and wife have sent the following farewell letter, in the expectation of their early return to England for a two years' visit:

HILLSIDE, June 17, 1878.

DEAR FRIENDS: As we propose leaving the country for so long an absence, probably two years, we wish to say to you, whose names will so often be brought before us by memories we would not relinquish, how heartily we wish you every earthly and heavenly mercy, and how earnestly we hope we may be mutually spared to greet each other again on this side of Time. That you and we may have it given to us to do better work for truth and right than ever we have been able to accomplish for this needy world in the vanished past, and that we may not fall of the blessed Master's "Well done," is our earnest wish. We sail from New-York July 10, and the days are so hurried and crowded as the time approaches that we can only briefly, and, in what to us is an unsatisfactory fashion, say most heartily, God be with you, and good-bye. Most truly yours,

JOHN B. GOUGH.
MARY E. GOUGH.

EX-SENATOR FENTON'S SILVER VIEWS.

The Jamestown *Journal* undertakes to set forth ex-Senator Fenton's views on the silver question. It says: "Mr. Fenton is a qualified bi-metallist—that is, he favors the two metals upon a proper ratio of value being established and accepted by the principal Governments of Europe. In other words, he is for the double standard upon the basis of equal value, and such co-operation as justifies one international standing for the two metals.

THE WERTHEIMER MYSTERY

THE BODY NOT YET DISCOVERED.

SEVEN CAISSONS EXPLODED IN THE HUDSON YESTERDAY—DIVERS GIVE UP THE SEARCH—NO DOUBT THAT A FOUL MURDER HAS BEEN COMMITTED.

As day after day slips by, and no clue to the fate of the missing woman is obtained, the disappearance of Mrs. Wertheimer on Tuesday last becomes more and more unexplainable, except upon the theory that she was murdered for her jewelry and diamonds, and that the body, heavily weighted, was either taken far up or down the river and sunk, or lies concealed upon the other shore in some of those nooks or pockets of which the Palisades furnish so many. From the beginning Mr. Wertheimer has persistently and unwaveringly rejected the theory of suicide, to which Capt. Steers has pertinaciously adhered since Thursday; and the events of the investigation from day to day have justified his rejection of a hypothesis which was adopted, perhaps, only because it afforded an easy and superficial solution of a very difficult case. Capt. Steers has accordingly detailed a couple of officers to patrol the river night and day, with the supposition that the body will come to the surface when least expected.

In the meantime the diligent examination of the river bed by Charles P. Everett, the diver, and his assistants, which took place on Friday and Saturday, and the explosion yesterday of seven submarine caissons, have completely disposed of the suicide theory. The body might have been carried some distance up or down by the tide, but the inshore movement of the latter would, almost of necessity, either have washed it ashore or lodged it in some one of the many caverns underneath the bank that the long erosion of the waves has excavated. When Mr. Everett finished his work on Saturday morning he informed Mr. Wertheimer that it was not within the limits of possibility that a dead body lodged anywhere within 300 yards of the shore, for half a mile up and down, could have escaped his attention; but, in order to satisfy his scruples, Capt. E. R. Lowe, Everett's employer, and one of the most experienced and ingenious submarine engineers in this country, donned the diver's armor himself and went over the whole ground again.

The result was that about noon on Saturday Capt. Lowe reported that it was useless to expend any more money in examining the bottom of the river. If Mr. Wertheimer wished to carry the work any further, however, he suggested that submarine caissons should be exploded at intervals of about 500 yards, and about 250 pounds of blasting-powder and several cans of nitro-glycerine were accordingly procured and transported to Fort Washington. The plan was to use nine caissons, of 25 pounds each, mixed with a percentage of nitro-glycerine. Each caisson was prepared on shore, transported in the boat to the point where it was to be exploded, and then sunk. It should be premised that, as the cans, which were about two feet long and a foot in diameter, were to be exploded by electricity, the time occupied in preparing each one was very considerable, and the work occupied from 7:30 A. M., when the first concussion shook the rocks of the Point, until 7 P. M., when the experiment was finished. The theory of this plan for raising a body is very simple. The river bottom is solid rock for about 200 feet off shore, the depth of the water at this distance being about 70 feet—a little more at some points, at others a little less. The pressure of a column of water from 60 to 70 feet high is such that the force of the explosion is expended downward, and the concussion is felt in one dense mass. Large fishes were hurled 20 feet into the air, and dropped back dead, and the solid rock of Washington Point shook and trembled under the feet of the spectators. The sound was a deep, dull, thunderous groan. The column of water rising directly upon the caisson was lifted en masse, in the form of a huge cone, 30 feet into the air, and settled back as suddenly as it rose. The sight was one worth witnessing—something that furnished a new conception of forces to one who had never seen a submarine explosion. Of the nine caissons prepared for the occasion, only seven were exploded. But when the seventh was fired, Capt. Lowe expressed the opinion that it was not within the limits of possibility that a dead body, unless very heavily weighted, could have resisted the concussion. The last resort of science has thus been exhausted in disproving the theory of suicide, and it remains now to look for a solution of the mystery in some other direction. It should be noticed, however, that the members of the Police force are by no means agreed upon the theory of suicide. While Capt. Steers, of the Thirty-second Precinct, firmly maintains it, Sergt. Lewis holds a different opinion, or at least did on Thursday, and Capt. Mount, of the Twenty-first Precinct, according to Mr. Wertheimer, expresses himself unqualifiedly in favor of the theory that a murder has been committed. Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who, as the family physician of Mr Wertheimer, was intimately acquainted with his wife and possessed all the data essential to the formation of a well-grounded opinion, most emphatically denies the possibility that Mrs. Wertheimer committed suicide. She was not, according to this distinguished expert, of the suicidal temperament, nor in the least subject to the habit of brooding upon such subjects. Of late she had entertained some apprehension that tubercular disease might set in and terminate her life prematurely, and had thus fallen into the easy-going habits of a valetudinarian, silent, somewhat reserved, and disinclined to social intercourse. Her temperament was even and steady; she was not given to attacks of nervous exaltation or depression, and never had an attack of hysteria in her life. Madness, like all other diseases dependent upon progressive changes in function or structure, is marked by inceptive stages that could scarcely escape the scrutiny of a medical expert; and Dr. Jacobi's testimony must, therefore, be regarded as disposing of the theory that Mrs. Wertheimer drowned herself in the Hudson, off Washington Point. The length of time that has elapsed since her disappearance, the publicity that has been given to descriptions of her person and dress, and the large reward offered for any information as to her whereabouts, dispose with almost equal conclusiveness of the theory that she has wandered off in a fit of mental alienation, or has left her husband for reasons that have not yet come to the surface.

There remains at present writing but one tenable view of the case, which her husband has entertained from the beginning, namely, that she went out for a walk to Washington Point. She was passionately fond of sitting by the water, and may possibly have wandered along the shore to the point where the hat and parasol were found. She could not have fallen into the river at that point, because the inclination of the rocky bottom is extremely gentle, and serious accident was next to impossible. But, aside from the difficulty of supposing that the missing lady deliberately deposited her hat and parasol by the brink of the river to deceive her friends, the most thorough probing of her social surroundings has failed to reveal any motive for her voluntary disappearance. The Wertheimers had lived at the West End Hotel only two months. Had she eloped, as was at first intimated, the disappearance of some male acquaintance of hers must have been divulged before this time. The utmost scrutiny has, however, failed to connect her name with that of any gentleman of the social circle in which she moved, or to suggest any possible motive for voluntary flight. She was, on the contrary, a devoted mother and a careful and economical wife. Unpalatable as the theory is to Fort Washington hotels and boarding-houses, as time passes it becomes more and more certain that a mysterious murder has been committed there in open daylight.

The negro, Henry Wilkes, was thoroughly interrogated yesterday by Detective Heidelberg, Mr. Wertheimer, the two Messrs. Steinberger, and other friends of the missing woman being present. His story was substantially the same as that recounted to the writer on Thursday. He says he went out in his boat on Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock, and did not return until 4 P. M. He maintains that he did not see the missing woman while he was off the Point that morning. About 7 o'clock in the evening he went up to Inwood in his boat after some groceries. While he was gone the Police officers called at his cabin, but did not find him. When he got back he met the wife of the station-master, who told him that the officers had been looking for him. The woman confirms his story so far as to say that he had some packages of groceries in his boat when he landed; but the keeper of the grocery at Inwood, who knows him well as a customer, declares that he was not in the store at any time that evening. The negro says he is 70 years of age, although he has the appearance of being somewhat under 50, and there is scarcely a gray hair on his head.

It should be noticed, in conclusion, that the distracted husband has increased the reward from $1,000 to $5,000 for any information that may lead to the discovery of the missing woman, living or dead.

THE CELEBRATION AT WOODSTOCK.

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday prints the two letters following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1878.

Editor of the Traveller:

Where did you get the impression that I was going to speak at Woodstock on the 4th of July? I am not to be there. If I can be anywhere, it will be in Newburyport. Yours truly,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

DANVERS, 6th month, 27th, 1878.

Editor of the Trave ler:

I have no intention, and have never engaged, to deliver a poem at Woodstock on the 4th. Thine truly,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A PECULIAR KENTUCKIAN.

The Vanceburg (Ky.) *Courier* says there is a rich old bachelor by the name of Shaw who lives on a 500-acre farm, in Lewis County, that State, dresses like a monk of the thirteenth century, and devotes his whole time, talent, and fortune to flowers and tropical fruits. His farm is surrounded by a high fence, without gate or bars for ingress or egress. His house is completely covered with rare vines; he has for over 20 years old, and flowers by the acre. He never receives a cent from his outlay of money and labor, but delights in "multiplying curious growths, and combining nature and art in wonderful forms. He calls his large colony of bees his children, and the birds that feed from his table his little angels. The birds follow him through the walks, and take the berries from his hand."

THE FORTY-SECOND-STREET TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND—A FATHER DISCOVERED IN THE RUINS BY HIS SONS.

Information was received at Police Headquarters last evening that a most serious mistake was made at the ruins of the tunnel on East Forty-second-street during the digging there for any persons who might be buried beneath the débris. The tunnel was a great resort for many of the neighboring residents, who made a practice of going into its cool shade to lounge and read the papers. But one such lounger was noticed there at the time the tunnel fell, and when, after two hours' hard digging, the mangled remains of Thomas Joyce were found, it was concluded that there was no necessity for further search. It will be remembered that when the body of Joyce was removed for identification to the Morgue a young lad, about 14 years of age, went there, and believing the body was that of his father, fainted at the terrible sight. He was afterward satisfied that he was mistaken. But his father was missing, and no trace of him could be found. Mr. Patrick Lynch was a man 56 years of age, and lived at No. 776 Second avenue. He had four sons, the youngest of whom was the lad who went to the Morgue. The four sons, being industrious, trustworthy young men, supported their father comfortably. He was accustomed to spend some time every day reading within the inviting shade of the tunnel. The sons believed firmly that he was there at the time of the accident, and that he was the man seen there by the laborer O'Brien, instead of Joyce. But all the protestations of the sons could not secure the attention of the authorities who had the digging in charge, nor induce them to make any further search after Joyce was found. A crowd of friends volunteered to do the work. They set about it on Saturday night, and labored patiently without rest all the night without finding anything. But as Mr. Lynch had not turned up, the exploration was continued during the entire heat of yesterday. In the evening, at 5:20 o'clock, when the whole rain had been dug over and all hope had fled, a body was found in the middle of the ruin, terribly mutilated, and lying beneath a great mass of bricks, stones, and dirt. It was quickly exhumed, and proved to be that of Mr. Lynch. The sight was a horrible one to the sons and to the faithful friends who had labored so long for the recovery. The body was removed to the home of the deceased for burial. It is said that Mr. Byron, the contractor who built the tunnel, was urged to have the digging commenced on Saturday night, and was assured that there was good reason for believing that Mr. Lynch's body lay buried in the ruins, but that he refused.

THE GRAVESEND MYSTERY.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF SAMUEL D. HUBBARD.

Samuel D. Hubbard, of Gravesend, the man who was arrested Saturday afternoon on a warrant issued by Coroner Simms, of Brooklyn, on an affidavit sworn to by Detective Corr, of the Brooklyn Central Office, charging him with having poisoned his wife, is still in the Washington-Street Stationhouse awaiting the disposition of his case by the Coroner. He passed a very restless and nervous day yesterday, and appeared to be entirely unstrung. He acted very strangely, and was the cause of considerable anxiety to his keepers. In the afternoon, when the door-keeper went to visit him, he complained of feeling very badly and said he had the hydraphobia. He also asked for a drink of whisky.

Capt. Smith, of the First Precinct, told him that he would have to wait until the Police Surgeon came, as he was not authorized to give him any liquor. Subsequently the Captain sent for Police Surgeon Hopkins, and that officer examined Hubbard and reported that something was wrong with him; that his feet were cold, his head hot, and he appeared to be prostrated with a nervous weakness. By order of the surgeon some stimulant was given him and he appeared to feel better. About 6 o'clock Superintendent Campbell came, called at the station-house, and had a talk with Hubbard. The man was either in a very bad way or was shamming. He said that he did not know any such a man as Samuel Hubbard, but insisted that his name was Sam Jones. He also said that his wife was living. Superintendent Campbell's name, he said, was Commodore Vanderbilt, and another person present was "Jim" Fisk. He said that he was in the Army, and was wounded in the back. Capt. Smith said Hubbard was sleeping quietly at 12 o'clock last night, and he thought he would be all right this morning.

FOREIGN NOTES.

There was a demonstration of working men at Glasgow recently to protest against a proposed encroachment on the "fifty one hours system" by the North British Railway.

A London physician complains that the Regent's Canal has become virtually an open sewer, a receptacle for all manner of filth, to the great injury of the health of the district through which it passes.

An English clergyman named Wallace, at Moresby, near Whitehaven, was recently burned in effigy on the public green because he had refused to bury the son of a publican of the neighboring village.

A man in Cardiff, Wales, who had been bedridden for five months, and for several weeks had been so low as to be fed with a spoon, got up lately in a fit of somnambulism, climbed through a sky light, and perambulated over the neighboring roofs.

Official returns show a consumption in the United Kingdom for the first quarter of this year of 7,668,607 gallons of home-made, and 2,714,222 gallons of imported, spirits. This is a considerable increase over the corresponding period of last year.

Mr. Gladstone, being asked to permit a song entitled "Peace" to be dedicated to him, replied: "Agreeable to my rule in such cases, for the purpose of preserving the independency of all parties, I beg that you will use your own free discretion in the matter."

Discretion seems to require a man to keep his mouth shut on political affairs in Germany. At Dantzic a soldier in a beer garden ventured to express his horror of Nobiling's crime, when a bystander rushed upon him and stabbed him with a knife.

Mr. F. D. Millet, the young American artist, who has won a reputation as a war correspondent in Europe, adds his tribute to that of Mr. Forbes, in the London *News*, to the memory of McGahan, and says that the latter had planned various literary works "of a distinctly American character, and blocked out a line of performance in which he could not have failed of success."

The London *News* says: "We understand that the death of King George, of Hanover, is likely to be followed by a formal renunciation on the part of his son, Prince Ernest, of his pretensions to the Crown, and by his acknowledgement of the annexation of the Kingdom to Prussia. On this understanding the sequestered estates of the late King will probably be restored to him."

The sixty-third anniversary of the battle of Waterloo occurred on the 18th inst. There are in England 43 survivors who held commissions, 25 of whom are still drawing full or half pay, while 18 have retired altogether. Among the former are two Field Marshals—Sir William Rowan, who was a Captain at Waterloo, and Sir Charles Yorke. Of those still in the service there are also 11 Generals, two Colonels, two Captains, five Lieutenants, and two Surgeons.

An Italian merchant at Panama, José Menotti by name, was arrested on the 13th inst. and confined in a common jail because he refused to pay a sum of money in a suit against an other person, whom he employed to make cigars but whom he was compelled to support. He was released on the 14th through the interposition of Gov. Correoso, but the case has been communicated to the Italian Government, whose subject Menotti is, and a claim for damages for false imprisonment is anticipated.

In a reply to an address from the Central Committee of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, in the Diocese of Ferns, Ireland, Cardinal Manning says: "I thank God with you for the advance which has been made in these last years in rousing public opinion to the great national disgrace and national danger of intemperance. It is invading classes untouched before—I mean women of every condition, and children of tender age. I am thankful also to know that the great medical faculty is pronouncing a decisive verdict to the effect that alcohol is not necessary for food, and hardly ever necessary for medicine. With this we have a pledge of the future. A new generation is rising which will have never learned the taste, and, therefore, will be little tempted to the use of stimulants."

The National Liberal Party of Germany has issued an appeal, in view of the coming elections, in which it says: "The National Liberal Party will continue in the new Parliament to firmly support the Imperial Government in defending the principles of social order, and will unhesitatingly grant the requisite full powers to the Administration on all occasions when the simple application of the existing laws would be inadequate to the exigencies of the case. All proposals aiming at this end which do not jeopardize the permanent guarantees of our laboriously-acquired civil liberty will meet with the support of the National Liberty Party. The electors must remember that the indispensible and lasting rights of the nation must not be lost, and that a cure for the Socialist disease must not be expected from legislation alone, but depends upon the free and active co-operation of all classes of the people. The National Liberal Party will in the future, as in the past, remain true to the principles it has hitherto upheld."

WORCESTER, Mass., June 30.—Andrew J. Foster, aged 15 years, was drowned while bathing yesterday.

THE CLAMS AND THE SURF.

CONEY ISLAND OVERCROWDED.

THE GREATEST DAY IN ITS HISTORY—THE BOATS AND RAILROADS TAXED TO THE UTMOST—AN ORDERLY ASSEMBLAGE.

Coney Island is a very large place from Norton's to the Manhattan Beach Hotel, as anybody who attempts to walk it will discover. Sixty to eighty thousand persons, if reporters' estimates are to be accepted, have found ample room on it and to spare, and the notion that it could be overcrowded has hitherto seemed an absurdity. Yet such was actually its condition yesterday afternoon. From one end to the other the beach was thickly covered with moving multitudes. In places they lingered in dense assemblages to gaze upon the antics of the bathers; in others the line of strollers would not average more than 20 deep, but nowhere was there a break. The hotels were uncomfortably packed and even the restaurants, with their long rows of bathing boxes stacked on the sides, making them look like manufactories of country outhouses with their wares display'd, overflowed with customers. The surf was literally alive with bobbing heads. Where they all came from was a puzzle. The philosophical visitor who attempted to account for the crowd by the suggestion that both New-York and Brooklyn had become temporarily depopulated was met at the start by the reflection that the streets of both Cities when he left them did not give any hint of a serious diminution of inhabitants. Then he recollected the manner in which he had seen the Rockaway and other excursion boats to other places laden down, and gained a broader idea of the vastness of the Metropolis than his imagination had ever conjured up.

As a matter of fact, there must have been twice as many people on Coney Island yesterday as on any previous occasion in its history. Four days of sweltering heat, with the thermometer in the nineties, were enough to drive everybody able to go out of town. A breath of fresh air and a chance of a passably cool breeze were worth a week's wages. In other years the exodus would have been divided with Long Branch, Saratoga, Cape May, and other expensive resorts. This year the people seem to have remained in the City. Poverty—comparative poverty—compels them to take their Summering in installments, and Coney Island naturally reaps the benefit. No accident happened to the boats, but had the sea been rougher there would have been danger so enormously were they overcrowded. It is a dispensation of Providence that on such days as yesterday, when violations of the steam-boat laws are, as it were, necessary, that the water should be as calm as a mill pond. The various car routes, also, did a tremendous business. They put on every car they had, and packed their passengers like herrings, but it was only by compelling hundreds of persons to wait for hours that they succeeded in carrying all that wanted to go. They went back and forth on time, however, and this was more than can be said of the boats. In the evening much vexatious delay was experienced in getting home. The moment a train was filled the gates were shut barring in thousands who wanted to get on board, and the locomotive started on its way amid the grumblings of the disappointed multitude. Finally, all got home without accident, but the various transportation lines had their hands full to do it.

In such a crowd little discomforts like these were to be expected. It speaks highly of the character of the visitors, and of the management of the hotels as well, that there are none others on record. The crowd was any rowdy element present it behaved itself admirably. There were no quarrels or disturbances of any kind; no pocket-picking was reported; ladies walked about without danger of insult, and not a drunken man was visible. At the upper end of the Island a majority of the visitors were of the higher class socially, merchants, lawyers, journalists, and other gentlemen of business or professional distinction, elbowed each other on the hotel piazzas or the beach walks. Many had ladies with them, and there was consequently a fine display of toilets. Everybody was well dressed and comfortable looking, so much so, indeed, that the coupling of the notion of general poverty with the attendance at Coney Island seemed unusually incongruous. If retrenchment has anything to do with the desertion of the more fashionable watering places for this one, it cannot from appearances be of the enforced kind. To conclude that Americans have profited by the lesson of the years of reverses and have returned to a common-sense basis of living looks more reasonable.

Those who went down on the boats had ample compensation for contracted quarters in the beautiful scenery of the harbor and the delightful sail. Once on the Island, all were more than repaid for delays and inconvenience. A cool, fresh breeze, laden with the aromatic dampness of the ocean, blew steadily from the sea all day long. Thousands sat on the verandas or wherever else there was shade, and drank it in with eager delight. It penetrated beneath the clothing, fanning the heated bodies of the multitude and refreshing them like a shower-bath. It made walking in the sand anything but laborious, and although nearly all carried open umbrellas, it was more to save their complexions that they did so than on account of inconvenience arising from the sun's heat. It whetted appetites wonderfully, and the disappearance of thousands upon thousands of roast clams, bowls of clam chowder, plates of blue fish, and of other good things too varied to catalogue—not to specify a fair-sized lake of drinkables—may be laid to its account. The bathing was glorious, and at least one-third of the visitors took a dip in the surf. Numerous pleasure craft dotted the ocean in front. There were negro minstrels and Punch and Judy shows, and patient little donkeys to ride upon, and merry-go-rounds, and a hundred and one other diversions to amuse. Vociferous peddlers vended prize packages, and clams and lobsters were sold in stranded boats with awning covers. The peripatetic acrobat, in cheap but gaudy tights, and the mountain dude, were there with a revolving head and a stock of base balls to throw at it, were missed. They do not seem to have got down yet. Flags fluttered from every possible elevation, adding not a little to the gay and festive character of the scene. Numerous dances conveyed those lucky enough to get seats in them from Norton's to Cable's, and again from Cable's to Manhattan Beach. These stages are a vast improvement on the rickety old wagons of last year, but there the enterprise of the owners has stopped. The horses are the same pitiful, worn-out skeletons so familiar to visitors to the beach. How they manage to live from season to season is a wonder. The great Centennial elevator is not in running order yet, and the Brighton Hotel is still unfinished. Its proprietors lost a bonanza yesterday, and they were evidently of that opinion themselves, for workmen were busy all day laying out the grounds and hurrying up the interior, so that another such Sunday may not find the magnificent hostelry again unprepared.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the North-west and at Rocky Mountain stations, with cooler northerly winds, but has continued slowly falling over the region eastward to the Atlantic, with warmer south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather. Numerous local rains are reported from the Gulf States and upper lake region. Clear weather has prevailed in the Middle States and New-England. The pressure continues high off the Middle Atlantic coast, and has fallen on the Pacific coast. The rivers have generally fallen slightly.

INDICATIONS.

For Monday, in the Middle and South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, slightly warmer easterly winds; clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, with local rains in the latter district.

For New-England, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or lower pressure, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and local rains, stationary or falling barometer, followed at the western stations by cooler northerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, cooler north-west winds, and clearing weather, followed by light rains.

For the lake region north-east, veering to south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by local storms, stationary or falling barometer, possibly followed at the western stations by cooler north-west winds.

The rivers will continue slowly falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as ind

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 29.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

La. con. 85,000...bs. 80¾ | Erie Railway. 100.....15¾ 200.....15¼ 600.....15⅜ | North-west. pf. 100.....72¾ 200.....72⅝ 100.....72¾ 100.....b3. 72⅜ | Rock Island. 100.....116 | Sarnia ... 100.....116¼ | St. Paul. 300.....51⅝ 100.....51¾ 300.....51¾ 300.....51⅝ | St. Paul pf. 500.....81⅞ | Wabash. 400.....14¾ | D. L. & West. 100.....58½ | Milwaukee & St. Paul. 400.....56⅝ | Morris & Essex. 100.....b3. 56⅝ 100.....a5. 56½ | Del., Lack. & Western. 100.....83½ | Ohio & Miss. 200.....7⅛ | Pittsburg. 100.....79 | North-west. 200.....79¼ 100.....79¼ 100.....79 | Union Pacific. 25.....24¼ | C., C., C. & Ind. 100.....106 | Chic., Bur. & Quincy. 77¼.....76½ | Chicago & Alton. 102½.....103 | Wells, Fargo & Co. 47¼ | American Express. 47 | United States Express. 118⅜ | Adams Express. 85⅛ | Canada Southern. 54 | Illinois Central.

* Ex dividend—1877.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 29.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	108⅜	107⅞	107⅞	108⅛
Harlem	139	139	139	140
Erie	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	15⅜
Lake Shore	56⅞	55⅞	56½	56⅝
Wabash	14¾	14⅜	15	
North-western	47⅞	46½	47⅜	47¼
North-western pref.	73⅛	71½	72⅜	72⅝
Rock Island	116¼	114⅜	116	116½
Fort Wayne	...	...	94	94½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	51⅜	50⅝	51⅛	51¼
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	81⅞	81	81⅝	81⅞
Pittsburg	79⅜	79	79	79⅛
Del., Lack. & Western	58⅝	58	58½	58⅝
New-Jersey Central	35½	34⅜	35¼	35⅜
Del. & Hudson Canal	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	56¾
Morris & Essex	83	82¾	83	83½
Michigan Central	64½	63¼	64⅛	64⅝
Illinois Central	83¼	83¼	83½	83¾
Union Pacific	...	...	64¼	65½
C., C., C. & Ind	25	24¼	24⅜	26
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	...	...	106	106⅝
Chicago & Alton	77¼	77¼	76½	78
Chicago & Alton pref.	...	...	102	104
C., C. & Ind. Central	...	...	3½	4
Hannibal & St. Joseph	...	...	11	11½
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.	...	...	26¼	27
Ohio & Mississippi	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	7¼
Panama	...	...	123	127
Western Union	87½	86¼	87	87⅛
A. & P. Telegraph	...	...	25	27
Pacific Mail	16¾	16¼	15½	16¾
Quicksilver	14	14	13¼	14¼
Quicksilver pref.	...	...	32	34
Adams Express	103½	103½	103	103¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	...	...	93¼	94¼
American Express	...	...	47¼	48
United States Express	...	...	47	47½

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$3,977,512
Corresponding week last year	8,220,740
Since Jan. 1 this year	143,346,971
Corresponding period last year	171,209,387
Gold June 29, 1878	1005⅜
Gold June 30, 1877	1054⅛

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,851,520
Corresponding week last year	5,711,029
Since Jan. 1 this year	164,289,546
Corresponding period last year	129,506,296

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,564,031
Corresponding week last year	1,571,133
Since Jan. 1 this year	45,131,748
Corresponding period last year	47,149,710

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$3,309,371
Corresponding week last year	7,009,248
Since Jan. 1 this year	31,930,366
Corresponding period last year	28,869,157

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported. Wk or M'nth.	1878.	1877.
Atch., Top. & S.F.	2d in June.	$67,000	$39,948
Atl. & Gt. West.	April.....	276,372	303,142
Atlantic, Miss. & O.	April.....	126,931	124,646
Bur. Ced. R. & N.	3d in June..	146,362	68,978
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	3d in June..	24,519	15,781
Cairo & St. Louis.	1st in June.	5,365	5,408
Central Pacific	May.....	1,574,000	1,554,658
Chicago & Alton.	3d in June..	84,998	108,271
Chic., Burl. & Q.	May.....	1,157,447	917,447
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	3d in June..	152,000	134,736
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2d in June..	7,149	8,166
Dakota Southern.	May.....	19,039	16,347
Denv. & Rio Gr.	2d in June.	18,715	12,241
Det. & Milwaukee.	April.....	77,364	76,636
Dubuque & S. City.	1st in June.	17,375	13,819
Evansville & T. H.	March.....	1,147,208	1,170,714
Gal. H. & St. Ant.	April.....	90,689	70,430
Grand Trk. West.	2d in June..	152,407	151,184
Gt. Wst'n. W.	2d in June..	71,578	73,851
Ill. Cent., (Ill line).	May.....	444,255	369,495
Ill. Cen. Iowa lines.	May.....	132,267	95,028
Ill. Cen. Sp. div.	May.....	17,646	.....
Indianap., B. & W.	2d in June.	18,909	19,697
Int. & Gt. North.	3d in June.	16,419	16,302
Kansas Pacific	May.....	64,085	64,015
Lou., Cin. & Lex.	April.....	64,761	72,997
Louisville & Nash.	May.....	393,000	384,942
Missouri Pacific.	April.....	334,535	332,169
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	May.....	206,757	231,307
Mobile & Ohio	May.....	104,231	95,401
N. O. & St. L.	May.....	124,837	128,647
Pad. & Elizabeth.	2d in June.	5,552	5,268
Pad. & Memphis.	2d in June.	3,574	2,550
Phila. & Erie	May.....	238,024	260,591
Phila. & Reading.	May.....	1,286,015	1,387,329
St. L. A. & T. H., brs.	2d in June..	10,410	8,909
St. L. Iron Mt. & S.	2d in June..	59,300	82,869
St. L., K. C. & No.	3d in June.	49,884	47,629
St. L. & S. Fran.	2d in June.	17,986	22,840
St. L. & S. E. (S. L. D.)	1st in June.	10,998	10,673
St. L. & S. E. (Ky.)	1st in June.	8,031	5,735
St. L. & S. E. (Ten. D.)	1st in June.	3,574	2,640
St. P. & S. City	May.....	58,131	37,827
St's City & St. P.	May.....	33,215	18,108
Scioto Valley	3d in June.	6,233	.....
Southern Minn.	April.....	59,000	31,500
Tol., Peo. & West.	1st in June.	21,935	19,636
Wabash	3d in June.	74,370	85,581
Worth't'n & S. F.	May.....	10,019	1,524

Attention is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., who are paying interest on various descriptions of Western bonds and mortgages.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Rochester and State Line Railway Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company.

Poor's *Manual of Railroads*, which is to-day issued to the public, enters upon its new decade with so many valuable additions as to make it almost a new work. All the features which gave it importance and usefulness remain, and they are supplemented by others of almost equal value. Among these improvements are the arrangement of the railroads by States, with a list of the companies and the gauge and length of each road in the State, preceding the separate statements; the addition of a list of companies since merged into other lines; and a complete list of all the Canadian railroads. Indeed, the *Manual* for 1878 may challenge comparison with any work of the kind ever issued, whether under individual or Governmental auspices. The results of the operations of our railroads during the past year are not very satisfactory. The gross earnings are less by $24,348,687 than for the preceding year, and the net earnings by $15,476,055. The dividends paid are also less by $9,483,356—equal to 13.93 ℘ cent. of decrease for the year. Indeed, the dividends for 1877 on 74,112 miles of railroad only exceed those of 1871, with 44,614 miles, by $2,099,631. The *Manual* is full of information in regard to railroads to be found in no other work. It has grown to be a volume of over 1,100 pages since its first issue in 1868, yet it is maintained at the same price ($5) as when it was brought in nearly three times the size. It is published and for sale by H. V. & H. W. Poor, No. 68 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 29, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.		S. Spirits Turp., bbls.	209
Beans, bbls.	1,051	Resin, bbls.	1,074
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Oil, bbls.	125
Cotton, bales	280	Oil-cake, pks.	852
Copper, pkgs.	22	Oil, Lard, bbls.	237
Dried Fruit, pks.	6	Pea-nut, bags	108
Eggs, pks.	1,117	Beef, pks.	120
Flour, bbls.	9,674	Cut-meats, pks.	1,371
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,500	Lard, tes.	904
Corn-meal, bags	25	Butter, pks.	4,153
Wheat, bushels	57,583	Cheese, pks.	13,149
Corn, bushels	142,188	Rice, tcs.	102
Oats, bushels	1,000	Rice-chd., bags	37
Rye, bushels	15,414	Sugar, hhds.	211
Malt, bushels	3,754	Starch, pks.	1,389
Barley, bushels	550	Stearine, pks.	29
Peas, bushels	400	Tar, bbls.	329
Oat-meal, bbls.	50	Tow, bales	14
Oat-meal, bags	400	Tea, pks.	2
Grease, pks.	207	Tobacco, hhds.	1,147
Grass-seed, bags	169	Tobacco, pks.	749
Hides, bales	312	Whisky, bbls.	726
Hops, bales	356	Wool, bales	70
Leather, sides	15,064		

MONDAY, July 1—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed a gain of $2,626,225 in surplus reserve, which raised the amount held by the banks above the 25 per cent. legal limit to $18,816,800. The legal tenders increased $1,529,400, the specie $1,242,200, the deposits $581,500, and the circulation $24,300, while the loans decreased $1,993,500.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	June 22.	June 29.	June 30, 1877.
Loans.	$234,713,700	$232,720,200	$251,655,600
Specie.	15,069,700	16,311,900	17,453,000
L'g'l t's	52,466,900	53,996,300	60,359,500
D'p's'ts	205,384,100	205,965,600	226,488,200
C'l't'n	19,904,900	19,934,200	15,643,200
Inc.	$1,242,200	Inc.	$1,529,400
Dec.	$1,993,500	Inc.	$581,500
Inc.	$2,771,600	Inc.	$2,626,225

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$15,069,700	$16,311,900
L'g'l t's	52,466,900	53,996,300
T'l res.	$67,536,600	$70,308,200
Res. required at dep'sits.	51,346,025	51,491,400
Ex's of fos've above l'g'l requirements.	16,190,575	18,816,800

The Money market throughout the past week was extremely easy, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 2 to 3 ℘ cent. on ordinary stock collateral, and at 1 to 2 per cent. on pledge of Government bonds. In discounts prime mercantile paper was in demand at 3 to 4 ℘ cent. In fact, there has been scarcely any change to report in the monetary situation for a number of weeks past. During the month of June $1,400,000 additional bank circulation was issued. The internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year, compared with the receipts last year, show a falling off of $8,000,000, and are $9,500,000 below the estimate.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for Consols and United States bonds. American railway shares were irregular. Erie showing a decline of 5⅛ ℘ cent. and Illinois Central 1 ℘ cent. on the week's transactions, while Pennsylvania advanced 1½ and New-Jersey Central 4 ℘ cent. The latest quotation for bar silver was 52 11-16d. ℘ ounce, English standard. The Bank of England lost £480,000 bullion during the fiscal week ending Wednesday, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 36 ℘ cent., against 40 9-16 ℘ cent. a week previous. The Directors at their weekly court on Thursday advanced the bank rate of discount to 3 ℘ cent., the rate in the open market for three months' bills having been 2⅞ ℘ cent. At Paris Rentes were strong, and advanced about 1 ℘ cent. The Bank of France gained specie to the amount of 22,800,000f. during the week. The last weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany showed a gain in specie of 557,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and heavy for demand bills and cables, which, in the belief of a higher discount rate, were made active at the close, when better rates were obtained. The Bank of England rate of discount was the same (3 ℘ cent.) this time last year as it is now, but sterling rates were then nominally 2c. higher than at present. The future of our sterling market is earnestly canvassed by all who are interested in it, and the belief in low rates from now until the close of the year finds general acceptance. The nominal asking rates in the final dealings were $4 86 for bankers' 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand.

The Gold speculation was steady, the price opening and closing at 100⅜, with intervening sales at 100¾. On Gold loans the rates ranged from "flat" to 1-64 ℘ cent. per diem for use. On Tuesday the Treasury began the payment of the coupon interest on the public debt.

Government bonds were strong, with an advance of ½ to 1 ℘ cent. on most of the issues. The 6s of 1881 and 5-20s of 1868 were in particularly brisk demand. The great ease in money contributes largely to stimulate the inquiry for these securities, which at present afford not only the most profitable employment for superfluous capital, but also the readiest means of realization whenever it becomes desirable to change the nature of the holders' investments. Among the purchasers, besides private individuals, were national banks, savings banks, and insurance companies. The investment demand also extended to the better class of railroad mortgages, which were fairly active, the transactions for the week aggregating $1,523,000. The most notable feature in she dealings was a further decline of 11 ℘ cent. in Alton and Terre Haute Income bonds. Terre Haute Seconds preferred dropped from 70 to 65 on Wednesday, but immediately recovered, and subsequently advanced to 72, with closing sales at 70¾. New-York Elevated Firsts were strong at the opening and sold up to 90, but afterward fell off to 86½ on the announcement of a further issue of bonds by the company. The other mortgages dealt in were nearly all strong and recorded higher prices. Prominent in the advance were the Central and Union Pacific issues, the New-Jersey Central, and the St. Paul bonds, Rock Island 6s, Wabash Firsts, and do., St. Louis Division; North Missouri Firsts, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols, C., C. and I. C. Firsts, Western Pacifics, and Winona and St. Peters Firsts. In State bonds the dealings were mainly confined to District of Columbia 3.65s, and Louisiana Consols. The former were firm, while the latter showed a decline of 3¼ ℘ cent. for the week.

The stock speculation early in the week was irregular, but nevertheless was characterized by a strong undertone, and the market exhibited a tendency toward improvement which was, however, checked by the uncertainty which prevailed in regard to the probable amount of the Lake Shore dividend. The announcement on Friday that the dividend was only 1 ℘ cent. was a surprise to the majority of the Street, and a source of bitter disappointment and indignation to holders of Lake Shore, who were confident of obtaining at least 1½ ℘ cent. The motives which actuated the controlling influence in the stock in declaring such a small dividend were the subject of severe animadversion, and it would certainly seem that stockholders have apparently good reasons for feeling dissatisfied. From the report it seems that the net earnings for the six months were $991,000, but to this there should be added at least $240,000 expended for 5,000 tons of steel rails, making a total of $1,231,000, from which, deducting $125,000 for the sinking fund, there remains a balance of $1,106,000, which is equivalent to a dividend of 2⅛ to 2¼ ℘ cent. on the capital stock. Rumors were current on Saturday that some of the stockholders intended to take legal measures to redress the injustice which they think has been done them, but it is not likely that anything serious in this direction will be attempted. The coal shares were strongly held at advancing prices. The influences affecting these stocks are the favorable outlook for the coal trade and the continuance of harmonious relations among the companies. New-Jersey Central was exceptionally strong, in sympathy with the advance in the London market. The general market was firm in the final dealings, with an upward tendency in prices.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing June 30, '77.
American Gold	100⅜	100⅛	105¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	107	106¼	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	108⅝	108⅛	112⅜
New-York Central	109⅛	107⅜	90½
Erie	15¾	14⅝	30½
Pacific Mail	17⅝	14⅜	19¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	52⅜	49½	19⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	82	78⅝	51⅛
Lake Shore	59¼	55⅞	47½
Chicago & North-western	48¼	46⅜	19⅞
Chicago & North-west. pf.	73¼	71	44⅞
Western Union	87½	86	57⅜
Union Pacific	65¼	64⅜	66¼
Del., Lack. & Western	59⅜	57¼	35⅞
New-Jersey Central	35½	30⅜	7¼
Del. & Hudson Canal	57¼	56	32⅜
Morris & Essex	83⅝	82½	64¼
Panama	125	125	97
Quicksilver	15⅞	14⅞	6
C., C. & Indianapolis	27½	24¾	23

Highest, Lowest and Closing Prices of Stocks.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing June 30.
Harlem	139	139	139
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11¼	11⅛	14⅜
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	26¾	26¼	28½
Michigan Central	65¼	64⅜	46⅝
Illinois Central	83¼	82⅜	54

* Ex dividend—1877.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 29.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	108⅜	107⅜	107⅞	108⅛
Harlem	139	139	139	140
Erie	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	15⅜
Lake Shore	56⅞	55⅞	56½	56⅝
Wabash	14¾	14⅜	15	
North-western	47⅞	46½	47⅜	47¼
North-western pref.	73⅛	71½	72⅜	72⅝
Rock Island	116¼	114⅜	116	116½
Fort Wayne	...	...	94	94½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	51⅜	50⅝	51⅛	51¼
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	81⅞	81	81⅝	81⅞
Pittsburg	79⅜	79	79	79⅛
Del., Lack. & Western	58⅝	58	58½	58⅝
New-Jersey Central	35½	34⅜	35¼	35⅜
Del. & Hudson Canal	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	56¾
Morris & Essex	83	82¾	83	83½
Michigan Central	64½	63¼	64⅛	64⅝
Illinois Central	83¼	83¼	83½	83¾
Union Pacific	...	...	64¼	65½
C., C., C. & Ind	25	24¼	24⅜	26
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	...	...	106	106⅝
Chicago & Alton	77¼	77¼	76½	78
Chicago & Alton pref.	...	...	102	104
C., C. & Ind. Central	...	...	3½	4
Hannibal & St. Joseph	...	...	11	11½
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.	...	...	26¼	27
Ohio & Mississippi	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	7¼
Panama	...	...	123	127
Western Union	87½	86¼	87	87⅛
A. & P. Telegraph	...	...	25	27
Pacific Mail	16¾	16¼	15½	16¾
Quicksilver	14	14	13¼	14¼
Quicksilver pref.	...	...	32	34
Adams Express	103½	103½	103	103¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	...	...	93¼	94¼
American Express	...	...	47¼	48
United States Express	...	...	47	47½

COFFEE—Rio less sought after, and low grades quoted off ¼c. ℘ lb.; invoices now ranging from 12½c. @ 16¾c., gold, for ordinary to prime. Sales include 1,420 bags Rio per Horrax, 1,200 bags do. per Pascal; 2,000 bags do. per Donati, on private terms; other kinds dull.

COTTON—Has been dull for early delivery at unaltered prices. Sales on prompt delivery of 4,055 bales, (of which 90 bales were on last evening,) including 200 bales to spinners and 205 bales to speculators. Low Middling quoted at 11 1-16c. @11 5-16c.; Middling at 11 7-16c. @11 9-16c. And for forward delivery, Cotton has been in moderate request at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,800 bales, (of which 4,800 bales were on last evening and 26,000 bales to-day,) with 4,300 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, closing at 11.58c.@11.59c.: August, 11.55c.; September, 11.23c.@11.24c.; October, 11.06@11.07c.; November, 10.92c.; December, 10.81c.@10.82c.; January, 10.85c.@10.87c.; February, 11.02c.@11.04c.; March, 11.11c.@11.12c.; April, 11.20c.@11.22c.; May, 11.29c. 11.30c. The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 3,256,967 bales, including 1,943,143 bales to Great Britain, and 1,313,823 bales to the Continent.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less inquiry was reported to-day for nearly all grades of State and Western Flour, prices of which, as a rule, favored buyers. Home trade dealings were to a limited extent, desirable Minnesota Extras attracting most attention. Export call light. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,200 bbls. of all grades. Included in the reported sales were 2,900 bbls. low Extra for shipment, mostly within the range of $4 90 @$4 25, for which 1,800 bbls. at $3 95@$4 ⅛) 000 bbls. City Mill Extras, for the West Indies, within the range of $5; and for the English markets quoted at $3 85@$4; 1,350 bbls. Minnesota clear, (these mainly at $4 20 to ordinary to about choice;) 1,900 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $4 90@$5 75 for about fair to choice;) 1,150 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $5 37 @7 50;) 1,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these chiefly at $4 70@$5 65;) 300 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $5 50@$7;) 425 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 40@$3 85;) 670 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 25@$2 85, the latter for fancy;) and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour, in lots, within our previous range. Southern Flour in less request and quoted weak as to value, within our previous range; 900 bbls. sold, in lots, mostly Extras, at from $5 50@$6 25. Rye Flour weak and dull; 280 bbls. sold. Corn-meal unchanged, but quiet to-day; 500 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—Under a livelier bidding on speculative account, prices of Wheat were advanced early in the day 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel, but the dealings were checked thereby, and the market leaned toward the close, on free and more urgent offerings, particularly in the way of options, which were available 1c.@2c. a bushel under the opening figures, but in very slack request, leaving off, as a rule, heavily and irregularly, though favorite grades of Spring and Winter, for prompt delivery, were held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported of 198,000 bushels, (of which about 110,000 bushels for prompt delivery or early arrival,) including 105,500 bushels No. 1 White at $1 15⅜; 800 bushels No. 2 White at $1 08; 14,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 09@$1 10; 4,400 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 10; 44,000 bushels No. 2 Red, in store and afloat, at $1 06 @$1 08; 32,000 bushels do., July option, at $1 ⅛@ $1 02⅜, closing at $1 02⅜; 18,500 bushels No. 1 Spring at $1 01, (chiefly Minnesota, in store;) 14,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 99c.@99⅝c. (but at the close reported sold at 99c.;) 6,000 bushels do., July option, at 95⅝c.; 12,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, reported at 98c.@99c.; 16,000 bushels do., July option, at 98⅜c.@99⅝c. closing weak at about 98⅜c.; 18,000 bushels do., August, at 96c.@97c., closing at 96c.; 16,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, July options, at 99c.@$1. In addition to which aggregate, further sales of 80,000 bushels Wheat, (most, if not all, Spring,) rumored, but without reliable details. The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for New-York No. 2 Spring, July option, 98⅜c.@99c.; August, 94c.@97c.; September, 90c.@95c. And No. 2 North-west Spring, July option, $1 02 asked; August, 96c. bid; September, 90c.@97c. And No. 2 Red Winter, July option, $1 02⅛@$1 03⅛; August nominal; September, 90c. bid. Corn has been much less sought after, and quoted a shade lower, closing dull. Sales have been reported of 332,000 bushels, of which 196,000 bushels for early delivery, including New-York No. 2 at 44c.@44¼c., chiefly at 44¼c.; do., New-York No. 2, July option, 40,000 bushels, at 44¼c.; do., August, 48,000 bushels, at 46c.; New-York steamer Mixed (part so called) at 42c.@43⅞c., (of which New-York inspection at 42⅞c.@43c.;) New-York steamer Mixed, July, 24,000 bushels, at 42⅝c.; do., August, 24,000 bushels, at 43⅜c.@44c.; New-York No. 3 at 41c.@ 42c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 41c.@44⅞c.; Kansas Mixed quoted at 44c.@44⅝c.; Round Yellow at 49c. At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, July option, closed at 42⅞c.@43c.; do., August, 43¼c. @44⅛c.; September nominal. And New-York No. 2, July, 44c.@44⅝c.; August at 45⅞c.@ 46¼c.; September at 46⅞c.@47⅝c. Rye has been dull and unsettled; values nominal. Barley, Peas, and Malt unchanged. Oats have been quoted somewhat firmer for desirable lots of Mixed, which were more sought after for prompt and forward delivery, while rather weaker for White, which attracted less attention. The dealings were largely in New-York No. 1, (on speculative account,) and No. 2 Chicago, (partly for export.) Sales have been reported of 134,000 bushels, including New-York Extra No. 1 at 37½c.; New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushels, at 38½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 9,100 bushels, at 32¾c.@33c.; New-York No. 3 White quoted at 31c.@31⅞c.; New-York Extra quoted at 31c.@31½c.; New-York No. 1 at 31c.; do., July delivery, 50,000 bushels, at 31c.; do., August, 50,000 bushels, at 21½c.; New-York No. 2, 1,400 bushels, at 30¾c.; New-York No. 3 at 29c.@29½c.; White Western, 11,900 bushels, at 32½c.@33c., the latter for very choice; Mixed Western, 9,100 bushels, at 30c.@ 31¾c.; No. 2 Chicago, 15,000 bushels, last evening, at 30¾c., and 28,000 bushels to-day, early delivery, at 31c.@31⅞c., (10,000 bushels, for export, at 31½c.;) No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 31c.@31½c.; White State, 4,900 bushels, at 32½c.@33c.; Mixed State, 2,800 bushels, at 30¾c.@31¾c. A restricted business noted in Hay, Straw, and Feed at about former rates. The week's export clearances hence for European ports include 18,150 bbls. Flour, 738,810 bushels Wheat, 724,496 bushels Corn, 88,038 bushels Rye, 10,169 bushels Peas, 27,000 bushels Barley, and 21,600 bushels Oats.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin very quiet: Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 45@$1 50; other grades as before. Tar and Pitch unaltered. Spirits of Turpentine dull; quoted for merchantable at 29c.

PETROLEUM—Refined moderately active, including for early delivery here at 11c.; sales since our last, 20,000 bbls. deliverable to Aug. 1, at 11c. Refined, in cases here, quoted at 14c.@15¾c. for fancy standard brands, early delivery. Crude at 6¾c.@7c., in bulk, and 8¾c.@9¼c. in shipping order. Naphtha at 6¼c.@6½c. At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 10½c. At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 10½c. At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of 20,000 bbls. United within the range of $1 01¼@$1 02⅜.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork quiet for early delivery at easier prices. Sales reported of only 100 bbls. Mess at $10 35. Other kinds dull: Family Mess last sold at $10 75; Prime Mess and Prime Mess nominal. And for forward delivery here, Western Mess in light demand, with June option quoted at the close at $10 15@$10 30; August, $10 30@$10 40; September, $10 45@$10 60; October, $10 55@$10 65; November nominal; December nominal; with sales reported of 750 bbls. September at $10 45. Dressed Hogs in light request, with City quoted at 5½c.@5¾c. for heavy to light; Western at 5½c. Cut Meats and Bacon dull here; quoted as before. Western Steam Lard very quiet for early delivery, and quoted weaker. Of Western Steam for early delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 tierces, prime quoted at $7 17½@$7 20. And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard less active, with July option quoted here at the close at $7 22½; August at $7 27½; September, $7 35; October, $7 40. December nominal; seller the remainder of the year at $7 17½@$7 22½. Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,000 tcs., July option, at $7 22½; 2,500 tcs., August, at $7 27½; 1,000 tcs., September, at $7 35, and 250 tcs., October, at $7 42½, which are now closed, will remain closed until the morning of THURSDAY, the first day of August next. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, President.

Dated June 24, 1878.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ESTATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN; sums to suit. 6 per cent. five years. E. C. STERLING, No. 152 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY ASSENTED stock bought and sold by J. D. PROBST & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will be reopened on July 1.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons due July 1, 1878, upon the mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1878.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1.

Transfer-books will close 22d inst. till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC ROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due July 1, 1878, upon the $700,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, Trustee.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1878.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared, from the profits of the current six months, a dividend of Five per cent., payable, free of tax, July 1, 1878, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

JOHN L. JEWETT, President. GEORGE E. SOUPER, Cashier. IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

GEORGE E. SOUPER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1878.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS company due July 1, 1878, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. A. COWING, Treasurer.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 26th June, 1878.

A dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1878.

THE GOLD COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST July proximo, on the bonds of the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad Company will be paid at this office. GEO. F. FITCH, Secretary.

THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD COUPONS, WILL BE PAID BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL C

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, June 29:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, James A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, sold the building, with lot 21 by 52 by 31 by 48, on Hamilton-st., north side, 255.2 feet west of Market-st., for $11,000, to Citizens' Savings Bank, plaintiff.

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick building, front, and four-story brick-building, rear, with lot 25 by 103.8, No. 532 East 12th-st., south side, 446.6 feet east of Avenue A., for $12,000, to Sarah M. Armstrong, plaintiff.

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 231 East 124th-st., north side, 247 feet west of 2d-av., for $6,500, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land on Jefferson-av., near Locust-av., known as lots 178 to 186 and 205 to 207, on a map of the Samuel Ryer homestead, 24th Ward, for $850, to John Campbell.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, A. J. Simpson, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 107th-st., south side, 263 feet east of 1st-av., for $400, to J. Thorne, Jr. Also, Receiver's sale, two lots, each 25 by 100, on Willis-av., south-west corner of 142d-st., sold for $500 to G. W. Hall; also, two lots, each 25 by 100, on Willis-av., north-west corner of 146th-st., and one lot, 25 by 100, on 146th-st., north side, 106 feet west of Willis-av., sold for $900 to same buyer.

The remaining auction sales were adjourned, as follows: Sale by Van Tassell & Kearney of the house, with lot, No. 102 West 38th-st., to July 16, and sale by Bernard Smyth of the house, with lot, No. 293 Henry-st., to July 29.

Total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 29, was $381,126, as against $281,505, the figures for the previous week.

The aggregate sales for the month of May reached the sum of $1,934,006.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) July 1.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, H. J. Scudder, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 23.10 by 100 by 24.10 by 100, No. 106 Charlton-st., south side, 126 feet east of Greenwich-st.

By L. J. and T. Phillips, foreclosure sale, George S. Wilkes, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19.5 by 65, No. 551 1st-av., west side, 30 feet south of 32d-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, S. J. Gourtney, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 441 West 57th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 10th-av.

By Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, No. 561 West 57th-st., north side, 66.8 feet west of 11th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 25.5 feet south of 57th-st.; also, a plot of land, 65 by 100, on 9th-av., south-west corner of 57th-st.; also, three lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 75 feet north of 56th-st.; also, a plot of land, 48.2 by 54.4 by —, on West 106th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.; also, two houses, with lots each 25 by 199.10, on West 125th-st., north side, running through to 126th-st., 350 feet east of 8th-av.; also, a plot of land, 50.5 by 35, on 6th-av., south-west corner of 124th-st.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, John Bassett, Jr., Referee, of the three buildings, with two lots each 25 by 100.8, Nos. 416, 416½, and 418 East 89th-st., south side, 157 feet west of Avenue A.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Cottman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 75.6 by 133.5 by 75.8 by 131.1, on Boulevard, south-east corner of 95th-st. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Washington-av., west side, 100 feet south of 3d-st., Morrisanna.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 11th-av., north-west corner of 96th-st. Also, one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 11th-av., south-west corner of 97th-st. Also, five lots, each 25 by 201.10, on West 96th-st., north side, running through to 97th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James M. Brady, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 28 by 84.7 by 25 by 97.7, on Boston road, east side, 28 feet south of 146th-st.; also, six lots, each 25 by 200, on Avenue B, east side, 100 feet south of Cliff-st.; also, a plot of land, 54.3 by 134.11 by 50 by 113.10, on Elton-st., north-east corner of Terrace-place, 23d Ward. Also, similar sale, H. D. Ingersoll, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 118, on New-st., south side, adjoining lands of Mrs. S. Harris, 23d Ward.

Tuesday, July 2.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, T. G. Barry, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lots each 18.7 by 75, Nos. 195 and 197 Franklin-st., south side, between Washington and Greenwich sts.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 87.6, Nos. 198 Allen-st., east side, 122 feet south of Houston-st. Also, similar sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 2 East 38th-st., 125 feet east of 5th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, John R. Tresidder, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 27 by 103.8, No. 28 West 14th-st., south side, 398 feet west of 5th-av.; leased May 1, 1870; term, 21 years.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the five houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 507 to 513 West 44th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 425 East 50th-st., north side, 235 feet east of 1st-av. Also, similar sale, George S. Seagwick, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24 by 100.5, No. 128 East 61st-st., south side, 160 feet west of Lexington-av.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, Elliott Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.5 by 70, No. 962 2d-av., south-east corner of 51st-st.

By John H. Draper, foreclosure sale, J. S. Amerman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 21 by 108.9, on East 86th-st., north side, about 228 feet west of 9th-av.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.1 by 115 by 25 by 113.1, on Bloomingdale road, south-east corner of Lawrence-street.

Wednesday, July 3.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Nassau, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 160 Bowery, west side, 125 feet north of Hester-st.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24.6 by 100, No. 205 Wooster-st., west side, 198 feet north of Bleecker-st.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 107, No. 110 Grand-st., north side, 50 feet east of Mercer-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, L. C. Waehner, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25.5 by 91, No. 113 Christopher-st., north side, 244.2 feet east of Hudson-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Isaac Utermeyer, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24.3 by 100, No. 98 2d-av., east side, 48.6 feet south of 6th-st.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 22 by 77.11 by 22 by 78.9, No. 912 6th-av., east side, 67.5 feet south of 52d-st.

By Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.11 by 100, on 10th av., south-east corner of 116th-st.

By T. R. Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 108.6 by 130 by 92 by 167.8, on Broadway, south-east corner of 141st-st.; also, four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 140th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 10th-av.; also, four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 140th-st., south-west corner of 10th-av., a plot of land, 124.11 by 100, on St. Nicholas-av., north-east corner of 145th-st.

Friday, July 5.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of the building, with lot 25 by 77, No. 72 Duane-st., south corner of Washington-st.; also, the house, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 325 East 31st-st., north side, 280 feet east of 2d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.5 by 85, No. 822 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 63d-st., known as the "Hebrew Home."

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, H. N. Morse, Esq., Referee, the house, with lot 16.8 by 75, No. 2,420 Madison-av., south-west corner of 131st-st.

Saturday, July 6.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 75, No. 223 Bleecker-st., east side, 78 feet south of Carmine-st.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 70, on 2d-av., 19.5 feet north of 44th-st.

By John J. Lissner, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the three houses, with lots each 25 by 85, Nos. 627 to 631 West 62d-st., north side, 300 feet east of 12th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 28.

131st-st., s s., 291.9 ft. w. of Madison-av., 18.3x99.11; Henry C. Babcock to Peter Dolan.....	$7,500
229d-st., s s., 337.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.3x98.9; John W. Bissell to Celestine Preterre.....	11,940
30th-st., s s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Sarah T. Bayron and husband to Mathilde Hansen.....	20,200
104th-av., e s., 75.5 ft. s of 35th-st., 25x100; Eva Wenzel to Johanna Muhlker.....	20,100
1st-av., w. s., 24.8 ft n. of 23d-st., 24.8x75; Louis Wolf and wife to Maria Schafer.....	nom.
1st-av., w. s., 24.8 ft n. of 23d-st., 24.8x75; Maria Schafer and husband to Leonard Langbier.....	nom.
Bodtman-st., s. s., 550 ft. n. of Jacob-st., 50x119.8; Mary A. Brandt to Catherine Herrick.....	nom.
Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 25x100; Michael Schachtel and wife to Philip Ertel.....	3,000
50th-st., s s., 45 ft. e 1st-av., 20x90; G. B. Morris, Referee, to German Life Insurance Company.....	7,900
141th-st., n. s., 279.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.5x100.11; N. H. Olin, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company.....	4,200
Madison-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 66th-st., 20x80; Thomas D. Cottman, Referee, to Charles E. Cornish.....	nom.
28th-st., s s., 327.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22.9x98.9; as part of; Henrietta McGrath and husband to Joshua M. Brust.....	13,000
91st-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward, to John W. Earl.....	12,000
133d-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 40x99.11; Charles A. Brown to Lucretia C. Smith.....	nom.
53-av., w. s., 24th Ward, 60x125; John Kean and others to Thomas White and wife.....	1,200
Grand Boulevard, e. s., part of Fort George property, 60x150, ½ part of; John M. Halck to Martin Arnemann.....	800
Madison-av., w. s., 62d to 63d-st., 70x200; Ellen S. Auchmuty and husband to Willett Bronson.	77,000
133d-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 40x99.11; Lucretia C. Smith to Charles A. Brown.....	nom.
Hoffman-st., e. s., 550 ft. n. of Jacob-st., 50x119.8; W. B. Winterton, Referee, to James Slattery.....	800
Same property; James Slattery and wife to Catharine Herrick.....	700
Madison-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 66th-st., 20x80; Charles E. Cornish to Charles B. Gunther.....	....

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Arneman, Martin, and wife, to John M. Helsack; e. s. Grand Boulevard, 5 years.....	$700
Bauer, Salomon, to Aaron Claflin; e. s. 1st-av., n. of 49th-st.....	2,500
Bronson, Willett, to Ellen S. Auchmuty; s. w. corner Madison-av. and 63d-st., 2 years.....	36,000
Same to same; n. w. corner Madison-av. and 62d-st., 2 years.....	36,000
Brown, Elizabeth W., and two others to Albert Bullus, Trustee, &c.; w. s. Macdougal-st., n. of Charlton-st., 5 years.....	4,000
Herrick, Catherine, to James Slattery; e. s. Hoffman-st., n. of Jacob-st., 24th Ward, 2 years.	700
Hinchberger, Josephine, and husband, to Maria A. Siccardi; e. s. Washington-av., s. of 176th-st., 2 years.....	1,200
Kane, Charles F., to Eliza Guggenheimer; 3d-av., n. w. corner of 52d-st., 1 year.....	250
Roe, Nathaniel, and wife, to Benjamin B. Johnston; n. s. 56th-st. e. of 9th-av., 3 years.....	8,000
Roe, Nathaniel, and wife, to Richard Cummings; same property, 3 years.....	2,000
Schlampp, Frederick, to Adam Höbel, (Guardian, &c.) w. s. Avenue A, s. of 16th-st., 3 years....	1,000
Seaton, Mary, to Ann L. and Margaretta Allen; s. e. 60th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 months.....	4,000
Stein, Jacob, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n. s. Division-st., 1 year.....	2,000
Triplet, Thomas E., and wife, to the Sixpenny Savings Bank; s. s. 11th-st., e. of 1st-av., due in 1861.....	3,600
Wright, Martha J., and husband, to William A. Cauldwell; n. s. 120th-st., w. of 1st-av., 4 months.....	7,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bach, Fanny, to Aaron Claflin.....	$5,000
Hernandez, Ysidore, to Elizabeth H. Carter.....	16,370
Heroy, James H., to L. Bayard Smith and another, Trustee, &c.....	6,000
Housman, James A., to Georgiana Newton.....	2,000
Lowe, Edward V., and another, to William Gussone.....	4,080
Müller, Eva, to Catharine M. Battelle, Executrix, &c.....	2,000
Russell, William F., Receiver, &c., of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, to Harry Messenger.....	1,350
Same to same.....	3,240

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG WILL sell or exchange for rentable store in the City, one of her country places, known as "Clarehurst," at Cold Spring, on the Hudson; house, stable, lodge, and ground, (25 acres,) in perfect order; furnished and ready for occupancy. Address Post Office Box No. 1,129.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, BUILT about three months, with six rooms, situated at City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; accessible to New-York by railroad and steam-boat; plenty of fine bathing, fishing, &c. For particulars address STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J., (Woodside,) at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A DESIRABLE, FURNISHED, COUNtry place within 60 miles of New-York, on the water preferred, for two or three months; give full particulars. Address H. N. T., Box No. 315 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,265 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. VOORHEES, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 20th day of June, 1878, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of William D. Voorhees, of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad-street, in the City of Newark, N. J., before Stants S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES AHRENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles Ahrens in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act; and that the nineteenth day of July, 1878, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ALFRED I. WALKER, Attorney for Bankrupt, 150 Broadway, New-York. je 24-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. PHELPS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John F. Phelps, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of July, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1878. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
je17-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT SOMERVILLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the tenth day of July, A. D. 1878, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Clayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th March, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je17-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BYRNES, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William J. Byrnes, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1878.
MICHAEL A. GEARON, Assignee.
je17-law3wM* 51 Chambers-st., New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—GEORGE W. BRUCE, Plaintiff, against THE CHEMICAL BANK OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New-York.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 25th, 1878.
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, No. 38 Nassau-street, New-York City.
To the defendant The Citizens' Bank of Norfolk, Virginia: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 7th day of June, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, as the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1878. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
je10-law6wM* 38 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:30 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1878, for repairing and painting Primary School Building No. 26, on East 12th-st., near Avenue B.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals will not be considered unless the following provisions are strictly complied with.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each sign his own name and place of residence on said proposal.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

R. A. BARRY, M. D.,
KENBY MERZ,
JOHN M. REYNOLDS,
PATRICK K. HORGAN,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, June 19, 1878.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA...WED., July 3 ARYSINIA, WED., July 17
SCYTHIA...WED., July 10 BOTHNIA...WED., July 24
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 2, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 9, noon
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by the Messrs. Murray, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY....Saturday, July 6, 10 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDELL.....Thurs., July 11, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
Pier 47 N., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 11
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at $26. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M. daily; 1:10 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 8:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after May 12, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 8, 8:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—MAY 27, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic aves., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, and also on July 3, at 3:30 P. M. For Great Neck, 8:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rookaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and 12:15 night, and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. Northport and Hempstead Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Greenport and Orient—The steamer Endeavor will run between Greenport and Orient, connecting with all trains. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at Jamaica, Long Island City, and at the offices of the Long Island Express, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 786 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and, for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 3:45 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 12, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Bonnon and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and

PROPOSED CRIMINAL CODE.

THE REVISED AMENDMENTS TO THE PENAL STATUTES.

MANY IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS SUGGESTED—EMBARRASSING COMPLICATIONS REMOVED—THE PROPOSED NEW LAWS IN RELATION TO CRIMES.

The bill to amend the criminal laws, transmitted to the last Legislature by the Commissioners appointed to revise the statutes, has just been published, and will be read with interest by criminal lawyers and prosecuting officers, as many of the proposed amendments are of very great importance, and if adopted will revolutionize to a considerable extent the present practice in criminal courts. The work was one of arduous labor, and occupied the time not only of the Commissioners themselves, but the spare hours of the leading prosecuting officers of this County for many months. The valuable assistance rendered by these officials is acknowledged by the Commissioners in their report, in the following words: "More especially have we relied upon the advice and assistance of two gentlemen of the profession in our own State, who are at least as well qualified as any among us, by experience as well as ability, to deal with this subject. We called to our assistance Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps, the distinguished District Attorney of New-York, and his very able assistant, Mr. Daniel G. Rollins. The long experience of those gentlemen in the administration of criminal law in the great Metropolis, added to their thorough learning and ability, made them eminently fit to advise and suggest. We have the satisfaction of saying that all the changes which we have recommended are approved by their judgment, taught by their practical experience."

The bill, which was presented toward the close of the last session of the Legislature, went over under the rule to the next session, when it will be considered, and will, undoubtedly, give rise to some very animated discussion. The proposed code is an essentially valuable one for the people, or the people's representatives, the prosecuting officers, inasmuch as it simplifies nearly all existing complications, rendering the conviction of the guilty more easy of accomplishment, and the chances of their escape on appeal less favorable. On the other hand, it is most disastrous to criminals and criminal lawyers, for the reason that the technicalities of the existing law are disregarded, and the numerous avenues of escape (through the existence of which lawyers have reaped rich harvests and the prisons been cheated of hundreds of criminals) blocked up, rendering it all but impossible for offenders to go unpunished, except on entirely meritorious defenses.

The most important amendments are as follows: With regard to the plea of insanity, which has so often and effectually been interposed, it is proposed that no person shall be excused from criminal liability, as an idiot, lunatic, or insane person, unless it can be proved that at the time of committing the crime he was laboring under such a defect of reason as either not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing or that the act was wrong. Acts committed by persons while in a state of voluntary intoxication are held to be none the less criminal by reason of that condition. But wherever the existence of a particular quality is essential to the commission of a crime, the fact that the accused, when he committed the act, was intoxicated, may be taken into consideration in determining the motive with which he committed the act.

The entire abolition of the rule at common law which exempted married women from punishment for crimes committed in the presence of their husbands is recommended. The common law persumed married women to have been coerced into the commission of crimes under these circumstances. Like all other persons, married women will be rendered liable to punishment, unless they can prove that they acted under compulsion.

In relation to convictions for murder in the first degree, it is proposed to make it obligatory on the presiding Judge of a court in which a prisoner is convicted of the first degree of murder, to certify to the testimony in full, and transmit it, together with a statement of the conviction and sentence, to the Governor, who is authorized to require the opinion of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, or the Attorney-General, on the propriety of the conviction.

On the subject of murder some important changes are recommended. The existing law divides homicide into six classes—murder in two degrees and manslaughter in four. The definition of murder having been quite recently fixed by the Legislature, it is not deemed necessary to propose any amendment, save one, (which is done with some hesitation,) and that is, that the killing of a human being by a person engaged in the commission of a felony, without design, should be made murder in the second, instead of in the first, degree. (This is the crime for which Dolan, the murderer of Mr. Noe, was tried, convicted, and sentenced.) The chief recommendation to change the nature of this crime is explained by the statement that inasmuch as recent legislation holds to the theory that murder in the first degree should be confined to cases where it was committed with deliberate and premeditated design, or where a depraved disposition regardless of human life was evinced, and did not embrace homicides committed with design formed upon the instant—an offense formerly held to be murder in the first degree—it seemed conformable to the spirit of such legislation to reduce a homicide committed by a person engaged in the commission of a felony to the second degree of murder. The only objection the Commissioners see to this amendment is that a person engaged in a burglary or other serious crime, for which the punishment is substantially equivalent to the life of the offender, may be tempted to take life in order to accomplish his purpose, or to remove a witness of his crime, more readily if the punishment for such killing is not really more severe than that of the crime which he was engaged in committing.

Manslaughter, which at present is divided into four degrees, it is proposed to limit to two, and the reasons for the change are logically set forth. The quadruple division, it is believed, has not been approved by the experience of Judges or prosecuting officers. It was not contained in the last revision of the penal code, and it is believed to have been productive of injurious effects. The great majority of cases of homicide without design to kill fall properly within either the third or fourth degrees of manslaughter. Yet so trifling is the punishment for these offenses that criminals are either inadequately punished, or (during the consideration of the sentence fixed by law as too light) convicted of the graver offense of manslaughter in the first or second degree—crimes of which the parties charged are not legally guilty. One absurd result, in many cases, under the existing law of assaults and homicides, is that a person committing a felonious assault without a design to kill can be more severely punished for the assault than for a homicide, should death ensue. An assault with intent to kill exposes the perpetrator to 10 years' imprisonment, and yet, strange to say, in the majority of cases of such assaults, if the victim should die, the accused could only be convicted of manslaughter in the third or fourth degree, and sentenced to two or four years' imprisonment. It is believed that a more elastic statute of manslaughter, which, instead of measuring a crime on a frame prepared by the Legislature, would leave it to be punished according to the particular circumstances under which it is committed, would tend greatly to the promotion of justice. Under these circumstances it is recommended to divide the crime of manslaughter into only two degrees. The killing in the heat of passion, without any excuse, with a deadly or dangerous weapon without any intent to kill, is made manslaughter in the first degree, punishable by not less than 5 or more than 20 years' imprisonment, thus allowing the Judge a very wide discretion in imposing the punishment. The punishment for this class of offenses now is not more than four years in prison. Manslaughter in the second degree embraces all other unintentional killings which do not come under the head of manslaughter in the first degree, and is punishable by not less than 1 nor more than 15 years' imprisonment, or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, giving an equally broad latitude in the imposition of punishment as in the first degree. A higher estimate is thus placed upon the value of human life, and a heavier punishment provided for those who recklessly take it.

An important and much-needed amendment is proposed to the statute in relation to mayhem. The present statute is necessary, in order to convict the offender, to prove that he committed the maiming with a premeditated design to maim. Such proof is obviously impossible in 99 out of every 100 cases, and the result is that there can really be no conviction at all for this crime; indeed, there can hardly be said to be any such offense. Such atrocious crimes as biting off an ear, or nose, or finger, or gouging out an eye in an affray cannot be punished as mayhem unless it can be proved that the offender premeditated such maiming, and the result is that these brutal crimes can only be punished as simple assaults, thereby allowing notorious "man-eaters" to escape on trivial sentences. The Commissioners are of opinion that the infliction of such injuries should be punished, whether committed by premeditated design or from a purpose conceived at the instant, or even from sheer brutality. They therefore recommend that any person who purposely and maliciously, with intent to injure, disfigure, or disable, inflicts upon the person of another an injury which either disfigures his personal appearance, destroys or disables any member or organ of his body, or seriously diminishes his physical vigor, shall be adjudged guilty of maiming, which is punishable by imprisonment for not less than 5 nor more than 15 years. The infliction of the injury shall be held to be presumptive evidence of the intent. Heretofore, many convictions of even the most atrocious maimings have been reversed on the question of intent.

The statutes in relation to assaults upon the person, which are exceedingly ambiguous and complicated, and unnecessarily perplexing to juries in arriving at a verdict, it is proposed to simplify by dividing the crime into three degrees. At present it is incumbent on juries to find the intent of the offender—whether to do bodily harm or to kill, and the nature of the weapon used, whether it was a "sharp" as well as "dangerous" one. It is proposed to make the minimum punishment for the graver classes of assaults more severe, and to make assaults which do no injury—now matter how inflicted—attempts at assault and battery. Assault in the first degree is made punishable by not less than 5 nor more than 10 years; assault in the second by not less than 2 nor more than 5 years, or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, and assault in the third by not more than one year, or a fine of $500, or both. The administering of poisons, anesthetics, or intoxicating narcotics, with intent to endanger life, or enable the one so administering to commit any crime, is made assault in the first or second degrees.

Arson is divided into three degrees, instead of four, punishable as follows: First degree, (heretofore punishable by imprisonment for life,) not less than 10 years; second, not less than 7 nor more than 15 years; third, not more than 7 years.

Some very material and praiseworthy amendments are proposed in the burglary statute, for the purpose of providing a more severe punishment for offenses containing elements of aggravation indicating a greater degree of guilt and involving greater danger to life and property. At present the law recognizes no distinction between the man who after nightfall enters a house and steals a tin from the hall, and the men who in gangs surround a dwelling-house, gag and bind its occupants, and rifle it. The Commissioners, therefore, recommend that a burglary committed by an armed man, or one assisted by a confederate, or one in which any person shall be assaulted in effecting the same, shall be of the first degree, punishable by not less than 15 years' imprisonment. All other burglaries, unaccompanied by violence, are made of the second and third degrees, the former punishable by not more than 15 nor less than 5 years; the latter by not more than 5 nor less than 1 year.

Robbery is divided into three degrees, instead of two, in order to cover cases which do not come under the first or second degrees as at present defined. The taking of a person's property, by force, or fear of injury, from any relative or member of his family, in his absence, is also made robbery as well as though the act were committed on himself. Robbery in the first degree is made punishable by not less than 10 nor more than 20 years' imprisonment; in the second by not less than 5 nor more than 10 years, and the third by imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

In the statute relating to larceny the Commissioners include not only that offense, but embezzlement, obtaining property by false pretenses, and feloniously receiving stolen goods, thus abolishing all distinction between these crimes, in order to reach and punish the class of "respectable thieves"—Trustees, officers, Executors, agents, &c.—who-e derelictions have recently attracted public attention. It is believed that it is entirely proper, and will be advantageous to call every criminal appropriation of money known by its milder appellation by its right name (larceny,) and punish it as such. Much time and research has been lost in attempting to determine whether a man who had feloniously obtained the property of another was guilty of false pretenses, or larceny, or embezzlement, when it made not the slightest consequence which offense should be named provided he received appropriate punishment, which is substantially the same for either offense. In many cases the perplexing divisions and definitions of the larceny statute have allowed offenders to escape altogether. The Commissioners embody, with some modifications, the provisions of the act to punish defaulting Trustees, passed in 1877. The conversion of property by an Executor, Administrator, guardian, collector, Trustee, or Receiver is made larceny, and, in addition to the punishment prescribed for that offense, the offender may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the amount fraudulently appropriated, with interest, which sum is to be handed over to the party defrauded, the offender to be imprisoned for an additional term of five years, or until the fine is paid. Larceny is divided into two degrees, according to the value of the property and manner of taking it. The first degree is punishable by not less than 5 nor more than 10 years, and the second by not less than 2 nor more than 5 years. Petit larceny remains unchanged as a misdemeanor.

No serious changes are recommended in the forgery statutes. The proposed code simply arranges in methodical form the existing statutes, and some makes changes in the degrees of the offense. The false making of a certificate of acknowledgment by an officer is, the Commissioners are of opinion, as serious an offense as the forging of a certificate by a stranger, and is made punishable accordingly, being included under the head of forgery in the first degree. At present it is only forgery in the second degree.

The Commissioners recommend an important amendment in relation to proceedings on the arraignment of prisoners, whereby innumerable trivial objections will be done away with, and vexatious delays prevented. The clerks of the courts are to have power, under instructions from the court, to amend indictments for misnomer, instead of having to send them back to the Grand Jury, as now. If a defendant, upon being arraigned, states that the name contained in the indictment is not his true one, he must thereupon declare his true name, or be proceeded against by that contained in the indictment. Should he declare his true name, the clerk, by direction of the court, can amend the indictment, and the trial proceed. This power would have the effect of effectually thwarting the almost innumerable tricks and subterfuges resorted to by criminal lawyers to secure delay by making technical objections to the regularity of indictments. Motions to quash indictments on the ground of insufficiency, it is recommended, shall only be made on demurrer or on the trial.

AN ACTOR IN A MUSICAL MOOD.

"COLONEL SELLERS" CONDUCTS A CONCERT ON BOARD THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

A jollier party of excursionists than was on board the steam-boat Plymouth Rock, on her trip up the Hudson yesterday, never left New-York. After leaving Twenty-second-street, North River, the Plymouth Rock steamed to West Point, where she landed about 500 excursionists, and five carrier-pigeons were let loose by Commodore Tooker. Under a wing of each pigeon was tied a piece of paper bearing a message. A note thus sent to Joseph K. Emmet, the Dutch comedian, read: "Our Fritz: Zimmerman was there—on the Square. Do your prettiest when you next sing 'He hit me on de nose.' It is a charming and realistic lyric."

At Newburg all the excursionists from New-York went ashore, and about 2,000 of the population of that city were then allowed to board the Plymouth Rock. They were provided with invitations sent by Jarrett & Palmer to the officials and most reputable citizens of Newburg. The officials did not appear, but their wives and children did.

On the return trip to this City the utmost jollity reigned on board. A particularly happy party of actors, actresses, and journalists took possession of the pilot-house, and amused themselves and a large number of auditors assembled on the hurricane-deck with solos, choruses, and declamation. In the party were Mr. John T. Raymond, (*Colonel Sellers,*) Mr. M. B. Curtis, of the California Theatre in San Francisco, and Miss Minnie Cummings. The band of the boat was taken to the hurricane-deck to fill in with music the few periods of rest taken by the performers in the pilot-house. After Boat had played several cornet solos, "Colonel Sellers" took the conductor's position, and led the band and a large chorus in the performance of "Sweet By and By," "Whoa, Emma," and several other popular songs. He was very expert in the use of the conductor's wand, and astonished spectators by the power he exerted over both band and chorus. And it is only fair to Mr. Raymond to say that he evoked more delicate and various shades of expression than were ever discernible in previous performances of the same compositions. At the close of his labors "Colonel Sellers" was presented with a large bouquet.

THE FIRST NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Rev. D. Devinne, the octogenarian clergyman of Morrisania, and the oldest member of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, occupied the pulpit at the Old John-Street M. E. Church yesterday morning. The aged preacher gave some account, interspersed with reminiscences, of the founding of the John-Street Church Sunday-school in 1815, the first Sabbath-school organized in this City. Mr. Devinne was at that time a teacher of one of the classes. He also attended briefly to the establishment by himself and other Christian workers of a Sunday-school in Brooklyn, in the following year, in Adams-street, near Sands-street, the building being yet in existence. A third Sunday-school enterprise in which he embarked was the formation at Woodville, Miss., in 1819, of a Sunday-school for the religious instruction of slave children, but in this movement he nearly lost his life, as the slave-holding sympathizers of that part of Mississippi broke up the establishment, and he left under the menaces of knives and pistols. In conclusion he called attention to the great spread of Sunday-school work in the land, and thanked God fervently for His suppression of the curse of slavery.

FUNERAL OF REV. SAMUEL W. KING.

The funeral of the late Rev. Samuel W. King, an old and respected member of the New-York East Methodist Conference, took place from the De Kalb-Avenue Methodist Church, in Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a large congregation present, among whom were a number of Methodist clergymen. Brief addresses eulogistic of the life, character, and services of the dead clergyman were made by Rev. William Gothard, Rev. George Hallis, Rev. P. S. Henson, and Rev. Charles A. Harris. The remains, which were dressed in a suit of plain black clothes, and encased in a casket covered with black cloth, and ornamented with silver handles, were buried in the Cypress Hills Cemetery, at East New-York. There were no flowers or other contributions, except a miniature sheaf of ripened wheat. The pall-bearers were Rev. D. A. Goodsell, Rev. T. H. Burch, Rev. J. H. Stansbury, Rev. W. H. Russell, and Messrs. Kirk and Price. The deceased was 63 years old, and entered the ministry when quite a young man. He had been on the superannuated list for several years past.

THE CENTRAL PARK OUTRAGE.

Thomas Winters, who was arrested on Thursday afternoon on the complaint of Mrs. Mary Bracken, of West Ninety-sixth-street, charging him with indecently assaulting her in Central Park, was arraigned before Justice Duffy yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court for examination. Notwithstanding that the complainant was compelled to submit to a severe cross-examination at the hands of the prisoner's counsel, she strictly adhered to her original version of the occurrence, and her direct testimony remained unshaken. The defense endeavored to show that it was a case of mistaken identity, and with this end in view Winters took the stand, and, under oath, declared his innocence of the crime imputed to him. Justice Duffy, however, held the accused for trial, and he was committed in default of $7,000 bail.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

CHARGED WITH A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

A YOUNG GIRL ASSAULTED BY AN ELDERLY MAN.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning Joseph Irving, a rich man, almost 60 years of age, was arraigned on a charge of having seduced Emma E. Baker, a little girl but 13 years old. Emma is a very bright and interesting child and the daughter of a poor but respectable widow living at No. 49 West Third-street. The girl attends the Catholic school attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mulberry-street, and bears a most excellent reputation among the clergy and Sisters. She told her story to Judge Murray in a simple, straightforward, unstudied way. She said that she began to play with Emma Irving in 1871, when she was but 6 years of age. At that time the Irvings lived at No. 116 and she at No. 118 Varick-street. In 1875 the Irvings were living at No. 18 Vandam-street. During May of that year she called at their house. The Irvings had a swing out in the stable, and the children of the neighborhood were allowed the free use of it. When she called Mrs. Irving told her to run out and take a swing, and Emma Irving would be out there in a short time. She went out and got into the swing. In a short time Mr. Irving came into the stable alone, threw her on the floor, tore her clothes, and brutally outraged her. When he released her she was terribly ill. He cautioned her to say nothing to any one about it. She ran home and never went back to the Irving residence after that. Her mother several times wished her to go there on errands, but she would always refuse. She would tell her mother as an excuse that she believed Emma Irving did not like to play with her because she was poor and could not wear as good clothes and live in as good a house as she did. She never again met Mr. Irving until last February. He met her on University-place. She avoided him. He came up to her, and said, "Emma, what's the matter, you're not afraid of me, are you?" She said she was. He then asked where her mother lived. She told him on the top floor of No. 221 Greene-street. Four or five days afterward Irving came there. Her mother was out, the woman who occupied the back rooms was out and there was no one in but herself. Irving asked if there was any one in. When he heard there was not he took hold of her hand. She shrank from him, but he took her in his arms, and again outraged her. She screamed for help, but none came. He prevented her from further screaming by covering her face and nose with her clothes. He remained in the house an hour, and then left. After giving the above evidence, the child was subjected to a most searching and severe cross-examination, which lasted over two hours. Her cross-fire to every question strengthened her original statement.

Mr. Irving was then sworn. He made a general denial. He said he was a carriage-builder, and a member of the firm of Risley, Irving & Tucker, at No. 1,381 Broadway. He has a wife and family of grown-up children, whom he loves dearly, and who now live at Bridgeport, Conn. He is confined positively having seen either Emma Baker or her mother from the Spring of 1876 until he saw them yesterday in court. Subsequently, when subjected to a strict questioning, he admitted having seen Emma several times, once having an interview alone with her in his house, and of having gone to her mother's house several times. But he denied having ever had guilty relations with her. He admitted that Emma's mother was a good, temperate, hard-working, and honest woman. He said she never had asked him for anything, nor had the child Emma, and he could not say that Mrs. Baker was actuated by any improper motive in bringing the action against him; he certainly had no reason to believe that she was attempting to black-mail him. His testimony was given in a confused and stumbling way. At one time he said he advised Mrs. Irving to not allow Emma to play with his little girl, because she was too forward and bold, and said he forbade her his house at another time he admitted that he was interested in her that he noticed what kind of boys she played with on the street, and in the conversation he had with her in his office was particularly solicitous that she should avoid three boys named "Tom," "Will," and "Leon." Justice Murray held Irving in $2,000 bail for further examination on the 3d of August next at 3 P. M.

It was last night reported at Police Head-quarters that the girl Emma's reputation for truth and virtue is not good enough to bear investigation, and that the defendant will find witnesses to prove that her conduct for two years has been questionable. Mrs. Baker, who lived near Head-quarters, is spoken of as a woman who would not be careful about the adventures of her child.

A PROFESSOR'S HOBBY.

HOW HENRY W. ADAMS CONVERTS THE WASTE PRODUCTS IN MAKING GAS—HIS EXPERIMENTAL GAS-WORKS AT ASTORIA.

Henry W. Adams, whose name is familiar as a geologist, and as having been extensively concerned years ago in the manufacture of oil from coal, has in operation at Astoria a gas manufactory constructed to carry out a process conceived by him last year for utilizing the waste products in the production of illuminating gas. The erection of the works has taken six months, and cost $25,000. It is a pretty familiar fact to men of science that every ton of coal undergoing destructive distillation yields the following waste products during the progress of the heating: First, moisture, or water, when the temperature is at and a little beyond the boiling point; secondly, ammoniacal liquor, at a temperature sufficiently high that some nitrogen unites with the hydrogen to form ammonia. thirdly, tar, when the heat is sufficient to distil off the bitumen of the coal, but not sufficient to decompose it into permanent gas. All these products of distillation escape through the stand-pipe before the coal is raised to the red heat at which the bituminous matter is decomposed and converted into fixed gases, which, after purification, are stored in gasometers for popular consumption. The water, ammoniacal liquor, and tar wasted (that is, not converted into salable gas) by this process amount to fully 25 gallons to the ton, of which at least 12 gallons is tar. The latter especially is the most valuable part of the coal for gas-making, being extremely rich in carbon, which, when decomposed, yields a gas possessing fine illuminating properties. The ammoniacal liquor is also capable of decomposition at a red heat into oxygen and hydrogen. The former combines at such heat with the carbon of the coal to produce carbonic oxide gas, which combines with the hydrogen to produce a large volume of combustible gas, the illuminating quality of which is very inferior. Could these products be converted into gas instead of escaping from the gas works as waste, the gas-producing capacity of a ton of coal would be a little more than doubled, and this was the problem tha Prof. Adams had presented to him, and which his experience in kindred operations enabled him to solve with comparative success. Ordinarily a ton of coal yields 9,000 feet of standard illuminating gas; at the experimental works erected by Prof. Adams one ton of coal, reinforced by 200 gallons of petroleum, produces 40,000 feet of a fixed gas. It may be calculated that the petroleum supplies one-half of the carbon concerned in this production, and that the 11,000 feet left after deducting the nominal yield of the ton is due to utilizing the water, ammonia, and tar.

The manner in which this result is accomplished is extremely simple, and one that involves neither additional labor nor additional expertness. The reader must take the ordinary process for granted in inspecting the method of utilization. The retorts in which the coal is decomposed are erected in pairs communicating by their ascending pipes, which are furnished with valves. They are then charged two hours apart alternately, so that while one is being raised to the proper temperature of decomposition, and the ammonia, water, and tar would be escaping by way of the stand-pipe, the other is at a deep red heat. The waste products evolved by the one in the process of heating are consequently received into the other and there decomposed into their constituent gases. The cooling and purifying are conducted after the ordinary manner, with some immaterial improvements. On inspecting the water through which the gas had been passed yesterday, it was found to be clear and limpid, and an examination of the lime used for purifying showed no appreciable deposit whatever of tarry products. The oil, naphtha, or petroleum employed in the manufacture is fed into the cross-pipe connecting the two retorts, not directly into them, thus obviating the danger of explosion. The interior of the works yesterday was illuminated with a series of lighted jets for the purpose of demonstrating the quality of the gas. As compared with that ordinarily supplied, it is very white and brilliant, and burns without sparks or tremor. The latter would not be the case were the product of the retorts a mixed gas instead of a fixed one. It has been estimated that gas could be supplied to consumers at about one-half the present cost if the waste products could be converted, and Prof. Adams claims that he has presented a practicable process of conversion.

A SAD SUICIDE.

Mrs. Helen Clark, aged 67, wife of Richard W. Clark, living at No. 17 West Twelfth-street, was found dead in her bed at 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning, with a bloody razor lying beside her and her throat cut from ear to ear. Deceased had for a long time been suffering severely from nervous prostration, which affected her mind. Two months ago she attempted to destroy herself by taking laudanum. Her physicians, Drs. Draper and Kinnicut, say that the lady was out of her mind. She awoke her husband at 6 o'clock and requested to be left alone that she might get some sleep. It is supposed that as soon as Mr. Clark left the room deceased arose, found his razor and immediately destroyed herself with it.

A SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, having in custody two little girls, aged respectively 6 and 4 years, and named Maggie and Mary Kanes. The children lived at No. 223 Broome-street, and were accompanied to the court-room by their mother. She informed the Justice that last November her husband, John Kanes, was convicted in the General Sessions of larceny and sentenced to five years imprisonment at Sing Sing. Since that time, according to her own story, she has had a very hard struggle with the world. She has tried to support an aged and decrepit mother. She was only able, by working in a paper-box factory, to earn $2 a week and that was insufficient to maintain her family. Officer Chiardi found the family in a destitute condition, and obtained an order from the court committing the children to the care of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, No. 35 Houston-street.

A WILLIAMSBURG FRATRICIDE.

WALTER WRIGHT STABS HIS BROTHER JOHN IN THE ABDOMEN—IMPROBABILITY OF HIS RECOVERY.

About midnight Saturday John Wright, who lives at No. 39 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, came rather hurriedly into the Fifth Precinct Station-house, corner of North First and Fourth streets, and informed the Sergeant on duty that his son, John D. Wright, had attempted to commit suicide by cutting open his abdomen with a penknife. The cutting, he said, had been done an hour or more before he reported it to the Police. Sergeant Brennan was sent out with Mr. Wright to investigate the case. He went to the house, which is a respectable three-story frame building, on the north side of South Sixth-street, not far from the ferry. At the house he found the injured man, lying on the floor, where he had been attended by physicians called in. The Sergeant inquired how the cutting was done, when he was much surprised to hear Wright answer: "I did it myself." In the back room was Walter, another son, and when he and another brother, named George, were questioned, they told such conflicting stories that the Sergeant's suspicions were aroused. Walter said his brother had borrowed the penknife with which the deed was done; had gone into the back basement, and that he soon cried out that he was cut. The father and mother were on the front stoop at the time, and were not called in until after the cutting was done. After awhile the brothers wavered, and Sergt. Brennan decided to arrest Walter. Both he and the injured man were under the influence of liquor, and as both were habitual drinkers and hard "boys" he feared there had been a scuffle. The straightest account of the affair goes no further than this: That there was chaffing between John and Walter; that John threatened to slap his brother's mouth, and that there was a collision, in which John was slashed in the abdomen, receiving a cut six inches in length, extending from the navel to the breast-bone. Drs. Palmer and Brady were called, and when they arrived, about seven minutes after the occurrence, they found John Wright sitting on the floor, naked to the waist, holding his hands against his bowels. His shirt and back were bloodless but fearful wound was seen. His entrails and stomach protruded from the wound, and his liver was exposed. It took the two physicians mentioned, and another who was called in, half an hour or more to force the intestines back into their place, and to stitch up the wound with wire. Chloroform was administered, but the patient was sulky and restless, and he threw himself about so violently that the physicians were two or three times tempted to give up their task as a hopeless one. Walter was locked up at the Fifth Precinct Station yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. Sergt. Brennan called Coroner Nolan, a jury was impaneled, and John D. Wright's ante-mortem statement was taken, as none of the physicians believed he could recover. Wright swore that he was 32 years of age, and that he had no hope of recovery. He had been employed as cook on board a schooner at the foot of Main-street, at the Empire Stores. He had been in the United States Marine Corps, off and on, for 13 years. He went home about 8 A. M. on Saturday, and sat down and talked with his father 10 or 15 minutes about the vessel he was working on. Then he went to the barber's and got his hair cut. About 9 P. M. he went home, and was sitting in the back kitchen, when his brother Walter came down stairs and sat down in the front basement. Walter joked him about getting his hair cut so short. John made the remark that he would go in and slap Walter's face if he did not stop his joking. He said he made this remark in a jesting way. The gas was not lighted in the front basement. Walter had a small penknife in his hand with which he had been paring his corns. John says he went into the front basement, and as he did so he ran against the knife in Walter's hands, and was cut in the abdomen. The wound being a couple of inches long, and the opening allowing the entrails and stomach to protrude. He exonerated his brother from all blame, said that no one had asked him to make the statement he had given, and that his brother and he had never had any serious trouble, although they had had squabbles. He said his brother was not under the influence of liquor at the time. He recognized the knife as his father's, his own knife being a common jack-knife. He admitted that he was in the habit of getting under the influence of liquor. He didn't know whether there was any one else in the room at the same time or not. Dr. Palmer says that both men were under the influence of liquor. He does not believe it possible that the knife taken by the Police would have made so long and clean a wound if the man had only fallen upon it, but that force must have been used to inflict it. The Coroner's jury came to the conclusion that the wounds had been inflicted by Walter Wright, and he was held to await the result of John's injuries. A reporter of THE TIMES last night visited Wright, where he lay on an iron bedstead in the basement where he was cut. Strangely enough his pulse was normal, his respiration natural, and the prospect for recovery apparently good, although Dr. Palmer expected that he would become peritonitis, enteritis, and gastritis, and that he would die. Both men are hard drinkers. John admitting last night to questions by the reporter that he had taken seven or eight glasses of old ale before he met his brother. The impression of the Police is that there was a desperate struggle, and that an attempt is being made to keep the facts of the quarrel from the Police.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LARGE NUMBER OF FAILURES FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS.

There have been an extraordinarily large number of failures for the six months ending June 30 in this City. Five hundred and fourteen were reported, in which the aggregate liabilities amounted to $39,030,795, and the assets were valued at $11,012,662. This is a large increase over the record for the corresponding period of the year 1877. The totals for the entire year 1877 were 847 failures, with gross liabilities amounting to $51,687,000, and assets $20,542,500. Firms that have been regarded as strong, commanding excellent credit, have gone under, to the great surprise of the trade. Dry rot has been the prevailing cause, and the depreciation in real estate has forced many houses to suspend in which the partners were heavily interested. The repeal of the Bankrupt law has been another cause which has swelled the list of failures, and many merchants have hastened to take the benefit of its provisions while there was still a chance left. Among the various branches of business, stock-brokers have suffered the most, there being 23 failures, the total liabilities being $3,854,260, and assets $371,139. Among the prominent firms which had to succumb were S. M. Mills & Co., Greenleaf, Norris & Co., J. R. Cecil & Co., and Henry H. Hollister. Manufacturers have suffered severely, 23 failures being reported, in which the liabilities were $1,412,565, and assets $573,303. Twenty-six grocers failed, the liabilities being $978,495, and assets $405,245. Carpenters and builders swell the list by 14 failures, with liabilities $3,510,047, and assets $144,224. John McCool was the most prominent instance in this line. In January the drug trade was greatly depressed on account of the assignment of E. J. Dunning, Jr., the note broker, and seven drug houses went under on his account, having liabilities amounting to $1,237,455, and assets $104,927. Twenty-one failures are reported in the boot and shoe trade which include those of Powers, Gaston & Co., W. A. Ransom & Co., and Cammeyer & Nason. The total liabilities in this trade are $1,388,076, and assets $675,773. Lumber-dealers have felt the hard times, there being seven failures, in which the liabilities were $2,147,926, and assets $104,927. In the hat trade there were 16 failures, the liabilities amounting to $1,040,246, and assets $387,707. Nineteen liquor-dealers failed, owing $809,088, and having assets valued at $63,477. Fourteen hotels and restaurants suspended, their debts amounting to $311,018, and assets $54,512. The paint trade had 15 failures, in which the liabilities were $427,168, and assets $118,054. Seventeen produce merchants suspended, the aggregate liabilities being $335,913, and assets $53,992. The sugar trade had three failures, the liabilities amounting to $1,150,313, and assets $239,487. In the shipping line four firms suspended, having liabilities of $1,965,, and assets $173,120. Four real estate agents are bankrupt, with debts amounting to $1,567,500, and assets $130,000. Five railroad contractors failed owing, $1,340,682, and only $25,000 assets. In the jewelry trade 14 failures were announced, the liabilities being $508,826, and assets $155,987. Nine furniture dealers were unable to meet their payments, and owe their creditors $666,283, and have assets of $476,398. The dry goods trade has passed through its worst period, and only seven failures were reported, the total liabilities being $171,504, and assets $193,079. In the fancy goods trade 11 firms failed, having an aggregate indebtedness of $554,609, and assets $193,161. Fourteen cigar-dealers, nine coal-dealers, eight clothing houses, ten butchers, six hardware merchants, three tailors, eight printers and stationers, nine dealers in crockery and glassware, four tobacco dealers, six dealers in iron and metals, six dealers in laces, six millinery and piano manufacturers, three leather merchants, five dealers in cloths, three carriage manufacturers, and five auctioneers failed. Among the professionals who were unable to meet their obligations were five lawyers, four circus proprietors, two actors, four physicians, one editor, and a minister.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

The following cheerful "dun" appears in a recent number of the Catoctin (Md.) *Clarion*: "Owing to an increase in the family, (a young lady,) we feel the necessity of an influx of lucre to meet the current expenses attending this arrival. Of late we have been very patient with our delinquent friends, but patience has ceased to be a virtue, and now we make a demand to come forward and pay up. Those who pay promptly will receive an introduction to the young lady some of these days."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual regatta of the Argonauts Rowing Association will take place next Thursday at 3 P. M.

The second annual reunion of Veritas Lodge, No. 734, F. and A. M., will be held to-morrow evening at Terrace Garden.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society will take place at No. 55 West Thirty-third-street to-morrow evening.

The letter-carrier's society, styled "Our Association," will have a picnic on Thursday next, at Bender's Schuetzen Park, Sixty-third-street, East River.

Patrick Ryan, the Troy pugilist who is matched to fight John Dwyer, will be tendered a complimentary benefit at the Central Park Garden to-night.

The Scottish-American Athletic Club will contest its fourth annual series of games at the Washington Park Athletic Grounds, Eastern Boulevard and sixty-ninth-street, on Thursday next, beginning at 1 P. M.

Martin Sheedy, aged 16, of No. 26 Renwick-street, while playing last night in the rear of No. 506 Greenwich-street, was shot in the mouth by some unknown person and seriously injured. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

Circulars have been widely distributed inviting "all persons who are in favor of devoting the Gansevoort property to market purposes" to attend a mass-meeting at Bleecker Building, No. 278 Bleecker-street, to-morrow evening.

Emil Proteau, aged 12, of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, fell into the Hudson River at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street yesterday afternoon, and was rescued from drowning by Officer Falconer, of the Thirtieth Precinct.

Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, will assemble at the Cortlandt-Street Ferry, at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, for the purpose of escorting Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, to the Grand Central Hotel, preparatory to its departure for Europe.

Handicap games will amuse the guests of the Harlem Athletic Club, at the Manhattan Athletic Club Park, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, on Saturday, July 13. The principal events will be running matches at 220 and 440 yards respectively, and a pedestrian contest of two miles.

Michael Gurk and Thomas Murray quarreled on the corner of Madison and Oliver streets last night, and Gurk drew a knife, stabbed Murray with it on the wrist, severing two arteries. The wounded man was attended by the ambulance surgeon, and his assailant was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

At 7:35 o'clock last evening an unknown man, apparently about 38 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches tall, a German and of light complexion, stripped himself on Pier No. 49 and jumped into the East River for a swim. He swam to Pier No. 50 and there disappeared under a scow and was drowned. He left a black alpaca coat, light pantaloons, cotton undershirt, and a pair of leather slippers.

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At 3 o'clock last night reported at Police Head-quarters that the girl Emma's reputation for truth and virtue is not good enough to bear investigation, and that the defendant will find witnesses to prove that her conduct for two years has been questionable. Mrs. Baker, who lived near Head-quarters, is spoken of as a woman who would not be careful about the adventures of her child.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, will remove his head-quarters with the Department of the East to Governor's Island to-day. The General and his staff will occupy apartments at Fort Columbus, and the rooms heretofore occupied by the department at Greene and Houston streets will be vacated.

A number of philanthropic ladies have opened a lodging-house for respectable working women at No. 158 West Twenty-fourth-street. A nominal charge of $2 50 per week is made for board and lodging, or $1 for lodging only. The institution will be non-sectarian in character, and is expected to become self-supporting, although assistance is solicited to supply the necessary accommodations.

Word was sent to Inspector Dilks, at Police Head-quarters last night, that Charles Wille, aged 23, son of John Wille, tailor, No. 266 East Seventh-street, was drowned in the Hudson River last evening at the foot of Fort Lee. He fell off the tug-boat John C. Garlich, while

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON SUMMER REST

THE POLITICAL CAPITAL HUNTERS.

POTTER, BUTLER AND COMPANY UPSET BY A RECUSANT WITNESS—MRS. JENKS' VALEDICTORY TO THE COMMITTEE—SENATOR BEN. HILL AND THE PATRIOTIC FORTY-TWO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The refusal of Bowles Baker to testify before the Potter committee completely disarranged the day's programme, and brought about an early adjournment. Baker is the man who wrote Mr. Hayes a letter recommending a large number of Southern men for Cabinet positions, and who was subsequently appointed to a position in the Post Office Department. His refusal to become a witness appears strange to those who know him, and the general impression is that his course is prompted by a desire to obtain notoriety. The committee will no doubt take steps to punish Baker and all other contumacious witnesses. Under the law, a refusal to testify or to attend before any Congressional committee is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and it is not necessary for Congress to be in session in order to initiate a criminal prosecution for a violation of the statute in question. The District courts will be asked to issue a process under section 102, Revised Statutes, and Mr. Baker will be punished according to its provisions unless he consents to testify.

Mrs. Jenks made her last appearance before the committee to-day. She was subjected to a short cross-examination prior to being finally dismissed, but she remained firm in her determination not to reveal the name of the writer of the Sherman letter. When informed by Mr. Potter that she was discharged from further attendance, she straightened herself up, and assuming a dramatic pose, delivered a short valedictory. The scene was so ridiculous that it evoked laughter from all present.

In view of the testimony of W. E. Chandler touching the Wormley conference, there can no longer be any doubt that the Republican members of the committee will request Senator Benjamin Hill to testify as to his information on that subject. Mr. Hill's informant of THE TIMES correspondent before leaving Washington that he was anxious to have all the facts connected with the Electoral count made public, chiefly in order that the patriotic action of the 42 ex-Confederate members of the Forty-fourth Congress, who baffled the efforts of the filibusters and secured a peaceful solution of the Presidential problem, might be known and appreciated. According to Mr. Hill's statement, 42 ex-Confederate Representatives pledged themselves to vote with the Republicans in sustaining the decision of the Electoral Commission two weeks before the Wormley conference was held. His testimony is expected to be highly interesting, as well as important.

BLUNDERS IN ENROLLING BILLS.

FRESH DISCOVERIES—UTTER INCOMPETENCY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The discovery of the omission of the Arkansas Hot Springs paragraphs from the Sundry Civil Appropriation act, as enrolled by clerks of the House, has led to a careful examination of that and other General Appropriation acts passed at the last session of Congress, Thus far, two other important errors have been discovered, one of which is in the Sundry Civil act, and the other in the Post Office Appropriation. The additional omission discovered in the enrollment of the Sundry Civil act is more important and inexcusable than the error with reference to the Hot Springs, and may seriously interfere with, if not frustrate, the intention and action of Congress, touching the funding of certain obligations of the District of Columbia. A paragraph in the Sundry Civil bill, as passed by both houses, authorized the Commissioners of this District to issue bonds for the purpose of funding certain other bonds issued by the old corporations of Washington and Georgetown, amounting in the aggregate to about $283,000. The funding bonds authorized are to run 30 years, and it was provided they should bear interest at not exceeding 5 per cent. There was a difference between the two houses touching the rate of interest, the House having fixed it at 6, and the Senate at 5, per cent. The latter rate was adopted by the Conference Committee, but through some inadvertence the item as amended by the conferees was not inserted in their report. The omission was discovered by one of the Enrolling clerks several hours before the bill was enrolled, and a joint resolution was passed authorizing the correction to be made. Through some unaccountable blunder of the enrolling clerks the rate of interest was left blank in the enrolled bill, and it was thus signed by the President. That portion of the act relating to these bonds reads as follows: "Said bonds shall be payable 30 years after date in sums of $1,000 each, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding — per centum, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury." It will be noticed that no rate of interest is named, and as neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the Commissioners can remedy the omission, it is believed that the effect of the blunder will be to defeat the funding operations till correction can be made by Congress. The other mistake occurred in the enrollment of the Post Office Appropriation act, and materially affects the compensation of Mr. Vail, Superintendent of Postal Railway Service. There was a difference between the two houses on this subject, and the conference committee decided to pay Mr. Vail $3,500 a year, with no allowances for traveling or incidental expenses, and reported accordingly. In enrolling the bill the clerk made the paragraph read "$2,500 a year, with no allowances for traveling or incidental expenses," thus reducing the compensation provided by Congress for the Superintendent of Postal Railway Service $1,000 per annum. The responsibility for these errors rests entirely with the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, consiting of Messrs. Hamilton, Elam, Kenna, Van Vorhes, and Rainey. With the exception of Mr. Rainey none of the committee attended to their duties on the last night of the session, and they are, therefore, primarily accountable for all the mistakes in the bills enrolled during that period.

Touching the Post Office Appropriation act, which passed both houses on June 14, there was certainly ample time to enroll it properly, and the error therein is on that account wholly unpardonable. A reorganization of the committee, as well as of the entire system of enrolling bills, should be insisted upon at the next session.

THE NATION'S FINANCIAL STATE.

THE DEBT INCREASED THROUGH DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY—REVIEW OF THE FIGURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The debt statement for June 30, which closes the fiscal year, shows an increase in the public debt for the month of over $2,000,000, which was caused by the payment of nearly $4,000,000 on account of deficiencies in appropriations for the last three or four years. The reduction for the year was over $24,000,000, against $39,000,000 for the preceding year. The large reduction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was on account of the Geneva award fund, the balance of which, ($100,00,000,) was covered into the Treasury immediately after President Hayes' inaugural. During the year the bonded debt was increased nearly $83,000,000, and the amount paid out for interest is greater by $3,000,000 than was paid for the preceding fiscal year. During the same time the debt bearing no interest has decreased nearly $21,000,000. The increase in the bonded debt was caused by the sale of bonds for resumption purposes, the proceeds of which sales are now in the Treasury. The total coin balance is now $197,415,133. From this sum must be deducted about $46,000,000 for coin certificates and nearly $10,000,000 held to redeem outstanding called bonds and other outstanding coin liabilities, leaving the actual coin now in the Treasury, $141,940,383. Of this amount, $7,109,399 are standard silver dollars, and $5,199,230 are in subsidiary silver coins. Compared with the last monthly statement, there is an increase in the actual coin balance of over $15,000,000, which increase was mainly made up from sales of bonds. On July 1, 1877, the actual coin balance, including subsidiary silver, was $50,127,619. The coin balance now available for resumption purposes is nearly three times that amount, as will be seen by reference to the figures given above. The gold balance will be materially reduced during the current month, as over $26,000,000 for interest matured to-day. The reduction in the legal-tender circulation during the year was over $13,000,000, and in fractional currency nearly $4,000,000. The national bank circulation has increased $10,000,000, the outstanding amount now authorized being over $314,000,000.

The total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year were as follows: Customs, $129,897,344; internal revenue, $110,200,936; miscellaneous, $17,903,518; total, $258,001,818. Compared with the preceding fiscal year, the aggregate receipts show a falling o9 of $10,998,760, of which decrease, over $8,000,000 were in internal revenue. The total expenditures for the year, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were $135,620,617, which is nearly $6,000,000 less than the ordinary expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. The amount paid for interest on the debt during the year just closed was about $100,000,000, which is an increase of about $3.000,000 over the amount disbursed for a similar purpose during the year ending June 30, 1877. It is proper to state that the aggregate of the receipts and expenditures above given are the amounts as they appear to-day on the books of the Treasury Department. The actual balances cannot be accurately ascertained for more than a month, as full reports cannot be received and settled for that period from financial agents and disbursing officers in remote sections of the country. For all purposes of comparison, however, the figures herein stated may be assumed to be correct. The full returns will not materially change the figures given.

OFFICIAL RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement, issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$738,619,000 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	703,266,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	240,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	98,850,000 00
Total principal	$1,780,735,650 00
Total interest	35,861,567 02
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	$14,000,000 00
Interest	210,000 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$5,594,560 26
Interest	326,947 32
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,743,313 50
Certificates of deposit	46,755,000 00
Fractional currency	16,547,768 77
Coin certificates	45,829,600 00
Total principal	$455,875,682 27
Total unclaimed interest	6,037 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,256,205,892 53
Interest	36,404,551 37
Total	$2,292,610,443 90
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$197,415,132 99
Currency	2,653,479 09
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	46,755,000 00
Total	$258,823,612 08
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
June 1, 1878	$2,033,637,450 64
July 1, 1878	2,035,786,831 82
Increase of debt during the month	$2,149,381 18
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1877	24,371,391 44
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705 36
Interest paid by United States	37,896,334 50
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	9,881,444 25
Balance of interest paid by United States	28,014,890 25

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of June, 1878, were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous	$4,347,891 68
On account of War Department	3,918,068 21
On account of Navy Department	3,649,686 59
On account of Interior Department, (Indians and pensions)	2,851,796 50
Total	$14,767,442 98

The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $932,142 11, and from Customs, $394,114 55.

The following is a comparison of the condition of the Treasury July 1, 1877, and July 1, 1878:

Balances.	1877.	1878
Currency	$7,980,274 11	$2,653,479 09
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	7,963,213 00	10,000,000 00
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	54,960,000 00	46,755,000 00
Coin	115,122,473 62	197,415,132 99
Coin and silver certificates	41,572,600 00	45,829,600 00
Coin, less coin and silver certificates	73,549,873 62	151,585,532 99
Outstanding called bds	15,865,250 00	4,845,550 00
Other outstanding coin liabilities	7,557,005 07	4,799,699 93
Outstanding legal tenders	359,764,332 00	346,681,016 00
Outstanding fractional currency	20,403,137 34	16,547,768 79
Outstanding silver coin	33,088,813 48	39,057,083 27
Total debt less cash in Treasury	2,060,158,223 26	2,035,786,831 82
Reduction of debt for June	3,219,119 11	Increase. 2,149,381 18
Reduction of debt since July 1, including $9,553,800 Geneva award bds canceled	39,281,121 73	24,371,391 44
Market value of gold	105.25	100.62
Imports (12 months ending May 31)	478,110,475 00	478,922,106 00
Exports (12 months ending May 31)	661,108,444 00	728,122,144 00

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Capt. Richard L. Law, United States Navy, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in the place of Rear-Admiral John C. Howell resigned, and to be assigned to sea duty.

The Secretary of the Navy will leave Washington next week on a tour of inspection of all the Navy-yards and stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

Rear Admiral G. E. P. Rogers left Annapolis June 30 for San Francisco, to assume command of the Pacific station, having been relieved of his duties as Superintendent of the Naval Academy by Commodore Foxhall A. Parker.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1.—The United States school-ship Saratoga, Capt. Evans, dropped down from Norfolk this afternoon, and will sail in a day or two for a cruise to Bermuda.

DECIDING TURKEY'S FATE.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY THE CONGRESS.

BESSARABIA GIVEN TO RUSSIA, THE DOBRUDSCHA TO ROUMANIA — INDEPENDENCE OF ROUMANIA AND MONTENEGRO—AUSTRIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, July 1.—Reuter's Telegram Company have received the following dispatch from Berlin: The congress was in session three hours to-day. The representatives of Roumania were present, and made a statement of their claims. The congress has decided to cede to Russia that portion of Bessarabia which she lost in 1856, extending from the Pruth to the Kilia Valley. The congress has also decided to transfer the Dobrudscha to Roumania. The frontier of the new territory is to be advanced so as to run from the neighborhood of Silistria, without including that town, to Mangalia, on the Black Sea. Roumania will thus acquire a fertile tract of country, and be established on both banks of the Danube. The congress has recognized the independence of Roumania and Montenegro. Count Schouvaloff and Count Andrassy have arrived at an understanding with regard to the frontiers of Montenegro.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: "The congress seems to have admitted in principle that every portion of the territory detached from Turkey shall bear a proportional part in the financial charges of the Porte. The congress will certainly deal with the interests of the holders of Turkish bonds."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says that Prince Gortschakoff proposes to remain in Berlin until the conclusion of the congress, after which he will return to St. Petersburg, and remain there long enough to report in person to the Czar upon the result of the proceedings at Berlin.

BERLIN, July 1.—It is anticipated that the question of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria will soon be brought before the congress again and carried to a result. All the European powers have instructed their Ambassadors in Constantinople to urge the Porte to yield. It is reported in many quarters that the Turkish plenipotentiaries have been instructed to offer merely a formal opposition. The Russian members of the military commission which is now discussing the boundaries of Servia are in favor of making them include Novi-Bazar and Nisch. The Turkish and some other plenipotentiaries oppose this. The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna reports that these negotiations continued on Sunday with a good prospect of success.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—From an official source the intelligence is received that the Austrian plenipotentiaries in the congress stated that Austria sought the co-operation of Turkey and did not desire the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops. The concentration of the latter at Novi-Bazar, therefore, will be useful in carrying out the object aimed at. The Porte's representatives did not formally protest against the occupation, but only made some observations which are now being discussed.

LONDON, July 2.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the Montenegrin question was settled at Monday's sitting of the congress in accordance with the Austrian programme. Montenegro recieves a considerable increase of territory on the north and north-east, and acquires, subject to certain restrictions, Antivari, with its harbor. She does not obtain the shore south of Antivari, and care is taken to leave about 20 miles between Montenegro and Servia for the contemplated Austrian railway to Salonica. The territory ceded to Montenegro is about half what was allotted her in the San Stefano treaty.

In the discussion of the Roumanian question, Lord Beaconsfield deplored, but contented himself with protesting against Russia's infraction of treaties. The congress declared the independence of Roumania upon the condition that equality of civil and religious rights be accorded to all her inhabitants, and that all foreign States be treated equally in regard to commercial treaties. Roumania will protest against, but acquiesce in, the cession of Bessarabia.

The chances of Greece have not improved. The Russians object to the extension of Greek influence, except as regards a few frontier districts. It is feared not a single power will defend the cession of Crete to Greece. Much will be attained if the Turks can be induced to accede to a trifling rectification of her frontier. The congress will certainly pay little heed to Turkey's passive resistance to Austrian occupation. The Turkish plenipotentiaries, who neither have received nor will receive fresh instructions, will sign the treaty of peace without difficulty. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent expresses a similar opinion, and adds that the Emperor Francis Joseph is expected to arrive in Vienna on Tuesday, when military preparations for the occupation of the Turkish Provinces will commence, but the troops will not be ready to march for 12 or 16 days.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch states the Governor of Bosnia is arming the population en masse to resist the Austrians.

The Servians bitterly oppose Austrian occupation of Turkish soil, hence reports on this subject from Belgrade are not to be trusted.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: "Gen. Philippovick will, it is believed, command the troops destined for Bosnia, and Gen. Jovanovich will command those sent to Herzegovina. A civil commission will accompany them for the purpose of organizing the administration of the country. A large train and 17 ambulance hospitals will follow the troops."

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says it is not thought that any power will support Russia's claim to Batoum, an attempt to enforce which would surely cause bloodshed.

The same correspondent asserts that Silistria is ceded to Roumania by the Congress, but this is doubtful.

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Times'* correspondent at Pera telegraphs a rumor current there that the French fleet is expected in the Sea of Marmora. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company gives the same rumor.

A Pera dispatch to the *Times* says: "Owing to the alarming spread of brigandage in Thessaly, Greece is reported to be massing large forces on the frontier to protect her own territory."

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, July 2.—The *Times* publishes the Emperor William's reply, countersigned by Prince Bismarck, to Pope Leo's notification of his accession. The Emperor rejoices to gather from the Pope's friendly sentiments that he will use his influence to induce Catholics to observe the law.

Another letter, signed by the Crown Prince Frederick William and countersigned by Prince Bismarck, dated the 10th of June, declares the conditions proposed by the Pope on the 17th of April, that the charter and laws of Prussia be modified in accordance with the exigencies of the Church inadmissible. The Crown Prince nevertheless continues to hope that a conciliatory disposition on the part of both parties will open to Prussia the road to peace.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

DRAWING FOR POSITIONS—AN ENGLISH OPINION ON THE AMERICANS.

LONDON, July 1.—The drawing for stations by the crews that are to participate in the regatta on Thursday next took place in the Town Hall, at Henley, to-day, with the following result.

The Stewards' Challenge Cup.—First heat—Columbia College crew, of New-York, 1; Dublin University Crew, 2; Sho-wae-cae-mettes, 3. Second Heat—Kingston Boat Club, 1; Jesus College crew, of Cambridge University, 2; The London Boat Club, 3.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—First Heat—The University College crew, of Oxford, 1; the Columbia College crew, of New-York, 2; the Jesus College crew, of Cambridge University, 3. Second Heat—The Lady Margaret crew, of Cambridge University, 1; the Hertford College crew, of Oxford, 2; the First Trinity College crew, of Cambridge University, 3.

In the contest for the diamond challenge sculls George W. Lee, of the Triton Club, of Newark, N. J., will row in the third trial heat with Edwards-Moss, the present holder of the prize. In the choice of stations, No. 1 is the best, and No. 3 the worst position.

The *Sportsman*, in an article on the prospects of the Henley Regatta, says: "The Americans are objects of great interest. We fancy that the Columbias will be found to be better than the Sho-wae-cae-mettes. Either the Dublin University or Kingston Boat Club crews are, we believe, quite able to uphold the honor of Great Britain against the Yankees, even if the London Club crew is not in the contest. We fancy that the Dublin crew may be found second to the London crew in the four-oared races. If the Jesus College crew throw up the Visitors' Challenge Cup race for the sake of devoting their energies to that for the Stewards' Cup, the college clubs' race will be a very open one, and the Columbias may, perhaps, win by a head. The University four are short of practice. The Hertfords are strong but unsteady. The Lady Margarets are about the best of the lot, barring the Jesus College crew, and the First Trinitys are very moderate."

BUSINESS TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

HEAVY IRON FAILURES—GRAIN FIRMS IN EMBARRASSMENT.

LONDON, July 1.—Heavy failures are reported in the South Staffordshire iron trade. H. B. Whitehouse & Son, of Bilston, large colliery proprietors and owners of several blast furnaces, have suspended. Their liabilities are heavy.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—The *Evening Albion* says: "There is a great want of confidence in Brunswick-street to-day. One or two important firms in the corn trade, it is feared, will not be able to tide over the present serious depression. It is said that two banks, if not more, concerned in these firms are to decide to-day regarding the best course for the firms to take."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

MORMON RECRUITS—THE PARIS EXHIBITION FETE—FOREIGN CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 1.—Six hundred Mormons, including 500 Scandinavians and 100 English and Welsh, bound for Salt Lake City, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch says that 1,269 Communists have been allowed remission or commutation of punishment in honor of the Exposition fête. Nor were the poor of Paris forgotten; 40,000 francs were distributed among them, and grants were made them from the local relief funds.

The House of Commons to-night read a second time the bill providing that all cattle imported from the Continent of Europe be slaughtered at the point of debarkation.

RECEPTION TO SPEAKER RANDALL.

A SPEECH TO HIS CONSTITUENTS—HE TELLS THEM WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—This evening Speaker Randall had a public reception by a number of the members of the Democratic Central Association. This was given him as an offset to the reception which is to be given by the Manhattan Club of New-York at an early date. Mr. Randall prepared himself to deliver a long speech and to set himself right before the country, so far as he could, for the measures which the last Congress had passed. The heat in the small rooms of the club-house was intense, and having fortified himself in true Democratic style, he began by telling those assembled that this was the happiest moment of his life. Then he took up the topic he had longed to express himself upon. "You will expect me to say something of the great office I hold. The man who looks forward to it, and does not expect to do the greatest good to the greatest number of people, is unworthy of the place. No Congressional district can compare to it. I did what I could for the greatest good of the most people. You will look to see what we have done in the last Congress. There is the Army bill, which takes from the President the power to issue a *posse comitatus* and enslave the people of a State. This is a triumph of the Democracy for a century to come. The Congress produced a settlement with the Pacific Railroads, who defied Congress, and made them agree to pay $2,200,000 per year. This House has said that all Southern claims shall be settled by a legal tribunal, and has taken this matter out of the hands of Congress. The Republicans protested against this, because it stole their stock in trade, and now they have nothing to cry about this point. We abolished the Bankrupt act in obedience to the demands of the business men of the country. We remonetized silver, and while the House has done what the people demanded, the Senate has obstructed legislation." The remainder of his speech was addressed to his constituents in Philadelphia, and he gave notice that he would never attempt to coerce a conference committee. "I would sooner pick your pockets than coerce one of my conference committees. The men who would think such a thing of me don't know me." This, of course, produced loud cheers from his friends. "The man who speaks to me on free trade, thinking I am for it, is ignorant, or else he wants to deceive me. Not while we have a great national debt will we have free trade. The idea of free trade has gone by long ago. Then he took up the Potter investigation and spoke favorably of it. He thought it had not commenced any too soon. The speech concluded by a harangue against subsidies of all kinds, especially that of John Roach for his Brazilian steamers. Letters of regret were received from a number of prominent Democrats who could not be present.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM AN AGENT IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1.—The little City of Painesville is a scene of much excitement, caused by one of the most mysterious express robberies in the annals of crime. Painesville is at the junction of the Painesville and Youngstown Railroad with the Lake Shore Road. At 1:30 this afternoon, the American Express agent on the former road received from the agent at this place two packages of money, one containing $20,000 and the other $1,000. These he receipted for, and placing them in a sachel and the sachel in a wagon started, with a man seated on either side of him, for the station. The station was half a mile distant. Upon arriving there the sachel, with its contents, were gone from the wagon. The agent retraced his course immediately, but found nothing of the sachel. The two men were very trusty employes of the Painesville and Youngstown Road, and all say they saw no suspicious-looking personages about the wagon on its route. There is no satisfactory explanation of the crime. Some think the three men took it, but more believe it was taken by experts who followed it for some time, waiting for suitable opportunity to seize it. The $20,000 package was from Hallowell & Co., of Boston, wool-dealers, and was consigned to the Trumbull National Bank, of Warren, Ohio. The $1,000 package was from a Cleveland firm to Boughton, Ford & Co., of Burton, Ohio. It is said that two suspicious-looking strangers were seen about the express office shortly before the express messenger started. A description of these men has been sent out and detectives placed at work on the case.

A NEW GOLD FEVER AT BISMARCK.

DISCOVERY OF TWO GULCHES YIELDING FIFTY DOLLARS A TON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 1.—News a week old from Bear Paw Mountains, 70 miles from Fort Benton and 10 miles from Joseph Miles' battle-field, represents two gulches with gold discovered and two mining districts organized with recorders. The last discovery is the Placer Miners' Bonanza, yielding as much as $50. Already nearly every man in Benton has gone out. It is a regular craze. There are men here from the Hills going up.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 1.—Hon. Stewart L. Woodford delivered an eloquent address on William Cullen Bryant before the literary societies of Williams College to-night.

THE RAILWAY POOL SYSTEM

SCOTT AGREES WITH VANDERBILT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY PRESENTS HIS VIEWS ON THE PROPER WAY OF CONDUCTING RAILWAY FREIGHT BUSINESS —THE POOL THE ONLY SAFEGUARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, arrived in this city yesterday, after a prolonged absence, and the letter of Mr. Vanderbilt, on certain important railroad questions, was submitted to him for his perusal. At first the head of the great rival trunk line refused to express an opinion on the subject, holding that Mr. Vanderbilt was entitled to his own views. Upon being further pressed, however, Col. Scott said the letter met his cordial approval in many of the points raised and suggested. He is convinced as thoroughly as Mr. Vanderbilt is that it is impossible that high rates should be charged for transportation of property in the future. On the contrary, the economy which has been inaugurated upon the roads in the last four or five years has enabled them to transact the business of the country at low rates, and at those low rates, if systematized and kept steady, to make a fair profit for their shareholders. He thinks that the sharp rivalry existing between the different lines of railway, and the facilities afforded by the great lakes and the rivers, will keep prices down to a very little above the actual cost of moving the freight.

Col. Scott is also convinced that no greater evil could happen to the country than to compel the roads, by vicious competition or vicious laws, to carry at such unremunerative rates as would eventually force many of the roads of this country into bankruptcy; that the enormous number of men who gain their livelihood upon the railways would not only feel such a disaster as that severely, but that the very large body of share and bond holders would suffer so materially from any such calamity that it would produce wide-spread ruin. In these securities are interested very many estates of widows and minors, and families who, in many cases, rely upon the interest received upon their bonds and the dividends upon their stock for their support, and there certainly is no just reason why these people should not receive a fair return upon the capital which they have fairly invested in these enterprises, as other people do upon their investments outside of railways. He believes that nothing has done more to develop the country than the railways, and, if anything, these people deserve special protection rather than to be made the object of invidious legislation, as they have been in so many States. In regard to the pooling of tonnage and the division of it on agreed percentages among the different lines, Col. Scott is convinced that it is the practical way in which useless and destructive railway wars can be avoided, and that by the railways agreeing upon these divisions of traffic they will be able to maintain their roads and equipment in high condition, and operate them for the use of the public more economically and at lower rates for their patrons, as they can depend upon receiving a certain amount of tonnage and revenue therefrom, and be able to place all their shippers on a perfect equality, and give them the advantage of equal rates.

Col. Scott cited the West-bound pool out of New-York as an example of the wisdom of adopting this policy, and remarked that although some few merchants, in their efforts to get lower rates than their competitors, had endeavored to disturb this arrangement, still it was so manifestly to the interest of all shippers, and of the various commercial centres, that it should be maintained; that it had now been in force for a year, and would be continued doubtless in the future; that instead of its effect having been to establish high rates on West-bound traffic, the charges were much lower than the average rate preceding the formation of the pool. The pooling of the business, he thinks, would secure to the several lines greatly increased economies by dispensing with the large expenditures made through useless competition and the various devices that are resorted to in diverting trade from lines where it properly belongs.

SCOUTS BUTCHERED BY INDIANS.

A PARTY OF FIFTEEN MEN SURROUNDED AND CUT OFF IN OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BAKER CITY, Oregon, July 1.—A citizen courier arrived here to-day, having ridden from Cañon City, 100 miles, in 12 hours, using one horse, to ask Gov. Chadwick for arms and men to protect the citizens of John Day Valley. He states that 15 citizens, scouts from Cañon City, under Col. Burnham, discovered an Indian near the south fork of John Day River on the 29th. Contrary to Col. Burnham's order, one of the scouts fired upon the Indian, and his fire was returned by hundreds. Two of the scouts, who escaped shortly after the fight began, and came into Cañon City for reinforcements, state that their companions were surrounded by at least 100 Indians, and it is believed must have been butchered by the murderous savages before help could reach them. The courier also states that hostiles were pouring into John Day Valley, with military, supposed to be Gen. Howard's command, in pursuit. The report sallied with a report brought into Malheur City this evening by a courier from Camp Harney. Gen. Howard's command is supposed to be near the South Fork of the John Day River. Exciting news may be expected in a day or two.

SCULLING MATCH AT BROCKVILLE.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST WON BY HANLAN—PLAISTED COMES IN SECOND.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, July 1.—The international sculling match, got up by citizens of Brockville as the great feature in the celebration of Dominion Day, took place on the river here this afternoon. The prizes were $500, $300, and $200. There were eight competitors. At 5 o'clock there was a slight ripple on the water, but not enough to interfere with the race. Fifteen minutes later the men were called out by a signal from the judge's boat. The contestants drew the following positions, the courses numbering from north to south: Kennedy, No. 1, red flag; Elliott, No. 2, white and green; Riley, No. 3, orange; Plaisted, No. 4, blue; McKen, No. 5, white and red; Luther, No. 6, green and yellow; Ten Eyck, No. 7, orange and yellow; Hanlan, No. 8, blue and red, the Canadian champion taking the extreme outside. A slight delay occurred in consequence of spectators encroaching upon the course. At 5:42 o'clock the signal shot was fired, and the men bent to their work. In a trice the red cap and blue shirt shot ahead, and was greeted with the cry: "Go in, Hanlan," from 10,000 throats. On the first quarter the others bunched well together, Hanlan leading by about four lengths, and pulling his regulation stroke of 30 to the minute with quiet ease and grace, which betokened the fact that he held the race in the hollow of his hand. At the half mile his lead had increased to seven lengths, with Kennedy second, and McKen and Plaisted close together. At the turn Hanlan swept around his flag fully eight lengths ahead, the others in the following order: Kennedy, McKen, and Plaisted together, Ten Eyck, Riley, Elliott, and Luther last. After turning, Hanlan pulled for the Canadian shore, allowing his stroke to fall to 29 on the first quarter of the home stretch, but gradually increasing his lead to almost 10 lengths, which he maintained to the finish, at the half mile pulling 28, and crossing the line at 25.

Half way back there was a desperate struggle for the second place, Plaisted and Kennedy sweeping along neck and neck, the former pulling a 35 stroke, with Riley two lengths behind. Gradually Plaisted came to the front as second, Kennedy as third, and Riley following. McKen fell out of his boat at this stage of the race. When nearly home Plaisted paused and waited for Kennedy, but managed to lead him by half a length. The following is the order in which the line was crossed: Hanlan first; Plaisted, second; Kennedy, third; Riley, fourth; Ten Eyck, fifth; Elliott, sixth; Luther, seventh; McKen, eighth. As Hanlan came up the last quarter, there was a perfect ovation of cheers from the multitude. The American oarsmen were also lustily cheered. No official time was given, but the best authorities place it at 29:30.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN ELMIRA.

COL. ALVAH BUCKBEE SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW AND KILLS HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, July 1.—At 4:30 o'clock to-day Col. Alvah Buckbee, a well known resident of this city, went to the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas S. Reed, to see his wife, who recently separated from him on account of his brutal conduct. They had not been living together for five weeks. Buckbee was permitted, to see his wife, and the two were alone for half an hour engaged in earnest conversation. Suddenly Mrs. Reed, mother of Mrs. Buckbee, heard the report of a pistol. The door of the sitting-room where she was sitting was flung open, and Mrs. Buckbee came running in, her face covered with blood. She gasped out, "Oh, God, Colonel has shot me." The mother ran into the room where Col. Buckbee was. He raised his pistol and fired at her. The ball entered her arm above the wrist. She turned to run, when Buckbee fired a second time. The ball this time entered her side and passed out through her back. She was able to get from the house, and took refuge in a blacksmith shop. The wounded wife, shot through the head, ran screaming into the street and alarmed the passers-by. A crowd quickly gathered, and entering the house Buckbee was found lying dead on the floor, having placed the revolver at his temple and blown his brains out. The wife fell fainting by his side. The Coroner was at once notified, and is now holding an inquest. The two women are not expected to live. The wife of the murderer and suicide was shot back of her ear, the ball passing out through her mouth. Another bullet-hole was discovered in her temple. She regained her senses during the evening, and said her husband had wanted her to come back and live with him. She refused, and he drew a revolver and fired upon her. The parties have been married four years. During the day, Buckbee sent his little 3-year old son to Mrs. Reed's to see Mrs. Buckbee, and the child said to her: "Papa wants you to come back and live with him, mamma." Buckbee is about 32 years of age, and, with his father, for many years has kept the Homestead Hotel in this city. He was very jealous of his wife, whom he ran away with to marry, her parents opposing the union. Buckbee was at one time Deputy Sheriff of the county, and prominent in politics. His brother, after the tragedy, threw himself upon the corpse, and kissing the bloody face, besought his dead brother to speak to him. The tragedy creates intense excitement, and hundreds of people gathered about the house where it occurred.

DARING HORSE-CAR ROBBERY.

A GENTLEMAN ROBBED OF $3,000 IN A TROY STREET CAR IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, July 1.—Thomas Buckley, Treasurer of the hosiery mill at Albia, drew $3,000 from the bank this morning, intending to pay off the operatives at the mill for the month of June. He entered a street car about 10 o'clock. Two men also got on the car at different points. A livery hack followed the car, driven by a third person. When the outskirts of the city were reached one of the men thrust his arm under Buckley's chin, forcing his head back over the seat, and preventing any outcry, and another hastily abstracted the package of money from Buckley's pockets. There were 14 passengers on the car, but the robbery was too sudden and adroit for interference. Before the men had jumped into the carriage Mr. Buckley drew a revolver and fired several times at the thieves, but failed to stop them. One of them shot back, but without effect. After driving furiously for some distance the robbers abandoned the coach, divided the money, and disappeared in different directions through the woods. The carriage was stolen from the railroad depot an hour before the theft. Chief Markham and about 20 special Police and detectives have since been engaged in scouring the surrounding country, but have not yet made any arrests. Great excitement prevails in this city over the daring transaction.

A TRAIN-WRECKER'S CONFESSION.

THE DISASTER AT CLAYMONT, DEL.—A RASH ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 1.—The wrecking of the Southern express train, at Claymont, a few miles above the city, on Saturday night, by which four men—the engineer and firemen of the train, and two tramps—were killed, was caused by a man named Harley J. Brown, a resident of Wilmington, and a former baggage-master in the service of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Some three years ago he was discharged, and since that time he has been most of the time without work. To-day, before a Coroner's jury, he confessed the crime, and going with the jury to the scene of the wreck, explained how he had succeeded in throwing the train from the track, declaring, however, that it was not his purpose to wreck the train, but merely to place the obstruction on the road and then stop the train to make it appear that he had averted an accident, thereby winning favor with the railroad company, by which means he hoped to secure employment. He says he did not know the express was coming, and had calculated only on stopping an accommodation train which followed it. After his confession to-day he was taken to New-Castle Jail. Brown is a son-in-law of a member of the Board of Education of this city.

*CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO

THE GREAT FAIR AT PARIS.

ENGLAND'S WESTERN AND EASTERN COLONIES.

OPENING OF THE CANADIAN PAGODA—FINE EXHIBIT OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS—ATTRACTIONS OF MR. BREWSTER'S CARRIAGES—A POOR SHOW FOR PERSIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, June 16, 1878.

The event of Friday at the Exhibition was the inauguration of the Canadian Pagoda, situated on the right of the vestibule of honor. The ceremony had been set for 2:30, but the Prince of Wales, who was to preside, stopped on his way to examine the Cruisot Gallery, so that 3 o'clock had long passed before the "solemnity"—everything is now called a solemnity—commenced. I have called the "trophy,"—another much-abused name—a pagoda, but I am assured that it is a tower, so that I am in fault and have been guilty of a misnomer, for which I ask pardon, and will go on to say, in a few lines, that it is a pine-wood building reaching to the height of 90 feet, inclusive of its roofs and flagstaffs, where hang the united banners of France and England. There are three stories, each provided with a neat circular balcony, decorated with products and instruments of the Dominion, such as sheaves of Indian corn and wheat, pitchforks, plows, buckets, &c., with ornaments of furs and stuffed animals from the Canadian woods. The ground floor is reached by two or three steps, and the upper stories by a spiral staircase. In the smaller pavilions at the angles, of octohedral form, are the geological exhibits; in front of the entrance stand two stuffed bears holding baskets, in which all visitors are requested to deposit their cards unless they should prefer to write their names in a great register which the Prince and his suite opened, before climbing the stairs. Solemnity as it was, there was nothing particularly solemn or imposing in the affair. His Royal Highness wrote his name, said a few words of praise to the Commissioners, drank a glass of Canadian wine—a rare article, I believe, in the country, and which it has not yet been given me to taste—went hurriedly through the geological exhibits, bowed gracefully to his admiring future subjects, who "hipped, hipped, hurrahed" along his passage, and retired. After this, the exhibitors, being fatigued and needing restoratives, withdrew en masse to lunch at the Anglo-American buffet, where 15 lovely British maidens ministered to their wants with all that elegant reserve of manner peculiar to the English bar-maid, although one of the Saturday's papers is quite eloquent over their charms, and takes infinite pains to assure its readers that these are not ordinary priestesses of Bacchus, but have been chosen, not only because of the size of their chignons and the length of their back hair, which is marvelous, but because of their unblemished reputation and social accomplishments; further informing us that they are kept strictly to the bar business, that they are not allowed to go out in the evening, and that several among them are excellent musicians. Followers are expressly forbidden; two huge bull-dogs guard the premises in that far away region, the Batignolles, and if they aspire to a flirtation, it must be within the precincts of the Exhibition building. How far Messrs. Simon Anvray & Co. are successful in their ward outside, none but the ladies themselves can tell, but near the bar there is always a circle of adorers, who profit by an apparently unlimited consumption of strong drinks to pour soft words of tenderness and flattery into the willing ears of the young ladies. But, before leaving this quarter of the section I must not omit to notice one of its greatest curiosities, the trunk of a pine-tree, measuring 300 feet in height and 8 feet in diameter, calculated to be 566 years old; two sections of this monarch of the forest are exhibited, one longitudinal, the other transverse. From this latter a table was made on which stood the Prince's lunch.

Following the crowd in the rear of the royal visitor, I found myself in another of England's colonies, younger by nearly a century than her Western sister, but how much more interesting and attractive! Canada was settled long before New-Holland was discovered, and yet, to see Australia's exhibits now, we can scarcely believe that it was only in 1770 when Capt. Cook first planted the British flag upon her shores, and that in 1778 Commodore Phillips founded the first British factory in the Southern Ocean. To recount the history of this El Dorado of the Pacific, this Promised Land of industry and enterprise, would be tedious as a twice-told tale. Still, although inhabited by 2,000,000 of Europeans, in daily communication by cable with Paris, at but 45 days' distance by steam from Western Europe, it needed such an occasion as this Exhibition to convince fully three-fourths of Continental people that Australia and anthropophagy are not almost synonymous, and that her population will in many things compete successfully with some of the most civilized nationalities of the Old World. Each of England's Austral colonies deserves special mention, but as my limits are too restricted to describe all, I must confine myself to the one which is entitled to bear away the palm—South Australia. Arranged, with taste and discrimination by Mr. Josiah Boothby, the Special Commissioner, this section is most creditable to our antipodean cousins. Naturally, its chief features are the splendid exhibits of copper, wool, and wheat, which last, thanks to peculiar advantages of soil and climate, has won for South Australia the apt title of the "granary of the Southern Hemisphere." Adelaide wheat has long been advantageously known in the London market, and from a well-written pamphlet by Mr. Josiah Boothby, we learn that last year's exports in breadstuffs from this colony alone exceeded 200,000 tons—an average of nearly one ton per head of the population. The annual export of wool, of which this section certainly presents the finest samples in the whole Exhibition, is a little over 130,000 bales; that of copper is estimated at £600,000. The gold mines in the northern part of the colony send specimens in the form of nuggets and ingots to the value of nearly £6,000. These are under glass. I must not forget to mention that the yield of copper is represented by a massive obelisk with pieces of the native ore at the base. The samples of wine for which Adelaide justly claims superiority over all other Australian vintages, are neatly arranged in cut-glass decanters, so as to show their colors to advantage. The jury's verdict will tell how they will compare with the grape-juices of other countries, but, although without pretensions as a connoisseur, to my uncultivated taste they appeared more agreeable than those exhibited by California. Of the oil I can safely maintain that although in price it can not yet rival Italy, it is as fine in flavor as that made from the best Lucca olives. The prettiest exhibits, and the most attractive to ordinary loungers through the show, are the collections of goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work presented by Mr. Steiner and Mr. Wendt, the rival jewelers of Adelaide; spergnes, candlesticks, racing-cups, paper-weights quite astonish foreigners, who scarcely expected to see so much taste displayed in this far-away corner of the globe. Few ladies leave these cases without buying, and scarcely a fortnight had passed after the opening before nearly every one of the silver-mounted emu eggs had found a purchaser. The other articles were admired, but something like them had been seen before, whereas the dark green of the shell, with its artistic setting of frosted silver, and the skillfully-molded figures of the natives or of animals, is entirely original. I am told that they were quite a success in Philadelphia, and when I add that the names of Messrs. Tiffany & Co. appear upon many of the ornaments marked "Vendu," I need give no further proof of their merit.

A row of glass cases filled with stuffed birds and specimens of rugs made of Angora goats' hair, which I may say is finer in texture than any I have ever seen in Angora, or at Constantinople, during many years' wanderings in the East, surround the section, which is further decorated with curious trophies of native weapons and implements of chase, and with a fine collection of photographs of South Australian scenery. I was not at our Centennial, but those who were so fortunate assure me that the improvement made during the last two years in every description of exhibit is remarkable, and there is little doubt that, as a whole, the present is the most complete and the most interesting exhibition ever sent out from South Australia, which has been particularly fortunate in its selection of Commissioners, of whom it is only justice to say that the chief, Mr. Boothby, and the Secretary, Mr. Turpenny, shows an amount of courtesy and a readiness to give information to every visitor, no matter how unpretending and unofficial, which might be advantageously imitated in a great many other sections, where not unfrequently there is a highness and mightiness which would be offensive if it were not so supremely ridiculous. The collections of skins, wool, fruit, &c., exhibited by Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, and, indeed, by all the British Pacific colonies, are fair, although only pale imitations of the Adelaide section, and the curious vehicles, so high upon their wheels, and, as the builder pretends, so strong and light at the same time, may, perhaps, be admired, but only on condition that you see them before, not after, a visit to Mr. Brewster's show. Not many people will go further to look for models of carriages than this; he has not sent a great many, but if the quantity be deficient, not one word, except in praise, can be said of the quality, whether you examine the splendid mail coach, the elegant coupé, or the light and airy-looking trotting-wagon. The jury only commenced its labors on Friday by a preliminary visit, but from the length of time passed near Mr. Brewster's exhibition, it is already permissible to argue that here, at any rate, there will be a first-class medal for the United States. And the public followed suit—no, the public did not follow suit—it rather gave the cue to the jurors, for, go at any hour you will, there is sure to be a crowd in this corner, which, like South Australia, enjoys the advantage of having an agent who is not only ready—all our exhibitors are ready to do so—but able to explain and point out the merits of the objects on show. Unfortunately, everybody is not polyglot, whereas Mr. Buck can talk in half a dozen languages, and, as he was at Vienna and, I believe, at Philadelphia, he is up to his business, and can talk to those who come to criticise and stay to admire, and will probably finish by purchasing. The public here is pretty much like the public everywhere, it is not sufficient to show it nice things, it needs to be told that they are nice, and is flattered when its attention is called to details which, otherwise, it might pass by without perceiving. Then, too, at some other points, the representatives seem to think that their continued presence in front of their exhibits is not necessary, and so wander away and are not to be found when wanted. It is true that in a great many cases this does not make much difference; prizes and medals will be bestowed by juries all the same, because the articles are of undoubted merit; but in articles of luxury, as I suppose carriages may be termed, there is no rest; the real amateurs come early, and from the opening of the doors, at 8 A. M., until the halls are closed, at 6:30 in the evening, Mr. Brewster's agent is obliged to be at his post, where, I will add, you always find him. The Prince of Wales was particularly delighted with the American carriages, and as he has the reputation of being a connoisseur, his opinion is of weight. But I was somewhat surprised to learn that the great Nassir Eddin, the ruler of the realms of Iran, could appreciate their elegance, so different from the heavy, springless carts which do service in Persia; yet it was so, and he has more than once stopped to admire on his way to and from his own show.

As the pavilion of the palace of this nation is now open, I can tell of its beauties a little more fully than I could when the admission was limited to tickets of favor, and visitors were obliged to put on slippers before they went up stairs to gaze through a half-opened door. It is not much more convenient now, and, as there are only a dozen pairs of babooches provided, the public comes in by squads, who still are restricted to the landing-place on the first floor, not being permitted to pollute the floors of the drawing-rooms with their profane feet. The exterior of the building is far from being handsome. It is square in shape, with 12 windows on each side. On the ground floor there is a double peristyle, supported by a row of small columns, and surmounted by the Persian arms, the lion holding a sword, with the sun in the background. I suppose that these paintings were executed by native artists—as originalities of the genus daub they are priceless. The colors of the edifice must also be of exotic selection, as nothing can be imagined more horrible than its combination of red, green, and chocolate brown. Everything seems to have been done with strict attention to economy, and it needs but a glance at the ground floor rooms to be convinced that the finances of the kingdom are in a dilapidated condition. All the apartments surrounding the "hall of the fountain" are decorated with tiles and dower-vases of French make, and the paper on their walls and along the staircase is such as is sold in the Paris shops at 15 cents the roll. The first floor is somewhat better; it is composed of two drawing-rooms, one furnished like the parlor of a fifth-class lodging-house, in mahogany and scarlet reps, the other strictly Persian, with carpets, divans, and cushions brought from Teheran. The walls here are ornamented from the floor to the ceiling with pieces of mirrors, varying from the size of a 10-cent. piece to that of a quarter of a dollar. They cover the walls and the ceiling, and hang down in glittering stalactites, terminating in red glass balls; the windows have painted panes, and the light passing through and reflecting back from these innumerable facets produces a most original effect. The Shah was delighted, but then his taste is not so cultivated as that of the public, whose verdict was decidedly unfavorable to the skill and taste of the architect. It is supposed to be constructed on the model of a garden kiosque, but as these buildings in the East are surrounded by high walls which keep out the sun, and as there are no such things, it is not likely to be adopted for a Summer place of refuge against the heat.

THE VOTERS' CHOICE IN ILLINOIS.

Four tickets are now presented to the people of Illinois for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, the only State officers to be elected in November next. They are:

REPUBLICAN.

Treasurer—John C. Smith.
Superintendent—James P. Slade.

DEMOCRATIC.

Treasurer—Edward L. Cronkrite.
Superintendent—Samuel M. Etter.

NATIONAL (GREENBACK.)

Treasurer—Erastus N. Bates.
Superintendent—Frank H. Hall.

PROHIBITION.

Treasurer—Jerome R. Gorin.
Superintendent—W. S. Post.

SOLVING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE PUZZLE.

The new system of Custom-house entries went partially into effect yesterday. It is designed to do away with the vexatious delay caused by the necessity of having an entry checked 42 different times, and to prevent the imposition practiced by irresponsible brokers on persons unacquainted with the devious methods of Custom-house routine. The importer or consignee now brings his papers to the bond-room, swears to them, files his bond, his entry is registered in order, and the clerks pass the papers from one to another until the ordeal is finished. Owing to the fact that all the necessary blanks have not yet arrived from Washington, and that the needed alterations in the desks in the rotunda have not been made, the improvement does not extend beyond the Collector's department yet. In a little while it will include the Appraiser's and Naval offices as well, and then, if his papers contain no mistakes or irregularities, the importer will have no bother from the moment he delivers them until they come out fully checked and duties calculated in the Cashier's office. Merchants will continue to employ brokers as usual, however, as their services will still be important to rectify slight errors during the progress of passing, and thus obviate delay through having the papers returned.

A MINISTER CALLED UPON TO RESIGN.

The little wooden structure on Jersey City Heights in which Rev. John S. Glendenning preached at the time Mary Pomeroy made her charges against him is the scene of another church warfare. After Mr. Glendenning had been turned out of it by the Presbytery which tried him, the Trustees of the church changed its name to the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Rev. A. Bidwell officiated gratuitously in its pulpit for a year after Glendenning had left. He was finally invited to assume the pastorship of the church, and accepted it, a small salary being allowed him. No signs of dissatisfaction had manifested themselves among his congregation when on May 10 he was invited by the Sessions of the church to tender his resignation. The reason alleged for the desire to dispense with his services was the fact that the church needed a more eloquent shepherd. Mr. Bidwell claimed that if there were any real occasion for the complaint, the want of eloquence might have been discovered during the year he served the flock gratuitously, and he paid no attention to the Sessions' communication. Two weeks ago his resignation was again solicited by Mr. George P. Howell, President of the Board of Trustees, who said that if it was not forthcoming he would call a meeting of the church people to demand it. Mr. Bidwell thereby understood that there was no hope of his being retained, and called the church people together to consider the question. That meeting was held with closed doors, but it is said that the demand of the Board of Sessions was indorsed.

A CASHIER'S STRANGE STORY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BOAS BANKRUPTCY CASE AT READING.

READING, Penn., July 1.—The Boas bankruptcy examination was resumed to-day. The first witness was Capt. E. P. Boas, late Cashier. The new features in the testimony were Capt. Boas' admission under oath that in his statement made to the Auditor-General Nov. 22, 1876, he put the capital stock of the Reading Savings Bank at $50,000, when only $10,000 had actually been paid in, and that he returned a surplus fund of $37,753 64, when there was no such surplus. He also stated that his father's note of $52,295 63, part of the assets, was given to cover the loss sustained by the bank through Jay Cooke, and that this note appeared in his statement to the Auditor-General as among the bills and notes discounted. He stated, also, that the Womelsdorf farms were bought in at Sheriff's sale for $30,322 90, and that $30,000 additional was expended in the payment of prior liens, improvements, and stocking the farms. In answer to a question concerning the use of the proceeds of the farms, he unhesitatingly said that probably the butter, potatoes, and household articles were used by his father's family. He did not know what kind of a personal account his father kept. He testified, also, that he did not know whether considerable amounts of money had been drawn out of the bank on Nov. 16, 1877, up to 2 P. M.

Jacob B. Brecker, late acting cashier, was examined. He testified that he entered the bank as a clerk in March, 1866, at a salary of $50 per month, which was gradually increased until, in 1875, he got $1,100 a year and the use of $5,000 of the bank's money. By agreement with E. P. Boas he drew the salary as he needed it, by a memorandum check, signed expenses. His deposits during these years ran up to more than $125,000. His wife's account was over $15,000, though he swore she never made a deposit of money at any time.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1878.

Attorney-General Devens returned to Washington this morning.

The President has appointed Melville B. Hoxie, of Nebraska, Register of the Land Office at Grand Island, Neb.

The President has appointed F. W. Robb to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Nebraska, vice Newman, suspended.

It is ascertained at the Department of State that several weeks will elapse before arrangements can be completed for the distribution to American citizens of the first two installments of $600,000 received from Mexico on account of the claims against that country.

The Greene County National Bank of Carrollton, Ill, was to-day authorized to commence business. Its capital is $100,000. The books of the Controller of the Currency show that during the fiscal year ended 26 National banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of $2,900,000.

The time for the reception of proposals for supplying the Post Office Department with stamped envelopes during the next four years will terminate at noon to-morrow, and the contract will probably be awarded to-morrow afternoon. The amount paid by the Government for stamped envelopes during the past four years has been about $2,000,000.

The President will leave this city to-morrow morning for Wilkesbarre, Penn., to attend the Wyoming celebration on the Fourth of July. The President will stop in Harrisburg to-morrow afternoon, where a reception will be held, and the party will leave that city at midnight for Wilkesbarre. Among those who will accompany the President are Mrs. Hayes, B. A. Hayes, W. C. Hayes, Mrs. Sollace, Attorney-General Devens, Secretary Sherman, and others.

The new Government for the District of Columbia went into operation to-day. The Commissioners received the various chiefs of bureaus on business. Some days will elapse before the executive machinery will be in complete operation. It is announced at the Treasury that the interest due July 1 on District of Columbia bonds, which has hitherto been paid at the First National Bank of New-York or at the office of the sinking fund, in Washington, is under the law payable to-day at the Treasury here or in New-York, the Treasurer to-day having succeeded the Sinking Fund Commissioners. He is also preparing to pay the interest due Aug. 1 on the 3.65 bonds, and to create the sinking fund required by law to be reserved for payment of the principal. The amount of interest due to-day is $222,000.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINTS.

MONTHLY AND YEARLY COINAGE—NOTICE AS TO PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is an official statement of the coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of June, 1878;

Denominations.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	221,855	$4,437,100
Three dollars	36,830	110,790
Quarter eagles	87,360	218,400
Standard silver dollars	2,114,000	2,114,000
One-cent bronze pieces	985,000	9,850
Recapitulation—Gold	346,145	4,766,290
Silver	2,114,000	2,114,000
Minor	985,000	9,850
Total	3,445,145	$6,890,140

The coinage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, is as follows: Gold, $52,770,420; trade dollars, 11,398,010; standard silver dollars, 8,600,500; subsidiary silver coin, $8,339,315 50; minor coins, $30,676; total, $81,118,921 50.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1878.

As soon as the annual settlement at the respective Mints and the Assay Office at New-York shall have been completed the purchase of silver bullion for coinage into dollars will be resumed under the regulations now in force, but I will offer, at a price above the equivalent of the London rate, computed at the current rate of sterling exchange on the day of purchase, will be considered or accepted, and all purchases will be paid for in standard silver dollars.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

BUREAU OF RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW AUDITOR'S BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Bureau of Railroad Accounts, provided for by Congress at the last session, was organized in the Department of the Interior to-day by Mr. Theophilus French, the newly-appointed Auditor. Mr. Southwick Guthrie, of Iowa, formerly Cashier of the United States Treasury, was appointed book-keeper of the bureau, and Mr. August Duddenhausen, of Ohio, who for a number of years has been associated with Mr. French in the Treasury Division of Accounts, was selected as assistant book-keeper. The duties of the Auditor, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, will be to prescribe a system of reports to be rendered to the bureau by subsidized or land-grant railroads, whose roads are in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River; to examine the books and accounts of said railroads once a year, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary, to verify their reports; to assist the Government Directors in all matters that come under their cognizance when requested to do so; to see that the laws relating to said railroad companies are enforced; to furnish such information to the several departments of the Government in regard to further freight and passengers as may be required or deemed expedient; and to render a report to the Secretary of the Interior on the accounts, affairs, condition, &c., of said railroads for each fiscal year.

KILLED AT THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

John L. Berrian, aged 78 years, who was employed by the Department of Public Works as Superintendent of the Sixth Division of the Croton Aqueduct, was instantly killed yesterday morning by the accidental backing of his light wagon over an embankment. Mr. Berrian was engaged at the time of his death in making a regular tour of inspection of his division, and on reaching Harrison's-lane and Mosholu-avenue attempted to turn his horse on the embankment. The result of the effort was the overturning of the wagon with its occupant, who fell a distance of 12 feet. The Police of the Thirty-fourth Precinct removed the body of the old man to his late residence on Mosholu-avenue, near Grand-avenue. More than 30 years ago Mr. Berrian, a scion of the famous old-New-York family of that name, was appointed a Superintendent, and for the last few years had the supervision of the Sixth Division. He was regarded as one of the most efficient and careful Superintendents in the employ of the board. He was not an engineer by profession; his duties did not call for that; but he was uncessingly active and vigilant, and no serious accident occurred in his division for years.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Officer Bull, of the Park Police, heard two pistol shots fired in rapid succession at 5 P. M. yesterday in Central Park, in the direction of Eighty-second-street, near the new Museum of Art. Entering the arch of the Greywack bridge, situated near that point, he found a young man reclining on the stone seat holding a revolver pointed at his breast, and apparently in the act of attempting to discharge the weapon again. Bull disarmed him, and finding that he had already wounded himself, obtained assistance and had him removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. There it was found by Dr. Bush that he had twice shot himself dangerously in the left breast in the region of the heart. The young man said his name was Henry Stieber, and that he resided with his parents at No. 235 Rivington-street. He declined to explain his motive for attempting to destroy his life, but a brother of his, who called at the hospital last night, said that Henry was despondent in consequence of disappointment in a love affair. He will probably die of his wounds.

EXIT MRS. AGNES D. JENKS.

HER RETIREMENT FROM THE POTTER STAGE.

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO THE COMIC COMPANY—THE FUTURE EXHIBITIONS EXPECTED TO BE DULL AND HEAVY—ANDERSON'S CHARACTER OF LOW ROWDY.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Investigating Committee met at 11 o'clock, Mr. Potter presiding.

The letters produced by Mrs. Jenks on Saturday, received by her from Anderson and her replies thereto, were laid before the committee by the Chairman.

THE JENKS-ANDERSON CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the correspondence in full:

THE NORTH AMERICAN,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1878.

MY DEAR MRS. JENKS: I have been in Washington for some days, hence have not answered your last amusing letter. Evidently your visit to Washington caused you to lose your temper. I don't know when I laughed so hearty as I did after reading your letter. Bless your innocent soul, you shouldn't get mad. It don't do a particle of good, and spoils the complexion (of women). They do say that Sherman fooled you badly; that you gave him that letter on promises to pay, and that after getting it he told you to whistle for your "dingbats." Now I can imagine the "mysterious woman" of Louisiana, chuck full of damning proofs of conspiracies, &c., and who traveled hundreds of miles for the purpose of straightening things generally whistling, and for "dingbacks." "Jewhellikens!" I don't wonder you got mad. Sherman is a sly old coon, who knows the soft side of the gentler sex, and with visions of sinecures, &c., in perspective, I am not surprised at the old sinner's success. And so you are coming up for the 4th? You have no idea how my hopes survived when I learned your decision. Come by all means. Send a barrel of dynamite by express, and fortify yourself with a return ticket. You ought to hear M——s tell how you tried to bull-doze him out of a pass. It's as good as a circus. I inclose you an article from the Chicago *Post*, which you can hand down to your posterity as an heirloom, or use—all the same. Very truly yours,

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

THE "FELLOW" ANDERSON.

On the same sheet with the foregoing letter is written the following:

SENATOR: I send you Mr. A.'s letter to me and a copy of my reply thereto, which I mailed yesterday. Please return these to me, and oblige

A. D. JENKS, Lock Box 3,556, N. O.

On the same sheet was also the following:

SENATOR MATTHEWS: May I trouble you to explain that clause in the fellow Anderson's letter in regard to me requesting a pass from you? How did you chance to mention it? Was it necessary you should do so? Not that I care, but knowing the fellow as you and I do, I must say I am somewhat astonished. I deemed whatever I said to you regarding my own private affairs would at least be inviolate, as it is not often I mention them to any one; but it don't matter. I wish you to write a definite answer to my first letter to you, mailed on the 15th. Be it pro or con, I wish to know. Please return these inclosed letters to me. I always keep a duplicate of aught I write to such reptiles. They may be of use hereafter to me.

Yours, A. D. JENKS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN,
PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1878.

MY DEAR MRS. JENKS: Yours received. I inclose your extracts from the *Times*. Have the New-Orleans papers noticed, and if so send me what they said. You made a devil of a mess out of things generally in Washington last Spring. When I left New-Orleans I told Tom I would help him. Had he (and you) confided and trusted to me he would within the next two weeks hold a position in the C. H. As it is, you have simply made it impossible for me to do anything for him. *You had better write to Mr. S. and send such messages as you may desire.* Do you know I have changed my opinion of you? You are not even ordinarily shrewd, after all. I have good reason for saying this, and you will, too, I am afraid, before many days. It is more than probable I may be in New-Orleans the next month. If such be the case, you can write should you find it convenient. Hastily,

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

ANDERSON INVITED TO MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS.

March 14.

MR. ANDERSON: Your favor of the 8th is at hand. Permit me to advise you to keep cool. Pray have no fears for me. I know how disinterested they are. I am not afraid, being armed and well prepared. Really, I was not aware I ever assumed to be a shining light to guide benighted beings like you, though I think I should do so, for really you have some good ideas. You talk far too much. In regard to the Custom-house and the mighty ones who make the appointments therein, they may all go to his satanic majesty.

N. B. I have an idea I will exist without their aid. Certainly, Capt. Jenks never requested a favor from those lights of the world and demigods of fame. They did not do much for you, though the 4th of March came and went, yet it was not found practicable to place you in any manner. Poor child, don't distress yourself about others who care not a cent which way the wind blows. My compliments to your friend, Mr. Sypher. Thanks, I have no message to send at present. I'll be North ere long, but will have time to hear from you should you make it convenient to write. Adieu. A. D. JENKS.

MRS. JENKS TO SYPHER.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 29, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 23d inst. is received by me yesterday. Since the 16th I have been up the coast on business for my mother. I returned last evening, and among other letters in my box found yours. So you will, I trust, pardon my seeming neglect and accept my thanks for your kindness—but it was not necessary to avail myself of it. I have of late received rather important letters from your erratic client, to which I facetiously replied when really I should not have noticed them in any way. Did Anderson let you see my letter of the 15th to him? I have not reason to change the opinion of your client which I expressed to you when you honored me by a visit. As for Anderson had mentioned my husband and family to you, I told you the reason of my visit to Washington and something of my own private affairs. Owing to circumstances, I deemed that due to you, though I am not in the habit of speaking of my business to any one; but I am not aware that I ever offered to sell anything to you for $500 as Mr. A. says. Knowing so well his Munchausen propensity, I doubt that you ever made such a statement—in fact, it was quite impossible that you could have done so. Excuse me for mentioning the matter, but really I was somewhat annoyed that my private business should be so mixed up with other affairs. I regret to hear of the illness of your family, and trust ere this they have fully recovered their usual health. The weather is very pleasant now. Hoping you are well, believe me, respectfully yours,

To J. R. SYPHER. A. D. JENKS.

SYPHER TO MADAME.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1878.

MY DEAR MADAM: Your letter of 29th inst. is in receipt. Of course, upon the strength of the very pleasant and protracted interview I had with you at Washington it would have been impossible for me to have named a price at which the letter could have been obtained. No such thing was talked of, and I have never expressed, nor even formed, an opinion as to whether you could, if you were ever so willing, produce the letter upon any conditions or for any considerations.

Honest people are not responsible for what politicians say of them. I was much interested in your private affairs and listened attentively to what you said of the public services of Capt. Jenks and the sacrifices you had made in the cause of the best interests of the Republican Party.

What I said in the way of suggesting the propriety of making application to reinstate your husband in the service as a Captain in the Navy was sincere, and as I then thought, and still think, the most advisable course to pursue, and also the most desirable thing to accomplish, and I stand ready to do what I can to further such an application if it be made. As to that Weber-Anderson letter, I said to you it possessed no special value, and beyond a curiosity to know whether it was in existence or whether it had been destroyed, I cared nothing about it. I take no part in the controversy further than I may be called upon to act as counsel for some of the parties affected by it. I was not aware that Mr. Anderson had any correspondence. It is not necessary that I should know what he is doing, and certainly I have no desire to be informed. The service I set out to render him has been fully performed, and unless some new complication arises there's nothing further to engage my services. I am respectfully,

J. R. SYPHER.

To MRS. A. D. JENKS, New-Orleans, La.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 13, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 3d is at hand; I am glad to hear from you. I regretted to trouble you with such matters as I mentioned in my last, but deemed it best to do so as affairs might have been misrepresented to you by Mr. Anderson; but I imagine you understand without any explanations on my part. Accept my sincere thanks for your suggestions regarding the reinstatement of T. H. Jenks in the Navy, I am so glad you seem to think it possible; perhaps with your kind aid it might be accomplished. It is two years since he had anything to do. For reasons you know of they would not give him any position in the Custom-house, so there is nothing for him to do but go to sea. If not too much trouble, would you be good enough to give me some idea or send me the form of application necessary. You would confer a great favor by so doing. It is well to try, even if we fail. Hoping you are well, and with assurance of high esteem, I am very respectfully yours,

AGNES D. JENKS.

To Mr. J. R. SYPHER.

THE NATIVE BOOR CROPPING OUT.

THE NORTH AMERICAN,
PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1878.

MY DEAR MRS. JENKS: Your last two letters may not have been funny, as you say; still, I laughed heartily over them, nevertheless. And so you were not mad? How strange! Considering you d—d Hayes, Sherman & Co., and wished them all to the devil, I naturally concluded you were mad. And so you would not take filthy greenbacks from my friends? Well, that's good. Why, I distinctly understood you to name $500 as the sum needed (to pay off that mortgage,) and after receiving it you would return to New-Orleans and forward documents that would carry consternation generally to the Administration. What in Satan's name did you expect to gain by lying in the manner you did? for you did lie most damnably. Why, at the very time you were in Washington trying to sell that document, another party was there who had it in his possession, and he declares that you never saw it, that he does not know you and never heard of you until you gained notoriety by attempting to bull-doze S——n. No wonder the old soon got mad. He knew all about it and knew that you knew nothing. I was not aware of the existence of any of things until the day I saw you last, and only the production of the paper itself could convince me that you had the hardihood to come on such a fool's errand. There is a building just outside of Jackson to which I think you had better be sent. And so you want to know how I came to speak of the pass for many reasons?" Well, if you will state your reasons and they are good ones, I may give you the information. However, I think you had better retire to the shades of private life and meddle no more with politics. I would recommend a shower bath daily; it sometimes cures in a mild form. Very truly yours, J. E. A.

This letter is indorsed by Mrs. Jenks as "Anderson's cursing letter, April 10, 1878."

A SHARP REJOINDER.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15, 1878.

MR. ANDERSON: Permit me to congratulate you on the discovery of your Eldoradoic letter, which so long has existed a bright spot in your imagination. Did you mean it? Is that the letter which I see before me," or "Ah! there are thousands of them if you only knew where to find them." Like the Irishman, "it's many a foine feathers you might have got, if they had been given to you." But, alas! "there's the rub." Nay, I am not mad and really have the highest admiration for the Administration. I regret to say, my good Sir, that many of your brother lunatics I have chanced to meet, you deem others mad and only yourself sane; a common case, but forbear, I pray thee. There is a place in Baton Rouge I deem a suitable residence for you. I imagine the regulation costume thereof would well become your bright blonde beauty, and in the solemn gloom of that grand old pile you might meditate in peace on the fleeting uncertainty of letters political. Many thanks for your kind and disinterested advice, though I am unable to avail myself of it, from the fact that I so much admire the science of politics. I feel I must bask in their sunshine for a time at least. I think a slight shadow of reason might return to you if you would only take a trip through the hills of East Feliciana Parish, and let the bulldozed get hold of you once more. I imagine your intellectuality under their treatment would be certain, and that would be a great benefit on your friends. Your ideas seem very much mixed, judging from the wild manner in which you intermingle my private affairs with political matters. Pardon me, I am too good a Republican to think for a moment of my own interest when I feel that the very life of the Republic and well-being of my own party are at stake. Behold in me a true patriot.

N. B.—I would suggest that you keep that man with the document in sight; stick closer to him than a brother; "'grabel' him to your soul with hooks of *steal*"; let your understanding with him be specific enough; should you get the document let no man grab it from you, but "hold the fort" with much *dignitude*. Hoping you may in time recover from your mental indisposition and regain your usual *intellectibility*, I am, with much sympathy, yours, A. D. JENKS.

I am not at all interested in aught Senator M—— may or may not have said, so don't distress yourself. Swoop! [After this word follows a bird in the act of swallowing a fly.]

A DUMB WITNESS.

Mr. Bowles Baker, of Texas, who sent a long telegram to the President, suggesting the appointment of a Southern Conservative to a Cabinet position, appeared, in answer to a summons, but refused either to be sworn or to answer any questions, and he was discharged.

Hon. Charles Foster, member of Congress, voluntarily appeared before the committee to make a personal explanation, but no person felt disposed to examine him, and he retired.

MORE OF MRS. JENKS.

Mrs. Agnes D. Jenks was recalled by the Chairman, and testified that she had not seen Secretary Sherman since she had been in Washington in attendance on the committee.

The Chairman showed the witness a paper, and asked her if it was in the handwriting of the person who made the first draft of the so-called Sherman letter in Parlor F, as testified to heretofore.

The witness replied that it thought not; it was an inscrutable affair; all the letters ran into each other; she did not think she could have read it very well if she had not known what was in it.

In answer to questions by Mr. Cox, the witness stated that at the time of the election Anderson had refused to return to East Feliciana Parish to act as Supervisor unless he was assured of the protection of the Democrats, and the witness then called on Mr. Patten, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee in New-Orleans, and made arrangements satisfactory to Anderson, and he then returned there; he got a guard, and a special train was sent for him to Fort Hudson.

BUTLER ON RECUSANT WITNESSES.

Mr. Butler said that at the proper time he would call the attention of the committee and of Mr. Bowles Baker, the recusant witness, to certain provisions of the law covering his refusal to testify. He thought there was an ample remedy and punishment under the law for such cases, whether Congress was or was not in session at the time.

MRS. JENKS' VALEDICTORY.

Mrs. Agnes D. Jenks obtained permission of the committee to make the following statement:

"In regard to the testimony given before the committee by the reporter of the Baltimore *Gazette*, pretending to relate a conversation he heard between Mr. Anderson and myself, I desire to state that it is a mistake on his part. I never used any such language as he describes, never acted as a matador in a Spanish bull-fight, or said anything about Louisiana matters affecting Secretary Sherman "like a red rag shown to a bull." I also wish to deny as untrue what Mr. Glascock testified to, that I said I would "make it hot" for Secretary Sherman. Nobody ever heard me make any such statement. I don't use such language. As to Mr. Haley, I never had but one interview with him, and that was in the presence of Mr. Sypher. I deny what he states *in toto*. In taking leave of you, gentlemen of the committee, permit me to thank you for your unvarying courtesy toward me. Am I discharged?"

The Chairman—You are discharged.

Then, at 2:40 P. M., the committee went into secret session, and shortly afterward adjourned until 10 A. M. Tuesday.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 1.—The Potter Sub-Committee met at 10:30 this morning, Messrs. Blackburn, Reed, and Stenger being present.

Gov. Packard was recalled to produce a number of papers to which he referred in his testimony on Saturday, including returns of election promulgated, the joint resolution of the Legislature calling for troops, &c. Witness had no copy of the Governor's letter transmitting the joint resolution to the President; the promulgated returns of the Democratic Commission he did not give to the latter, but those from the Seventh Ward who were put upon the rolls of the Nicholls House, but it showed that three Republicans were elected; this change was essential to make a quorum in the Nicholls House; when Kellogg was elected there were 17 Senators present and 66 members of the House; in reply to a question, Mr. Stenger said: You would observe, in the first heard of a defect in the certificate of the Electors, he said, when Gen. Anderson returned from Washington; he was not present during the preparation of the new certificates; was at the Custom-house at that time and saw very little of these matters; gave J. P. Harris authority as his attorney to sign for him the protest of the polls and parishes; thinks Gov. Kellogg signed some protests as an Elector; cited section 3 of the Election law of 1822, authorizing candidates to make such protests; described the difference between the protests made by the election officers and the kind of protest he made, which merely requested the Returning Board to defer action until he could be heard; he did not consider such paper a protest; had a conversation with Marshal Pitkin in regard to the matters to be considered by the Returning Board; in regard to Anderson's protest, Pitkin told him Anderson wished to reclaim the protest, but he [Pitkin] refuses to return it to Anderson at that time; witness' attorney, Harris, attended to all such matters for him; Kellogg

LAW REPORTS.

GEN. CASSINA AGAIN ARRESTED.

HE IS SUED BY EMMA COLLINS AND HER FATHER.

Gen. Nicolas Cassina, the Spaniard who was arrested about 10 days since on a criminal charge of abducting and betraying a young girl named Emma Collins, was again arrested yesterday by a Deputy Sheriff upon attachments issued against him in two civil actions. The first of these suits is brought in the Marine Court upon the complaint of Emma Collins, by her guardian Patrick Collins. In her sworn complaint Emma charges that on the 10th day of April, 1878, she being then unmarried, the defendant, Cassina, by false and fraudulent representations that he was unmarried, induced plaintiff to consent to become his wife, and she did so consent, and he promised thereafter to marry her. That in expectation that he would so marry her, the plaintiff kept herself single and unmarried, and that subsequently he seduced and betrayed her, at which time he refused to marry her, and plaintiff discovered that he could not lawfully marry her, he then and now having a wife living. She asks damages in the sum of $10,000. Judge Shea, by whom the attachment was issued, fixed bail in the sum of $2,500. The second action is brought in the Court of Common Pleas, Patrick Collins, the father of Emma, being the plaintiff. In his complaint he sets out that on April 10, 1878, his daughter, Emma, being then, and now, under the age of 18 years, was abducted from her home, the plaintiff's residence, by the defendant, Nicolas Cassina; that at that time the said Emma, being the plaintiff's daughter, and servant, the plaintiff, by reason of the said services of said Cassina inducing her, and inducing her to leave the plaintiff's home, was deprived of her company, society, and services; and that the defendant did also seduce and debauch plaintiff's said daughter and servant, and that, as plaintiff is informed and believes, his said daughter Emma is now about to become a mother, in consequence of all of which the plaintiff has been subjected to great loss and damage, and he therefore prays judgment against said Cassina in the sum of $10,000. Bail in this case was also fixed by Judge Van Brunt in the sum of $2,500. Late yesterday afternoon Gen. Cassina furnished the necessary bonds, and was released from arrest.

THE GARBAGE-DUMPING NUISANCE.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT DECIDES AGAINST THE CITY IN THE SUIT.

The garbage warfare between the authorities of this City and Cornelius Ferguson, the Long Island Shore Inspector, was made the subject of an action in the Supreme Court, after Mr. Ferguson had arrested the Captain of one of the dumping-boats. The suit was brought by the City to restrain Ferguson and his associates from interfering with the men engaged in dumping the refuse, and the City contended, among other things, that chapter 604 of the Laws of 1875, under which the Shore Inspector acted, is unconstitutional, "because it undertakes to regulate commerce." It was also contended that the act is in conflict with the License and Inspection laws of the United States. Judge Van Brunt, who tried the case at Special Term, and who decided it yesterday, says: "I am totally unable to apprehend the force of the argument. If the position of the plaintiffs is true that the State of New-York has no power to make any quarantine regulations, because such regulations are much greater interferences with commerce than the act in question. That the State of New-York has the power to establish a quarantine has never been seriously questioned. The act of 1875 is simply a Police regulation, calculated to protect the other parts of the State from the unjust invasion of their rights by the City of New-York in the disposal of the refuse matter of the City. It is urged that it is an absolute necessity for the City of New-York to get rid of this refuse matter, but that necessity would seem to afford no reason why the rights of others should be entirely disregarded, or why the State is not empowered to make such regulations as will insure the protection of the rights of others by the City of New-York in its efforts to dispose of this matter. The prohibitory liquor laws of some of the Eastern States were attacked upon precisely the same ground as the law of 1875 is assailed, but the Supreme Court of the United States held that such laws were constitutional, but could be enforced (Pearce vs. New-Hampshire, 5 How., 577.) The same is true in respect to the Game laws of this State prohibiting the introduction of certain kinds of game within this State during certain periods, which laws have been by our Supreme Court held to be constitutional. It seems to me, therefore, that the constitutionality of the law in question cannot be successfully assailed, and that there is no reason why the provisions of the law should not be allowed to be enforced. I think the plaintiff's complaint must be dismissed, with costs."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISION AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF NEW-YORK IN A CASE OF DUTY ON LINEN ROBES.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following decision has been made in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 608—*Chester A. Arthur, Collector of the Port of New-York, vs. Benjamin Homer, Francis S. Calladay, Thomas Homer, George Simpson, and Gustavus H. Sommer.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In 1873 Homer & Co. imported into the Port of New-York certain goods of which linen was the basis, which are thus described by a witness called by them viz., that they were dress patterns, or patterns for dresses, designed for ladies' wear: each piece, or the contents of each carton, comprising the material for a garment, either as a polonaise (or overskirt) or robe, (robe à jour,) although not made up. The size of these articles or patterns varied from about 8 to 12 yards. About the edge or above the edge, and arranged so as to form an appropriate ornamentation to the article when made up for wear, there was worked upon it, sometimes cotton thread and sometimes in linen thread, more or less embroidery. The amount of this embroidery and its elaboration was a substantial and influential element in the cost or value of the articles. The component material of chief value in the articles in question as imported was flax, or linen, or cambric, and in the condition in which they were imported; packed in cartons and boxes, the value of the goods exceeded 30 cents per square yard. The testimony further showed that the general descriptive and commercial names of the articles in question were polonaises and robes, more particularly described as linen embroidered robes and linen embroidered polonaises, &c. The Collector imposed and collected duties at the rate of 40 per centum, under the act of June, 1864. (13 Stat., 209.) The importers insisted that they were dutiable at 35 per centum only, under the act of March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., 192,) and brought this action to recover the alleged excess of duties. This Judge at the Circuit directed a verdict in their favor, and from the judgment entered upon such verdict this writ of error is brought.

The act of March 2, 1861, (sec. 14, 12 Stats., 185, bottom, and 186, top,) imposes duties "on all brown linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot-bottoms, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blay linens, damasks, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, and other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, being of the value of 30 cents and under per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued above 30 cents per square yard, 30 per centum ad valorem; on flax or linen thread, twine, and pack thread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem." The same act (sec. 22, 12 Stats., 192, middle,) imposes a duty of 30 per cent. on "manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tambooured in the loom or otherwise by the hand, or by machinery or with the needle, or other process not otherwise provided for." The act of 1875 is simply a Police regulation, calculated to protect the other parts of the State from the unjust invasion of their rights by the City of New-York in the disposal of the refuse matter of the City. It is urged that it is an absolute necessity for the City of New-York to get rid of this refuse matter, but that necessity would seem to afford no reason why the rights of others should be entirely disregarded, or why the State is not empowered to make such regulations as will insure the protection of the rights of others by the City of New-York in its efforts to dispose of this matter. The prohibitory liquor laws of some of the Eastern States were attacked upon precisely the same ground as the law of 1875 is assailed, but the Supreme Court of the United States held that such laws were constitutional, but could be enforced (Pearce vs. New-Hampshire, 5 How., 577.) The same is true in respect to the Game laws of this State prohibiting the introduction of certain kinds of game within this State during certain periods, which laws have been by our Supreme Court held to be constitutional. It seems to me, therefore, that the constitutionality of the law in question cannot be successfully assailed, and that there is no reason why the provisions of the law should not be allowed to be enforced. I think the plaintiff's complaint must be dismissed, with costs."

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WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following decision has been made in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 608—*Chester A. Arthur, Collector of the Port of New-York, vs. Benjamin Homer, Francis S. Calladay, Thomas Homer, George Simpson, and Gustavus H. Sommer.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In 1873 Homer & Co. imported into the Port of New-York certain goods of which linen was the basis, which are thus described by a witness called by them viz., that they were dress patterns, or patterns for dresses, designed for ladies' wear: each piece, or the contents of each carton, comprising the material for a garment, either as a polonaise (or overskirt) or robe, (robe à jour,) although not made up. The size of these articles or patterns varied from about 8 to 12 yards. About the edge or above the edge, and arranged so as to form an appropriate ornamentation to the article when made up for wear, there was worked upon it, sometimes cotton thread and sometimes in linen thread, more or less embroidery. The amount of this embroidery and its elaboration was a substantial and influential element in the cost or value of the articles. The component material of chief value in the articles in question as imported was flax, or linen, or cambric, and in the condition in which they were imported; packed in cartons and boxes, the value of the goods exceeded 30 cents per square yard. The testimony further showed that the general descriptive and commercial names of the articles in question were polonaises and robes, more particularly described as linen embroidered robes and linen embroidered polonaises, &c. The Collector imposed and collected duties at the rate of 40 per centum, under the act of June, 1864. (13 Stat., 209.) The importers insisted that they were dutiable at 35 per centum only, under the act of March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., 192,) and brought this action to recover the alleged excess of duties. This Judge at the Circuit directed a verdict in their favor, and from the judgment entered upon such verdict this writ of error is brought.

The act of March 2, 1861, (sec. 14, 12 Stats., 185, bottom, and 186, top,) imposes duties "on all brown linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot-bottoms, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blay linens, damasks, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, being of the value of 30 cents and under per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued above 30 cents per square yard, 30 per centum ad valorem; on flax or linen thread, twine, and pack thread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem." The same act (sec. 22, 12 Stats., 192, middle,) imposes a duty of 30 per cent. on "manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tambooured in the loom or otherwise by the hand, or by machinery or with the needle, or other process not otherwise provided for." The act of 1864 does not contain this provision, but contains the following clause: "Provided, further, that the duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries, not provided for in this act, shall be and remain as they were according to existing laws prior to the 29th of April, 1864." It will be seen by this juxtaposition that section 14 of the act of 1861, and section 7 of the act of 1864, are in their first clauses nearly counterparts; nearly identical, except as to that portion of the act of 1864, describing linen yarns, which is placed in italics, and the rate of the duty provided, they are nearly the same, word for word. In the paragraphs following they differ. The act of 1861 contains the provision that "Manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tambooured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle, or other process not otherwise provided for," shall be subject to a duty of 30 per cent. The act of 1864 does not contain this provision, but contains the following clause: "Provided, further, that the duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries, not provided for in this act, shall be and remain as they were according to existing laws prior to the 29th of April, 1864." It seems impossible to resist the conclusion that Congress intended, in the act of 1864, to revise the duties on brown and bleached linens generally, increasing them from 25 and 30 per centum, as they were by the act of 1861, to 35 and 40 per centum, but on embroidered or tambooured manufactures of linen the duties were intended to remain as they were prior to the 29th of April, 1864. To induce a repeal of a statute by the implication of inconsistency with a later statute, there must be such a positive repugnancy between the two statutes that they cannot stand together. (McCool vs. Smith, 1 Black, 459; Wood vs. United States, 16 Peters, 362; United States vs. Tynen, 11 Wall., 192.) In the present case the statutes are in perfect harmony, and there is no room for the theory of repeal by implication. The test of the rate of duty we are considering is that of embroidery, or not. The rate of duty upon plain linen goods is reconsidered in the act of 1864, and is fixed at 35 per centum where the goods are valued at 30 cents or less per square yard, and at 40 per centum where they are valued above that sum. This is a higher rate of duty than that imposed by the act of 1861, and if there were no repealing clauses, then it would necessarily operate as a repeal of the old duty by its repugnancy. The rate of duty on embroidered goods is not reconsidered in the act of 1864. This class of goods is not there mentioned, but falls under the description of goods "not provided for in this act," which is declared shall remain as they were on the 29th of April, 1864. They remain, therefore, subject to the duty imposed by the act of March, 1861. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

A WILL WITH SIX CODICILS.

ANOTHER LARGE ESTATE DISPOSED OF.

The will of William H. Munn, recently deceased, was filed for probate in the office of the Clerk of the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The estate is variously valued at from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and a peculiar feature of the will is that there are no less than six codicils appended to it. The testator leaves all his personal estate, excepting his books, to his wife, the books, to be equally divided among his surviving children and the issue of his children deceased. The remainder of the estate is to be divided, share and share alike, among his children living and per stirpes to the issue, if there are any, of his children now dead. The Executors are also empowered to set aside, for the use of testator's wife, such part and proportion of the whole estate as she may, under the laws of the State of New-York, be entitled to. The Executors named are W. Milnor Roberts, Director-at-large; Robert Beech, Cashier; and Rev. William R. Williams. The will bears date of March 29, 1860. The first codicil is dated Jan. 15, 1869, and provides that all charges found in his books against his children be deducted from their respective shares in his estate. By the second codicil he directs his Executors to erect a monument, costing not more than $500, over his grave in Green-Wood Cemetery, to be made of granite, in form a parallelogram, and to be inscribed as follows: "William Henry Munn, A. M. Born 2d June, 1802. Fell asleep in Jesus on the (date of my death.)" In the third codicil, September, 1871, he gives his dwelling-house, No. —, to his wife, twenty-five shares of bk. wife. In the fourth he directs his Executors to place with the New-York Life and Trust Company, in trust, the share and interest in the estate under the will of his daughter Mary W. Munn, now Mary W. Hopkins, wife of Stephen T. Hopkins, providing that the income thereof shall be paid to her, or to her order, for her life, and that the principal, at the time leaving no issue then the property to revert back to the other surviving heirs and legatees named in the will. Under the fifth codicil, March 23, 1876, he appoints his wife Executrix, in conjunction with the Executors before named, and in the last codicil he makes some minor changes in the shares allotted to his marriageable daughters.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Benedict yesterday adjourned the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, until Sept. 16.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Common Pleas, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to Jakob Klein in his suit against Therese Klein, the particulars of which have been given in THE TIMES.

Andrew Murer, charged with carrying on the business of distilling spirits without having given the legal or any bonds, at Nos. 56 and 58 Rutgers-street, was admitted to bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields, in the sum of $2,500, to await examination.

Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order to show cause, returnable to-day, why the order of arrest against Cecil W. Carr, otherwise Lord Ogilvy, should not be vacated. He denies having made any false representations to Miss Varrell, the Boston boarding-house keeper who caused his arrest.

Henry Burton and John W. Brount were sentenced yesterday by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. They were convicted of having in their possession unstamped cigars, in violation of the Revenue laws. The penalty imposed against each prisoner was two years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

Joseph Irving, of the firm of Risley, Irving & Tucker, carriage-builders, No. 1,381 Broadway, who was committed in default of $1,000 bail for further examination, on Sunday last, by Justice Murray, on a charge of seducing Emma E. Baker, aged 13, was yesterday released on furnishing the requisite bail. His bondsman was Egbert H. Mumford, of No. 205 Prince-street.

The trial of the suit brought by William J. Phipps against the New-York Life Insurance Company to obtain $500 as commissions for procuring the investment of over $9,000 with the company for an annuity to John Brougham, was resumed before Judge Goepp, in the Marine Court, yesterday. The company defends on the ground that another agent procured the investment. The trial will be resumed to-day.

Judge Daniels adjourned Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, out of respect to the memory of the late Samuel B. Garvin. Judge Donohue adjourned the Special Term of the Court, for the same reason, on motion of Rastus S. Ransom, seconded by A. J. Perry. The Superior Court, Special Term, was also adjourned by Judge Freedman, on motion of W. W. Niles, seconded by Jerome Buck. Judge Larremore adjourned the Special Term of the Common Pleas.

The July Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge Sutherland. His Honor selected Mr. James H. Pinckney President of the Globe Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to act as foreman of the Grand Jury, and delivered the usual charge as set forth by statute. There were fewer prisoners in the Tombs at present, he said, than at the same period of any preceding year, and the labors of the Grand Jury, it was expected, would not be extended beyond two weeks.

The record of work in the Supreme Court, Special Term, since January, as prepared by the clerk, Edward McCue, is very gratifying. Every case has been tried in which the counsel were ready, and there are only five or six cases in which the counsel were not ready. Judge Van Brunt, who presided two months, sat daily from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., and disposed of 187 causes, many of them being difficult ones. In all 476 cases were tried during the six months in this branch of the court.

CHRIST CHURCH'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL-ROOM.

The rather odd suit brought by the Rector, &c., of Christ Church against John Mack and others, to restrain the erection of a building which will interfere with the light coming into the Sunday-school-room of the church, was decided by Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. It seems that the church owned the lot adjoining the edifice, at Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, but the lot was subject to a mortgage of $11,000, held by a man named Bell. The church sold the lot, subject to the mortgage, to Mr. Mack, who transferred it to his wife, Rhoda E. Mack, through a third person. By one of the covenants in the deed given by the church, it was agreed that the building on the lot should not be extended back so as to shut out the light from the windows of the Sunday-school-room of the church, which is in the rear basement of the sacred edifice. Mr. Bell subsequently assigned his mortgage to Blanche Chandequi, who transferred it to George Miles, and he assigned it to the Atlantic Savings Bank. Mrs. Mack induced the bank to foreclose the mortgage, and she bought in the premises under foreclosure, not subject to the covenant against shutting out the light from the church's Sunday-school-room. She then began to put up a building which will shut out the light, and the church brought suit for an injunction. Judge Van Brunt yesterday dismissed the complaint.

CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Lizzie Davis, who is 17 years old, has brought a suit, by her guardian, against Harris Granett in the Supreme Court. She says that Granett, on April 21, promised to marry her on May 21. Her friends were invited to the wedding, and every preparation was made for the event. Granett, however, failed to put in an appearance. Miss Davis sues to recover $5,000 damages for breach of promise, and she obtained an order of arrest against him, and he was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $2,000 bail. He applied to Judge Daniels yesterday to vacate the order of arrest, and made an affidavit in which he says he does not know Miss Davis, never saw nor heard of her, and that he was out of town on the day when the promise is said to have been made. He follows the calling of a peddler. His motion of the suit is that it is an attempt to get money from him. Judge Daniels granted an order directing the plaintiff to show cause to-morrow why the order of arrest should not be vacated.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Potter.

The People vs. The Erie Railway Company et al.—Order granted.

Wilde vs. Trittenbach.—Granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Memorandum.—King vs. Fowler; King vs. Conner; Kempton vs. Westerman.

Thompson vs. Stokes.—Settled; amendments allowed.

Stein vs. Green.—Motion denied; stayed for non-payment of costs.

Conyes vs. Adams.—The $20 costs on serving case must be deducted; as to rest, affirmed.

Mowe vs. Valentine.—I have no power to tax.

In the matter of the Commercial Warehouse Company.—Granted. Memorandum.

Alden vs. Yeaton.—The defendant should be discharged. Plaintiff may take a Receiver if he desires one.

Alden vs. Yeaton.—Warrant discharged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Ingersoll vs. Ingersoll.—Granted.

Remington vs. Westerman.—Findings settled and signed.

Kramer vs. Morris.—Under the form of the contract it seems to me the deed tendered is sufficient. The contract did not contemplate the cause of the water mark on the usual line of the lot. Judgment for plaintiff.

Remington vs. Christern.—Finding settled and signed.

The People ex rel. Massey vs. the Board of Police Commissioners.—Motion of respondent granted.

Kral vs. Barretto et al.—Settled. See amendments.

Jungblut vs. Wesson et al.—Findings signed.

Quinlan.—Mann vs. the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company.

Genet vs. the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—An allowance of $500 to defendant.

Campbell vs. Leonard.—Order settled and signed.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bonn vs. Steiger.—Findings settled.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Ferguson et al.—Opinion.

Christ Church vs. Mack.—Opinion.

Church of the Redemption vs. Grace Church.—Opinion.

Platt vs. Platt.—Opinion.

Sprague vs. Lasare.—Decree signed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Donohue.

Morgan vs. Jeremiah.—Case settled. See amendments.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

Thompson vs. Stokes.—Not in accordance with the rule.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

People vs. Anderson.—Order signed. See memorandum.

McGrath vs. DeBord.—Order signed.

McKee vs. Flaherty.—See memorandum.

In the matter of the Accounting of Weinholtz.—There can be no discharge of the Assignee until such Assignee has shown an absolute necessity for the giving by the Assignee of an account of his stewardship. I have now before me a case apparently perfectly like this, in which an Assignee joined with the Assignor in petitioning for the discharge of the Assignee's surety, and where, after such discharge, the Assignee retained and refused to surrender to the Assignor the surplus remaining in his hands. I will not sign any order for a discharge pro tanto. Let the Assignee make his account show that his duty has been done and that nothing remains to be done, and then, upon turning over to the Assignor the balance in his hands, a discharge will be granted.

Klein vs. Klein.—Judgment of divorce for the plaintiff.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Ryan.—Upon a more careful examination of the testimony in the case, I am satisfied that I was in error in saying that it was proved that the horse, wagon, and harness were the property of Redmond. The testimony of Greenwood, which, I believe, shows that Redmond never had the property in his possession either before or after the levy. Consequently my observations respecting the inadmissibility of Ryan's defense fall to the ground. It was competent for Ryan to show under his general denial that there never was any transfer or delivery of the property by Bates & France to Redmond. That he has shown there was, therefore, no payment for the defendant. Costs are taxable only against Redmond, the relator. (2 R. S., 477, section 11. Opinion.) Findings signed.

Canada vs. Arnold.—I have looked over the proposed decision of Monday, July 15, I will hear arguments, or if the parties prefer, they may within three days submit briefs as to their right to costs and allowances all round. I call their attention to 5 Wait's Practice, 139 and 140; 2 Thillman's and to Code, 603; 2 Bannon's and Ashe's Chancery Practice, pp. 313, 314, and 328; 3 Barbour's Chancery Practice Precedents, Nos. 520, 521, and 522. How are all parties entitled to costs and allowances out of the fund? When the amount is settled? What changes, if any, has the Code made as to the allowance of costs in partition? I am aware that section 309 of the old Code provides for an extra allowance in actions of partition, but does not provide for such extra allowance to every body? Chapter 430, Laws of 1847, provides that costs may be awarded as shall seem just. Where is the reported case construing that to mean that full taxable costs and allowances shall be given to all? See Abbott's note to Noyes vs. Children's Aid Society, 3 Abbott's New Cases, pp. 35 and 37.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Shea.

Richardson vs. McArthur.—Motion granted; action dismissed, with $10 costs.

Orders Granted.—Cohen vs. Metz; Goldberg vs. Heishfield; Gebe vs. Jackson; Collins vs. Cassina; Heerman vs. Watson; Van Ingen vs. Lock; Burk vs. Carey.

By Judge McAdam.

Burnett vs. Connor.—Opinion.

Orders Granted.—Dumr vs. Behling; Simon vs. Shute; Lynch vs. Leisson; Schland vs. Cassaza.

By Chief-Justice Alker.

Lesser vs. Wunder.—Order signed.

By Judge Goepp.

Landers vs. Coonan.—Receiver ordered to account within 10 days.

Gerry vs. Clark.—Motion granted; complaint dismissed.

Johnson vs. Seaman.—Mr. John Whalen appointed Receiver.

The Metropolitan Gas-light Company vs. Hyde.—Charles M. James, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Nolan vs. Harlow.—Receiver's bond approved.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Third Monday motion calendar. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 30, 1878.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Court opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Court opens at 12 M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Meehan, Bernard Dunn, John E. Delaney, John McCann, Thomas Mathews, Laurence Keaney, robbery.—Not given in person.

Joseph Wagner, felonious assault and battery.—Kate Wild, larceny from person.

James Corcoran, felonious assault and battery.—Charles Buehner, larceny from person.

Henry M. Walters, felonious assault and battery.—Louis Jordan, grand larceny.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON.

A portrait of the late Vice-President Henry Wilson was presented to the City of Boston on Saturday, the speech of presentation being made by ex-Gov. Claflin, who, among other things, said: "Henry Wilson was a leader who always strove for the success of the cause he espoused, whether he or his immediate friends gained office or not. He aimed to elevate the character of political contests, and in his public and private utterances taught that the surest way to success was by sustaining the highest principles and using those means only which met the approval of an enlightened conscience. In his political warfare he had no personal animosity toward any man. He could not be an enemy. On the last evening that he passed in the Commonwealth he so much loved, whose interests and honor were ever present to his mind, he declared that there was not a man on earth whom he could not address with sincere good will, and, he added, 'I know of no one who would hesitate to approach me in the same spirit.' While we admire his great ability, his devotion to the cause of freedom in the mighty struggle, his sympathy with struggling humanity everywhere, yet we appreciate more highly his warm-hearted, genial, unselfish spirit, which ever shone brightest in the darkest hours of national disaster, cheering and encouraging the hearts of all around him. We remember his noble form, his kindling eye, his benignant expression, and we would transmit them as far as we can on canvas or in stone, to those who are to follow us. It is especially gratifying that the testimonies to the picture is to be delivered to you, who for many, many years enjoyed the highest confidence and sincere friendship of the late Vice-President. You knew the secret motives, so far as he had any secrecy, which guided and influenced his life. You knew his simplicity, his generosity, his gentleness, his trust in the people, and his faith in God. As you look around you, though you find many noble and true men—men with high aims and lofty purposes, whose abilities and character adorn society and honor the State—you must feel—yes, we all must feel—that there is none to fill his place in the State or in the nation."

Governor Croswell, Mayor Pierce said: "In contemplating the example which he has left us the young men of our country will find encouragement. In his boyhood and youth the chances of success in life were all against him, but he was not dismayed or faint-hearted. By courage and perseverance and unremitting industry he overcame every obstacle that stood in his way, and rose to the second place in the Republic. He never lost sight of the poor and lowly, from whom he sprung, and with sympathies as broad as humanity he kept himself to the last in close accord with the mass of mankind. He was kind-hearted and gentle, of a forgiving spirit, thoroughly honest, and loyal to truth as he understood it. We may well emulate these traits of his character, for without them no life can be truly noble. In my intercourse with him I was impressed with the strong but not unnatural desire which he manifested that his name might live in the memory of men when his earthly life had ended. On the day he left for Washington for the last time he paid me a parting visit. Seeing that the disease which was preying upon him had made marked progress, I urged the necessity of rest and quiet. He replied, 'There is no rest or quiet for me. I have received a mortal wound and my days are few. I must complete my book. All that I have here-tofore written or spoken is ephemeral, and will be forgotten when I am gone. But my book will have a place in the libraries of my country, and no man can write the history of the times in which I lived without consulting it. I must complete it.' Whatever defects of character he may have had may well be overlooked when his life-work is passed in review. Among the few who have left the impress of their minds upon the political institutions of their country, Henry Wilson is entitled to an honorable place. He will not be least in that distinguished company whose portraits adorn the historic walls of that historic building sacred to liberty protected by law."

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N. Y., July 1.—Twelve thousand Cheeses were sold, prices ranging from 7½c. @8½c.; 5,300 at 8¼c.; there were also 8,200 sold on commission; leading factory prices, 8¼c.; average, 8¼c.

ALBANY, July 1.—10,000 lbs. of Factory Cheese were offered at the Little Falls market to-day, but the market was unusually dull owing to hot weather and downward tending prices. The sales were at 7½c. @ 8¼c., a few bringing 8½c. better. 1,325 lbs. of Farm Cheese sold at 7c. @7½c. Butter, 15c. @17c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

La. con.		Erie Railway.		St. Paul.	
$5,000 reg.	76	100	15⅞	100	51⅝
12,000	76	100	15¼	100	51⅝
Del. & Hud.		North-western.		100	51⅝
200	84⅝	100	47	100	51⅝
Pacific Mail.		100	47⅛	300	51⅝
100	16¾	North-western pf.		St. Paul pf.	
50	17	100	79⅛	400	81⅞
Western Union.		Cen. of N. J.		100	81⅞
100	97¼	100	35⅛	100	81⅞
200	97⅜	100	35⅝	200	81⅞
200	b3. 97⅜	Wabash.		Ohio & Miss.	
700	97⅝	100	14⅛	100	7⅛
Michigan Central.		100	13⅞	N. Y. & West.	
100	64⅝	200	13⅜	200	58⅝
Lake Shore.		100	13⅜	200	58⅝
3200	58⅜	150	13⅜	100	58⅝
1400	58⅝	100	s3. 13⅝	100	s. 58⅝
800	57	200	b3. 13¼	100	s. 58⅞
1000	57⅛	200	13⅜	200	58⅝
100	s3. 57	200	13¾		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

R., C. & N. 1st.		Lake Shore.		Michigan Central.	
$2,000	s3. 69⅞	600	57	100	65⅛
5,000	69¾	900	56⅞	100	b3. 65⅝
5,000	69⅝	800	b3. 56⅞	North-west. pf.	
L. & W. B. con.		800	56¾	800	s8. 73⅛
8,000	85	500	56⅝	200	73⅜
M. & St. P. c. & f.		300	57	Central of N. J.	
1,000	99⅜	100	b3. 57	100	37⅛
American Ex.		400	b3. 59½	100	37⅜
15	47	200	s3. 59⅝	200	37⅝
Western Union.		200	b3. 59½	St. Paul.	
100	97¾	200	s3. 59⅝	200	51⅝
Pacific Mail.		500	b3. 59½	200	51⅝
100	17⅛	200	59¾	200	51⅝
Erie Railway.		200	59¾	200	51⅝
100	15⅛	300	59¾	100	s3. 51⅝
100	s3. 15⅜	600	b3. 59¾	200	s3. 51⅝
200	15⅝	300	59¾	400	51⅝
Union Pacific.		600	59⅝	100	51⅝
7	86	C., R. & Q.		St. Paul pref.	
Pittsburg.		50	106¾	100	b3. 82
100	79	100	106½	Wabash.	
North-west.				200	13⅜
100	47½			200	13⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.	U. S. 4½ R., '91.	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.
$4,000 b.c.	107¾	$4,000 b.c.	104⅛	$1,000 b.c.	106⅞
U. S. 5s, '81, C.		U. S. 4½, C.		U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	
15,000	103⅞	5,000	103⅝	$20,000 s.t.	102½
U. S. 6s, '81, C.				U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	
15,000	103⅞			2,000	105⅝
1,000 b.c.	107⅛			U. S. 5s R., '81 R.	
1,500	107⅜			10,000	107⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 4½ R., '91.	U. S. 5-20 R., '65 n.
$25,000 s3.	105⅝	$25,000	104⅛	$10,000 s.t.	102⅛
U. S. 5s, '81, R.		U. S. 4½, '91, C.		$8,000 b.c.	102⅝
15,000 b3.	107⅛	$1,500	104½		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

S. C. 6s, A. & O.		Adams Express.		Chic. & N. W. pf.	
$20,000	81	10	103⅝	100 b.c.	73¼
S. C. 6s, non-fd.		100	103⅜	1100	73⅜
25,000	2⅛	Ontario Silver.		100	73
106,000	2	60	b.c. 38½	100 b3.	73¼
D. of C. 3.65s.		Penn. Coal.		100	73⅜
10,000	83¾	200	b.c. 152	200	73¼
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. 1s.		Quicksilver pf.		Cen. of N. J.	
'87s.		200	b.c. 38⅛	100	b3. 35⅞
3,000	103⅜	N. Y. C. & H.		100	b3. 36
N. J. C. conv. 1s.		100	b.c. 108⅜	50	36⅛
2,000	103	10	108	200	36⅛
4,000	73⅝	100	c. 108⅞	200	36⅜
3,000	73½	Del. & Hudson.		100	c. 36¾
N. J. C. conv. 2s.		100	87⅞	100	36⅝
2,000	53	100	b3. 87⅞	100	37
N. W. C. G.		100	b3. 87⅞	300	37⅛
1,000	99

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Trodden Down—Mr. H. Watkins, Mrs. R. Watkins, Miss Amy Lee.

PARK THEATRE.—Tit for Tat—Sketches—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lingard.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Trained Animals.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports for to-day indicate that in the New-England, the Middle, and South Atlantic States, south and east winds, warmer, partly cloudy, weather, numerous local rains, and falling barometer, will prevail.

In our Washington dispatches will be found some interesting figures in regard to the results of the fiscal year just ended. In round numbers, the total receipts of the Government from all sources were $258,000,000, being about $11,000,000 less than the receipts of the preceding year. Of this falling off, $8,000,000 are due to reduced receipts from internal revenue, traceable partly to the tinkering of Congress with existing duties, and partly to the reduced ability of the people to consume articles of luxury like whisky and tobacco, from which the largest amount of such revenue is derived. Exclusive of interest payments on the public debt, amounting to one hundred millions of dollars, the ordinary expenditures of the Government were $135,620,000, or six millions less than the amount expended during the preceding year. It will be obvious that the results of the Democratic "economies" of the last Congress fell very far short of the amount claimed, and that unless there is a very sudden improvement in the productiveness of all branches of revenue, the chances are exceedingly good for an enormous deficit for the fiscal year just begun.

The public debt received an addition of two millions of dollars during the month of June—a fact due to the necessity of providing for certain deficiencies in appropriations created during the last three or four years. The aggregate debt reduction for the fiscal year was over twenty-four millions, or, deducting from the preceding year's account the unexpended balance of the Geneva award, about five millions less than the reduction effected during the fiscal year 1876–7. During the fiscal year just closed, the coin in the Treasury available for resumption purposes has been increased at the rate of seven and a half millions a month, and the net coin balance, including twelve millions of "standard" and subsidiary silver coins, now amounts to one hundred and forty-two millions. The amount of outstanding legal tenders has been decreased thirteen millions of dollars during the year, and the fractional currency about four millions, while the net increase of national bank circulation has been ten millions of dollars. The legal-tender notes outstanding, and whose volume Congress has decreed shall not be decreased, amount to $346,681,016, and the total amount of national bank circulation at present authorized is $314,000,000, an aggregate of six hundred and sixty millions of paper money to be made convertible with coin by the 1st of January.

Congress passes bills in haste and discovers errors at leisure. The discovery of egregious blunders in transcribing important bills still continues, and it is hoped that, with reasonable success, the list of errors to be corrected will be ready for the next session of Congress. Clerk Adams defended his department of the House very vigorously the other day, when Senator Dorsey found fault with the clerical blunder in the clause relating to the Hot Springs Commission, in the Sundry Civil bill. He may now turn his attention to several other errors which were made in his office. In the bill reorganizing the Government of the District of Columbia, the rate of interest on the newly-authorized bonds was omitted; and when a special act was subsequently passed to supply this omission, the rate was again omitted. So, until Congress corrects this double blunder, the law is left inoperative. Another of Mr. Adams' clerks deliberately reduced the salary of a post office official from $3,500 a year to $2,500, by a substitution of figures in a bill. It may be admitted that the clerks were drunk on the last night of the session, and that Mr. Rainey, the colored Representative from South Carolina, was the only sober man on the Enrolling Committee; but this does not account for a series of blunders reaching back as far as the middle of June.

Col. Scott is entirely in accord with Mr. Vanderbilt as to what should be the policy of the great railroad corporations of the country, and in The Times of yesterday the views of the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were expressed to a similar purpose. The elimination of "vicious competition" and the pooling of earnings on the basis of a division of tonnage according to prearranged percentages are the essential points on which the three great Eastern corporations are agreed. The Baltimore and Ohio people accuse Mr. Vanderbilt of not practicing what he preaches, while Col. Scott throws the blame of disturbing the pooling arrangement upon a few merchants who were desirous of getting lower rates than their competitors. Col. Scott might have added that these merchants could not have been gratified without the aid of the representatives of the allied corporations, and that so long as the transportation facilities of the country continue to be very much in excess of the means for employing them, the temptation to capture all the freight they can will be strong enough to urge the Western connections of the great trunk roads to bid for freight in a way likely to prove fatal to the maintenance of a cordial understanding among the lines which take their tonnage to and from the seaboard.

The hour of the long-delayed "occupation" has come at last, and the Austrian vanguard is probably across the frontier of Bosnia by this time, though nothing more has been heard of the "specified term of duration" so vehemently demanded by the Turkish delegates. In fact, the manner in which the occupation is being effected suggests a "duration" of very indefinite length. A civil commission, it is announced, will accompany the troops to organize the administration of the country, as well as seventeen ambulance-hospitals and a large train. The Bosnian detachment is to be commanded by Gen. Philippovich, and the Herzegovinian force by Gen. Jovanovich, both of Hungarian blood, and therefore not likely to err on the side of gentleness toward the Turks. In a word, the only shred of consolation left to the despoiled Sultan is the assurance that "every part of the territories detached from Turkey shall bear a proportionate part in the financial charges of the Porte"—a pledge which, considering that the territories in question are quite as short of funds as Turkey herself, is but cold comfort after all. The Greeks, too, are once more massing troops along the border of Thessaly, with a significant hint to the Porte that if the alleged Turkish outrages are not speedily stopped, it will be "impossible to restrain the Greek Army." Meanwhile, it is announced that the congress has reached an agreement on the following points: 1. The retrocession of Roumanian Bessarabia. 2. The transfer of the Dobrudscha to Roumania, and 3. The independence of Roumania and Montenegro. The Montenegrin frontier question has been amicably adjusted, and the congress will now be at liberty to address itself to the knotty problem still unsettled affecting the Asiatic possessions of the Sultan.

INDEPENDENCE IN SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Apart from the interest felt in the fate of Mr. A. H. Stephens, the contest in which he is engaged derives significance from its bearing upon the question of independence in Southern politics. Mr. Stephens, perhaps, is not the man to test this question fairly, because of the peculiar personal strength of his position. The ties that bind him to his constituency and they to him are rarely found in election controversies. If, with these to help him, he succeed in the effort to obtain a re-election, in spite of the opposition of Democratic managers, the circumstance must not be regarded as proof of what independence might be expected to achieve on a large scale. On the other hand, if the command of exceptional advantages, including the active support of influential and devoted friends, does not enable him to overcome the opposition of the party "machine," only one inference will be possible. It will be quite clear that so far as Georgia exemplifies the South, the time is not yet come when the bondage of Democratic domination can be broken with impunity.

The insolence of party management, where it exists unchecked by the operations of a reasonably strong opposition, could not be more strikingly displayed than in the proposal to set Mr. Stephens aside, and practically to read him out of the Democracy, for no other reason than that he dared to dissent from the decree of the caucus in the matter of the Potter resolution. There is no pretense that Mr. Stephens has abandoned the principles of his party, or entertains any feeling toward the Administration which is not shared by Senators Hill, Gordon, Lamar, and by other Democrats not less conspicuous. Try him by any of the received tests of partisan orthodoxy, one only excepted, and no trace of heresy can be found. He is sound on the fraud question as applied to Mr. Hayes' election. There were "huge, enormous, hideous frauds," he declares, in connection with that event. His reverence for the Jeffersonian dogmas is about equal to his faith in the Christian religion. We are not sure, indeed, that he does not regard the Democratic Party as of Divine origin, and its mission as supplementary to that of the Apostles. To round off his character and render his Democracy perfect, he is an advocate of subsidies, from that of the Texas Pacific downward. In truth, his purity and greatness shine with a strange and suggestive glory in his reminiscences of labor with the appropriation committees during the recent session. Did he not, as he reminds his audience, obtain a promise of $100,000 for the Augusta Post-Office? and if a large sum be spent in vain endeavors to improve the Savannah River, to him belongs the honor of having got the appropriation without which the waste could not happen. Altogether, it would be difficult to find a Representative who upon these points more completely meets the requirements of the Democratic inquisition. Yet he is proscribed in obedience to orders from head-quarters. He has a crotchet which the caucus will not tolerate. And a lot of brawling, bigoted Georgians, following the lead of more pretentious partisans at Washington, are trying to shout him down, and to substitute for him a piece of human putty, bearing the party image and superscription, and warranted not to prove troublesome on any occasion.

The single sin which may cost Mr. Stephens his seat is his refusal to recognize the right of a party caucus to overrule the judgment of individual members of the party. Upon this subject his views coincide with those many times expressed by men whose brains and reputations gave to the Democratic Party nearly all the respectability it possesses. "The idea that a caucus was to control his vote," he said the other night at Augusta, "he never would entertain. A caucus was merely for consultation. To bind its members by a rope and force them to vote as the caucus dictated, was the worst sort of Jacobinism." Every word of this is true. Whether the caucus be Republican or Democratic, its usefulness is consultative; as an agency for binding men to support what their own sense of right and duty condemns, it is intolerable, and the oftener its mandates are disregarded the better. Mr. Stephens did disregard the action of the caucus which enabled a little knot of extremists, with Mr. Potter at their head, to force through the House the one-sided resolution which indicates the scope of the investigation now going on. He wanted the resolution amended in two ways,—first, to disavow an intention to assail Mr. Hayes' title, and, next, to so enlarge the range of the inquiry as to embrace all allegations of fraud, irrespective of partisanship. The Democratic hooting which silenced Mr. Stephens and drove him from the House would seem to have been punishment enough. It was a lesson which party men having less force of character are not likely to forget. The caucus power, however, demands a more signal vindication of its supremacy. Mr. Stephens must repent in sackcloth and ashes or a renomination will be denied him, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic Representatives who would have muzzled Mr. Stephens as a mad dog, were subsequently compelled by public opinion to vote for the Burchard resolution, affirming what he in the first instance desired to propose.

We do not adduce Mr. Stephens as the model of an independent candidate. The concessions he makes to the party whose arrogance and greed render it a curse to the South detract from the significance of his canvass. He is not the leader of a revolt that will satisfactorily test the relative strength of moderation and ultraism within the party, and form the nucleus of a movement that would be fraught with benefit to both South and North. Come it must some day, and the wisest course for Republicans in a State like Georgia is to watch for it, work for it, and at the proper time help it by all the means in their power. There are liberal men in all the Southern States who chafe under the bitter dictation of the local Democratic leaders, who are tired of the sectionalism which is the stock-in-trade of demagogues, and wait for the opportunity when an independent spirit may be cultivated with some hope of success. The tone and tactics of Republicans in these States will have much to do with hastening or hindering the growth of that undercurrent of opinion which will separate the Conservatives, and the friends of conciliation generally, from the violent partisans who are clamoring for the sacrifice of Mr. Stephens as testimony to their right to rule. Results are wanted,—not the multiplication of proofs of a zeal that irritates and a policy that brings nothing but defeat.

FRAUD, OR EXTRAVAGANCE.

Representative Atkins was probably aware that the Democratic Party would be vigorously assaulted in the elections this year for the extravagance in Congress. His speech on the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, nominally delivered in the House, June 19, was an elaborate tissue of misrepresentation. It was a laborious attempt to show that Democratic rule in the House had been economical. But, if we compare Mr. Atkins' claim in behalf of his party with Mr. Randall's well-known promises of retrenchment, the difference between the promise and the fulfillment is ludicrously disproportionate. Mr. Randall claimed to be able to save $40,000,000 a year for an indefinite period. Mr. Atkins now claims to have saved $9,000,000; and the process by which he reaches this conclusion is more ingenious than honest. He argues that the deficiencies of $14,000,000, which were voted at the late session of Congress, should not be charged to the account of that session. Deficiencies must be provided for at every session, he urges, and some of these deficiencies belong to a period anterior to the coming into the House of a Democratic majority. Then, again, he urges, the fishery award, the increase in the pension-roll, and various other items, ought to be deducted from the sum total of the appropriations ordered by the Democratic House. But, when all reasonable deductions are made, it will be found that the Democrats, at the late session, not only did not save as much money as was annually saved by the House when under Republican control, but they exceeded in profuseness of expenditure any Congress since 1868, save one session.

The Republicans were in a majority in the House when the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were voted. The Democrats have managed the appropriations ever since. We have shown, over and over again, that the Democrats, during their first year of ascendency in the House, did not economize or retrench; they withheld appropriations. This year the committee of which Mr. Atkins is Chairman were anxious to make a fair showing, in order that the party could claim "more retrenchment" in the Congressional elections. But the committee were confronted with the necessity of providing for the enormous deficiencies made by Mr. Randall's disingenuous demagogy. It was as if a Board of Railroad Directors, coming into office, should be obliged to provide for the payment of dividends declared by a previous board, but which had never been earned. A comparison between the appropriations of the last year of Republican rule and the present year of Democratic rule will show how hollow are the Democratic pretensions of retrenchment and reform. In conformity with their plan to reduce the Governmental expenditures as rapidly as possible, the Republicans saved the amount of $16,123,000 in appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1876. Mr. Atkins, with all his ingenious straining and twisting, has not been able to claim for his party, during the session just now ended, a greater reduction of expenses than $9,000,000. Even this sum melts away when Mr. Atkins' absurd figures are examined.

Let us compare a few of these annual appropriations: The total appropriations for the year 1876, including the Deficiency bills, were $137,233,155, as reported to the House by the Appropriations Committee. This year the same committee reported to the House Appropriation bills amounting to $163,233,675, which shows an excess of about $26,000,000, or, without the Deficiency bills, ($14,534,672,) an excess of about $12,000,000. The appropriations, as they finally became law, for the year ending June 30, 1877, amounted to $148,535,798. For the year ending June 30, 1879, there was appropriated $172,576,692; and yet Mr. Atkins claims that his committee and his party in the House have saved $9,000,000 for the country! The figures show that, comparing the appropriations of the Democratic House, when it was going before the country on a sham pretense of reform, with those of the House when the election had passed, the Democratic House in its last estate actually appropriated $24,040,839 in excess of its previous acts. If we liberally deduct from the expenditures authorized by the late session two of the large items claimed by Mr. Atkins—the fishery award, and the deficiencies—we shall yet find that there is an excess of about $4,000,000 in the appropriations as compared with those of 1876. It is absurd to claim, as Mr. Atkins does, that one-half of the river and harbor appropriation should be deducted when the work of this year is compared with that of previous years. To be sure, there was no such appropriation made last year, but there was this year, and in 1876, with which year's figures we have just made a comparison.

Of all dishonest and palpably false pretenses, that of the Democrats that this year's enormous deficiencies should be distributed over previous years is the the thinnest. It is true that the deficiency of $14,500,000, or more, just voted by Congress, is chargeable to previous Democratic failures to appropriate. If any part of this belonged to a Republican administration of the finances, why was it not provided for at some one of the previous sessions since the Democrats came into power in the House? If these are chargeable to Republican deficiencies, why did not the Democratic reformers, as Mr. Foster has pertinently asked in his excellent speech, why did not the Democratic reformers provide for them at the proper time—the last two years? In 1878, the same committee in the House, (almost the same men, in fact,) who reported the appropriations two years ago, deliberately add twelve millions to the list of expenditures to be authorized. The deficiencies are not yet all provided for, but the Democratic Party in the House stands before the country convicted of fraudulent pretenses or of monstrous extravagance.

"HENLEY WEEK."

If the weather be fair, those Americans who are able to avail themselves of what is known as the Henley week are much to be envied. Henley is a venerable town, some thirty miles from London, in Oxfordshire, on the Buckinghamshire border. The river is spanned there by a beautiful bridge, ornamented by medallions, the graceful work of the accomplished Mrs. Damer, the special pet of Horace Walpole, who evinced his affection by bequeathing to her Strawberry Hill for life, with a thousand pounds. She was the daughter of Seymour Conway, to whom so many of "Horry's" inimitable letters are addressed. Henley stands in the centre of a district rich in historic memories particularly interesting to an American. Great Hampden, the home of the illustrious patriot, and Chalgrove, where he fell, are not far distant, and the visitor is within easy range of the Chilterns, where he will do well to pay a visit to Chequers, if he can appreciate an interesting place. Fawley Court, about a mile up the river above Henley, is a fine old mansion built after designs by Wren, and containing noble rooms and some fine pictures. Fawley was, in the seventeenth century, the home of Bulstrode Whitelocke, an eminent historical character, who was Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal under Cromwell, and a lawyer of the first eminence. At the Restoration his high character and moderation, together with the fact that a fine, equivalent in present money to a million dollars, could be squeezed out of him, procured him a pardon.

Another interesting spot adjacent to Henley is Hambleden, an ancient manor-house, where Charles I. is said to have staid in August, 1646, on his way from Oxford, and whence he is said to have escaped by the connivance of the very Bulstrode Whitelocke whom his worthless son fined. A few miles distant is Greenlands, now the seat of Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty. During the civil war it was garrisoned by the King's forces, and stood a siege from Cromwell's troops. Within easy reach, too, is Medmenham Abbey. The rules of its original monks were exceedingly strict, but in the last century there arose quite another kind of Monks of Medmenham, consisting of Churchill—whose last words are said to have been, "What a fool I have been," a reflection perhaps not wholly disconnected with Medmenham — John Wilkes, Sir Francis Dashwood Bubb Dodington, Lord Sandwich, and very high jinks, indeed, were carried on, "Do as you please," being the motto over the entrance, and religiously, or rather irreligously, acted up to by the members. They slept in cradles, perhaps to save the effort of climbing into the high beds then in vogue, after their drunken orgies, and the remains of one of these is still shown to visitors. The ruins of Medmenham are picturesquely situated on the verge of the Thames, close to the beautiful seat of Mr. Scott-Murray, who has joined the Communion of the Church of Rome, and whose exquisite private chapel will repay a visit. Some six miles from Henley, toward Reading, is Maple Durham, a venerable Tudor mansion, approached by a magnificent avenue. This estate has descended for 600 years, in direct succession from father to son, and was the home of Pope's Patty Blount. The Blounts are, and always have been, Roman Catholics, but of that liberal type commonly found among the ancient Catholic families of England. There you may still see the secret hiding-place used by the priests in the days when the celebration of Mass was a misdemeanor. But to return to Henley. During the recatte week a brighter, gayer scene does not, if weather be fair, and it usually is, often present itself. Fine young fellows in all the exuberance of *la vie a vingt ans*, lovely girls enthusiastic about the success of brothers and brothers' friends, and the glorious reach of river—for the Thames is really a river here—banks brilliant with verdure, and glorious old trees, which John Hampden may have sat under, waving in the breeze of leafy June.

THE WILLISTON TROUBLE.

Williston Seminary is a well-known New-England boy's school which has for many years maintained an excellent reputation. Just at present it is in difficulties, owing to the ridiculous incompetency and malignant cruelty of its Principal. There can be no doubt as to the offenses and shortcomings of this miserable man, for the boys have felt it necessary to ask for his dismissal. They have written a long "statement," in which they sadly but firmly assert that the school cannot prosper unless the Principal is removed. While there are many things in his conduct which compel the disapproval of the boys, his worst mistake his been to strike factory girls off the list of studies. Incredible as it may seem, this man, who dares to call himself an instructor of youth, has forbidden the boys to walk with factory girls. After this we need not be surprised that it is the mature judgment of nearly all the scholars that order and discipline can never be enforced in Williston Seminary while the incompetent Principal continues to hold his position.

It is pleasant to learn that the Williston boys are not only fond of study, but have sufficient intelligence to estimate the relative value of different studies. It is, of course, out of the question that boys of from twelve to seventeen years of age should study rowing, since that difficult art requires a maturity of intellect and back which can be found only among young men of comparatively mature years. The study of factory girls is, however, entirely within the powers of the Williston boys, and is in their opinion the most important of all studies. Though it has never formed part of the regular course of study, it has always been an optional study, and has been extremely popular. If the result of the Principal's absurd opposition to factory girls should be, not only his dismissal, but a determination on the part of the Trustees that henceforth the study of factory girls shall be given the first place in the curriculum, the Principal's misconduct will really be a blessing to the seminary.

If properly taught, the very youngest boys in Williston Seminary, as well as the very oldest, could study factory girls with much profit. The field is a vast one, and cannot be fully mastered even by years of careful application. The youngest boys should, of course, begin with small and easy factory girls. Of course, were a boy required at the very outset to study an advanced and difficult girl, he would make no progress, and would lose all interest in the study. There are, however, abundance of small factory girls who can be understood by any ordinarily intelligent small-boy. Beginning with girls in two syllables, so to speak, he should thoroughly learn these before passing to the study of more difficult ones. At present, the small factory girl is a subject of which the small-boy knows nothing, and of whom he has the most erroneous ideas. Let him learn that this kind of girl can be made useful in connection with jack-stones and mumble-te-peg; that she can be applied to apple-trees and chestnut-trees with as much ease and with as good results as if she were a boy; and that, instead of being a useless consumer of pea-nuts, she can, when thoroughly understood, be applied to many of the useful arts with eminent success, and he will be sincerely thankful to the teachers who have taught the nature and uses of small factory girls.

During his second year at school the Williston boy should study blue-eyed factory girls of nearly his own age. This branch is confessedly simpler and easier than the study of black-eyed girls, and should undoubtedly be mastered first. There is no doubt, however, that the blue-eyed factory girl can be learned only by careful and persistent study. There is no royal road by which the lazy scholar can acquire a complete knowledge of any kind of girl without earnest effort. Indeed, although the study of the small girl is easy, and that of the blue-eyed factory girl is not more difficult than spherical geometry, the careless and inattentive scholar can make no progress with either. There are those who hold that blue-eyed factory girls should not be taught as a separate branch, but that blue-eyed and black-eyed girls should be studied together. In the opinion of the most experienced Williston boys this is a mistake. The blue-eyed is properly preliminary to the black-eyed girl. The latter does not necessarily follow the former, and in some cases a fair knowledge of black-eyed girls has been obtained by students who have never paid the slightest attention to blue-eyed girls. In like manner, it is possible to teach a boy geometry before he has studied algebra or even arithmetic. Such, however, is not the usual course, and it may be unhesitatingly said that a perfect comprehension of the comparatively easy blue-eyed girl is the best preparation for the study of the more difficult black-eyed girl.

With regard to this latter branch of factory girls, it may be said that, while they are perhaps less difficult than the differential calculus, they are nevertheless among the most difficult of all the studies pursued in schools and colleges. A boy, or for that matter, a man, who understands a black-eyed factory girl as well as most schoolboys understand the first four rules of arithmetic may well be proud. There is no kind of girl—with the possible exception of an experienced widow—that will present any difficulties to him which he cannot readily comprehend. Still, there are few who have thoroughly learned the black-eyed factory girl, and where one has succeeded, hundreds have abandoned the study as very much too vast and intricate to be mastered within any reasonable time.

It is to be hoped that under a new and competent Principal the Williston boys will become thoroughly proficient in factory girls. There is no other study which so enlarges the mind, refines the manners, and improves the moral tone. If our boys study factory girls while at school and boating while at college, we shall be as much superior to effete Europe in our system of education as we confessedly are in all other things.

The failure of Miss Haines and Mlle. Janon reveals a trouble which has oppressed not a few persons in their position. There are, it is to be feared, thousands of persons in this country who have victimized school-keepers by not paying the money due to them. Those engaged in this occupation are for the most part persons of delicacy and refinement, who, being averse to press their claims with the vigor of butcher and baker, are taken advantage of by the unscrupulous. Two years ago one of the masters of Harrow School brought an action against a Baronet whose name has since become well known both here and in Boston, to recover the sum due for the board and schooling of his son, and the evidence went to show that although the Baronet was perfectly aware that his income was wholly inadequate to maintain the boy at so costly a school, he had continued to keep him there. A school master or mistress who has the courage to take a similar course here might do good service to the craft.

The whilom palatial home of the arch-speculator Strousberg comes in very conveniently now as the British Embassy, affording an opportunity for Lord Odo Russell to entertain the members of the congress in splendid style. Lord Odo, who is brother of the Duke of Bedford and nephew of the late Earl Russell, passed some years at Washington while an attaché, and left a very pleasant impression behind him. Lord Odo occupied for several years the delicate position of British Diplomatic Agent at Rome during the Pope's temporal sovereignty, and when asked by the Diplomatic Service Committee whether he could do his work at Rome with a smaller staff, replied that, "having been his own staff for some years, he saw no way to a reduction." He explained that after the payment of all his expenses he found himself in possession of £15 as a reward of merit; but out of this sum he had to provide his own stationery, so that he cleared nothing by the service of his country. He added that at Vienna and at Constantinople, the Ambassadors' salaries do not cover their expenses. Lady Odo Russell is a daughter of the late eminent Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon, and as Lord Odo's father was also an eminent diplomatist, they may be said to have been cradled in dispatches. England has now Embassies at Berlin, Paris, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Rome. Her other foreign representatives are Ministers.

Some of the medical journals have great hopes of the extraordinary benefits which the phonograph will confer upon physicians. It will, they say, make the nicest distinctions between every form of bronchial and pulmonary disease, between percussion, succussion, and friction sounds; between crepitus, fœtal, and placental murmurs; between arterial and aneurismal suggestions, when each can be produced at will, and managed according to professional notions at any time or place. The lecturer that is to come will use the phonograph instead of his tongue for instruction and illustration. The wonderful instrument will record the frequency, duration, and characteristics of respiratory and muscular movements; differentiate pneumonia from phthisis; reproduce the sob of hysteria, the sigh of melancholia, the hiccough of collapse, and the moan of the puerperal patient. It will interpret for the infant the inarticulate expression of ear-ache, colic, muscular disorder, and tubercular meningitis. It will be an expert in lunacy, determining accurately between insanity, mania, and idiocy. It will make the subtlest and ablest of diagnoses; will translate all the ailments of human nature so clearly and directly, and render the most ordinary doctor so capable of understanding something of medicine, that it may quite supersede the need of physicians, which cannot fail to be a blessing to mankind. In short, the phonograph promises to be the great healer of the future.

Gen. Ignatieff, like other eminent Russian diplomatists, is a master of that useful art of repelling intrusive curiosity which distinguished his great rival of 1856, Lord Palmerston; and the exploits of the one in this line are as famous in Russia as those of the latter in England. On the day of Palmerston's second election, a butcher, who took the lead among the Radicals of the borough, came forward and vociferously demanded what were "his lordship's political intentions?" "My honorable friend in blue," answered the Viscount, "has asked a straightforward question, and shall have a straightforward answer. He wishes to know my political intentions, and I reply that I won't tell him." The crestfallen butcher slunk away amid a universal roar of laughter. On another occasion, a casual acquaintance of Palmerston came up to him, and said in a would-be familiar way: "Well, my Lord, what news from Paris? How do we stand with Louis Napoleon?" "Really, Mr. B——," answered the Premier, quietly, "I cannot say. I have not seen the morning papers." A similar story is told of Gen. Ignatieff, which, whether authentic or not, is so thoroughly characteristic of the man as to be well worth repeating. An inquisitive correspondent, who had succeeded in obtaining an introduction to the General at an evening party, attempted to "pump" him by suggesting a political "situation" resembling that of the moment as closely as possible, and then saying, with apparent frankness: "My opinion of such a state of things would be so and so—what would your Excellency say?" "I should say 'good morning,'" answered Ignatieff, bowing and turning away.

It is common to find in London houses an attachment to the front door-bell, by fixing which the bell rings up and down stairs simultaneously. This would be much appreciated by visitors to many New-York houses, where the limited establishment being concentrated at the time of a call in the upper chambers, the caller has to champ for ten minutes on the doorstep; but it has other advantages. Not only may it save you from becoming a grilled bone in case of fire, but it obviates the necessity of any horrid outbursts on the part of the milkmen and other early nuisances, whereas in this City of New-York that worthy, not content with tearing with crash and bang over our execrably paved streets, must needs make the early morning hideous with cries which to invalids and light sleepers are a serious grievance. It never seems to occur to persons whose business requires them to rise early that other people may, in their several ways, be equally entitled with themselves to some quiet slumber.

The ambition of some men seems to be steadily thwarted by fortune. Such appears to be the destiny of the Duc de Montpensier, who for years had eager hopes of ascending the Spanish throne, and who recently has tried every way to ally himself to it through his children. As the son of Louis Philippe, he had designs upon the crown of Castile from his early youth. After serving with distinction in the Army in Algeria, before he had reached his majority, he gained the rank of Maréchal de Camp, and married Maria Luisa, a sister of Isabel II., after vainly trying, as the court gossips declared, to win the young Queen to be his wife. Isabel was willing enough to be won by the Duc, but her political counselors were inflexibly opposed to the union. After finding that he could not espouse her, he managed to have her wed her cousin, Francisco de Assis, a son of Francisco de Paula, who was a brother of Ferdinand VII.; her cousin being so feeble in mind and body that he knew she would not be likely to have any heirs to the throne, and would so leave the way open to his own offspring. Montpensier's opinion of Francisco was well founded; but Isabel determined to be a mother, notwithstanding; not being of a temper to be deprived of any of her matrimonial rights. In due season she had a daughter, and afterward a son, the present King, Alfonso, who is declared at Madrid to be the child of Marshal Serrano. A year after the birth of Alfonso, Isabel conferred on him the rank of Captain-General, and, subsequent to her deposal by her revolted subjects, he was a candidate for the vacant throne. He schemed and labored, exhausted ingenuity and diplomacy, and spent a deal of money to help his cause, but all to no purpose. There has always been a strong political party in Spain hostile to the Duc's aims and intrigues, and by it these were defeated. One of his most active antagonists was Henri de Bourbon, with whom Montpensier had a violent quarrel, resulting in a desperate duel in which the former was killed. He was very hostile to the choice of Amadeo as King, and the latter's resignation of the crown is said to have been largely owing to the continuous sowing of the seeds of discontent among the Castilians and the prejudice excited against the house of Savoy by the restless Duc. Putting Alfonso on the throne is thought to have been chiefly his work, as well as the arrangement of his marriage to Mercedes, Montpensier's daughter. Now that the young Queen is dead, her father will have some new device in connection with the Spanish throne, of which he has been unable to lose sight a moment for more than 20 years. He is now 54. When he is 70, should he live so long, he will still be intriguing about the crown of Castile.

The colony of New-Zealand was first officially established in 1840, and at the first census, in 1851, the population, exclusive of aborigines, was 26,707. On Dec. 31, 1876, the European population was 394,000. The continual intestine wars with the Maoris were, up to a few years ago, a serious drawback to the prosperity of the colony, but of late it has gone ahead at a rapid rate. In many respects it has great advantages over Australia. The climate and vegetation strongly resemble the old country; the vegetation is European, and is entirely free from the dreary aspect of that in Australia, where the trees shed their bark in lieu of leaves. New-Zealand has of late been very much under the influence of Sir Julius Vogel, now her Agent-General in London, and formerly Prime Minister, whose policy it has been to borrow largely in the London market in order to push on enterprises, more especially railroads, in the colony. Thus, in January, 1876, the debt of the General Government stood at £13,897,185, and that of the nine Provincial Governments at £3,502,843. These liabilities have since been considerably increased, and quite recently by a heavy loan at 5 per cent.—introduced through the Bank of England—which was covered three times. In the prospectus for this it was shown that the Customs revenue for 12 months ended March 31, 1878, was £1,274,463, being £87,377 larger than in 1877. The import duty on spirits yielded about £1 per head of the European population, and the total Customs about £3 4s., while in England these, with the excise duties, yield but £1 10s. per head. Time may prove the wisdom of this borrowing policy in the case of this beautiful colony, but unquestionably, in a period of depression, a debt of $125,000,000, paying on the average interest at about 5½ per cent. will be a heavy weight on a population of 400,000. Thus, Queensland nearly collapsed in 1866, and had to raise money in Sydney for immediate needs on bills at 10 per cent., while thousands of immigrants, whose passage to the colony she had paid, abandoned it in a few weeks.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Kansas Republican State Convention is to be held in Topeka on Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The Maine Greenback State Committee have issued a moving appeal for funds to carry on their campaign.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* is severe upon "Stephens' twaddle" and calls ex-President Grant "that stupid accident of the war."

The Republican conventions in three of the Congressional districts of Iowa have readopted the platform of the State Convention entire.

The Indianapolis *Journal* wouldn't intimate for the world that all Ohio Democrats are rascals, but it does seem to it that the Ohio counties having Democratic Treasurers have had a run of very bad luck lately.

The Greenbackers of the Eighth District of Wisconsin have nominated A. R. Barrows, late fusion Speaker of the State Assembly, for Congress. Mr. Barrows has been a Democrat, and is said to be popular. The district, now represented by Mr. Pound, is a close one.

The Detroit *Free Press* tells its Democratic readers that it is nonsense for them or the Greenbackers to talk about substituting greenbacks for the national bank-notes, and that if such a course were feasible it is difficult to see how it would be of any benefit to the people. "Whatever may be said against the national banks," it says, "they have served, and are still serving, a very useful purpose, and doing a work which must be done if the business of the country is to be carried on."

In an interview with a reporter of the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*, after his return from Washington, Gen. Garfield said: "The Democrats have been bunglers in many ways; in fact, in almost everything they have undertaken. Their appropriations, which were designed, as was claimed, to be so very low, finally surpassed the appropriations of the Republican Congress by many millions of dollars, and twelve or fifteen millions were appropriated to make up deficiencies created through their own previous neglect or lack of clear-sightedness."

While contending that Gen. Grant has no capacity at all for civil affairs, the St. Louis *Times*, a Democratic journal, says: "As a soldier, Gen. Grant deserves all the fame and gratitude his party has so lavishly accorded him. He is eminently a military man. It might be proper to say that he is the safest man to whom the Generalship of the Army could be intrusted to-day. He is honest, determined, stern, and inflexible in the obedience of orders which his judgment may not urge him are utterly destructible to matured plans, and prompt in action. At the head of the Army he would be a tower of strength in time of trouble, either from without or within."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The silver wedding of the King and Queen of Belgium is to be celebrated on the 22d of August.

The Women's Disabilities Removal bill, or what in this country would be called the Woman Suffrage bill, was defeated in the British House of Commons by a vote of 219 to 140.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals expresses, through its Secretary, a willingness to unite with "any respectable agency" in a crusade against asphalt pavements. It says it has already done what it could alone.

The Paris *Figaro* prints what purports to be a Persian communication from the Shah, which, however, it does not attempt to translate, and returns profuse thanks for the distinguished honor which his Imperial Majesty has deigned to confer upon it.

A Swiss locksmith has invented a target which, by means of electricity, shows upon another target set up at the firing station the exact spot where the bullet strikes, and thus does away with the necessity of a marker to signal the result of each shot.

A meeting was held in London recently for "the encouragement of provident habits among all classes." Lord Shaftsbury presided, and Miss Emily Faithfull read a paper on the "Extravagance of Modern Life," which she attributed largely to the credit system in trade.

The fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts was celebrated in London on the 18th of June by a banquet provided by the committee of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies. Earl Granville presided, and many conspicuous public men were present.

Statements having been made to the effect that the Britannia Tubular Bridge over the Menai Straits was yielding to rust so as to threaten its security, the Engineer-in-chief of the London and North-western Railway writes to the *Daily News* denying them. He says he is confident that with the care and attention given to the iron bridges on that line "there is no practical limit to their endurance."

At the recent sale of the Firmin-Didot Library in Paris some high prices were obtained. *La Cache, ou le Débat d'Amour*, which belonged to Margaret, Queen of Navarre, brought 20,000 francs; the *Chroniques abrégées des anciens Rois et des Ducs de Bourgogne*, the like sum; *Lestrif de Fortune*, 21,500 francs; *Lancelot du Lac*, 19,100 francs; *Olivier de Castille*, 20,000 francs; *A Monstrelet*, 30,500 francs; *Chroniques de Normandie*, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, 51,000 francs.

HEAVY JUDGMENT AGAINST CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Sunday says: "The Supreme Court Commission, on Friday, at Columbus, affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court of Cincinnati in the case of Wesley M. Cameron & Co. against the city. The judgment is for about the sum of $100,000, including interest. The claim was for work done and materials furnished the city in building the Cincinnati Hospital. The main subjects of dispute were items of extra work done by Cameron & Co., who were contractors for the carpenter work of the building. The statute authorizing the city to build the hospital required all contracts to be in writing, and provided that such contracts should contain a stipulation that no charge should be made for extra work unless ordered in writing by the Hospital Trustees. The contract of Cameron & Co

AN UTTERLY USELESS ACT.

MISPLACED VIGILANCE IN THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT ADAMS DISCOVERS AN OLD LAW AND ORDERS IT TO BE "STRICTLY ENFORCED"—A RELIC OF THE REIGN OF TWEED.

Mr. Walter W. Adams, Superintendent of Buildings, whose mismanagement of the Building Department formed the subject of an article in THE TIMES a few days ago, has suddenly woke up to the exercise of extraordinary vigilance in the performance of his official duties. The vigilance is misplaced, however, and useless, and may be regarded as part and parcel of the general mismanagement of his office. While habitually neglecting to enforce the laws governing the erection of new buildings, places of amusement, &c., so necessary for the protection of the public against dire calamities and loss of life, Mr. Adams has fished up out of the records of his office an old law, which has been practically obsolete for years, and is now engineered through the Legislature, of which the following is a copy:

"In every building, already erected, or hereafter to be built, the floors shall be of sufficient strength to bear the weight to be imposed upon them, exclusive of the weight of the materials used in their construction, and, in all storehouses, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each superficial foot shall be estimated by the owner thereof, and posted in a conspicuous place on each floor thereof, and the weight that may be placed upon either of the floors of the said building or buildings shall be safely distributed thereon."

A copy of the above law, printed on a slip of pasteboard, is now being distributed promiscuously among stores and warehouses, with the following warning:

The penalty for any violation of the above section of the law will be strictly enforced.

WALTER W. ADAMS,
Superintendent of Buildings.

The penalty prescribed for neglect to comply with the law within 10 days after notice from the Building Department is $50, and, if the neglect is continued, the party failing to comply may be prosecuted for misdemeanor, and fined $250, or imprisoned. A glance at the wording of the law will show that it is an utterly useless enactment, and it has been so regarded by the Building Department, no attempt having been made to enforce it during the five years Mr. Adams has been in office until now. In order to be of any use as a protection for life and property, the estimate of the weight-sustaining capacity of the floors should be made by the Building Department, which should be held responsible for its estimate. This was the form which the then Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. McGregor, urged that the law should take; but the Legislature failed to enact it in the shape he desired, and it has never been regarded as of any practical value.

The sole object in reviving the law at this time would appear to be to furnish employment for the idle hangers-on of the Building Department and those seeking places therein, and also to furnish profitable jobs for Tammany engineers and builders. Accompanying the copy of the law above quoted, or about the same time that it is distributed, notices of a violation of the law are served, of which the following is a sample:

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 2 FOURTH-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1878.

To Thos. R. McNeil, Esq., Chairman.

SIR: You will please take notice that there exists a violation of ch. 621, Laws of 1871, as amended by ch. 547, Laws of 1874, relating to buildings in the City of New-York, on the building located on the front of the lot on the north side of Dey-street, about 55 feet from the north-east corner of Washington and Dey streets, and known as No. 66 Dey-street, said building being four-story brick building, about 25 feet front, 25 feet rear, 60 feet deep, and 40 feet high, and occupied as a wholesale grocery storehouse, and located in the City of New-York; in that the weight that each superficial foot on the several floors of said building is safely to sustain is not posted in a conspicuous place on each floor thereof, in violation of sec. 19, ch. 625, Laws of 1871, as amended by sec. —, ch. 547, Laws of 1874.

You are hereby required to forthwith remove said violation and to pay the penalty of $50 incurred thereby, and unless said violation is removed forthwith proceedings will be commenced against you for the removal of said violation as well as the recovery of an additional penalty of $50 in case you fail to comply with this notice. W. W. ADAMS,
Superintendent of Buildings.

The above notice of violation of the law and penalty incurred was the first information that the owner of No. 66 Dey-street had of the existence of any such law. The copy of the law was received June 14, while the notice of its violation and demand for the penalty was dated June 4. Whether all the notices are given in this way or not is not known, but the law entitles the owner of a building to 10 days' notice to comply with the law before he becomes subject to its penalty.

A good deal of needless alarm has been created among owners of buildings by the sudden issuing of these notices from the Building Department, accompanied by the demand for $50 penalty; but if they will take the trouble to carefully read the law they are asked to comply with they will find it to be a very harmless statute. In the first place, it was only intended to apply to "store-houses," and was never meant to cover grocery-stores, like that at No. 66 Dey-street, or dry-goods stores, or any other commercial and business houses whatever. In attempting to impose the penalty against such houses, the Superintendent of Buildings is guilty of a gross perversion of the law, and he ought to know it. In the next place, all that is required of the owner of the building is to post up the weight-sustaining capacity of each floor as "*estimated by himself.*" He is not required to hire an expert to make the estimate, but the law says it "shall be estimated by the owner thereof." This is the provision of the law that renders it practically useless; but it is the law nevertheless, and owners of building are under no obligations to go beyond the requirements of a foolish law, whose sudden enforcement is set on foot for selfish purposes. It was doubtless expected by the politicians of the Building Department that property-owners would take alarm at these notices and, with the penalties hanging over their heads, would make haste to employ some engineer or builder having influence with the department, to make the "estimates" of the capacity of their buildings. In accordance with this expectation, employes of the department, deputed to serve the notices above quoted, have also left with the notices the following card, stating at the same time that the person named therein was a proper man to apply to:

CHAS. H. HASWELL,
Civil Engineer and City Surveyor.
Computations of Capacity of Floors of Stores, Hotels, Dwellings, &c.,
and Certificates given in compliance with Building Law.
Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

A circular has also been sent to several owners of buildings, on whom notices were served, informing them that one Otto Snekersdorff, also City Surveyor, would like their patronage "in the matter of computing the capacity of the floors of stores, &c., under the late requirements of the Building law."

The TIMES reporter did not learn the terms of Mr. Snekersdorff for computing the capacity of floors, but he was told that Mr. Haswell, on being applied to by one of the panic-stricken owners, offered to make the computation for $20 each floor, provided he did not have to remove any boards. In that case his charge would be $25 per floor.

On relating these facts to one of the most competent engineers and builders in the City, he informed the reporter that he would be glad to take a contract to compute the capacity of floors at $1 each floor, and could easily earn $50 per day at that. There is no occasion, therefore, for those who are being victimized by this new zeal of Superintendent Adams in enforcing an old law, to submit to additional extortion from Tammany engineers, for, if they do not wish to make their own estimates, as the law authorizes them to do, they can get the work done for one-twentieth of the price charged by the political engineers who follow in the wake of Adams.

THE DEATH OF THE SPANISH QUEEN.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Immediately on receipt of a telegram from Mr. Lowell, the United States Minister at Madrid, conveying the news of the death of the Queen of Spain, Secretary Evarts sent to him a telegraphic instruction directing him to express to the Spanish Government the profound sympathy of the President with the King and the people of Spain in their deep affliction. An official announcement of the death of Queen Mercedes has since been made by the Spanish Minister, and has been appropriately responded to, with renewed expression of the general sorrow felt at the untimely death of the young Queen.

A MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 1.—Martin Bergan, who killed Patrick H. Burns on Good Friday, 1870, at Tuscarora, and who caused so much trouble to the authorities in his extradition from Canada last Spring, was to-day sentenced to be hanged.

A FARMER'S WIFE DROWNED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 1.—Mrs. D. A. Fairbanks, wife of a well-to-do farmer in the town of Southport, Chemung County, was accidentally drowned Sunday afternoon in a pool in which she had been in the habit of bathing alone.

BASE-BALL.

GUELPH, Ontario, July 1.—The Stars, of Syracuse, 10; Maple Leafs, of Guelph, 6.

ELIZABETH, July 1.—Baseites, of Elizabeth, 17; Oranges, of Orange, 4.

CONDITION OF GEN. J. WATSON WEBB.

The condition of Gen. James Watson Webb was more hopeful yesterday. He apparently relished the nourishment administered to him, and it was not found necessary to keep him so constantly under the influence of opiates. His physician hopes for a change in the weather, with a lower degree of temperature, under which conditions he feels confident the General will rapidly recover.

THE SECOND DAY AT MONMOUTH.

PROSPECT OF EXCELLENT RACING—THE ENTRIES.

This will be the second day of the meeting of the Monmouth Park Association, and another good day's sport will undoubtedly be witnessed. Never, in the history of racing here, has such a number of horses been entered for one day, which is an indication that under the present management Long Branch will vie with Saratoga as the great racing centre. The disasters of the first day will be apt to make the heavy speculators cautious, and will at the same time encourage the outsiders to disgorge a portion of their gains. For the first race, a dash of one mile, for maidens of all ages, with allowances, there are six entries, including J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Simoon, 4 years, 109 pounds; William Astor's ch. c. Manhattan, 3 years, 102 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, 3 years, 97 pounds; Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 3 years, 97 pounds; D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Kinnie K., 3 years, 97 pounds, and George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Loiterer, 4 years, 111 pounds. The second race will be a purse of $300 for maiden 2-year olds, half a mile, and the seven entries are William Astor's b. f. Bonnie Leaf, Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Rachel, Charles Reed's ch. c. Grand Master, H. P. McGrath's b. f. Mary Ann, George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Monitor, J. E. Brewster's br. f. by Leamington, out of Elastic, and Lewis & Stearns' gr. c. Surprise. The third and grand race of the day will be the mile and three-quarter handicap for all ages, which closed with 30 nominations, and 8 of them are marked as starters, making a magnificent field. They are S. D. Bruce's ch. c. General Phillips, 4 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of La Polka, 120 pounds, the winner of the Westchester Cup; Robert Graham's b. h. Shylock, aged, by Lexington, out of Edith, 114 pounds; D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Joe, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Skylark, 110 pounds; W. Lakeland's b. h. Little Reb, 5 years, by Rebel, dam by Cromwell, 109 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Danger, 3 years, by Alarm, dam by War Dance, 109 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's ch. g. Bayard, 3 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Benecia, 98 pounds; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, 3 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of Salina, 98 pounds, and George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Maritana, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave. It will be seen that Danger and Little Reb meet at equal weights again, the latter thus receiving 15 pounds in weight for age from the 3-year old, which is an enormous advantage in a race of this distance, and Danger is also giving 11 pounds to such a good colt as Danicheff, and he will have to be a better colt than he was on Saturday to win under these circumstances, but the stables still have confidence in the colt, who was, no doubt, gross on Saturday and needing work. The struggle will be a grand one, and alone worth the journey to the course. The fourth race will be a purse of $500, one mile and a half, for all ages, with allowances of from 8 to 17 pounds, according to age, and from the character of the entries this, too, ought to be a most exciting contest. There are six engaged, including J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. h. Viceroy, 5 years, 119 pounds; William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, 121 pounds; T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. c. Kenney, 5 years, 119 pounds; D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Mechanic, 4 years, 113 pounds; George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Lou Lanier, 3 years, 91 pounds, and J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, 5 years, 124 pounds. The fifth race is a purse of $300, the winner to be sold at auction, one mile and a furlong. There are the usual allowances, and 10 horses have been entered for it. These are Hattie F., 101 pounds; Higgins, 100 pounds; Fusillade, 76 pounds; Oh My, 85 pounds; Jim, 78 pounds; Thomas K., 103 pounds; Lizzie D., 79 pounds; Egypt, 103 pounds; Attila, 106 pounds, and Adventure, 101 pounds. The concluding event will be a handicap hurdle race, one mile and a half over six hurdles, and the entries are 18 in number, and include Trouble, with 170 pounds; Waller, 164 pounds; Problem, 154 pounds; Coroner, 154 pounds; Derby, 148 pounds; Deadhead, 148 pounds; Dudley, 143 pounds; Thomas K., 143 pounds; Storm, 142 pounds; New-York, 142 pounds; Lord Zetland, 140 pounds; Bay Rum, 140 pounds; Dalgasian, 140 pounds; Gallagher, 140 pounds; Fredericktown, 140 pounds; Moorhen, 136 pounds; Wild Oats, 134 pounds; and Lizzie D., 120 pounds. This is a long and interesting programme, which will bring out the merits of the horses and the enthusiasm of the spectators in a high degree. The 9:30 and 11:40 boats of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad will leave pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-street, and pools will be sold on the latter boat.

LONG BRANCH, July 1.—The following pools were sold on the Monmouth Park races of to-morrow, at the West End Hotel, to-night. There was a large attendance, and the bidding spirited:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $300; one mile.					
Simoon	$25	$50	Bonnie Wood	$10	$20
Manhattan	6	12	Kinney K.	5	12
Bertha	9	18	Loiterer	9	18

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $300; maidens 2 years old; half mile.					
Bonnie Leaf	$6	$12	Monitor	$6	$11
Rachel	12	24	Surprise	5	10
Grand Master	10	20	Leamington		
Mary Ann	25	50	Elasterof	5	10

THIRD RACE.—Handicap Sweepstakes; one and three-quarter miles.					
General Phillips	$35	$70	Little Reb	$21	$42
Shylock	21	42	Danicheff	27	54
Bayard	25	50	George Lorillard	22	44
Joe	10	20			

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $300; one and one-half miles.					
Viceroy	$21	$42	Mechanic	$8	$16
Vagrant	7	14	Lou Lanier	10	20
Kenney	6	12	Virginius	80	160

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one and one-eighth miles.					
Hattie F.	$7	$14	Thomas K.	$15	$30
W. J. Higgins	25	50	Egypt	13	26
Guy	7	14	Adventure	7	14
Fusillade	7	14	Attila	7	14
Oh My	6	12	Lizzie D.	5	10

GENTLEMEN'S RACE.—One and one-half miles.					
Milo	$25	$50	Malcolm	$10	$20
E. Corning	15	30	Stone-cutter	8	16
Dimity	15	30			

HURDLE RACE.—One and one-half miles.					
Reed	$25	$50	Moorhen	$2	$4
Brown	10	20	Storm	2	4
Woods	9	18	Bay Rum	2	4
Fredericktown	9	18	New-York	2	4
Dalgasan	6	12	Lizzie D.	2	4
Wild Oats	3	6	Gallagher	2	4
Thomas K.	2	4	Zetland	2	4

THE LIABILITY OF A RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR THE EASTERN COMPANY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 1.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered an important decision in the matter of the Eastern Railroad Company against William C. Rogers, and others, a bill in equity by the complainant corporation against the Trustees appointed under a legislative act of 1876, to determine whether said Eastern Railroad Company should apply the earnings of its railroad to the payment of interest on the bonds of the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company to the amount of $1,000,000 issued by the latter company and guaranteed by the Eastern Railroad Company. A full court has sent down the following rescript:

"Decree to be entered that it is not the duty or right of the Eastern Railroad Company to apply the earnings of its railroad to the payment of interest on the bonds of the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company as it shall from time to time accrue and become due. By several agreements between the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company, the Eastern Railroad Company in New-Hampshire, and the Eastern Railroad Company, the last-named corporation agrees to pay, as or in lieu of rent for the leased railroads of the other two corporations, the same dividends to the stockholders of the other two corporations which it pays to its own stockholders. Such agreements do not create any liability on the part of the Eastern Railroad Company to pay the principal or interest of bonds issued by the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company; its only liability on these bonds is by virtue of its contract of guarantee entered into when it negotiated such bonds."

THE NORTH-WESTERN CROPS.

ST. PAUL, July 1.—Special dispatches received by the *Pioneer Press* to-night from 40 points in Minnesota and Northern Iowa detail the condition of crops since the late storms. Heavy rains are reported from all points, which, however, have done little damage as yet. Some stations in the southern counties and some up the river report probable injury from lodging. In all other places it is thought the grain will strengthen up and do well. Very little fear of rust is entertained in the present state of the weather. In Iowa there is less damage from the storm by lodging, but somewhat more rust.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The San Francisco and Pacific Stock Boards having adjourned for the week, quotations can be based only on sales at the California Board and on the street. These show the market steady, with Ophir slightly improved in price on account of favorable reports from experts who visited the mine yesterday.

PIGEON-SHOOTING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 1.—A pigeon-shooting match between Capt. Bogardus, the American champion, and Mr. Aubrey Coventry has been arranged to take place on the 6th of August at Brighton. They are to shoot at 50 birds each, from five traps, at 30 yards' rise, for stakes of £100 a side, with power to increase the stakes to £1,000 a side by mutual consent.

A BALTIMORE TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The Temperance Convention to-night nominated William Daniel as its candidate for Mayor. Mr. Daniel is President of the State Temperance Alliance.

WEATHER OFFICE FRAUDS.

AN HOUR WITH OLD PROBABILITIES.

SEVERAL REASONS FOR THIS HOT WEATHER—ARRANGING THE WINDS AND TEMPERATURE SEVERAL DAYS IN ADVANCE—WHAT WE MAY EXPECT NEXT WEEK.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—I was coming down the steps of the Capitol this morning, after interviewing the President, when I met an old friend. Said he:

"How do you like the weather?"

I said, of course, that I didn't like it at all.

Said he: "Are you still in the newspaper line?"

I said that I still supported life in that way.

Said he: "I'm rather in the writing line myself; I'm in the Weather Office."

"Do you correspond with the weather?" said I.

"Not exactly that," said he, "but much the same thing. I write out the weather-reports."

"I'd like to see the Weather Office," said I.

"Then come along," said he.

We went along, and were soon in the Weather Office. First we reached a large front room, with a sofa, several stuffed chairs, and a side-board. This was the apparent Weather Office. Then we went inside, into a large back room, with three desks, five or six chairs, a lounge, and half a dozen spittoons. This was the real Weather Office.

"Three of us run this department of the Government," said my friend; "Old Probs and Assistant Old Probs, and myself. Old Probs and his assistant settle on the weather, and I write out the reports and send them around."

I said I supposed the weather reports kept coming in, all day, from all over the country.

"Yes, they do," said he, "over your other shoulder."

I was surprised to see no telegraph instruments in either room.

"Why, how do the reports come in?" I asked.

"They come in in your mind; that's the only way they come in," said my friend.

"What do you mean?" said I.

"I mean what I say," said he. "There ain't any reports at all."

"Then where do the weather predictions come from?" I asked.

"Old Probs makes 'em. That's what he's hired for."

My friend was sharpening his pencils, ready for work. Said he:

"Sit down, and make yourself easy. But don't give it away, what I've told you."

He pointed to a seat in front of one of the desks. And I soon saw by the letters on the desk, that it was the one used by Old Probs.

My friend excused himself, and went down stairs for a minute—he said to see a man, but I think it was to get a drink.

As I glanced over Old Probs' desk, I saw, just in front of me, a long, narrow strip of paper. On the top of it, over a number of notes was written, in a bold hand: "Weather Mem."

Now, the weather is Government business. Being a voter, I am, ex officio, a member of the Government; therefore, I picked up the weather mem., and read it. It was as follows:

WEATHER MEM. AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Wednesday, June 26, to Wednesday, July 3, 1878.

Thursday, June 27.—Drive with the widow Bland 5 P. M. Must rain early in day, to settle dust. Then cool and fair in evening.

Friday, June 28.—Scrapes is to be here from Missouri. Give him the hottest kind of a day, and a strong east wind in the evening, with threatening rain, to make his rheumatism start.

Saturday, June 29.—Bertha's lawn party. Must be very warm and dry all day, so the children can dance on the grass. Pleasantly cool in the evening.

Sunday, June 30.—Set a hen. Must be warm and dry.

Monday, July 1.—Terwilliger's ball. Must sprinkle in the afternoon to lay the dust. Very hot in morning. Cool in evening.

Tuesday, July 2.—Long Branch Races. Heavy rain.

Wednesday, July 3.—Start for White Sulphur Springs. Cool, dry, and pleasant.

I heard footsteps coming up the stairs, and had barely time to lay the paper on the table and pick up a newspaper, when my friend re-entered the room. He brought two cigars, and we went to smoking.

"Then this office is a fraud, is it?" I asked him.

"Principally," he said.

"And does Old Probs fix the weather to suit himself?"

"Yes, when Young Probs doesn't make a fuss about it, and have it fixed his own way. Sh! here they come. They're going to fix to-morrow's weather."

Old Probs and his assistant entered the room, and, after speaking to my friend, and looking sharply at me, seated themselves at their desks.

"I have arranged," said Old Probs, "to have it rainy to-morrow, on account of the Long Branch races."

"That be hanged," growled his assistant. "You promised me I should have to-morrow the way I wanted it to go to a picnic."

"But the races?"

"Hang the races! What do I care whether the races are spoiled or not? I think, when you promise me a day the way I want it, you ought to let me have it. You've had your own way every day as long back as I can remember. Give us a little show, can't you? I didn't complain on Sunday, when you wanted to set a hen and made it warm and dry, when I couldn't afford to go out of the City. I think you might give a fellow a little chance."

"Well, well," said Old Probs, in a conciliatory tone, "have it as you like, but don't get angry about it. How do you want it?"

"Clear and pleasant," said the assistant.

"And the wind?"

"Oh, shoot the wind; you know, that's all humbug. Put her north-east by south-west, rising and falling barometer, warmer and cooler weather in the lower lake region."

"We may as well fix Wednesday," said Old Probs, as he finished fixing to-morrow's weather, and handed it to my friend, to be copied, "and then, after that, you can have it as you like for a week, for I'm going down to the Springs. I want it cool and pleasant on Wednesday, so as to have a pleasant journey."

"All right," assented the assistant, "sufficient unto to-morrow is the weather thereof; the day after may take care of itself."

"I hardly think I will be in the office to-morrow," said Old Probs, buttoning up his coat, "so you can fix Wednesday's wind to suit yourself. But don't make a fool of yourself, now, Charley, while I'm away, and give them snow or frost in July. You'll be careful, won't you?"

"I'll be careful," said the assistant, and Old Probs disappeared. "Careful," he continued, "to give them some of the hottest weather next week they ever toasted in. I don't own half of a country boarding-house for nothing, I hope. Oh, no. I'll give 'em a baking. And on one of the hottest days I'll give 'em a gale of hot wind that'll make the old ducks open their eyes, won't it? Make a fool of myself? I guess not!"

The assistant went out. I was in a daze; but the cool air at the foot of the stairway revived me.

THE HIGH TEMPERATURE.

Although the heat was a few degrees less intense yesterday than it had been during the previous four days, the difference was scarcely appreciable. The prospects for to-day are more hopeful, as south and east winds are predicted, together with cloudy weather and "numerous local rains." The variations of the thermometer yesterday, as observed from the Weather Bureau in the Equitable Building, were as follows: 7 A. M., 79°; 12 M., 80°; 3:30 P. M., 84°; 4:35 P. M., 80°; 9 P. M., 75°, and 11 P. M., 73°. The maximum degree of heat for the past four days was as follows: June 27, 87°; June 28, 88°; June 29, 86°; and June 30, 82°. The temperature throughout the United States at 11:15 o'clock last night was very even. At Burlington, Vt., the mercury stood at 82° at that hour; at New-Orleans, 81°; at Savannah, 77°; at Rochester, N. Y., 78°. In Chicago and Milwaukee the air was cooler and the temperature at the same hour was 61°.

GOOD COD FISHING ON THE BANKS.

HALIFAX, July 1.—Advices from Magdalen Island to Thursday last report that cod fishing on the inshore and outer banks continues good, and that plentiful hooking of mackerel has begun in Pleasant Bay. The fishermen report a greater abundance of fish in the gulf than for several years.

EARNINGS OF SING SING CONVICTS.

SING SING, July 1.—The following is the statement of the Sing Sing Prison Agent for June: Total earnings for June, $20,257 52; total expenditures, $16,331 88; total deposits, $22,215 82; average number of convicts, 1,663. The supply of coal purchased and paid for this month is to last until Jan. 1, 1879.

A HOTEL MANAGER'S RETIREMENT.

LONG BRANCH, July 1.—It is announced that Warren Leland, Sr., of the Ocean Hotel, has retired finally from the management of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

LOOKING FOR TRAIN-WRECKERS.

UTICA, July 1.—Superintendent Priest, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, offers a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the person or persons who removed the rail from the track at Alta, Saturday night, which caused the burning of the oil-train and the killing of Brakeman Traux, of Crane's Village.

PROBABLY A CASE OF MURDER.

CHRISTIAN MÜLLERLEILE FOUND DROWNED—THE STORY OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

On Thursday, the 27th ult., Christian Müllerleile, a German baker, left his shop and residence, at No. 73 Montgomery-street, to attend the picnic of the German Oak Lodge of Odd-fellows, which was held at the schuetzen park, Sixty-third-street and First-avenue. He was not seen again by his wife, but the mystery surrounding his disappearance was partially cleared up yesterday by the finding of his dead body in the East River, at the foot of Delancey-street. The body was not at first recognized, and was, therefore, sent to the Morgue by the Police of the Thirteenth Precinct, who transmitted a description of the drowned man to the Central Office. The particulars given corresponded exactly with the description of Müllerleile as inscribed on the official record of missing persons. His wife was notified, and on her arrival at the Morgue she identified the drowned man as her husband.

There are strong grounds for the supposition that Müllerleile was a victim of foul play. The left side of the face is much swollen, and there is a large contusion near the left eye. When he left his home on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, he had only $4 in his possession. At the picnic grounds he drank beer rather freely, and was in a very jolly mood, when John Lohman, of No. 349 Cherry-street; John Bohling, and several other neighbors of his entered the park at 7 P. M. The party, on meeting Müllerleile, stepped up to the bar on the dancing platform and ordered drinks. Standing near them was George Bodenseik, a young German, of No. 170 Franklin-street, who is employed as a porter by Henry J. Fink, a manufacturer of willow ware at No. 330 Greenwich-street. Bodenseik, who was intoxicated, recognized John Bohling, who, after greeting him, introduced Müllerleile and his companions. A dispute arose between Müllerleile and Bodenseik relative to the proper manner of spelling the latter's name, and during a war of words that ensued Bodenseik's cane was taken from him. He accused Müllerleile of appropriating it, and the two would have exchanged blows if their friends had not separated them.

They encountered each other again later in the evening, and endeavored to resume their belligerent conduct, but were separated. Some say that Bodenseik was seen leaving the park soon after that in company with his wife and two young children. Müllerleile remained in the park, and was seen there at 11 P. M. by John Lohman, who endeavored to persuade him to accompany him home. Just at that moment, however, the band began to play, and the dancers resumed their pastime. Müllerleile joined the whirling throng, promising his friend to leave at the termination of the dance. Lohman sauntered away a little distance, and on returning to the platform at the end of the dance, looked in vain for Müllerleile. After searching throughout the park he left, and on reaching the house of the baker at 2 A. M., found the latter's wife anxiously watching for the appearance of her husband. The next day she reported him at headquarters as missing, and narrated to the Police the circumstances of his dispute with Bodenseik. Detective David Crowley, who was assigned to investigate the case, visited the house of Bodenseik on Saturday, and questioned the young German closely. He said that he had no recollection whatever of his dispute with Müllerleile, and knew nothing then except what his wife told him about the affair. Mrs. Bodenseik corroborated his story, and said that they left the park between 9 and 10 o'clock. She had heard that Müllerleile was armed with a revolver, and, fearing he would shoot her husband, persuaded him to go home with her. The other tenants of the house sustain her statement relative to the arrival home of the Bodenseiks. John Bohling and John Lohman aver that they saw Müllerleile at the park after Bodenseik had apparently gone home. Müllerleile was known as a quiet, industrious man, who seldom drank to excess. He was 38 years of age, and a member of American Lodge, No. 88, of the Independent Order of Red Men.

A TAMMANY OFFICE BROKER.

SELLING APPOINTMENTS WHICH HE COULD NOT CONFER.

It has been a matter of common rumor for several months past that a Tammany politician of the Twenty-first Assembly District has been acting as a kind of "office-broker," and has accepted large sums of money in return for procuring situations under the City Government for persons who could not procure them without his aid. Within the past few weeks this political office-broker has received money from a large number of person whom he has promised to have appointed to places under the Police Commissioners. He has fulfilled his promises only in a few instances. The reason of his failure appears to be that opposition to him has become developed in his district, and that there is also some dispute between himself and the persons joined with him in his business—one of whom is reported to be a Police Commissioner—respecting the distribution of moneys received by him. The first result of his failure was a great deal of grumbling among the persons who gave him money and received no appointments in return. A secondary but more unpleasant result was that, on Saturday last, counsel appeared in the Yorkville Police Court, accompanied by a person who had paid $100 for an appointment to the Police force, and asked Justice Duffy to issue a warrant for the arrest of the office-broker on a charge of false pretenses. The magistrate refused the warrant on the ground that the statements upon which the application was based were insufficient. He issued a summons, however, to compel the appearance before him of a person who is said to have sent the money paid by the would-be policeman to the "office-broker." Counsel and his client appeared before Justice Duffy again yesterday, but as the necessary witness did not obey the summons the application again fell through. It was reported last night that the ill-feeling of disappointed applicants for place against the office-broker had been overcome, and that no further proceedings will take place against the latter, and Mr. Nathan Nesbitt said last night that he was counsel for some persons who had paid money for offices, and that the cases had all been amicably settled. He refused to give the names of his clients or the name of the swindling political office-seller.

Judge Duffy also declined to give any particulars, declaring that as the evidence was not good enough to justify him in issuing a warrant, it would be improper for him to give the name of the person charged with wrong-doing.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

The Lingards entered upon the sixth and last week of their engagement at the Park Theatre, last evening. They performed—or rather, Mr. Lingard and Miss Dickie Lingard performed—in a "three act farcical comedy" called "Tit for Tat," and afforded a limited supply of mild pleasure to a rather small audience. "Tit for Tat," which is understood to be from the pen of Mr. P. Dalziel, embodies the old story of an over-gallant husband upon whom his wife turns the tables. Mr. Dalziel rehearses it in a somewhat amateurish fashion, and does not happen upon anything new in the way of incidents or climaxes, or upon anything notably fresh or incisive in respect of dialogue. The three acts of the work contain, in fact, material enough for a one-act farce, and better treatment of the plot, even, than Mr. Dalziel's, could not reconcile the spectator to its thinness and impossibility. Mr. Le Clercq's *Capt. Douglass* was the only personation calling for notice; Mr. Lingard never allows the spectator to forget that he is Mr. Lingard, and Miss Lingard—more unhappily still—is as unchanged and as conspicuously crude as she appeared in her earlier efforts. The representation ended with the familiar sketches.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. J. K. Emmet sails for Europe on Saturday.

Mr. C. H. Dittman will be the chief agent for Mr. Henry Mapleson's opera and concert troupe next season.

This evening's programme at Gilmore's Garden is made up of ten pieces by Wagner, one by Liszt, and two by Strauss.

Mr. Charles Santley, who visited New-York, Niagara Falls, and Philadelphia since his arrival last week, returns to England by the Russia, to-morrow. His journey hither was undertaken by the advice of his physicians, and with no business intent.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, two performers whose names have in late years been somehow associated with the return of the dog-days, now occupy the Standard Theatre. They may be seen there this week in "Trodden Down, or Under Two Flags," a drama in which they have again and again come before the public.

ADVANCING THE PRICE OF COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—A meeting of the Lehigh coal operators was held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company this afternoon, at which it was decided to advance the price of coal along the line of the road 15 cents per ton. The price of broken coal in this city has also been advanced 15 cents and chestnut 10 cents per ton. The new schedule is to go into effect immediately.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have issued their circular for harbor prices for coal for the current month, which goes into effect immediately. The only change from the figures for June is an advance of 15 cents per ton in stove and chestnut for sales in the harbor.

OPPOSED TO JOHN KELLY.

ORGANIZING AGAINST TAMMANY.

MEETING OF THE COOPER-OTTENDORFER PARTY—AN ENROLLMENT TO BE MADE—ANTI-TAMMANY RESOLUTIONS.

The Democratic Association, popularly known as the Cooper-Ottendorfer or Irving Hall wing of the Anti-Tammany party, met last evening at Irving Hall, ex-Register John McCool in the chair. About 1,200 persons were present. The Committee of Sixty-five of the association, appointed some time ago, reported resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, One of the chief safeguards of Democratic institutions is the facility with which evils in the body politic are redressed by an appeal to the people; and

Whereas, The City of New-York has for years borne the burden of Tammany misgovernment, with its system of pretended primaries and dishonest enrollments; and

Whereas, There is now no honest representation of the voters of the Democratic Party of this City, but it has been and is absolutely controlled in the interest and for the benefit not of the people but of an undemocratic association; and

Whereas, It is to correct these abuses by making the party organization Democratic in fact as well as in name, that this association has been formed; and,

Whereas, A good Municipal Government can only be obtained by a thorough reorganization of the Democracy of this City, so that every voter shall have a right to participate in its counsels, and shall have that right respected; and

Whereas, The consequences of this undemocratic rule have been to oppress the people with taxes and to prevent any thorough reform of the City Government; and

Whereas, The present condition of the laboring men of this City, willing and anxious to work, but unable to obtain employment, is largely due to the fact that the money of the City is wasted upon useless office-holders, employed at large salaries, who render no more service than could be performed by a much smaller number at greatly reduced salaries, and who devote their time to the power which gives them place, instead of being expended in necessary public works which would give employment to a large number of working men and would be of substantial benefit to the City; ow, therefore, it is

Resolved, That it is the duty of the citizens of New-York to organize for the purpose of resisting the further encroachments of Tammany Hall, and to secure the reduction of taxation and an efficient and economical ministration of public affairs by the diminishing of extravagant salaries and the dismissal of useless office-holders.

Resolved, That it would be true economy for the City at this time to continue necessary public works, thereby affording employment as far as may be conducive to the public benefit to unemployed working men.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the only practicable way of securing a fair popular representation of the Democratic Party, in the absence of any law providing the means for an honest popular vote at primary elections, is by an enrollment of the Democratic voters and the fair election, by the persons so enrolled, of all political committees of the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That for the purpose of affording an opportunity for such an enrollment and primary election, a committee of five from each Assembly district be appointed by the members of this organization in each district, to perfect a plan of enrollment and primary elections, and report the same at the next meeting of this association.

Mr. James E. Morrison moved that these resolutions be adopted, and his motion was seconded by ex-District Attorney Nelson J. Waterbury. Mr. Waterbury said that measures should be taken to form a truly Democratic organization in this City. There had been nothing of the kind here for 15 years. The conduct of the local Democratic organization in regard to national affairs had been simply disgraceful. It was necessary that the Democrats of this City should be properly represented, and he believed that the association which met there that evening would do so. The Tammany Hall Democratic organization was, he said, a sham and a fraud. The Tammany Society, which owned the building in Fourteenth-street known as Tammany Hall, was controlled by its leaders. Under the Tweed régime the society, originally of a patriotic and benevolent character, had been turned into a political machine. He did not wish, he said, to say anything against the Tammany Society, but no man in it would raise his voice against the Tammany Hall party. He went on to speak of Gov. Robinson as a patriotic Governor, and was applauded, and when mentioning the Superintendent of Insurance, Smyth, and John Kelly in the course of his remarks in terms of denunciation, there arose a storm of hisses.

Hon. R. B. Roosevelt then made a brief speech. He eulogized the association and its objects, and said that he was drawn toward it especially because it was an organization of Democrats of this City who were not obedient to the beck and call of any individual. Every Democrat who wanted to express his opinions and predilections in the association could

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 1, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.....	4	Leather, sides.....	2,276
Beans, bbls.....	250	Spirits Turp., bbls.	28
Beer-wax, pkls.....	5	Resin, bbls.....	424
Cotton, bales.....	50	Oil-cake, pkls.....	1,809
Copper, cakes.....	108	Oil, Lard, bbls.....	52
Eggs, pkls.....	1,756	Pea-nuts, bags.....	966
Flour, bbls.....	19,176	Pork, pkls.....	1,030
Corn-meal, bbls.....	525	Beef, pkls.....	115
Corn-meal, bags.....	50	Tar-meats, pkls.....	9,786
Wheat, bushels.....	209,307	Lard, tcs.....	4,377
Corn, bushels.....	157,700	Lard, kegs.....	800
Oats, bushels.....	98,875	Butter, pkls.....	4,421
Rye, bushels.....	23,554	Cheese, pkls.....	20,263
Malt, bushels.....	600	Rice, tcs.....	22
Oat-meal, bbls.....	120	Starch, pkls.....	1,770
Oil-meal, bags.....	198	Tallow, pkls.....	149
Flax-seed, bags.....	2	Tobacco, hhds.....	1,376
Grease, pkls.....	412	Tobacco, pkls.....	1,844
Hides, bales.....	292	Whisky, bbls.....	855
Hops, bales.....	372	Wool, bales.....	485
Lead, pigs.....	763		

COFFEE—Rio quiet; invoices quoted at from 12¾c.@16¾c. gold, for ordinary to prime. Other kinds dull. Sales include 425 bags Rio, per La Place; 1,500 bags do., per City of Rio Janeiro; 225 bags do., per Donati; 1,000 bags Maracaibo, on private terms.....Stock of Rio in first hands July 1, 1878: At Galveston, 1,500 bags; at Mobile, 5,000 bags; at Baltimore, 18,704 bags; at New-York, 102,261 bags; or a total of 125,765 bags. Stock in second hands: At New-Orleans, 8,500 bags; at Baltimore, 24,271 bags; at New-York, 97,115—101,886 bags; total stock, 227,649 bags. Afloat and loading for United States to June 4, 77,756 bags; purchased for United States to June 29, (3,000 bags Santos,) 54,800 bags; total visible supply, 360,205 bags.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at unchanged prices.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,823 bales, (of which 149 bales were on last evening,) including 1,674 bales to spinners and 220 bales to speculators.....Low Middling quoted at 11c.@11¼c.; Middling at 11¾c.@11 9-16c.....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been in moderate request at slightly reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,300 bales, (of which 6,600 bales were on last evening, and 23,700 bales to-day,) with 3,100 bales on the basis of Middling, July closing at 11.54c.; August, 11.52c.@11.53c.; September, 11.23c.@11.24c.; October, 11.05c@11.06c.; November, 10.92c.@10.93c.; December, 10.91c.@10.92c.; January, 10.96c.@10.97c.; February, 11.08c.@11.09c.; March, 11.09c.@11.11c.; April, 11.20c.@11.21c.; May, 11.29c.@11.30c., closing easy. The receipts at this port to-day were 50 bales, and at the shipping ports 949 bales, against 1,548 bales the same time last week, and thus far this week, 1,879 bales, against 2,650 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,202,583 bales, against 3,916,742 bales in the preceding cotton year.....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 600 bales; to the Continent, 792 bales; to France, — bales; to the Channel, — bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 173,158 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 113,201 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour varied little in price. The demand was moderate for home use and somewhat brisker for export. Supplies for the week have been reported since our last of 17,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice, at $2 20@$6 75 for inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 15@$3, mainly at $2 45@$2 85 for fair ordinary to very choice Winter, (100 bbls. fancy went at $3,) and $2 25@$2 85 for Spring; very poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $2 25@$3, mostly at $3 40@$3 75; inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $3 85@$4 15, chiefly at $3 90@$4; very good to very choice do. at $4 15@$4 40; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $4 90@$5 50 for about fair to fancy, chiefly at $4 90@$5; do. for South American, $5 40@$6 for fair to very choice; do. for English market, quoted at $3 85@$4; (3,000 bbls. reported sold at about $3 90;) do., Family Extras, $5 40@$6 75, the latter for fancy; Superfine Western, very good shipping Extra Western, $3 85@$4 15; very good to fancy do. at $4 15@$4 40, and other grades within our previous range.....Included in the reported sales were 2,800 bbls. low Extra for shipment, mostly within the range of $3 90@$4 15; 3,900 bbls. City Mill Extras, of which about for the West Indies, within the range of $4 90@$5, but mainly for the English markets at about $3 90; 1,500 bbls. Minnesota clear, (these mainly at $4 25@$4 90) for good to about choice; 1,000 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $4 90@$5 75 for about fair to choice;) 950 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $6 25@$7 50;) 3,450 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these chiefly at $4 10@$5 65, of which 1,200 bbls. for export at $5 25@$5 50,) 600 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $5 50@$7;) 1,050 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 40@$3 85;) 570 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 25@$3, the latter for very fancy;) and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour, in lots, within our range.....Southern Flour quiet and unchanged. Sales reported of 1,150 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $5 25@$6 50. Rye Flour dull, within the previous range: sales, 300 bbls., in lots, mainly Superfine at at $2 85@$3 30, one or two fancy brands quoted at higher figures, and Superfine Western at $2 75@$3 15.....Corn-meal inactive and weak; sales 550 bbls., of which Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 15@$2 35 for ordinary to very choice, and Brandywine at $3 75@$3 90.....City consular Corn-meal dull; quoted, at 80c.; consulary, 72½c.@80c. ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat was offered with reserve for early delivery, and quoted up 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, but attracted less attention for export, as well as for milling purposes, and closed weak and irregular. In the option line the dealings were limited, and though the bidding early in the day was advanced about 1c. ₱ bushel, the market in this connection wound up heavily, especially for Spring grades, which were offered about as low as on Saturday.....Sales have been reported of 172,000 bushels, (of which about 100,000 bushels for prompt delivery and early arrival,) including 9,200 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 09½; 400 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 05; 18,000 bushels do., delivered by July 20th, at $1 03; 32,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 03@$1 03⅛; 8,000-bushels do., August, at $1; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 04; 14,000 bushels No. 1 Spring at $1 02@$1 02½, in store and afloat; (No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 bid, and up to $1 02 asked;) 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 99c.@$1; 11,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at 99c.@99¼c.; 16,000 bushels do., July option, at 99½; 8,000 bushels do., August, at 97c.; 2,000 bushels No. 3 Spring, July option, at $1; 16,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at 88c.@90c.; 2,500 bushels ungraded Red at 97c., (to arrive;) 4,100 bushels ungraded Spring at 88c.@90c.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for New-York No. 2 Spring, July option, 99¾c.@$1; August, 99⅜c.@99¾c.; September, 90¼c.@94c.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, July option, 98c.@$1 02; August, 96½c.@98½c.; September, 90c.@93c.....And No. 2 Red Winter, July option, $1 03@$1 05; August, $1@$1 02; September, 90c.@$1 03.....Corn has been offered less freely and quoted 4c.@5c. higher, on a moderately active movement; export demand fair.....Sales have been reported of 359,000 bushels, of which 207,000 bushels for early delivery, including New-York No. 2 at 44c.@44¾c., in store and afloat, closing at 44¾c.@44¾c., the latter, if very choice, went as high as 45¼c.; New-York No. 2, July options, 440,000 bushels, at 44¼c.@44½c.; do., August, 48,000 bushels, at 45¾c.@46c., (this option weak;) New-York steamer Mixed part so called) at 42¾c.@43¾c., (of which New-York inspection at 43c.@43¾c.;) New-York steamer Mixed, July, 40,000 bushels, at 43¼c.@43¾c.; do., August, 24,000 bushels, at 44c.@44¼c.; New-York No. 3 at 42c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 41c.@43¼c.; Kansas mixed at 44¾c.@45c.; Round Yellow at 45c.; Yellow Western at 43c.; White do., 52½c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, July option, closed at 43⅜c.@43¾c.; do., August, 44c.@44½c.; September at 44c.; and No. 2 Mixed, July, at 44c.@44¾c.; July, August at 45¾c.@46c.; September at 47c.@48c.....Rye unsettled and nominal; little inquiry; 1,800 bushels No. 3 Western, delivered by Aug. 20, at 55c.....Barley, Peas, and Malt are previously reported.....Corn-meal to have been less active. Offerings moderate and holders of desirable lots, especially of stock on track, less urgent to place supplies. Prices quoted a trifle steadier; No. 2 Chicago quoted at $2 20, a special feature in the dealings.....Sales have been reported of 1,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White, 700 bushels at 36½c., (towing lots held higher;) New-York No. 1 White, 5,000 bushels, at 32½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 3,500 bushels, at 32½c.@33c.; New-York No. 3 White quoted at 31c.@31½c.; New-York Extra quoted at 31c.@31½c.; New-York No. 1, 5,000 bushels, at 31c.; New-York No. 2, 3,500 bushels, at 30c.@30½c.; New-York No. 3 at 29c.@29½c.; White Western, 13,300 bushels, at 31c.@33½c., the latter for very choice; Mixed Western, 21,000 bushels, at 29c.@31c.; No. 2 Chicago, 15,000 bushels, at 31c.; July delivery, 50,000 bushels, at 31¼c.; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 31c.@31½c.; White State, 7,700 bushels at 29½c.@30c. for very poor to choice; Mixed State, 4,900 bushels at 30c.@31½c.....Hay, Straw, and Feed in generally limited request at about former figures; 40-lb. Feed sold at $12@12 50.....The stock of Grain in this port to-day embraces 1,581,593 bushels Wheat, 367,387 bushels Corn, 137,509 bushels Rye, 173,984 bushels Barley, 216,601 bushels Malt, 681,792 bushels Oats, and 22,015 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 3,660,814 bushels, against 4,035,818 bushels last week, Monday, 3,980,677 bushels July 2, 1877, and 3,837,965 bushels July 3, 1876.....Grass-seeds dull, but nominally steady.....Calcutta Linseed very quiet; quoted at $1 95, gold. Stock here, 33,625 bags Calcutta, and 7,075 bags Bombay, and Boxboard, 10,000 bags Calcutta.

HEMP—Dull but steady.....Stock of Manila Hemp here, 53,826 bales, and at Boston, 4,708 bales; of Jute here, 3,000 bales, and at Boston, 754 bales; of Jute Butts here, 1,500 bales, and at Boston, 1,934 bales. Stock of Sisal Hemp here, 6,044 bales.

HIDES—Moderately active, with sales reported of 500 City Slaughters at 8½c.; 240 Dry Nevada on private terms and on terms; 220 Salted Nevada at 13c.; 220 Orinoco, gold, 4 months; 10,000 Buenos Ayres at 20c., gold, 4 months; 4,000 Cordova Seconds at 18½c., gold, 4 months; 4,500 dry-salted Texas at 14c., and at Boston, 30,000 Entre Rios and Montevideo at 20½c., gold, 4 months, and 4,500 Concordia at 19½c., gold, 4 months.

MOLASSES—Generally quiet; prices unchanged. Sale reported of 61 hhds. St. Croix on private terms.....Stock includes 434 hhds. Cuba, 1,553 Porto Rico, and 2,102 hhds. Centrifugal Cuba; total of 4,089 hhds., against 6,807 hhds. same time last year.....Stock of New-Orleans here 650 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull; Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 45@$1 50; other grades as before.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits of Turpentine very quiet; quoted for merchantable at 29c.; sales, 50 bbls. from wharf at 28½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined active to-day, including for early delivery here at 11c.; sales reported of 1,500 bbls. .....Refined, in cases here, quoted at 14c.@15½c. for fancy standard brands, early delivery.....Crude at 6¾c., in bulk, and 8c. for delivery on shipping grades at 6½c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅞c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 10⅞c.; sales, 3,000 bbls. at 10⅞c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of 25,000 bbls. United within the range of 95¾c.@$1.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate demand for early delivery at about previous prices.....Sales reported of 400 bbls. Mess within the range of $10 25@$10 40, (fancy as high as $10 50;) other kinds dull; 75 bbls. Family Mess sold at $11@$11 50; Prime Mess and Extra Mess quoted nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess is limited demand, with July option quoted at the close at $10 20@$10 25; August, $10 25; September, $10 25@$10 35; October, $10 45; November nominal; December nominal; with sales reported of 750 bbls. September at $10 35@$10 40, (the latter the ruling price for the packing-yards to-day was 89,725-bbls., (of which 83,444 bbls. new,) against 94,466 bbls. June 1, 1878, and 39,840 bbls. July 1, 1877.....Receipts of Pork in June, 12,186 New-York bbls.; 6,130 Western packed bbls.; 24,323 bbls., Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 5¾c.@5¾c. for heavy to light; fancy Pigs at 6¼c.....Cut-meats in more demand at firmer prices.....Sales reported of 75 pkls. in bulk, Shoulders at 5½c.@5⅝c., on average, sold at $5 25@$7; 15,000 lb. Clear Bellies, 12½-lb., at 6¾c.; and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock at unquotionate rates. Also 150 tcs. Western Packed Hams at 9¾c.@10c.; and for Western dry-salted and Dry-salted Shoulders at $4 50.....Bacon held firmly, but inactive: 30 bbls. City Long Clear sold on private terms; quoted at 6¼c.....Western Steam Lard has been lightly dealt in for early delivery, and rather easier.....Of Western Steam for early delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 390 tcs. prime at $7 17½@$7 22½, closing at $7 17½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam, Lard is comparatively without request, with July option quoted here at the close at $7 90; August at $7 32½; September, $7 30; October, $7 42½@$7 47½; December nominal; seller the remainder of the year at $7 50.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,250 tcs., August, at $7 20@$7 27½; 1,750 tcs. September, at $7 30@$7 35.....City Steam dull, and quoted at the close at $7 10@$7 15; sales confined to small lots at $7 10@$7 15.....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $6 87½@$7.....Refined Lard in good demand, and, for the Continent, excepting for early delivery, at the close at $7 55@$7 65; choice to...for the West Indies, at $7 50@$7 55, with further sales reported of 900 tcs. for the West Indies on private terms.....Stock of Lard here to-day, 56,230 tcs.; prime, 1,237 tcs. at grease, and 3,850 tcs. Scrapings, against on June 1's total of 55,800 tcs., and on July 1, 1877, a total of 37,380 tcs. Receipts in June, 47,991 tcs.; exports, 44,650 tcs.....Beef, Beef Hams, Smiter, Cheese, and Eggs in moderate request within our previous range. Sales, 25 bbls. Pickled Beef at $11 50@$12 25.....Tallow quiet, with prime City quoted at 6⅞, and sales reported of 60,000 lb. at $6 87½@$7, as to quality, chiefly at $7.....Stearine in fair request; prime Western, tcs., quoted at 9¾ cbnics to fancy City at $8 37½@$8 62½. Sales, 25,000 lb. very choice City at $8 62½.....And of Grease, sales, 5,000 lb Yellow at 5¾.

FREIGHTS—Rates inactive on the basis of 7 3-16c.@7¾c. for fair to good Rading; sales, 150 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 5-8c.; and 250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7 3-16c.....Stock of Raw Sugars here to-day, 75,224 hhds, 11,225 bxs. and 138,305 bags, (and 695 hhds. Muscovado, of which, in the total of hhds., 68,380 hhds. Cuba, 3,443 hhds. Martinique, 1,999 hhds. English Islands, 1,012 hhds. Porto Rico, 190 hhds. St. Croix, and 200 hhds. Mexican, against a grand total July 1, 1877, of 98,929 hhds., 18,338 bxs., 235,570 bags, (and 1,080 hhds. Muscovado.)

WHISKY—Very quiet; quoted at $1 08½ regular.

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement was reported today in nearly all lines at generally steady rates. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum attracted most attention.....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 400 tons Oil-cake at 20s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 1,100 bales Cotton (nearly all of through freight, and by outport lines) at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 2,100 bbls. Flour, of through freight, and forward shipment, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain, of which 8,000 bushels at 7¾d.@8d. ₱ bushel, and 8,000 bushels on private terms; 41,000 bx. Cheese, mostly on the basis of 44s. @50s. ₱ ton; Butter, part reported at 82s. 6d.@84s., regular way, and part in refrigerators on private terms; 1,850 brs. Bacon, and 600 tcs. Lard (part of through freight) at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 750 pkls. Leather at 45s.; total to 190 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s. @22s. 9d. ₱ ton; and 240 tcs. and bbls. Provisions, in lots, part at 6s. and 4s. 6d. And by steam, from the West, of through freight, 2,600 pkls. Provisions within the range of 30s. @35s. ₱ ton.....FOR LONDON—By sail, 7,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Wheat at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter; 8,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d. ₱ bushel; 130 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 15s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 4,000 bbls. Flour (of through freight and mostly by an outport line) at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 8d.; 32,000 bushels do., by an outport line, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 220 bales Hops, in lots, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 2,300 pkls. Provisions at 30s.@35s., (the former rate by an outport steamer,) 3,500 bxs. Cheese, part at 45s.; 180 tons Oil-cake at 25s.@27s. 6d.; and equal to 240 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s., the latter an extreme rate. Also, a British ship, 1,174 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo.....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,250 bbls. Flour and through freight at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 7,700 bxs. Cheese, chiefly at 42s. 6d.; 1,300 pkls. Butter at equal to 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; 100 tcs. Provisions, and 100 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 2,000 pks. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton.....FOR HULL—By steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ 60-lb. (a decline;) 70 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s. ₱ ton.....FOR PENARTH ROADS AND ORDERS—A British bark, 423 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter.....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 640 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 6s., another, 489 tons, at 6s. 3d.; two foreign barks, (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 3,000 and 3,200 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 6s. 3d.; two foreign barks, (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 3,000 and 3,200 quarters do., from Boston, reported at 6s. ₱ quintal; and two ships and a bark, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (chartered there,) at 57s. 6d.@60s.....FOR A CONTINENTAL PORT DIRECT—A British bark, 497 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d.; and another, about 3,200 quarters capacity, rumored at the same rate, but not confirmed.....FOR OPORTO—An American schooner, 276 tons, hence, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, in shipper's bags, on private terms; quoted at about 18c. ₱ bushel.....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 300 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 25s. ₱ ton; and by sail, 66,230 bu. Provisions at 2c. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 1.50 retonnage. Cotton for forward shipment now quoted at 1.60 c. asked; 200 sides Leather at 4 do.; 25 tcs. Hams at 1.90 do.; 1,250 tcs. Lard at 1.75@1.90 do.; 800 pks. Butter 2.50 do.; 200 hhds. Tobacco at 45.00 do., (now 50 do. asked;) 200 cases do. at 14 do., (now 15 do. asked;) 5,000 bales do. at 5 do., and 50 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 80@100 do.....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, 500 pks. Provisions at 1.00@2 reichsmarks.....FOR BREMEN—By steam-ship Main, 100 bales Cotton at 5-8c. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 1.50 retonnage. Cotton for forward shipment now quoted at 1.60 do

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 1:

L. J. and I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, George S. Wilkes, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 19.5 by 65, No. 551 1st-av., west side, 30 feet south of 32d-st., for $5,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Edward Courtney, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 481 West 57th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 10th-av., for $5,000, to Julius Negbaur, plaintiff.

Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, No. 561 West 57th-st., north side, 66.8 feet west of 11th-av., for $5,000 to Gustave Wolfers, plaintiff.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, John Bassett, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold the two three-story framed dwellings and a one-story frame building, with two lots, each 25 by 100.8, Nos. 416, 416½, and 418 East 89th-st., south side, 157 feet west of Avenue A, for $5,000, to Margaret Cutler, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Cottman, Esq., Referee, sold the plot of land 75.6 by 135.5 by 75.8, by 131.1, on Boulevard, south-east corner of 95th-st., for $6,000 to Catherine C. Scofield, plaintiff.

Huzh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold one lot 25 by 100, on 11th-av., north-west corner of 96th-st. Also, one lot 25 by 100, on 11th-av., south-west corner of 97th-st., and two lots, each 25 by 201.10, on West 96th-st., north side, running through to 97th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av., for $5,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by William Kennelly of one lot on Boston road, south of 146th-st.; also, six lots on Avenue B, south of 63d-st., and a plot of land on Elton-st., corner of Terrace-place, to July 8. Also, sale of two lots on New-st., adjoining lands of Mrs. S. Harris, 23d Ward, to July 15. Sale by Richard V. Harnett of the house, with lot, No. 106 Charlton-st., east of Greenwich-st., to July 9; and sale by H. E. Ludlow & Co. of lots on 57th, 106th, 124th, 125th, 126th sts., 6th, 9th, and 10th avs. to July 10.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 29.

Cherry-st, n. e. corner Pelham-st., 25x109.7; F. J. Swartz, Referee, to Cornelius Callahan..... nom.
Broadway, Nos. 169 and 171, 30.6x106; Louisa S. Wright and others, to Catharine A. Wessells..... $127,500
Cannon-st., Nos. 15 and 17; F. Swartz, Referee, to Seaman's Bank for Savings..... 10,000
83d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x56.6; also 85th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25 x59.11; Richard M. Harrison and others, Executors, to Nathanial J. Newitter..... 1,080
59th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 3d-av., 83x100.5; Francis Vogel and wife to Louis Schoolherr..... 28,000
122d-st., n. w. corner 2d-av., 175.9x480x, irregular, 28 lots; I. Bassett, Jr., Referee, to Manhattan Saving Institution..... 38,000
52d-st., s. s., 114 ft. e. of 8th-av., 14x100.12; Same to same..... 7,000
24th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x115; Rachel Harper and husband to Henry Maillard..... 15,500
3d-av., e. s., 106.2 ft. s. of 108th-st., 17.8x100; F. Bien, Referee, to Samuel Koch..... 13,000
Murray-st., n. s., lot No. 406, 25x100; E. S. Dakin, Referee, to Gilbert Disbrough..... 3,700
24th-st, East, No. 359, Jacob O. Smith and wife to James Foley..... 4,950
50th-st., s. s., 405.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.2x100; by part, Stephen V. R. Cooper and wife to Fanny C. Clarke..... 5,000
50th-st., same property, Edward Clark and wife to Stephen V. R. Cooper..... 10,000
Bleecker-st., e. s., 68 ft. n. of Charles-st., 18.9x 92; Louis Ploeger to Jacob Diegel..... nom.
Elizabeth-st., No. 245; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Rachel Hirsch..... 7,000
125th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x201.10; John L. Colby to Michael Duff..... 1,000
137th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 150x99.11 x irregular; John F. Rodefeldt and wife to James Devlin..... 4,800
25th-st., East, No. 47; also, 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., two lots; also, 46th-st., West, Nos. 511 and 513; also, 11th-av., s. e. corner 43d-st., three lots; also, six lots, 10th and 11th avs., between Avenue C and Dry Dock-st.; also, 10th-st., between Avenue C and Dry Dock-st.; Carl C. French and wife to Samuel L. French..... nom.
33d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9; Marthias Theis and wife to Henry Kortzhann..... 5,500
11th-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 43d-st., 25x100; Samuel L. French and others to John C. Calhoun..
Brooms, Nos. 450 and 452; Cecelia A. Burr to Hamilton W. Merrill, Receiver..... 20,000
1st-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 30th-st., 24.8x75; A. DeW. Baldwin and wife to Samuel S. Constant..
Lexington-av., s. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 20th-st., 24.8 x100; J. J. Stein, Referee, to William Laimbeer..... 5,000
Lewis-st., Nos. 56 and 58; J. A. Goodlett, Referee, to Frederick Hollander..... 16,550
Southern Boulevard, s. s., 135th to 136th st., 180x200x irregular; S. D. Gifford, Referee, to William R. Brown..... 13,875
47th-st., s. s., 162 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18x 100.5; James H. Greenwood to Virginia Granbery..... nom.
57th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9; Caroline S. Herring and husband to Isaac N. Phelps..... 30,000
1st-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 61st-st., 25x95; Henry Munker and wife to Eva Wenzel..... 20,100
5th-av., w. s., 57 ft. n. of 43d-st., 38x125; Frances E. Wales and husband to George H. Warren..... 80,000
47th-st., s. s., 183 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18x 100.5; Union Dime Savings Institution to Henrietta Granbery..... 11,500
Same property, 2-3 part; Union Dime Savings Institution to Virginia Granbery..... 11,500
57th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Maria H. Olwell and husband to John Darmstadt..... 7,500
Solomon, Barnet L., and others, to David James King; general assignment.

LEASES RECORDED.

Broad-st., No. 243, basement and sub-basement, 5 years; William C. Rhinelander, Executor, &c., to Gustavus A. Rochfort and Otto Meyer.. $2,500
The Rossmore Hotel, furnished, 2 years; George Boss to Hawley D. Clapp..... 24,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Barnemann, Mary L., and husband, to Samuel Kopp; w. s. Ridge-st., n. of Stanton-st., and also a lot on 9th-st., Brooklyn, 6 years..... $1,000
Bodine, Margaret, to Sarah Bodine; s. s. 53th-st., n. of Avenue A, one year..... 4,000
Brown, William R., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; e. s. Southern Boulevard, from 135th to 136th st., 17 months..... 12,000
Calhoun, John C., and to Samuel L. French and others; e. s. 11th-av., s. of 43d-st., 3 years..... 3,000
Callahan, Cornelius, to Peter Moller; No. 230 Cherry-st., three years..... 6,600
Cody, Tobias J., and wife to Peter Warren and Eliza Cary, guardians, &c.; No. 48 Monroe-st., three years..... 8,000
Darnstadt, John, and wife to George Roll; s. s. 57th-st., w. of 9th-av., three months..... 7,500
Darnstadt, John, and wife to Philip Ochenreider; same property, 4 months..... 2,000
Deffes, Philip, and wife to Caroline R. Thomas; Nos. 539 and 541 6th-st., 5 years..... 6,000
Deininger, John F., and wife to Louis Kolb; e. s. 10th-av., s. of 66th-st., 1 year..... 2,500
Disbrough, Gilbert, to Bache McE. Whitlock; n. s. Murray-st., 3 years..... 4,500
Doring, Fr., and wife to Henry Bresson; s. s. 66th-st., e. of Madison-av., 10 days..... 30,450
Same to same; s. s. 66th-st., e. of Madison-av., 10 days..... 30,450
Dyas, Mary A., to Sarah McDonald; n. s. 43d-st., w. of 8th-av., 2 years..... 5,250
Engler, John, and wife to George McKibbin and another, Executors, &c.; w. s. Suffolk-st, 3 years..... 10,000
Granbery, Virginia, and another to the Union Dime Savings Institution; s. s. 47th-st., s. of Lexington-av., 1 year..... 1,000
Hirsch, Rahel, and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 245 Elizabeth-st., 17 months..... 3,500
Hollender, Frederick, and wife to the Citizens' Savings Bank; Nos. 56 and 58 Lewis-st., 1 year..... 3,000
Hobein, August, and wife to J. Louisa Gisin; s. s. 55th-st., east of 2d-av., 3 years..... 5,000
Laux, Kasper, and wife to Augustinus Frabert; n. s. 10th-st., e. of 1st av.; installments..... 15,000
Loppin, Richard, and wife to Stephen Adrian; s. s. 36th-st., e. of 8th-av., 3 years..... 2,500
Loth, Joseph, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s. s. 20th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year.. 4,000
Maginn, Frederick, and wife to M. W. White; s. s. 27th-st., w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9; Marthias Theis and wife to Henry Kortzhann..... 20,000
Maillard, Henry, and wife to Rachel Harper; n. s. 24th-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 10,000
Mills, Joanna, and others to Christina Woll; s. s. Madison-st., lot No. 415, 1 year..... 1,000
Muldoon, Peter, and wife to William T. Horn; n. s. 54th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years..... 3,000
Ostman, Hydro P., and wife to Mary E. Hutchinson; No. 38 Bowery, 1 year..... 6,000
Orthand, Joseph, and wife to Henry Plate; n. s. 29th-st., e. of 8th-av., 5 years..... 6,000
Pieper, Frederick B., and wife, to William Heidgerd; No. 227 Grand-st., 5 years..... 15,000
Radley, Ignatius, and wife to Edward Schweger, guardian, &c.; s. s. 43d-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years..... 4,500
Schuck, Frederick, to Raphael Gincker, Executor, &c.; No. 248 East 51st-st., 5 years..... 3,000
Shepard, William F., and wife to Samuel S. Constant; s. s. 131st-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years..... 594
Same to same and another, Trustees, &c.; same property, 3 years..... 2,900
Simonson, James, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; s. s. 24th-st., w. of 3d av., 1 year..... 2,000
Varley, Rosanna, to Mary Bosnet; w. s. Oliver-st., s. of Oak-st., 5 years..... 2,000
Wessells, Catherine L., and others to the Citizens' Insurance Company; Nos. 169 and 171 Broadway, 3 years..... 40,000
Wheeler, Everett P., and wife and another to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 632 Hudson-st., 17 months..... 5,500
Wilson, Eliza C., and husband to Charles Tracy and others, Trustees, &c.; s. s. Broome-st., e. of Greene-st., 1 year..... 25,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Duryea, Caroline E., and husband to Catherine E. Cropper, Administratrix, &c..... $18,000
Finlay, John B., to Frank Allison..... 2,600
Fish, James D., Receiver, &c., of the Teutonia Saving Bank, to Robert Laird and another..... 14,000
Fuchs-Steimer, David and another, Executors, &c., to The North American Society for Relief of Indigent Jews..... 4,000
Gardner, Phoebe, to Orin M. Landfried..... nom.
German Savings Bank to Henry Stuss..... 9,000
Musson, August J., and others, Trustees, &c., to Austin D. Middleton and others..... nom.
Middleton, Austin D., and another to Augustus J. Musson and others, Trustees..... nom.
Marsh, Frank, to Thomas T. Martin..... 3,000
Pearsall, Samuel H., and others, Executors, &c., to Hirsch Koch..... 6,000
Stone, Eliza, to Frederick Frantz..... 6,000
Underhill, Samuel J., Executor, &c., to Sally Jackson, (dated 1866)..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXTENSIVE BULKHEAD WATER FRONT—Convenient to City; for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c.; also blocks for dwellings, for sale very low on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Civil Engineer, No. 20 Exchange-place.

TWO-STORY BASEMENT CELLAR frame house on 24-st., $3,500; would take good lease in part payment. JOHN A. LINSCOTT, 113 8th-st. and 84-av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

LENOX, 5TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.—AN elegant apartment from 1st September; smaller, with immediate possession; rent greatly reduced. R. JACKSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ELEgant country seat, one of the finest in the State; 30 acres; house, 45x74; 20 rooms, with all modern improvements; also cottage of eight rooms; conservatory and complete outbuildings; cost about $60,000; will sell for $30,000, on easy terms, in consequence of the death of the owner, and to settle the estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG WILL sell or exchange for rentable store in the City, one of her country places, known as "Clarehurst," at Cold-Spring, on the Hudson; house, stable, lodge, and ground, (25 acres,) in perfect order; furnished and ready for occupancy. Address Post Office Box No. 1,129.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, BUILT but three months, with six rooms, situated at City-Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; accessible to New-York by railroad and steam-boat; plenty of fine bathing, fishing, &c. For particulars address STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A COTTAGE BY THE SEA

Can be rented from now until Oct. 1 or Nov. 1 for $200, furnished; immediate possession; 300 yards from the ocean; the only spot in the world that is always cool and comfortable; situated at East Hampton, Long Island; time, 3½ hours from New-York. For further information address Post Office Box No. 2,194.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS SUMMER residence, most desirable every way; 100 miles from New-York by direct railroad and steamers. Ample grounds; good garden, planted; every convenience of both City and country; elevated, airy location; fine drives, &c. Will be rented for 3 to 10 months as very low rate to desirable family. Inquire of RESIDENCE, *Agriculturist* Office, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

FULL COLLEGIATE, SPECIAL, AND ACADEMIC COURSES. Superior instruction in music. Location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and refinement; buildings elegant; a home where parents may with confidence intrust their daughters. Term begins Sept. 11, 1878. Rev. E. S. FRISBEE, President.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.

English, French, and German Boarding-school for young ladies begins its 24th year, Sept. 25. Apply for circulars to Geo. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, or to Miss C. AIKEN, Principal.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) College and Hud. Riv. Inst.—Eleven departments. Permanent teachers in charge of each. Thorough preparation for college, business, and professional schools. College course, with the Baccalaureate degree for ladies. Primary department. Address, for special terms, Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph. D., President.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MORSE WOULD TAKE to the sea-shore as boarding pupils for the Summer four young ladies; references, William Cullen Bryant, George William Curtis. Address Mrs. J. H. MORSE, Hyannis Port, Mass., or No. 1,267 Broadway.

MLLE. LENZ—FRENCH AND ENGLISH school, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, for young ladies and little girls, will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars sent on application.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; open during Summer; $60 per quarter; no extras; enter at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies at Morristown, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Send for Illustrated Circular for 1878-79.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, speaking little English, wishes to instruct one or two children in the German language; in an American family preferred; wages have no much an object. Address A. K., No. 27 North Washington-square.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH-st., between three months, with six rooms, situated at City-Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; accessible to New-York by railroad and steam-boat; plenty of fine bathing, fishing, &c. For particulars address STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, St. Louis, Mo., July 1, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., July 24, 1878, for furnishing the U. S. Subsistence Department with 100,000 pounds of TOBACCO. Tobacco to be put up in packages containing 50 pounds each.

Government will reserve the right to increase the quantity of Tobacco to be received, any additional amount not exceeding 150,000 pounds, provided due notice be given to the contractor at any time prior to, Nov. 30, 1878. The entire quantity of Tobacco to be furnished under this contract must be actually delivered by the 30th day of November, 1878, the Tobacco to be delivered in St. Louis at the Government warehouse, or any railroad depot in the city as may be desired. Samples of the Tobacco in packages of not less than 50 pounds, and of the stock or leaf not less than 20 pounds, from which it is manufactured, must accompany the proposals. The samples of manufactured Tobacco submitted must be made from the same quality of leaf as the samples of leaf submitted, and with the amount and proportion of casing required by the "conditions."

Printed specifications and conditions may be obtained at the Subsistence Office in St. Louis, and a copy of this advertisement and these specifications must be attached to and form a part of each proposal.

Any contract made under this advertisement will not be considered to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of the appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose.

A. BECKWITH, Lieut.-Col., A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1878, for repairing and painting Primary School Building No. 26, on East 12th-st., near Avenue B.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals will not be considered unless the following provisions are strictly complied with.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each sign his own name and place of residence on said proposal.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

R. A. BARRY, M. D.,
HENRY MERZ,
JOHN M. REYNOLDS,
PATRICK K. HORGAN,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 19, 1878.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of PERRY, WENDELL, FAY & CO., at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed) O. H. PERRY
M. R. WENDELL
SIGOURNEY W. FAY
WILLIAM NORRIS
JOHN F. PRAEGER.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1878.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing a general dry goods commission business at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, under the firm name of WENDELL, FAY & CO.
M. R. WENDELL
SIGOURNEY W. FAY
WILLIAM NORRIS
JOHN F. PRAEGER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1878.

MR. CHARLES S. SMITH RETIRES FROM our firm this date. GEO. C. RICHARDSON & CO.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm name. GEO. C. RICHARDSON,
RALPH L. CUTTER,
GEO. K. GUILD,
FRANKLIN E. GREGORY,
HARRISON GARDNER.

BOSTON and NEW-YORK, July 1, 1878.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1878.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between LEMUEL H. BALDWIN and AUGUST W. ROSENOW, under the firm name of BALDWIN & ROSENOW, paper-box manufacturers, of Nos. 136 and 138 Greene-st., expires this day by its own limitation.

The business will be continued at the old stand, under a new management, by LEMUEL H. BALDWIN, who alone is authorized to use the late firm name in settlement of its affairs. LEMUEL H. BALDWIN.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1878.

THE FIRM OF LAWRENCE & MORGAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. N. LAWRENCE,
MATTHEW MORGAN.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 30 Broad-st. F. N. LAWRENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRE-scribed by the Faculty.)—A laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists. 16-tf

$5,000 REWARD.

DYSPEPSIA.—For $1 I will send a receipt for the cure of dyspepsia and bilious disorders; hundreds have been cured by it; no humbug. Address GEORGE S. SOPPER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, July 6, 10 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDEL.....Thurs., July 11, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of Morton-st., North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For insertion of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or continuing to the northward.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA.....WED., July 3 ABYSSINIA, WED., July 17
SCYTHIA, WED., July 10 BOTHNIA, WED., July 24

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 2 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Inman Pier, foot of Forrest-st., Jersey City, at 7:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 3d July, 1878. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES' MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 2, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 9, noon
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 11 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 11
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., July 6 ODER.....Sat., July 20
MOSEL.....Sat., July 13 DONAU.....Sat., July 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria....July 6, 10 A. M. | Bolivia....July 20, 9 A. M.
Ethiopia....July 13, 3 P. M. | Victoria....July 27, 3 P. M.

Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

California....July 6, 10 A. M. | Australia....July 10, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st. Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*PEREIRE, DAUBE.....Wednesday, July 3, 8 A. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORE.....Wednesday, July 10, 2 P. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., July 17, 7:30 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chesnut-st.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 4, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thurs., July 18, 7:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for HAVRE, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Thurs., July 4 | SILESIA.....Thurs., July 18
FRISIA.....Thurs., July 11 | LESSING.....Thurs., July 25

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOEL,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.

LAVA sails Wednesday, July 10, 12 noon.

For rates of passage and quantity of Tobacco to be furnished under this contract must be actually delivered by the 30th day of November, 1878, the Tobacco to be delivered in St. Louis at the Government warehouse, or any railroad depot in the city as may be desired. Samples of the Tobacco in packages of not less than 50 pounds, and of the stock or leaf not less than 20 pounds, from which it is manufactured, must accompany the proposals. The samples of manufactured Tobacco submitted must be made from the same quality of leaf as the samples of leaf submitted, and with the amount and proportion of casing required by the "conditions."

Printed specifications and conditions may be obtained at the Subsistence Office in St. Louis, and a copy of this advertisement and these specifications must be attached to and form a part of each proposal.

Any contract made under this advertisement will not be considered to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of the appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose.

A. BECKWITH, Lieut.-Col., A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

R. A. BARRY, M. D.,
HENRY MERZ,
JOHN M. REYNOLDS,
PATRICK K. HORGAN,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 19, 1878.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES,

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tuesday, July 9

Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship ALASKA.....Friday, July 5
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, Aug. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, July 8

For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 3, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 3
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 6

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and Bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENTLEY D. SELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, (3,500 tons.) Capt. WARD, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, July 6, at 9 A. M., for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

For further information apply to LOWER LINE, FOOT OF PECK SLIP.

SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

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NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 3
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, July 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

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Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., July 11
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Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

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Magnificent steamships for passengers.

S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 6
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Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA TICKETS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. MORES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st.

BAILROADS.

New-York, June 16, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Well-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-

EAST SIDE RAPID TRANSIT.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED ROAD.

TRAINS TO RUN UP THIRD-AVENUE EARLY IN AUGUST—CONDITION OF THE ROAD AT PRESENT—THE TRACK AND THE STATIONS.

Travelers over the East Side surface railroads are becoming impatient to see the first trains run over the elevated railroad through Pearl-street and the Bowery. For a great part of the length, from Whitehall-street to Yorkville, the track is completed. Workmen are putting up the last stiffening trusses, or chipping away at the ties, and they are rapidly finishing up their work in Forty-second-street on the spur running to the Grand Central Depot. Mr. Cowding, the Secretary of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, said yesterday that a postponement of the opening of the road from Whitehall-street to Fulton-street was unavoidably made. The track is all ready, and trains have been run over it experimentally with satisfactory results, but the company has not at present more than cars enough to operate the West-Side road in such a way as to accommodate the many travelers who patronize it. In the busier parts of the day the trains starting from the Battery are filled up before they reach Warren-street. Were these trains continued to Fulton-street, on the East Side, the inconvenience to passengers now taking the cars at Morris, Liberty, and Warren streets would be very great; it would be impossible to take half of them up. The company have contracted with car-manufacturers in Troy and Springfield for 120 passenger cars. Forty of these cars are nearly ready for delivery, and as soon as they can be obtained they will be put to use. The new cars will be finer and better than those now on the Greenwich-street line. More dummy engines are required. Sixty of these have been contracted for, and they are expected to arrive from time to time as soon as the cars contracted for are delivered. All the new engines are being built at the Baldwin Works in Philadelphia. Some of them are like the four-wheeled ones now in use, and others are larger, having eight wheels instead of four, and cylinders larger than those of the old engines. The structure along Pearl and Front streets has been criticised by many persons who have no idea of the resisting power of the columns and trusses used in the construction. Each truss has been subjected to a test for six times the weight ever expected to be put upon it. The great height of the structure in several places is certainly calculated to turn the head of a timid person. At Front-street and Coenties-alip, where the road describes a double curve, the pillars upon which the light trusses rest are about 18 or 20 feet in height, so that the track is from 21 to 22 feet above the pavement. The columns are all of equal breadth, but where their height is greatest they are apparently slimmer and seemingly inadequate to support the trusses. It is only seemingly, however, for the engineer says they are many times heavier and more secure against breakage than absolutely necessary.

The first station on the East Side—at Hanover-square—will soon be ready for use. As the tracks emerge upon the square from Pearl-street they spread out, leaving a space between them sufficient for building a platform 20 feet wide, suspended on trusses. To reach this a stairway is going up which, rises from the middle of the square opposite the Cotton Exchange building, while the other stairway starts from the corner of Pearl-street and Old Slip. The iron frames for these stairways are in position, but the treads are not down. It is seven blocks to the next station, at Fulton-street. Here doorways have been cut in the United States Hotel building on Fulton and Pearl streets. Passengers will pass through these doorways, ascend to the second floor, pass out upon a platform running beneath the easterly track, and then by a short flight of steps reach the level of the railroad. At neither this station nor that at Hanover-square will it be necessary or possible for passengers to cross a track and expose themselves to danger. The highest part of the structure down town is in Franklin-square, just above the Harper establishment. Here the square pillars, with trusses resting upon them and reaching across the street, give way to the one-legged structure, the open-work spreading pillars and occasional light trusses spanning the street to stiffen the east and west side tracks. At one point on New-Bowery the tracks are running at the height of 30 feet from the street, so that the passengers will be nearly 40 feet from the pavement as they are whirled along up or down town. A large station, about 100 feet long, is partly built on Franklin-square. The height of the pillars varies frequently to correspond with the elevation and depression in the line of the street. The rise of 25 feet between Pearl-street where it turns upon Chatham-square, but the length of the pillars is shortened at the head of Chatham Hill, where the ground is high. At this point the road branches, and one section of the iron work of the Chatham-street and City Hall spur is up. Up and down trains bound over the different lines will necessarily cross each other here, so that for a while the work of laying foundations has been pushed forward on Chatham-street, and the iron being ready for delivery, the pillars will soon be put up and the trusses placed upon them speedily. The style of the Chatham-street structure will resemble that on Third-avenue, and will be somewhat heavier. It will be carried as far south as Tryon-row. Mr. Cowding says the plans of the company for running trains on the East Side are not yet completed; but the convenience of passengers will require them to run trains from City Hall to Forty-second-Street Depot, and also to Harlem. Trains to both these points will also be dispatched from the Whitehall Station. When asked whether the company would make any arrangement for starting trains from Cooper Union Station, in order to afford the hosts of passengers desiring to take the cars at that point a chance to get seats, Mr. Cowing said it had not yet been considered; that a train enough will be run, even at one minute's headway if necessary, to accommodate the travel. The trains from up town going over the different branches down town will be plainly designated, so that passengers shall make no mistakes. The road above Cooper Union is nearly ready, with the exception, perhaps, of the Forty-second-street span, and the building of the stations. The iron work for the platforms and stairways was only recently contracted for, so that some delay may be caused by the impossibility of taking up and landing passengers. The company is quite as anxious to begin running as the traveling public is to have them run, as the corporation is losing money every day that it does not use its road. Mr. Katté, the engineer of the road, is finishing his plans for the station at Ninety-eighth-street, and workmen are grading the lot in anticipation of the construction of the shelter for locomotives and cars. The lot is 200 by 1,000 feet, but will probably not all be built upon at present. The ironwork for the construction of the West Side line to Eighty-second-street, contracted for some time ago, is being rapidly made, and will probably be ready for use in the Fall. The company hopes to be able to run trains over the East Side road by the beginning of August, but do not promise to do so positively.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

A secret session of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Commissioners was held on Saturday last, at which they selected the streets through which, in their opinion, the road should run, and specified the time at which certain sections should be completed. The time for the completion of the entire road is fixed at one year and six months from the 1st of August next. The rates of fare is to be 5 and 10 cents, and the capital stock is fixed at $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares. The Commissioners decided to abandon the saddle-bag plan represented by Col. Roy Stone and recommended by Gen. Newton and Col. Adams, the consulting engineers, and to adopt plans similar to those in use in this City. The tracks will rest upon the tops of the columns or upon transverse girders supported by the columns, and combined steel and stone columns will be used where space will permit. The road will be run from Fulton Ferry along Fulton and Washington streets, Myrtle, Lexington, and Nostrand avenues.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The Directors of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company met yesterday afternoon, Hon. Henry C. Murphy in the chair. The receipts for the month were $101,138 73, and the expenditures $189,063 36. The Executive Committee met previous to the meeting of the board, and opened the proposals for furnishing charcoal-iron wrapping wire for the cables. Bids were received from J. Lloyd Haigh, Washburn & Moen, and John A. Roebling's Sons & Co., and the contract was awarded to Mr. Haigh, at 3 95 per pound. President Murphy announced that Messrs. Marston & Sons, coal dealer, and lessees of the premises adjoining the bridge office, had failed, and that they were indebted to the Bridge Company in the sum of $1,708 86. The other creditors of the company, he said, had compromised with the bankrupt firm for 10 cents on the dollar, and he and Mr. Leary, the Vice-President, had come to the conclusion to sign an agreement to compromise on the same terms, in behalf of the Trustees. The action of the President and Vice-President was approved. Mr. Murphy was elected Chairman of the committee for the ensuing year.

BROOKLYN TROOPS AT CREEDMOOR.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, paraded for rifle practice at Creedmoor, yesterday. They wore white pantaloons with their fatigue uniforms, and suffered but little from the heat. There were 348 men present, under command of Col. John Raeger. Lieut.-Col. H. S. Manning, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Capt. Charles E. Vorgang, Regimental Inspector, superintended the shooting. Gen. Ira L. Beebe and staff were present in uniform, accompanied by ladies. The first practice was in the third class, at 100 and 150 yards, in which 118 men made 25 points and over, and were accordingly qualified to shoot in the second class, at 300 and 400 yards. One of Capt. Burton's vigilant scorers detected Private D. Brehler, of Company B, in the act of shooting for Private F. Flohr, of the same company, and he was publicly expelled by Col. Raeger. Although the regiment is mainly composed of Germans, who are generally fair shots, they did not support the reputation of their countrymen, as only the following six qualified in the second class to shoot for "marksmen's" badges: Sergt. Charles H. Miller, 35; Capt. H. M. Smith, 33; Sergt. Charles Becker, 31; J. Fleck, 28; Capt. George Klingelhoefer, 25, and E. C. Hummel, 25. The winners of the State trophies were as follows: E. Fiest, 28; Sergt. Charles H. Miller, 26, and Sergt. J. J. Klein, 25.

MRS. WERTHEIMER FOUND DROWNED

HER BODY DISCOVERED FLOATING IN THE HUDSON—THE INQUEST.

The body of the missing Mrs. Henrietta Wertheimer, wife of Maurice Wertheimer, was found in the Hudson River, near the gas-house dock at Yonkers, at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It was first observed as a dark object on the water, out about 100 yards and floating northward, by two boys, William Dillon and John Reed. They stripped and swam out to within 10 feet of it, when they saw that the object was the body of a woman, face downward. Returning for assistance, Dillon started off to get a boat and Reed to notify the Coroner. On his way Reed met Officer Reynolds, of the Yonkers Police, and told him that a body was floating in the river. Reynolds went to the river, where he found Dillon with a boat, and then the two went out and recovered the body. Coroner Hughes appeared and took charge of it, and by his direction it was conveyed to Undertaker Cornell's and put on ice. The body was recognized at once from the published descriptions of features, dress, and jewelry. It was badly swollen and considerably discolored, and the features were much distorted. No article of jewelry was missing, nor was there any visible sign of physical injury. Coroner Hughes telegraphed to the husband, and when that gentleman arrived in Yonkers with some of his relatives, at 9:30 o'clock a jury was called and an inquest was held. The witnesses who swore and testified were Maurice Wertheimer, the husband, and Adolph Steinberger, the brother of the deceased; William Dillen and John Reed, the boys who first saw the body floating in the river; Gideon C. Reynolds, the Police officer who helped to remove it, and Dr. Valentine Browne, Health Officer of Yonkers, who made a medical inspection of the remains. By the testimony of the husband and brother it did not appear that any motive for self-destruction had existed in the mind of Mrs. Wertheimer, or that she had in any wise evinced a design of that kind; on the contrary, when last seen, at 10 A. M. on Tuesday last, the day of her disappearance, she was in fair health and cheerful in spirit. Both witnesses said she had been a good deal troubled with neuralgia, or nervous headache, but had always been clear-minded. Mr. Wertheimer said no article was missing from her person. He identified those removed from the body by the Coroner, comprising a gold watch, which had stopped at 11:10; a heavy gold wedding-ring, a diamond finger and diamond ear-rings, a cameo brooch and enameled cuff buttons, and a pocket-book containing $3 in bills and 65 cents in silver. The boys and the officer told about the finding of the body; and Dr. Browne testified as to its condition and the probable cause of death. The Doctor said there were no marks of violence on the body, and that it presented every appearance of having been in the water four or five days or more. The jury, after retiring and deliberating a short time, rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. The body was given in charge of the husband, and the funeral services will be held to-day. How Mrs. Wertheimer got into the water will probably remain a mystery. Where her parasol and hat were found is a rocky declivity, quite near water 40 feet deep. An attack of vertigo, or a drowsy spell (the day was sultry) may have led to an accidental step or fall into the water. Her husband says she was unable to swim, and was unusually timid about going into the water. The reward of $100 offered for the recovery of the body, Mr. Steinberger decided, should be apportioned equally among the boys Dillon and Reed and Officer Reynolds.

CITY REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

VALUATION AS REPORTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES.

The Board of Aldermen organized yesterday as a Board of Supervisors for the purpose of receiving the tax-books for the present year, as required by law. The books were delivered to the Clerk of the Board on Saturday last, and they are to remain in their custody until the taxes to be paid by the owners of property are computed on the basis of the assessed valuation and the amount to be raised. President Roberts took the chair, after which a communication was received from the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments containing the following statistics in relation to the valuation of property in this City:

CITY REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Relative Value of the Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of New-York as Assessed for 1877 and 1878.

Wards.	Assessment for 1877.	Assessment for 1878.
First	$51,269,006	$50,985,556
Second	28,058,500	27,815,500
Third	32,736,900	32,830,300
Fourth	12,606,775	12,399,975
Fifth	38,587,950	38,577,700
Sixth	21,410,050	21,361,250
Seventh	15,932,100	16,118,850
Eighth	24,789,142	24,438,542
Ninth	26,097,850	26,300,300
Tenth	17,193,950	17,198,750
Eleventh	14,938,870	15,674,420
Twelfth	65,819,030	66,599,925
Thirteenth	9,783,100	9,819,250
Fourteenth	22,290,247	22,287,937
Fifteenth	51,775,513	50,944,070
Sixteenth	32,544,500	33,348,000
Seventeenth	31,707,400	31,784,950
Eighteenth	66,583,500	67,087,850
Nineteenth	120,359,555	123,310,055
Twentieth	37,087,750	37,693,050
Twenty-first	73,059,250	74,204,000
Twenty-second	67,392,100	68,561,125
Twenty-third	13,256,250	13,138,975
Twenty-fourth	9,647,645	9,400,170
Total	$895,063,933	$900,855,700
Personal estate—		
Resident	$118,832,577	$119,619,355
Non-resident	13,591,309	12,733,400
Shareholders of b'ks	73,614,274	65,179,320
Total	$206,028,160	$197,532,075
Grand total real and personal	$1,101,092,093	$1,098,387,775
Total valuation for 1877		$1,101,092,093
Total valuation for 1878		1,098,387,775
Decrease in 1878		$2,704,318
Total increase		$9,267,353
Total decrease		11,971,671
Net decrease		$2,704,318

Supervisor Morris said he thought the Tax Commissioners should, as heretofore, perform the work of computing the taxes, as they had done so, without expense to the City.

President Roberts replied that the law provided that the board should have that work done, and no further expense would be necessary.

The communication of the Tax Commissioners was then referred to the Finance Committee, after which the board adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

DUMPING STREET REFUSE IN THE BAY—THE FIRE-WORKS ORDINANCE.

After disposing of the tax levy yesterday the Board of Supervisors resolved themselves into a Board of Aldermen for the purpose of taking action on the fire-works ordinance and other measures. A communication was received from Capt. Ambrose Snow, President of the Pilot Commissioners, stating that information had been received by his board that a deposit of City refuse along the shore threatens to destroy Coney Island as a watering-place, and also reciting that the City authorities should lose no time in causing to be provided proper and suitable steam barges to carry out street refuse to sea. The communication was placed on file.

The Committee on Law presented a report, stating that, "in view of the fact that the fire-works ordinance furnishes a necessary safeguard for the protection of life and property, they could not recommend its repeal, and therefore they were opposed to granting the petition previously received from manufacturers of fire-works, asking a suspension of the operations of the ordinance."

Alderman Sauer said he was opposed to the report, and he hoped that it would not be accepted.

Alderman Morris, however, thought that it ought to be adopted, especially as the City might be held liable for any damage that would result from suspending the operations of the ordinance.

Alderman Pinckney then rose and remarked that the report should be approved. The dealers in fire-works, he said, were permitted to dispose of their goods last year, and the ordinance was suspended in order to enable them to do so.

The report was then adopted, by a vote of 13 to 8.

Alderman Sauer introduced a new ordinance in relation to the work of sprinkling the streets. It gives the Mayor power to grant licenses to persons to sprinkle the streets upon the recommendation of a majority of the board. After a long debate it was adopted by 12 to 8—the Tammany members voting in the affirmative. The object of the ordinance, like that of a previous one, which was vetoed by the Mayor, is to take from the Department of Public Works the power to grant such licenses.

A resolution of Alderman Bennett, requiring the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company to have screens attached to their engines so as to prevent accidents from falling sparks, &c., was referred to the Committee on Law.

The board then transacted some routine business, after which they adjourned.

THE WEIGHER'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of Henry C. Lake, Assistant Surveyor and Superintendent of the Weighers Department, Custom-house, for the month of June shows a saving to the Government in salaries and labor expenses in that department as compared with June, 1877, of $11,295 37. It also shows a further gain to the Government of the duty on 842,885 pounds of sugar in consequence of taking actual instead of schedule tare, as heretofore, equal to about $21,000.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

TOBIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE MOTION IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT DENIED—THE PRISONER SENTENCED.

Michael Tobin, the soldier who was on Thursday last convicted of the murder of his comrade, Private Peter Albers, at West Point, was sentenced to death yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, by Judge Benedict. The court-room was filled with spectators. At 11 o'clock Judge Benedict took his seat on the bench, Assistant United States Attorney Fiero being present for the Government, and L. W. Emerson representing the prisoner as counsel. Mr. Fiero moved that sentenced be pronounced. Judge Benedict said he would have to deny the motion made at the close of the trial for an arrest of judgment on the question as to the title of the United States to the territory on which the murder was committed. Mr. Emerson then asked that, in the absence of Gen. B. F. Foster, who had conducted the defense, the court postpone the sentencing until Aug. 1. Mr. Fiero said that if he could perceive any benefit as likely or possible to accrue to the prisoner by a postponement till that time, he would not press his motion, but he could see none. Judge Benedict said the legal proceedings had terminated in this case, and he would now pass sentence, but in doing so would make the time for carrying out sentence so far distant that it would not embarrass counsel in any effort they might desire to make in the prisoner's behalf. The prisoner, who was seated near his counsel in charge of an officer, was then ordered to rise. He rested his hand on the chair and was perfectly composed so far as outward appearances served to indicate. In reply to the question of the court whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, he replied, "No, Sir." Judge Benedict then addressed the prisoner, saying he had been convicted of the crime of murder, that he had been ably defended upon a fair trial, after a careful and exhaustive examination of the case. The court concurred in the judgment of the jury in the verdict rendered by them. Then reading from a paper, the court pronounced the sentence that Michael Tobin, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the jail from whence he had come, and be there detained in close custody until Friday the 19th day of September, 1878, and that on that day he be taken to the place of execution, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon he be hanged by the neck until he shall be dead. The sentence closed with the customary committal phrase "and may God have mercy on your soul." There was perfect stillness in court during the brief time occupied by the court in saying these few words, and at their close Tobin took a seat. He was then placed in the prisoner's pen in the corner of the court room, and half an hour later was conveyed to Ludlow-Street Jail in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Dowley. A peculiar circumstance in connection with the time fixed for execution is that Friday will not this year fall on the 19th of September, but upon the 20th. This error of the court, however, is one which cannot result in any material benefit to the prisoner, as the court has power to correct the date.

A SUN-STRUCK MINISTER.

REV. MR. BLAUVELT'S STRANGE ACTIONS ON A STEAM-BOAT.

The passengers on the Hudson River steamboat Mary Powell were astonished yesterday morning by the strange actions and utterances of Rev. Augustus Blauvelt, a gentleman who is well-known as a writer and speaker, but more generally from the fact that he was tried, some time ago, by the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church for heresy. He was convicted, but he appealed from the conviction and the sentence. His appeal has, however, not yet been acted upon. For years past he has lived in Kingston, N. Y., and has been one of the most earnest social reformers in that city. He is the chief apostle of the teetotal principle there, and has for some months been the leader of a Law and Order League, of which he was the organizer. In energetically pursuing the purpose of the league he has incurred the enmity of a large number of low-class liquor-sellers and pot-house politicians and their followers. Some of these persons have repeatedly threatened to do him bodily harm, and, it is said, have on one or two occasions endeavored to carry their threats into effect.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Blauvelt boarded the Mary Powell at Kingston, and appeared then to be in good health. After sitting upon the main deck for some time, with his hat off, and the sun beating upon his head, he suddenly jumped up and ran to the saloon deck, crying out that he was pursued by men who were bent upon killing him. He pleaded with passengers in the saloons to save him from harm, and pointed out to them several men whom he said were Communists and Mollie Maguires, and who were determined to murder him. Then he declared that the officers of the steam-boat had devised a subtle process by which to poison him. He kept up his maniacal utterances throughout the voyage down the river, and persisted in running out upon deck where the sun was hottest, and in standing there for long periods. Upon the arrival of the steam-boat at her pier a policeman was called to take charge of the deranged gentleman. Mr. Blauvelt resisted interference, but was secured at last. He was caught by the officer, and he then insisted upon lying upon the deck under the glaring sun. Mr. Samuel Zabriskie, a brother-in-law of Mr. Blauvelt, was sent for, and upon his arrival the latter consented to accompany him and an officer to a temporary resting-place. In the afternoon Mr. Blauvelt was taken before Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court. He told the magistrate the story about Mollie Maguires and Communists pursuing him, and pointed out five innocent-looking Italians, and a reporter of the *Sun* as admirable specimens of each class of anarchists. He then told that he had been assaulted in Kingston by a party of liquor-dealers and sympathizing politicians, among whom an Alderman was said to have been prominent. Finally he asked Justice Morgan to place him under the care of the Police, and to appoint some place where he should report from time to time, stating that if he did not report there the authorities would know that he was dead. Justice Morgan sent the reverend gentleman to a cool room in one of the Tombs buildings, and decided to have his mental condition inquired into by experts to-day. When he was rested somewhat Mr. Blauvelt's condition changed and became rational once more. It was then evident that his brain, overtaxed by incessant labor, was further disturbed by the heat of the sun. Justice Morgan decided to keep the patient away from excitement during the night, but will probably release him to-day.

Ever since the close of his trial for heresy, Mr. Blauvelt has been doing a great deal of literary work, besides attending to his duties as leader of the Law and Order League in Kingston. He has written several theological works, has frequently contributed to the pages of *Scribner's* and other monthlies, and is a writer for religious journals.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Edward H. Hart to Frederick Lewis. The liabilities are $21,765 58, the nominal assets $19,034 35, and the actual assets $11,002 42.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Rosalia Warren and Charles W. Pudney, firm of Warren & Pudney, to Sidney E. Busteed, and James Hodge to Joseph H. Baker.

The creditors of Simon & Steiglitz, wholesale dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods at No. 57 Walker-street, met yesterday at the office of Register Little and received an offer for a composition of 30 cents on the dollar, cash within 60 days, on liabilities amounting to $115,169, which was accepted.

Five creditors of Jay F. Darrow, one of the proprietors of the Occidental Hotel, corner of Bowery and Broome-street, have filed a petition to have him adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, which will be argued on the 6th inst. The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate $22,016, the largest being that of Charles L. Chase, $17,991, who holds a chattel mortgage as security for rent. Mrs. Martin, the widow of a former partner, has a chattel mortgage on the furniture and fixtures for $10,000. Mr. Darrow spent over $100,000 in building additions to the hotel, which seriously crippled him and left him heavily in debt. His creditors are friendly disposed, and the hotel is not affected by the bankruptcy proceedings.

SHOT AND DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Michael Schonborn, of No. 510 Greenwich-street, and Martin Sheedy, of No. 26 Renwick-street, with several of their companions, spent last Sunday in playing euchre and other kindred games in an empty shed in the yard of No. 506 Greenwich-street. One of the crowd had a single-barreled pistol, which through some means fell into the hands of Schonborn. The latter, in a jesting way, carelessly pointed the weapon at Sheedy, at the same time giving expression to the words, "I'll shoot you." Schonborn had hardly uttered these words when the pistol was discharged, the contents entering the mouth of Sheedy, who received a dangerous, if not fatal, wound. The injured boy was taken to the New-York Hospital, suffering intensely, while Schonborn was yesterday placed at the bar in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Justice Smith remanded him to await the result of Sheedy's injuries.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

On Sunday last the Edward Holton Association, with a large party of friends, went on an excursion to Dudley's Grove. Among the invited guests were James Turley, of No. 342 West Sixteenth-street, and Peter Maloy, of No. 427 West Sixteenth-street. During the trip up the river Turley and Maloy became engaged in a fight, which might have resulted seriously had not the friends of both persons interfered. On the return of the excursionists to the City in the evening, several of them, among whom were Turley and Maloy, and whose thirst for beer was not as yet satiated, visited the saloon of Holton, on Sixteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, where the quarrel broke out anew. The friends of the respective men, instead of interfering, now joined in the combat, and matters in the bar-room seemed particularly lively for awhile. The fight was of short duration, however, as Turley was rendered powerless, having been dangerously stabbed in the left shoulder with a knife by Maloy, who subsequently cut off his adversary's thumb. Maloy fled, but was subsequently arrested, and was arraigned before Justice Smith yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, the magistrate committing him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

ONE ROWDY KILLS ANOTHER.

THE END OF A SUNDAY NIGHT BRAWL ON THE EAST SIDE.

A brawl between two roughs—Dennis Mahoney and William Kennedy—on Sunday night, at the corner of Water and Jackson streets, terminated in the fatal shooting of the former. Coroner Flanagan investigated the case yesterday afternoon, when the circumstances attending the murder were described substantially as follows: Both were young men, Mahoney having been only 21 years of age at the time of his death, while his murderer is a year older. They had quarreled about a young woman living in the upper part of the City, and entertained very hostile feelings toward each other. They met late on Sunday night, in front of a liquor store at the corner of Water and Jackson streets, where Kennedy had been sitting some time on an empty keg, apparently sleeping. Mahoney took him by the collar of his coat and shook him rather roughly for the purpose of awakening him. The action aroused the anger of Kennedy, who struck at his tormentor. A fight ensued, and after some blows had been exchanged, Kennedy, stepping away from his antagonist, drew a revolver and aimed it at a spectator named McCormack, who cried, "Don't point that pistol at me."

Kennedy, who in the blindness of his fury, had mistaken McCormack for Mahoney, paused, but on seeing Mahoney standing near, discharged one chamber of the pistol at him. Just as the weapon was discharged Mahoney threw up his hands, exclaiming, "Oh, Sap," (meaning a companion of his,) "I'm shot." As he uttered the words he fell on the sidewalk, and died instantly. Patrolman Landseadel, of the Seventh Precinct, hearing the report of the pistol, hurried in the direction of the sound. On his way he met Kennedy, who was running in the opposite direction. Seeing the officer, Kennedy changed his course and ran up Scammel-street to Cherry, where he was overtaken by Landseadel. The fugitive attempted to strike the officer with the pistol and then threw it away. Landseadel, after finding the pistol, took the prisoner to the station-house. The body of Mahoney was also taken there a few minutes afterward, and Kennedy was identified as the murderer. The autopsy of the body by Deputy Coroner Miller showed that there was a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen, the bullet having passed inwardly and imbedded itself in the muscular tissues of the spinal column. Kennedy was committed to the Tombs without bail, the jury having found a verdict against him. Mahoney was known to the Police as a thief and a desperado generally. In September, 1876, he was arrested for shooting Officer O'Reilly, then of the Tenth Precinct, and was sent to Blackwell's Island for 18 months. On the occasion of the shooting of the officer, Mahoney also attempted to shoot the notorious "Owney" Geoghegan, in whose den the assault was committed, and who had summoned the officer to arrest the fellow.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE TRACK.

FOUR YOUNG URCHINS ARRAIGNED—ONE OF THEM TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Four short-haired little urchins were arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with obstructing the elevated railroad. The trial being a novel one in the courts of this jurisdiction, and the offense one which intimately concerned the general public, created considerable interest. The four youthful prisoners are Henry Albers, Henry Barschow, William Schultz, and Duggalt Thompson, aged respectively 9, 10, 11, and 12 years. David Dudley Field appeared on behalf of the railroad. Counsel for Albers demanded a separate trial, and he was accordingly placed on trial.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins used one of the prisoners, Henry Barschow, as State's evidence, and the facts of the case are fully contained in his testimony. The lad testified that boys were in the habit continually of climbing the pillars of the elevated railroad, and sitting on the track until a train approached, when they would drop beneath, and hang on by their arms until the cars had passed on the evening of June 17 he was splitting kindling-wood for his mother at the door, when Albers, Thompson, and "Schultzy," as he called Schultz, came along, and said, "Come up and have some fun on the track; lets make the cars jump;" he declined to accompany them at first, but they persuaded him so that he finally went; they then climbed the nearest pillars, and sat on the track, while Thompson told them funny stories, which made them all laugh. Seeing an old pair of drawers lying on one of the ties, he (Barschow,) picked it up, but finding nothing in it threw it away, when it was immediately taken up by Albers and placed on another tie. Witness did not see Albers place a stone in the garment. They watched the approach of several trains, and as they waited for one in particular, an officer came up and they ran. "Schultzy" and Thompson slid down the nearest post, and escaped, while witness and Albers jumped on an awning, and escaped through the second floor of a liquor saloon. All four were subsequently arrested, and charged with putting a 5-pound stone on the track. John J. McPherson, the gentleman at the Morris-street depot, testified to finding the stone, which had broken the wheel of one dummy and thrown another off the track. Witness saw the prisoner and three other boys on the track near No. 92 Greenwich-street, where the obstruction had been noticed. The boys ran off, and the stone subsequently fell from the track to the gutter below.

The little rascal went on the stand in his own behalf, and denied having placed any obstruction on the track. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and after a sharp reprimand from Judge Southerland, Albers was discharged.

A TRUSTED CLERK'S CRIME.

THE OFFICERS OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK INTERCEDE FOR HIM

John A. Cummings, a clerk at the Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-street, was brought before Superintendent Walling yesterday, on a charge of forgery. It appears that between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Reeves, a youth employed in a drinking place on Broadway, near Wall-street, presented at the bank and demanded payment of a check for $110, bearing what purported to be be the signature of Moritz Meyer, a broker at No. 26 Broad-street. The Paying Teller at once discovered that the signature to the check was a forgery. Reeves was detained and Detective Dunn was sent for. On being questioned Reeves said the check had been given him by a man who frequented his employer's establishment, and who was waiting at the place for the money. Reeves was given in charge of Detective Keirns, while Dunn went to the place indicated by Reeves. The proprietor of the establishment pointed out Cummings as the person who had given the check to Reeves, and Dunn arrested him and took him to the bank. The appearance of Cummings in custody was a great surprise to the bank officials, as he was one of their most trusted employes. The accused admitted his guilt, and the bank officers thereupon endeavored to induce the detectives to release him, but without avail. Detective Dunn brought the prisoner and Reeves, who was detained as a witness, before Superintendent Walling at the Central Office. There the prisoner said that he is 31 years of age, is a married man, and lives at Hunter's Point. When before the Superintendent, the officers of the bank, who had accompanied the prisoner, made an urgent appeal to Mr. Walling to discharge him, but the Superintendent refused to compound a felony or permit his officers to do so, and directed Detective Dunn to take the prisoner to the Tombs Police Court. Later in the afternoon, Dunn reported to Superintendent Walling that Justice Morgan, before whom he had arraigned the prisoner, had discharged him on the ground that the accused was intoxicated. The bank, not having lost any money by Cummings' crime, declined to enter any complaint against him.

SNEAK-THIEVES ARRESTED.

On last Thursday afternoon Mr. Frank Baldwin while in his store, No. 496 Broadway, took off his vest, in the pockets of which were a gold watch and chain, worth $250, and $18 in currency, and hung it upon a nail. A few moments later two young men entered the store to purchase goods. One of them made the purchases, and in the meantime the other wandered about the store. After their departure Mr. Baldwin discovered that his watch, chain, and money were also gone. He reported his loss to the Police, and Detectives Wade and Titus were detailed to arrest the two young men. One of them, named Frank Darran, was apprehended at the St. Charles Hotel. He said that his companion at the time of the theft was Frank Livingstone, a person well known to the Police. Livingstone was arrested at the Rochester House. Mr. Baldwin's watch and chain were recovered from a pawn shop. Justice Morgan, sitting in the Tombs, yesterday, committed Livingstone to await trial for grand larceny, and sent Darran to the House of Detention, to be held as a witness.

PAYING THE JULY INTEREST.

The Treasury, banks, trust companies, and bankers' officers were crowded yesterday with persons collecting their semi-annual interest and dividends. The grand total to be disbursed will aggregate $50,000,000. The banks and trust companies, in addition to their own dividends, pay out largely for the account of states, counties, cities, towns, railroads, and other corporations. The private bankers disburse large sums for railroad companies and others. Many leading railroad concerns, like the New-York Central, North-west, Rock Island, St. Paul, New-Haven and Hartford, and Harlem, pay direct from their own offices. The savings banks pay their semi-annual interest later in the month, generally during the second and third weeks.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The man drowned on Sunday evening at Pier 50, East River, was identified yesterday as Henry Trumm, a baker, of No. 126 Essex-street.

Mr. Charles Underwood O'Connell has been appointed Naturalization Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Brown. Mr. O'Connell has been an attaché of the Finance Department for the past eight years.

Fragments of a child's body, consisting of the head, the left arm, and the thorax, were found in the East River, between Piers Nos. 16 and 17, last evening, by John Franklin, of No. 247 Front-street, Brooklyn. It is believed that the child was a victim of infanticide.

In the reported arrest of a pair of noted forgers published in THE TIMES last Saturday it was erroneously stated that "the head-quarters of Spedler's gang of forgers was at No. 4 Cottage-place." The occupants of that number are respectable persons, and the gang of forgers specified is unknown in the street.

Arrangements have been completed for a billiard contest of three games between Jacob Schaefer, of Chicago, and William Sexton, of this City, for $2,000 a side. The first game will be played at Tammany Hall on Thursday, the 11th inst.; the second at Chicago in 30 days from that date, and the third at St. Louis 30 days later.

The steamer Altmore arrived at Quarantine with a cargo of sugar from Havana late Sunday night. While at that port Capt. Baxter died of yellow fever, and his remains were buried there. He was succeeded in the command of the steamer by Mr. Barns, the first officer. The Altmore will discharge her cargo at Quarantine.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday approved the amendment to the grain rules permitting an appeal from the inspector to the Committee on Grain, which was adopted on Saturday. The board, also, on a petition signed by 75 members, ordered a ballot to be taken to-day on the subject of closing the Exchange on July 5.

The Western Anthracite Coal Association, representing the districts north of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and around the lakes, with head-quarters at Buffalo, held a meeting yesterday in the Coal and Iron Exchange Building in this City, and agreed to advance rates 50 cents a ton over their former schedule prices. The meeting is represented as entirely harmonious, all their previous differences having been amicably adjusted.

A mass-meeting of the residents of the east side of the City was held at No. 331 East Tenth-street yesterday afternoon, to consider the best method of restoring Tompkins-square in front of former condition as a public park. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer presided, and resolutions were adopted providing for the beginning of the work of restoration at once, and requesting the Common Council to pass the necessary ordinance authorizing the work immediately.

The Aquarium has received a large number of tropical fishes and anemones; also, three more octopi or eight-armed devil-fish. The fishes are mostly duplicates of those received before, with the exception of some few specimens. There are 35 angel fishes, 22 squirrels, 51 grunts, 8 phœbes, 4 cow pilots, 11 cuckolds, 6 slippery dicks, 10 gray snappers, 3 doctor fishes, 1 rock-fish, 4 hamlets, and a large number of anemones and other curious things. A great part of these marine curiosities are for the Coney Island Aquarium.

The Life Saving Benevolent Association yesterday presented a silver medal to officer Robert Walsh, of the Nineteenth Precinct, for "his humanity and praiseworthy efforts" in rescuing James Healey from drowning on May 16. Healey attempted suicide by jumping into the water at the foot of East Fifty-fourth-street—a dangerous place on account of the currents. He resisted his rescuer, and it was only after a desperate struggle that the officer succeeded in bringing him ashore. A straight-jacket had to be put upon Healey in the hospital. Officer Walsh had previously saved the lives of three other persons.

BROOKLYN.

The public baths at the foot of Conover and Bridge streets were opened yesterday.

Capt. Oliver Cotter detected eight saloon-keepers in the act of violating the Excise law on Sunday last.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association proposes to erect a gospel tent on the vacant lots east of the Court-house.

John Morris, of No. 104 Willoughby-street, was overcome by

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THE UNSOLVED PROBLEMS.

QUESTIONS FOR THE BERLIN DIPLOMATS.

THE CONFERENCE NEARLY THROUGH ITS WORK—THE BOUNDARIES OF GREECE—THE WAR INDEMNITY AND THE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE UNDER CONSIDERATION—TURKISH ASSENT TO AUSTRIA'S OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA.

BERLIN, July 2.—The questions of the navigation of the Danube and the war indemnity were discussed in the congress to-day. It seems the latter is not definitely settled and there is some doubt concerning the former, which, however, is at least on the point of settlement on the basis of existing regulations, namely, that navigation shall be politically unimpeded, and shall be controlled by a mixed scientific commission. It is said that Austria has proposed that the neutral boundary be carried much further up the stream than at present, and all fortifications on the banks razed.

The discussions on these proposals was postponed.

On the indemnity question, England, France, and Italy refused to recognize priority for Russia's pecuniary claim. Russia disclaimed the intention of claiming priority or exacting territory instead of money.

LONDON, July 3.—One of the Berlin correspondents of the *Times* says the congress, in view of Turkey's absolute inability to pay the indemnity, declined to take any action, and left the matter for private settlement between Turkey and Russia.

The *Daily Telegraph* confirms the foregoing and says Prince Bismarck warned Russia against exacting territory instead of a money indemnity, the amount of which, however, he declared matter for settlement between Russia and Turkey.

Another correspondent of the *Times* states the indemnity question, which was adjourned, will probably be referred to a commission. The plenipotentiaries clearly recognize the importance of the question, and will not allow it to be settled separately. The discussion will be resumed at another sitting.

There will be no sitting of the congress to-day. It is possible that on Monday the last real sitting will be held, and the treaty may be signed on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Roumania asks for the harbor of Kavarna, on the Black Sea, as an additional price for acquiescence in the cession of Bessarabia. The congress probably will not object if Russia does not.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent states: "It is said the Council yesterday decided to place three additional divisions on a war footing and call out the Croatian reserve in consequence of the machinations of the local Bosnian authorities against occupation by the Austrians. The occupation, however, will not be immediate. It is hoped the Porte may become more conciliatory, and all opposition will thus be obviated."

BERLIN, July 2.—The session of the congress to-day lasted two hours and a half. It is believed that the congress will have completed the discussion of the principal questions to be decided by it by the end of this week. It will only have next week to formally sanction the decisions of the committee of the second plenipotentiaries, presided over by Prince Hohenlohe, which commenced a series of preliminary deliberations on Saturday last. It has been decided that Servia shall retain Nisch, but not Novi-Bazar, the Kopavnik defile forming the western frontier of the new territory.

The Servian delegates declare themselves satisfied. The Montenegrins are dissatisfied, especially at obtaining nothing on the south. Antivari is to be declared a neutral port, but open to Austrian men-of-war.

The *Journal de St. Pétersborg* scouts as absurd the supposition that the congress will permit Turkey to oppose its decisions.

LONDON, July 2.—With yesterday's session of the congress the problems presented by the reorganization of Turkey in Europe have been solved, with one difficult exception, that of the border provinces of Greece. If the course is followed in this case which was followed in the consideration of the other portions of the European dominions of the Porte, the solution would seem to be some change relaxing the control of the Ottoman Government over the provinces; but the opposition of the Sultan to any such plan, and the difficulty of getting Russia to consent to the extension of Greek influence beyond a few districts close to the Greek frontier may render impracticable the scheme proposed by some members of the congress, which, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, is to offer to Greece the same rights of supervision and control over West Roumelia—that is, Thessaly, Macedonia and Epirus—as Austria will be intrusted within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and possibly in Northern Albania. By thus extending the influence of neighboring States over adjacent provinces which have long given trouble, the congress might prevent the recurrence of recent events, and remove the cause of future wars.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "Despite the protestations which the Ottoman delegates made against Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, these remonstrances were only made for the honor of the Turkish flag. Some fresh particulars I have just received from Constantinople speak of a warlike movement appearing among the Mussulman population, but it certainly is not against Austria these demonstrations tend. Dreaming only of recovering the provinces invaded by Russia, the fanatical portion of the Turks would readily yield Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, on the condition of that power at the same time occupying Servia and Montenegro, so as to leave the hands of the Porte free to wrestle with its chief antagonist. These are only rumors, but they indicate the opinions prevailing among the Turkish people.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

PARIS, July 2.—Twelve of the principal chess-players in the world are entered in the International Chess Congress. Of 11 rounds, representing 132 games to be played, four rounds have already been played with the following results: Winawer, of Russia, won 8 games, lost no games; Blackburn, of London, won 7, lost 1; Rosenthal, of Paris, won 5½, lost 2½; Anderson, of Breslau, won 5, lost 3; Zukertoxt, of Berlin and London, won 5, lost 3; Clere, of Besançon, won 5, lost 3; English, of Vienna, won 3½, lost 4½; Bird, of London, won 3, lost 5; Mackenzie, of New-York, won 3, lost 5; Giffard, of London and Paris, won 1, lost 7; Pitzhelt, of Stuttgardt, won none, lost 8.

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, July 2.—The committee intrusted with the task of drawing up a Franco-American treaty of commerce held a meeting to-day. Approbation of M. Leon Chotteau's action while in the United States, as delegate from the committee, was expressed. It was also affirmed that the commit ee's sole object was to conclude an international convention by which importation from the United States would be increased and the interests of both countries be served.

PARIS, July 2.—The Committee on the Franco-American Commercial Treaty at its meeting to-day agreed to nominate an Executive Committee to prepare for the reception, of the American committee. M. Chotteau deprecated attempting too much at once. M. Menier proposed the formation of French provincial committees.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

LONDON, July 2.—The Pan-Anglican Synod assembled to-day at Lambeth Palace. Ninety Bishops were present at the first meeting. Communion was partaken of in the Lambeth Palace Chapel. The Archbishop of Canterbury afterward presided over the conferences. He urged that the question of maintaining the faith against infidelity be the principal subject of the thoughts of the delegates. A debate on the best mode of maintaining union among the various Anglican churches followed. The Bishops of Pittsburg and Louisiana and several English and Colonial Bishops spoke. The matter was finally referred to a committee.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ATHENS, July 2.—The Greek Ministry have resigned in consequence of objection by the Premier to some promotions made by the Minister of War. King George has not yet accepted their resignations.

LONDON, July 3.—The *Times'* correspondent at Athens says the King has refused to accept the resignations of the Ministers.

ROME, July 2.—The Ministerial organ, *Diritto*, emphatically denies that Italy intends to seek compensation in Albania for the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PARIS, July 2.—Slight rioting has been going on at Marseilles for some days past, in consequence of a recent attempt of the Ultramontanes to get up a political demonstration by decorating the statue of a former Bishop. To-night a mob invaded the offices of the Legitimist newspapers and endeavored to overthrow the statue. The Police dispersed the mob and arrested 126 persons.

LONDON, July 2.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says: "All the persons arrested in connection with Dr. Nobiling's attempt upon the Emperor Will am's life, or on suspicion of being his accomp ce, have been liberated. Nobiling's youngest brother was discharged from custody last week."

LONDON, July 2.—The course of the money market was a little irregular yesterday. The changes in the rates of discount demanded were fitful, owing to the still unsatisfied drain of gold to Paris and the uncertainty regarding its dur tion. On the other hand, over £500,000 is due at the end of this week.

A COACH ATTACKED BY ROAD AGENTS

FOUR PASSENGERS ROBBED—A PASSENGER RESISTS AND THE THIEVES RETREAT.

HOT CREEK, Wyoming, July 2.—A coach from Deadwood, with six passengers, was attacked last night by road agents at Whoop Up, 65 miles south of Deadwood. The passengers were E. S. Smith and J. S. Smith, of New-York; A. Liberman and H. Liberman, of Chicago; Daniel Finn, and Mrs. Boughton, of Cheyenne. Only two of the road agents came in view, who, after placing the passengers in line and robbing four of them of various amounts of money, together with two gold watches, advanced to Finn, who drew his revolver and shot one of the robbers in the region of the groin. The robber fell, on his knees, but rallied. As Finn was about to shoot again he was himself shot by an accomplice of the robbers, who laid in ambush. The ball entered at the left side of his nose and passing through his mouth came out in front of the right ear, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. The robbers then retreated, firing several shots. E. S. Smith was wounded in the leg below the knee, and A. Liberman in the thigh. Both are flesh wounds. Mrs. Boughton was not molested. The coach and passengers arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. The wounded were made comfortable, and are now on the way for Cheyenne. About eight highwaymen are supposed to have participated in the affair. Division Superintendent William Ward, with reliable men, is now in pursuit of the robbers.

PRESIDENT HAYES IN HARRISBURG.

RECEPTION AND SPEECHES AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

HARRISBURG, July 2.—An informal reception of President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Sherman, and Attorney-General Devens was held at the Governor's Mansion between 7 and 10 this evening. About 9 o'clock a serenade was tendered the distinguished visitors and a large crowd gathered in front of the mansion. Mr. Hayes was introduced by the Governor, and spoke very briefly, referring particularly to the Centennial Celebration of 1876 as having inspired the patriotism of the people and proved beneficial to the country. By way of illustrating the sentiment the fact of the large increase of exports over imports. The President introduced Mr. Sherman, who also spoke very briefly. He touched lightly upon the finances, and predicted that gold, silver, and greenbacks will soon be equal in value. Mr. Devens merely thanked the assemblage for the honor conferred upon the party. The parlors were filled with callers until 10 o'clock. The party leave here for Wyoming at 11 o'clock to-night.

THE TRUNK LINE MANAGERS.

FAILURE TO AGREE ON AN ADVANCE OF RATES FROM THE WEST.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The managers of the trunk lines, at a brief meeting here to-day, failed entirely in the attempt to reach an agreement for advancing rates between here and the sea-board. The prevailing rate for fourth-class freight at present is 15 cents, and is weak at that figure.

SALE OF THE ST. LOUIS RAILROAD AND TUNNEL.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—The St. Louis Tunnel and Railroad, extending from the western end of the bridge to the Union Depot, was sold yesterday under foreclosure of a mortgage of 1873, the bonds amounting, with accrued interest, to $1,500,000. The property was bid in for the bondholders by Charles E. Tracey for $450,000. There will be no change in the management for the present, and the business of the company will proceed as heretofore.

A BOSTON PILFERER ARRESTED.

BOSTON, July 2.—Charles E. Lord, recently discharged from the employ of Morse Brothers, wholesale grocers, was arrested yesterday, and confessed to pilfering $10,000 worth of goods. Patrick E. Dolan, who received the stolen property, was also arrested. Each was held in $12,000 bail for trial in the Superior Court.

THE NEW QUEENS COUNTY BOULEVARD.

HUNTER'S POINT, Long Island, July 2.—The Supervisors of Queens County to-day authorized the bonding of the town of Flushing to the amount of $65,000 for macadamizing Broadway, the initial effort toward realizing the Grand Boulevard to the East River.

AN ABSCONDING TREASURER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Ontario, July 2.—George Gessler, the absconding County Treasurer of Canton, Ohio, was arrested at Hamilton and brought here on a charge of bringing stolen goods into the country. He is charged with embezzling over $60,000, half of which he brought to this city and deposited in local banks.

EASTERN MILLS SHUTTING DOWN.

FALL RIVER, July 2.—The following mills did not start work yesterday morning: The Flint; two Wampanoags; Granite, No. 1 and No. 2; Troy; Chace, and Narragansett. Wednesday evening nearly all the mills will close for the remainder of the week, and remain shut down through next week.

ATTACHMENT OF RAILROAD FRANCHISES.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 2.—Sheriff Kent yesterday attached the franchises of the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway Railroads, so far as relates to taking tolls, upon a writ in favor of the Bank of Commerce of Boston for a claim of $20,000.

BOATING ACCIDENT AT LYNN.

LYNN, Mass., July 2.—On Saturday evening a party of four, consisting of an aged gentleman, two young men, and a young girl, went out in a row-boat and have not returned. Grave fears for their safety are entertained.

CADETS ON A SUMMER CRUISE.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 2.—The School-ship Mayflower, with 32 cadets from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, arrived here last night. She leaves on Thursday for Philadelphia, and from there will proceed to New-York and New-England.

A BARK ASHORE AT EAST HAMPTON.

EAST HAMPTON, July 2.—The Norwegian bark Arctic, Capt. Ulstrup, from Limerick, for New-York, in ballast, came ashore off East Hampton last night in a fog. She got off at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE BRITISH CHANNEL SQUADRON.

LONDON, July 2.—The British Channel squadron has left Suda Bay, Island of Crete, with sealed orders.

THE PERJURERS' HOLIDAY.

A FIT SUCCESSOR TO ANDERSON.

MR. E. L. WEBER'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT TO THE POTTER COMMITTEE—HE INSISTS THAT HE LIED LAST YEAR BUT TELLS THE TRUTH NOW—"POLITICAL CAPITAL" FROM HIS BROTHER'S ASSASSINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Another remarkable witness has been developed by the Potter committee in the person of E. L. Weber, a brother of Don Weber, whose name is associated with that of Anderson in the Sherman letter, and who was assassinated by the Louisiana Regulators immediately following his appearance before the Senate committee in the early part of 1877. After being sworn Weber drew from his pocket a roll of manuscript which he said was a written statement of what he desired to swear to, and which he asked permission to read. After considering the request in executive session, Weber was permitted to read his statement. Considering that Weber solemnly swore to the truthfulness of his statement, it is a very remarkable document. There is no reservation about his statement of facts, and he swore with a directness and with a disregard of former testimony given by him with reference to the transactions narrated to-day that was worthy of Anderson himself. There was no hesitation, no "I heard so," no "it may have been," about this man's testimony. What he knew, or what he swore he knew, he knew absolutely, and gave his direct testimony, reading from his prepared statement with a positiveness that carried its own condemnation. It never occurred to this self-convicted perjurer that he knew his part too thoroughly, and that every line of his testimony to-day flatly contradicted that given by him in reference to many of the facts only one year ago before a committee of the Senate.

Weber started out with the old story about a conspiracy on the part of the Republican leaders to prevent the holding of an election at certain parishes, in order to furnish ground for charges of intimidation and violence. He swore that the election in the two Felicianas was peaceable and orderly; that his murdered brother informed him there was no ground for entering a protest, and that he knew this statement to be true. He was present when Anderson signed the protest which Pitkin and Judge Campbell swore had no existence: that it contained a number of blank spaces and that he saw Campbell affix and sign to the jurat to this imaginary protest after Anderson had left Campbell's office. He swore in the same reckless and positive manner touching the Sherman letter, and this part of his narrative seemed to delight the Democratic members of the committee. He saw this famous letter frequently. It was in John Sherman's handwriting. He had no doubt whatever upon that point, because he once saw Mr. Sherman seated at a table engaged in writing. As additional proof of his familiarity with Mr. Sherman's writing, he said he saw his autograph in an album at St. Louis, which also contained the autographs of several hundred Congressmen and other public men. He could not be mistaken about Sherman's writing after such experience with it, because Sherman writes a peculiar hand. Besides, he swore Sherman personally gave his brother the letter. The positiveness of this testimony concerning the letter and the bold assurance with which it was delivered gave some credence to a rumor that had prevailed in the committee-room to the effect that Weber was in actual possession of the document and would produce it. Having established the existence and authorship of the letter to his own satisfaction and that of the Democratic members of the committee, Weber described the search made for it after his brother's death, and spoiled what promised to be an exciting climax by swearing that after discovering the letter secreted in an old shoe-box in a ware house, he prudently destroyed it. Weber's statement lacked only one thing to make it complete, and that is his failure to swear that he saw Sherman write and deliver the letter to his brother. Considering the care bestowed on his statement, this omission must be regarded as an oversight.

During the cross-examination, Mr. Cox produced a letter written by the witness to a cousin residing at St. Louis, in which he described the motive and manner of his brother's assassination. Weber objected to having this letter read, but finding his objection unavailing, he had the effrontery to state that it was written for publication, and with a view of creating political capital. Aside from the contradiction given to this statement by his appeal to the committee not to permit the letter to be published, the utter baseness and depravity of the man in swearing that he had deliberately attempted to make political capital out of his brother's assassination disgusted even the Democrats. Mr. Cox read the letter in sentences, and at the end of each asked Weber if it stated the truth? In every instance he unblushingly answered that his letter was not true, and it is probable he would have denied the killing of his brother had he been given opportunity. He very properly closed his testimony for the day by swearing that his evidence before the Boutwell committee in June, 1876, was false. His cross-examination will be continued to-morrow by Judge Shellabarger, who has been given this privilege for the reason that Mr. Cox, the only Republican member of the committee now present, will leave for Ohio to-morrow.

As the committee will adjourn until the 11th inst., and as it is not desirable to keep Weber waiting in this city meanwhile, it was the understanding to day that his examination should be completed in New-Orleans. It is reported to-night that after a short session next week, the committee will probably adjourn until September.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $161,000.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $302,674; Customs receipts, $432,902.

Mr. G. C. Wing has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice. Mr. Wing has been for a long time a clerk in that department. William D. O'Connor, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the Life-saving Service.

Dispatches to the State Department from Madrid announce that the Spanish Government has relieved from suspensions all Spanish journals that were prohibited from publication during the Cuban war. The royal decree terminating the suspensions was issued on the 10th of June.

By direction of the President, the various executive departments will be closed to-morrow an hour earlier than usual and remain closed till the 5th of July, in order to give the Government employes an opportunity to prepare for and participate in the celebration of the Fourth.

The following officers having been found by the Army Retiring Boards incapacited for active service on account of disability incident to the service, they are, by direction of the President, retired from active service, in conformity with section 1,251 of the Revised Statutes: Col. Thomas G. Pitcher, First Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Frank Reynolds; Capts. Joseph Kerin, Sixth Cavalry; John Lafferty, Eighth Cavalry; Lyndo Catlin, Eleventh Infantry; John H. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry; Charles E. Clarke, Seventeenth Infantry; John L. Johnson, Twenty-first Infantry; Samuel E. Armstrong, Twenty-fourth Infantry, First Lieuts. John M. Walton, Fourth Cavalry; William T. Craycroft, Seventh Cavalry; Charles Braden, Seventh Cavalry; Frank P. Gross, Ninth Cavalry; George W. Budd, Ninth Cavalry; Henry R. Jones, First Infantry; George Duff, First Infantry; Gilbert S. Jennings, First Infantry; David J. Ezekiel, Fourth Infantry; William H. Miller, Ninth Infantry; Freeman E. Olmstead, Tenth Infantry; Benjamin D. Boswell, Eleventh Infantry; Louis A. Mesmith, Twelfth Infantry; Robert G. Rutherford, Twelfth Infantry; Henry Marcotte, Seventeenth Infantry; Warren R. Dunton, Nineteenth Infantry; Jonathan A. Yeckley, Twentieth Infantry; Nicholas D. Badger, Twenty-second Infantry; George E. Albee, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Edward Allsworth, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieuts. Alfred H. Rogers, Eighth Cavalry; William N. Williams, Third Infantry; Edward A. Benjamin, Third Infantry.

THE FINAL APPEAL FOR HUNTER.

THE INGENIOUS ARGUMENT OF COUNSELOR ROBESON—A TWELVE-HOUR ADDRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, July 2.—Counselor Robeson concluded his twelve-hour appeal for Hunter at about 4:20 o'clock this afternoon, having spoken all of yesterday and to-day. The general opinion is that Mr. Robeson wove from the very slim thread of evidence for the defense a great argument for his client. He has fairly outdone himself in the work of to-day, and removed the impressions of monotony which his remarks gave out yesterday. He was forcible in the manner of putting his ideas before the jury, and seemed to make an impression upon the dozen men who are to determine the case.

In opening his speech, Mr. Robeson said: From the evidence in the case, and from Graham's own statement, there does not appear that he ever had any communication with Benjamin Hunter to make any arrangement for the commission of the murder. Every interview was upon the street, or occasionally when Hunter passed the store where Graham was employed. You are told that Hunter cautioned Graham not to kill Armstrong with a pistol, because that would look like suicide, and would cancel the policies of insurance. But all that would have been necessary would have been for him to have shot him dead, and carried the pistol away with him—that would not have looked like suicide. Was that the plan of a cunning, far-seeing man? No, it was the crude suggestion of Graham.

The counselor made a point when he queried, "Why should Graham fly? He had stood face to face with Armstrong, and heard the cry of his victim, 'God spare my life!'" Armstrong knew Graham and knew his face, and is it to be thought that he left him thus to be recognized in case his victim lived? "I believe the murderer of John M. Armstrong stood in that alley," said Mr. Robeson, with great force, "and I believe that murderer was Thomas Graham." He then descanted upon the improbability of a man committing a murder like this, and then going home without washing his hands, and taking supper with his family. He called attention to the story of Graham, that while fresh from one murder, Hunter stood on the ferry-boat, and planned the death of Mr. Philip Armstrong. He did not say why he wanted the brother killed, and if there is any point in Graham's story that needs corroboration it is this. They went off the boat together, and the man who was hired to commit a murder for $500 receives 25 cents. He held that even had Hunter paid Graham the $500 cash, and told him to go to Camden and kill Armstrong, it would not be sufficient for the conviction, as he must have been within hailing distance.

The argument was ingenious on the whole, and the conclusion very dramatic. To-morrow District Attorney Jenkins will make the concluding speech for the prosecution, and the case will probably go to the jury to-morrow evening.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

FIGHTING IN JOHN DAY VALLEY—A GENERAL UPRISING FEARED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—A Portland dispatch states that Gov. Chadwick has received the following telegram:

CANON CITY, Oregon, June 29.—Our scouting party is surrounded by Indians, and are fighting on the south fork of John Day River; the Indians are pouring into John Day Valley; the Militia force is not sufficient to protect us, and is in the rear of the Indians; there are no troops in our valley; we have but few arms, and but little ammunition; order the State Militia immediately to our assistance; forward arms and ammunition, with an escort, to arm our citizens; raise them at Dalles if you can; time is precious. F. C. SELS,

Captain, Grant County Home Guards.

A gentleman who has just arrived at Portland from the Warm Spring Agency, reports that the Indians there are very much dissatisfied, and that some are talking of joining the hostiles.

Another Portland dispatch to San Francisco, states that a letter just received there from Heppner, Umatilla County, dated June 28, says: "Great excitement prevails in this neighborhood relative to the Indian troubles. News has just been received here that the Indians have made an attack on Cañon City. No particulars are known. Parties have commenced moving their families to places of safety. The Umatilla Indians have put their women and children on the reservation and joined the hostiles. Everybody is expecting a general uprising and prolonged war."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—A Winnemucca dispatch says: Chief Natchez and his cousin Jerry, interpreter, came in yesterday. They state that the number of hostiles do not exceed 30 lodges of Bannocks, Eagle-eye's band of Weysars, and a party of Snakes, some of whom were determined to escape at the first opportunity. About 300 of the warriors are well armed, and some 200 others have poor guns and bows and arrows.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Delegate Fenn, of Idaho, has received letters and telegrams from his constituents setting forth the condition of affairs in that section of the country as very serious. They represent that in his Territory alone, and in the portion of Oregon immediately bordering on it, from 1,000 to 1,500 hostile Indians are virtually committed to war, and some of them are already driving horses and cattle. The beef obtained from the cattle they are drying for future use. The fortresses into which they can retreat are as inaccessible as any portion of the territory which the Modocs occupied in their famous war. Mr. Fenn says that from his intimate knowledge of the country and of the Indians, he is convinced that the Indian war will be almost a general one. He believes it will assume much larger proportions, and that it cannot be thoroughly suppressed before the advent of next Winter and the disappearance of the grass on which the Indians feed their ponies.

THE WESTERN MACHINE BREAKERS.

OHIO AND INDIANA FARMERS ALARMED—FRESH DEPREDATIONS REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The movement against the use of agricultural machinery is reaching such proportions in Ohio and Indiana as to seriously alarm the farmers. Scores of reaping machines have already been destroyed, and every day brings reports of fresh depredations. On other machines notices have been posted threatening their destruction if the owners do not lay them aside and employ men to cut their grain. Many farmers are yielding and discarding their machines. Those who have traveled in the rural districts of Indiana during the past week say that a very large proportion of the fields of wheat in the State are being cut by hand. Farmers have posted notices of warning on their lands, and are taking means for the protection of their property at night. If the destruction of machines goes on, heroic measures will be adopted soon in many localities. The supply of labor is not equal to the demand.

ONE ERROR ACCOUNTED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Further examination of the Post Office Appropriation act shows that it was correctly enrolled. The error referred to in THE TIMES' dispatch of last night, by which the salary of the Superintendent of Postal Railway Service was reduced from $3,500 to $2,500 per annum, was not in the enrolled act, but in the printed copy of the law as issued by the State Department. The error was typographical and not clerical.

A FATAL FIRE IN MEMPHIS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAM-BOAT CAPITAL CITY.

AN ELEVATOR ALSO CONSUMED—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—TWO LIVES LOST—LOSS $250,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2.—The splendid steamer Capital City, Capt. Crane, of the St. Louis and Vicksburg Anchor Line, took fire while lying at the company's elevator, at this port, about 2 o'clock this morning, and, together with the elevator, filled with valuable freight, was entirely consumed. The Capital City was the second packet belonging to this line burned at this port within the past six months. This circumstance is remarkable, as up to six months ago the line had been exceedingly fortunate in not having suffered from any accident to its steamers within the 10 or 12 years of its existence. The excitement was very great during the progress of the fire, as rumors spread rapidly that a large number of lives were lost both on the boat and the elevator. The city fire brigade and harbor tugs exerted every means to suppress the flames; but, fanned by a stiff westerly wind, and with highly inflammable material to feed upon, the fire soon spread beyond control. The boat's lines were cut, but the wind held her fast to the elevator, and the wind blew the flames over the wharf so that the firemen could not get within 100 feet of the building. A thousand barrels of cotton-seed-oil were stored in the elevator, and bursting barrels covered the surface of the river for 100 feet from the shore and a quarter of a mile down the stream with an unbroken sheet of flame, presenting the picture of a sea of fire. From this dangerous spot the harbor tugs and boats had to keep away, and were unable to render any assistance except to pick up such persons as might be found in the water. The firemen and laborers have been searching for dead bodies in the boat and building. One body found on the Capital City was identified as that of Thomas Ewing, of Colfax, Ind., by his aged wife. He was 73 years of age, and was returning home from the South. Mr. Robinson, of Longwood, Miss., was severely burned. All the crew are safe, and the only passenger known to be lost is Mr. Ewing. The boat was crowded with passengers when she arrived here, but the majority then had gone ashore. Capt. Crane thinks that the boat and elevator were set on fire at the same time, as he had examined the boat half an hour before the fire was discovered and found her all right; and the watchman, five minutes before the fire broke out, had passed the spot and noticed nothing wrong. The Anchor Line Company carried their own risks. The oil on the elevator was insured for $4,500 each in the Imperial, of London, and the Peoples', of Memphis, and for $2,000 in the Home, of New-York.

Another body, supposed to be that of a lame deck passenger for St. Louis from Point Lookout, was found on the wreck of the Capital City this afternoon with a leg and arm burned off and the body burned to a crisp. Some 20 bags of Government mail were destroyed and the remainder more or less damaged. The boat had 26 bales of cotton, 200 sacks of cotton-seed, and a lot of miscellaneous freight for St. Louis, all of which was lost. There was in the elevator 2,000 pieces of bagging, 1,000 barrels of oil, 1,000 barrels of meal, 400 barrels of flour, 200 bales of hay and a large amount of miscellaneous freight, little of which was covered by insurance. It is estimated that the total loss by fire will reach $250,000.

One man, who escaped from the elevator by covering his head with a cloth, says that he saw a dozen persons behind him, none of whom, he believes, escaped, but the search has failed, as yet, to discover anything to corroborate his statement. All the books and papers of both the boat and the elevator being lost, it is impossible to arrive at an accurate statement of loss. The officers of the boat believe the fire was an incendiary one, but it would be difficult to establish that fact without also establishing criminal negligence on the part of the boat's watchman.

OLD MAN ROSE'S GHOST.

THE APPARITION THAT IS STARTLING A REMOTE NEIGHBORHOOD IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KERHONKSON, July 2.—Ulster County seems to be a favored neighborhood for ghostly visitations, and other things of a marvelous nature. The widespread excitement last Winter regarding the Dunn dwelling, which for a long while was believed by many credulous persons to be haunted, has already been followed by another similar sensation. Unlike that of old man MacDonald, the prevailing ghost does not confine itself to a particular dwelling or spot, but haunts a whole neighborhood. The locality alleged to be visited by this ghost is a thinly-inhabited farming region, situated at the foot of the Shawangunk Mountains, in a remote part of the town of Rochester, and called Logtown. In this neighborhood lives a family by the name of Rose, the head of which, Louis Rose, died some months since. "Old man Rose," as his neighbors called him, was a remarkably eccentric character. A scoffer at the Christian religion, and a blasphemer in no small degree, he despised all religious instruction up to the day of his death, and entertained a contempt for ministers of the Gospel which he could ill conceal. He repeatedly informed his family that he did not want a preacher to officiate at his funeral. He looked upon eternal punishment as the penalty of his disobedience and impiety with anything but fear. He was an illiterate old fellow, intellectually incapable of indulging in philosophical speculation on any subject. But there was one fear which constantly haunted Rose, and which, in spite of his fearless and stolical nature, he could not conquer, and that was a terror of being buried alive. About a year ago Rose was seized with his last illness. On his death-bed he raved and cursed, but became calm in his last moments, and called his wife to his bedside and said: "Wife, I'm goin' to die. Satan is after me. I hear the rattling of his chains. But I promise you, if I can break away from him I will come back." Still haunted with the fear of premature burial, he concluded with the request that his body be kept eight days before being buried, and he desired to have it thrown out on the fields after that length of time to be eaten up by the crows. This request his friends regarded to a certain extent, strange as it was, but having no means to preserve the body, decomposition set in almost immediately after death, and the turgid and discolored corpse, which emitted a stench that it was scarcely possible to bear, was interred on the fifth day.

The promise of Rose to come back if he could break the chains of Satan was known only to his family for a long while, and certainly nothing was more unlooked for than its fulfillment, for as much given to superstitious notions as the people of remote neighborhoods usually are, none doubted that Rose had been taken care of, and so not a thought was given the matter. But that has come back it is very generally believed in the community. His ghost first appeared, it seems, one night recently, when it was met on the open highway by a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. The ghost, he affirms, was standing with his face toward him, not 10 feet away, and as there was bright moonlight at the time, he is positive that he could not have been laboring under a delusion. Besides, he had been acquainted with Rose for years, and the person I appearance of the deceased was such as to make his identity certain under almost any circumstances. He did not speak to the apparition, because it vanished before he had an opportunity to do so. On a subsequent occasion Rose appeared to another resident of the community, and, he avers, spoke to him. At another time, a lady living in an adjoining neighborhood asserts that the ghost of the departed was seen in her house, and she is willing to testify so under oath. Altogether the apparition has been seen on five different occasions, by as many different persons.

A REND-ROCK MANUFACTORY DESTROYED.

PATERSON, July 2.—The rend-rock manufactory of J. R. Rand & Co., at Preakness, about seven miles from Paterson, was entirely destroyed at 12:45 this afternoon. The cause was a fire which caught apparently from the intense heat of the sun on the roof of the nitro-glycerine factory, a small detached building. The workmen were all at dinner except four, who were warned in time to escape. There was no loss of life. Two of the men were slightly injured by the flying wreck. The works consisted of a nitro glycerine factory, that explosive being used in the manufacture of rend-rock, and a packing-house, mixing-house, two store-houses, ice-house, and boarding-house, all detached. They were inexpensive buildings of wood. There was but little stock on hand, and the loss is not heavy—perhaps $5,000. There was no insurance. The force of the explosion was so great as to break the windows and shatter the ceilings of houses a mile distant, and trees of 10 inches in diameter and a half mile away were twisted about and torn up by the roots. The explosion could be heard distinctly 10 miles distant. The works were partially destroyed by explosions Jan. 7, 1876, and Feb. 9, 1875.

A STRANGE STORY FROM OMAHA.

SEQUEL TO THE STORY OF COLLECTOR NEWMAN'S SUSPENSION AND PROSECUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 2.—To the suspension and criminal prosecution against ex-Collector Newman, as given in the Associated Press dispatches of this date, hangs an interesting tale. The attempt to get Newman out dates from the defeat of Hitchcock for the United States Senate, and the election of Alvin Saunders. Newman was an outspoken and strong supporter of Hitchcock. The Saunders faction, failing to oust Newman, then entered into correspondence with Bartlett, who they knew could make a case against Newman by disclosing the fact that Newman concealed irregularities in Bartlett's accounts until the latter refunded to the Government the money appropriated to his own use. This correspondence, published this morning, shows that Senator Saunders wrote to Bartlett from Washington, on March 17, 1878, saying that Hayes wanted strong reasons for the removal of Newman, said reasons to follow up or connect with the present Administration. Saunders wrote that he did not want Bartlett to leave Nebraska, and adds: "As things stand at present, I can promise you nothing better, even if a change in Collector is made, than say a salary of $2,000, that I have got pretty well understood with parties." Further on in this letter Saunders says: "If you are at home, I think you will soon have a call from Gen. Van Wyck, who is well posted and who is very friendly disposed toward you. Indeed, it was through him that I got the promise, if you were successful, of increasing your wages and taking it from Chief Newman." A man named Morris, in the Revenue Department here, wrote Bartlett on March 27: "Hon. Commissioner: I promised to stand between you and any injurious consequence. Gen. Van Wyck was here the day I wrote—[referring to a letter written previously]—and I had *carte blanche* to make any arrangements you wished in regard to your pay and position in office." Morris adds, further, that if the new Collector should prove incompetent, Bartlett would without doubt receive the appointment, with every certainty of retaining it. Bartlett refused all these overtures, and Special Agent Gavitt, who was sent on here to investigate the correspondence, shows that others in high position besides Newman and Roberts knew of Bartlett's irregularities, and sought by that means to use him for their own political purposes.

THE ALUMNI OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

ANNUAL MEETING AND REPORTS—NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 2.—At the Alumni meeting this morning, Marshall Wilcox, Class of '44, Pittsfield, was elected President; Rufus D. Woods, Class of '40, Enfield, Vice-President; Prof. John L. T. Phillips, Class of '47, Secretary. For Alumni Trustee, Hon. D. L. Boardman received 208 votes and was elected. Edward Clark, Class of '31, of Boston, was declared nominee as Alumni Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Dimmock, Class of 55. The financial report showed the invested funds to be $294,000, yielding an income of $19,000. Total receipts, $49,000; expenditures, $51,000. Subscriptions received during the past year, $29,000, including $10,000 from Edward Clark, Class of 31, of New-York—the latter fund to assist in the payment of salaries. A beautiful memorial window, placed in the chapel in honor of the late Sanborn Tenny, Professor of Natural History, Williams College, was presented to the Alumni by the Junior Class, in a speech by A. Frick, of Chicago. The gift was appropriately accepted by President Wilcox. The following nominees for Trustees are to be voted on by the Alumni during the year: George H. Ely, Class of '48, Dayton, Ohio; Dudley Field, Class of '50, New-York; Irving Magee, Class of '57, Albany, N. Y.; Washington Gladden, Class of '59, Springfield; A. Lawreuce Hopkins, Class of '63, Chicago. President E. N. Potter, of Union College, was elected an honorary Alumnus, and acknowledged the honor in an eloquent address. Rev. John Morgan, Class of '26, of Oberlin College, addressed the Alumni. Rev. John G. Davenport, Class of '63, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Rev. Robert J. Adams, Class of '53, of Holyoke, were elected members of the Visiting Committee.

The Class Day exercises at Williams College were very interesting. This evening the prize rhetorical exhibition by the Sophomore and Junior Classes was held.

In the prize rhetorical contest to-night the general prize was awarded to Thornton Williams

last, shows what a wonderfully good horse he is, and there is much desire to see him carry weight for age in the same company again. The following are the details of the racing:

THE MILE DASH.

The first event on the card was the dash of one mile for maidens, with allowances to maidens of 4 years old and upward, and this had six entries, including J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Simoon, 4 years; William Astor's ch. c. Manhattan, 3 years; Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, 3 years; Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 3 years; D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Kinney K., 3 years, and George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Loiterer, 4 years. Of this lot Simoon was the favorite, especially when it was observed that Evans weighed in for Nelson & Co., and the pools sold as follows:

	$100	$125	$140
Bonnie Wood	65	60	50
Kinney K	45	50	40
Loiterer	40	55	40
Manhattan	15	15	20
Bertha	15	15	20

With little delay they were got together, but Bonnie Wood got the best of the send-off, being a length in front of all Simoon, and the rest well together. Going round the turn Bonnie Wood showed two lengths in front, while Loiterer went up to second place, and was followed by Kinney K., Simoon showing but little speed, as the others passed her easily. When they reached the quarter pole Loiterer closed the distance a little between himself and Bonnie Wood, while Simoon, Bertha, and Kinney K. were in close order, with Manhattan two lengths behind them. Bonnie Wood forced the pace along the back stretch, but Loiterer closed up to her quarter. At the half-mile pole, however, Bonnie Wood succeeded in shaking off her competitor, as there was half a length between them, while a length behind in the third place was Bertha, lapped on the quarter by Simoon, Kinney K. fifth, and Manhattan bringing up the rear. As they came round the lower turn Bonnie Wood and Loiterer ran clear away from the others, and had the struggle to themselves. When they had reached the three-quarter pole it was evident that Loiterer could not reach the filly, as Hughes had her ready for the spurt, for he whip, and coming up the home stretch, Bonnie Wood left him behind easily, and won by three lengths. Loiterer second, eight lengths ahead of Bertha, third, a neck before Kinney K. fourth, Simoon fifth, and Manhattan last. Time—1:46¾.

THE HALF MILE.

The second affair was a spin of half a mile for 2-year-old maidens, for which were entered William Astor's b. f. Bonnie Leaf, Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Rachel, Charles Reed's ch. c. Grand Master, H. P. McGrath's br. f. Mary Ann, George L. Lorillards' ch. g. Monitor, J. E. Brewster & Co.'s br. c. by Leamington, out of Elastic, and Lewis & Stearn's gr. c. Surprise. The betting varied considerably, there being considerable doubt as to which of the youngsters was the best. The last pools prior to the start were as follows:

	$30	$175	$100
Monitor	20	100	50
Bonnie Leaf	20	75	50
Rachel	15	40	35
Grand Master	50	65	45
Mary Ann	15	80	50
Elastic filly	20	30	30
Surprise			

They were sent down to the half-mile pole, and, after breaking away once, the flag fell and Rachel bounded away in the lead, with the Elastic filly second, Surprise third, Grand Master fourth. As they ran round the lower turn Bonnie Leaf ran up fast from behind, and, passing Grand Master, Surprise, and the Elastic filly in succession, challenged Rachel and obtained the lead as they turned into the home stretch. She could not stay, however, and at the furlong Rachel was in front again, but in the meantime Hughes had set Monitor going, and he came up with a rush, passing the others as if they had stopped. Monitor won by a little over a length, Rachel second, who was three lengths in advance of Grand Master third, with Mary Ann fourth, Elastic filly fifth, Surprise sixth, and Bonnie Leaf seventh. Time—0:52¼.

THE HANDICAP.

Now came the grand struggle of the day, the Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and three-quarters. The race absorbed a vast amount of interest, for since the defeat of Danger by both Little Reb and Garrick on Saturday, this race was considered as very uncertain. Of the 11 that had accepted the impost of the handicap, 7 of them sported colors, viz: Robert Graham's b. h. Shylock, George L. Lorillard's b. c. Danger, William Lakeland's b. h. Little Reb, P. Lorillard's ch. g. Bayard, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Maritana, and D. J. Crousee's ch. c. Joe. General Phillips was also marked as a starter, and he was the favorite on Monday night, but he was withdrawn at the last moment, which occasioned some disappointment. A large crowd of spectators surrounded the pool stand, and the betting was very lively at the following rates:

	$225	$170	$100
Danger, Maritana,			
Little Reb	200	200	50
Bayard	135	250	55
Danicheff	135	185	55
Shylock	140	180	55
Joe	40	60	20

As the distance was a mile and three-quarters, they were started from the quarter pole. Danicheff was somewhat fractious, and had to be led to his horses. As soon as he was led up the flag fell and they were off, with Joe in the first position, the others well together, and Shylock in the rear. Rushing along the back stretch, Joe held the lead and set the pace, followed closely by Maritana, with Danicheff third and Danger fourth. By the time they reached the half-mile pole Maritana, whose mission it was to make the pace as fast as possible for Danger, took the lead from Joe, and Danicheff still held the third position, while Bayard took the fourth position from Danger, Little Reb being next, running in hand, while Shylock was far in the rear, a position he never improved throughout. Coming round the lower turn there was little change in their positions, and Maritana still led up the stretch, reaching the stand and finishing the first three-quarters of a mile a length in front of Joe, while Bayard was third, close up, lapped by Danicheff, Little Reb next in hand, Shylock nowhere. Going round the turn, Maritana still held the lead, and when opposite the clubhouse Danicheff passed Joe into the second place, while Little Reb moved up and bettered his position. Maritana still made the pace past the quarter pole, followed by Danicheff, while Danger was evidently beaten, and there was little hope for the islip stable to carry off the prize. Down the back stretch they went at a merry pace, and there was no change in the leaders, Reb Little Reb the signal, and he rushed past his leaders like the wind, and had taken the lead at the half-mile pole, leading Danicheff a length, Joe still holding the third place, while Maritana had fallen back to the fourth position. As they came round the lower turn, with little Reb in command, the excitement was intense, and shouts of "Little Reb!" "Little Reb!" were heard in every quarter of the stand. Danicheff struggled in vain to catch him; the faster he ran Little Reb had another link of speed to let out, and when he came up the stretch, with Danicheff behind him, and the others beaten, a long cheer broke off the excitement was intense, which resulted in prolonged applause as Little Reb passed the winning post the winner by a length and a half, in 3:11¾. Danicheff second, 10 lengths before Bayard, who was a neck before Joe, the latter having been pulled up. Danger and Maritana coming in as a team together, and Shylock almost out of the distance. The winner received a grand ovation as he returned to the stand, and his backers were wild with joy.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The excitement having in a measure subsided, attention was now paid to the fourth race, which was a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, with allowances according to age. There were six entries, and five of them faced the music when the bell rang, and these were: J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. h. Viceroy, T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Kenney, D. J. Crouse's ch. s. Mechanic, G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, and J. E. Brewster's blk. h. Virginius. The speculators were now desperate with their losses, and plunged in heavily on Virginius as a sure winner, with the most disastrous results. To what extent the "knowing ones" suffered will be seen from the quotations, which were as follows:

	$1,000	$400	$350
Loulanier	250	70	80
Viceroy	125	75	80
Kenney	50	35	30
Mechanic	45	35	30

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and the flag fell to an excellent start, the lot breaking away together. When well under way Mechanic shot out to the front to set the pace, and behind him was Viceroy and Loulanier, while the other three were well together and close up. As they turned into the stretch Viceroy bade good-bye to Loulanier and challanged Mechanic for the track, and soon bounced to the front in gallant style, and reached the judges' stand, finishing the first half mile of the race three quarters of a length in advance of Mechanic, with Virginius third, and Kenney fourth. Barrett taking a pull to the rear. As they ran round the upper turn Viceroy forged a length ahead of Mechanic, who was closely pursued by Virginius, and when they passed the quarter pole the race was a very pretty one, Viceroy still holding command, a length ahead of Mechanic, and lapping his quarter was Virginius, clear of Kenney and Loulanier. As they traveled down the back stretch Donahue made his run with Virginius, and passing Mechanic, reached the saddle-girth of Viceroy, and when they passed the half-mile pole they were nearly even, while Loulanier had passed Kenney and Mechanic, and was closing on the two leaders, being but a length and a half behind them. When they came round the lower turn Viceroy showed signs of distress, and Virginius came to the front, while in the meantime Loulanier rushed past Viceroy and went in pursuit of the black horse, and got to his side as the turned into the home stretch, the others being beaten. The excitement was great, as at the furlong pole Loulanier got her head to the shoulder of Virginius, and was pushing him very hard. Up they came, with Barrett plying his whip unsparingly on the filly, to which she gamely responded, and she got to the head of Virginius at the mile distance mark. Then came the greatest excitement when they were approaching the winning post, and the backers of each were shouting "Virginius" and "Loulanier," at the top of their voices. The last two jumps settled the matter, for Loulanier showed her neck to the front, and captured the race by a head in 2:43½. Ten lengths off came Kenney third, Mechanic was fourth, and Viceroy fifth, pulled up.

THE SELLING RACE.

The fifth event was a selling race of a mile and a furlong, with the usual allowances, which had 10 entries, all of them responding to the call, viz.: J. J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., Robert Graham's b. c. W. I. Higgins, H. Stanford's b. f. Fusillade, D. J. Crouse's b. f. Oh My, G. L. Lorillard's b. g. Guy, T. F. Killen's ch. g. Thomas K., Daly Brothers' br. f. Marie D., W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Barrett Charles L. Lloyd's b. h. Atilla, and W. Cottrill's ch. f. Adventure. The heavy betting men were now all at sea, and did not know how to place themselves, they even going so far as to plunge on Atilla, a horse that had partly broken down, and had been off the turf for three years. The following were the rates of the pools:

	$110	$140	$170
Egypt	85	155	300
Attila	50	85	120
Thomas K	80	80	125
Higgins	40	55	70
Fusillade	80	135	175
Guy			
Field			

They were started from the furlong pole, all getting off well but Thomas K. Adventure then took the lead, and was first past the stand, with Egypt second, Hattie F. third, and Guy fourth. When in front of the club-house on the turn, Egypt passed Adventure to the front, while Fusillade came up and took the fourth place from Guy, but the latter soon recovered it, and as Hattie F. fell back at the same moment, Guy was soon in the third position. When they reached the quarter pole, Egypt was still showing the way a length in advance of Adventure, who was the same distance before Guy, the others being in a rush, with Thomas K. closing up. As they commenced to run down the back stretch Attila and Lizzie D. were seen to stumble and fall, and then Adventure forged in front of Egypt and led him past the half-mile pole, while Oh My ran out of the ruck and assumed the third place, the others being so close together that a blanket would have covered them. When they came round the lower turn there was another change, for Donahue set Higgins going, and he rushed up to the third place, and Oh My retired into obscurity. Egypt, in the meantime, had got in front of Adventure by half a length, and at the same time Hattie F., who had been laid up, loomed into prominence, lapped by Thomas K. Egypt kept the lead into the stretch, when he retired and was followed by Adventure, when Hattie F. rushed to to the front and after a close finish with Higgins beat him by half a length, while the latter was but half a length before Thomas K, third, Fusillade fourth and Egypt fifth. Time, 2:02. According to the conditions of the race, Hattie F. was sold at auction, and bought by her owner for $605.

THE GENTLEMEN'S RACE.

The sixth race of the day was a private sweepstakes for gentlemen riders, to carry 150 pounds, half a mile, in which there were five entries, but only three of them came to the post, including Milo, ridden by Mr. De Renne; Erastus Corning, by Mr. Durand, and Divinity, by Mr. Murphy, son of the ex-Collector. The friends of the gentlemen gathered about the pool-stand, and there was considerable speculation on the result, as follows:

	$50	$80	$100
Erastus Corning	60	70	75
Milo	25	40	40
Dimity			

Starting from the half-mile pole Dimity took the lead, but on the turn, Corning, with his superior speed, rushed to the front soon after, and the others were unable to catch him. Corning won easily by six lengths, in 0:55; Milo second.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The sport terminated with a handicap hurdle race of a mile and a half, over six hurdles, and of the 18 entered eight of them started, including Charles Reed's Waller, L. Wood's Deadhead, A. D. Browne's Derby, John McGuire's New-York, J. Ashmall's Lord Zetland, W. Callahan's Bay Rum, and Jennings' Gallagher, and George Ayres' Fredericktown. The betting on this race was also very good, as it was the last chance for the losers in the general slaughter of the day to get square if possible. The pooling was remarkably even, as shown by the following figures:

	$100	$115	$50
Waller	85	105	50
Derby	70	50	30
Fredericktown	55	40	25
Deadhead	50	45	25
Field			

They were started from the half-mile pole, and after two false attempts the flag fell, and they were off, with New-York in the lead, which he did not retain long, however, as Gallagher soon shot to the front, and was followed out by Deadhead, but when they jumped the hurdle on the home stretch Deadhead was first, Gallagher second, Derby third, and Bay Rum fourth. Running up toward the stand, New-York ran into the second place. The third hurdle was at the beginning of the upper turn, and over this they went, with Deadhead first, New York second, Gallagher third, Bay Rum fourth, Lord Zetland fifth. After running his way to the quarter pole, Derby suddenly passed all the others with great rapidity, and was followed by Waller and Deadhead, the others being out of it. Derby kept the lead to the end, winning by a length and a half. Deadhead passed Waller on the stretch, taking the second place, Gallagher was fourth, New-York fifth, Bay Rum sixth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, for maidens of all ages; 4-year olds allowed 4 pounds; 5 years old and upward, 7 pounds; one mile.

Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, 97 pounds. Donahue	1	
George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Loiterer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, 111 pounds. Hughes	2	
Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, 3 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of Stamps, 97 pounds. Barrett	3	
J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Simoon, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Saranoga, 109 pounds. Evans	0	
William Astor's ch. c. Manhattan, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Verona, 102 pounds. Mahony	0	
D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Kinny K., 3 years, by Revolver, out of Kinnickinick, 97 pounds. Swim	0	

Time—1:46¾.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $300 for maiden 2-year-olds; half a mile.

George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Monitor, by imp. Glenelg, out of Minx, 107 pounds. Hughes	1	
Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Rachel, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Sadowa, 107 pounds. Barrett	2	
Charles Reed's ch. c. Grand Master, by imp. Eclipse, out of Inversnaid, 112 pounds. Evans	3	
William Astor's b. c. Bonnie Leaf, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, 107 pounds. Swim	0	
H. P. McGrath's br. f. Mary Ann, by Leamington, out of Susan Ann, 105 pounds, (1 pound over.) Henry	0	
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s br. c. by Leamington, out of Elastic, 107 pounds. Donahue	0	
Lewis & Stearns' gr. c. Surprise, by Alroy, out of Dewdrop, 110 pounds. Fisher	0	

Time—0:52½.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each, or $20 if declared by June 20, with $700 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; weights to be announced by June 10; one mile and three quarters; 30 nominations, of which 19 declared. Value to winner, $1,430.

William Lakeland's b. h. Little Reb, 5 years, by Rebel, dam by Cornwall, 119 pounds. William Lakeland	1	
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, 3 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of Salina, by Lexington, 98 pounds. Donahue	2	
Pierre Lorillard's ch. g. Bayard, 3 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Betsina, by Jack Malone, 98 pounds. Barrett	3	
D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Joe, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Sunlight, by Lexington, 110 pounds. Hargo	0	
G. L. Lorillard's b. c. Danger, 3 years, by Alarm, dam by War Dance, 109 pounds. Hughes	0	
G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Maritana, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 103 pounds. Donahue	0	
R. Graham's b. h. Shylock, aged, by Lexington, out of Edith, by Sovereign, 114 pounds. Holloway	0	

Time—3:11¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $500; winners of any race (except handicaps, matches, or sweepstakes) of the value of $1,000 to carry weight for age; other winners allowed 5 pounds. Maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 8 pounds; if 4 years old, 12 pounds; if 5 or more, 17 pounds one mile and a half.

George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, 3 years, by Liner, out of Lady Hardaway, by Commodore, 93½ pounds, (including 2 pounds over.) Barrett	1	
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington, 124 pounds. Donahue	2	
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Kenney, 5 years, by Curlew, dam by Red Eye, 119 pounds. Holloway	3	
J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. h. Viceroy, 5 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Rurie, 119 pounds. Evans	0	
D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Mechanic, 4 years, by Chilleothe, out of Mattie C., 113 pounds. Schillinger	0	
William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lazy	dr.	

Time—2:43¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, $300; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $750, 12 pounds; for $500, 18 pounds; for $300, 21 pounds; one half of any surplus to be given to second horse, the other half to the racing fund; beaten horses not liable to be claimed; one mile and an eighth.

J. J. Bevin's ch. m. Hattie F., 5 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Dee, 101 pounds. Mahony	1	
Robert Graham's b. c. W. I. Higgins, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellow Bird, 100 pounds. Donahue	2	
J. F. Killen's ch. g. Thomas K., 6 years, by Planet, out of Lady Barry, 103 pounds. Mclaughlin	3	
H. Stanford's b. f. Fusillade, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, 76 pounds. Purcell	0	
D. J. Crouse's b. f. Oh My, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Nuisance, 85 pounds. Farren	0	
George L. Lorrillard's b. g. Guy, 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Chignon, 78 pounds. Conner	0	
W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, aged, by Planet, out of Lady Barry, 103 pounds. Waller	0	
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Adventure, 4 years, by Daniel Boone, out of Maggie G., 101 pounds. Swim	0	
Charles S. Lloyd's b. h. Attila, aged, by Australian, out of Ulima, 106 pounds. Williams	*0	
Dailey Brothers' br. f. Lizzie D, 3 years, by Enquirer, out of Leisure, 79 pounds. Williams	*0	

Time—2:02.

*Fell.

SIXTH RACE.—Gentlemen's Private Sweepstakes; to carry 150 pounds; half a mile.

Mr. Durand's ch. g. Erastus Corning, aged, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina. Owner	1	
W. De Renne's ch. g. Milo, 7 years, by Narragansett, out of Maidstone. Owner	2	
Mr. Murphy's b. m. Dimity, pedigree unknown. Owner	3	

Time—0:55.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap Hurdle Race. Purse $400, of which $100 to the second horse; entrance free. Three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race. One mile and a half, over six hurdles.

A. D. Brown's gr. h. Derby, 6 years, by Eugene, out of Kate Sovereign, 148 pounds. Hyland	1	
L. Woods' b. g. Deadhead, aged, by Julius, out of Leisure, 149 pounds. Midgely	2	
Charles Reed's b. h. Waller, 6 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Queen of Clubs, 164 pounds. Meany	3	
John McGuire's ch. h. New-York, aged, by Planet, out of Hester, 142 pounds. Little	0	
J. Ashmall's ch. g. Lord Zetland, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardis, 140 pounds. Woods	0	
William Callahan's b. g. Bay Rum, aged, by Baywood, out of Goneril, 140 pounds. Conner	0	
J. Jennings' ch. h. Gallagher, 5 years, by Blarneystone, out of Lilly Ward, 140 pounds. Brown	0	
George Ayre's b. h. Fredericktown, 5 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, 140 pounds. Murphy	0	

Time—2:52.

A BOY KILLED.

About 7:40 last evening the bridge connecting the public bath at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, gave way with about a dozen persons, the majority of whom were small boys. All escaped with the exception of Andrew Heslett, aged 12 years, of No. 55 Pearl-street, who was caught between the descending bridge and the float underneath, which serves to keep the bath a proper distance from the dock. Young Heslett was killed instantly. None of those on the bridge fell into the water. All of them managed to maintain a footing on the float until rescued.

SECOND-RATE WITNESSES.

POTTER'S DULL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE VACANCY IN THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD—EMIL L. WEBER CONTRADICTS MRS. JENKS—THE SHERMAN LETTER SEEN AND DESTROYED BY HIM—MR. WEBER'S REGRETS FOR SOME POLITICAL FALSEHOODS.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Investigating Committee met at 10:30 A. M., Mr. Potter presiding.

Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, was recalled, and examined by the Chairman on points previously developed in his testimony.

By Mr. Morrison—Did the Returning Board reject any poll where there was a Republican majority? A.—I don't recollect; I think not from looking at the list; the cause generally given for throwing out the polls was intimidation and violence and that voters had been driven from the polls.

Q.—Can you remember now any actual violence at any poll in Louisiana on the day of the election? A.—I do not know of any, but I heard there was something of that kind in my own parish; I think there was an actual charge of violence as regards that poll on the day of the election, and there may have been as regards others.

THE ELECTORS' MAJORITIES.

Q.—Have you refreshed your memory, as requested when you were previously examined, as regards the difference in the vote given for Packard and the vote given for the Hayes Electors? A.—I have; Packard had less votes by about 600 than two of the Electors, and about 200 votes less than the third Elector, and 400 or 500 more votes than five of the Electors; the cause of this was that in one or two parishes the Republican ticket had only the names of three Electors upon it, and consequently several of the Electors lost votes by that mistake; it was done by mistake, and in these parishes they fell behind.

Q.—After you had rejected certain polls, how did Packard's majority compare with the majorities of the Hayes Electors? A.—He had more votes than five Electors, and less than three.

Q.—Then if the five Electors were elected, he must have been? A.—It looks so, according to our returns.

By Mr. Cox—Was your authority as messenger to convey the Electoral vote of the State to Washington ever formally revoked? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What authority would Gov. Kellogg have to transfer that appointment to any one else? A.—I don't know; I don't know of any one who could make the substitution except myself; the fact was, he came in my name and as representing me.

Q.—The authority conferred upon you by the College of Electors was a personal trust to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you failed to come the action of the College in appointing you was exhausted and there was no authority to intrust anybody else with the certificates? A.—Not to my knowledge.

THE RETURNING BOARD VACANCY.

Q.—Did not the law provide that the members of the Returning Board should consist of five persons composed of each political party? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many constituted that board when you counted the Electoral vote of 1878? A.—It was composed of four members.

Q.—What parties were represented by those four members? A.—I believe all the members had voted the Republican ticket, although they were not all Republicans when elected as members of the board.

Q.—Was there any effort made to fill the vacancy on the board filled by a person representing any other political party in Louisiana? A.—There was an effort made to have it filled by the Democrats, but a satisfactory party was not offered and it was not filled; the request was not positively refused by the board, but it was not granted because the Democrats wished to designate the party who should be selected, and the board did not wish to be dictated to in that matter.

Q.—Did the Democrats confine themselves to suggesting one person for the vacancy? A.—My recollection is that they suggested two; Dr. Kennedy was one; Dr. Kennedy declined to make the run.

Q.—Was there any effort made on the part of the four members of the board to get a Democrat who was satisfactory to themselves to fill the vacancy? A.—The matter was mentioned, but there was no formal action of the board taken on that subject; I asked a gentleman named Smith, who is now a reporter for the New-Orleans Times, if a brother spoke particularly to him, and I received the assurance given by him was induced to allow the use of the protest; I was informed by my brother repeatedly that the assurances, verbal and written, of Mr. Sherman induced him to allow his protest to stand and be used.

THE GUARANTEE IN SHERMAN'S HANDWRITING.

I spoke to Mr. Sherman about my brother's unwillingness to make the desired protest, because he considered it an outrage upon the lives of those people, and he replied that my brother would be protected and provided for. A day or two afterward my brother showed me the letter of assurance or guarantee given to him and Anderson by Mr. Sherman. I read the letter several times; it was in the handwriting of Mr. Sherman; I am familiar with Mr. Sherman's handwriting; I have seen him write and inspected his writing; I never doubted the genuineness of the letter, and my brother assured me that he received it direct from Mr. Sherman himself; I was informed at the time that several other Supervisors from Caldwell, Natchitoches, and Morehouse Parishes received assurances that induced them to file their protests; during the progress of the count by the Returning Board it was discovered that the returns as agreed upon by the Republican leaders would elect Packard and a majority of Republicans in each house, but would only secure the return of six Hayes Electors; the exclusion of parishes and precincts up to that date resulted in a loss to the Republican Electors of about 1,230 votes, and to the Tilden Electors a loss of about 7,250 votes; it was then determined to throw out more Democratic votes, and that, too, in parishes where no protest had been made; in this view, Deputy Marshals went out and brought in witnesses, generally colored men, and their affidavits were prepared and executed in New-Orleans; about the 27th of November it was discovered that only six of the Hayes Electors could be saved, and Kellogg on that day remarked to me: "We are, after all, beaten." In regard to the agreement between James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber, I here state that I personally know that such an agreement was entered into, and was substantially the same as has been presented. My brother was murdered March 8, and his murderers have not yet been discovered. In the issue of the *Ledger*, of which he was the editor previous to his death, he threatened to publish certain letters and a statement emanating from the State Auditor's office, and that is supposed to have supplied the immediate cause of his death, and to that extent might suggest the author. The people of both parishes have denounced the act. In the Sherman report appears a purported affidavit from me as United States Supervisor, containing a somewhat sweeping allegation of intimidation in the Parish of West Feliciana; I declined, when requested to make an affidavit on this subject, to do so; this paper was subsequently prepared by L. B. Jenks, and without reading or examining it, I signed it; I performed no duties as United States Supervisor, and should not have signed the paper if I had previously read it; I did not swear to it, but the jurat was attached by the Commissioner as a matter of form merely.

THE SHERMAN LETTER DESTROYED.

After the death of my brother his widow took charge of all his papers and books and had them sent to her father's residence, at Donaldsonville, and there remained in my custody until the Summer of 1877; the paper known as the Sherman letter was a subject of great mortification to Mrs. Weber and myself, and several times search was made for it for the purpose of destroying it; late in the Summer of 1877 I examined the papers, found the letter, and destroyed it; the same reasons that impelled us to seek the letter for its destruction induced me to keep silent as to its discovery, as the best and easiest way to have the matter disappear from public notice; Mrs. Weber visited my sister-in-law in the Summer of 1877, and urged her to hunt for the Sherman letter; Mrs. Weber declined to do so, or to give her any information whatever; about the 27th of May she brought a letter from Gen. Sheldon, offering to pay Mrs. Weber's expenses to New-Orleans and Washington in connection with the Sherman letter, and threatening, in case she did not come, to have her arrested and forced to go; Mrs. Jenks and her husband have always called the paper the Sherman letter; I have never heard it intimated, until she gave her testimony, that Mrs. Jenks was in any way connected with the authorship of the letter. I have not, nor has any member of my family, sought to use this letter as the means of obtaining office; I was a members of the MacVeagh Commission in New-Orleans, and was informed that money had been used to secure the abandonment of the Packard Legislature by certain members thereof; I could tell something of the amounts paid in certain cases, but could not say who disbursed the money, or who supplied it; I had two conversations with Gen. Hawley relative to the recognition of the Packard Government by the Administration, and he said that the President could not, and would not, recognize it; he conveyed the impression to my mind distinctly that the recognition of Nicholls and the abandonment of Packard was a foregone conclusion, and that this question had been determined by the Administration of the country the long quiet; "If you will make out a paper containing those facts, I will take it with me," and we then went to the Custom-house, and, at his dictation, wrote out that affidavit, and we then went to Mr. Seymour's office, where we found several gentlemen with whom I was not acquainted, but Capt. Jenks was, and after he had conversed with them about 10 minutes, the affidavit was signed; his request to me was that when I got to Cincinnati I should show this affidavit to Senator Matthews for the purpose of getting a place for him, and this will explain the reason of my sending so many postal cards about Senator Matthews from Cincinnati; I never succeeded in seeing Senator Matthews, and did not show the affidavit to Senator Matthews or anybody else; in regard to my going to his house and asking him to sign an affidavit a short time after I signed my protest, I will say that since the afternoon of the 10th of November, when I requested him to go down and read the protest over, I never crossed his doorstep.

By Mr. Cox—When did Capt. Jenks dictate the affidavit to you? A.—On the afternoon on the 11th of May, the day on which I left New-Orleans; Mr. Casey and Mr. Hirmen, clerks in the Auditor's office of the Custom-house, and several other persons were present when he dictated it; he dictated the original paper first as it is; I was then employed in that office as a clerk, and was about to leave New-Orleans on a leave of absence granted to me; I have written to Mr. Seymour to look into the matter, stating to him that Capt. Jenks has denied ever signing such a paper.

MR. EMIL L. WEBER'S STORY.

Emil L. Weber, of Ascension Parish, La., was then called, and in response to a question by the Chairman, stated that he had prepared a written statement covering all the points upon which he could testify, and he desired the permission of the committee to read it as his testimony.

Objection having been made by Mr. Cox, the witness was requested to stand one side until the matter could be decided in executive session.

After a short recess the committee reassembled, and the Chairman announced that Mr. Weber would be allowed to read the statement he had prepared, and without further questioning the witness proceeded as follows:

I entered actively into politics in Louisiana in 1868, and took a prominent part in all the elections held in that State since December, 1868; I was intimately with Kellogg and Packard and almost every prominent Republican in the State, and was frequently consulted and trusted by them on party matters; the necessities of the Republican Party in Louisiana required that the Election law should be constructed so as to give the Republican leaders arbitrary power and despotic control over the machinery of elections as well as over the action of the voters themselves; the Governor, the Returning Board, and the Supervisors of Elections were all Republicans, and nineteen-twentieths of the Deputy Marshals also; they intended that the election of 1876, like preceding elections, should be controlled by securing the full registration and poll of the Republican vote, and such a manipulation of the vote in the returns of the Supervisors and the action of the Returning Board as would guarantee political supremacy to the Republican Party; it was understood that it might be necessary to throw out certain parishes in order to do this, and in some cases to allow the election to go by default; East and West Feliciana Parishes were from the beginning considered by the Republicans so doubtful that the expediency of making an active canvass in them was questioned, and it was determined that on some pretense or other they should be abandoned, and the election be allowed to go Democratic, with the intention of having the Returning Board throw them out, on the ground of intimidation; my brother and I protested against this course, and defended it, so far as West Feliciana was concerned, to this end the usual number of speakers, Deputy Marshals, and other agents usually employed to secure a full registration and vote, were not supplied, and money was not furnished for expenses, and Republican tickets were not distributed; for more than six months prior to the campaign of 1876 the people were told, and the Democrats declared their purpose, through Gov. Nicholls, to ask and give a free, fair, and peaceable election; and from that time until after the election they pursued a conciliatory line of action; the Republicans of East and West Feliciana had entirely recovered from the effects of violence, heretofore referred to, but they were divided in counsel and demoralized by factional feuds among themselves; and, as a consequence, both parishes gave legitimate Democratic majorities; the disturbances and disorder were not political, or of such magnitude as to have materially affected the election; James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber, the Supervisors, stated to me their belief that the two parishes had gone in favor of the Democrats, and that they did not exist sufficient ground for protest in either parish, and expressed their determination to make no protest; I knew of my personal knowledge that strong inducements were brought to bear upon James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber to procure from them such protests as would supply the legal grounds required by the Returning Board to exclude these parishes from the count; I was approached upon this subject to use my influence, especially with my brother, to secure the execution and filing of these protests; I had free access to the rooms of the Republican visiting statesmen, in the St. Charles Hotel, and to the rooms of conference and caucus occupied by Packard, Kellogg, and the members of the Returning Board and the Custom-house officials, and was used more than once by the statesmen and the local leaders as a messenger to secure interviews with Anderson and Weber; I was present when interviews took place with my brother, and when many of the affidavits were prepared and executed before the United States Commissioners; I was also present when Anderson's protest was signed before Judge Campbell; I saw him sign it, and distinctly remember that there were blank spaces in said protest; after Anderson signed the paper he left the room and the jurat was attached by Judge Campbell, I think, in his absence, and certainly without his authority; it was not sworn to by Anderson; it was a notorious fact in the Custom-house that not only my brother and Mr. Anderson objected to making the required protests, but Kellogg and Packard exhibited great anxiety and solicitude in reference thereto; I know Mr. Sherman was alleged and believed to be the special representative of Mr. Hayes, and was also spokesman of the visiting statesmen in their dealings with the Democratic visitors; I am positive that my brother spoke particularly to him, and from the assurance given by him was induced to allow the use of the protest; I was informed by my brother repeatedly that the assurances, verbal and written, of Mr. Sherman induced him to allow his protest to stand and be used.

THE GUARANTEE IN SHERMAN'S HANDWRITING.

I spoke to Mr. Sherman about my brother's unwillingness to make the desired protest, because he considered it an outrage upon the lives of those people, and he replied that my brother would be protected and provided for. A day or two afterward my brother showed me the letter of assurance or guarantee given to him and Anderson by Mr. Sherman. I read the letter several times; it was in the handwriting of Mr. Sherman; I am familiar with Mr. Sherman's handwriting; I have seen him write and inspected his writing; I never doubted the genuineness of the letter, and my brother assured me that he received it direct from Mr. Sherman himself; I was informed at the time that several other Supervisors from Caldwell, Natchitoches, and Morehouse Parishes received assurances that induced them to file their protests; during the progress of the count by the Returning Board it was discovered that the returns as agreed upon by the Republican leaders would elect Packard and a majority of Republicans in each house, but would only secure the return of six Hayes Electors; the exclusion of parishes and precincts up to that date resulted in a loss to the Republican Electors of about 1,230 votes, and to the Tilden Electors a loss of about 7,250 votes; it was then determined to throw out more Democratic votes, and that, too, in parishes where no protest had been made; in this view, Deputy Marshals went out and brought in witnesses, generally colored men, and their affidavits were prepared and executed in New-Orleans; about the 27th of November it was discovered that only six of the Hayes Electors could be saved, and Kellogg on that day remarked to me: "We are, after all, beaten." In regard to the agreement between James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber, I here state that I personally know that such an agreement was entered into, and was substantially the same as has been presented. My brother was murdered March 8, and his murderers have not yet been discovered. In the issue of the *Ledger*, of which he was the editor previous to his death, he threatened to publish certain letters and a statement emanating from the State Auditor's office, and that is supposed to have supplied the immediate cause of his death, and to that extent might suggest the author. The people of both parishes have denounced the act. In the Sherman report appears a purported affidavit from me as United States Supervisor, containing a somewhat sweeping allegation of intimidation in the Parish of West Feliciana; I declined, when requested to make an affidavit

A LAND OF FEW BANK-NOTES

PREVALENCE OF SILVER IN FRANCE.

HOW IT IS KEPT AT PAR WITH GOLD—RESTRICTIONS AT BORDEAUX AND OTHER FRENCH CITIES—A PEOPLE WEDDED TO GOLD.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, June 1, 1878.

Nothing strikes an American visiting France more quickly than the almost entire absence of paper money in active circulation. I have been in Paris now six weeks, and I have only received one bank-note, which was of the value of 500 francs, and was given me at my banker's as part payment of a draft for 1,200 francs. I have occasionally seen a note of the same amount pass over the counter of a large retail store, but not, in all, more than three or four times. It may be said, practically, that for purposes of ordinary transactions, the bank-note is unknown. The money in actual use consists of pieces of gold, of 20 francs, 10 francs, and 5 francs, and silver coins of 5 francs, 2 francs, 1 franc, and ½ franc, or 50 centimes, and of copper coins of the value of 2 sous and 1 sou, or 10 centimes and 5 centimes, respectively. Of these, the silver pieces are used for payments of 5 francs or under, and occasionally as high as 10 or 15 francs, but rarely. As a rule, all payments above 5 francs are made in gold.

Economists differ widely as to the amount of silver existing at the present time in France; but of two facts I think there can be no question, basing my statement on my own observation and on the opinions I have received from such authorities as M. Michel Chevalier, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, and M. Menier. These are, first, that there is a glut of silver in the country, and second, that it is kept at par with gold only because the restriction on its issue makes it substantially a subsidiary, if not a token, coinage. The fact of the glut of silver is clearly established by the result of the efforts of the Bank of France to extend the circulation of that metal. At the present rate of discount, and under the influence of the extreme depression from which France has suffered for nearly five years, there is a very slight profit in the issue of notes by the Bank. The Bank holds, according to its latest returns—the 30th of December, 1877—about $150,000,000 in silver, out of an entire reserve of some $400,000,000. This silver is in all possible shapes, much of it in the coinage of the Papal States, of Greece, Roumania, and the Kingdom of Italy, a large part more or less depreciated by abrasion. Knowing the risks of fluctuation in the market value of silver, and especially alarmed by the enormous changes of 1876-7, the Managers of the Bank have for some time been trying to draw in their notes and pay out their silver. They make little or nothing from the notes. They are liable to lose considerably on the silver. For a long time their notes have been at par, and they are anxious to reduce the volume of the notes and of their dangerous specie as well. But so far their efforts have been almost completely in vain. You have already taken notice of the failure of the efforts to pass silver at Bordeaux and Lyons. Similar efforts, with like failures, have been made at Dijon, Marseilles, and Rouen. We thus see that the experiment has met the same fate in every part of France, equally in the agricultural regions and in the manufacturing towns. The simple fact is that everywhere the French people are wedded to gold, the more ignorant by tradition, the more intelligent from a clear perception of its actual present superiority as the material for money. They do not like silver because it is bulky and inconvenient in use, and because they are afraid of its depreciation, and they feel, perhaps, without fully knowing it, the pressure of German and English sentiment in favor of gold.

It might be inferred from this state of things that there is a marked tendency in the policy of France toward a gold standard. But this is not the case. The present position of the Government on this question may be described as one of unstable equilibrium. In other words, the Government will not be in haste to take any decided steps either toward the demonetization of silver or toward the repeal of the present restriction on coinage. It will renew the restriction from time to time, as it has recently done for two years; and it will maintain its attitude of indecision as long as it can. At the same time it will be liable to a sudden impulsion in either direction. The forces which are working upon it at present, and which substantially balance each other, are the following: On the one hand, the Minister of Finance, M. Léon Say, is inclined toward monometallism. He belongs to the French school of political economists, which received a strong impulse from the Manchester school of England, and which inclines always toward English theories. He will not readily consent to any repetition of a bimetallic experiment in France. At the same time he belongs in politics to the wing of Republicans known as Opportunists; he is strongly impressed with the value of absolute moderation in all things to the establishment of the Republic, and in any question likely to cause dissent in the Republican ranks he will hold firmly to a compromising course. Back of M. Léon Say stands a small but energetic and influential band of political economists, led by M. Michel Chevalier, and having its organ in the *Economiste Français*, of which M. Leroy-Beaulieu is the editor. M. Chevalier is the highest authority in political economy in France. He occupies the chair of that science in the College of France; his works are an encyclopedia of that branch of knowledge; his peculiarly keen and active intellect, happily served by a style in writing of the greatest clearness and precision, has given him a powerful hold on all students of the science, and his long and eminent services in connection with the commercial and financial policy of the country are clearly recognized by the present Government. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has made of his journal the counterpart in France of the *Economist*, of London, and it is always read with profound respect. To these must be added M. Menier, the well-known manufacturer, who is a Deputy, an ingenious and untiring writer, and a politician of great earnestness and skill. In a name he is a monometallist; in politics he is on the boundary line between the Left and the extreme Left, i. e., he is a fervid Republican, and would rather be a "Red" than a Monarchist or an Imperialist. These gentlemen and those whom they represent, believe that the safety of France lies in following the example of England. They are prepared to demonetize silver and to adopt a single standard—gold.

On the other hand, the Bank of France is wholly opposed to that policy, and strongly in favor of maintaining the present negative attitude. It is equally against the repeal of the restriction of coinage, which would tend to depreciate its immense stock of silver, and against demonetization, which would have the same effect. Its opinion is, of course, a very powerful element in the course of the Government. But there is also a small but very zealous coterie of bimetallists in France, of whom M. Cernuschi is the most active, and of whom M. Walewski is the most able and the most authoritative. M. Cernuschi is a banker of great wealth, a warm Republican, an intimate friend of Gambetta, and almost a monomaniac on the subject of gold and silver. His dream is of a "confederation of the world," in which the ratio of 15½ to 1 shall be adopted as the universal one between silver and gold, and then, he believes, the ideal standard will have been reached. It is hardly necessary to add that he regards with regret and chagrin the recent action of the American Government. Both he and M. Walewski are agreed that that was a hindrance rather than a help to the realization of their projects.

It will thus be seen that while there are forces at work which may possibly turn France again toward a complete re-establishment of the double standard, such a result is not probable. The Government has not as yet, I believe, formally accepted the invitation of the United States to a conference on the subject, but it is quite probable that it will do so, and that it will use its influence with the other Governments to do likewise. But that action will be of no practical consequence. The conference will produce nothing but talk, and no one, so far as I can discover, in France, expects anything else of it, least of all the advocates of bimetallism. The two facts of importance to the United States, in their present half-committed attitude, are, as far as France is concerned, these: She has tried the double standard for three-fourths of a century and has practically abandoned it, reducing silver to the level of a subsidiary or fractional coinage, by limiting its issue; in the second, in the face of an active propaganda for bimetallism, the Government is evidently determined to maintain its present position.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Magenta dissolved in aldehyd takes on, after standing, a violet shade. The change goes on for about two months.

Mr. T. F. Jamieson thinks that the distribution of ice in the glacial period proves that the accumulation of snow took place precisely in those districts where very heavy rain-falls occur now.

Japan began to use the electric telegraph in 1869. It has now 125 stations, with 5,000 miles of wire. More than 1,000 miles of wire will soon be added to the telegraphic system of the country.

The London *Engineer* concedes that with all the care the English manufacturer takes, he cannot produce the faultless light castings, such as iron shelf-brackets, which the American manufacturer does.

Borax, when treated with glycerine, gives the green color of boracic acid to a Bunsen flame. De Senier and Mr. Lowe, by an adaptation of this fact, have been able to detect one-tenth per cent. of glycerine in beer.

To restore faded writing, E. Von Bibra uses a moderately concentrated solution of tannin to wet the paper. The excess of tannin is removed by the application of the washing bottle, and the paper is dried at a temperature of about 65° C.

The first steam-engine was set in motion in Germany on Aug. 25, 1785. Harkort established the first engineering works in that country, at Freiheit-Witter, in 1819. He induced English workmen to go to Wetter, and they taught the German apprentices.

Some lapidaries at Bois-le-Due discovered a method of carbonizing common glass, rendering it opaque and capable of being so cut and polished as to resemble the Brazilian diamond. Glass so treated is frequently sold as genuine diamonds. The spurious stones cannot be detected by the water test. If a file, however, is passed over the imitation gem, the surface is soon destroyed. The file has no effect whatever on the real diamond.

Mr. James Blyth gave an account of some of his experiments in telephony before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on June 3. He has shown that a certain carbon arrangement can be employed successfully both as a transmitter and a receiver. Two small jelly cans were filled with coarsely-powdered gas-coal cinders. Between the cinders and the opposite sides of each of the jars two strips of tin were slipped down, and to these strips the circuit wires were attached. In the circuit a battery of two of Groves' cells was included. No magnets were employed. Articulate sounds uttered in one cinder-jar could be distinctly heard in the other, and even voices could be distinguished; but Mr. Blyth expects better results when he improves this novel transmitter and receiver.

The *Nature* reports on the authority of the Captain of a German steamer, extensive volcanic disturbance at the Island of New Britain (5° 30′ south, 151° east) last February. Fields of pumice-stone covered the surface of the channel between New Ireland and New Britain, and a dense smoke hung over the north-east coast of the latter. Three craters had broken out on the New Britain Peninsula at the foot of the Mother and Daughters Mountains. A compact body of pumice-stone, 5 feet thick, blocked up the passage between Duke of York Island and Blanche Bay. On Feb. 10 a tidal wave swept over Blanche Bay, and soon afterward at a place where there was before a depth of 17 fathoms of water, at the south of Natopi, an island three-quarters of a mile in diameter made its appearance. Immense quantities of fish were thrown on the shore.

At the Physical Society, London, on June 8, Mr. Chandler Roberts read a paper for Prof. Hughes on the physical action of the microphone. The pith of the communication is contained in the following sentences: The problem which the microphone resolves is this: The instrument introduces into an electric circuit an electrical resistance, which resistance shall vary in exact accord with sonorous vibrations; thus producing an undulatory current of electricity from a constant source, whose wave length, height, and form shall be an exact representation of the sonorous waves. In the microphone they had an electric conducting material susceptible of being influenced by sonorous vibrations, and here they had the first part of the problem. The second step was one of the highest importance, for it was necessary that the electrical current flowing at this point should be thrown into waves of determinate forms by the sole action of the sonorous vibrations. This was resolved by the discovery that when an electric conducting matter was in a divided state, either in the form of powder, filings, or surfaces, and put under a pressure—far less than that which would produce cohesion, and more than would allow it to be separated by sonorous vibrations—the molecules in presence at the surface being in a comparatively free state, although electrically joined, did of themselves so arrange their forms, their number in contact, or their pressure, by increased size or orbit of revolution, that the electrical resistance of the circuit was increased and decreased in a remarkable degree. The problem being resolved, it was only necessary to observe general considerations to produce an endless variety of telephones, each having a special range of resistance. A man's voice required four surfaces of pine charcoal introduced in the circuit, or six of willow charcoal, or eight of boxwood, or ten of gas charcoal. The great desideratum now is an insulator of the sound.

MR. GARRISON'S HALTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Garrison's halter, in the famous Boston mob of October, 1835, was about his body, and not about his neck. So far as a mob can be said to have any intentions, as this particular mob accepted Mr. Garrison as a substitute for Mr. George Thompson, (the object denounced in the incendiary handbills,) the rope was intended to drag the victim to the tan-kettle on Boston Common. It may, of course, be argued that it is much easier to tar and feather a live man than a corpse, and it is certainly much greater sport; but unless "An Anti-Slavery Bostonian" can prove that the halter might not eventually have been slipped up about the neck of Mr. Garrison, or that the mob was not as capable of killing as of tarring and feathering him, the question of the exact position of the rope worn of no great moment, historically or otherwise. Mr. Garrison's own statement will probably always be preferred to anonymous exaggerations or embellishments; and as this was very early made, is readily accessible, and did not put the halter around the neck, he hardly seems called upon to keep chasing down an error for which he is in no way responsible, but which he has often corrected.

ANOTHER ANTI-SLAVERY BOSTONIAN.
TUESDAY, July 2, 1878.

SEVENTY YEARS A PRINTER.

The New-Orleans *Times* of June 29 says:

"Yesterday the *Bee* was gracefully dressed in mourning over the death of François Delaup, its veteran founder, who died at the age of 80 years. Born in San Domingo, he came to this city at 10 years of age, and at once began to learn the printing business, at which he has continued ever since, for the unprecedented period of 70 years. Half a century ago last September he founded the *Bee*. In a few years its ownership passed out of his hands, but he has remained upon it ever since as proof-reader. The physical constitution that for so many years could endure the exhausting, night work of this occupation must have been remarkable. He had a son killed in the defense of Atlanta, but he had other children, and leaves a large circle of relatives and warm friends. He was universally esteemed as a man of the strictest integrity and of the highest sense of honor."

A DOG'S AFFECTION.

The following story is told by the Auburn *Advertiser* of Monday: "A mammoth Newfoundland dog formerly owned by Rev. Father Kavanagh, of the Holy Family Church, was left in charge of Mr. Daniel Dowling when the owner departed for Europe. A small terrier belonging to Mr. Dowling at once became the companion of the Newfoundland and evinced great affection for him. Recently the large dog was poisoned by some enemy and died last week, and was buried in the garden. The terrier attended the funeral and tried in all manner of ways to get his huge companion to play with him as was his wont, but unavailingly. After the interment the terrier was inconsolable, and invariably buried his entire dinner in the grave before he would taste a morsel of food himself, but was afterward rafed by the family. This has continued since the burial last week Thursday, and still shows no signs of abatement."

BRIBERY IN A SCHOOL BOARD.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* of the 1st inst. says: "Quite a sensation was caused Saturday night on the South Side by the arrest of two members of the School Board of the Luckey sub-District (Thirty-fifth Ward,) on a charge of accepting bribes. The party making the charge is Prof. John Solomon, the Principal of the ward schools. Prof. Solomon was a candidate for re-election, and alleges that he heard some talk from the two members alluded to—J. B. Thompson, the President, and Joseph Gray—which led him to believe that they wanted to be seen. He set a little trap for them, into which they gracefully stepped. He offered Thompson $100, and Gray $50 for their votes, so he alleges, and paid each of them five dollars cash. He then went before Squire Krehan, and made informations against them, and they were arrested and gave bail in $400 for a hearing. The defendants deny the charge. Thompson admits that Solomon 'approached' him, and made him urgent and repeated offers, but he says he declined them all. Gray admits that Solomon gave him five dollars, but says it was a contribution to his church."

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

THE LATE ARCH-PRIEST OF THE GREEK CHURCH IN SAN FRANCISCO DIES IN A PRISONER'S CELL.

From the San Francisco Call, June 23.

Coroner Dorr held an inquest yesterday afternoon in the case of Rev. Paul J. Kedrollvansky, Arch-Priest of the Greek Church of California, who died last Wednesday afternoon in the City Receiving Hospital. From the testimony given it appeared that the deceased came to his death from cerebral hemorrhage, following a fracture of the skull. On last Monday night Rev. Mr. Kedrollvansky was at the "Tivoli" with a friend, where he had some beer, and at a later hour visited B. Rosenthal, a tobacconist on Washington-street, where he remained in conversation for a couple of hours. He was at that time somewhat under the influence of liquor. Among other things he spoke of being afraid of being out late at night, as he had in his possession a paper which was very damaging to a Russian priest, and the priest would spend $10,000 to become possessed of it. He exhibited the paper, but did not disclose its contents. At midnight he was in a liquor saloon on Kearney-street, but was sober enough to take care of himself. Shortly before 2 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday Special Officer Stivers found him sitting on the door-step of a saloon on the corner of California and Spring streets, and endeavored to arouse him, but was unable to do so. He managed, however, to get him on his feet, and got him to the corner of California and Kearney streets, where he became so helpless that he was obliged to sit on a step. He then went for a cup of black coffee to see if he could not rouse him by making him drink it. Before he returned however, Officers Brickley and Hill saw him, and believing that he was drunk, placed him in a hack and had him conveyed to the Central Station, where he was booked for drunkenness. He was searched and his property, consisting of a watch, keys, and half a dollar, turned over to the prison keeper. One of the arresting officers was positive that he did not taken any papers from the prisoner, while the prison keeper, who was on duty at the time, was under the impression that he received from the officers a lot of papers, one a long one, folded in the centre, among the number. At the time of his arrest he had on a suit of dark clothes, which were not soiled, and a silk hat which he wore did not appear to have been damaged. After having been searched the insensible prisoner was picked up by a "trusty," who half carried and half dragged him to one of the cells. The prisoner could not give his name, but as the prison keeper recognized him as a man whom he knew, and who had been previously arrested for intoxication, the prisoner was allowed to remain in the cell until 4:30 o'clock in the morning, at which time he was transferred to another cell, in order that the one in which he had been might be cleaned. He was subsequently returned to the first cell, and all this time he remained insensible, and was breathing heavily. At 9 o'clock in the morning the prisoner had not recovered consciousness, so the attention of the hospital steward, a prisoner serving out sentence, was called to him. He examined him, and said that he was drunk. The Police Surgeon came into the hospital at about 10 o'clock, and remained till 12, but neither the hospital steward nor any one else called his attention to the insensible prisoner, although he had given orders to be called to see any person charged with drunkenness who had been unconscious for six hours. At 12:30, one of the "trusties," also a prisoner under sentence, called the prison keeper's attention to Kedrollvansky, who was still unconscious. He had him removed to the hospital portion of the prison, and had the surgeon summoned. The wound was treated, but he was beyond human help, and died shortly thereafter. W. Welesky, the Consul-General at this port for Russia, who was examined as a witness, said that the paper to which allusion had been made, and upon which Kedrollvansky is represented as having set a price, was only a translated copy of an affidavit, made by a lady in a suit for divorce, and that he did not think it was of any value whatever, as the original is still in existence. The affidavit contains charges against the moral character of a priest of the Greek Church. This paper was not among the effects received by the property clerk from the prison keeper, and the talk had which the deceased were at the time he was arrested has also disappeared, it having been given to another prisoner who claimed it.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That Paul J. Kedrollvausky, a native of Russia, 42 years of age, came to his death from hemorrhage caused by a fracture of the skull produced by some person or persons unknown. We censure the method of keeping prison records which give but little idea of the place where persons are arrested, the loose manner of keeping property belonging to prisoners, the rough manner of handling prisoners who are in a questionable condition, the neglect of prison keepers for not examining prisoners and not reporting sick persons, and condemn the system of employing 'trusties' in responsible positions."

HOW THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE HIGH PRIEST WERE CELEBRATED.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 24.

The impressive funeral services of the Greek Church were yesterday performed over the remains of Paul J. Kedrolivansky, late Archpriest of the Church in this city, who died on the 18th instant from the effects of a fracture of the skull caused the preceding night by a blow, probably from a sand-club in the hands of an as yet undetected assassin. They were celebrated in the quaint little Greek Church on Greenwich-street, between Dupont and Stockton, which was formerly a one-story wooden building on the ground, but has been blocked up so often, as the streets were graded away from it, that it is now entered at the summit of several long flights of complicated stairs, and what were once its ground-floor windows now look down upon the roofs of the adjoining houses. Commencing at 8 o'clock, the solemn requiem mass of the Church in which strangers generally stay was read. At 10:30 the funeral services proper were commenced. The remains, inclosed in a heavy polished burial casket, the top of which was laden with floral funeral crosses, wreaths, and bouquets, occupied a catafalque in the centre of the main floor, at either side and end of which, in immense candelabra shrouded in white-bound cypress wreaths, were mounted tall candles, the circumferences of which were painted wide spiral lines of black. Around the walls of the church were similar burning candles. At the head of the coffin were ranged the three officiating priests in the rich and strangely-figured robes of the Church, and facing the centre of the church was the deep-voiced choir chanting the long responses to the impressive reading of the service. The sad congregation was massed either in the little gallery that hangs from the front wall or in the space on the main floor beneath it, and included the Russian Consul, prominent Russian citizens, officers of the Grayson, and a large detachment of sailors from that vessel. Nearly every one present held a small burning candle. While the services were in progress the bereaved widow of the assassinated priest entered, supported by friends. She is a very tall lady, whose yellow hair and strongly-marked features betoken her northern birth. At the sight of the coffin she tore herself from her escort, and casting herself on her knees by its side, and throwing her arms over it, she gave way to a painful and long-continued outburst of grief. So violent was it at times that the coffin threatened to be shaken from the catafalque by her convulsions, and it had to be held in place by some of the men of the Grayson, but all attempts to remove the sobbing woman were futile. When the services were concluded the congregation filed past the coffin, crossing themselves and kissing the bible that was laid on the casket's glass, and which the priest had used for the latter's face. The body was borne out of the church, down the stairs, and placed in the waiting hearse, which was followed by a long procession of carriages to the Russian Cemetery, back of that of the Odd-fellows, where the remains were buried.

BURNING OF A THEATRE IN INDIA.

The *Times*, of India, gives particulars of the fire which occurred in a theatre at Ahmednuggur on the 12th ult. A well-known Parsee theatrical club from Bombay, it appears, had been entertaining the public of Ahmednuggur. The thing was a novelty there, the acting and scenery were both far better than our out-of-the-way native public had any right to expect, and, as a consequence, an unusually large audience was attracted. A commodious mandup was erected outside of the city, opposite the Native Infantry lines, to serve as a theatre. On the night of the 11th ult. the house was unusually crowded to witness the performance of "Situngeer, or The Tyrant's Son of the Sea," known and most popular tragedies in the Victoria Company's little *répertoire*. The play was over by 10 o'clock, and the audience were laughing and chuckling over the humors of an amusing farce, when suddenly a crackling noise, which increased to a roar as it neared them, was heard from the lower end of the manduva. Then arose a cry of "Fire!" which deepened into a terrible shriek when it was seen that the ceiling was already in a blaze. For a moment the audience were paralyzed with fright, but as the flames spread a furious rush was made for the little entrance, and many fell and were trampled under foot. The whole pavilion quickly filled with flames, and by the time three-quarters of the audience had escaped, the strong easterly wind caught the flame and carried it like a scorching sheet of fire quickly across the interior of the booth. By this time, though the door was still blocked with a struggling mass, most who were able to move were safe. But the others lay yelling and groaning in the agonies of an awful death. The European residents ran to the spot at the first alarm, and eased the block at the doorway by pulling the front row of the crowd bodily out as best they could, and with tremendous efforts. Major Trevelyan and Col. Watterson behaved with the greatest gallantry and but for the order and confidence inspired by their daring and coolness the loss of life would have been much greater. The whole fire did not occupy many minutes; but as the scorched and wounded people were pulled out from near the entrance and passed into the open air it seemed an eternity before the flames died down sufficiently for the rescuers and but to drag the dead out of the centre of the auditorium. The sight was simply awful. About 40 men had either been burned to death or had more mercifully been suffocated by the smoke. Nine of the persons who were got out alive died the same day in the hospital. Some of the bodies were so much disfigured by the fire that fathers and mothers could not even recognize their very sons and daughters. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ROBBERY AT BARETTA'S POINT.

TRIAL OF THE YOUNG THIEVES—TWO OF THEM FOUND GUILTY.

The perpetrators of the daring outrage at the mansion of Mr. George Stewart, at Baretta's Point, Westchester County, on the Sound, were arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The prisoners, whose names are John Meehan, Thomas Delaney, Thomas Matthews, Barney Dunn, John McCann, and Lawrence Kearney, are all slim young men between the ages of 17 and 22, instead of fierce-looking desperadoes, as represented. Dunn, McCann, and Kearney demanded to be tried separately, and were accordingly placed on trial.

Mrs. Barbara Herring testified that she and her husband, Jacob, took care of the Stewart mansion and grounds; on the afternoon of June 19, feeling fatigued, she lay on a lounge in the dining room; suddenly she was startled by the sound of loud voices and the tramping of many feet in the room of Wendling Wenser, the hired man, and went to ascertain the cause, when she was confronted with Meehan, who was entirely naked, with the exception of a pair of shoes which he had taken from Wenser's room; advancing toward the terrified woman, he coolly inquired how she liked his appearance, and was followed by McCann and Kearney, both of whom carried bundles containing the clothing of her husband, herself, and the hired man; Mrs. Herring ran, screaming, to the front of the house, and was followed by Meehan, who caught her in his grasp, but did not succeed in holding her; she shouted lustily, "Murder, Police, and robbers," and her cries were answered by Mounted Policemen Dakin, Grant, and Holland, who had been apprised by the working man, Wenser, of the visit of the thieves; bedding and clothing had been removed from the house by the intruders, and lay scattered about the lawn; on seeing the Police officers Meehan abandoned his pursuit of witness, and ran toward the Point, where the boat lay moored, followed by the other desperadoes, but were pursued by the Police, and all arrested except Kearney.

Mounted Policemen Dakin, Grant, and Holland testified that they arrived at the Stewart mansion at Baretta's Point just as the six thieves were running toward the boat landing; Kearney jumped into the boat and rowed off, but Meehan and the others, after a vigorous use of the club, were overpowered and arrested; Mr. Herring then hitched up his market waggon, and the thieves were taken to the Harlem Police Court; Kearney was landed at One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and East River, was subsequently arrested and sent to rejoin his five accomplices in prison.

The prisoners all went on the stand and denied any attempt at robbery. They had got a day's holiday, they said, after having a small boat provided themselves with a keg of beer and were out to have a good time. Two witnesses, named Dawson Christ and Henry J. Heath, who were fishing for eels at Baretta's Point, on the day of the alleged outrage, corroborated the testimony of the prisoners.

The jury acquitted Dunn, and found Kearney and McCann guilty of grand larceny, with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoners to the lowest punishment in his power, one year each in the Penitentiary.

THE LOSS OF THE GALVESTON.

JUDGE CHOATE DECIDES THAT SEAMEN SHALL BE PAID FOR THEIR SERVICES.

On the 4th day of February, 1876, the steam-ship Galveston, while on the voyage from New-York to Port au Prince, was stranded on a coral reef on the Island of Mariguana. The Captain ordered the crew to stay by the ship, and took a large amount of cargo out of the vessel, with their assistance, to lighten her, with the hope of floating her. After some days spent in this work ineffectually, the Captain shipped the men to Nassau, New-Providence, and directed them to await his orders there, as in case the vessel was gotten safely off the reef, he would need them to man the ship. The steamer, however, became a total loss, and the men were brought to New-York. Charles Mallory & Co., owners of the vessel, refused to pay the seamen for their services beyond February 4, the day on which, as they claim, she was wrecked, and the men brought an action in the United States District Court for the recovery of their wages up to Feb. 16, the time at which they were notified by the Captain that the vessel would become a wreck. Judge Choate, before whom the case was tried, rendered a decision yesterday, in which he holds that the men are entitled to pay for the full time they were under the Captain's orders; that he must necessarily be held to be the proper agent of the owners in determining the course to be pursued in case of disaster, and whether there was any reasonable hope of saving the ship by the aid of the seamen. The court, accordingly, made a decree in favor of the libelants, John R. Tarlton and others.

COURT NOTES.

Augustus M. Tierney, the defaulting Teller of the Bank of North America, against whom five indictments for embezzlement and grand larceny are on file, was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The accused, through his counsel, pleaded not guilty. No day was fixed for the trial.

Judge Larremore, in the Special Term of the Common Pleas, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to the plaintiff in the suit of Jean Victor Bailleul against Desiree Claudine Bailleul. These parties were married at Boston on Dec. 17, 1850, and have had no children. Mrs. Bailleul has been for some time living with August Adolf Bischoff.

Chief-Justice Waite has adjourned for the term the appellate branch of the Unites States Circuit Court, in which he has been hearing causes for several weeks past. During this period he has heard 25 appeals in admiralty, 13 writs of error, and 8 reviews in bankruptcy. Judge Benedict, on behalf of the bench, and ex-Judge Beebe, for the Bar, took occasion to express to the Chief-Justice their thanks for the aid given by him in clearing the calendar.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CONTEST.

The hearing in the Vanderbilt will case, which was to have been resumed yesterday, was adjourned until this morning. At the time set down for the proceedings to commence, Mr. Scott Lord informed Surrogate Calvin that Mrs. Phœbe Ann Cross, wife of Mr. James M. Cross, and the eldest daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, had died since the last session of the court. The funeral was to take place yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lord said, and in consequence he moved that the further investigation of the case be postponed until this morning. On the part of his client, Mr. Clinton said that he fully agreed to the suggestion of Mr. Lord, and added that this was the only instance in which he had not opposed a motion to postpone made by the legal antagonist. In ordering the postponement, the Surrogate said there was eminent propriety in adjourning the case. The case was accordingly set down for 11 o'clock to-day.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

A number of liquor-dealers, indicted for violating the Excise law on complaint of Dr. Crosby's society, were arranged in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Ex-Judge J. A. Dittenhoefer appeared for the accused, and Mr. David J. Whitney for Dr. Crosby's society. Frederick Burbeck, of No. 231 Bowery; his barmaid, Hattie Jennings, and Nellie Swift, of the saloon of John Clark, No. 107 Chatham-street, pleaded guilty. Burbeck was fined $75, Nellie, $25, and Hattie $10. The fines were promptly paid. Felix Donnelly, the proprietor of three liquor saloons, whose case has been selected as a test one, was arraigned, with his bartender, John Ward, and, through Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, pleaded not guilty. Campbell and McCarthy, of the "Dew Drop Inn," were called, but failed to respond, and their recognizances were forfeited. Among a large number of others who pleaded not guilty were Conrad Doorman and Lena Housmann, of the Pacific Garden, on the Bowery.

MRS. OVERIN ADMITTED TO BAIL.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, counsel moved that bail be fixed in the case of Mary E. Overin, wife of Henry C. Overin, an Assessor in the Tax Office, arrested on an indictment for bigamy. Counsel claimed that Mrs. Overin's arrest on an indictment found by the Grand Jury, without the customary procedure before a Police Magistrate, was the result of her husband's determination to prevent her from being a witness in the divorce proceedings at present in progress before a Referee. The woman was persecuted by this man, and had no means of redress unless his Honor looked into her case. She was too poor even to retain counsel, and should, he contended, under the circumstances, be admitted to bail in a small amount. After consulting with Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Judge Sutherland fixed bail at $500.

HOW "MIKE" COBURN ESCAPED A FINE.

"Mike" Coburn, Edward Finnegan, and Thomas H. Gould were arraigned before Justice Smith, yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with disorderly conduct. From the officer's statement it appeared that the prisoners were engaged in a fight in front of a barroom on Sixth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, the previous evening, and that Coburn was fighting single-handed against Gould and Finnegan, who were pounding him unmercifully. Justice Smith, in view of the punishment which Coburn had received at the hands of his antagonists, discharged him, while Gould and Finnegan were fined $5 each.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Mathan vs. Wetherbee; Berkshire Woolen Company vs. Juilliard.

Granted.—Knapp vs. Quigg; in the matter of Valentine; Ames, &c., vs. Leonard.

Grant vs. Lee.—Order signed. I have some doubts as to the form of the order, and if plaintiff feels aggrieved their will be a stay, on appeal, if taken.

By Judge Daniels.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Schultz et al.—Granted.

Peirce vs. Little.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

Amelstown vs. Goldecke.—Order directed making plaintiff an additional allowance of costs in the amount of $30, without costs of this motion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Same vs. Niles et al.—Decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Flynn vs. O'Callaghan et al.—Order denying motion for a new trial.

Briggs vs. Myers.—Order of discontinuance.

Conover vs. Conover et al.—Order granted.

In the matter of Schneider, &c.—Order appointing Alfred Erbe, Esq., Edward D. Simpson, and James C. Gulick, Esq., a committee to inquire, &c.

Castle vs. Hockman et al.—Commission ordered.

Douglass et al. vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—Judgment signed.

McDonald vs. Schlamp et al.—Order of discontinuance.

Armstrong vs. Shafner.—Order granting defendant leave to appear and answer, &c.

Orders Granted.—Frederick vs. Hulstein et al.; Agate vs. Denny; Weber vs. Yerth; McMahon vs. Welsh; Brooks vs. McGowan; Lister vs. Steinhardt; Volkman vs. Feldman; McMahon vs. Welsh; Same vs. Same; Rudd vs. Glassley; Newhall vs. Appleton.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Klinger vs. Reca.—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

Blum vs. Rose.—Amount fixed at $3500.

Hooley vs. Gure et al.—Motion granted.

In the matter of the assignment of Sherman, &c.—Application granted.

Greenfelder vs. Heiter.—Application granted.

Edey vs. Musgrave et al.—Application granted, with costs.

In the matter of the accounting of Arnold, &c.—Application granted.

Bigelow vs. Berge.—Application granted.

Wilson vs. Ludington.—Application granted.

Peacock vs. Bartlett et al.—The usual practice must be adhered to in these cases—by reference.

In the matter of the assignment of Love, &c.—The usual practice must be adhered to in these matters—by reference.

Schuyler vs. Sallon.—No calendar until October.

Hartina vs. Daly.—Can have pleadings if parties call.

Bailleul vs. Bailleul.—Decree of divorce granted.

In the matter of the assignment of Gotzberger, &c.—Application granted; decree of distribution signed.

Bond approved.—Bailey et al. vs. Lawrence; Lobb vs. Sage.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Shea.

Athinson vs. Diehl.—Motion granted. Writ of inquiry allowed.

Mechanics' and Builders' Hoisting Machine Company vs. Crow.—Motion granted. Complaint dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Bernefeld vs. Martin.—Motion to dismiss will be granted unless terms are complied with.

In the matter of William F. Hogan.—Petition and order granted.

Orders Entered and Filed.—Burke vs. Carey; Bock vs. Healey; Ray vs. Fellows; McCollough vs. Sturges; The Germania Bank vs. Wasserngel; DeBary vs. Barker; Garbarini vs. Morinelli.

Lawes vs. Johnston.—Motion granted. Order of arrest vacated on defendant, Johnston, stipulating not to sue.

By Judge Sheridan.

West vs. Carey.—Case settled and filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Calendar called at 11 A. M. Nos. 16, 34, 38. Call begins at No. 44.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 30.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Saturday next at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Court opens at 12 M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

No day calendar.

TOOMBS ON THE DEBT OF SAVANNAH.

Gen. Robert Tombs has written the following letter to Gen. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga.:

WASHINGTON, Ga., June 21, 1878.

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 17th inst. has been duly received. The propositions being made to the City of Savannah for the adjustment of her bonded debt and interest I consider fair, just, and honorable, and I think they should be concurred in by all her creditors. In behalf of those whom I represent I shall accept them, and advise others to do so. The city, in addition to the calamities that have befallen all classes of the community, (especially the debtor class,) has been afflicted with great and special misfortunes, for which she is without fault or blame. Much of her debt was contracted for the promotion of public enterprises, which have failed to be productive from causes beyond human control. In the face of these calamities and failures, it is proposed to her to pay the entire principal of her debt, provide liberally for her suspended interest, pay a fair rate of interest for the future, and to give new additional and substantial guarantees for the faithful execution of the proposed terms of adjustment. These new securities make the new bonds much more valuable than the old, and are, therefore, substantial compensation for much of the apparent loss to her creditors. I have not been able very clearly to see or approve the reasons, in principle or policy, or the marked difference in the treatment by the law of the contracts of municipal corporations and those of private persons and individuals

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Trodden Down—Mr. H. Watkins, Mrs. B. Watkins, Miss Amy Lee.

PARK THEATRE.—Tit for Tat—Sketches—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lingard.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Trained Animals.—Afternoon and evening.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports for the day indicate that in the Middle Atlantic States there will be southerly winds, with falling barometer, shifting to cooler northerly, with rising barometer, cloudy and rainy, followed by clear weather.

On Jan. 17, 1877, Mr. D. A. Weber testified before the Senate Investigating Committee in New-Orleans: "On two occasions he [Rev. A. G. Bakewell] came to my house when I was not in, and he informed my wife that he had been delegated by the citizens to wait upon me and my brother and advise us to leave immediately; every moment we remained in the parish after the 26th of January would be dangerous. After that time we were advised that our lives were in danger." "Don" Weber proved the correctness of this information by forfeiting his life, but now comes the brother, E. L. Weber, with a carefully-prepared statement setting forth, among other things, that his murdered brother had informed him that there was no ground for entering a protest against the election in West Feliciana; that, of his own knowledge, he knew this statement to be true; and that he was personally cognizant of the irregularity of the protest signed by Anderson as well as of the existence of the Sherman letter, in the handwriting of its nominal author. Mr. E. L. Weber had written a letter and given sworn testimony flatly contradicting his evidence of yesterday, but like Anderson, he was quite prepared to admit that he had consistently lied before being confronted by what Mrs. Jenks called "this august tribunal." If the Potter committee has done nothing else, it has, at least, revealed some unsuspected depths of human baseness.

In a timid, hesitating fashion, Mr. Randall contrived to get into his last night's speech to the Manhattan Club a few salutary truths. He said that the business men of the country possess more real and permanent power of reviving and sustaining the prosperity of the country than the Congress of the United States; that the granting of subsidies by the General Government is an exercise of power foreign to the purposes of the framers of the Constitution; and that the opening of new markets for American products must be effected by individual enterprise. When Mr. Randall talks of the absurdity of "a proposition to make our Government a partner in the industrial enterprises of some of her citizens," and condemns the efforts of Congress to "shackle the industry of the laborer by laws for the special benefit of a favored few," he assumes certain principles of legislation whose logical consequences he would probably be among the first to repudiate. But, after making all needful deductions from his somewhat halting declarations, they are sufficiently rare in the mouth of a Pennsylvania politician to be decidedly refreshing. Mr. Randall did not fail to respond to the necessity of making the usual reference to "the most sublime fraud that has ever been perpetrated on the system of a representative constitutional Government."

Superintendent Vail, of the Postal Railway Service, has had a narrow escape. The Post Office Appropriation act, as issued from the State Department, fixed his annual compensation at $2,500, when it was well known that Congress authorized the payment of a salary of $3,500. It was supposed that the error was committed in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, where so many clerical blunders have been made during the late session of Congress. But it was a typographical error, and Clerk Adams has one less sin to apologize for. Just now the Clerk's office is undergoing the penalty for having a bad reputation.

As the Board of Aldermen has decreed that to-morrow's anniversary of American Independence shall be celebrated without unusual noise, our fellow-citizens may stay at home and enjoy a silent holiday. It is too late to remind "the local Legislature" that it has disregarded Mr. Adams' recommendation to make a noise on this happy day. Nor can we expect to move future Boards of Aldermen by quoting the adjuration of the Psalmist to "make a joyful noise" on such occasions. We fear that the spell of gunpowder and similar explosives is broken, and that when other Independence Days return, it will be found that a rising generation will fail to distinguish that day from any other. Noise is liberty, and liberty is usually noisy. But it has remained for a Board of Aldermen which has been under indictment—and deserved it—to interdict and suppress the only means by which the children and youth of our City should be induced to ask what the Fourth of July means.

The Board of Health has appointed a special corps of fifty physicians to prescribe for the sick children in the tenement-houses who are already dying at the rate of two or three hundred a day. This is well, as far as it goes, but much more remains to be done. The best prescription for sick children at this season is pure air and wholesome food. That the Board of Health cannot give them, but well-directed private charity can. Such charities as the Sea-side Home of the Children's Aid Society cannot be too liberally supported during a season like this, and parents cannot do better than encourage their own children who are enjoying fresh breezes and healthy surroundings to devote their pocket-money to the relief of the less fortunate children of the poor. There are numerous agencies which offer relief in one form or other to the little ones who are struggling for existence amid the sweltering heat and pestilential odors of New-York tenements, and all who are moved to give something to the relief of this, the most pathetic form of City hardship, will find no difficulty in discovering where to place their money where it will do good.

FALSE ISSUES AND TRUE.

The time is not propitious for a very rigid enforcement of party discipline. The topics which most directly challenge the attention of thoughtful men are those which defy strict party treatment, and the doubts and difficulties connected with them cannot be overcome by magnifying matters which the common sense of the country rejects as no longer possessed of living interest. Both of the great parties fall into the mistake of supposing that they can hide their evasiveness upon questions of absorbing interest by dwelling impressively upon questions which have lost the practical interest they once possessed. Thus the Democrats, in their conventions, "arraign" the Republican Party as responsible for the panic of 1873 and all its woes. The proposition is so absurd that we cannot credit its authors with belief in its accuracy. Only fools can believe it. The Democracy, however, in their eagerness to extract partisan capital from the depression and embarrassment which have injured all classes, go on reiterating their preposterous assertion with as much emphasis as they can command. Misfortunes that had no conceivable connection with politics, and have dragged down Republican and Democrat alike, are ascribed to the policy of the party at the time in power. Intelligent people know that that party had as much to do with the collapse of the financial balloon and the disasters that have followed as with the flow of Croton water or the present hot weather. But the Democrats try to make up for the want of statesmanship among their own leaders by reissuing silly falsehoods in regard to their opponents. The badness of their own Congressional record, the injury which their mischief-making inflicted upon business and upon confidence generally, the authority acquired in their councils by demagogues and revolutionists, the concessions they have made to violent agitators on the labor question, their surrender to essential demands of the Greenbackers,—all contribute to the motives of the fraud which disgraces their platforms. They propose to conduct their canvass on false pretenses, and this about Republican responsibility for the hard times is one of them.

The disposition among Republican managers to employ similar tactics, in a different field, is scarcely less strong. We except the Michigan Republicans, of course, for they have manfully assailed the most mischievous fallacies of the day, and have hoisted that standard of financial honesty under which defeat would be more honorable than victory under any other. In other States the trimming, temporizing spirit has prevailed. The result is, that the greater number of the conventions yet held have paltered with the financial issue, vital as it is, until their real position is in doubt. They affect an honesty which they have not the courage to carry out, and they profess abhorrence of tendencies which they evidently desire to conciliate. It is a pitiable spectacle in view of the party's antecedents, and it is, moreover, a blunder that will alienate more votes than it can win. Strategy is therefore employed to make up in one direction for the ground lost in another. Faithlessness in dealing with the financial question, and particularly with those phases of it which add significance and strength to the Greenback movement, is to be concealed by a rush of fiery words respecting the South, its people, and their purposes real or supposed. Great victories have heretofore been gained by a vigorous use of the Southern question. But the question was then apposite. There was something to talk about and contend for. Measuring things by the old standard, there is absolutely nothing now. And when the Republican manufacturer of platforms attempts to divert attention from his shortcomings by a few grand flourishes with reference to matters that are dead and buried, he employs the same trick that the Democrats have used to extricate themselves from a similar scrape. To talk of the war as an element of practical politics, and to invoke the old war spirit as a means of kindling party enthusiasm, is not a whit wiser or better than the endeavor of the Democrats to awaken indignation by lies about the origin of the panic.

We may not have long to wait for events that will connect the South in Congress with schemes which cannot be resisted too energetically. Plans for obtaining the payment of claims growing out of the war come within this category. They are sectional, and their presentation will call forth a sectional opposition, which Northern Democrats will not dare to disregard. The other class of measures with which the South is popularly associated is composed of subsidies, grants, and loans of all kinds, designed to benefit individuals and localities at the expense of the nation. But these measures, though on the largest scale at the South, are Western and Northern as well as Southern. There would be comparatively little danger in them if they could be truly described as sectional, for two-thirds of the States might be relied upon to keep the other third in check. They are to be apprehended simply because they invite a repetition of the log-rolling which operated effectively in the recent session. The tenable ground of resistance to them ignores sectionalism and recognizes the common tendency to squander public money upon projects that are petty, not national, and upon enterprises that should be carried on with private capital or not at all. The manner in which the conventions have handled this subject is as characteristic and discreditable as the general treatment of the financial issue. Subsidies can be made a live question in the Congressional elections only by pledging the candidates unequivocally against them. The declaration twice adopted by the House is not a sufficient guarantee, as events have proved, and we are bound to admit that Republican conventions have more generally evaded the subsidy question than their opponents. The financial question, which is more urgent and in many respects more disastrous, certainly cannot be approached from an anti-Southern point of view. How the South will act when the Western Greenbacker calls for votes in Congress, we leave time to tell. Enough is known already to prove that the most definite danger now before the country is Western rather than Southern, and is the very danger which trading politicians are least willing to face.

CITY DEBTS AND MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The Auditor of the City of Boston is able to express his gratification in a report just published for the year ending April 30, at the "satisfactory debt exhibit" which he presents. It shows a decrease for that year of over $1,300,000, and the debt, less the amount of the sinking fund, is $26,159,776 67. The valuation of real and personal property in that city is $686,840,586, and the rate of taxation for the year 1877 was 1.31 per cent. of valuation. New-York can hardly make as "satisfactory" an "exhibit." Though her population is nearly three times that of Boston, the valuation of property is less than twice as great, being, according to the statement of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, $1,098,387,775. The rate of taxation last year was 2.65 per cent., or more than twice that of Boston. Our Municipal debt, less the funds provided for its extinction, at the end of December last, was $117,741,050, or more than 10 per cent. of the valuation. In Massachusetts a wholesome law was passed in 1875 limiting municipal indebtedness to 3 per cent. of the valuation of property, exclusive of loans on account of water supply, but cities and towns already indebted to an amount not less than 2 per cent. of their valuation were allowed to increase the amount by 1 per cent. of such valuation. The limit of that increase being reached, no further debt can be incurred except within the 3 per cent. limitation. As matters now stand, Boston can incur only $2,150,618 additional debt, except for water supply, and having done that, must thereafter restrict herself to 3 per cent. on the valution of property.

This matter of limiting the power of towns and cities to burden themselves with debt is one of great importance, and must speedily demand serious attention. Not only is there need of fixing some reasonable bounds that cannot be passed, but there should be some obligatory provision for a gradual and certain reduction, within a given number of years, to the limit. For the fifteen years from 1860 to 1875 the increase of the debt of New-York City was over 500 per cent. A commission appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to devise a plan for the better government of cities in that State gave this subject some study, and in their report, submitted at the recent session of the Legislature, announced that they had "reluctantly come to the conclusion that there is but one method by which any good can be accomplished, and that is by absolutely forbidding cities to borrow money." That would be a heroic treatment, which can hardly be regarded as necessary. There are undoubtedly works that cities are sometimes compelled to undertake which need to be carried to completion before they can be of any value, but which are thereafter to continue to be of benefit for a long series of years without any further material outlay. It is scarcely just or practicable to exact the expense of these undertakings from the people during the brief period while they are in progress, instead of distributing it over a series of years. But aside from such extraordinary occasions for outlay, there is no reason why the expenses of municipal government should not be covered by taxation from year to year. And there is an obvious necessity, as shown by the experience of the last fifteen years, for placing an absolute restriction upon the tendency to make improvements faster than they can be paid for. The resort to loans is too apt to be regarded as an escape from taxation, but by escaping an immediate burden which might be intolerable, we assume a permanent one which may be increased to such an extent and carried so long as to be even worse. It is morally certain that unless some means is devised to restrain local governments from adding at will to this burden of debt, and of taxation to meet a large and increasing interest account, we shall one day reach an era when municipal repudiation will be talked of.

But this question is intimately connected with the larger issue of general reform in the government of cities. If it were possible to secure economy and integrity in the administration of municipal affairs, and bring those to whom it was intrusted into relations of responsibility to the tax-payers, we could feel some assurance that the finances would be carefully and honestly managed. We may call in the authority of the State to restrict the power of municipal corporations to incur debt, and even compel them to bring that already incurred down to certain fixed limits within a designated number of years, but unless this is accompanied by a general reform in administration, the result may be exorbitant taxation during that period and at the same time the most shabby and unsatisfactory administration of the Government. In order that this necessary process should be carried out successfully and without utterly crippling and demoralizing the City, the most rigid economy and careful and efficient management are required. What hope have we of securing these under the present system of government? Reform in City finances, the limitation and reduction of debt, and the lightening of taxes are absolutely dependent upon, and involved in, reform of City Government generally, and the two together present a most formidable and difficult task, but it is one which cannot much longer be shirked. The only escape from it lies in the direction of ruin. If restriction upon ignorant and irresponsible suffrage be regarded as either undesirable or unattainable, the only alternative seems to be for all citizens who realize the importance of good government and feel that they have interests at stake, to unite in one grand effort and take the management of their corporate business, as a civic body, out of politics and out of the hands of politicians.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

Tennessee, of all the Southern States, gives most promise of organizing an independent party which may in the near future secure the overthrow of the last-ditch Democratic element now in control. That this result is devoutly wished by many of the most intelligent white voters of the State there is no doubt, and that it will be secured, if secured at all, by the introduction of new issues into the politics of the State is equally certain. The question of negro suffrage and the rights of the black has for the moment been lost sight of, and even in Shelby County, which has been properly regarded as the head-quarters of Republicanism, there is every evidence that the coming campaign will be fought upon an entirely new basis, and that the issues to be brought forward in it will be decidedly novel ones. That the politics of the State have long been drifting into this position has not been unknown to those who have interested themselves in the subject. For two or three years past the questions of human liberty and human rights, which have very properly entered into all recent political contests in the other Southern States, have not been earnestly touched upon in Tennessee. The old Union element in the mountain district has done much to remove the color line, and in the district which borders on the Mississippi it has so often been proved to the black Republicans that they could hope for no fair play or honest dealing from their political opponents that they seem recently to have relinquished what they knew in advance would be a hopeless struggle.

It is now apparent, however, that they mean to go into the present canvass with a renewed hope and fresh determination which comes of a conviction that they still have a mission to perform, and that they can ask for support upon a platform other than that which was made up of questions growing out of the results of the war. They are strengthened by the knowledge that their party is the only one which stands squarely between the Commonwealth and the band of wild schemers who, if given their own way, would still further disgrace it in the markets of the world, and at last utterly ruin its credit. The Democratic administration of State affairs has been denounced even by the most bitter last-ditch element, and it cannot fail to be apparent to every thoughtful man that the reform so much needed can only be brought about by a complete overthrow of the party now in power. It is upon this ground that the Republicans now appeal for support. They point to the fact that theirs is the only party in the State which has from the first steadfastly set its face against the infamous policy of repudiation; it is the only party that can break up the Bond Ring which has cursed the Commonwealth. The Republicans of Tennessee go into the coming contest pledged to the work of reform and they confidently appeal for support to all good men of all political creeds.

In such a fight and under such circumstances it will be impossible for the party of good government to follow the advice of their brethren in Kentucky. They cannot make straight-out nominations in every case, as might be done in South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and other of the Cotton States. Party lines are not so strictly drawn in Tennessee as in other portions of the South, and there, if anywhere, it will be possible for the Republicans to try the experiment of joining forces with any respectable outside organization which may have cut loose or been driven away from the Democracy. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose, and they must make use of every material which comes to their hand and seems likely to aid them in their purpose. They seem to be fully alive to the necessity for such action, and in the conduct of the local canvass for the August elections they are displaying an activity and energy which promise the best results. In the City of Memphis and Shelby County generally, where experience has taught them the utter folly of trying, unaided, to overcome Democratic fraud and ballot-box stuffing, they have taken an entirely new departure, and one which evidently gives their opponents much uneasiness. Their plan, in short, has been to substantially give up their organization, as such, and to combine with every known element of opposition to the dominant party, giving a fair representation to all who would join their ranks. In this way a decidedly mixed opposition county ticket has been nominated. A pronounced Nationalist is the candidate for Sheriff, an out-and-out Radical Republican is named for Chancellor—a very important office; a Republican for Circuit Court Judge, a Granger for Criminal Court Judge, a Republican for Probate Court Judge, an Independent for Criminal Court Clerk, a German Reformer for Circuit Court Clerk, a National for Attorney-General, a member of "the Irishman's Party" for County Clerk, a Temperance man for Attorney of the Criminal Court, a colored Republican for County Register, and a National for County Trustee. This ticket has been regularly indorsed by organizations representing all the parties named, and the candidates will base their demand for recognition solely upon the ground that they are in favor of reform and good government, which cannot be had under the Democracy. The issues thus brought forward are live ones, and should appeal forcibly to all the people. There are strong hopes that the combination will meet with complete success, but in any event its formation must be recognized as an evidence of increasing political independence in the South.

AUSTRIA'S NEW THOROUGHFARE.

The manner in which the affairs of European Turkey have just been settled is a striking commentary upon Talleyrand's caustic axiom that treaties are made to be broken. The cession of Antivari to Montenegro reverses the treaty of 1815. The retrocession of Bessarabia undoes that of 1856. The occupation of Bosnia breaks that of 1871, while the restoration of Dulcigno and its coast line to Turkey contravenes that of 1878. Nevertheless, the parties most immediately concerned have no reason to complain. Servia has secured an extension of frontier, though less ample than she had hoped. Bosnia has at last a chance of being properly governed. Roumania has saved a portion of Bessarabia, and added the Dobrudscha to her territory. Montenegro, though the formation of her navy must necessarily be a work of time, is once more a maritime State, a privilege which she will doubtless value more highly than the condescending recognition of the independence which she has never for a moment lost. Indeed, this latter compliment is very much in the style of Dumas' thick-witted baron, who, having promised a friend not to quit the latter's house in Paris without letting him know, came up to him at Versailles and said, solemnly: "Monsieur, I have the honor to announce that I have quitted your house in Paris."

But of all these changes, the most significant is the leaving of "a space of twenty miles between Servia and Montenegro, for Austria's new railway to Salonica," or rather to the terminus of the Salonica-Mitrovitza line. This projected thoroughfare to the Ægean shows that Austria is as ill pleased at having for her sole outlet the narrow and difficult Adriatic, as Russia is with her own analogous position in the Baltic. So far, there is nothing surprising in the discontent of a powerful Empire at finding her maritime resources cramped into one confined channel, which may be blocked at any moment by a hostile squadron stationed off Brindisi or Corfu. But there seems to be good ground for suspecting that Austria's secret designs extend much farther than this. Her occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, her exaggeratedly vehement opposition to Montenegro's seemingly trivial acquisition of Antivari, her eagerness to obtain the command of a railroad which flanks Albania from north to south, all point to a secret hope on Austria's part of one day extending her sway over the whole eastern seaboard of the Adriatic. This scheme, in itself, is by no means impracticable, the loyalty of the Albanian highlanders being proverbially that which follows "the King who pays," and the Turks caring little what becomes of Albania, provided Austria will but help them to recover Bulgaria. Any open attempt at annexation, however, would unquestionably cause an immediate collision with Italy; and the improbability of her being supported by any of the other great powers in such a case, may well make Austria pause before attempting it.

THE DAYTON AFFAIR.

Is it an outrage to attempt to save a young lady's life? This is the question which is now troubling Mr. James R. Buckley, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Buckley loved a young lady; he attempted to save her from a terrible death, and that ungrateful young person thereupon became excessively angry with him, and constantly denounces him as a meddlesome idiot.

It must not be supposed that Mr. Buckley was ever an accepted lover. He was very attentive and painfully affectionate, but the object of his adoration merely tolerated him. She was a pretty girl, with a fondness for all innocent amusements, and he was a solemn young man, who took the most serious view of everything. He knew very well that his suit did not promise to be successful, but he would not abandon it, and had vaguely hoped that in time his perseverance would be rewarded.

On Saturday afternoon last Mr. Buckley called at the house of his beloved, and was greatly disappointed to find that she had gone to spend the afternoon with one of her most intimate friends. It was about 2 o'clock, and as he could not repeat his call until evening, he had a lonely and dismal afternoon before him. In these circumstances he resolved to take a solitary walk. There was a grove at no great distance, through which ran a quiet shady river, and which was little frequented by the people of the town. To this grove he directed his steps, intending to commune with nature and to read a phamphlet on the use of hyperphosphates.

The day was excessively hot, and the walk across the field was a trying one. When Mr. Buckley reached the grove he felt that he must make an effort to solidify himself, and remembering a deep pool in the river, resolved to dip himself in it, and thus partially coagulate his surface. As he neared the pool he was startled at noticing a heap—or rather two heaps—of what appeared to be miscellaneous dry goods lying on the ground. Naturally, he investigated them, and after much meditation decided that they were the clothes of two distinct ladies. Of course, there were many things in the two heaps, the nature of which he could not understand, but that four stockings predicated two girls was a proposition too self-evident to be doubted.

Suddenly it flashed across his mind that the owners of these garments had drowned themselves. He grew pale in spite of the heat as he felt that he was on the brink of an awful tragedy. The two girls must have rashly shaken off their mortal clothes and thrown themselves into the river. Anxious to gain some clue as to their identity, he hastily examined one garment after another, and was finally rewarded by finding the name of his beloved object. He waited no longer, but fled, at the top of his speed, for help. He thought it possible that the girls might yet be resuscitated, and that, at all events, their bodies should be recovered as soon as possible. In order to make sure that his story should be credited, he thoughtfully carried with him the two heaps of clothing, and, with the exception of the shoes and a few small articles which dropped from his arms as he ran, he reached the piazza of the chief hotel with his picturesque burden. Loudly crying that the two young ladies, whose names he mentioned, had just been drowned in the river, and calling upon everybody to go and find their bodies, he sank exhausted into a chair, and became in a moment the centre of a throng of excited citizens.

The clerk in the drug store—the new one at the lower part of the street—happened to be present, and being a remarkably energetic young man, he at once proceeded to action. "You fellows," exclaimed this born leader of men, "get some hot whisky and a barrel to roll the gals on, and I'll have the bodies by the time you get there." He said, and straight, with dust-devouring feet, fled toward the river. The rest of the male citizens of Dayton followed him at a slower pace, and reached the grove fully five minutes after him. As they reached the outer row of trees they were astonished by the energetic drug clerk, who emerged from the grove and bade them halt on peril of their lives. To the excited and simultaneous questions, "Be they alive yet?" and "Have you got the bodies?" he deigned no immediate answer, but demanded to know "where that sulphuretted idiot had left them clothes?" Learning that the clothes in question were still at the hotel, he ordered that every one should instantly return, and that the clothes should be brought back to the grove by some woman. "The gals," he explained, "are all right, and it's my opinion that the man that stole their clothes, and left them soaking in the creek while he went to set the whole village on them, deserves lynching."

Of course, it was unfortunate that Mr. Buckley mistook a case of unconventional bathing for suicide, but no one can deny that he meant well. How was he to suspect the true nature of the affair? It had never occurred to him that with the thermometer at 97° two suffering young ladies might venture upon the experiment of bathing in a sequestered pool. Even if the thought had come into his mind, he would have died rather than have investigated the matter. Believing that the girls had committed suicide, he took the only course open to a humane and bashful young man, and he expressly says that, had not the hasty drug clerk disconcerted his plans, he would have sent none but ladies to search for the bodies. Nevertheless, the two young ladies have solemnly sworn never to speak to him to their dying day, and the one whom he so devotedly loved openly asserts that, had she had a brother, that cowardly Buckley would never have dared to insult her clothes. It is generally thought that she will marry the energetic drug clerk, and that Mr. Buckley will never again try to save any woman, whether young or old, from a watery grave.

A recent letter from Fall River, Mass., to The Times mentioned the early absorption of most of the enterprises and industries of that city by two families, the Bordens and Durfees, whose members have intermarried so long and so frequently that they have grown to be hopelessly confused as to their relationship. Some Borden-Durfees are said to be cousins, uncles, great-uncles, brothers-in-law, avuncular step-brothers, and godfathers to their wives, who are Durfee-Bordens; and some Borden-Durfee-Durfees are aunts, sisters-in-law, step-aunts-in-law, mothers-in-law, grandmothers by brevet, and no one knows what not to their husbands, who are Durfee-Borden-Durfee-Durfees. For years past hardly any Fall Riverian has been able to unravel the tangled skein of the Borden-Durfee connections, irretrievably complicated by interminable matrimonial alliances. If it were unraveled, some of the married couples might be found to be strangely, even startlingly, near by blood. Consequently, it may be desirable that they remain in blissful ignorance. At times, however, it is essential that the degree and exact nature of the kinship should be determined. On this account it is rumored that the Borden-Durfees-Durfee-Bordens, Borden-Durfee-Bordens, Durfee-Borden-Durfees, *et al., et al., et al.*, support a special commission of old citizens whose duty it is to tell them, as near as possible, when information may be wanted, how they stand related to one another.

Prof. Zoellner, who fills the chair of physics and astronomy at one of the leading German universities, and who occupies a very prominent place among the scientific men of Europe, has also become conspicuous among the Spiritualists of the Old World. In a late number of the *Psychische Studien* he says that he feels authorized to name three learned gentlemen who have co-operated with him in investigating the spiritual phenomena, and who have come to the same conclusions with himself. They are Gustav Theodor Fechner, the celebrated natural philosopher, now in his seventy-seventh year; Prof. Scheibee, a renowned mathematician, and Wilhelm E. Weber, the physicist, widely known as the founder, in connection with his brother Ernst, of the doctrine of the vibration of forces, and eminently successful in his researches and discoveries in electricity. Fechner and Schreiber are connected with the University of Leipzig, and that they, as well as Zoellner and Weber, should enroll themselves openly among the advocates and believers in Spiritualism has created a profound sensation in scholarly and philosophic circles in Germany, and vastly strengthened the cause throughout Europe.

From time to time statements appear as to the immense salaries of English prelates, and compared with those of other countries, they are doubtless very large, but it is to be remembered that in Catholic countries Bishops are unmarried, and that an English Bishop has to provide, very often, for a large family. Up to 30 years ago great abuses undoubtedly existed in regard to episcopal incomes, and men made fortunes out of the Church in Ireland in a most shameless manner; but this is all of the past. Bishops nowadays have such innumerable claims upon them, and public sentiment is so decidedly hostile to their amassing money that they rarely leave more than a very moderate provision for their families. If a modern Bishop can leave his widow $4,000 a year and each of his children $30,000, he will be doing very well. Only three now have a town residence attached to the See—Canterbury, London, and Ely—and the rest are put to considerable expense by having to be more or less in town during the Parliamentary session. The American prelates who will presently meet their British brethern in the venerable halls of Lambeth, will find a remarkably able set of men. Perhaps, the English episcopal bench has at no time been better represented than it is to-day.

When Prince Bismarck was taken seriously ill at Friedrichsruhe, a couple of months ago, the Princess telegraphed to Berlin for a carpet for his room, a circumstance indicative of the simplicity of their rural arrangements. This is precisely what should be seen in the appointments of our Summer hotels. They are at the most open for only four months, many, indeed, for only three, and that at a time when luxurious carpets and deep-cushioned sofas become a positive nuisance as heat-fomenters and dust-collectors, and yet we read how carpets have been put down at such places into which the feet sink, and drawing-rooms have been freshly upholstered in satin damask. Those who grumble at high prices should remember that all these costly appointments, which really add nothing to the comfort of the guests, help to swell those charges at which they grumble, and with which they so favorably compare those on the Continent. In Continental watering-places the furniture of hotels is for the most part of the very simplest, but you can generally get a good bed and palatable food, and this latter too, when ever it suits you to take it. These comforts, together with airy rooms, plenty of washing accommodation, and good attendance, are all that any reasonable being wants in Summer weather. Let hotel proprietors, instead of buying new carpets, put down parquet floors, and substitute the pretty cottage furniture, now made both comfortable and strong, for stuffed sofas, and not forget to reduce prices accordingly. The furnishing at Saratoga is for the most part preposterously splendid.

"Duc, Prince, *pent-être* Lor Maire," was the Frenchman's gradation of honors possible to a Briton, and it is by no means unlikely that the Lord Mayor of London may within ten years be a very high functionary, and resume much of the prestige which surrounded him in days of yore. In the last century men filled the office who had nothing to do with trade, but saw in the position a means of compassing political objects. The famous Alderman Beckford, father of the yet more famous owner of Fonthill, and author of *Vathek*, was a case in point. If the new government of London gives the Lord Mayor a jurisdiction analogous to that of Prefect of the Seine, he will become a highly important person, whose office, more especially if the term be extended, which in this event it probably would be, might be an object of ambition to very distinguished men. Thus, the Chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Works has already assumed almost the importance of a State office, and the holder—who is annually elected—is a baronet, member of Parliament, is married to a Peer's daughter, and was formerly in the Guards. Probably, unless some very important event occurs to occupy the House, the government of London will be a leading subject of debate next session. The talkee talkee has lasted till it is, even in England, almost doee doee time. Thackeray in his inimitable "Lament of the Man in Brass," who used to take part in the Lord Mayor's show—makes that indignant retired functionary utter the prophetic words:

"But by the light of prophecy, in my last hour I know,
That now that I'm agoin', there's more agoin' to go,
Smithfield wont long survive me, I see within Guildhall
The mighty Gog and Magog a totterin' to their fall,
My vengeful ghost shall rule the west, and rise up cap-a-pie,
To make a hash of calipaan, and mock of calipee."

Smithfield has gone, Temple Bar followed, and Gog and Magog no doubt are, as the Man in Brass would have expressed it, a-tremblin'.

It is not generally known that William Coleman, William Cullen Bryant's predecessor on the *Evening Post*, was a principal in a fatal and mysterious midnight duel, which created great excitement in journalistic and political circles here, 75 years ago. Coleman was a man of intellect and character, an extreme Federalist, and of such intense prejudices that, having once formed an opinion, nothing could change it. At the beginning of the century, party spirit burned at white heat, and newspaper controversies were conducted with most intemperate zeal. Coleman's chief political opponent was James Cheetham, of the *American Citizen*, and the two were constantly at war. Although the *Evening Post* editor used violent language, as was the custom of the day, he was conscientiously averse to dueling, and had often so expressed himself in his editorial columns. Nevertheless, Cheetham, after a bitter contest of words, challenged Coleman, who accepted the challenge, as men of his anti-dueling principles have often done before and since. The meeting did not take place, however, because Judge Brockholst Livingston, in his official capacity, caused the arrest of the principals. The arrest was interpreted unfavorably to Coleman by his political enemies, one of whom, Capt. Thompson, Harbor-master of this port, declared publicly that the *Post* editor could not be driven into a fight; that he was an infamous poltroon. Such language could not at that time be brooked; submission to it involved loss of influence and social caste. Consequently Coleman determined, with the advice of his friends, to call Thompson out, and did so, Washington Morton acting for the journalist, and Cheetham for the Harbor-master. No legal interference could be tolerated this time, and the affair was managed with the greatest secrecy. One Summer morning Dr. McLean, a well-known surgeon, received an anonymous letter to the effect that at 11 o'clock of the same evening he would find at the foot of Broadway, on the south side of Bowling Green, a horse and gig. He was requested to drive with these to a spot designated, on the road skirting Potter's Field—the neighborhood of Washington Square at present—where he would meet some friends anxious to see him. He followed the directions faithfully. On arrival he heard four pistol shots, and by the moonlight he observed, by looking over the fence, one man supporting another, and two other men at a little distance. The man supporting another inquired: "Are you Dr. McLean?" Receiving an affirmative reply, the man said: "This gentleman is wounded. He needs your aid. Take charge of him, please, and carry him to his friends." Then he gently laid the wounded man on the ground and went off with the others. The Doctor recognized the gentleman thus strangely consigned to him as Capt. Thompson, with whom he was intimately acquainted. Thompson was severely hurt, having a bullet-hole in his side, and was bleeding profusely. The Doctor stanched the wound as well as he could, and drove the patient to his residence, nearly two miles away. He left Thompson at the door, rang the bell, and hurried away. The members of the family came; were terribly shocked to find the husband and father they had seen cheerful and vigorous a few hours before bleeding and helpless. They took him to his chamber, and in tears and distress, inquired the cause of his pitiable plight. He refused to say anything more than that he had fought a duel, and had been honorably treated, and begged that no effort should be made to discover or punish his adversary, whose name he would not disclose. Though he had the best attention and the ablest surgeons, he died, after lingering two or three days, with his secret unrevealed. His petition was religiously respected. Nobody tried to molest Coleman, whose share in the duel necessarily soon became known; no comment was made in the press; the editor of the *Post* returned to his desk, and so the strange tragedy ended.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Jefferson Davis, after being extensively advertised as one of the speakers to be present at the reunion of ex-Confederate soldiers on the Shiloh battle-field on Saturday last, failed to put in an appearance.

Mr. Hiester Clymer has a competitor, Peter D. Wanner, for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eighth District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wanner is already on the stump advocating his claims upon the party.

Senator Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, says that his suggestions to President Hayes as to fit men to be appointed to office in the South were always graciously received but never acted upon, and that his self-respect will not permit him to offer any more.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports Eph Holland as saying: "Knowing as much as I do of the inside working of the Democratic Party and of the personal performances of men prominent in the party, the talk about morality and reform makes me laugh. Why, I know to a certainty that Banning was beaten by Matthews in the Second District by 500 votes, but it was my business to see [illegible] votes overcome, and I did it and was caught. But I never suffered any punishment I was not paid for. I voted my New-York and Baltimore men that day so many times I was ashamed to turn up with them. We kept going from poll to poll and back again, till it seemed foolish and like boys' play. You think those hired repeaters were roughs, without collars or clean shirts. There is where you are mistaken. They looked like gentlemen, like yourself or myself, neatly dressed and gentlemanly in appearance. At a Republican ward poll they would say, 'Give me a Republican ticket, please,' and then substitute a Democratic ticket for it."

A correspondent writes to the London *Times* recalling how the ex-King of Hanover lost his sight, having been an eye-witness of the following incident: "At a cricket match played between the Windsor and Eton Clubs on the Windsor ground, an Eton boy made a very successful innings, carried out his bat, and made a high score. Prince George, who was standing at the pavilion, had in his hand a long, beaded purse, at the end of which was attached a gold acorn. The purse he was swinging round, cheering Mr. Spong, when the acorn struck him in the left eye. Assistance was promptly procured, but without avail, and the Prince lost completely the sight of the injured eye, and finally that of the other also."

THE RANDALL RECEPTION.

DEMOCRATIC GATHERING AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

THE SPEAKER AS THE CLUB GUEST—HIS ADDRESS ON COMMERCE AND LEGISLATION—OTHER SPEECHES.

The reception tendered by the Manhattan Club to Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in furtherance of the programme by which it is proposed either to make him a United States Senator or a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, was held at the club-house last evening. As a reception, or as a gathering of representative Democrats, the affair was a decided failure. There were not over 250 persons present and among them scarcely a handful of the gentlemen who are either called or aspire to be party-leaders in this City, while the representation or notable Democrats from other States or cities was still more attenuated. Eight small flags were stuck out at the Fifth-avenue windows, and the vestibule and parlors on the first floor were likewise decked with some bunting. An orchestra on the upper floor sent down occasional strains of music through the rotunda of the staircase. Among the persons present were Mayor Ely, ex-Gov. Swann, of Maryland; ex-Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey; Aaron J. Vanderpool, Fernando Wood, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia; Barnard Casserly, Peter B. Olney, James Daly, J. Walker Fowler, Henry H. Porter, Robert B. Roosevelt, Roger A. Pryor, Judge Richard L. Larremore, Gunning S. Bedford, Judge Charles A. Rapallo, ex-Mayor Wickham, Alfred T. Ackert, Moritz Ellinger, Archibald M. Bliss, Cadwalader Evans, George H. Purser, John Y. Savage, and Henry Wilder Allen. It was remarked that John Kelly, Congressmen Cox, Willis, and other well-known members of "the party" in this City, were absent. Letters "regretting" their inability to be present were received from August Belmont, Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Bayard, Clarkson N. Potter, William Pinckney Whyte, Gov. Robinson, and other gentlemen. About 9 o'clock Speaker Randall arrived, and after being introduced to a number of the gentlemen present, the guests and others "assisting" at the reception assembled in the upper parlors. An exuberant gentleman, anticipating the office of the Chairman, took the Speaker by the arm, pulled him up on the small dais, and introduced him to the company, upon which three cheers for the Speaker were proposed and given.

A few minutes later Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpool, as Chairman, called the guests to order, and delivered a brief address of welcome. He said that as one long in the public service Mr. Randall needed no introduction. He was there as the honored guest of the Democracy, because he had done his duty to the country; because he had done his duty fairly toward the minority in his official station, and because he had done his duty to the Democratic Party. Four years ago the lamented Speaker Kerr died, and who could say to-night that his mantle had not fallen upon the gentleman who was then their guest? Under his control of the House, economy and real reform had been earnestly and successfully legislated for, and now there was yet to be overcome the obstacles thrown in the way by a Republican Senate and the heads of departments to render the triumph of Democratic principles in government complete, and to revive the drooping industries and commercial energies of the nation. He closed by calling Mr. Randall to the rostrum.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Randall said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE MANHATTAN CLUB: The high honor which you offer to me to-night I attribute to your wish to bestow your consideration on the great office I held as the Speaker of the House of Representatives, chosen by the representatives of the Democracy of the Union; and in this light and in the name of such representatives I receive and acknowledge it. It is a tribute on your part, too, to the efforts which I believe you think I made in that office to promote the welfare of the people of the United States. The House of Representatives is composed of members coming directly from the people, as can be distinguished from the members of the Senate, who represent the sovereignty of the State. The people look to their immediate representatives for the adoption of such measures as will conduce to their prosperity. Certainly to the extent that legislation is able to correct existing evils or promote current benefits they have such rights. But it is not within the scope of legislative power to entirely produce trade results without the co-operation of the business men of the country. Hence it is that I here say that the business men of the country possess more real and permanent power of reviving and sustaining the prosperity of the country than has the Congress of the United States. [Applause.] New-York City is the great city of this Union. Within her limits is the financial and commercial control of the nation; and she, through her merchants, should and can bring about the revival of business throughout the length and breadth of the land. I am not one of those, although of another State, who have the least jealousy toward New-York City. On the contrary, I believe as she succeeds so all the other States and the people thereof are to be benefited. Her power over the money of the country is almost supreme, and what her business men want done is to stretch out her hand to the West and South, and, with mutual risks and mutual results, to lighten up the entire country from its present depressed condition. The manufacturing capacity of the country was largely augmented by the war, and the Government as a purchaser was a steady help to that interest. The war ended, this vast machinery to the capacity of our manufacturing establishments now is far in excess of the demand for our goods produced; hence our laborers are idle. And, to add to our difficulties, every description of inventive genius has been brought into play, and every description of labor-saving machine has been brought into use, to the exclusion of manual labor. These must be found a remedy, and New-York City has it, in my opinion, within her power to open up to the manufacturers of the country the markets of the civilized world; certainly those of the American Continent. You will naturally ask how. In my judgment, I answer, by a prudent expenditure of money in establishing lines of vessels to the ports of the countries to which I have alluded. This can only be successfully done by the combined and individual efforts of your wealthy men, bankers, and merchants. It cannot be done, as some think, by the granting of subsidies by the General Government. [Applause.] Such an exercise of power is foreign to the purposes designed by the framers of the Constitution. It is, in fact, a proposition to make our Government a partner in the industrial enterprises of some of her citizens, to the great injury, and, perchance destruction, of the enterprises already begun by individuals in advance of the coming demands of commerce.

Let the surplus capital be used in penetrating into other countries, and pushing for sale the raw materials and the manufactured articles produced here. The manufacturer, too, must put his shoulder to the wheel, and not lie down, despondent and complaining, with a growl at Congress. We cannot legislate to produce results only attainable through commerce and trade in their largest signification.

The introduction of such enterprises will increase our shipping, promote and increase American tonnage, and thus gradually make our shipping interests as they were before the war—an honor to boast of and a profit to be enjoyed. The great problem of the day, and which our political thinkers must soon determine, is how to put our idle hands to full employment. I have, with great diffidence and deference, suggested, in general terms, a method to get rid of our excess capacity of production. It is for the wealth of this nation, so largely centred in this City, to work out the details. I think you will receive what I have said in the spirit which prompts its utterance—a purpose to augment the wealth and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people in general. Such result is produced, there will be an end to the efforts making in some quarters, and encouraged in others, of antagonism between the East and West and South. They should all work together, as the limbs of our bodies do, for the healthful action of the body itself. Men of enlarged minds wish an end to the animosities which have done so much harm to our country in the past, and will again unless checked, not in the same manner, perhaps, but to an equally injurious extent. This can be prevented by wise counsels. The West and South look with some degree of envy on the prosperity of your great Empire State and the States east of it. This should not be. The statesman who deserves the confidence of the people of the whole Union must devise a method of harmonizing the young and growing interests of the West and South with those vigorous enterprises of the older populations. The States which border on the Mississippi and its tributaries should find encouragement in the States bounded by the Atlantic. Individual enterprises must be left free to carry out their destiny without the aid of Government. You in New-York should see to it that Congress shall not stint the efforts of the merchants and manufacturer and shackle the industry of the laborer by laws for the special benefit of a favored few. The commerce of the country is the highest evidence of the prosperity of its productive power, for it has the world for its customer. The jealousy of the producing States will be ended when they see the great commercial communities siding them to find markets for their productions. The industries and the farming interests will look with satisfaction on the merchants who buy their commodities and ship them for sale to those nations who need them and can pay for them in the standard of all real value. [Applause.] These suggestions are my convictions, and I have trespassed on your attention with them only to express them in the plain and homely garb of what I call the need-practical statesmanship of the present day. I will not say a word to-night on any merely political question. You will excuse me, however, if I remark that the antagonists and opponents of the Democratic Party have reduced their party policy to that most remarkable condition which rests its claim to the exercise of power on the most sublime fraud that has ever been perpetrated on the system of a representative constitutional Government. [Applause.]

Abram S. Hewitt next spoke, and paid a tribute to the high qualities which distinguished Mr. Randall and specially fitted him for his high office. When he assumed office he found the Republican Party deaf to the calls of the people for relief. When the Forty-fourth Congress was elected it came as a burst of anguish from a robbed and plundered people. The work which that Congress was called on to do was to restore the country to the position which its founders intended it should occupy, to restore to it currency, to remove the shackles from commerce which alone prevented the country from extending its influence over the whole earth. To do this Hercules was needed, and he was found in Samuel J. Randall. After giving some estimates on the disputed question as to how much had been saved by the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, he said Speaker Randall was from the outset terribly earnest in his efforts to accomplish these results. Referring, however, to the Speaker's views on the means of reviving commerce, he combated him squarely, and said that it was futile to talk about merchants building ships. The building of ships could not revive our commerce. If there was money to be made in reviving commerce that way, our merchants would find it out for themselves, and assist in it. As long, however, as other countries could build ships cheaper than we could, our merchants would not touch it. Indeed, he believed it to be an element in our favor, for with the duties removed from raw materials we could manufacture for the whole world, and other countries could do the carrying for us, conveying our goods into every foreign market. If we must own ships, however, he was in favor of letting our merchants buy them where they could buy them cheapest, at home or abroad. Referring again to the Speaker's constituency and the iron interest, Mr. Hewitt said he was himself largely interested in iron, and he wanted Mr. Randall to go back to Pennsylvania and tell his iron friends that he had heard a New-York iron-master declare himself in favor of the repeal of the duties on iron. The fact was, it was not from foreign competition that we needed protection but from domestic protection. In closing his address, he made an allusion to the fact that those who might feel inclined to oppose Mr. Randall's renomination might find that there were much higher places than that of Congressman in this country, and that "the stone which was rejected by the builders" may be put into a higher position.

Fernando Wood, ex-Gov. Bedle, and other gentlemen made addresses, and the reception did not close until after midnight.

EX-GOV. TILDEN'S LETTER.

The following is the letter from ex-Gov. Tilden above referred to:

No. 15 GRAMERCY PARK, July 1, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Although I cannot be present at your reception to-morrow evening to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, I shall concur most cordially in the expression of esteem and respect for him, and in a high appreciation of his public services in the distinguished position which he so honorably fills. Very truly yours, S. J. TILDEN.

To CADWALLADER EVANS, Esq.

A NEW WEST SIDE MARKET.

THE FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY SOUGHT TO BE CONVERTED INTO A FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET.

In response to a call signed by the leading residents of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, a large number of the inhabitants of the district met last evening in the Bleecker Building, No. 278 Bleecker-street, for the purpose of bringing before the public the necessity of locating a market on the property known as "Fort Gansevoort Property." Ex-Alderman Charles L. Gilson was called to the chair, and he requested Mr. Isaac L. Dayton to read the resolutions which would be submitted to the meeting. Mr. Dayton said that he entirely approved of the object for which the meeting was called, and then proceeded to read the resolutions, which stated that the providing of convenient and sufficient market accommodations and facilities to enable the people to obtain fresh and healthy meats, fish, fruits, and vegetables is among the highest duties of the authorities of a great city; that the inadequacy of the existing market accommodations is palpably and notoriously the subject of daily complaint among sellers, buyers, and owners of property, whose rights are invaded by stands on the sidewalks and streets, and by the people who are deprived of the free use of the public thoroughfares in a large portion of the western section of the City; that the present system by which all purchasers from first hands in the northerly and westerly portions of the City are compelled to resort to Washington Market and its purlieus, for fruits, vegetables, game, &c., is a great and constant injury to the consumers in the upper part of the City, to whom the prices are enhanced, and the freshness and quality of the articles deteriorated; that the application of the land and property known as "the Fort Gansevoort property," to the use of a fruit and vegetable market, is called for by the people at large; it will afford suitable conveniences for farmers and marketmen, and will enable consumers to purchase at less cost, and procure their supplies in a healthier condition; that the establishment of such a market will not interfere with the legitimate business of Washington Market, and will vastly improve the neighborhood; that the proposed measure will restore the streets to ordinary traffic, give better market facilities, and cause an increase in the taxable value of the property benefited by the improvement. The resolutions request the meeting to indorse the petition presented to the Common Council by a numerous body of citizens praying that the Fort Gansevoort property may be set apart as a stand for farmers' wagons for the sale of garden produce, and urges the Common Council to adopt a resolution to that effect.

Mr. J. W. Browning, in seconding the adoption of the resolutions, stated that this very property was originally intended for a market, and he read a resolution of the Corportion passed April 29, 1833, which recites that "the land and water lying between the centre of Great Kill road and the centre of Twelfth-street is well adapted for a public market-place, and the interests of that section of the City requires that the same should be filled in and regulated," &c., and appropriates $39,620 38 for that purpose. Nevertheless, it was afterward advertised for sale, and was bought by Joseph B. Varnum. After giving a history of the property to the present day, when it again reverts to the City, Mr. Browning urged that the place should be devoted to the purpose for which it was originally intended, and as it was the property of the City, the people have, to say it, and it must be done. The meeting was afterward addressed by Mr. Matthew Kane, ex-Assemblyman Clarke, and Alderman Gedney. The resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The following were appointed committees to present the resolutions to the Mayor: Ninth Ward—Matthew Kane, George B. Deane, Sr., John T. Gorman: Fifteenth Ward—Bradish Johnson, George R. Lawton, George W. Dilks: Sixteenth Ward—James C. Hoe, Sidney P. Nichols, Patrick Malone.

The meeting then adjourned.

FAILURE OF THE FALL RIVER PRINT WORKS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 2.—The corporation known as the Fall River Print Works has suspended. The mills contained 13,600 spindles and employed 175 hands. It is one of the oldest in the city, and was formerly owned and run by Andrew Robeson & Sons. It was incorporated in 1848 as the Fall River Print Works, and run as such until 1865, when it was changed to "Cotton Mill." There is $200,000 worth of stock, $190,000 of which are owned by Andrew Robeson's heirs. The liabilities are less than $150,000, and the assessed valuation of the property last year was $206,000. The concern has something over $100,000 in notes out, some of which out-of-town banks have declined to renew, and some have been protested. The mill shut down last Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The coal market is active, and operators are doing well for this season of the year. It is stated that prices for coal after September will be very high. In order to keep the supply within the limit of the demand, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have ordered suspension in their region, which will last certainly five weeks and perhaps longer. In this suspension individual operators share. Consumers say the combination must break down before the year ends, and operators are as sanguine that it will not. The suspension will fall heavily upon the miners. The pay is now 16 per cent. off, which is the best received for a year. The suspension will not extend through the greater part of the anthracite region simultaneously.

TOO MUCH ST. LOUIS ENTERPRISE.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Representative Casey Young has addressed a letter to Secretary Sherman, calling his attention to certain alleged irregularities in reference to letting out the contract for building the Custom-house, Post Office, &c., at Memphis, Tenn., in which he claims that the contract has been let, without advertisement, to a citizen of St. Louis, when there are a number of others in Tennessee who are anxious to compete in the bids to furnish marble from the quarries of the State, and as the act of Congress requires that the building shall be constructed of Tennessee marble, he insists that the present contract shall be annulled and the biddings be reopened, so that owners of Tennessee quarries may have an opportunity to take the contract.

A TRAIN WRECKED IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

TILTON, N. H., July 2.—The accommodation train upon the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad was wrecked at Forest Crossing to-day, one and one-half miles below Tilton. The accident was caused by the expansion of the rails by the extreme heat. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured, and the locomotive was completely demolished. The track was soon cleared. There was no delay in travel except to the Montreal day express, which was canceled at Plymouth. Trains will run regularly to-morrow.

THE PLAINFIELD MURDER.

UTICA, N. Y., July 2.—Myron A. Buell, aged 21 years, has been committed to the Cooperstown Jail, Otsego County, by Justice Williamson, for the murder of Catharine Mary Richards, aged nearly 15 years, at Plainfield, Tuesday, June 25. The Coroner's jury found that the girl came to her death at Buell's hands. A later medical examination of the body leads to the belief that the girl was ravished, then choked to death, then struck in the face with a milking-stool, and the body placed in the bull-pen to lead to the belief that the bull killed her.

PHYSICIANS FOR SICK CHILDREN.

APPOINTMENT OF FIFTY MEDICAL MEN TO VISIT TENEMENT-HOUSES.

The Board of Health yesterday appointed the special corps of 50 physicians to visit the tenement-houses and prescribe for the sick children. The following are the names of the physicians who are to serve for five weeks, and each to receive $100: W. S. Watson, No. 105 West Forty-seventh-street; H. N. Heinemann, No. 38 West Twenty-first-street; Francis M. Weid, No. 11 East Thirteenth-street; S. T. Cropper, No. 44 West Eleventh-street; R. Goldthwaite, No. 32 West Twenty-eighth-street; Charles E. Bruce, No. 203 East Thirty-fifth-street; Franz Heuil, Jr., No. 230 East Fifteenth-street; G. H. Swezey, No. 141 East Sixty-third street; John Gleices, No. 247 West Forty-fourth-street; Thomas J. Loughlin, No. 101 East Twenty-third-street; L. Putzel, No. 252 East Forty-eighth-street; W. F. Duncan, No. 266 West Forty-second-street; P. B. Porter, No. 22 West Thirty-first-street; S. M. Roberts, No. 235 Fifth-avenue; E. A. Maxwell, No. 207 East Fiftieth-street; Benjamin E. Hayes, No. 335 East Nineteenth-street; E. L. McWithey, No. 304 West Thirtieth-street; C. F. Ramsdohr, No. 101 Seventh-avenue; S. N. Lee, No. 103 West Fifty-fifth-street; J. B. Cosley, No. 307 West Forty-eighth-street; J. B. MacIntire, No. 356 West Twenty-seventh-street; David Phillips, No. 203 West One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; J. B. Isham, No. 36 West Twenty-fourth-street; M. J. Fleming, No. 155 East Twenty-ninth-street; R. J. Heimuller, No. 222 East Thirty-second-street; R. H. Roof, ——; Woolsey Johnson, No. 230 West Forty-third-street; W. O. O'Byrne, Alexander-avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth-street; J. E. M. Lordly, No. 211 West Thirty-eighth-street; George Bayliss, No. 37 West Forty-eighth-street; B. Grunhut, No. 11 Abingdon-square; J. E. Leenhan, No. 236 East Thirty-fifth-street; Henry M. Silver, No. 10 East Third-street; Edward F. Miles, No. 33 City Hall-place; George M. Sweig, No. 20 West Twenty-first-street; Moreau Morris, No. 141 East Fifty-second-street; Alvah H. Doty, No. 29 West Forty-ninth-street; G. R. Trimble, No. 224 East Thirty-second-street; W. E. Wheelock, No. 320 Broadway; W. G. Hitchcock, No. 51 West Twenty-ninth-street; H. T. Elliot, No. 505 Hudson-street; Richard Korh, No. 74 Hester-street; William G. Welch, No. 211 Henry-street; G. M. Silvers, No. 10 Third-street; J. J. Purcell, No. 90 East Broadway; M. B. Kalvin, No. 90 Macdougal-street; W. S. Webb, No. 22 West Thirty-second-street; George H. Mitchell, No. 23 Frankfort-street; Edward Vanderpool, No. 42 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; Y. F. Blauvelt, No. 222 West Twenty-fourth-street.

Dr. E. E. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, will have general supervision of the work of these doctors. The City has been divided into 50 districts, and to each of these districts one of the above-named physicians will be assigned. Their work will begin to-day. Many of the doctors have been previously in the service of the Health Department, and much good is anticipated from their labors.

THE TROY STREET-CAR ROBBERY.

ARREST OF FOUR OF THE THIEVES AND RECOVERY OF $600 OF THE STOLEN MONEY.

TROY, July 2.—James Finn and Anthony Berge, of this city; John Fellows, who gives his residence as Newark, N. J., and John Donohue, who refuses to give his place of residence, were arrested at 11 o'clock to-night by Chief Markham, aided by details from the detective and Police forces, for complicity in the robbery of Thomas Buckley, Treasurer of the Troy Hosiery Mills, of $3,000, on Monday last, while riding on the Troy and Albia street cars. Six hundred dollars of the money was recovered. Two of the persons—Donohue and Fellows—are positively identified by Buckley. Finn has heretofore borne a good character, but Berge is a noted thief. Donohue and Fellows were arrested at Finn's residence, on Fifteenth-street, in this city.

RACES RUN AND RACES DEFERRED.

OPENING OF THE LOUISVILLE AND RICHFIELD SPRINGS DRIVING PARKS.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—Showers last night and this morning laid the dust and put the track in excellent condition for the inaugural day of the Louisville Jockey Club meeting. There was a good attendance and interesting sport.

The first race was a sweepstakes for 3-year olds; mile and a half. There were eight nominations, but only three started. The race was won by Kate Claxton, with Harper second, and Jim Bell third. Time—2:13¼.

In the second race, for a purse of $350, mile heats, best two in three, there were three starters. The race was won by Jaunt, with Warfield second and Matagorda third. Time—1:43¾; 1:45¾.

The third race, for a purse of $200, dash of one mile and one-eighth, was won by Dan, with Edinburgh second, Bonnie Itaska third, and Signal last. Time—2:00½. The interest in and the excitement over the Ten Broeck-McCarthy race was intense. The weather has blown cool, and the indications are favorable for good weather.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—Pools have been sold on to-morrow's races as follows: First race, one and one-half mile dash, Harkaway, $300; Belle of Nelson, $250. Second race, three-quarter mile heats, Joe Rhodes, $50; Glandilla, $150; Stella, $200. Third race, one and three-quarters miles dash, Tolona, $50; field, $35.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A large delegation of sporting men and pleasure-seekers started to-night for Louisville to witness the great Ten Broeck-McCarthy race on the Fourth. Trains to-morrow will carry many others to Louisville for the same purpose.

DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—To-day's races were postponed in consequence of wet weather.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—To-day's trotting races were postponed on account of rain.

BASE-BALL.

BUFFALO, July 2.—Stars of Syracuse, 11; Buffalos, 1.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—Bostons, 4; Milwaukees, 1.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2.—Springfields, 3; Pittsfields, 2.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 2.—Lowells, 11; Worcester, 6; championship.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Cincinnatis, 7; Indianapolis Club, 7; 10 innings; game called on account of darkness.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Providence Club, 11; Chicago Club, 7.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Nationals, 9; Mutuals of Philadelphia, 1.

A NEW CHANNEL FOR THE GRAIN TRADE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2.—The tow-boat Grand Lake, which left St. Louis a week ago with three large barges, arrived here safely this morning. The barges were towed to the Union Elevator where they are receiving a cargo of 100,000 bushels of corn, which will be shipped to St. Louis and thence to New-Orleans. The arrival of the barges is looked upon as a new era in the grain trade, and it is supposed to be a settled fact that in future the Missouri River is to be utilized as a great outlet for the immense crops of the West.

AN EX-TREASURY AGENT ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Charles A. Morrill, formerly a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and more recently Captain of the Night Inspectors of Customs, which office he resigned a week or two ago, was arrested to-day by the United States authorities on an indictment found against him by the United States Grand Jury, charging him with complicity in the smuggling of opium, silks, and other goods into this port.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS DRIVING PARK.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 2.—The first annual meeting at Richfield Springs Driving Park occurred to-day. The first race for a purse of $100 for three-minute class was won by J. Rumsey's b. g. Jack Sheppard, H. D. Sitts' s. g. Indian Boy second. Time—3:08 and 3:03. The second race, for a purse of $150, 2:33 class, was won by M. S. Miller's b. g. St. Patrick, Charles Clark's b. g. Reuben second. Time—2:37, 2:36, 2:36½, and 2:41. The attendance was large, and there was much excitement.

ACCIDENT TO A SCHOONER.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 1.—The schooner Light of the East, at this port, reports that on June 27, when 13 miles south-south-east from Matinicus Rock, she fell in with the schooner Como, of Cherryfield, with a bunker cargo of spars. She was full of water. The Captain would try to get the vessel into Mount Desert. He had thrown off part of the deck load. The Como sprung a leak and filled up suddenly the day before.

SEVERAL RUMORS SET AT REST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 2.—It is stated on authority of Rev. F. B. Wheeler, of the Board of Visitors of West Point, that the board is not considering charges against a Lieutenant of Cadets for cruelty to a "Plebe" while training; nor has the board recommended a longer term of cadet enlistment, nor the appointment of a Professor of Political Economy. There is no foundation to any of the reports.

BOLD ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—This afternoon two men entered the office of Grave & Aulls, brokers, No. 29 South Third-street, and while one drew the attention of the clerk to quotations of stock, the other seized a package containing 12 $1,000 bonds, numbered from O 93,396 to O 93,407 inclusive, United States 4½ per cents, new issue, and made off with them. The robbery was not discovered until both the strangers had escaped.

AN OLD-FASHIONED JULY.

ANOTHER HOT DAY.

WARM IN THE NORTH AND COOL IN THE SOUTH—STILL WARMER TO-DAY.

Yesterday was the warmest day that New-York has seen this season. At 3:30 in the afternoon, Hudnut's thermometer, in Broadway, opposite the Astor House, indicated 95°. This was 14° higher than the corresponding day last year. Yesterday's record, up to dark, was:

3 A. M., 73°; 6 A. M., 72°; 9 A. M., 78°; 12 M., 86°; 3:30 P. M., 95°; 6 P. M., 86°.

But while the thermometer in the street indicated 95°, the thermometer of the United States Signal Service Department, on the top of the Equitable Life Insurance Building, indicated only 87°. The difference is easily accounted for by the superior elevation of the latter and its freedom from the heat of the sun-scorched walls of Broadway.

It is a curious fact that New-Orleans was cooler yesterday than New-York, and that the thermometer was higher in Northern cities, generally, than in Southern. The reports of the Government Department give the following figures: At 4:47 in the afternoon the thermometer stood: At Albany, 88°; Baltimore, 88°; Boston, 93°; Detroit, 65°, (light rain;) New-Orleans, 83°, (cloudy;) New-York, 84°; Portland, Me., 93°; Rochester, 90°; Shreveport, 85°, and Sandusky, (with a light rain,) 70°.

The wind yesterday was from the south, veering round, late in the evening, to south-west, with indications of a still warmer day to-day.

An unknown man, apparently 26 years of age, was prostrated by the heat yesterday at Fifteenth-street and First-avenue, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

Margaret Burleigh, aged 26, a guest at the Putnam House, while on her way yesterday to the offices of the French Society, at No. 78 South Fifth-avenue, was overcome by the heat in front of No. 678 Broadway. She was taken to the Mercer-Street Police Station, and soon recovered.

William Cooper, of No. 52 Meadow-street, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Front and Whitehall streets, and was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

William F. Baker, the driver of a milk wagon, was prostrated in front of No. 2,287 Third-avenue and taken to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

Mary Lewis, aged 24, of No. 524 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat in the ferry-house foot of Desbrosses-street, and was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital in an insensible condition.

Harriet S. Jayne, aged 45, was sunstruck at Second-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick Reilly, aged 32, of No. 5 Varick-street, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Barclay and Church streets, and was removed to Chambers-Street Hospital.

A man apparently about 50 years of age, who, from papers in his possession, is supposed to be Nathaniel Freeman, of Boston, was found unconscious yesterday afternoon in Printing-house-square, suffering from insolation. He was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Henry McEntire, aged 54, living in East Seventy-first-street, was found sick and suffering from the heat at Sixty-first-street and, First-avenue yesterday afternoon, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen, and is lowest east of Florida. Cooler northerly winds prevail over the Ohio Valley and Gulf States and portions of the lake region. Easterly winds, clear, or partly cloudy weather prevail in the Middle Atlantic States, and southerly winds, with clear weather, in southern New-England, but cooler north east winds in the northern portion. The rivers have generally fallen, except to rise at Nashville.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle At antic States, southerly winds, with falling barometer, shifting to cooler northerly, with ri-ing barometer, cloudy and rainy followed by clear weather.

For Wednesday in the South Atlantic States, north-east to north-west winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer; cooler, cloudy weather will prevail, and possibly light rains.

For the Gulf States, cooler northerly winds, rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, except, possibly, local northerly coast winds and rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, rising barometer, north and east winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, followed by falling barometer, north-east veering to south-east winds, higher temperatures, clear or party cloudy weather, possibly preceded by occasional rains in the upper lake region.

The rivers will generally fall, except a slight rise in the Upper Ohio and tributaries.

ALBANY, July 2.—The thermometer marked 98° in the shade to-day.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2.—An Irishman named James McGee, aged 22 years, was fatally sunstruck while haying in West Springfield to-day. He had been in America only a month.

A WEARY JOURNEY ENDING IN DEATH

FRANK LANG TRAMPS FROM LEAVENWORTH—HE DIES OF EXPOSURE AND STARVATION.

A young man of intelligent appearance was found by the Police of the Thirty-third Precinct suffering from the effects of the heat, on the 30th ult., at the junction of Willis-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street. He was removed to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital, where he remained throughout Monday in a semi-delirious condition. In a lucid moment he said his name was Frank Lang, that he was a native of Leavenworth, Kan., and that he was 21 years of age. He had walked, he said, from Albany, sleeping in barns and Police stations, and had not tasted food in several days. On Monday evening Lang sank into a comatose condition, remaining thus till yesterday morning, when he died. Deputy Coroner O. B. Miller, who made an autopsy of the body, found that the young man's death was the result of exposure to the heat of the sun and the want of proper nourishment. In other words, Lang died of exposure and starvation. The physicians found in the pockets of his clothing, carefully prepared memoranda of the addresses of an aunt named Mrs. Hart, residing in Morrisania, and a brother living in Hartford, Conn. The brother arrived at the hospital yesterday afternoon, and stated that Frank had really tramped all the way from Leavenworth, Kan., where his mother resides. It was hinted that she had not treated him kindly, and that he left in consequence, hoping to do for himself in Hartford.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CROSS.

The funeral of Mrs. James M. Cross, daughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, took place yesterday morning from St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church. Many of the friends of the deceased were present, and the Vanderbilt family attended in a body. The remains were borne up the central aisle of the church, preceded by Rev. Dr. Morgan and the following pall-bearers: John J. Cisco, Israel Saunders, Guy R. Pelton, Francis Skiddy, E. A. Parker, Jared Linsley, James McLean, and B. F. Robinson. They were followed by the members of the Vanderbilt family and the family physicians, Drs. Sands and Van Buren. The remains were inclosed in a coffin covered with rich black velvet, fastened with heavy silver ornaments. The lid was covered with beautiful flowers, and bore upon a silver plate the following inscription: "Phoebe Jane Cross, born November 7, 1819; died June 29, 1878." The floral offerings were confined to five superb pieces, the gift of five daughters, comprising an immense column of white roses embedded in a groundwork of vari-colored flowers and surmounted by a white dove with outstretched wings, a beautiful wreath of pansies and violets, a sheaf of wheat filled with roses, a large floral basket, and a floral crown. The regular funeral service was then performed, the musical portion being very finely rendered by the choir. The remains were borne to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment, being followed by a large number of friends and relatives.

MENNONITES STILL ARRIVING.

Five hundred and sixty-nine Mennonites, all natives of Russia, arrived by the steamer Hartburg, of the North German Lloyds Line yesterday. They took passage at Bremen, and almost all are young and stalwart, few aged persons being among the party. They are under the leadership of three men, who appeared to be vested with complete authority, and directed every movement of the emigrants after their landing at Castle Garden. Each family appeared to have a respectable sum of money saved up, with which to commence life in the far West, where they intend to make their homes. Quite an animated scene was presented yesterday afternoon at the ticket office of the Erie Railway Company on Greenwich-street, where a Wall-street broker was busily engaged in exchanging the Russian money of the emigrants for United States coin. The emigrants left the City by the Erie Railway on the 7 o'clock express train, and will distribute themselves throughout Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Dakota. A large number intend joining other colonies of their countrymen who have preceded them to the States and Territory above mentioned.

BUILDINGS DANGEROUS TO HEALTH.

Sanitary Superintendent Day reported to the Board of Health yesterday that the buildings on the east side of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, at present inhabited by a large number of Italians, chiefly rag-pickers, are in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health, by reason of their being in a state too filthy for human habitation, and recommended that the premises should at once be vacated. A resolution was adopted ordering the Receiver of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, who is the owner of the property by virtue of his position, to have the premises vacated without delay, and also to have them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and not to allow them to be again occupied until they are placed in thorough repair.

STATEN ISLAND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

A FREE EXCURSION ON THE HUDSON—MR. STARIN'S LIBERALITY.

Yesterday the scholars and teachers of the various Sunday-schools on the north shore of Staten Island spent a very pleasant day on the Hudson. Capt. John H. Starin had invited them to a free excursion and picnic to Alpine Grove, nearly opposite Yonkers, and very early in the morning the party embarked upon five of his large excursion barges, two starting from West Brighton and one each from Merchants' Harbor, Port Richmond, and New-Brighton. At the latter place they were all joined together, and, propelled by three steam-tugs, the immense flotilla glided over the smooth waters of the Bay to the accompaniment of bands of music, gayly-colored bunting, glorious sunshine, and merry laughter. There were in all about 3,000 children, and they hailed from the following schools: Park Baptist, (Port Richmond;) First Baptist, (Graniteville;) Mariners' Harbor Baptist; Church of the Ascension, Episcopal, and Trinity Methodist Episcopal, (West Brighton;) Grace, Methodist Episcopal, (Port Richmond;) Asbury and Travisville Methodist Episcopal, Summerfield Methodist Episcopal, (Mariners' Harbor;) Moravian Mission, (Four Corners,) Brighton Heights Reformed, and Union School, (New-Brighton.) The excursionists were regaled during the journey with ice-cream and other delicacies—all provided by the thoughtful kindness of Capt. Starin, and, on arriving at Alpine Grove, enjoyed themselves for a couple of hours with the merry-go-rounds, swings, &c., or in wandering under the heavy shade that covers the hillside in search of wild flowers. On the return journey a meeting of the school Superintendents was held, and a resolution was passed thanking Mr. Starin for his liberality and kindness in furnishing the delightful entertainment. Capt. Starin and a number of invited guests accompanied the excursionists in his steamer Blackbird. The steamer started from Pier No. 18 at 9 o'clock with a party of about 50 on board, and sailed across the Bay to meet the barges. It then returned and steamed direct to Alpine Grove. A strong contingent of the band of the Seventh Regiment was on board and played during the day.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of George J. Hamilton, builder, at No. 325 Lexington-avenue, met yesterday at the office of Register Allen, received shedules showing liabilities amounting to $104,000, proved five claims for $16,107, and John H. Platt was appointed Assignee.

The shedules were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Jane S. Rodgers and James Wardrobe, firm of Rodgers, Wardrobe & Co., lace importers, of No. 32 Howard-street, to Hackley B. Bacon. The liabilities of the firm amount to $99,229 79, among the creditors being Thomas Adams & Co., Nottingham, England, $29,290 55; George Pearce & Co., $4,010 65; Iselin, Neeser & Co., $4,964 50, and others. The assets, with their nominal and real values, are as follows:

	Nominal Value.	Actual Value.
Cash	$3,604 09	$3,604 09
Bills Received	2,689 72	2,689 72
Outstanding Accounts	34,433 82	17,216 91
Stock	61,417 67	24,559 31
Fixtures, &c.	2,460 35	677 16
Machinery, &c.	2,460 50	553 75
Real Estate	12,000 00	4,500 00
Total	$121,593 15	$53,803 94

Vanderhoef & Beat

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Cen. Pac. gold. $1,000....105⅞ 5,000....105⅝ 2,000....105¾
R. & R.N. 6s. 1868. 10,000....b3. 69½ 1,500....69½
Can. So. 1st, g'd. 1,000....77½ 15,000....77¾ 5,000....b3. 78
Cen. Pac. & J. Br. 1,000....91½
Un. Pacific 1st. 1,000....s3.105⅛ 5,000....105¾
N. Y. Elev. 1st. 1,000....83¾ 2,000....83⅝ 5,000....83¾
Kan. P. Inc. No. 16. 7,000....13
Western Union. 100....c. 87¾ 100....87⅝ 10....opg. 87⅝ 100....83 87⅞
Pacific Mail. 300....b3. 17
Erie Railway. 500....15½ 400....15⅝ 500....15⅜ 500....15⅝
Mich. Central. 100....c. 86 200....s3. 86
Ohio & Miss. 100....c. 48⅝
Mo. Pac. 100....b3. 68
Un. Central. 40....s3. 83 41....83⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s. R., '81. $10,000....107⅝
U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 10,000....b3. 103⅞
U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 25,000....105¾
U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 23,000....107⅛
U. S. 5s. '81 R. 23,000....107⅛
U. S. 4½ '91, C. $30,000....104⅛
U. S. 4s, 1907. R. 10,000....b3. 100⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '65 n. $1,000....102⅝
U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 3,000....120
U. S. 4½ '91, C. $10,000....104⅛
U. S. 5s. Cn. 3,000....120⅞
U. S. 5s, '81, C. $15,000.b3. 107⅛ 10,000....107⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

R. G. & H. Act '66 $10,000....10
N. Y. 6s, sp. t. 3d cl. 10,000....2
D. of C. 3.65s C. 4,000....83¾
R. & R. 6s. 1873. B. C. R. & N. 1st. 6,000....69¾
L. & W. B. con. 6,000....47½
Mich. Cen. 7s. 1,000....111½
M. & St. P. 8s. 1st. 1,000....121¼
L. & W. B. con. 1,000....47½
Mich. Cen. 7s. 1,000....108
M. & St. P. c. s. f. 1,000....98¾
M. & St. P. 1st. La. C. 1,000....108
M. & St. P. c. s. f. 6,000....99¾
Park Bank. 5....91
American Ex. 17....b. c. 47
Cantral Silver. 50....38½
20....b. c. 38¾
Erie Railway. 100....b. c. 15⅝
800....15⅞
Kan. P. Inc. No. 16. 7,000....13
Western Union. 100....c. 87¾
100....b3. 87⅞
Va. 6s, con. x mat. coup. 4,000....67¼
L. & W. B. con. 5,000....99
Can. So. 1st g'd. 13,000....99
L. & W. B. con. 10,000....59
N. Y. Elev. 1st. 2,000....84½
Mich. Cen. 7s. 5,000....85
N. W. C. C. G. 1,000....c. 99⅝
N. Y. C. & H. 100....b3. 108¾

SECOND BOARD—12:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s. R., '81. $20,000....107⅝
U. S. 6s. '81. Cn. 15,000....107⅝
U. S. 5-20 R., '65. n. 10,000....105¾
U. S. 5-20 R., '68. 10,000....107⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81. $20,000....107⅝
U. S. 6s. '81. Cn. $10,000....102⅝
U. S. 5-20 R., '65. n. $5,000....105⅜
U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 25,000....107⅛
U. S. 5-20 R., '68. 10,000....107⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s. C., '81. $50,000....107⅝
U. S. 5-20 R., '65n. 10,000....102⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Mo. 6s, '87. $19,000.b.s.103⅜
Mo. 6s, '88. 8,000....b.s.103⅜
C. & O. 1st, cp. con. 1,000....92
Can. So. 1st, g'd. 17,000....100
L. & W. B. con. 14,000....77⅜
Mich. & St. P. c. s. f. 1,000....108
M. & St. P. 8s. 1st. 1,000....121¼
L. & W. B. con. 5,000....b.c. 48
Mil. & St. P. c. s. f. 2,000....b3. 99¾
M. & St. P. 1st. La. C. 1,000....108
M. & St. P. c. s. f. 6,000....99¾
Park Bank. 5....91
American Ex. 17....b. c. 47
Cantral Silver. 50....38½
20....b. c. 38¾
Erie Railway. 100....b. c. 15⅝
800....15⅞
Western Union. 100....c. 87¾
100....b3. 87⅞
Pacific Mail. 200....s3. 17
Erie Railway. 500....15½ 400....15⅝ 500....15⅜ 500....15⅝
Mich. Central. 100....c. 86 200....s3. 86
Ohio & Miss. 100....c. 48⅝
Mo. Pac. 100....b3. 68
Un. Central. 40....s3. 83 41....83⅝
Mich. Cen. 7s. 1,000....108
Can. So. 1st g'd. 13,000....99
L. & W. B. con. 5,000....99
N. Y. Elev. 1st. 2,000....84½
Mich. Cen. 7s. 5,000....85
N. W. C. C. G. 1,000....c. 99⅝
N. Y. C. & H. 100....b3. 108¾

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Amer. Flag. 100....b.s. 23
100....b.c.s2. 23
1000....24
500....24
100....24
100....24
800....24
Bertha & Edith. 1000....b.c. 07

Dahlonega. 100....b.c. 17
100....b.c.s. 36
100....u.c. 40
400....u.c. 35
100....16
100....34
100....b.c.s30. 34
200....s3. 117⅛

Amer. Flag. 500....b.c. 33
500....b.c. 33
100....b.c.b20. 35
100....a.c.b3. 34
100....a.c.s3. 34
100....b.c. 34
N. Y. & Colorado. 100....a.c.b10. 1.90

Lacrosse. 500....b.c. 33
500....b.c. 33
100....b.c.b20. 35
100....a.c.b3. 34
100....a.c.s3. 34
100....b.c. 34
N. Y. & Colorado. 100....a.c.b10. 1.90

TUESDAY, July 2—P. M.

The business on the Stock Exchange today was comparatively light in volume; but, notwithstanding the dullness which prevailed, the market exhibited marked strength, almost the entire list participating in the upward movement. It is quite evident that within the past few days there has been a radical change in the temper of speculation, and the bears now evince the utmost readiness to cover their short lines, even at advancing prices. The North-western shares led the market in point of activity and strength, and at the close showed an improvement of 1¼ ₱ cent. for the common and 2 ₱ cent. for the preferred. Lake Shore and Michigan Central were also conspicuous in the dealings, and recorded an advance of 1⅛ ₱ cent. each. The coal shares were very firmly held, with the exception of New-Jersey Central, which was erratic, but closed within ¼ ₱ cent. of the final quotation of last evening.

The transactions aggregated 95,322 shares, embracing 24,600 North-western, 21,800 Lake Shore, 15,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 9,500 St. Paul, 6,290 New-Jersey Central, 3,700 Erie, 2,700 Western Union, 2,152 Pacific Mail, 1,600 Michigan Central, 1,300 C., C., C. & I. and 1,300 Wabash.

North-western common advanced from 47¾ to 49¼ ₱ cent., preferred from 73½ to 75⅝ @ 75½, St. Paul common from 51⅝ to 52⅜, preferred from 81⅞ to 82½, Lake Shore from 57 to 58¼@58⅜, Michigan Central from 64¾ to 66@66⅞, Rock Island from 116¾ to 117⅜@117¼, Illinois Central from 84⅛ to 85⅛@85, Chicago and Alton from 76½ to 77¼, Pittsburg from 79 to 79½, C., C., C. and I. from 25 to 26½, and Erie from 15½ to 15⅞. Wabash declined from 13⅜ to 13½, and advanced to 14. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 59⅛ to 59¾, and closed at 59½. Morris and Essex was firm at 83¾@84. Delaware and Hudson fluctuated between 57⅛ and 57⅝, closing at 57¼, and New-Jersey Central between 39⅜ and 37¾, with closing sales at 38¾. Western Union opened and closed at 87¾, with intervening transactions at 88. Pacific Mail, after declining from 17⅛ to 16⅞, advanced to 17⅜. Quicksilver, common, declined from 14 to 13, preferred from 33½ to 32@32¾, and American Express from 48⅜ to 47½.

Bank shares were dull. Park sold at 91.

The Money market was easy, with call loans at 2@2½ ₱ cent. on stock collateral, and 1 to 2 ₱ cent. on Government bonds. Prime mercantile paper continues in demand at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, few offerings, 3-16@1-5 premium, ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅛@3-16, bank ¼; Chicago, 75c. premium; St. Louis, 1-10 premium, and Boston, 12½c. premium.

The foreign advices reported the London market weak for Consols, which declined to 95 15-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds were firm, new 4½s selling at 106⅛; 1867s at 107⅝@107⅜; 10-40s at 110⅜@110½, and new 5s at 108⅜. In American railway shares the important feature was an advance of 4⅛ ₱ cent. in New-Jersey Central, to 40½, with closing sales at 39½, the consolidated bonds advancing 1 ₱ cent., to 80. Pennsylvania and Reading gained ¼ ₱ cent. each. The Bank of England continues to suffer heavy losses of bullion, the amount withdrawn on balance to-day having been £253,000. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three-months' bills is 2⅝@2⅜ ₱ cent. At Paris Rentes rose to 114f. 20c., which is the highest point reached for many years past. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a loss of specie to the amount of 13,300,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak, with a light inquiry for 60-day bills. Actual business was on the basis of $4 85 for bankers' long sterling, $4 87@$4 87¼ for demand, $4 87½@$4 87¾ for cables, and $4 82½@$4 83 for commercial bills. There were some large transactions in cable transfers at $4 87½. With the continued heavy withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England, pointing to a further advance in the bank rate of discount, these sales of cables appear to be at a very low rate indeed.

The Gold speculation was tame. The price opened and closed at 100⅝, with intervening sales early in the day at 100¾. On gold loans the rates ranged from "flat" to 1⅛ ₱ cent. for use.

Government bonds were firm on large transactions, both at the Exchange and over the counters of the dealers. Railroad mortgages were very strong and active, the transactions aggregating $343,500. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols rose to 59, New-York Elevated Firsts to 85½, Lake Shore registered Firsts to 111½, Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, extended coupon, to 75, and Michigan Central 7s to 111½. The St. Paul bonds were quoted ex interest and rose 1 to 1¾ ₱ cent. New-Jersey Central convertibles, assented, advanced to 72, North-western gold coupons to 99½@99¾, Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s convertible to 93½, Central Pacific Firsts, San Joaquin Branch, to 92¼, and Union Pacific Firsts to 105⅝. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols advanced to 76¼ bid, District of Columbia 3.65s to 83¾, and North Carolina Funding Acts to 10. North Carolina Special Tax declined to 2, and Virginia Consols, ex matured coupon, to 57⅛. Missouri 6s sold at 103¾.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $7,107,529, against $4,439,242 for the corresponding week last year, and $3,984,025 in 1876. The total exports since Jan. 1, this year, were $171,397,075, against $133,945,538 for the same period last year, and $125,886,177 in 1876.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1878.

Coin receipts	$425,831 08
Coin payments	1,258,885 14
Coin balance	122,226,779 08
Currency receipts	698,867 20
Currency payments	1,279,749 78
Currency balance	41,903,359 02
Customs	242,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 2.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	100¾	100⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅛	104⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105¾	106
Bills on London	$4 85⅛	$4 85⅛
New-York Central	109⅛	109½
Rock Island	116⅝	117¼
Pacific Mail	17⅛	17⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	51⅝	52⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	81⅞	82½
Lake Shore	57	58¼
Chicago and North-western	47⅞	49
Chicago and North-western pref	73⅛	75½
Western Union	87¾	87⅞
Union Pacific	65½	65½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	59⅛	59½
New-Jersey Central	39	38¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	57	57¼
Morris and Essex	83¾	84
Panama	125	125
Erie	15½	15⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	7⅞
Harlem	139	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11¼	11½
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	26⅛	26½
Michigan Central	64⅜	65⅞
Illinois Central	84⅜	85

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109¾	108½	210
Harlem	140	140	150
Erie	15⅞	15½	3,700
Lake Shore	58¼	57⅛	21,800
Wabash	14	13½	1,300
North-western	49¼	47⅞	9,200
North-western preferred	75⅝	73⅜	15,400
Rock Island	117⅜	117	550
Milwaukee and St. Paul	52⅜	51¾	7,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	82½	82	2,500
Pittsburg	79½	79½	200
Del., Lack. and Western	59¾	59⅛	15,900
New-Jersey Central	39⅜	37¾	6,290
Del and Hudson Canal	57⅞	57⅛	800
Morris and Essex	84	83¾	570
Michigan Central	66	65½	1,600
Illinois Central	85⅛	85	300
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind	26½	25¾	1,300
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	106¾	106⅝	400
Chicago and Alton	77¼	77	200
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	7⅜	800
Western Union	88	87⅜	2,700
Pacific Mail	17⅜	16⅞	2,152
Quicksilver	13	13	200
Quicksilver preferred	33½	32	300
Kansas Pacific	6¼	6¼	100
American Express	47⅞	47½	100
Total sales			95,322

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:30 A. M.	100⅝	1:00 P. M.	100⅜
11:00 A. M.	100⅜	1:30 P. M.	100⅜
11:30 A. M.	100⅜	2:00 P. M.	100⅜
12:00 M.	100⅜	2:30 P. M.	100⅜
12:30 P. M.	100⅜	3:00 P. M.	100⅜

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120⅜	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅝	107⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅝	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅜	102⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅛	102⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105⅞	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅞	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	108	108½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	108	108½
United States 10-40s, registered	109	109¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	109⅛	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	107⅜	107⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107	107¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100¼	100⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100¼	100⅜

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $1,670,000 for interest and $4,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$9,792,000
Gold balances	1,550,150
Currency balances	1,560,700

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$75,202,534
Currency balances	4,598,262
Gold exchanges	7,804,617
Gold balances	1,614,133

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. A. or U. due '92	103
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	Mo. F. bs. due '94	5.104
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86	103
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	103¼
Arkansas 6s, Funa.	22	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	112
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. 8 is.	5	N. Y. 6s, G. O. '87	115
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	5	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	120
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	5	N. C. 6s, old	15⅛
A. 7s, M. O. & B. Riv.	5	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O	15⅜
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J	70
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Georgia 6s	99	N. C. N. C. R., coff. J. & J.	50
Georgia 7s, new bs	106	N. C. N. C. R., coff. A. & O.	50
Georgia 7s, ind'n'd.	101	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68	9
Georgia 7s, gold bs	104	N. C. 6s, n. bds. J. & J.	8½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C. 6s, n. bds. A. & O.	8½
Illinois War Loan	100	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	2
Kentucky 6s	100	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Louisiana 6s, coupon	52	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	2
Louisiana 6s, new bs	52	South Carolina 6s	44
La. 6s, new 1' s' d' bs	52	S. C. 6s, J. & J	30
La. 7s, Penitentiary	52	S. C. 6s, A. & O	30
La. 6s, Levee bs	52	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	30
La. 8s, Levee bs	52	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 8s, L. bs. of '73	52	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 7s, Consolidated	75½	S. C. 7s of 1868	30
La. 7s, small bonds	73	Tennessee 6s, old	36
Michigan 6s, '79-'9	100	Tenn. 6s, new bds	34
Michigan 6s, 1883	104	Virginia 6s, old	20
Michigan 7s, 1890	108	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	22
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	22
Mo. 6s, due '80 or '83	101	Va. 6s, Consol bs	70
Mo. 6s, due in '86	103	Va. 6s, 1 mat.	57¼
Mo. 6s, due in '87	103½	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	27
Mo. 6s, due in '88	103½	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	4
M. 6s, due '89 or '90	103⅜	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	83¼

And the following for railway mortgages:

Buf. & S. L. 7s	101½
D. M. & T. 1st 7s	106
Lake Shore div. bs	110
Lake Shore C. R. 1st	110½
Lake Shore C. C. 2d	99⅞
M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	111
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	104¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	113
N. Y. C. & H. 1885	105⅜
Can. So. 1st g'd	77⅞
Harlem 1st 7s, R	120
North Missouri 1st	104
O. & M. Con. S. F	98
O. & M. Con	98
O. & M. 2d Con	57½
Pac. Pacific Gold bs	105¼
C. P. San. J. B.	92
C. P. L. Gt. bs	94
West. Pacific bds	102
Un. Pacific 1st bs	105½
Un. Pac. L'd. G't. 7s	107¾
Un. Pacific S. F	102¼
Pac. of Mo. 1st	104¾
Pac. of Mo. 2d	96¾
So. Pac. of Mo. 1st	81¼
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	111½
Cl. & P. 4th St. S. F	105½
Col., C. & Ind. 1st	38
Col., C. & Ind. 2d	11
R., W. & O. Con. 1st	33
St. L. & I. M. 1st	107¼
Alt. & T. H. 1st	108
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf	69½
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc	26
T. P. & W. 1st, E. D.	97
T. P. & W. 1st, W. D.	97
P. P. & W. C. 7s	20
Tol. & W. ex coup	100½
T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div	87
T. & W. ex mat. coup	74
Tol. & W. 2d	80½
Tol. & W. ex & N. '77 c	65
Tol. & W. ex coup	101
Gt. W. ex & Nov. '77, c	63
Q. & T. ex m. & N. '77, c	66
W. U. bds, 1900, c	108

$6⅜@$6 July, $6 2-½ August, $4 4-¢; September, $3 2-¢; No. 4 do., $5 ₱ bush. Corn firmer; No. 2, 39½c. Oats weaker; No. 2, 23½c. No. 2 Rye easier. No. 2 Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, July, 61½c.; August, 63½c. Provisions dull and quiet; Mess Pork, $9 25, cash and July. Lard—Prime Steam, 6¾c. Freights—Wheat to Bristol, 1¾d.; Receipts—Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels.

FALL RIVER, MASS., July 2.—The Printing Cloths market has shown considerable demand and a good degree of business, hence quotations are much steadier, if not strong, at 3 7-16c., cash, for 64 square Cloths, and 3c., cash, for 56x60 Cloth.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady at 27c. Resin steady at $1 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 for Hard, $1 85 for Yellow Dip, $2 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.—Corn easier at 48s. @ 49d. Bran easier at 60c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 100⅞@101⅛. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $4 89 for the bank.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Wool in improved demand; prices unchanged; sales large.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; Standard White, 8½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, July 2.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 10⅝c. @ 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c. @ 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c. @ 9¾c. Net receipts, 13 bales; exports, coastwise, 52 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 2,260 bales.

GALVESTON, July 2.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 10⅜c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c. Net receipts, 109 bales; stock, 4,095 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 2.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 11c.; receipts, 182 bales; shipments, 30 bales; sales, total, 200 bales; stock, 5,353 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c. Net receipts, 364 bales; gross, 355 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 26,990 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c. Net receipts, 23 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 425 bales.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 2.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British Corn trade for the past week, says: "There is a decided change for the better in the appearance of the growing Wheat, which is now in full bloom. At first sight the fields seem to promise a large crop, but in many fields the ears are small. With the exception of Barley and Oats, the appearances at present point to a fair average yield of cereals as far as quantity is concerned, while the quality is likely to be mediocre. The insignificant supplies of English Wheat at Mark-lane and the provincial markets indicate a rapid depletion of stocks in farmers' hands, and that little or nothing will be left over at harvest time. The imports of foreign Wheat into London have been more moderate, and the supplies go into granary rather than consumption. A few small lots of White Wheat have been taken off stands for Continental account, principally for Belgium and the North of France, where the crops are unsatisfactory and prices several shillings higher than at London, but no further sales of cargoes off coast have taken place. Maize has not undergone much change on the spot, but new mixed American to arrive is offered at 22s. 6d.@22s. 9d. ₱ quarter, ex ship, a price hitherto unknown for this article. With liberal amounts at ports of call the floating cargo trade for Wheat is dull, and prices have declined fully a shilling ₱ quarter. Maize and Barley have receded fully 6d. ₱ quarter.

LONDON, July 2—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 106; 10-40s, 110¾; Erie, 15⅞; do. preferred, 31½; New-York Central, 108⅞; New-Jersey Central 38½; Illinois Central, 85¾. The rate of discount for three months' bills, in the open market, is 2⅝@2⅜ ₱ cent., which is ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

1 P. M.—New-Jersey Central Consols, 90; Erie, 16; Illinois Central, 86.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £233,000.

4 P. M.—Erie, 16⅛. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 114f. 20c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 15-16 for both money and the account. United States 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 106⅛; 1867s, 107⅜; 10-40s, 110⅛; Erie preferred, 32; New-Jersey Central, 39⅛; New-Jersey Central Consols, 89.

PARIS, July 2.—Exchange on London, 25f. 11c. for short sight.

BERLIN, July 2.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 13,300,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Pork—Eastern, dull at 52s.; do. Western, steady at 47s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut, steady at 29s.; Short Rib steady at 30s.; Long Clear, steady at 28s.; Short Clear, steady at 29s. Lard—Prime West-ern, steady at 36s. Tallow—Prime City, dull at 37s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, steady at 24s. Resin—Common, dull at 5s.; do. fine, dull at 10s. Cheese—American choice, steady at 47s. Lard Oil—Firmer at 38s. Flour—Extra State, steady at 24s. Wheat, No. 1 Spring, dull at 8s. 11d.; do. No. 2 do., steady at 8s. 6d.; do. Winter, dull at 9s. 3d. Corn—Soft mixed, steady at 22s. 6d. for now; do., steady at 24s. for old. Cotton-seed Oil—Yellow American, none in the market.

PARIS, July 2.—Breadstuffs firmer; Corn, 22s. 6d.@22s. 9d. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 8d. ₱ cental for California Club; 8s. 9d.@9s. 2d. for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 3d.@10s. for Red Winter.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 4,900 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 7-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures quiet but steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July delivery, 6 3-16d.

The Reporter—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American.

LONDON, July 2—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum 9½d. @ 9¾d. ₱ gallon; Tallow, 38s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 2.—Petroleum 25½f. for fine pale American; Wilcox's Lard closed at 222½ florins ₱ 50 kilos.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. K. ENOS & CO., No. 19 Broad-st., members of the NEW-YORK STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES, and BROKERS IN STOCKS, and also in ALL OPTIONS IN GRAIN and PROVISIONS at the PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active, firm, and higher, but unsettled—No. 1 Chicago Spring, 91c. No. 2 do., 89c. cash; 89¼c. @ 89⅝c., July; 82¼c.@82⅝c., August; No. 3 do., 82c. Corn active, firm, and higher: 36⅜c. cash and July; 37½c., August; Rejected, 33½c. Oats steady and firm; 23⅜c. cash, 23½c., August; 22½c., September; Rejected, 20c. Rye dull and lower at 47c. Barley fairly active and a shade higher at 48⅜c. Pork in fair demand, but lower and heavy; $9 12½, cash and July; $9 20@$9 22½, August; $9 25@$9 37½, September. Lard dull, weak, and lower; $6 72½, cash and July; $6 80@$6 82½, August; $6 90@$6 92½, September. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 378,000 bushels; Oats, 92,000 bushels; Rye, 6,500 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 123,000 bushels; Corn, 96,000 bushels; Oats, 95,000; Rye, 720 bushels; Barley, 830 bushels. At the close—Wheat active, firmer, and higher; 90c., July; 82⅞c., August. Corn active, firmer, and higher; 37c.@37⅛c., July; 37⅜c.@37½c., August. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork—Market easier, and declined 2½c. Lard easier, but not quotably lower.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2.—Flour steady; sales, 480 bbls. Wheat unsettled. Corn in light demand; sales, 2,000 bushels warehouse at 34½c.; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 40⅝c.; 900 bushels Mixed at 42c. Oats quiet; quoted No. 2 Chicago at 28c., State at 29c. @ 30c. Barley inactive; quoted: Canada at 70c.@80c., Western at 65c.@70c. Rye nominally 58c. for Western. Highwines in fair demand; City made at $1 06@$1 08. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Railroad Receipts—1,900 bbls. Flour, 23,200 bushels Wheat, 30,400 bushels Corn, 12,600 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye. Lake Receipts—8,175 bbls. Flour, 152,754 bushels Wheat, 142,428 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Rye, 350 tons Lard. Railroad Shipments—7,800 bbls. Flour, 39,100 bushels Wheat, 51,600 bushels Corn, 12,600 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,630 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—No tide-water, 76,662 bushels Wheat, 57,073 bushels Corn; to intermediate points, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, July 2.—Wheat firm; Extra White Michigan, $1 09; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 03; seller July, 00¾c.; seller August, 94¾c.; No. 1 Red Winter, held at $1 05; No. 2 do., $1; seller July, 99c.; seller August, 92c.; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, 99c. Corn dull; High Mixed, 38½c.; No. 2, spot, and seller July, 37¾c.; seller August, 39c. asked, 38½c. bid; Rejected, 36c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 29½c.; White, 27c. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—25,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. In store—93,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 93,000 bushels Oats. At the close—Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 04; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 03; seller July, 99½c.; seller August, closed at 84½c.; No. 2 Red Winter, 93½c.; seller August, 92c.@92½c. Corn firm; No. 2, spot, 38c. asked, 37¾c. old; seller July, 37¾c.; seller August, 39c.; Rejected, 36¼c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 2.—Flour dull and prices a shade lower; Family, $4 25@$5 50. Wheat in good demand at full prices; 91c. to 93c. Corn steady and firm at 40c. @ 41c. Oats quiet at 26c. @ 29c. Rye quiet, but firm at 56c. @ 58c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork easier; sales at $10. Lard dull and nominal; current make held at $6 35; Kettle, 7c. @ 7¼c. Bulk-meats inactive; Shoulders, 5c. @ 5½c.; Clear Rib, $5 60@$5 65; Clear Sides, $5 75. Bacon easier, but not quotably lower; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. Whisky firm, with a fair demand at $1 05. Butter dull and unchanged. Sugar stronger; Hards, 9¾c. @ 10¼c.; A. White, 9½c. @ 9⅝c.; New-Orleans, 7c. @ 8¼c. Hogs—Fair demand, but at lower rates; common, $3 50@$3 90; light, $4 @ $4 25; packing, $4 10@$4 35; butchers', $4 35@$4 45; receipts, 1,420 head; shipments, 790 head.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Flour weak and lower; Double Extra Fall, $3 65@$4; Treble do., $4 10@$4 30; Family, $4 35@$4 55; choice, $4 50@$4 75. Wheat higher; No. 3 Red Fall, 84c. @ 86c., cash; 81¼c. @ 82⅞c., July; 80¾c. @ 81¼c., August; No. 4 do., 73½c. @ 74c. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 33¾c. @ 33¾c., cash; 33¾c. @ 33½c., July; 35¼c. @ 35⅝c., August. Oats inactive and lower at 23c. @ 24c. cash; 22¼c., August. Rye dull and lower at 45c. Whisky firm at $1 06. Pork easier; jobbing at $9 55@$9 75. Lard declined. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon easier at 5½c., 6c. @ 7½c. @ $6 15, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 bbls., Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 b

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced public auctions at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 2, were consummated as follows:

Lespinasse & Friedman, foreclosure sale, T. G. Barry, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story stone front warehouse, with two lots each 18.7 by 75, Nos. 195 and 197 Franklin-st., south side, between Washington and Greenwich sts., for $20,000, to Alfred R. Whitney, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 87.6, Nos. 198 Allen-st., east side, 122 feet south of Houston-st., for $16,910, to George Hartman, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brown-stone front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 3 East 38th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 5th-av., for $30,500, to N. B. Sanborn.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, John R. Tresidder, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone dwelling, with lease of lot 27 by 103.3, No. 28 West 14th-st., south side, 398 feet west of 5th-av., for $19,650, to Joseph Grafton. Leased May 1, 1870; term, 21 years. Ground rent, $1,000 per annum.

Wilson & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five four-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 505 to 513 West 44th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av., for $29,250, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story stone front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 425 East 50th-st., north side, 235 feet east of 1st-av., for $8,100, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, plaintiff.

D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, Elliott Sanford, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brown-stone dwelling, with lot 20.5 by 70, No. 962 2d-av., south-east corner of 51st-st., for $12,000, to East River Savings Institution, plaintiff.

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 115 by 25 by 113.1, on Bloomingdale road, south-east corner of Lawrence-street., for $3,600, to Michael J. O'Connor, as Executor and plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale of Richard V. Harnett of the house, with lot, No. 128 East 61st-st., west of Lexington-av., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 1.

3d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x96.2; John Guth and wife to August Werckle.....$18,000

5th-st., s. s., 263.10 ft. e. of Avenue B, 24.9x86; John Gasteiger and wife to Henry Ringshausen. 11,000

63d-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; Jabez A. Bostwick and wife to Carlsbel C. Findley..... 24,000

32d-st., n. s., 438.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 17.3x77.6x irregular; William P. Parsons and wife and others to Adolph D. Straus..... 12,000

Hudson-st., e. s., between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., 25x125; David Reid to William Reid, Sr..... nom.

5th-st., s. s., between Avenues B and C, 24.9x86; Henry Ringhausen and wife to August Kramer and wife..... 11,600

Lexington-av., w. s., 18.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 37x90.6; Johanna Nosser and husband to Theodore G. Thomas..... 18,000

16th-st., n. s., 169 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x95; Theodore G. Thomas and wife to Johanna Nosser..... 20,000

1st-av., s. w. corner 63d-st., 25x80; Mina Wertheimer to Thomas H. Cook..... nom.

127th-st., s. s., 172.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11; Thomas H. Cook and wife to William H. Fry..... nom.

Clinton-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100; J. C. H. Wieboldt and wife to Emil Lauthal..... 23,000

125th-st., n. s., 251.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11; Abram B. Van Dusen and wife to Caroline F. Wells..... 13,500

8th-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 29th-st., 100x74.8; also, 126th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11 x irregular, 14 lots; Valentine Schaefer and wife to Susan E. Schaefer..... 42,000

9th-av., s. s., 92 ft. e. of 18th-st., 22.4x100; Maria Schaer and husband to Jacob Hoehn..... 13,000

59th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; Michael J. Noonan and others to Bernard Kolb. Same property; Abigail Noonan to Bernard Kolb. Same property; Mary Noonan and others to Bernard Kolb..... 1,875

80th-st., n. s., 23.1 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21x102.2; Wallace C. Hutchinson to Anne Bishop..... nom.

12th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x105.5; same to same..... nom.

6th-av., s. e. corner of 119th-st., 85x100.11; also, 6th-av., n. w. corner of 117th-st., 25.2x100; same to same..... nom.

6th-av., same property; John Bishop to Wallace C. Hutchinson..... nom.

80th-st., n. s., 237 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21x102.2; same to same..... nom.

123d-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 12.6x100.11; Ferdinand Ehrhart and wife to Charles L. Ernst..... 5,000

93d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to George M. Miller, guardian..... 1,000

98th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; same to same..... 1,000

98th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; same to same..... 1,000

Dominick st., No. 26; Seaman Lowerre, Trustee, to Lydia Bogart..... 4,411

Henry-st., n. s., lot No. 894, 25x87.6; Terence Kiernan to Catharine R. Lincoln..... 4,500

133d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Sarah M. Armstrong..... 2,000

12th-st., s. s., 445.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Sarah M. Armstrong..... 12,000

133d-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 7th-av., 6 lots; E. C. Chetwood, Referee, to East River Savings Institution..... 6,500

4th-av., s. e. corner of 78th-st., 50x62.2; F. Smyth, Referee, to Wm. Stevenson..... 25,200

1st-av., w. s., 30 ft. s. of 32d-st., 19.4x65; G. S. Wilkes, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 5,000

141st-st., s. s., 231.3 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x99.4; F. B. Ransom, Referee, to William P. Woodcock, 2d..... 9,500

38th-st., s. s., 254 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x98.9; F. W. Loew, Referee, to Hugh W. Hunter..... 10,025

8th-av., s. s., between 83d and 85th sts., 82.2; E. G. Beardsley, Referee, to Daniel Cunningham..... 6,750

115th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.10; S. V. S. Harrison, Referee, to Anne L. Byron..... 2,000

12th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x106.6; John Bishop to Wallace C. Hutchinson..... nom.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bach, Elias, and others, to Elizabeth Schiessler..... $500

Barnon, Sarah K., Executrix, to Irving Savings Institution..... 5,000

Clark, Julia A., to Elizabeth Parvee..... 5,000

Dieck, Augustus H., to Jacob Fiettner..... 3,000

Dixon, Jesse A., to Wm. Andrews..... 4,000

Equitable Life Assurance Society to Pincus Turk..... 7,000

Gerhard, Christian, to Louis Hermann..... 700

German Savings Bank to Thekla Beckenkamp..... 4,000

Hermann, Louis, to Julia Gerhard..... 700

Klein, Philip, to Gustave Schnaier..... 5,000

Same to same..... 1,500

Lustig, Arnold, to Anthony Wallach..... 4,900

Marsena, George F., to Mary A. Eckhoff, Executrix..... 2,500

Metropolitan Savings Bank to Gustavus Krebiel. 10,000

McGlynn, Catharine, to James R. Smith..... 35,000

Peckard, John W., to Adam Wolf..... 6,000

Sixpenny Savings Bank, Receiver of, to Oscar Purdy..... 5,500

Schoonmaker, Ralph, to Daniel Schoonmaker... 2,000

Schmaltz, Gustave, to Philip Klein..... 2,500

Teutonia Savings Bank, Receiver of, to Henry Starz..... 11,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to Alexander Lawrence..... 6,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Sauer, Moritz, and wife to Stephen Valentine; s. e. corner of 2d av. and 56th-st., installments..... $3,000

Berndt, Louis, and wife to Ferdinand Jung; n. s. Delancey-st., e. of Bowery, 1 year..... 3,000

Buttmann Diedrich H., and wife to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n. w. corner of 3d-av. and 34th-st.; 5 years..... 40,000

Carroll, John L., to Mary A. Brady; n. s. 49th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 2,500

Chambers, Elmira, to Caroline Rhodes; n. e. corner of Avenue D and 8th-st..... 3,000

Clark, Lucius, and the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 216 West 43d-st., 1 year..... 4,000

Darmstadt, John, and wife to Margaret Kiorst; s. s. 57th-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years..... 10,000

Dobson, Jennie, and husband to Jessie Clark; s. s. 40th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year..... 1,000

Donat, Julius, and wife to William Baer; s. s. 33d-st., w. of 7th-av., 5 years..... 4,000

Doscher, Mary E., and others to Mary Shuland; n. e. corner of Grand and Mangin sts., 3 years. 3,500

Doying, Ira E., and wife to Richard S. Grant, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 86th-st., e. of Madison-av., 5 years..... 15,000

Same to same; s. s. 86th-st., e. of Madison-av., 5 years..... 15,000

Eckes, Michael, and wife to Peter Ott; e. s. Courtlandt-av., n. of Morris-st., 23d Ward, 3 years. 1,500

Fackner, Caroline, to Augustinus Trabert; n. s. 9th-st., e. of Avenue B, 5 years..... 7,000

Frey, Francis, and wife to Henry Ehrmann; n. e. corner of Marion and Division sts., 5 years..... 6,000

Haendle, Conrad, and wife to Jacob Schmidiapp and wife, n. s. 123d-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 3,000

Harres, Conrad, and wife to George Schmidt, n. s. Houston-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years..... 6,000

Hoehn, Jacob, to Maria Schafer, No. 136 9th-av., installments..... 2,000

Jones, James, and wife to Hermann Roegener, s. s. 43d-st., e. of 10th-av., installments..... 5,500

Knevels, Maria L., and husband to Augustus T. Horn, n. s. 12th-st., e. of 7th-av., 5 years..... 4,000

Lincoln, Catherine E., to Mahlon Sands and others, Executors, &c.; n. s. Henry-st., lot No. 894, 3 years..... 5,000

McManus, William, to Dwight H. Olmsted and others, Executors, &c.; s. w. corner 3d-av. and 56th-st., 2 years..... 15,000

Merry, Carl H., to Joseph Doelger; s. s. 4th-st., e. of Avenue A, 1 year..... 6,000

Michel, Edward, and wife to Jacob Michel; w. s. Suffolk-st., near Stanton-st., 3 years..... 4,000

Michel, Frederick, and wife to Caroline Mahler; s. s. 26th-st., west of 6th-av., 3 years..... 6,000

Morton, Thomas, and wife to Dometille Denison; n. w. corner of Elizabeth and Hester sts., 3 years..... 10,000

Muegge, John H., and wife to John Kropp; n. s. 17th-st., w. of 8th av., 5 years..... 5,500

Muegge, John H., to Magdalena Gahr; same property, 5 years..... 4,500

New-York Mutual Gas-light Company to the Seaman's Bank for Savings, the block bounded by Avenue D, Tompkins-st., 12th and 13th sts. 100,000

Mary C. Overington and husband to Charlotte L. Gregory; n. s. 142d-st., w. of College-av., 1 year..... 3,500

Pyne, Anne C., and husband to Henry Rogers, Administrator, &c.; s. s. 115th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year..... 4,000

Reach, Remigius, and wife to Marie Hormann; e. s. Columbia-st., n. of Rivington-st., 3 years. 1,000

Ried, Paul, to John Miller; s. s. Grand-st., e. of Forester-st., 4 years..... 4,000

Scherb, Martin, and wife to Stephen H. Martling, Executor, &c.; s. s. 38th-st., e. of 10th-av., 3 years..... 8,600

Schmeisser, Michael and wife, to Christina Winter; e. s. 9th-av., s. of 52d-st., 5 years..... 8,000

Searles, Wellington, and wife to Ella A. Sanders; s. s. 113th-st., e. of 3d-av., three years..... 2,750

Simon, Asher, and others to Levy Blumenthal; s. w. c. Mott-st., n. of Bayard-st., installments... 12,000

Stiehl, Adam, and wife to Philip Weber; s. w. corner of 1st-av. and 23d-st., five years..... 15,000

Swings, Christiane, to Henry W. Niemann, guardian, &c.; s. s. corner of Houston and Forsyth sts., three years..... 12,000

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Hotel to Let.

The International Hotel, of Virginia City, Nev., one of the finest and most complete edifices for hotel purposes on the Pacific Coast. The hotel is nearly new, having been finished within the past year. It contains about 150 rooms, en suite and single, all of which are furnished in the very best style. The above is the only hotel in Virginia and has been erected and finished in the best possible manner, containing elevator, electric annunciator connected with every room, hot and cold water, baths, and all modern conveniences for the comfort and accommodation of guests, and furnishes a long-felt want in the City of Virginia, in its capacity as a first-class hotel. The hotel is now open and doing a fine business. The party leasing it would be required to buy the furniture. For particulars, address I. C. BATEMAN, San Francisco, Cal., or A. HANAK, Virginia City, Nev.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET VERY CHEAP TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY, ENTIRE OR PART OF BUILDING NOS. 14 AND 16 WHITE-ST. INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG WILL sell or exchange for rentable store in the City, one of her country places, known as "Clarehurst," at Cold Spring, on the Hudson; house, stable, lodge, and ground (25 acres.) Title perfect; furnished and ready for occupancy. Address Post Office Box No. 1,129.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, BUILT about three months, with six rooms, situated at City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; accessible to New-York by railroad and steam-boat; plenty of fine bathing, fishing, &c. For particulars address STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORT HAMILTON within twenty minutes; splendid sea view; steam motors to all ferries; terms very low. Apply to EDWD. ARMSTRONG, Fort Hamilton, or 24 Walker-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38. N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 9, noon
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Dash-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $20.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC.....Saturday, July 6, 10 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GREADELL.....Thurs., July 11, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking- and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA...WED., July 3 | ABYSSINIA, WED., July 17
SCYTHIA...WED., July 10 | BOTHNIA...WED., July 24

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 7:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 3d July, 1878. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 11
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., July 13 | DONAU.....Sat., July 27
MOSEL.....Sat., July 13 | DONAU.....Sat., July 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new), 50 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*PERIERE, DANER.....Wednesday, July 3, 8 A. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, July 10, 2 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., July 17, 7:30 A.M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL....Thursday, July 4, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE, including Return Tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria...July 6, 10 A. M. | Bolivia.....July 20, 9 A. M.
Ethiopia.....July 13, 3 P. M. | Victoria.....July 27, 3 P. M.
Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

California, July 6, 10 A. M. | Australia, July 16, 1 P. M.

From Pier 45, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT...Thurs., July 4 | HERDER...Thurs., July 18
FRISIA.....Thurs., July 11 | LESSING.....Thurs., July 25

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHLENDORF & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO'S, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Greece, W., July 3, 7:30 A.M. | Italy, W., July 17, 7:30 A.M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:

Egypt, Sat., July 6, 9 A. M. | Helvetia, Sat., July 13, 2 P.M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, (3,500 tons,) Capt. WEBB, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, July 6, at 9 A. M., for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....June 27
ATLAS.....July 19

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall):
ANDES.....June 29
ALPS.....July 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 6
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Only United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tuesday, July 9
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, July 10
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, July 8

For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 3, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 3
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 6

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 3
.....SATURDAY, July 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., July 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, July 13

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

CHRISTOPHER-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st. to and along Anson P. Pond, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Anson P. Pond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, that the 18th day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1878.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy3-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL E. THOMPSON and EDWARD P. GILSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Samuel E. Thompson and Edward P. Gilson, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, that the "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 26th day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1878.

jy3-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON P. POND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Anson P. Pond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, that the 18th day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1878.

jy3-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED J. DICKERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Alfred J. Dickerson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of July, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy3-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH CLAUSSEN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Adolph Claussen, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. by the District Court of said district. All persons indebted to said bankrupt are required to make payment to the undersigned, and deliver up any property belonging to said bankrupt to the undersigned, at the office of the undersigned, No. 79 4th-st., in the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1878.

MATTHEW BYRNES, Assignee.

je10-law3wW* No. 142 East 33d-st., N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT OGDEN DOREMUS, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall-street, New-York.

je19-law3wW

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 6th day of May, 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall-street, New-York.

jy3-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY. — DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN FLOCK, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., 782 Broad-st.

je19-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ISRAEL H. GOFF, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., 782 Broad-st.

je19-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Jersey City, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of SMITH GARABRANT, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ISAAC ROMAINE, Assignee.

je19-law3wW*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CREDitors of CHARLES P. PALMER, an insolvent, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned, at the office of Frank G. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated June 12th, 1878.

FRANK G. BROWN, JAMES ROSTER, Jr., Assignees of Charles P. Palmer.

je26-law6wW

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of PERRY, WENDELL, FAY & CO., at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed) O. H. PERRY, M. R. WENDELL, SIGOURNEY W. FAY, WILLIAM NORRIS, JOHN F. PRAEGER.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1878.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing a general dry goods commission business at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, under the firm name of WENDELL, FAY & CO.

M. R. WENDELL, SIGOURNEY W. FAY, WILLIAM NORRIS, JOHN F. PRAEGER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1878.

MR. CHARLES S. SMITH RETIRES FROM our firm this date.

GEO. C. RICHARDSON & CO.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm name.

GEO. C. RICHARDSON, RALPH

DENOUNCING MONOPOLISTS.

MERCHANTS' VIEWS OF RAILROAD POOLING.

THE OPINIONS OF VANDERBILT, SCOTT, AND OTHERS CRITICISED—SELFISHNESS AND HOLLOWNESS OF THEIR VIEWS—A RAILROAD COMMISSION REQUIRED.

New-York merchants have read with a good deal of interest the letters of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt and the interviews with Col. Scott and other railroad officers upon the pooling system and its effects upon business. A large number of merchants were visited yesterday with the view of ascertaining their opinions about these latest expressions of the railroad magnates. Without exception, merchants were impressed with the selfishness and hollowness of the views of the men who hold the great railroads of the country in their hands. They all say that there is nothing new in the communication made by Mr. Vanderbilt, and there is no reason, after considering what has been said at Detroit, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, to suppose that there is less to fear from the railroad corporations than there has been for some years past. One merchant, who has been identified with the Chamber of Commerce efforts to secure from Mr. Vanderbilt a recognition of the important interests of this City, said he had no patience in reading the opinion of the President of the Central Railroad. He was convinced that it was Mr. Vanderbilt's policy to extend and amplify his power, not to promote the commercial interests of any city. If it suited his purpose in attempting to monopolize the transportation of the country, to furnish this City with facilities, he would give them; but, as in the case of the recent acquirement of a great privilege along the water-front, it would be found that his use of that privilege would be turned much more to his individual advantage than to the welfare of the whole commercial body. So long as Mr. Vanderbilt can talk "pools" and can at the same time get shrewd employes to evade the pool by making special contracts, by breaking rates, and by resorting to all sorts of tricks to obtain a larger share of business than he could get with open competition, why he will favor pools and pretend to object to competition. He said that it is known to every large business man in this City that there are unfair discriminations every day, but that the Presidents of the railroads easily disregard complaints about them, disavowing knowledge of the practice of dodging regular rates by shifting responsibility to employes.

Other merchants spoke to the same effect. One said he saw no hope of better things through the cloud of glittering generalities of speech made by Mr. Vanderbilt. Then Mr. Scott and Mr. Garrett were both afraid of him, because the Central influence and business were so large that the two minor corporations were in a sense subordinated and controlled by the greater one. "You hear no complaint any more from Erie. Why? because the Erie road is merely a tributary to the Central. They have submitted to the gobbling up of the Atlantic and Great Western without a whisper of objection. They will take what they can get and be glad of it. Vanderbilt will keep the other roads in the westbound pool to give him an excuse for keeping up his rates. As soon as the pool was broken, there would be actual competition. Now it is underhanded and all play at it." A grocer, who has a large business, was full of indignation at the apathy evinced by merchants toward the railroad corporations. He felt that the Vanderbilt influence, its growth and boldness, were to be feared as much as that of any remorseless power imaginable. Now it is a capital power of $100,000,000 of cash. If it can be permitted to compel merchants to pay, year after year, a dividend of 8 per cent. upon almost fabulous amounts of watered stock, and with that income, wrung out of business men who can ill-afford to part with so much of their earnings, buy up line after line of road, thus destroying all chance of competition, it will not be 25 years for him to increase the $100,000,000 to $500,000,000. The Legislature cannot be approached by men who only desire to ascertain whether they have a grievance against these selfish railroad corporations. "Seventeen of our Senators," said he, "wear the Vanderbilt collar under the shirt, and they will not take it off so long as the corporation stands behind them to tell them if that to do so is declared that the only way out of this trouble, which is a serious one, and portentous in its promise of evil in the future, is some system of examination into railroad affairs, and some regulation of them that will compel them to do business legitimately. He believed that until merchants combined and enlisted the voters all over the country in a plan to prevent the extension of an immense monopoly, such as the Central corporation threatens to become, it would be impossible in a few years to resist it. "Vanderbilt," said one man, "says we must pay him 8 per cent. on $4,000,000 of watered stock. The merchants might with as much reason ask the Legislature to authorize them to compel purchasers to pay $16 for a barrel of flour worth $8.

Several shippers of goods were seen and conversed with. They were not impressed more favorably than others with the professions of Vanderbilt, Scott, and Garrett. One gentleman said that the talk was worthless, that actions spoke loudly, and that the opinion expressed by Mr. Vanderbilt recently was not assuring to anybody who had known how ceaselessly the pool rates were disregarded. Then there was another complaint made by the shippers. They were bitter in their denunciation of the practice encouraged by the great corporations of establishing Red, White, and Blue Freight Lines, ostensible purpose only of facilitating the handling of freight. The real result was plainly apparent. The several freight lines, by they known by whatever color of the rainbow one might choose to name, are only contrivances for enriching Directors of large lines at the expense of stockholders. "You will find," said he, "that a few of the Directors and officers will combine to form a Black line. This line will get its cars from the Central or the Pennsylvania at favorable rates. Its cars will have preference over all other cars moving along the road. Its income will be enormous. The profits will be divided among the managers, the stockholders will be nothing, and perhaps they will be asked to pay a little something to cover the loss entailed by leasing cars to them at too low a rate." This unjust discrimination against stockholders was alluded to as one only of the many grievances which would be exposed and corrected by a railroad commission. It was not considered as improper by the speaker, that inquiry should be made into the methods of the railroad corporations. They had obtained their charters from the people, and it was certainly not too bold a thing for the people who granted them great privileges, to ask how they were using them

THE "LORD OGILVY" CASE.

The action to vacate the order of arrest against Cecil W. Carr, otherwise Lord Ogilvy, obtained in the suit of Miss Varrell, the Boston boarding-house keeper, was argued before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. On behalf of Carr it was claimed that the affidavit on which the order of arrest was based is insufficient for the purpose. It seems that he gave two $100 notes in satisfaction of a debt of $850. These notes, Miss Varrell says, she accepted on his representations that he was Lord Ogilvy. His counsel therefore insisted that, even if Carr had made false representations, and Miss Varrell had been deceived by them, she had not been in any wise injured by the giving of the notes, nor placed in any worse position by such giving. The affidavit did not show that any false representations had been made when the original credit of $850 was given, and that amount was merely the balance due on an account. As, therefore, Miss Varrell had not been wronged by any representations by which she was induced to accept the notes, no order of arrest should lie. Miss Varrell's counsel, in opposition, insisted that Carr's assumption of the title of Lord Ogilvy, and his subsequent conduct, tended to show a purpose to mislead and defraud the plaintiff sufficient to maintain the order of arrest. Judge Daniels reserved his decision.

Mr. Carr, meanwhile, desires to have it stated emphatically that since the night of his arrest he has made no statements or declarations for publication regarding his case, himself, or his family, and has authorized none. He has persistently refused to talk with newspaper reporters, and has held communication on his personal affairs only with his counsel and two or three trusted friends. All stories and statements of the sort referred to purporting to come from him or to be authorized by him, or to contain remarks of his he denounces as pure invention.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

On Monday Detective Alexander Sisson, employed in Ehrich's dry goods store, on Eighth-avenue, arrested two women whom he detected picking ladies' pockets. They gave their names as Lizzie Henry, of No. 23 Bleecker-street, and Louisa Jackson, same address. The prisoners were brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and on being arraigned Louisa Jackson stated that she resided in Brooklyn. Mrs. Clara A. Eddy, of No. 942 Eighth-avenue, and Mrs. Caroline Evans, of No. 117 Worth-street, appeared as complainants against them. The former's pocket-book, which contained over $16, besides a key, a tin-type, and some memoranda, was stolen by Lizzie Henry, aided by her confederate. Mrs. Eddy made a charge of larceny against both, and on this complaint the prisoners were each placed under $1,000 bail to await trial in the Court of General Sessions. The other lady, Mrs. Evans, who had sustained a loss of $29 75, made a separate charge against Louisa Jackson, on which the latter was held in the same amount of bail.

A COLLISION IN THE SOUND.

The steamer Massachusetts, of the Providence and Stonington Line, while coming down the Sound, ran into the schooner Illinois near Captain's Island, at 4:15 o'clock yesterday morning. A thick fog hung over the water at the time, and when the schooner was first discovered she was sailing directly across the steamer's bow. The engines were instantly reversed, and the pilots made an unsuccessful attempt to change the steamer's course hoping thereby to avoid a collision. Her stem struck the schooner with great force, crashing in its side. Capt. Reyallen ordered a boat to be instantly lowered, and the Captain and two men—the entire crew—and a dog were taken off the wreck and brought to the City, where they arrived at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A large number of passengers were on the steamer. They manifested some alarm when awakened by the force of the collision, but were quieted upon learning that the steamer had received no material injury. The fog-horn was constantly blown before the accident and every precaution was taken on board of the Massachusetts. Her stem was somewhat injured above the water-mark but was repaired in time to leave for Providence at the usual hour yesterday afternoon. The Illinois was a sand schooner, and when run down was on her way to this City from Hartford. Her measurement was only 80 tons. She filled rapidly but having no cargo had not sunk out of sight when last seen by the steamer. The latter was delayed somewhat by the accident but was only half an hour behind time when she arrived at Pier No. 38 North River, yesterday morning.

PHYSICIANS MAKING A COMPLAINT.

A PETITION PRESENTED TO THE GRAND JURY —THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY ASKED TO PREVENT THE INTOLERABLE DIN OF ITS TRAINS.

A few days ago an eminent Judge in this City said to a reporter of THE TIMES, while standing under the Metropolitan Elevated Railway platform at Twenty-third-street: "Is not that a dreadful din! I tell you, it will never be tolerated; the health of everybody who lives within the hearing of this rattle will surely be injured. Even those who say they do not mind it must be affected. Human nature is not capable of the continual strain upon its nerves which is inflicted by this road, and it will be found out before long. In my judgment it can be indicted as a nuisance." He was not a resident on the avenue, is not opposed to rapid transit, and was not looking for a place as counsel for disaffected persons. His opinion, it will be seen, is not a solitary one. For some weeks physicians who have had patients along the route have found that their practice has been very seriously interfered with by the effect of the noise of the running trains. Their best advice is useless to aid patients who are suffering from diseases of a nervous character, and prescriptions might just as well be thrown away as given to sick persons who are to be continually irritated by an insufferable racket from daybreak to midnight. The objections of the physicians directly annoyed were formulated in the following petition, which has been circulated extensively, and has been signed, as will be seen, by a large number of medical practitioners:

"The subscribers, physicians and surgeons of this City, think proper to call the attention of the Grand Jury to grave injuries inflicted upon a large portion of this community by the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. The charter of that company requires that it shall build and operate its railway with the least possible annoyance to the residents upon adjacent property. In failing to do this it has become a public nuisance, requiring restraint and punishment. The degree of the annoyance resulting from the noise of its traffic as now conducted hardly admits of exaggeration. It disturbs and interrupts all mental processes and all common conversation near the line of its route during the passing of the trains. We are informed, according to the plans of the company, is to be almost continuous. In our deliberate professional judgment we declare that this noise is capable of doing, and undoubtedly will do, great and permanent injury to those who may be compelled to live within reach of its force. The rapidly-growing brain of childhood cannot healthfully develop, and those faculties of mature life must rapidly waste under the continuous excitation of a special sense. This is a physiological axiom, and does not admit of debate. Disease, beginning in or maintained by disturbances of the nervous system, is the great fact of modern pathology. The State can hardly provide lunatic asylums as rapidly as the number of proper subjects for them increases. Perverted mental and moral action, cerebral exhaustion, insomnia, hysteria, chorea, mania, paralysis, meningitis, and decay of nutrition must be largely promoted among those who live along the line of the railway, while to some the alternative will be deafness, or disease, or death. It has been already definitely observed that patients suffering from inflammatory and other diseases, whose well-being requires rest in all its forms, have had convalescence arrested and relapses provoked. Tradesmen upon Sixth-avenue complain that as evening comes on they are overpowered by an unusual sense of weariness, caused partly by the irritant effect of the jar and din in which they must live, and partly by the necessity of talking all day in an overloud voice. This strain upon the function of voice and respiration directly tends to produce laryngeal catarrh, bronchitis, emphysema, and pulmonary hemorrhage, the antecedent, and often the cause, of pulmonary consumption. The Municipal authority is relied upon to protect the nostril of the citizen from a disease-bearing stench. Has not the ear right to an equal justice? The unnecessary excess of noise in like manner excites animals, increasing the danger of collisions, runaway accidents, &c. The record of surgical injuries, already considerable, will certainly increase as the salutary caution which has kept high spirited horses off from the avenue wears away. In addition to the noise, the danger from fire deserves mention. The stream of fiery particles seen at night issuing from the locomotives suggests that the conditions of a catastrophe like those which overwhelmed Chicago and Boston are prepared by this company, which pledged itself to the community to operate noiseless machines, consuming their own smoke, and restraining the escape of their cinders. It is known to us that the awnings of stores, the curtains of windows, and the Summer dresses of women and children have been thus set on fire, and this has been a frequent occurrence. If these things have been in this season of rain, what may not be the consequences when the drought of Summer and the winds of Autumn favor conflagration. It further appears that these nuisances are in large measure needless, since upon Ninth-avenue a parallel line is operated to a parallel extent with a fractional part of the noise present on Sixth-avenue. In the structure upon Ninth-avenue it does not appear that there was any study to prevent noise, but in the Metropolitan Elevated Road the structure has been most remarkably adapted to increase it. We, whose names are hereto appended, declare that we are not opposed to rapid transit when properly secured, but we believe that the corporation above named has abused its franchise, and should be compelled so to alter and amend its structure and rolling stock as to comply with that condition of its charter which requires it to do its work with the least possible annoyance to residents upon property adjacent to its line."

The number of signatures obtained was 138, and included the names of the President of the Academy of Medicine, the President of the New-York County Medical Society, several physicians of both societies, several Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Professors of the Bellevue Medical College and of the medical department of the University of the City of New-York, and by physicians and surgeons of the New-York Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, Charity Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, German Hospital, St. Francis Xavier Hospital, and other hospitals in this City. Not content with this evidence of dissatisfaction and complaint, the petition was yesterday laid before the Grand Jury by Dr. Alfred Loomis, Dr. Joseph Schnetter, and Dr. W. M. Chamberlain, together with specific affidavits. The statements made by these physicians, who have had personal knowledge of the injuries inflicted upon patients subjected to the continuous noise of the railroad. The Grand Jury received the petition and evidence, but have as yet taken no action upon them.

THE MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE.

Many of the security holders of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad Company complain of the version of the affairs of that company given in THE TIMES and other papers on Sunday last, which they attribute to the misrepresentations of William P. McDowell, who, they say, is dissatisfied at not being appointed on the committee to report a plan for the reorganization of the company. Mr. George T. Stearnes, the Secretary of the committee, says that the committee was appointed at a meeting called by Mr. McDowell himself, and they were directed by resolution to report to the security holders, either by circular or by calling a meeting of the bondholders, at their option. They decided to report the plan agreed upon by circular addressed to the bondholders, and on Saturday last Mr. McDowell requested to see a copy of the report, which was given to him under an agreement that it should not be made public, as certain negotiations embraced in the plan of reorganization were still pending, and the interests of the company required that they should be kept secret. The committee were, therefore, greatly surprised to find the substance of the report in the papers on Sunday morning, coupled with an attack upon, and an entire misrepresentation of, the plan of reorganization reported by the committee. The committee comment very severely upon Mr. McDowell's action and the motives that instigated it, but as to the plan proposed by them for the reorganization of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Company, they are willing to leave it to the security holders to decide. They invite criticism upon it, and are ready to listen to the views of all parties interested for the next six weeks. They say that it is the only practicable plan to save the security holders, both of first and second mortgage bonds, from total loss, since, if the road is permitted to be sold under foreclosure, none of them will realize anything worth speaking of. The plan proposes a combination with other roads, already constructed, and the building of connecting links northward from the New-Jersey State line with a view of ultimately completing a through line to Albany, on the west side of the Hudson River. They expect to complete two-thirds of the line within a year. So far as the public is concerned, they would, no doubt, be benefited by the committee's plan, if it is carried out, for it would form a competing line with the Hudson River Road from Albany and would tend to reduce the rates of travel and freight. The committee say it is not true as stated by Mr. McDowell that Samuel J. Tilden or Morris K. Jesup is opposed to the committee's plan. On the contrary, so far as they have expressed their views, they are in favor of it, as are all of the security holders who are correctly informed with regard to it.

SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET.

A DISCHARGED CLERK'S MAD ACT.

GEORGE F. HOWELL STEALS AFTER AND FIRES UPON JAMES P. DEERING—THE MOTIVES FOR THE DEED—THE PRISONER'S COOL DEMEANOR.

The sharp report of a pistol startled the hurrying crowd at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets yesterday, at 12:45 o'clock. Immediately afterward many persons gathered around a bleeding man who lay upon the sidewalk. The man who fired the pistol fled down Fulton-street toward the ferry. Bystanders hurried in pursuit of the fleeing assailant, and a policeman hailed a passing carriage and ordered the driver to convey the wounded man to the station-house in New-street. He also took into custody a young man who had witnessed the shooting. At the station-house the injured man said that his name was James P. Deering and that he resided at No. 236 West Thirty-seventh-street, with his mother. He was suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the back, the ball having entered near the left shoulder blade, passed through the rear part of the chest, and lodged in the left lung. He begged piteously to be taken home to his mother, and his request was finally granted.

The assailant was in the meantime pursued by several persons down Fulton-street, crying "Stop him! stop him!" At the corner of Fulton and Water streets, the man turned and ran toward Beekman-street, and at the corner of the latter street was met by Officer George S. Colton, of the Fourth Precinct, who took him into custody. Just at that moment Inspector Murray arrived on the spot, and hearing the story of the flight and capture, he ordered the prisoner to be taken to the First Precinct Station-house in New-street. There, the prisoner said that his name was George Forster Howell, that his age was 22 years, and that he was born in Liverpool, England. He said that he had been in this country a little over two years, during which time he had been in the employ of his brother, William W. Howell, of No. 32 Pine-street. His brother's place of residence, he said, was at No. 45 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street. When the injured man and his assailant met in the station-house they embraced and kissed each other, and Howell, with much feeling, said to the victim: "James, I am sorry for you," whereupon Deering, with a display of sentiment, said to the man who had attempted to take his life: "George, if I die I do not want you to suffer."

Young Howell was locked up in a cell in the First Precinct Station-house, where he was afterward seen by a TIMES reporter, with whom he talked with the utmost freedom and apparently without the slightest appreciation of the true nature of the crime he had committed. He said that he had been in this country since October, 1875, and that his parents were well-to-do people. Four years ago he was apprenticed to a Liverpool shipping firm, the intention being to give him a thorough nautical education, and fit him for a sailor. He arrived at this port in October, 1875, as third mate of the ship Calcutta. He went to see his brother William, and was invited by him to come and live with him and take the position of general clerk in his store, which he did. Later he was the agent of the firm of John H. Thompson & Co., commission dealers in iron, No. 32 Pine-street. He accepted the position offered and went to live in his brother's family at a salary of $15 per week and board. On July 1 last his brother went to San Francisco on business. Just before going he employed a young man named Deering to assist young Howell in conducting his business during his absence. On Friday last his brother returned from California, and on Saturday, when he had time to look into the manner in which his business had been conducted during his absence, he became dissatisfied with it, and he discharged him and retained Deering in his place. The prisoner, when asked why his brother had taken such a course, said that it was because his brother discovered, when he came to examine the books, that he (the prisoner) had taken money belonging to him, and spent it for his own benefit. He admitted that such was the case, but refused to show how much money, belonging to his brother, he had taken. In regard to his attempt to take the life of Deering, the prisoner admitted that he had deliberately planned the whole affair, and that he stole his brother's revolver for the purpose. He said, however, that he did not intend to kill him, but only to injure him so that he could not return to business, hoping that his brother would then reinstate him in his old position. He said that he left his brother's house on Monday, but refused to say where he spent the intervening time. When he left the house he stole his brother's revolver, which is a handsome five-chambered weapon, with a pearl ivory handle and a silver-plated barrel. The pistol was empty, and he bought five cartridges to load it with. He made no effort to wreak his vengeance on Deering on Monday, but he refused to say where he spent the day and night, giving as a reason that he did not care to implicate innocent parties. Yesterday morning, however, he determined to "get even" with his antagonist, and with that object in view went to the Post Office at 10 o'clock, and lay in wait for his victim for two hours or more, until he came for the mail. As Deering left the office, Howell followed him, and, overtaking him at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, he walked up behind him and deliberately shot him in the back.

Young Howell was decidedly cool and collected in his demeanor in the First Precinct Station-house yesterday, and did not seem in the least to realize the crime he had committed. He said that he had been ruined by association with bad women. He also said that he had considerable money in the Caledonia; J. H. Stebbins and family; Mrs. Gen. Hillebrandt, of Washington; Gen. Charles E. Furlong, of Mississippi; Miss De St. Marsault, of Philadelphia; M. Ramon Salas, the Italian Vice-Consular this port; Lieut. Charles F. Rowe and family, of this City; Prof. Cyr, of Boston, and Rev. George Verlet, of Canton will sail in the Pereire. Lists of saloon passengers, as far as received are as follows:

In steam-ship Pereire, for Havre.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stebbins, J. H. Stebbins, Jr., W. A. Stebbins, Miss Fanny Stebbins, Miss Blanche Stebbins, Miss Cora D. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Rowe and two children, Mr. and Mrs. V. Maisman, Miss De Marsault, Mrs. A. E. Dent, Miss Bettie Dent, Grant Dent, Louis Dent, Joaquin De Zayas, M. Ramon Salas, Feliciano San Roman, Gen. Charles E. Furlong, Mrs. Gen. Hillebrandt, John J. Bargin, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Obeso, D. Lalora, J. Francovich, M. Matiewich, Salvador Salas, Miss Carmen Ledo, Miss Margarita Ledo, Mrs. Alvarez, Mr. Justh, Victor Giraudy, F. Pinchon, Right Rev. Dr. H. Witte, Rev. P. Frat, V. C. Senter, Mrs. E. V. Senter and child, Miss E. Force, Miss G. Force, A. P. Lyon, Mrs. L. Zenea, Miss P. Zenea, Albert Sommaruga, J. P. Kerr, Mr. Bernard and child, Mr. Virolet, Miss Mestarino, F. San Roman, Stanford White, Charles F. McKim, Miss Sargent, Miss H. D. Mowry, J. Nicholas, William Downell, Miss A. M. Power, Miss M. E. Power, Feliz Garcia, F. P. Del Rio, L. G. Marini, Ramon Balas, Mr. and Mrs. Simon A. Asch, C. E. Catalani, A. P. Lyon, Miss Alice L. Blaney, Rt. Rev. N. Canton, Mrs. Canton and two children, L. Erismann, Mrs. L. Erismann and two children, Miss Angele Leroux, Mr. Morand, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Duncan, Mr. Ackerman, Prof. Cyr, Mr. and Mrs. N. Racine, C. Tierce, Mrs. Tierce and child, Mrs. Mangold, Mrs. Latour, Mrs. A. Marre, Mrs. C. Godet, Mrs. Cas-aque, Leon Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cusimano, L'Abbe Dumathera, Mrs. Gouillot and child, Mrs. Poupet, Paul Sohns, Mr. Willemsen, A. Bachrel, Charles Barenge, L. Bonnet, Mr. Guillot, Mr. Drenteel, H. Poujol, Jules Loiseau, Mrs. Dumont, J. B. Cuchs, Capt. Louis Battois, Paul Pigot, G. C. Fischer, P. Comissiras, E. Grima, E. Chantresne, Mrs. Mack and two children, Prof. N. Cyr, J. Labat, Mrs. Brand and son, F. Junot, W. H. Young, Rev. George Verlet, B. C. Dent.

In steam-ship Greece, for London.—C. E. Parent, Mrs. Parent, Mr. Osgood, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Small, Mrs. Small, Peter Mitchell, Miss Mary E. Mathews, Miss Louise B. Purdy, Miss Sarah Davenport, Thomas Baxter, E. B. McKenzie, J. H. Fry, Rev. Samuel E. Smith, John West, Rev. Leighton Parks, W. H. Borill, C. H. Hibbard, Anthony Kobus, George Geuffers, Mrs. Anna Gillman, Miss Marie Gillman, Miss Gillman, W. G. Gilford and two children, Miss M. A. Parlett, Miss E. Parlett, Mrs. Tawner, Rev. H. D. Gultch, Herbert Gillman, D. McKenzie, Miss Henrietta Van Sebrie, Miss Kimberly, Mrs. Dr. Johnson, Frank Daniels, Robert King, Mrs. Dr. Abbey, Walter Abbey, Miss Emma F. King, Miss Clara Drury, C. B. Coldwell, Jules Rosenfield, Thomas W. Jenks, C. O'Brien, Irving Emerson, Henry Blog, Mrs. Blog, Clifford T. Grayson, Miss Mary Welsh, Miss M. C. Winley, Dr. B. F. Lockenback, P. Hemming, Mrs. Hemming and child.

THE GRAVESEND POISONING.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—A VERDICT AGAINST HUBBARD.

The inquest in the Gravesend poisoning case was resumed yesterday afternoon by Coroner Simms, of Brooklyn. The Town Hall was crowded with sturdy and sunburned farmers resident in the vicinity, who listened to every point in the proceedings with intense interest, the reported madness of Mr. Samuel D. Hubbard, the husband of the deceased, having tinged the affair with a color of romance. Dr. A. H. Shepherd, of No. 124 Willoughby-street, deposed that, with the assistance of Dr. Van Cleek, he made a post-mortem examination about five and one-half hours after death; the muscles were still rigid, the forearm being flexed upon the arm and the toes drawn inward; there was some congestion of the brain and its membranes and of the upper segment of the spinal cord; the liver, spleen, intestines, kidneys, heart, and lungs were normal; the pathological conditions and Prof. Eaton's analysis both pointed to the conclusion that death was produced by strychnine. In answer to questions from the jury, Dr. Shepherd said that fear and drea were among the first symptoms of strychnine poisoning; the convulsions were tetanic in their cast, the muscles contracting and again relaxing, and the body being doubled spasmodically backward; a grain of strychnine would produce death; less often a dose of half a grain had a fatal termination.

Mrs. Cornelia Hicks had been acquainted with Mrs. Hubbard for four or five years, and had often heard her say that she and her husband could live happily together if it were not for the interference of his sister, Mrs. Johnson; on the Saturday before her death, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Hubbard called upon the witness, and said she did not know what ailed Mr. Hubbard; he was sullen, morose, and cross—would scarcely speak to her; deceased began to speak of Coles Stryker, but just at that moment the daughter of witness entered the room, and the conversation was never finished; the next time witness saw Mrs. Hubbard she was lying on the sofa, dead; Mr. Hubbard came into the room, looked at his wife, and asked if she had said anything; he seemed dazed, rather than indifferent.

Mrs. Ho gland deposed that Mr. Hubbard stooped and kissed his wife as she was lying dead on the sofa, and described the death scene, but without adding any new facts.

Annie S. Hicks deposed that Mrs. Hubbard had often told her that she could get along well enough with Mr. Hubbard if his sister would cease interfering between them.

Prof. A. K. Eaton gave the results of his analysis of about three ounces of beer and of the contents of the stomach. The vial was found to contain three-fifths of a grain of strychnine. He had injected a few grains into the circulation of three frogs, producing spasms and death. He had done the same with a few drops of the liquid contents of the stomach, using three frogs for the experiment. Each was attacked with tetanic spasms. He had not succeeded in obtaining more than one-twelfth of a grain from these contents, and concluded that a large proportion of the poison found must have been absorbed. According to his calculation, from one and a half to two grains must have been put in the half a bottle of lager beer. He found crystals of strychnine in the sediment at the bottom of the bottle, and identified them with the microscope. He described the symptoms of strychnine poisoning to the jury.

Dr. Drayton.

The completion of the Haxtun Dormitory, and the forty-eighth anniversary of its donor, Mrs. Haxtun, were commemorated with great mirth and rejoicing at the Poor Childrens' Summer Home, at Bath, Long Island, yesterday. Many prominent workers in the industrial school system were present, including Mrs. A. P. Stokes, founder of the Home, and originator of the idea of sea-side homes for poor children.

The funeral of Mrs. Wertheimer, whose drowned body was found in the Hudson on Monday, took place yesterday from the residence of her parents, No. 145 East Sixty-first-street. The funeral was conducted very quietly, but was attended by a large number of the friends of the family. Dr. Huebsch conducted the services according to the rites of the Jewish Church, and the remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Mr. Henry King, President of the Sea-side Sanitarium, has received the following additional contributions in aid of the Sea-side Sanitarium for Destitute and Sick Children, at Rockaway Beach: George L. Lorillard, $100; William H. Vanderbilt, $100: "Anonymous," through R. M. Vermilye, $40; Mary Merrill & Co., $25; D. Appleton & Co., $25; through T. W. Alsop, Mary O. Alsop, $25; James D. Sparker, $5; Mrs. R. D. B. Conway, $5; through *Evening Post*, Mrs. Lawrence, $25.

A deputation of citizens residing in the vicinity of Tompkins-square called at the City Hall yesterday and urged several of the Aldermen to have an ordnance passed authorizing the Park Department to have the square properly improved and converted into a park. Alderman Keenan stated, in reply to their questions, that the Common Council would take action on the matter, and that they were waiting for the Park Commissioners to report. A resolution, passed on the 18th of June, requesting them to furnish information as to their plans and the cost of the work.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday authorized the Controller to issue City bonds to the amount of $40,463 23, to pay the claims recently allowed by the Armory Commission, a list of which has appeared in THE TIMES. The board also received a communication from the Park Department containing a requisition for $25,000 to improve the parks on Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Ninety-sixth streets, in pursuance of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature. The matter was referred to the Controller, with instructions to obtain an opinion from the Corporation Counsel on the subject.

BROOKLYN.

Matilda Filan, of No. 288 Columbia-street, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of obtaining $425 from the Brooklyn Savings Bank by falsely representing herself to be Ann Folis.

Commodore Nicholson has given orders that the flag-ship Colorado and the torpedo-boat Intrepid shall be dressed on the 4th inst. as handsomely as possible, in rainbow style, from sunrise till sunset; also that a national salute be fired at noon at the Navy-yard.

An unknown man, about 50 years of age, committed suicide last evening by jumping off the ferry-boat Superior, of the Roosevelt-Street Line. G. D. Brewoort, one of the deck hands, jumped into the river after the suicide, but was unable to save him. The body was not recovered.

Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, has decided that John A. Galvin is the legal Superintendent of the Truant Home. Galvin was appointed by the Board of Aldermen on March 4, but the appointment was rescinded by a majority of the Aldermen at the next meeting. A contest for the place arose between Messrs. Clark and Galvin, which has thus ended in the latter's favor.

Four of the eight men arrested on a charge of assaulting Joe Goss and Patrick Ryan, the prize-fighters, were discharged yesterday. Sidney Miller, (colored,) and Stephen F. Jones, William Jones, and Nevins W. Boyd, (white,) were held. Ryan was stabbed during the fight, but not severely injured. Miller will be examined to-day, and the others on the 11th inst., before Justice Walsh.

John Ralph, Thomas Calkins, George Kiegler, and Patrick Kennedy, all firemen, attached to Truck No. 4, were severely burned yesterday by the explosion of a can of acid, during a fire in Charles Pfizer's chemical works, corner of Bartlett-street and Harrison-avenue. A number of firemen also had their clothing destroyed by the acid. The loss occasioned by the fire, which, it is believed, resulted from spontaneous combustion, amounts to $2,500.

A temporary injunction was obtained yesterday by the Tax-payers' Association restraining the County Treasurer from paying, and Mr. Mundell, an architect, from receiving, $4,500 for plans drawn by him, which were not used, for a new jail. The Board of Supervisors ordered the County Treasurer to pay Mundell. Judge Reynolds issued an order directing Mr. Mundell and the County Treasurer to show cause on the 9th inst. why the injunction should not be made permanent.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Scythia, from Liverpool.—Charles L. Adams, Miss E. Adams, C. Alonzo, Miss Annie Askern, Miss Emily Askern, Miss Maggie Askey, Mrs. H. W. Barnes, Miss Barnes and sister, C. W. Barnes, Jr., Mrs. Bell, Miss Benson, James Berney, E. R. Biddie, H. L. Binn, Richard Brauch, William Brayshaw, John Brooke, W. H. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Burrows, Mrs. E. S. Chaffee, John H. Chasn, G. Child, Mrs. J. L. Clark, Miss Clark, S. R. Clarke, C. C. Cloutte, J. W. Cochrane, M. H. Cohen, Mrs. Cohen, Gardner Colby, Mrs. Colby, Miss Ashby H. T. Cook, E. J. de Cordova, Miss Mary J. Crautree, W. E. Dorsey, Mrs. Downs, J. T. Downs, C. D. W. Downs, D. C. Eaton, Sister Edith, Thomas Elwood, Thomas W. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Farquharson, Mrs. Farquharson, Miss Farquharson, Master Farquharson, J. L. Frame, J. C. Freund, Col. Gillespie, Mrs. Gillespie, Master Robert Gillespie, Master Lawrence Gillespie, Mrs. George Griswold Gray, Miss Hallday, C. D. Halsey, Fletcher Harper, J. W. Harper, C. P. Hatch, A. E. Haynes, E. Holbrook, Mrs. Holbrook and two children, C. H. Holden, Dr. Hubard, J. E. Hughes, Sister Kate, John Kelly, W. Kiefer, Mrs. Kiefer, E. Kirberg, S. L. Latter, Mr. Lecky, Eugene Lewis, Miss Jeffrys-Lewis, S. C. Little, Mr. Liddle, Jr., A. P. Luse, Mrs. Luse, Miss Luse, S. T. Mander, Miss Mander, Mr. Maplesden, Mrs. Maplesden, Mrs. E. L. Marsh, Frederick Marsh, Miss Dora, Moseley, Fletcher Harper, J. W. Harper, C. P. Hatch, A. E. Haynes, E. Holbrook, Mrs. Holbrook and two children, C. H. Holden, Dr. Hubard, J. E. Hughes, Sister Kate, John Kelly, W. Kiefer, Mrs. Kiefer, E. Kirberg, S. L. Latter, Mr. Lecky, Eugene Lewis, Miss Jeffrys-Lewis, S. C. Little, Mr. Liddle, Jr., A. P. Luse, Mrs. Luse, Miss Luse, S. T. Mander, Miss Mander, Mr. Maplesden, Mrs. Maplesden, Mrs. E. L. Marsh, Frederick Marsh, Miss Dora, Moseley, Georges Motley, Miss Alice Motley, Miss Addie M. Motley, E. Mudge, Mrs. Mudge, Rev. W. Parker, Miss Mudge, J. H. New, Miss Parry, George Pandle, Alfred Reeve, William Reichenbach, F. B. Richards, C. A. Righter, R. Robinson, M. Rubira, Lewis M. Rutherford, Miss Rutherford, Henry Simmonds, J. Fisher Smith, F. Smith, Jacob Schlitmer, Miss Somerville, L. V. Stephens, S. Stephenson, A. Bicknell Stevenson, Christopher Story, R. Swan, Mr. Swan, Jr., R. B. Symington, Mrs. Symington, Henry Dyson Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, J. E. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Thomson, Charles Thurber, Mrs. Thurber, Miss Helen M. Thurber, C. W. Topham, E. M. Townsend, Mrs. Townsend, R. Vogelsang, Mr. Waterman, J. May Watson, Mrs. Watson, T. R. Wheelock, Mrs. Wheelock, Miss Whiting, Mrs. Augustus Whiting, Miss A. Whiting, Miss T. Whiting, Mrs. Woodhouse, Miss Woodhouse, George D. Workyns, T. R. Wytkyns, Mrs. Youle, Miss Lizzie Youle, Mrs. McQuaid.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, from Savannah.—W. F. Warner and wife, Miss Altmayer, Miss L. Bullock, Mrs. Carter, Master P. S. Remington, Mrs. Bucky and child, Miss Berrolhs, Mrs. A. Gomm, Miss L. M. Gomm, J. R. Warren and wife, Miss A. Gomm, Master Gomm, Mrs. W. W. Landmur and two infants, George S. Owens and wife, Dr. Hendry and wife, Misses Owens, Clifford Owens, Miss D. Hogan, Mrs. Dr. Anderson, Henry Moehlen, Miss O'Driscoll, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Robider, Mrs. Fuhrhans and infant, Willy Woodbridge and wife, W. P. Bailey, W. A. Fry, Mrs. M. A. Dennison, Miss F. H. Scott, Miss Katie Wheaton, Miss Louise Laselle, Mrs. E. Remmington, Miss M. A. Friel, J. A. Wood, J. C. Postell, Mr. McCabe, Mrs. H. Green, Mrs. W. Smith, D. W. L. Bayton, H. H. Tift, S. Guckenheimer, John Schwarz, A. M. Aelsten and wife, J. R. Rupell, J. G. Rupell, Rev. Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Reynolds, F. W. Smith, J. F. Fuhrhans, Mrs. M. Sullivan, T. O'Neill, Mrs. King, child, and infant, Mrs

The New-York Times.

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CHANGING EUROPE'S MAP.

SIX MORE SITTINGS TO BE HELD.

QUESTIONS REMAINING TO BE SETTLED—ASIA, THE DANUBE, AND THE DARDANELLES—FRESH DIFFICULTIES IN THE ROUMANIAN BOUNDARY—ENGLAND LOOKING FOR CYPRUS.

LONDON, July 3.—The following dispatch has been received by the Reuter Telegram Company from Berlin: The congress will terminate its labors in four, or at most, six sittings. To-morrow, besides the Greek question, several minor frontier questions already settled by commissions will be brought up and disposed of. The questions of Asiatic Turkey and the navigation of the Danube and Dardanelles still remain to be settled. The final proceedings of the congress will consist of the presentation of the main treaty, which the commission appointed to draw it up will submit, clause by clause. The rumor which was current to-day that the Turkish plenipotentiaries intend to withdraw from the congress is apparently unfounded. Karatheodori to-day attended the sitting of the Commission on Frontiers.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "In diplomatic circles peace is considered assured. Gen. Todleben is preparing to withdraw the Russian Army before Constantinople to Adrianople in three columns. Mr. Baring, of the British Embassy, has gone to Crete on a special mission."

VIENNA, July 3.—Intelligence has been received from Berlin that it is settled Servia shall retain Pirot and Vranja. The *Political Correspondence* confirms the statement that the Porte has authorized its plenipotentiaries at Berlin to give a conditional assent to the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians, but the *Correspondence* considers it scarcely probable that the conditions proposed by the Porte will receive favorable consideration.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—The rumor is revived that Great Britain intends to acquire Cyprus, and gains so much credence that a number of Greeks have gone to purchase land there in anticipation of its value rising.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Post's* dispatch from Berlin states that the territory granted to Roumania does not include Silistria. The Russians have abandoned all claim for Batoum. Lord Odo Russell, Count Schouvaloff, and Prince Hohenlohe, in conversation admit, that fresh difficulties have arisen. It is said these difficulties concern the frontiers of Eastern Roumania.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch confirms the report that difficulties have arisen on minor questions. The bitter comments of the English and Russian newspapers on the concessions granted or gained by their respective plenipotentiaries have made the plenipotentiaries indisposed to yield to anything; thus the question of the possession of Vranja and Pirot has been discussed four days without reaching a settlement. Discussion on the question as to the division of the Sandjak of Sophia has lasted a week. England desiring to secure the Ichtiman line of defense for Roumelia.

In connection with these differences the *Times'* correspondent gives an account of an interview with Prince Bismarck on Tuesday night. Prince Bismarck said he wished for peace, and had contributed to it as much as possible since he could clearly see his way. England has achieved a magnificent success in limiting Bulgaria, and in regard to the Straits. Her preparations had proved she could become a great military power; but war between England and Russia would menace every one. He said this because he was convinced there would be peace, now that the Bulgarian question had been settled. However serious, account must be taken of Russia's sacrifices during the war and concessions since. Despite the admirable disposition of Count Schouvaloff there might be a limit to his desire for peace. He considered neither the English nor Russians did justice to their representatives. If war, after all, unhappily arose, Germany, having done all possible for peace, would be able to stand aloof on guard. He considered Batoum the real difficulty. The Russians had a good case. He should be delighted to hear they had made concessions; but he hoped the matter would be settled outside the congress. He thought the Turks would yield to Austria but not to Greece.

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Batoum question is still under negotiation.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA.

DISCUSSING THE CONDITIONS—THE FORCE TO BE 140,000—DURATION.

LONDON, July 3.—Advices from Bosnia report that there are 40,000 Turkish troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 20,000 between Novi-Bazar and Pristina. A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina will muster 140,000 men, owing to the hostile attitude of the population of both provinces, but no military resistance is anticipated.

A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company states that the instructions from the Porte to the Turkish plenipotentiaries authorize the latter to consent to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, on the conditions that the duration of the occupation shall be previously determined, the strength of the army of occupation be fixed, and that the occupation be confined to certain limits.

Reuter's Vienna dispatch says Gen. Philipovich, commander of the army in Bohemia, has been summoned to Vienna to take command of the army of occupation. Turkey asks that the term of occupation be fixed at two years. Considering unforeseen circumstances which may arise, Austria declines to be hampered by any distinct engagement. The troops will not cross the frontier until the congress is over.

LONDON, July 4.—Renewed reports are current that the Porte has uncompromisingly refused to permit Austrian occupation, but resistance is not anticipated.

A PRIESTLY LIBEL SUIT.

ONE CLERGYMAN BRINGS A SUIT AGAINST ANOTHER FOR TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., July 3.—A good deal of excitement prevails here over a rumored libel suit which is alleged to have been brought against Rev. Father Kreusch, Pastor of St. Alphonsus Catholic congregation in this city, by Rev. Father Casanova, late assistant Pastor of the same church, for $20,000 damages. Casanova alleges that Kreusch has kept posted as to his whereabouts, and has written numerous letters derogatory to his character. The aggrieved party has secured counsel, and it is thought that the case will be begun in the Municipal Court at its next session. Kreusch is a very wealthy gentleman, and is Pastor of a church composed of wealthy Germans.

EMMA BETHEL CONFESSES HER GUILT

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Emma Bethel, who was tried twice for murder in Camden a short time ago and acquitted, has confessed that she poisoned the Bishops at Berlin. The woman's mind has become affected since she has been confined in Moyamensing Prison.

KANSAS RAILROAD LANDS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The law of March 3, 1877, provided that the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company might be relieved of its obligations to transport the mails and Government troops, supplies, &c., free of charge, upon condition of its relinquishing all the unsold lands granted to aid the construction of the road by the act of July 25, 1866. The details of the relinquishment have, after prolonged negotiations and controversy, been completed, and Secretary Schurz to-day instructed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to prepare a proclamation, to be issued by the President of the United States, restoring the lands to the operations of the Homestead laws only, as provided for in the law of last year. It is understood that most, if not all, of these lands are already in possession of homestead settlers, and the effect of the proclamation will, therefore, be practically confined to affording them means legally to perfect their titles.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

RECENT ORDERS—DETAIL FOR RECRUITING SERVICE—REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Pay Director Charles W. Abbott is ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston; Capt. Milton Haxton, as Captain of the Navy-yard, Boston; Capt. Edward Y. McCawley is detached from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. Lieut. Perry Garst has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Palos, Asiatic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Paymaster F. H. Swan has been detached from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to settle accounts and to report for duty at the Naval Academy; Paymaster S. T. Browne, from duty at the Naval Academy and ordered to settle accounts; Paymaster Edwin Stewart, from duty as inspector of flour, &c., at New-York, to settle accounts and ordered to duty as inspector at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. G. Colby from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, and ordered to settle accounts.

An order from the Head-quarters of the Army issued to-day gives the following detail for recruiting service from Oct. 1, 1878, to Oct. 1, 1880: Col. Cuvier Grover, First Cavalry, will relieve Col. John I. Gregg, Eighth Cavalry, as Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service station at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Major James F. Wade Ninth Cavalry, will report in person to the Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service as executive officer at the Jefferson Barracks Depot. Col. Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, will relieve Col. David S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, as Superintendent of the general recruiting service. Major Zenas R. Bliss, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report to the Superintendent of the general recruiting service, to command the depot at David's Island, New-York Harbor; Major Thomas M. Anderson, Tenth Infantry, will relieve Major J. E. Yard, Twentieth Infantry, in command of the depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. One company officer from each regiment of cavalry and infantry will be selected by their Colonels, and ordered to report in person to the Superintendent of Recruiting Service for their respective arms. In making the selection, regard will be had to fitness for the responsible duty of recruiting, and not seniority of length of service. All the officers detailed in accordance with these orders will report as directed by Oct. 1, 1878. The officers relieved will join their regiments. The Superintendents will relieve officers in charge of rendezvous as those of the new detail report, and order them to join their companies. Recruiting in the Military Division of the Pacific and the Department of Texas will be conducted as heretofore. Paragraphs 978 and 979, Revised Regulations, in relation to the examination of recruits with a view to rejection after arrival at regiments or posts, have been, by direction of the Secretary of War, suspended. Recruiting officers are expected to give close personal attention to their duties, and adhere to the regulations governing them. The prohibition to enlist minors and men of doubtful moral habits will be strictly enforced by the Superintendents. In accepting recruits at rendezvous, *Tripler's Manual* affords the required standard of qualifications, and it is in like manner the standard for inspection after the troops arrive at the depot.

The United States steam-ship Gettysburg, which has been engaged on surveying duty on the coast of Africa, has been ordered home in consequence of an accident to her machinery which has temporarily disabled her. She will proceed to the United States under sail, and is expected to arrive in October.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are announced. Major W. P. Craighill on his return from Europe will resume the duties from which he was temporarily relieved by Capts. J. W. Cuyler and C. B. Phillips. Capt. Phillips will take station at Norfolk, Va., and in addition to his other duties will assume charge of the improvement of Neuse River, Currituck Sound, North River Bar at Scuppernong River, and Edenton Harbor, North Carolina. He will also relieve S. T. Abert, United States Civil Engineers, of the charge of improvement of the Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers, and Norfolk and Portsmouth Harbor, Virginia. Major E. E. Merrill, on his return from Europe, will assume the duties from which he was temporarily relieved by First Lieut. F. A. Mahan. Major George L. Gillespie on the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Chicago and relieve Capt. Lydecker of the duties as engineer officer, Military Division of the Missouri and of the construction of the harbors of Chicago and Calumet, and the improvement of the Illinois River. Capt. Lydecker is ordered to St. Paul, and, in addition to other duties, will assume charge of the improvement of the Galena River and harbor, Illinois, and St. Croix River, Wisconsin, and will relieve Major Farquhar of the charge of the following works of improvement: Minnesota and Chippewa Rivers and Red River of the North, Harbor of Duluth and entrance to Superior Bay, Falls of St. Anthony and Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony, and the construction of Meeker's Island lock and dam. Capt. J. C. Allen is relieved from duty with Col. J. H. Simpson, and assigned to the charge of the examination of the sources of the Mississippi, St. Croix, and Chippewa Rivers, with the view to ascertaining the practicability and cost of creating and maintaining reservoirs. Capt. T. Handbury is relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and ordered to duty under Major C. B. Suter, at St. Louis. Major A. K. Arnold, Sixth Cavalry, and Capt. H. P. Hawkins, Sixth Infantry, are relieved from the duty of paying claimants under the Freedmen's Bureau acts, and will transfer the books, accounts, &c., to Major G. G. Hunt, First Cavalry, Chief Disbursing Officer, Freedmen's Branch.

THE INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

THE ABSENT SHOSHONES—PUSHING FORWARD RECRUITS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day, in response to a telegram inquiring how many Indians were absent from the Shoshone and Bannock reservation, received a dispatch from Agent Potter reporting that 150 Shoshones were absent yesterday, of which number about one-half were, at last accounts, with Tabousheegan, near Fort Hall, Idaho. The Indian Bureau officials say that the absence of these Shoshones from the reservation does not necessarily imply any hostile purpose, as they are likely to stray off at this season of the year to fish, hunt, or dig roots.

The War Department will push recruits to the portion of the country disturbed by Indians with all practicable haste. The regular press reports of Indian movements in the North-west are followed by similar reports almost every day to the department here, and the belief is almost universal among Army officers that there will be a general Indian war in the sections where hostile indications have presented themselves.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REVENUE COLLECTORS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular urging upon the attention of Collectors the propriety and expediency of affording all persons wishing to engage in the business of distillation of fruit every facility for doing so in full compliance with the law.

Officers will be supplied with the department regulations in relation to the distillation of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, and they will furnish all applicants, and all persons who may be intending or likely to distill with copies thereof. They will also give all inquirers such other and further instructions as may be necessary to enable them to understand and perform their duties under the law, and yet avoid any needless liability. Original surveys, or new ones when needed, should be made as early after notice of intention to distill as is practicable, and all means taken to inform and assist the distiller respecting the books to be kept, the notices to be given, and the returns to be made.

The Commissioner's purpose is to encourage the distillers to operate in full compliance with law and regulations, and to the benefit of the revenue by affording him all practicable assistance in so doing, and by instructing him how he may do so with the least disadvantage to himself.

HIGH WATER IN THE MISSOURI.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 2.—The Missouri River is higher than it has been during the past 12 years, and is doing great damage along its banks. No. St. Joseph and Denver trains now run into this city, being unable to cross at St. Joseph.

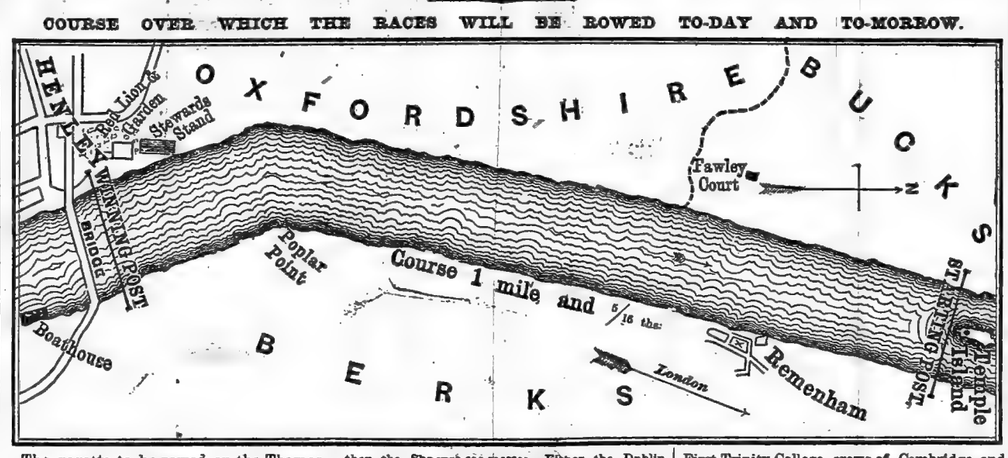
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 2.—The Missouri River at this point is now higher than since 1844, being 17 feet 4 inches above low-water mark. Considerable damage was done to-day to the iron bridge spanning the river at this point by the current washing in and causing the east abutment to sink down eight or ten feet, letting the shore end of the first span touch the water. At present the bridge is in an impassable condition. The damage will be temporarily repaired in three or four days so that trains will be able to cross.

ROWING CHALLENGES.

HALIFAX, July 3.—The Halifax Rowing Association to-night decided to challenge Plaisted to row Warren Smith, on Bedford Basin, within a month, for $1,000. Distance, three miles. Wallace Ross, of St. John, has not yet accepted Smith's challenge.

THE OARSMEN AT HENLEY.

COURSE OVER WHICH THE RACES WILL BE ROWED TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.



The regatta to be rowed on the Thames, at Henley, England, to-day and to-morrow, will be of peculiar interest to Americans, on account of the participation in it, for the first time, of American crews. The first regular regatta over the Henley course was rowed in 1839, and from that date to this it has been an event of annual occurrence, and one in which increased interest has been manifested yearly, until now it very nearly equals the Derby in importance and in the vast crowds of people who gather from all portions of the Kingdom to witness it. Heretofore but one American oarsman has ever rowed in a Henley regatta. He was Edward Smith, now of the Arganauta, and then of the Atalanta Club of this City. In 1872 he was one of the Atalanta four who went to England to row a match race with a picked four of the London Rowing Club. Taking his single-scull shell with him, Smith also entered for the Diamond Challenge Sculls at the Henley regatta. He won his first heat, rowed against Chillingworth, but was beaten by Lawton in the final heat, rowed the next day. Since that time no American has entered the Henley lists until this year, when the rowing interests of this country are represented by the Columbia College four, of this City; the Sho-wae-cae-mette four, of Monroe, Mich.; George W. Lee, of the Triton Boat Club, of Newark, and George Lee, of the Union Athletic Club, of Boston.

The Columbia four are entered for two of the half dozen events that constitute the regatta—the Steward's Challenge Cup race and the race for the Visitors' Challenge Cup. The Steward's Cup was first presented in 1842, and the contest for it is open to all four-oared crews who shall be qualified as amateurs by the Henley stewards. It is a cup worth 80 guineas, and was won last year by the London Rowing Club, with the crew of the Thames Rowing Club second. The latter of these clubs has entered no crew this year, but the former has. The Columbia crew are also entered for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, which was first offered in 1847, and for which the contest is open to crews from colleges or public schools. It is a cup worth 60 guineas, and was won last year by the Jesus College (Cambridge) crew, who are also entered for the present regatta. They are G. M. Edmonds, bow; C. Gurdon, No. 2; T. E. Hockin, No. 3; and E. H. Prest, stroke. The Sho-wae-cae-mette crew is entered only for the Steward's Cup race. There are six entries for this race, viz.: Columbia College, Dublin University, Sho-wae-cae-mette, Kingston Boat Club, Jesus College, and the London Rowing Club crews. It is to be rowed in three heats, two with three boats in each on the first day, and the concluding heat between the winning boats in the first two heats, on the second day. The drawing for positions took place last Monday, and for the first heat Columbia drew No. 1, and takes the Berkshire or most advantageous side. Dublin University drew No. 2, and the Sho-mae-cae-mettes No. 3, or outside position. For the second heat the Kingston Boat Club drew No. 1, Jesus College No. 2, and the London Rowing Club No. 3.

Six entries have also been made for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, viz.: Oxford University, Columbia College, Jesus College, (Cambridge,) Lady Margaret, (Cambridge,) Hertford College, (Oxford,) and the Trinity College (Cambridge) crews. In the drawing for positions in this race Oxford University obtained the best position in the first heat, Columbia No. 2, and Jesus College No. 3. For the second heat Lady Margaret drew No. 1, Hertford No. 2, and Trinity No. 3. The Diamond Challenge Sculls are worth 20 guineas, and to the winner goes a present of 12 guineas besides. In drawing for positions in this race George Lee finds himself pitted against Edwardes-Moss, the present holder of the sculls. No recent mention has been made of the Boston Lee, and as he did not draw for a position it is safe to suppose that he has withdrawn entirely from the race.

In commenting on the chances of the several crews the Henley correspondent of *Land and Water* quite ignores the American fours. He says that the contest for the Steward's Cup will apparently be between London and Kingston. The London crew is Smith, bow; Gulston, No. 2; Trower, No. 3; and F. L. Playford, stroke. The Kingstons are Crabbe, bow; Heatley, No. 2; Adams, No. 3; and Phillips, stroke. The same correspondent thinks that the Jesus College (Cambridge) crew, the present holders of the Visitors' Cup, will experience but little difficulty in again winning and holding it during the coming year. Their crew is the same as last year. The entries for the Diamond Sculls are Edwardes-Moss, the present holder, George W. Lee, of Newark, N. J.; George Lee, of the Union Athletic Club, Boston, Mass.; Lowndes, of Hertford; Baker, of Trinity, and Salmond, of the Kingston Rowing Club. Playford has not entered, probably much to the relief of Lee, of Newark. His chief opponent will be Edwardes-Moss. Lee is looked upon favorably by English sportsmen, and is thought to stand a good chance for the sculls. George Lee first attained notoriety as a sculler on the Passaic last year, where he was beaten by Mills, of this City. Later in the season, however, he won the amateur championship at the National regatta, and the senior single sculls at Newburg, Harlem, and in the Metropolitan, beating Yates, Tomkins, Mills, Fearon, Moffat, and McCartney. At the Watkins test regatta last May he beat George Gaisel, McLafferty, Hall, and several others with the greatest ease.

The English papers consider the chances of the Columbia four against the other college crews entered for the Visitors' as very good, but give no reason to hope that they can hold their own against such crews as the London and Kingston Rowing Clubs have entered for the Steward's.

The *Sportsman*, (London,) in an article on the prospects of the Henley regatta, says:

"The Americans are objects of great interest. We fancy that the Columbias will be found to be better than the Sho-wae-cae-mettes. Either the Dublin University or Kingston Boat Club crews are, we believe, quite able to uphold the honor of Great Britain against the Yankees, even if the London Club crew is not in the contest. We fancy that the Dublin crew may be found second to the London crew in the four-oared races. If the Jesus College crew throw up the Visitors' Challenge Cup race for the sake of devoting their energies to that for the Steward's Cup, the College Clubs' race will be a very open one, and the Columbias may, perhaps, win by a head. The University four are short of practice. The Hertfords are strong but unsteady. The Lady Margarets are about the best of the lot, barring the Jesus College crew, and the First Trinity are very moderate."

A correspondent of the London *Land and Water*, writing under date of June 15, says:

"At Henley I had an opportunity of seeing the American Columbia College four at work. They were paddling up the course under the coaching of J. Outhwaite, an old Henley oarsman. They have an awkward hang over the stretcher, and never appear to row their hands properly home. Their time is defective, and they do not appear to understand the Henley currents in steering. They row a very slow stroke, and are not partial to land exercise. Their two boats—a cedar shell, by Fearon, 41 feet by 22 inches, and a paper shell, by Waters, of Troy, 40 feet by 18 inches—are wonderful specimens of the boat-builders' art, and our boat-builders may profit considerably by studying them."

The Columbia boys have their quarters at the Royal Hotel, Henley, and have improved greatly in their practice since their arrival on the other side. They have been over the course in 8:30.

In regard to the Sho-wae-cae-mette crew the Englishmen are puzzled. In their practice pulls they fail to exceed 40 strokes, and their best mile has been made in 7:30, which is 0:12½ more than they required to make the whole mile and five-sixteenths at Watkins. Their quarters are at a private house in Henley, and they practice diligently, but evidently have not produced the favorable impression on the Englishmen that the Columbia boys have. Even the friends of the Sho-wae-cae-mette crew shake their heads ominously, and say: "If it were only a three or a five mile race; but as it is, they won't get settled down to their work until the mile and five-sixteenths is passed, and they find themselves beaten."

The English sporting papers are disgusted with the attempt made by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of this country to debar the Columbia crew from contesting at Henley on the ground that they are professionals, because they once rowed against an Argonauts crew containing Ed. Smith. The Henley stewards have, very justly, treated this protest with the contempt it deserved, and raised no objections to the entry of the college crews. The Sho-wae-cae-mettes have also been allowed to enter, despite the strenuous efforts of certain American sporting papers to dub them professionals for having contested, at Watkins, for the prize of a trip to Europe, a thing that cost money, just as if any cup, pennant, or other prize did not also possess a money value.

An envious fellow-townsman of George Lee, of Newark, also undertakes to make trouble, and induce the world to believe that Lee is also a professional, and so far belittles himself as to send the following letter to En land:

To the Editor of Bell's Life in London:

SIR: I write to call the attention of rowing men in England to a couple of items of gossip which I heard here in relation to the regatta soon to take place at Henley. One is that George Lee, the oarsman, had been sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff the day before he left, so that he may be able to say that he is not a working man or mechanic, and thus enter as an amateur. The other is that if he is refused admittance he has been instructed to challenge Higgins, the professional. Now, in regard to the first item, it may be well to explain that a sheriff in America does not occupy the high position that one would in England, and that a deputy occupies the same position as a special policeman would there. And in regard to the second item, which I know to be true, the question arises, would not that be sufficient to debar him from the race? Yours, &c.,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, No. 48 Bank-street.

NEWARK, N. J., June 6, 1878.

Fortunately the American representative oarsmen have found friends in England who are more powerful than their enemies here, and their entries have all been allowed.

Henley regatta is rowed on the Thames, up stream, a mile and five-sixteenths, from just above Temple Island to a point near Henley Bridge. The start is about a mile above Hambledon Lock, and the finish is nearly the same distance below Marsh Lock, the whole stretch of water from lock to lock being about three and a half miles. The first mile of the course is nearly straight, with a little point jutting out at Remenham; but near the mile post the river bends sharply to the left, which gives some advantage to the boat starting on the Berkshire side. Being on a short stretch of water between two locks there can never be much current, though there will be more than usual this year, on account of the recent freshets. During regattas navigation is suspended, and the continuous closing of the locks deadens the water still more. It is estimated that the inner or Berkshire side of the course is a length shorter than the outer or Buckinghamshire side.

As will be seen by the accompanying map of the course, the finish is directly opposite the town of Henley and just above the old stone arched bridge connecting the town with Berks. Henley is the oldest town in Oxfordshire, is 35 miles north-west from London, and is a typical, sleepy, English town, whose only life is during regatta week, coming once a year, its only other relief from absolute stagnation being the weekly market day, when for a few hours its one street of any importance or business is thronged with burly farmers, bleating sheep, and lowing herds. The Thames is nowhere more beautiful or picturesque than at this point. Beyond the west bank rise the wooded heights of the Chiltern Hills, between which and the river bank are level fields, as green as only English fields can be, divided by thick hedge-rows. This bank is heavily fringed with alder bushes that intercept any good view of the course from it. Along the whole length of the course on the east bank, however, runs a capital carriage road, and it is here, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, that the greatest crowds gather to witness the races. The old stone bridge also accommodates hundreds who care more for the finish than for the race, and cannot afford a seat on the Steward's stand. The little wooded island in the middle of the river at the starting point, and shown on the map as Temple Island, is better known as Regatta Island, and on it the several crews make their final preparations just before starting. The Henley course must not be confounded with the London course from Putney to Mortlake, upon which the university races between Oxford and Cambridge are rowed. That is a four-mile course, very crooked, and within the corporation limits of London.

The following is the programme for to-day's races:

At 1 o'clock P. M. the first heat of the Diamond Challenge Sculls, in which George Lee and Edwardes-Moss will row.

At 1:30 o'clock P. M. the first heat of the Steward's Challenge Cup, in which the Columbia, Sho-wae-cae-mette, and Dublin University crews will row.

At 2 o'clock the first heat of the Visitors' Challenge Cup, in which the Columbia, Oxford University, and Jesus College (Cambridge) crews will row.

At 3:30 o'clock the second heat of the Steward's Cup, in which will row the Kingston, Jesus College, and London Rowing Club crews.

At 7:30 o'clock the second heat of the Visitors' Cup, in which the Lady Margaret and First Trinity College crews of Cambridge, and the Hertford College crew of Oxford will row.

THE DUBLIN AND UNIVERSITY CREWS.

LONDON, July 3.—The names and weights of the men composing the Dublin University crew are as follows:

	Pounds.
G. Hickson, stroke	161
J. Cooper	165
R. H. Labat	150
R. H. Courtney, bow	150

The names and weights of the men composing the University College crew of Oxford, with whom the Columbia College crew of New-York are to row in the Visitors' Challenge Cup race, are as follows:

	Pounds.
W. A. Ellison	155
W. H. Cross	181
G. D. Rowe	164
S. Sandbach	160

The names and weights of the men composing the Jesus College crew of Cambridge University are as follows:

	Pounds.
E. H. Prest	157
T. E. Hockin	169
C. Gurdon	171
W. W. Baillie	149

In order that the Columbia's two heats may not be so near together the heats of the Visitors' Challenge Cup race have been reversed; and to accommodate Edwardes-Moss, who rows at Paris, Lee and he will row the first trial heat of the Diamond Challenge Sculls race instead of the third, as at first arranged. The weather had been dull and threatening at Henley for the past few days, but yesterday afternoon it was much brighter, and it is now predicted that the regatta will be celebrated even without the one wet day which generally accompanies it. It is rumored that the Prince of Wales will attend the regatta out of compliment to the American oarsmen.

The *Sporting Life* this morning says: "The Columbias have improved in style considerably during the last fortnight, so that not a few persons now begin to think they have a good outside chance for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, but the Jesus College four have shown capital time over the course, and are pretty certain to hold the Americans safe. The Stewards' Challenge Cup race has a splendid entry, and appears to be very open. The London Boat Club, who have won this event seven years in succession, are the favorites, but the Dublin University men are very strong this year, and will give a good account of themselves. The 'Shoes' [Sho-wae-cae-mettes] are going very fast, for all appearance terrifically fast, an impression conveyed by the quick, short stroke at which they row. This crew are wonderfully well together, and appear to be in splendid condition, never exhibiting the slightest fatigue upon pulling up, and the only complaint they appear to have is that the course is not long enough for them."

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

THE IMPERIAL LETTERS TO THE POPE—PROBABLE EFFECT ON THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 3.—There is much difference of opinion among the Berlin politicians regarding the intention of the Government in publishing the letters of the German Emperor and Crown Prince to the Pope, in reply to his notification of his accession. Some persons think it is a sign that peace will soon be concluded between the Church and the State, while others put the opposite interpretation upon the event. In the opinion of the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, there is little doubt that official usages in Berlin would have prohibited the publishing of such important documents unless the negotiations were absolutely ended. The correspondent continues: "The conservative elements in the Government can now no longer hope to secure Ultramontane support in the elections or in the new house. The Conservatives are isolated. As even they may gain a few seats in the prevailing Socialist and anti-Socialist excitement, although they can not expect anything like a majority, the result of it all is that Prince Bismarck will find it difficult to dispense with Liberal support, though the Liberals may be as unwilling as ever to raise supplies after the fashion which would tend to make the Government practically independent of the annual votes."

BERLIN, July 3.—An official bulletin issued to-day announces that the condition of the Emperor is unchanged.

The Ultramontane organ, the *Germania*, confirms the reports that the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican are at a deadlock.

LAWS OF NATIONS AND ARBITRATION.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR REFORM AND CODIFICATION.

LONDON, July 3.—The Lord Chief Baron of England is expected to preside at the annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, to be held at Frankfort, Germany, Aug. 20. Hon. Bayard Taylor, United States Minister at Berlin, will assist at the conference, if his official duties permit. In well-informed circles it is the opinion that the success of the congress now in session at Berlin would impart a powerful impetus to the general movement toward the establishment of a code of international law, and a system of arbitration for the settlement of difficulties among nations.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

AMERICAN BISHOPS IN LONDON—THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

LONDON, July 3.—During July, and probably for a longer period, the pulpit of St. Paul's will be occupied by American and colonial Bishops. Next Sunday the Bishop of Albany, N. Y., preaches in the morning, the Bishop of Pennsylvania in the afternoon, and the Bishop of Ohio in the evening.

The *Record* publishes a letter dated Mogador, Morocco, June 23, which denies the report of the death of the Emperor of Morocco, and declares that he is in good health.

MADRID, July 3.—The Government will celebrate the funeral of the Queen on the 17th inst., in the Church of San Francisco el Grande.

PARIS, July 3.—The American residents and visitors in Paris will celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by a concert at the Trocadero Palace and a grand fête in the Pré Catalan.

BRUTAL MURDER IN NEW-JERSEY.

A CARVER STABS A PAINTER AT JENKINSON'S HIGHLAND HOTEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 3.—A cold-blooded murder was committed this evening at Jenkinson's hotel, at the Highlands of Navesink, eight miles from Long Branch. The name of the murdered man is Peter Finlay, a sign painter, formerly of New-York, but lately a resident of Long Branch. The Police report the murderer to be James Franklin, a carver at Jenkinson's hotel. From what could be learned by THE TIMES reporter, it appears that James Jenkinson, Jr., the son of the proprietor of the Highland Hotel, came to Long Branch last night, and persuaded Finlay, who was working here, to leave his job and go and do some painting at the Highland. Finlay went to work decorating the dining-room between meal hours. In the afternoon, it is said that Finlay and Franklin had some words, and that Franklin, who is a troublesome person, tried to enrage Finlay, but failed. Franklin had begun preparing his meats for supper, and was cutting them on a table, when some of the paint from Finlay's brush spattered the meats. This aroused Franklin's ire and he poured abuse upon Finlay, and Finlay retaliated by mimicking Franklin's remarks in broad Irish. This so incensed Franklin that he jumped toward Finlay, and brandishing a large carving-knife in his hand, threatened to "cut him" if he did not desist. In reply, Finlay dipped his brush in his paint-pot and again bespattered the meats on the carving-table. This so enraged Franklin that he caught Finlay around the neck, and exclaiming, "Now I'll fix you," he plunged the carving-knife three times into the painter's side. No one but Franklin and his victim were in the dining-room at the time of the affray, but Finlay's cries reached the ears of William Jenkinson, the clerk of the hotel, who, on rushing into the dining-room, found Franklin leaning over his prostrate victim. Finlay lived but a few moments after Mr. Jenkinson entered the room. He could only exclaim, "That man did it," and then expired. The murderer, who looked dazed, and seemed to scarcely comprehend the deed he had committed, was immediately put under arrest. Finlay is about 30 years of age, and was considered a hard-working and steady young man. He lived with his married sister, a Mrs. Riddy, in Clark-street, Long Branch. The Coroner at the Highlands telegraphed to the sister the intelligence of the tragic death of her brother, but she was absent when the dispatch arrived, and it was opened by his brother, who had come down to-night to visit him. The brother was almost crazed at the startling intelligence. He left for the Highlands at a late hour to-night to take charge of his brother's body.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED YESTERDAY—DINNER TO THE BISHOPS BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, July 3.—The Pan-Anglican Synod to-day discussed the subject of boards of arbitration for non-established churches and the relations between missionary Bishops and the missionaries of sister churches.

The Bishops of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Niagara took part in the discussion on the relations between Bishops and the missionaries of sister churches.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a dinner to the members of the Synod at the Mansion House to-night. Nearly 100 Bishops were present. When the health of the American Bishops was proposed the Bishop of New-York returned thanks and testified to the kindness with which he and his colleagues had been everywhere received.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1878.

The 4 per cent. subscriptions to-day amounted to $133,800.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $538,040; Customs, $367,308.

The Acting Controller of the Currency to-day issued a call upon national banks to exhibit their conditions at the close of business on Saturday, June 29.

John B. Clark, of Missouri, was to-day appointed by Secretary Schurz to be Appointment Clerk of the Interior Department, vice E. Stiles, resigned. Mr. Clark was a clerk of the House of Representatives under Edward McPherson.

The following Special Agents for the Internal revenue service have been appointed: Edward McLees, New-York; Conrad Cuberick, Ohio; Horace Kellogg, Ohio; D. A. Spencer, Georgia; G. W. Atkinson, West Virginia; Henry L. Montreal, Texas.

The stamped envelopes contract for the term of four years from Oct. 1 was to-day formally awarded by the Postmaster-General to the Plimpton and Morgan Envelope Companies, of Springfield and Hartford, their joint bid being found to be the lowest, and in perfect conformity with the technical requirements.

The Washington Monument Society met this afternoon in the office of Judge Advocate-General Dunn. There were present Mr. W. W. Corcoran, who acted as President; Secretary McCrary, Gen. Dunn, Dr. Broadhead, Dr. Blake, and Admiral Powell. Mr. Corcoran gave the society an account of what the joint commission were doing and intends to do. He said that as soon as the examination was made of the foundation to ascertain what is necessary for strengthening it, a full force of men will be employed and kept at work until the monument is completed according to the modified design. Mr. Corcoran also stated that President Hayes has expressed himself very emphatically on this subject, and is willing to cooperate fully and aid in every way the accomplishment of the objects desired by the society. The members then indulged in a general talk about the plans and methods of the work, all being unanimous in the opinion that it should be completed as speedily as possible.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION RETURNS.

A VICTORY FOR THE NON-PARTISANS—THE CONSERVATIVES IN THE ASCENDANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Official election returns have been received from all except seven counties, besides San Francisco, in which the official canvass is not yet complete. The counties yet to hear from will give non-partisan majorities. The result of the count shows beyond doubt that the non-partisans have elected all their 32 delegates at large, and probably 54 county delegates, though they may lose one of that number. The Kearneyites elect 5, and possibly 52, county delegates; the Republicans 8, the Democrats 7. The non-partisans will thus have a majority of 17 in the convention, or 20 over all others. It must also be remembered that the Republicans and Democrats elected represent the Conservative element. It is also true that a number of delegates from the interior on the Working Men's ticket are not in sympathy with what is known as "Kearneyism," and the same may be said of some of the city delegation.

The revolutionary element will form only a small minority in the convention.

AN ILLINOIS SAVINGS BANK SUSPENDS.

QUINCY, July 2.—The German Savings Institution, managed by H. A. Geise, suspended to-day. It has been regarded as a remarkably strong institution, Mr. Geise being one of the wealthy citizens of Quincy. The assets have been turned over to H. F. J. Ricker, and consist chiefly of real estate and personal property. The savings deposits were $70,000, the commercial deposits $25,000, and there were $20,000 in certificates and checks. It is the universal opinion that payment in full will be made.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, Vt., July 3.—An attempt was made at Sweetsburg, Quebec, last evening, to assassinate

PHASES OF PARISIAN LIFE.

A RACE, A FUNERAL, AND A REVIEW.

INCIDENTS OF THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS—OBSEQUIES OF THE EX-KING OF HANOVER—A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY OF MOURNERS—THE GREAT MILITARY SHOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 21, 1878.

There has been no lack of emotional amusements for the Parisians since last Sunday; I say emotional, because everything is emotional to this population; and I say amusements, because, whether it be a wedding march or a funeral procession, the explosion of a powder magazine, a review, or a horse-race, anything out of the common way is hailed with satisfaction as affording matter for conversation and criticism. Like all Latin races, the French crave excitement. The Empire lasted 18 years because the sovereign understood his people and catered to their tastes; and if the Republic finally succeeds in becoming an institution—at present it is simply an experiment—it will be because its directors will have followed the example of their predecessors in office. *Panem et Circenses* is the cry now, as it was in the days of imperial Rome, and if any impresario could obtain permission to exhibit gladiatorial combats he would make a fortune in a twelvemonth, besides gaining the suffrages of his fellow-citizens to any post of honor or profit in the gift of the nation, including the Presidential chair. The week opened with the Grand Prix de Paris, one of the few races in France in which foreign horses are allowed to run. But the Grand Prix belongs to ancient history, and the telegraph has told how the French colors went down before the black, red and yellow of Prince Soltikoff, who carried off the splendid vase and 148,000 francs in money, while over $1,000,000 changed hands in the betting ring. The public was mixed, but not enthusiastic, for another defeat had to be registered by the side of that of Waterloo, partially effaced by the triumph of Gladiator, ever so many years ago, but once again brought back vividly to the French mind by Count de Lagrange's failure. Russia could get the French alliance now against England, at a low figure, and if Germany would only produce a competitor in the next equine contest, and be unsuccessful in the struggle, the shame of Metz and Sedan would be forgotten, and Prince Bismarck might feel reassured as to the future tranquility of Alsace and Lorraine. The *monde* was at Longchamps, and so was the *demi-monde*, and so were all its fractions, and there were fine dresses and splendid equipages. The Marshal sat in the tribune of honor, and with him the Shah, and the once King of Portugal, Dom Fernando, who abdicated the throne to marry a danseuse—by the way, she was, I believe, one of our own countrywomen. It was a morganatic marriage, but the lady who took the royal left hand at the altar has proved worthy of the sacrifice, and the *mesalliances* is, so far as those most nearly interested are concerned, a success. The Prince of Wales was there, too, but as a private individual only. Her Majesty, by the grace of God, &c., won't allow of Sunday amusements, and, besides, the death of the King of Hanover imposed the obligation of at least a semblance of mourning. The sun had deigned to show himself in the morning, so that every one came out in gala dress, and the ladies sat and glared at each other's toilets, and those who were less gorgeous in their attire felt sorry that they had ventured to rival with their richer sisters, becoming, however, considerably happier when, on their return—nine files of carriages along the Champs Elysées and the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, at a walk with frequent blocks of 15 minutes at a time—the clouds opened and the rain poured down by bucketfuls. Rochefoucauld pretends that the best of us rejoices ever the misfortunes of his neighbors, and if any one had doubted the cynic's accuracy of appreciation of human nature, he would have been converted to the theory after listening to the comments of the ladies on Sunday. Not one was not consoled for the loss of her own bonnet by the reflection that her more showy rival's toilet was spoiled forever.

KING GEORGE'S FUNERAL.

On Tuesday they buried King George of Hanover, the blind monarch who contended so bravely for his crown against Prussia in 1866, and at Langensalza won the only victory over Prussia's legions in their otherwise triumphant campaign. He might have been England's King but for the birth of Victoria, as son of the Duke of Cumberland, but, in spite of family ties, England has never shown aught but platonic sympathy for this the last of the reigning Guelphs on the Continent, and although neither he nor his son have abdicated their rights to the Hanoverian throne, they have definitely passed into the category of sovereigns on the retired list. But his obsequies were royal, and were accompanied with every possible mark of the respect due to the memory of the illustrious deceased, who, it is safe to say, has not left behind him a single enemy. For several days, his house, in the Rue de Presburg, had been literally besieged by visitors of condolence; the noblest names of France and of Europe are inscribed upon the registers kept in the antechamber, while the coffin and catafalque almost disappeared under the wreaths and garlands of costly flowers, sent from all parts of the Continent, among which were seven crowns of lilies and white roses, each six feet in diameter. At 8 A. M. the Police stopped all carriages passing before the hotel of his late Majesty; the doorway was hung with black cloth bearing three escutcheons with the arms of the House of Hanover, and the court-yard was divided by black silver-fringed draperies into three saloons, lighted with wax tapers, in massive candelabra. Thence a corridor led to the bedchamber where was the coffin, and to the dining-room—as in the outer salons, reserved for the family, and the intimate friends, with flowers and lights everywhere. Upon the coffin, placed under a dais, were the royal insignia and a number of floral crowns offered by the various choral and philanthropic societies of which the King had been President, and by all the German Princes who had been dethroned in 1866. At 11 A. M. the invited guests began to arrive; among them were the Duke de Nemours, the Marshal Canrobert, the Admirals Pothnan and Fourrichon, and a large contingent of French General officers, all in black coats, but with the stars and ribbons of the Legion of Honor. The Archduke Rénier of Austria, and Don Francis d'Assise—the King Consort of Isabella II. of Spain—were accompanied by their aides-de-camp in full uniform, as were the persons specially deputed by the different continental sovereigns to assist at the ceremony, and the members of the diplomatic corps. The hearse was magnificent; black, with silver lines on the wheels along the columns supporting the canopy, and on the body; silver ciphers with the initials of the deceased on the baldacchino, above which was an immense royal crown made of natural flowers; bouquets and rolls of, silver and lace held the plumes of black ostrich feathers. The ribbons of the pall, also in black and silver, were held by the great ex-dignitaries of the Kingdom—the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Baron de Malortie, the Ministers De Hodenburg, Munckausen, De Bernstoff, De Windhorst, De Basche, and the Grand Master of the Hunt, Count de Stockhausen. At 12:30 the *cortège* started, passing along the Champ Elysées to the Place de la Concorde, and thence, by the Rue Royale and the Boulevards, to the Rue Chanchat, where is the Protestant Church of the Redemption, of which his Majesty was a member. All along the route, the circulation of carriages was suspended, and the sidewalks were thronged by a respectful and sympathetic crowd. First came a squadron of the Mounted Gardes Républicaines, followed by squadrons of horse, artillery, dragoons, and cuirassiers, by a company of infantry of the Garde Republicaine, and by three full regiments of the line, each of three battalions—in all representing a division—under the command of the Military Governor of Paris, Gen. Aymard. Immediately in front of the hearse were the private servants of the household, dressed in scarlet tunics, with wide black scarfs; then the employes, the Privy Councilors, and a deputation from the Hanoverian colony in Paris, accompanied by 12 servants with immense garlands around their necks, and 25 officials of the "Funeral Ceremonies Administration" of Paris, carrying on long poles, two and two, flowers and bouquets. The Corps Diplomatique was in force, with, at its head, the Russian Ambassador, Prince Orloff, wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. In rear of the hearse came two carriages of the royal household covered with drapery of black cloth shot with silver, the chief mourners being the Prince Royal of Hanover and the Prince of Wales. The President of the French Republic was represented by his son, Patrice, and the Generals d'Abzac and de Broyr. Behind these came 14 mourning coaches, in which were a number of foreign Princes, French Generals and Marshals, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, and other municipal and State dignitaries.

At 2 P. M. the procession reached the church, which was crammed; the diplomatic tribune was full of ladies, among whom were the Princess Mathilde, the Princess Metternich, the Dutchess of Alençon, the Countess d'Eu, and a host of others, of the élite of the foreign aristocracy, all in deep mourning. The Church of the Redemption was draped in black, studded with silver stars, and in front of the tribunes were hatchments of the Hanoverian arms bearing the mottoes: "*Nunquam retrorsum*" and "*Suscipere et finire.*" In front of the temple stood the band of the One Hundred and Third Regiment of the line, which, at the request of the Queen, played the same airs as had been executed at the recent funeral of the King's intimate friend, Gen. Dupliasis. These were the "Prayer of Moses in Egypt," and a dirge of Beethoven, the ceremonies terminating with Chopin's "Marche Funébre." Choirs of young girls, robed in white, with black scarfs, chanted the litanies and strewed the coffin with rose leaves. After the departure of the crowd, the Prince Royal and the Prince of Wales, accompanied by their respective suites, entered the chancel, and thence superintended the removal of the coffin to the vault, where it will remain until it be decided whether it shall be removed to Hanover or transported to Windsor, to rest by the side of the other members of the family of the Guelphs. It was thought that, in deference to the last wishes of the deceased, the German Government would have consented to his inhumation in his former capital, but the permission, although accorded, was accompanied with the proviso that the funeral ceremonial should be regulated by the Prussian Court, and this being refused by the Prince Royal and his mother, England has been determined upon as his last resting-place. It is well known that his Majesty George V. was blind, but I think that I shall give something novel when I tell that this blindness was not from his birth, as is generally supposed, but was the result of an accident. At the age of 8 years he was struck in the eye by a marble which flew from a bag swung by one of his playmates, and so injured the optic nerve that he never saw again. In spite, however, of this infirmity, the late King was an able ruler, who watched over the interests of his people with jealous and untiring solicitude, and few sovereigns of modern times have left behind them reputations of such indefatigable charity and untarnished honor.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

What shall I say of the review of yesterday? Everybody has seen a review, and all reviews are of the same pattern, differing only in the number of soldiers to be reviewed, and the style and quality of those who review them. I remember one, and before its memory all others seem insignificant; it was in 1867, and there was a tyrant on the throne of France, but a tyrant who, according to his lights, did a good deal for the nation's glory, and would have done more if in an ill-advised moment he had not abdicated his principle for personal government in favor of the lawyers. But no matter for Napoleon's policy, I have neither to attack nor to defend it—there were 80,000 soldiers then on the Longchamps race-course, and, in the Imperial Staff, I rode behind the Emperor of Russia and the Czarowits, William of Prussia, and Bismarck, and Moltke, and a dozen crowned heads, who all bowed low then to the parvenu adventurer, who, four years later, was a dethroned exile. There was a brilliant gathering of spectators then in the tribunes, where the beautiful Empress, the ideal incarnation of majesty, sat in the place of honor, with, around her, all that was bright and beautiful and witty on the Continent, and there are a good many people who, like myself, remember the past, and are fain to say that things were managed better, and were more attractive when there was a Cæsar. Still, yesterday's show was creditable, particularly from a military point of view, even if, as a spectacle, it was less grand than some which have gone before. Few cared to hope for fine weather; the barometer was about as low as it could be; constant rain had fallen during the preceding 48 hours, and it was not until after midday that any one could look forward to a little respite from the storm. Nevertheless, the Parisians were out early, and even before the troops had started from their barracks, every available vehicle in the town had been engaged, while crowds of pedestrians toiled along the different avenues leading to the race-course. Of course, the means of locomotion, except those provided by nature, were insufficient, and at some places there were scenes of confusion and disorder, which to the eye of a stranger conveyed an unfavorable notion of French Police regulations, as, for example, at the Bridge of the Saints Pères, where a single official, being unable to keep back the 4,000 or 5,000 people who were waiting their turn at the ticket office, a good many women and children were knocked down and trampled under foot. The clever ones had taken their tickets from the station on the left bank of the Seine, as far as Versailles, and thence had returned to Suresnes by the right bank, but these were in the minority, and the masses got out as best they could. At daybreak the employes of the Administration had commenced to arrange the ground. Soon afterward the upholsterers hung the tribunes with their crimson drapery bearing the motto, *Honneur et Patrie.* At 9 A. M. Gen. Aymard and staff rode out to see if the flags designating the position of the various regiments were properly placed, and at 10 A. M. the troops began to arrive, stacking their muskets and immediately proceeding to eat their breakfasts, consisting of bread, cold beef, and an extra ration of wine—this last in honor of the occasion—fairly supplemented by voluntary contributions, from the hosts of sight-seers, who quickly made acquaintance with the soldiers. At 1 P. M. drum and trumpet called the troops to arms, and to their positions "in battle," which were disposed as follows: Infantry in three lines by battalions in mass, in all 57 battalions; the artillery in rear, 18 batteries of 6 guns each; the cavalry, 55 squadrons, on the left of the artillery, in closed column, all under the command of Gen. Aymard, who, after passing hurriedly along the the positions at 2 P. M., rode out to meet the Marshal, which illustrious personage got on the ground at 2:30 P. M., his arrival being signaled by a salute of 21 guns from the fort on Mont Valérien. The tribunes had been filled for hours, for, as usual, a great many more invitations had been issued than there were places for the guests. Not a chair was to be procured for love or money anywhere in the neighborhood, and the Police agents had their hands full, driving the boys out of the trees, where they had perched themselves, the result generally being that the more the authorities scolded, the higher the urchins climbed. The representatives of the press were not treated with all the courtesy which they had a right to expect. Military men, as a rule, have little sympathy with quill-drivers, and Col. Robert, who was in charge of this part of the arrangements, thought that 140 cards ought to be enough, and found out his mistake only when the Director of the Press, Mr. Anatole De Laforge, sent them all back to him. Where the Empress used to sit presided the Duchess of Magenta—in a bad humor, as is her custom; with her were the Shah of Persia in costume and diamonds, the Prince Royal of Denmark, the Duke of Aosta, Don Fernando of Portugal, the ex-Queen of Spain, the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet Ministers, and a number of other social and political notabilities. There was a trifling accident just before the review commenced, but, fortunately, without very serious consequences. A pair of horses belonging to some aristocratic personage ran away; the coachman got frightened and jumped out of his box, the people inside were spilled promiscuously on the greensward, and the carriage went to pieces—all of which I would not have mentioned if the first cry had not been that it was the coach of the Prussian Minister, and that if harm had come to him war would be immediately declared. But Prince Hohenlohe was not the victim, and this fact being ascertained, the sufferers were allowed to shift for themselves. MacMahon was accompanied by a brilliant staff of foreign and native officers, among the former of whom were the German, Spanish, Danish, Italian, Austrian, and British military attachés, but I am sorry to say, no one from our country, although we have several ornamental members of the United States Commission, who, as officers of the United States Army, might have represented America. A dozen yards in front of the Marshal rode a group of twelve Spahis, in brilliant Arab costumes, led by an African Kaid, the Agha Mohammed-ben-Ali, but, although these were much admired by the ladies, I think that the most successful specimen of the French trans-Mediterranean colony was the magnificent white greyhound, which galloped by the side of their leader's charger. Riding quickly along the lines, the President finished his inspection of the troops in half an hour's time, and then took his stand in front of the tribunes for the march in review. This was undeniably good; the head of the column was held by St. Cyr Cadets, after whom came the infantry of the line, numbering 27,000 muskets; then the artillery, with 108 pieces of cannon; and finally 5,500 cavalry. The foot soldiers marched, with the exception of the St. Cyr Battalion, badly, as the French infantry always does; the route step is universally adopted now for all movements, in which regularity is always sacrificed to celerity, so that when called upon, as now, to dress the ranks and keep to the cadence step, they are not up to the mark; they were in column of companies—100 men each—at half distance. The cavalry of the line—dragoons—and the cuirassiers rode fairly and were tolerably mounted; the hussars or light cavalry were wretched—too bad, indeed, to be found fault with. The artillery was magnificent, and no one could refuse his admiration to the precision of their manœuvres, although the ground was like a sponge, and the wheels of the cannon and caissons sank in as though in a plowed field. A few ambulance wagons were at the tail of the column, and were received with marked sympathy by the spectators, but popular enthusiasm went wild over the splendid regiment of the First Cuirassiers whose gallant self-sacrifice at Reichschoffen won words of praise from the victor of that bloody day, the Prince Royal of Prussia. It was all over by 4:30 in the afternoon, and then commenced a scene more curious, and quite as interesting, as the review itself. All along the Avenue of the Champs Elysées and the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, every foot of ground was occupied on the sidewalks, the carriageway was blocked with nine rows of vehicles, every window was full, every tree had a cluster of human fruit, and the platform, on the summit of the Arc de Triomphe was literally black with spectators. Of course, like all other festivities, the review has left its marks behind it, and in the Bois du Boulogne alone the damage done by the sight-seers exceeds 30,000 francs. Wherever you go there the ground is strewn with empty sardine boxes, half-eaten sausages, broken bottles, and empty bottles, which show that not a few of those who came were determined not to submit to the extortions of the restaurant keepers. As a mere pageant this review was much inferior to many that I have seen in France and elsewhere, and to build the hopes of French regeneration upon the appearance of the little army assembled yesterday at Longchamps would be worse than absurd, but this contingent may be taken as a fair sample of the entire Army, which, since its disasters of 1870, has made improvements in everything except its cavalry—such that we may safely predict a very different issue for its next campaign.

CRICKET MATCH AT HOBOKEN.

THE YOUNG AMERICAS OF PHILADELPHIA PLAY THE ST. GEORGE'S.

A match between the St. George's Club, of this City, and the Young America, of Philadelphia, was played on the grounds of the former at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The Philadelphians sent over a strong team, embracing four of the brothers Newhall; St. George's had but a fair 11. The home team won the toss, and sent in Giles, their professional, and Cross. Davis, a swift left-hand bowler, stood at the lower wicket, facing Giles, and C. Newhall at the other. Cross slogged at Charlie Newhall's swift overhands in fine style. He was warming up to his work when he was caught out by Pease (third man) off a splendid cut, having run up 18 for his side. Giles played in his usual cautious manner, showing a disposition to block all his own balls and run on his partner's. Bance was sent to join him, but Newhall sent him to the right about for 4. Leisk next faced Giles with the bat, and six maidens followed. Then Giles was bowled by D. Newhall, and carried out his bat, amid hearty cheers, with the hard-earned score of 12. Souter followed, and, after making a couple, was caught by Cross. Leisk held the wicket-keeper's end, Leisk held his position, for over an hour, when he was bowled by Charlie Newhall for 8. Marsh was caught in the slips by Gibbons, Sleigh was caught at point by Davis, and Conover was bowled out by Charlie Newhall. Mortyn and Moeran held on till 5:30, slowly increasing the score until it attained quite respectable proportions. Mortyn was at length bowled by C. Newhall, accredited with 7. Moeran carried out his bat for 29, the highest score of the day.

The Young Americas commenced their innings at 5:35, sending to the wickets Bussier and Gibbons, to the bowling of Jones and Souter. Play was very steady until 7 o'clock, when the stumps were drawn, Brown distinguishing himself by driving Jones for 6. Bussier came out for 3 couples and 3 singles, and Brown for a similar number, both being bowled by Jones. C. Gibbons and H. G. Newhall now hold the wicket, the score standing at 13. Play will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. J. Smith is acting as umpire for the home team and Mr. H. W. Brown for the visitors. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S.

First Inning.

G. Giles, b. D. Newhall	15	E. H. Moeran, not out	29
J. Cross, c. R. Pease, b. C. Newhall	18	J. B. Sleigh, c. Davis, b. C. Newhall	1
C. W. Bance, b. C. Newhall	4	J. P. Conover, b. C. Newhall	0
R. Leisk, b. C. Newhall	8	B. Mortyn, b. C. Newhall	7
J. T. Souter, c. Rensselaer, b. C. Newhall	2	Byes, 2; leg byes, 5; wides, 4	11
A. Marsh, c. Gibbons, b. D. Newhall	6	Total	101
B. Jones, b. C. Newhall	0		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Davis—No. of balls, 42; runs, 16; maidens, 2; wickets, 0; wides, 2. C. Newhall—Balls, 186; runs, 44; maidens, 12; wickets, 8; wide, 1. D. Newhall—Balls, 144; runs, 32; maidens, 10; wickets, 2; wides, 0.

YOUNG AMERICA.

First Inning.

A. Bussier, b. Jones	9	Byes	1
C. Gibbons, jr., not out	18		
L. Brown, b. Jones	9	Total	32
G. Newhall, not out	0		

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT IN CAMP.

SHOOTING FOR MARKSMEN'S BADGES—PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY.

The Eighth Regiment went into camp for a week at Creedmoor yesterday afternoon. The command was formed at the State Arsenal at 2 o'clock, and the line of march was taken to the Hunter's Point Ferry, where a special boat conveyed the troops to the Long Island Railroad Depot. An extra train of seven cars conveyed the regiment to the range, arriving there at 3:40 o'clock. There were 337 men in line, and additional numbers went out on subsequent trains, making the total number in the field at dress parade 400 men. The men looked neat and soldierly in their new fatigue uniforms, which they wore for the first time, their old uniforms having been destroyed by fire last Winter. The camp had previously been laid out by the Ordnance Department, as described in THE TIMES on Sunday last. A large national flag floated from a mast at the entrance to the field, while a flag at the head of Washington-avenue—the street leading to the head-quarters of Col. George D. Scott, the regimental commander, bore the legend "Camp Robinson." As soon as the several companies had disposed of their knapsacks at their tents, the Marksmen's Corps of 1877 under command of Capt. Edward Barker, assembled and shot for "marksmen's badges" for the present year. There were 63 in this class, of whom the following members won trophies:

Corp. S. E. Carey, 37; E. Johns, 36; W. Douglas, 35; Corp. P. J. Sullivan, 35; Ordnance Sergt. T. E. Murphy, 33; Sergt. J. E. Fielding, 31; Corp. A. Rosencrans, 30; F. H. Gau, 29; W. W. Graham, 28; George Hanson, 28; Francis Kiernan, 28; Lieut. J. A. Gee, 28; Sergt. T. Martin, 28; Corp. H. E. Hopper, 27; Lieut. J. M. Hudson, 27; Richard Ryan, 27; R. Gillespie, 26; Sergt. W. J. Reid, 26; J. J. Meagher, 25; Capt. J. S. Treacy, 25; Corp. F. J. Randall, 25.

The regiment proposes to perform all its rifle practice for the season during its encampment, and will consume the greater part of to-day in shooting in the third and second classes. A number of invitations have been accepted by prominent officers and civilians to be present during the day.

The Empire Rifle Club shot for the *Spirit of the Times* badge at Creedmoor yesterday at 200 and 500 yards, 10 shots at each distance. The leading scores were as follows: F. H. Holton, 79; N. D. Ward, 77; Dr. M. M. Maltby, 77; J. W. Todd, 71.

REDUCING WAGES IN A PIANO FACTORY.

August Kuntz, Eugene Velousque, Herman Praess, Joseph Martin, and Antonio Giecther, piano-makers, employed in the factory of Dahlmann & Funk, No. 479 Tenth-avenue, were charged with assault and battery yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, by William Becker. The latter, who has been recently engaged by the above firm to do a large portion of their work by contract, offered the men lower prices than they had been accustomed to receive. This new policy was distasteful to the employes, and on Tuesday the above-named persons peremptorily refused to work any longer for the wages given by Becker. A row, in which the latter was worsted, followed. Justice Smith committed the prisoners for trial each in default of $300 bail.

QUEBEC, July 3.—A writ of attachment has been issued against William G. Worrall and Frederick Wartell, iron merchants, of this city, trading under the name of G. W. Worrall.

E. L. WEBER'S TESTIMONY.

A PARALLEL WITNESS TO ANDERSON.

STATEMENTS RELATING TO MRS. JENKS' SEARCH FOR THE SO-CALLED SHERMAN LETTER—WONDERFUL KNOWLEDGE ON EVERY SUBJECT AND INCIDENT OF THE LOUISIANA CANVASS—ALWAYS NEAR ENOUGH TO HEAR OR SEE.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The investigating committee met at 10:50 A. M., Mr. Hunton presiding in the absence of Mr. Potter, the Chairman. Mr. Shellabarger, counsel for Secretary Sherman, by unanimous consent was allowed to appear in the place of Mr. Cox, and to note any objections that might be deemed expedient upon the Republican side.

E. L. WEBER RECALLED.

Emil L. Weber was recalled and questioned by Mr. Hunton.

Q.—Was the matter of protests in East and West Feliciana Parishes talked of in the conferences spoken of yesterday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Tell us what occurred in these conferences or caucuses in regard to these two parishes and the protest which was filed by your brother and Mr. James E. Anderson. A.—At that time my brother had filed his protest, but was hesitating whether he would let it stand, and I have understood that Mr. Anderson's protest had then been filled up or altered so as to make such a protest as the Republican leaders wanted.

Q.—Were these visiting statesmen aware of the protest made by your brother and Anderson? A.—Yes, Sir, they understood all about it; I had a conversation with Mr. Sherman about it on the 15th or 16th of November, and he must have been told about it by Kellogg, Packard, and others.

Q.—Give the conversation that took place between you and Secretary Sherman on that occasion. A.—Mr. Sherman himself told me that this matter could be arranged, and if my brother did not want to return to East Feliciana he would provide for and protect him, and I understood by that that he proposed to satisfy him in some way with an office away from there.

Q.—Were you ever present at an interview between Mr. Anderson and Secretary Sherman? A.—I was not present, but on the evening of the 20th of November, while passing by Moreau's restaurant, on Canal-street, I noticed my brother, D. A. Weber, and James E. Anderson in there talking with Secretary Sherman; I was not within hearing distance, and don't know what transpired, but they were in there together at a table, one on each side of Mr. Sherman.

Q.—Did either of them tell you what was the purport of that conversation? A.—On the following day, after my brother showed me the letter of Secretary Sherman, he said he had obtained it from him, and that it was the best they could do; that Mr. Sherman's assurances to them were that they both should be provided for and protected; yet they even hesitated to let their protest stand after that.

By Mr. Springer—Did you take this Sherman letter in your hand? A.—Sir, I did, and read it over carefully; it was written on ordinary-sized note-paper, a double sheet, and began on the first page and was continued on the third page, skipping the second page entirely.

Mr. Hunton then examined the witness as to the time of the meeting of the Returning Board and other matters connected therewith. The witness stated that the board met on the 30th November, and the returns from the two Feliciana Parishes were opened on the 24th; that the visiting statesmen knew about these returns from the Supervisors before they were sent in to the board.

The Witness—I know that Mr. George L. Smith, formerly a member of Congress and now Collector of Customs, was charged with having returns from some of the parishes through the Supervisors, and the Supervisors denied it in the newspapers, but the impression still remained that he had been manipulating the returns.

Q.—What inducement was offered to you to secure your brother's influence to allow his protest to be made? A.—Gov. Kellogg, Gov. Packard, and Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, of the Returning Board, requested me to use my influence to have my brother's protest made, and they afterward when it had been made they requested me to use my influence with him to have it stand; they said I would be satisfied, that they would see I was returned to the Senate and my brother would be taken care of.

By Mr. Springer—Did Gen. Anderson say that to you? A.—Yes, Sir; Gen. Anderson, Gov. Kellogg, and Gov. Packard said so; it was stated to me by L. B. Jenks also, that if I wanted to be elected to the Senate I should have to file an affidavit like the rest of them; I was beaten by over 1,200 majority in my district.

Q.—What majority did the Returning Board give you in your district, after throwing out the different parishes? A.—They gave me a majority of between 600 and 700.

By Mr. Hunton—Was there any ground for throwing out the votes of the Parishes of East and West Feliciana? A.—According to the best of my knowledge and information there was no ground whatever in East Feliciana; the Republicans had made a canvass there they probably would have cast a respectable vote, and a much larger vote in West Feliciana; I have always been satisfied that I could have been elected if we could have made any kind of a canvass in those parishes; but the Republican leaders agreed beforehand, and I understood it to be a part of their policy, from conversations I had with Mr. Kellogg about it, not to have a Republican vote cast there; Mr. Packard told me a few days before the election that if he and Hayes did not get any votes in East and West Feliciana he was going to be Governor and Hayes was going to be President; he told me in the presence of Mr. Armstead, Mr. Duncan, and others whom I do not now remember. Mr. Jenks came up to Bayou Sara a few days afterward, before the election, and stated to me that they had had some difficulty with Anderson in keeping him away from East Feliciana; that Pitkin, Kellogg, Packard, and the other leaders desired to hold no election in East Feliciana, and that that had been their programme from the beginning; that Anderson and he had been endeavoring to keep Anderson away, but had failed to do so, and that Anderson would go up and hold the election; he told me that they had given him money to prevent Anderson going up, and that they wanted him to go down town and get Anderson drunk, so as to prevent his coming.

Q.—You have stated that the visiting statesmen advised this course of action? A.—Yes, Sir; I had a conversation with Gen. Sheridan, Jim Sherman, and others who I do not remember, but I know it was generally understood that they were advising the stretching of the powers of the Returning Board to the utmost extent, in the same direction that they were stretched in 1874 when they proved successful.

By Mr. Hunton—What reception did Mrs. Jenks receive at the hands of your sister-in-law, Mrs. Weber, when she came up to Donaldsonville to see her? A.—She was met at the door by Mrs. D. A. Weber, my sister-in-law, and told not to come in the house; my sister-in-law came over to my house immediately after she had departed, and stated what had occurred; that she told her she was not a lady, because she had been reviving the scenes of the death of her husband and had been endeavoring to trade upon a letter given to D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson, thereby bringing shame upon herself and her little children; that she wanted nothing to do with her, and ordered her away from the house; she then stated to Mrs. Weber that she had a note from Gen. L. A. Sheldon; I have this note with me; it is as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 26, 1878.

MADAM: In the investigation about to commence in Washington under the Potter resolution it is deemed important to have you there as a witness at once. Mrs. Jenks will bear this note to you and explain the affair to you. Very respectfully,

L. A. SHELDON.

MRS. JENKS AT DONALDSONVILLE.

The Witness—Mrs. Jenks stated to Mrs. Weber at that time that she must accompany her to New-Orleans to see Mr. Sheldon for the purpose of making a statement contradicting the existence of the Sherman letter; Mrs. Weber refused to go, and told her when she would be summoned by a proper authority she would go, but not until then; Mrs. Jenks offered to pay her passage to New-Orleans, and stated that her expenses in Washington would be paid by Gen. Sheldon; Mrs. Weber declined to have anything to do with the matter; Mrs. Jenks then said, "Madam, if you don't come willingly with me, I will send a Sergeant-at-Arms to force you to come," and then my sister-in-law told her she did not care for her or her Sergeant-at-Arms, and would not go; about that time my brother-in-law, Joe Gondran, came in and asked his sister, Mrs. Weber, what Mrs. Jenks was doing there again; was she after this letter, and, if so, why did not Mrs. Weber tell her she had not got the letter, and get rid of her; Mrs. Weber replied, excitedly, that he had better not meddle with her business; that she "was after" the letter; that she had the Sherman letter, and that it was none of his business what she was going to do with it; this occurred in the presence of Mrs. Jenks, while she was standing on the door-step; it was about the 27th of May last.

Q.—Was that before you destroyed the Sherman letter? A.—No, Sir, long after.

Q.—Why did your sister-in-law state then that she had the Sherman letter? A.—So as to prevent her brothers coming there and interfering in the matter, and I suppose she was under the impression that she had that letter yet among her papers; I never had told her that I had destroyed it; I never mentioned it to any one except to a Mr. Morris, a friend of mine in New-Orleans, at the time Mrs. Jenks was here in Washington trading on the letter, and in order to assure him that Mrs. Jenks had not control of the letter, and I told him that I had destroyed it.

Q.—Have you any letter from Mrs. Jenks to Mrs. D. A. Weber? A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

The witness produced and read a letter dated Oct. 10, 1878, which has been heretofore published.

The Witness—There was another letter written by Mrs. Jenks in which she mentions distinctly the Sherman letter, but I don't know where it is at present.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation with Mrs. Jenks in regard to this last letter, the contents of which you have just read? A.—Yes, Sir; Mrs. Jenks came up to Donaldsonville the latter part of the Summer for the purpose of looking over D. A. Weber's papers to hunt for the Sherman letter; she insisted that Mrs. Weber should examine the papers with her, but Mrs. Weber would not allow it to be done; in fact, no one has ever looked over the papers except one or two of Mrs. Weber's brothers and myself. Mrs. Jenks then came to me at my house, and stated that she knew of the existence of the Sherman letter, and was in search of it, and would pay well for it. She stated how valuable it would be for us if I could get Mrs. D. A. Weber to consent to her looking over the papers, as she was certain it would be found. Mrs. Jenks arrived there about 11 o'clock in the day, and conversed on this subject in the presence of my wife, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Newnham.

In all this talk between you and Mrs. Jenks did she intimate that the Sherman letter was not a genuine letter? A.—No, Sir; she stated positively to me that she knew the fact that Mr. Sherman had written this letter, and she stated this in the presence of my wife and Mr. Newnham, and also stated it to Mr. Reynolds, who escorted her from my house in the evening.

Q.—Did you know of any instance where parties making affidavits could not read or write? A.—I have a partial list of such witnesses which I made out; some of the parties who were represented as making the affidavits were dead at the time they were signed and some I know could not read or write. [The list referred to was handed to the committee, but the names of the parties thereon were not made public.]

THE USE OF MONEY WITH PACKARD MEMBERS.

Q.—State what you know about money being used with the members of the Packard Legislature to secure the abandonment of that Legislature by them. A.—I know some facts connected with that matter, but as it is a very delicate matter I would not like to give the parties' names.

Mr. Shellabarger, representing the Republican members of the committee, asked that the witness be required to state all that took place, including the amount of money paid, and the recipients. He did not think that any delicacy on the part of the witness should be suffered to stand in the way of a thorough investigation of matter which the committee decided came within the scope of the resolution under which they were acting.

After discussion, it was agreed that the matter should be left until the witness was recalled before the sub-committee at New-Orleans.

REFUSING OFFICE AS A BRIBE.

By Mr. Springer—Have you received recently a letter from any person in the service of the Government that referred to any appointment that you might receive from the Administration? A.—Yes, Sir; I received a letter from Maurice Marks, now Collector of Internal Revenue at New-Orleans, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: You will please forward to me or Mr. Shellabarger a list of the names of parties to be summoned before the committee as to the outrages committed in East and West Felicians, as to what each man knows, and briefly what can be proved by him. Tell Minnie, [Mrs. D. A. Weber,] what she asked me to attend to I feel confident now that I will succeed in. She is certain to be a witness, and so are you. Have you received your appointment? If not, let me know at once. Write me fully. My matter is all right. Yours, in haste.

MAURICE MARKS.

Q.—When did you receive that? A.—Four or five days after it was written; it was addressed to me at Donaldsonville; I replied to that letter from Donaldsonville on the day it was received, or the day after, as follows:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th inst. In reply thereto I must say that it will be extremely difficult to procure good reliable witnesses from the Felicianas to testify about alleged outrages committed there. What they have experienced for so doing before has been such a sad lesson to them that I doubt if a very respectable number could be induced to venture on such affidavits. I will see what is to be done, and write you again. Madame Weber is not in a position for me to accept an appointment now might subject my future actions to undue criticism, and to the charge of being improperly influenced. Hoping to hear from you again I am truly yours.

E. L. WEBER.

By Mr. Hunton—Did you ever hear from him again? A.—No, Sir; when I got to New-Orleans, on my way to to Washington, I was met by Mr. J. F. Harris, an employe of the Custom-house, who asked me if I had received my appointment; he said he understood I had written to Gen. Anderson about an appointment, and that the General wanted to see me; I did not see Marks at all then, but when I got here several gentlemen stated to me that Mr. Marks wanted to see me, and he would fix up matters with me, and was going to provide for me, and knew I would be all right in this investigation, &c.

Q.—Who told you that? A.—Gov. Hahn told me that Judge Marks was anxious to see me, and that he had something very important to communicate to me; Judge Sloanaker told me that Judge Marks had said to him that he was going to provide for me and get me a position under him in New-Orleans, and that I would be all right, and he said that Judge Marks had stated he knew he could control myself and Mrs. Weber in this investigation; I replied that he could not do it by the offer of an office, or anything else; that I proposed to state what I knew.

By Mr. Springer—What appointment was referred to in this correspondence that you have given us? A.—I have no idea; I applied to Mr. John Sherman, about two or three months ago, for a position in the Custom-house in New-Orleans, and Mr. Husted, who has been an employe in the Treasury Department, met me one day here and stated to me that Mr. Sherman had highly recommended my appointment, and that the recommendation had been sent to Gen. Anderson.

Q.—What position did you apply for in the Custom-house? A.—I did not apply for any particular one, but just for any position; I interpreted Judge Marks' letter as a bid to set my testimy and make me testify as he wanted; Judge Marks came to Donaldsonville early in 1878, to get a statement from Mrs. Weber in writing that she knew nothing about this Sherman letter, and that the letter had never been in existence; he wanted to dictate the statement to her for her to write and sign; he was then on his way to Washington, and he told her on that occasion that he would probably obtain the position of Postmaster for her; she was not an applicant for the position at that time; Marks spoke of the letter as Sherman's letter; Mrs. Weber is also an applicant for the position he has been appointed to since; he wanted her statement to aid him in that matter.

Q.—He thought it would be a good thing, in applying for an office, if he could have some document relating to the Sherman letter? A.—That is my impression, and the statement was finally.

By Mr. Hunton—Was this letter of Judge Marks sent to you before or after you were summoned before this committee? A.—Before I was summoned.

Q.—Have you ever been approached by any one with a view to affecting the character of your testimony before this committee? A.—Mr. J. F. Harris, of New-Orleans, had an interview I already spoken of, stated that Gen. Anderson wanted to see me, and I called on Gen. Anderson, and he said that he wanted Harris and me summ

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OCEAN PLEASURE RESORTS.

THE ATLANTIC ISLANDS—As Resorts for Health and Pleasure. By E. C. W. BENEDICT. With Illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The purpose of Mr. Benjamin's work, although it might with justice be styled an interesting volume of travel, reaches beyond a mere description of the islands of the Atlantic as visited by the author. These islands, for various reasons connected with sanitary matters, are becoming more and more the resort of the invalid and the pleasure-seeker. But up to this time no guide-book has existed giving a comparative and comprehensive statement of the advantages of such islands, whether as Summer or Winter resorts. Such a guide-book it is our author's object to supply. Therefore, no islands are included in his pages except such as are free from the visitations of yellow fever or persistent malarial and zymotic epidemics. Great care has also been taken to obtain the fullest sanitary statistics. Official documents and data have been consulted, and the opinions of the ablest resident physicians have been procured. In addition to this, a large amount of information has been collected by personal observation, every island mentioned in his work having been faithfully visited and explored by Mr. Benjamin with a view to the preparation of the present volume.

The statement which appears in the preface, that the pith of the book will be found in the appendix, indicates great humility on the part of the author, who has in reality given us some of the liveliest and most interesting descriptions of island scenery and island life that have recently appeared in print. Traveling with a distinct object, namely, that of obtaining a thorough knowledge of every fact connected with the climate, scenery, and general arrangements for living on these isolated points of land, many of them sufficiently remote from what we call civilization to make it a matter of wonderment how human beings can contrive to pass their time there, Mr. Benjamin was necessarily brought into contact with people of all classes, from Consuls and officials of local Governments to private citizens, porters, peddlers, and all that vast army of mercenaries upon whom an invalid visitor in a strange place is so dependent. His pages abound with bits of local history, obtained from one and another of these people, and there are numerous amusing anecdotes of his adventures with the islanders which make his narrative interesting even to those who never expect to make the journeys he recommends. How well the main division of his volume reads we will, however, leave those who give themselves the pleasure of perusing it to find out, and following the author's own hint, turn to the appendix, which contains a summary of important facts regarding the Atlantic islands that have never heretofore been presented to the public in any such practical shape.

First among the conclusions to which his investigations have led, Mr. Benjamin announces that small islands possess an advantage over larger ones, and over the shores of a continent, to all invalids suffering from chronic disease. No one will dispute that, on the whole, sea air is fraught with more tonic qualities than any other, although it sometimes needs to be warmed by a southern sun to graduate it to the wasted strength of a consumptive. Of course, the best way to obtain it is on a ship at sea; but this is impossible to many on account of their susceptibility to sea-sickness. Other things being equal, a small island is, therefore, the next best thing. And the smaller the island the greater the advantage, for there the wind everywhere comes in a more direct manner off the sea laden with its tonic qualities. By the same reasoning, the climate on a small island is much less liable to variations and extremes, for sea air is always more equable than land air, the extremes of temperature being much less violent in the same latitude on sea than on land. If to this greater evenness of temperature is added the unchangeable, scarcely varying, character imparted to a climate by the trade winds in a latitude free from extreme heat the whole or half of the year on a small island, we have at last a climate that is as nearly perfect as can be found for meeting the conditions requisite to restoration to health. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that during the Winter solstice the Bahamas, for instance, are to be preferred to the neighboring health resorts of Florida, where continuous rain and a capricious temperature will frequently cause the invalid to regret having visited the flowery peninsula. We also find that of the islands of the Northern Atlantic which are free from yellow fever or endemic pests, those take the precedence which are within the beneficent influences of the trade winds. In this way it is possible to form a distinct classification of the sanitary islands in this ocean, and state with confidence the advantages of each.

The most important among the trade-wind islands are Teneriffe and Madeira, where the invalid may remain without discomfort during the whole year. The Valley of Orotava, in Teneriffe combines more climatic advantages than any other island spot in the Atlantic, the variations of the temperature being excessively slight, the influence of the main land imperceptible, and the air dry, without any of the parched aridity of the desert. Madeira is a little more moist, and its dampness has somewhat increased since the cultivation of the sugar-cane, but it is confined to certain localities, and can be avoided by a judicious choice of lodgings. The rain-fall is also greater, but is, notwithstanding, very moderate; the variations in temperature are only a little more noticeable than at Orotava, while the social advantages, the means of locomotion, good medical attendance, and the comforts so essential to an invalid, are more abundant at Madeira than at Teneriffe. The Bahamas, while classed among the trade-wind islands, must be assigned a lower rank than Madeira or Teneriffe, because they can be advantageously used as a health resort only for a part of the year; that is, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May, while the cost of living is much greater than at the islands just mentioned, without any compensating advantages. But as a sanitarium for Winter alone, if we may accept the dictum of our author, they are "beyond all question, superior to any other health resort on the coast of North America."

Leaving the trade winds, we come to island resorts offering less advantages than those just mentioned, but still desirable as a temporary residence to many who cannot travel as far as the trade-wind islands. The Bermudas are the first of these in celebrity, but, charming as they are for the tourist, they cannot be safely commended to the consumptive, except in the contingency that circumstances forbid his seeking any more favorable resort. They are excessively damp, exceeding in this respect all other sanitary islands, and the climate resembles in boisterousness and variability that of the neighboring continent, although, as the extremes are less violent, it is somewhat of an improvement upon the latter. The Azores may be classed with the Bermudas. But while the last are exclusively a Winter and Spring resort, the former can be advantageously visited by the invalid only from April to October. The excessive force and dampness of the wind make them very undesirable during the Winter. Prince Edward Island and the Isles of Shoals are excellent resorts in Summer, especially the former, which, in point of scenery and equability and moderation of temperature is surpassed by no other island on the American coast as a place of residence during the warm months. Belleisle-en-Mer is to be commended to the invalid during the Winter months, at least as a variety, in case he desires a change for a few weeks, although, of course, it is of less value than more southern isles. In another class are included the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands, which are advantageous during the whole year, although their greater dampness, more copious rains, and raw winds make them far inferior to Teneriffe and Madeira. But to the invalid, who does not care to go so far, Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, and Guernsey and Jersey can be safely recommended as superior to most resorts on the mainland, and offering excellent social advantages. Newfoundland, Cape Breton Island, and the Magdalen Islands present superior attractions to the artist and sportsman, but are too bleak to be of advantage to the invalid, except for two or two or three months in Summer, to those who still possess a robust constitution which has perhaps been temporarily enfeebled.

Following his clear and exhaustive presentation of the relative advantages offered by each of these islands, Mr. Benjamin gives full information how they may be reached from different points in this country and in England. He gives the names of the various steamers, the rates of fare, and describes the accommodations they offer to travelers. In many cases he recommends a sailing vessel or a fishing schooner as a means of transit to those who enjoy a taste of rough life on the waves. Once upon the island, the visitor will find his book a reliable guide to hotel or boarding-house, according as his tastes or his means incline him to prefer the one or the other. To those in search of health he insists that to enjoy the full benefits of these resorts they should go early, that is before the disease from which they are suffering has made such inroads upon their constitution that nothing will avail to check its course. As regards the life to be led upon the island, the following is a specimen of the excellent advice which he offers:

"The patient who resorts to these islands should also distinctly understand, and constantly remember, that a few days of acclimation are generally required, during which greater caution is requisite; while prudence, and regularity of habits, and avoidance of exposure or overfatigue can at no time be dispensed with. Too many who are of convivial habits think that in such a climate they can defy ill health, and after deriving some benefit from the change, finally neutralize it by yielding to the seductive temptations which more easily assail them while living a life of enforced idleness. The climate is then slandered, and unjustly receives the blame for the lack of care which naturally results from vice or imprudence. This accounts for some of the pamphlets which sometimes come out against these sanitary resorts. It is well for the invalid to see a good physician soon after landing, and learn of him the regimen and regulations required, according to the climate and the nature of his disease."

Naturally the above contains but the merest outline of Mr. Benjamin's work, which, far from bearing the character of an ordinary "guide-book," which term its author modestly applies to it, only combines that qualification with many others that, if not of equal practical value, are at least calculated to recommend it to a large class of readers. The abundant information it offers regarding the islands which it mentions, their history, the peculiar features of their scenery, the various statistics of population, and the condition of the industries carried on upon their shores, will have an interest for many, while the illustrations profusely distributed through each chapter add much to the general attractiveness of the text.

A LEGACY: Being the Life and Remains of John Martin, Schoolmaster and Poet. Written and edited by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The latest result of Miss Muloch's literary labors has assumed a singular shape. This authoress, who has retained her hold upon the public ever since *John Halifax, Gentleman*, established her reputation as a novelist, by a series of works illustrating middle-class life in England, now appears simply as the editress of a fellow-writer, the antithesis of herself, one who failed as utterly as she herself has succeeded. This is a graceful task for Miss Muloch to perform, that of bestowing a posthumous popularity upon an unfortunate writer by the strength of her own fame; for *A Legacy* is likely to be popular—not through any merit of him whom it concerns, but because the miserable story of his life is presented, albeit chiefly in his own words, by a writer to whose touch the public never fails to respond.

John Martin was first introduced to Miss Muloch by a clergyman friend under the the plea familiar as the sound of their own voices to authors and editors. He was a "poor fellow" from the east of London, who had risen out of the very lowest ranks, and contrived to educate himself, by hook or by crook, so as to become a teacher at one of the schools there. The young man speedily won the respect of everybody who knew him, and he "wrote poetry." This last and most appalling fact was certainly enough to discourage those who were disposed to interest themselves in him, and the first advice tendered by the sensible authoress was that he should devote himself to study rather than composition. Naturally, it was followed only in part; the passion for poetry was too strong to be overcome, and from time to time the youthful aspirant after fame sent his verses to Miss Muloch. These, as she describes them, showed a slight advance as months went on, but nothing to lift them above the level of mediocre boyish verses—nothing that would pass muster as "original" poetry. Of his letters, she says they were "rather original, brief, formal, with a straining after literary effect—a sort of dramatic 'posing,' both as to style and matter, which gave a slightly unfavorable impression; still, they were very characteristic, with a certain force both about the hand-writing and the wording of them which inclined me to think that, spite of his commonplace poetry, there was power in the young fellow—a something which might come out one day, though probably in a totally different form from what he anticipated."

Miss Muloch's intercourse with John Martin during his life was of the slightest character; her intimate knowledge of him came after his death, through the *Legacy*, which consists of his journals, prose manuscripts, poems, and one heavy tragedy in three acts. Of the facts of this life, therefore, apart from the long history of aspiration, suffering, discouragement, and despair that finds its way to the light through his mediocre composition, we learn only the following: He was born in London in 1847, and received some little education at a mission school, after which he began life as an office boy. Rescued from the hospital, whither he was sent to recover from a broken blood vessel, by an officer in the Royal Navy, who subsequently became a clergyman, he finally became master in a mission school, from whence he drifted from one position to another, always a teacher, however, until his health broke down. This occurred at Dunmow. He was still in communication with Miss Muloch, and through her efforts and those of others a position was procured for him at Dover. On his way thither he stopped to visit a sister in the Precinct of Wapping, London, and in that miserable locality, surrounded by squalor and misery, he died. Meagre as the facts are, they are fully substantiated by names and dates, great pains having been taken to learn as much as possible of the miserable history of this man, who, with all the aspirations of a poet and the heroism of a martyr, died at the age of 29, without having accomplished a single act or written a single line that shall live after him.

Miss Muloch makes no effort to elevate John Martin to a place in our esteem other than he deserves. Aspiration, without the power and ability to achieve, is probably the saddest birthright ever allotted to a man, and clearly this was his main attribute. Sadly the great authoress says of him:

"Viewed by our mortal eyes, John Martin's life was a total failure; a waste of material which might have worked out noble ends; a ceaseless struggle unrewarded to the light which never came; a never-satisfied craving for the mere crumbs of happiness which fall from so many careless tables, but which fell far away out of his reach. There was in him power, perseverance, all the elements of success, except the mere physical capacity to carry them out. Added to this, the continual overhanging shadow of death, which was to him at once a spur and a despair. Yet, humanly speaking, his life was a failure—might always have been."

To undertake to criticise John Martin's composition would be like mangling a dead body. No line that he ever wrote was published, and it is scarcely too much to say that none are worthy of publication. The height toward which he flew makes the low level of attainment the more palpable. Assuming to be an essayist, in his prose his stilted phrases and confused metaphors only evince the feeble struggles of a mind to arrive at some clear conception that continually eludes its grasp. In his verses, the inability to sustain himself in any poetic flight soon becomes painful to the reader; a single line or two that show the gleam of inspiration, and then a falling back upon the plane of commonplace. As for his drama, "Placidio," the tragedy in three acts already alluded to, which is published at the end of Miss Muloch's volume, a single glance shows the great work upon which it was modeled, and the terrible comparison which follows pushes it down beneath the lowest level of dramatic poetry. Too insignificant to be called a plagiarism, yet the most careless reader of Shakespeare cannot fail to recognize in the ruined *Placidio* a pale reflex of the calm and self-contained *Antonio*, who, with a dignity that awes his would-be assassin, prepares to lose the fatal pound of flesh. In the miser *Ambross* we have the ravings of a weak-minded dotard compared with the overwhelming fury of the despised Jew, who demands a tithe of agony in return for ages of humiliation and contempt borne in silence by his race. John Martin chose an unhappy subject when he made his drama turn upon the misfortunes of a ruined gentleman persecuted by a rich money-lender.

But it is not as a prose writer or a poet, though literary ambition formed the main thread of his life, that we should study the history of John Martin. To establish his claim to consideration among authors formed no part of Miss Muloch's intention in bringing him to our notice. She has lent her strength to supplement his feebleness for the purpose of showing the world what pure and patient lives, what lives of intense physical suffering combined with mental disappointment and distress, may grow up around us without uttering one sign that shall convince us of their pain. Through eight or nine years the authoress was in correspondence with this unfortunate teacher, receiving his manuscript and returning it to him with such criticism as seemed wise and judicious, disappointing him even at times; on one occasion passing him in the street without recognition, so far had he grown out of her recollection; dealing, unconsciously, the severest blows to his sensitive disposition; yet, even she, with her quick perceptions and exhaustive knowledge of human nature, did not fully recognize the nobility of the soul which thirsted so patiently for the crumbs she had to scatter. John Martin's life must have been a perpetual martyrdom. Those who know anything of the poetic temperament, know how it demands the esthetic in social intercourse and surroundings; yet the life of this man was, in the main, passed in the filthiest of London slums, and dying, he was cast into a grave along with others of whose vile lives there is no record, save that suggested by the clergyman who led Miss Muloch to the deathbed, which she reached too late: "In this street there is not one decent house nor one decent woman." John Martin had an intellect that lifted him above his fellows; the subject of his daily study was the miserable lives they led, and which he shared with them. Yet he raised no cry against society, and found no fault with the system under which men living within a stone's throw of palaces died of starvation and despair. The one poem entitled "Liberty," in which he touches upon the subject, shows how quickly the boyish impulse toward revolution and revolt faded before the calm reason which he could exercise even amid the deepest suffering. Imperfect as it is, we quote it in admiration of the spirit it breathes:

"There was a time when songs of liberty
Were all my drink, my spirit's wholesome air;
Nothing in life seemed half so good and fair
As red-cap—revolution—sympathy
With men whose utmost merit was to dare,
Dagger in hand, the tyrant in his lair,
Filling the world with woe and misery
By one ensanguined deed! I would not give
The whisper of a cheer—approve of, hold
Myself in unison with men who live
Treach'rous wolves within the lost sheepfold!
Exiled I would be ever, by the cold
Determined man of stern and of mind,
Albeit heartless, than by idle crews,
Lawless and brutal, changeful as the wind,
Whom naught but crimson plunder can amuse!"

Among the many tributes that are offered to success, it is instructive to find one like this volume of Miss Muloch laid at the feet of failure. The lesson that it teaches is a wholesome one, for it is impossible to read such a history as that of John Martin without feeling drawn into deeper sympathy with that immense class of men and women whom we see everywhere about us toiling, suffering, struggling, and hoping, those whose lives go to make up the truth of the bitter proverb, "The many fail, the one succeeds."

THE NEW BELGIAN MINISTRY.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of the new Belgian Ministry:

"Its chief, M. Frère-Orban, has taken the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, an arrangement which, in the present disturbed state of Europe, gives general satisfaction. He is now 66 years of age, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. M. Frère-Orban distinguished himself as an able and successful negotiator at Paris in 1869 by preventing the purchase by the French Eastern Railway Company of the Belgian-Luxembourg Railway Lines. The Franco-German war has shown how much his foresight was justified. He has also never been compromised in any financial affair, and it is to be hoped that his political friends will follow his example. M. Bara, who has contributed so much to the elaboration and adoption of the law of electoral reform, has taken the portfolio of Justice, which he held with distinction in the last Liberal Cabinet. M. Bara, the ablest of M. Frère-Orban's lieutenants in many a Parliamentary campaign, is an ardent but not less sectarian Catholic. M. Vanhumbeeck, formerly President of the Brussels Liberal Association, and a wealthy barrister, obtains the newly-created Ministry of Public Instruction. M. Vanhumbeeck is a safe, cautious man, such as is required for this department, which will have to smooth difficulties with the Catholic clergy. M. Sainctelette, who has successfully conducted great industrial undertakings, is the new Minister of the (in Belgium so very important) Department of Public Works—comprising railways, ports, telegraphs, and mines. M. Graux, the newly-elected Senator for Brussels, has been charged with the portfolio of Finance. He is still young, but has won distinction as a barrister and a Professor at the University of Brussels. M. Bolin-Jacquemyns, a well-known writer on international law and politics, is charged with the Ministry of the Interior, and Gen. Renard, who has been Minister of War, Chief of the Staff of the Belgian Army when mobilized in 1870, and since then Inspector-General of the Belgian Civic Guards, is again appointed Minister of War. Those who were interested in the Brussels Exhibition of Hygiene, &c., in 1876, will remember that it was chiefly his work. The only former Ministers in the new Cabinet are M. Frère-Orban, M. Bara, and Gen. Renard. Five members of it are members of the Chamber, one is a Senator, and Gen. Renard does not belong to either branch of the Legislature."

THREE THOUSAND DOGS KILLED IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Tuesday says: "The last two of the dog-killers sworn before the Mayor yesterday that they had duly dispatched the 200 dogs as demanded by the law, and will accordingly each receive $1.00 per day. According to the contract and defendant became acquainted in the early part of 1876, and dispensing with the formalities of marriage, lived together for a short time. In November of last year Mrs. McCort brought suit in the Supreme Court, before Judge Lawrence, for a divorce. The Referee, Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, decided against her, as from the testimony adduced on the hearing of the case it was apparent that the couple were never married, notwithstanding that Mrs. McCort swore that she had been lawfully joined in wedlock to Tegetmeier. Inasmuch as there was no marriage, the suit for divorce was dismissed, and it is on this ground that Tegetmeier now accuses his former mistress of falsely testifying before the Referee. Justice Smith set the case down for examination on Wednesday afternoon next, and allowed the prisoner to depart on furnishing $1,500 bail.

THE USUAL DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, July 2.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Portland June 18, made the following declaration a part of its platform:

"We are opposed to the present national banking system, and favor the gradual substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills."

This declaration, of course, applies to all the Democrats of the State, but if all the Democrats of the State are opposed to national banks, some of the leaders have a singular way of manifesting their hostility. Among the Presidents of national banks in Maine we find the names of the following prominent Democrats:

Joseph Titcomb, Ocean National Bank, Kennebunk; Darius Alden, Granite National Bank, Augusta; Oliver Moses, First National Bank, Bath; Arthur Sewall, Bath National Bank, Bath; S. D. Bailey, Marine National Bank, Bath; W. P. Haines, Biddeford National Bank, Biddeford; F. G. Butler, Sandy River National Bank, Farmington; John T. Berry, Lime Rock National Bank, Rockland; Edward O'Brien, Georges National Bank, Thomaston; Isaac Reed, Waldoboro' National Bank, Waldoboro'; E. W. Jackson, Medomak National Bank, Waldoboro'; John Ware, Merchants' National Bank, Waterville; Henry Ingalls, First National Bank, Wiscasset; Darius Howard, Union National Bank, Phillips. Joseph Titcomb, whose name heads the above list, was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1874. Joseph H. Williams, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor last year, was then President of the First National Bank, in Augusta; now he is one of the Directors of the same bank. All the above are well known in their localities as active, influential Democrats.

A MISSING MAN HEARD FROM.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Tuesday evening says: "Our readers will remember the mysterious disappearance of Mr. John Kelly, Jr., of this city, on the 18th of May. He left Montreal quietly with a large sum of money, and was last seen in New-York. His many friends will be gratified to learn that he is alive and well on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. A letter from a Buffalo banker, who has been abroad, states that he saw Kelly in Paris on the 17th of June and again in London on the 19th. The cause of his sudden departure is as much of a mystery as ever."

TELEGRAM FROM JUDGE MILLER.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican.

The many friends of Judge Miller will be pleased to read the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1878.

To Paul Vandervoort, Omaha:
Am doing splendidly—past all danger.
S. F. MILLER.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, July 3.—Flour dull, and unchanged. Wheat in light milling inquiry; sales, 6,500 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at $1 03; 800 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring at $1 03; 450 bushels, extra White Winter, on track, at $1 10; 2,600 bushels No. 2 Hard Milwaukee on private terms; Corn in moderate demand; sales, 2,000 bushels Kansas at 41½c.; 2,500 bushels high Mixed do. at 42c. Oats—Quoted, No. 2 Chicago, 28c.; State, 29c.@30c. Barley inactive; Canada, 70c.@78c.; Western, 55c.@60c. Highwines in fair demand; sales of 300 bbls. at $1 06@$1 08 per gallon made. Pork higher: Mess and Short Cut, $10@$10 25; Clear, $12@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Lard—Tierces and barrels, 7½c.; tubs and kegs, 7¾c.@8c. Bulk-meats—Hams, 11c.@11½c.; Bacon, 7½c.@8c. Beef—Extra Mess, $6 50; Dried Beef, 12c.@13c. Railroad Freights unsettled. Canal Freights steady. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 16,600 bushels; Corn, 9,100 bushels; Oats, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 600 bushels. Lake Receipts—Flour, 2,916 bbls.; Wheat, 16,100 bushels; Corn, 94,990 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 42,285 bushels; Corn, 75,330 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 10,400 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 23,800 bushels; Corn, 148,600 bushels; Rye, 18,010 bushels.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Flour quiet but steady; Spring Extras, $4 25@$4 90; Western Extras, $4 25@$5 25; Minnesota Extras, $4 50@$5 50; Minnesota and Dakota Superfines, $2 25@$3 75; Winter Extras, $5@$6. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, 93c.; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 82½c., cash; 90½c.@90¾c., July; 82½c.@82¾c., August; No. 3 do., 84½c., cash; 87½c.@87¾c., July; 87¼c.@87⅜c., cash and July; 87½c.@87⅝c., August; Rejected, 84½c. Oats quiet but firm; 23¾c., cash; 22½c., August; 22¼c., September. Rye firmer at 43c.@44½c. Barley firmer at 48½c. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $9 15, cash; $9 22½@$9 25, August; $9 37½@$9 40, September. Lard unsettled but generally lower, closing firm; $6 72½, cash; $6 80@$6 82½, August; $6 90@$6 92½, September. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 135,000 bushels; Oats, 63,000 bushels; Rye, 3,900 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 489,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels; Barley, 1,900 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 3.—Flour quiet but firm; Superfine, $3 25; Double Extra, $4; Treble Extra, $4 25@$5; high grades, $5@$6 50. Corn firmer; White, 43c.; Oats firmer at 36c. Corn-meal dull, weak, and lower at $2 20. Hay firmer; prime, $13; choice quoted at $14. Pork dull and lower at $10 25. Lard firm; Tierce quoted at 7¾c.@8c.; Keg, 9c. Bulk-meats scarce and firm; Shoulders, loose, 5¼c.; packed, 5½c. Bacon unsettled; Shoulders, 5⅞c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Hams quil; Sugar-cured, 11c.@11¾c. Whisky steady; Corrected, at 90c.@$1 10 per gallon. Coffee dull: Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13¾c.@17¼c., gold. Sugar quiet but firm; common to good, 6c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair, 7⅞c.@7¾c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8¼c. Yellow Clarified, 8½c.@8¾c. Molasses quiet; common, 25c.; fair, 25c.@28c.; prime to choice, 30c.@42c. Rice scarce and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¾c.@7¾c. Bran quiet and weak at 60c. Gold, 100⅞@101⅛. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $4 89 for the bank.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Flour lower; Fall Extra, $2 90@$3 10; Double Extra $3 60@$3 85; Family, $4 35@$4 45. Wheat higher; No. 3 Red 86¾c.@87c.; cash; 84½c.@86¼c., closing at 85c., July; 83c.@84c., closing at 83¾c., August; No. 4 do., 75c. Receipts—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, July 3.—Wheat firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 05 asked, $1 05 bid; Extra White Michigan, $1 03¾; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 03; seller July, 97c.; seller August, 94½c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 05; No. 2 do., spot, $1 01; seller July 94½c.; seller August, 93c.; No. 3 do., 87c. Corn—High Mixed, 39½c.; 44,000 bushels sold, seller, July, 38½c.; seller August, 39½c.; Rejected, 36½c.; Kansas Corn, 38¾c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 22½c.; White, 28c.; Mixed, 26c. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels. The markets closed—Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 06; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 01; seller July, 94c.; seller August, 92½c. Corn dull; No. 2, seller August, 40c. asked.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; new, 93c.@98c. Corn dull at 40c.@41c. Oats quiet at 26c.@29c. Rye quiet at 56c.@57c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $10. Lard quiet; current make, 86 80; Kettle, 7¾c.@7¾c. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders, 5c; Clear Rib, $5 65; Clear Sides, $5 75. Bacon steady, with a fair demand: Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 05. Butter dull and unchanged. Sugar firm; Hards, 7½c. Eggs, 7 White, 9¼c.@9¾c.; New-Orleans, 7c.@8¼c. Hogs quiet but steady; common, $3 50@$4; light grades, $4@$4 25; packing, $4 15@$4 35; butchers', $4 35@$4 45; receipts, 1,671 head; shipments, 375 head.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat opened firm and ½c. higher, closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1; do. soft, 97c.; No. 2 do., 96¾c.; July, 96¾c.; August, 85½c.; September, 83c.; No. 3 do., 83¾c.@85c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2, fresh, 37c.@37¼c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, 23¾c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 48c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, cash, 81½c.; July, 62c.; August, 63½c. Provisions dull and quiet; Mess Pork, $9 25, cash and July. Lard, 6¾c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat to Buffalo, 12¾c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 106,000 bushels. The board has adjourned until Monday morning next.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; Red, 75c.@80c.; Amber and White, 80c.@90c. Corn in fair demand; White, 43c.; Mixed, 41c. Oats steady; White, 30c.; Mixed, 29c. Rye nominal. Pork quiet at $10 25. Lard quiet, but steady; choice Leaf in tierces, 8c.; do. in kegs, 9c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, $6 20; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 10¾c.@11½c. Whisky steady at $1 02. Manufactured Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 3.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 03; Red State, $1 10; White State, $1 17. Extra White Michigan, $1 16. Corn unchanged. High Mixed Toledo, 45c.; State, 44c. Oats unchanged; Mixed State, 30c. Corn-meal, $20, bolted; $19, unbolted. Shorts, $13; Shipstuffs, $14; Middlings, $15@$16. Canal Freights lower on Grain; Wheat to New-York, according to size, Whisky steady; Corrected, at 90c.@$1 10 per gallon; dull: Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13¾c.@17¼c., gold. Sugar quiet but firm; common to good, 6c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair, 7⅞c.@7¾c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8¼c. Yellow Clarified, 8½c.@8¾c. Molasses quiet; common, 25c.; fair, 25c.@28c.; prime to choice, 30c.@42c. Rice scarce and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¾c.@7¾c. Bran quiet and weak at 60c. Gold, 100⅞@101⅛. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $4 89 for the bank.

A GANG OF BURGLARS DISPOSED OF.

On Tuesday, in General Sessions, Kearney, McCann, and Dunn, three of the gang of six young desperadoes, who, on June 19 invaded the Stewart mansion at Baretta's Point, on the Sound, scared Mrs. Barbara Herring, the housekeeper, almost to death, attempted to carry off some property, and were subsequently arrested by three mounted policemen, were placed on trial. Kearney and McCann were convicted and sentenced to one year each in the Penitentiary, and Dunn was acquitted. Yesterday Assistant District Attorney Rollins took a plea of guilty of grand larceny from the three other youthful desperadoes—John Meghan, aged 20, of No. 210 East Forty-fourth-street; John Edward Delaney, aged 17, of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, and Thomas Mathews, aged 20, of No. 1,971 Third-avenue. Judge Sutherland imposed a similar sentence to that pronounced on Kearney and McCann—one year each in the Penitentiary. This disposes of the entire gang, who are all well known to the Harlem Police.

IN JAIL FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

William John Tagg Hunsdon was arrested yesterday on two orders of arrest, one issued by Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, and the other by Judge Larremore, in the Common Pleas. Both orders were issued in suits in which Miss Georgiana Gertrude Lobb, the daughter of Joseph Lobb, late Mayor of Southampton, is plaintiff. She says Hunsdon first met her in 1873 in the Isle of Wight, his name then being Tagg, and that they became subsequently engaged to be married. In 1876 he induced her to loan him $5,000. He came to this country, whither she followed for the purpose of marrying him. He refused to marry her, and she then discovered that he had been a married man for five or six years, and has two children. Her suit in the Supreme Court is for the recovery of the money which she gave him, and which is all she had. The Common Pleas suit is for $25,000 damages for breach of promise.

STATE PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS.

Timothy, alias Thomas Gilmore, who says he lives on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, and has no occupation, was indicted by the Grand Jury for forgery. There was four charges against him for having forged the signatures of R. H. Macy & Co. to three checks for $59, $54, and $59 respectively, and that of Park & Tilford to a check for $189. The checks were given in payment for goods for a smaller amount ordered from different storekeepers. Relying on the respectability of both houses mentioned, the checks were unhesitatingly accepted, and change returned. They were subsequently found to be forgeries, whereupon Gilmore was arrested. The prisoner, on being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins in General Sessions, yesterday, pleaded guilty to one of the four indictments found against him. Judge Sutherland sent the forger to State Prison for five years.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS CONSTITUTIONAL.

The question as to the constitutionality of the Court of Special Sessions was involved in two cases decided by Judge Potter in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. One of the cases was that of George Morgan, who, not having demanded a jury trial, was tried and convicted of petit larceny at the Special Sessions. The other case was that of John Bannister, who was convicted of assault and battery, after having waived a jury trial only so far as to allow Justice to appear at the Special Sessions. The point raised in behalf of the men was that a person cannot waive his constitutional right to a jury trial, certainly not without express words of waiver. Judge Potter decided yesterday that the act establishing the Special Sessions is constitutional, and that under it a man must elect to have a jury trial or else the Court of Special Sessions will have jurisdiction.

PERJURY GROWING OUT OF A DIVORCE SUIT.

Marcello McCort was arraigned before Justice Smith, yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of perjury preferred by Alfred Tegetmeier, who formerly lived with her, and who at present resides at No. 7 East Twenty-seventh-street. It appears that the complainant and defendant became acquainted in the early part of 1876, and dispensing with the formalities of marriage, lived together for a short

COURT NOTES.

Annie Delmage has brought suit in the Common Pleas for a limited divorce from her husband, Francis X. Delmage. They were married on April 28, 1874, and have no children. Mrs. Delmage accuses her husband of treating her with great cruelty, beating, abusing, and otherwise maltreating her. Judge Larremore yesterday referred the case to Charles Ruston.

Considerable merriment was created in the Court of General Sessions yesterday when Assistant District Attorney Rollins called a prisoner named John F. Rollins, charged with stealing 12 worsted coats from the store of the Messrs. Blum, No. 55 White-street. The Assistant District Attorney laughingly announced that the prisoner was no relative. "Rollins!" exclaimed the Judge with feigned astonishment. "Yes," added Mr. Rollins, "alias Sutherland." The accused was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

"LORD OGILVY" DISCHARGED.

Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision vacating the order of arrest against Cecil W. Carr, otherwise Lord Ogilvy, which was issued in the suit of Miss Varrell. In his decision Judge Daniels says: "It has not been shown by any statement in the plaintiff's affidavit that the debt owing from the defendant to her was contracted or incurred by means of any false or fraudulent representation. By representations of that nature the plaintiff was induced to accept the debtor's notes, after the debt had been created, for an extension of the time of payment, but she does not state that any loss was imposed upon her by reason of that fact. The debtor seems to have been in the same pecuniary condition at the time of the extension of the credit as he had been at any time previously. She therefore lost nothing by reliance upon the false statements made, and consequently was not entitled to an order of arrest. An order must therefore be entered vacating the order of arrest and discharging the defendant from custody, upon his stipulating not to sue for false imprisonment.

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IN JAIL FOR BREAC

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Trodden Down—Mr. H. Watkins, Mrs. R. Watkins, Miss Amy Lee.

PARK THEATRE.—Tit for Tat—Sketches—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lingard.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Trained Animals.—Afternoon and evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports that in the Middle States and New-England, in the northern portion, it will be cooler, with north-east winds, rising barometer, and clear weather; but in the southern portions warmer southerly winds and clear weather, possibly followed by cooler northerly winds, cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

Though we do not, after the Roman fashion, reckon our calendar from the founding of the Commonwealth, the recurrence of our national birthday has a natural tendency to stimulate retrospective reflection as well as prospective speculation. Without going back 102 years for reasons for thankfulness, it may not be amiss to recall the fact that last Fourth found us within a fortnight of the outbreak of the great railroad riots, while so far as human foresight can judge, this one finds us almost completely beyond the reach of any such calamity. A very large proportion of a superabundant harvest has been safely gathered in, two or three weeks in advance of last year; the gold premium, which was $105\frac{3}{8}$ last 3d of July, closed at $100\frac{5}{8}$ yesterday; and the prices of stocks have risen after this fashion, New-York Central from 92 to $103\frac{1}{2}$; Lake Shore from 48 to 59; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 37 to $59\frac{1}{2}$; and New-Jersey Central from $71\frac{1}{2}$ to 38. Some of this may be merely apparent improvement; but taken as a whole, it affords reliable data for judging of the results of a year of the soundest and most stable progress which this generation has seen.

Democrats of a certain stripe seem to find a great deal of comfort in the testimony of E. L. Weber before the Potter committee. His story of the letter which it is charged Secretary Sherman gave his brother—a brother who was foully murdered by a band of the White League who hoped to find that mysterious document on his person—is quoted as being quite as authentic as the holy Scriptures, and as proving absolutely all the charges which have been brought against the Louisiana "conspirators." These same Democrats do not find it convenient, however, to recall the fact that two years ago E. L. Weber was alluded to by their champion, Gen. McEnery, in a public speech made in New-Orleans, as "the greatest liar in the South." What has so rapidly changed his character since then they do not pause to explain. It certainly could not have been his association with respectable Republicans, for during the last year of Republican rule in Louisiana he was, for his treachery and double-dealing, despised and avoided by one party as much as by the other. His testimony yesterday was but a rehash of his former yarns, the only noteworthy addition being to the effect that he saw Secretary Sherman with Don Weber and Anderson in a drinking saloon in New-Orleans, and that afterward Don Weber showed him the much-talked-of letter. This statement carries its falsity upon its face. Secretary Sherman, the cool and always careful politician, is hardly the man to transact important business in a bar-room when the private apartments of his own hotel were near at hand. Mr. Patten and the other distinguished Louisiana gentlemen who now have Weber in hand should have coached him a little more carefully on this point.

The National Party of Pennsylvania seems to be still in a somewhat uncertain position. One day its leaders claim to be exceedingly confident that they will be able not only to hold the balance of power in the Legislature, but to elect at least one or two of the gentlemen whose names appear on their State ticket. Just now, while nothing is heard from the two great parties, the prospects of the new organization are represented as being exceedingly brilliant. Mr. Dewees, the Chairman of its Executive Committee, and a very careful man, who, in the past, has been counted a shrewd observer of Pennsylvania politics, has made an extensive tour of the State, and returns to Philadelphia with renewed hopes of success. He says that the new party will have large majorities in Schuylkill, Allegheny, Luzerne Counties, and the oil regions, and that if Philadelphia will do her duty, the State can be carried. Just there, however, occurs the difficulty. The Greenback-Labor men in the Quaker City are so broken up and divided that it is not at all likely they will be able to give their party more votes than the four hundred they cast last year. It will be just as well for Chairman Dewees to base no hopes upon Philadelphia. His claim, too, that the oil regions will give a majority to the Nationals is a rash one.

It is announced that the Berlin Congress will finish its labors in four or at most six, sittings, and that in diplomatic circles in Constantinople peace is considered as assured. Preparations are being made to withdraw the Russian Army to Adrianople, and the slow and difficult process of creating semi-independent States out of subject provinces ground under Turkish misrule, will shortly begin. The questions of the Asiatic fortresses and of the navigation of the Danube and the Dardanelles still remain to be settled by the congress. The Anglo-Russian agreement has already indicated the mode of settlement to be adopted in the former case, and much as has been made by Austria and England of the difficulties of the latter problem, they are not at all likely to be found embarrassing by plenipotentiaries who have found a satisfactory solution for much more knotty questions of international import.

The reported calling out by Austria of three fresh divisions, and the putting of the Croatian reserves on a war footing are doubtless intended for the protection of the works connected with the projected railway through Bosnia, which may be expected to commence as early as possible. It may be remembered that when a survey was attempted with the same object in 1868, the opposition of the natives was so violent that the work had to be discontinued, and several of those employed in it were killed or seriously injured. Indeed, the Bosnians may well be hostile to "the devil's stage-coach," as they call it, since it is chiefly the want of internal communication which has rendered possible the existence of the disorders by which they profit. The route of the new railroad will probably start from the border town of Banatuka—the terminus of the Agram Railway—and passing through Trawnik, Bosna-Serai, Sienitza, and Novi-Bazar, meet the Salonica track at Mitrovitza, thus running diagonally from north-west to south-east across Bosnia, Prisrend, and Macedonia. The probable passage of the railroad through Novi-Bazar may account for the canceling of the arrangement assigning that town and the adjacent district to Servia, which, however, seems perfectly contented with the equivalent of Nisch (Nissa) on her southern border, the scene of her discomfiture in 1876. The Montenegrins, on the other hand, are anything but well pleased at being dispossessed of Dulcigno and the fine Plain of Podgoritza, which they had already considered their own. This, however, matters little, for the 140,000 Austrian troops which are to compose the Army of Occupation are amply sufficient, even without the reserves from Croatia, to keep in order the Servians on one side and the Black Mountaineers on the other, and to convince the 60,000 Turks who are hovering menacingly around Novi-Bazar and along the Valley of the Drin, of the folly of any appeal to armed force.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The conditions under which our great national holiday was instituted differ so radically from those under which it is now celebrated, that it is not surprising that some men declare that the day has lost its original significance. Are we, they ask, to continue indefinitely in the observance of a day which brings with it no real joy? Ought we not, rather, to mark with a certain stern regret the recurrence of an anniversary which only reminds us of the early failure of our forefathers' hopes of the Republic? Or, if we must needs celebrate the Fourth of July, is it not time that we have done with the noisy and semi-barbaric demonstrations of joy which were characteristic of another age, and that we invented some more refined method of expressing the national jubilation. And there are not a few Americans who say that if the founders of the Republic could have foreseen the territorial vastness of the new nation, the variety of interests which it would embrace within its limits, and the dangers which would arise out of this bigness and lack of homogeneity, they would have shrank back appalled by the magnitude of possible failure in their great experiment.

Orators, on this day, are wont to speak lightly of the estimate which the patriot fathers formed of the future of the Republic. The most lofty flight of prophetic eloquence, in those primitive days, seems tame and spiritless, when we compare it with what has actually been accomplished. Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Adams, and other of the early patriots, predicted great things of the American Republic. Would they not have trembled with apprehension if they could have seen, as in a vision of prophecy, a belt of States embracing the width of the continent, populous with a multitude of industrious and restless people, pervaded by foreign elements difficult of assimilation and living under a government racked repeatedly with the fears of impending revolution? Men who concede the wisdom and patriotism of the fathers are asking themselves, If the Adamses and Jeffersons were alive to-day, would they not fear that the Republic would, after all, be a failure?

Such distrustful souls as these find nothing to cheer them or to inspire their courage in the sounding phrases with which the fathers hailed the birthday of American freedom. They believe that the destinies of the Republic are even now trembling in the balance; that the nation has become so vast that it must break to pieces of its own weight; that a republican form of government will be found inadequate to manage great masses of men distributed over an immense expanse of territory, and that, in place of a government of the people by the people, we must look for the coming of "the man on horseback" or see the Republic broken up into petty independencies. We have been consolidated and strengthened by great adversity. Can we endure great prosperity? The plans of the fathers of the Republic included, even in their wildest extravagance, only a small and compact nation, a nation which could not fail to have a unity of purpose, and a uniform rule of domestic policy. Again and again have we outgrown the Constitution which they gave us. And we have burst the narrow confines of the Old Thirteen States, and have so spread ourselves that "the geographical expression" of the original Republic is lost in the mighty surface of the United States of America.

The fears with which some men regard present pressing problems of government in the United States are partly born of innate cowardice and partly of an unwillingness to take up the burdens which every conscientious citizen is bound to carry. Rather than solve the difficulties which a rapidly-growing nation must encounter, they blindly reach out after some strong hand which shall govern for them. They wonder where they shall find the man, or men, who shall relieve them of all the responsibilities which devolve upon a citizen in a popular government. Not a few thoughful people are dismayed by the spectre of Communism, or by the black shadow of a party of corruption which may overthrow the Republic and bring chaos while we are busy with our selfish affairs. And they are ready to take refuge under any form of government which will guarantee peace and quiet. It is not the first time that it has seemed as if the experiment of the Republic might not succeed. More than once during the troublous times which came after the acknowledgment of American independence the compact of the States appeared ready to be torn asunder. More than once the founders of the Republic despaired of being able to carry forward to completion the prodigious work which they had undertaken. And even when, earlier in our history, great victories almost assured the independence of the States, and when France had concluded with the new Republic a treaty of commerce and amity, there was a point when England might have concluded "an honorable peace," and when the war of the revolution might have ended without an issuance in the sovereignty of the Republic. Just one hundred years ago it was possible that the victorious Americans might have been peacefully reclaimed as English colonists.

Our faith in the endurance of the Republic needs refreshing. We shall not be saved from anarchy by an unreasoning trust in the inherent vitality of a popular form of government. But it is incredible that such a Government as ours, which has borne so many strains without disaster, should fail to command for centuries to come the respect and intelligent support of the whole people. With these, the Republic is assured of perpetual prosperity. In the estimation of some, as in 1778, and as in 1861, the future of the nation seems dubious. It is almost like a mockery to celebrate Independence Day. Surely, the lessons of the past should encourage such timid souls. The fires of patriotism are not dead. No new danger can confront the Republic without arousing again her defenders and supporters. With all its faults, the American Union yet presents the model government of mankind.

HAS UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE FAILED?

Mr. Francis Parkman, the well-known historian, contributes to the current number of the *North American Review* an able and thoughtful article on "The Failure of Universal Suffrage." The writer belongs to that cultivated class which Mr. Wendell Phillips, in the same publication, declares to be distrustful of the power of the people. The thoughts and fears of this class Mr. Parkman gives a clear, forcible, and candid expression, but it is not the voice of utter despondency or a weak lamentation over the failure of the Republic. He has hope of regeneration, and his faith is still in the free Republic, but with a more vigorous development of the better elements in the character of its people and a heroic assertion of the power and influence of those who appreciate the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

He punctures with bold and trenchant strokes some of the delusions that have grown out of theories regarding popular rights and have been exalted by party platforms and stump orators into "sacred principles." He shows that dangers to liberty and beneficent government may come from below as well as from above, and that a tyrant is not of necessity an arbitrary monarch controlled by caprice or greed. It may be "organized ignorance, led by unscrupulous craft, and marching, amid the applause of fools, under the flag of equal rights." The royalty which we have to fear is "the many-headed one that bears the name of Demos, with its portentous concourse of courtiers, sycophants, and panders," but "when a King makes himself oppressive to any considerable part of his subjects, it is not worth while to consider whether he wears one head or millions; whether he sits enthroned in the palace of his ancestors, or smokes his pipe in a filthy ward-room among blackguards like himself." "Nevertheless," says this representative of the cultivated class, "if we are to be oppressed, we would rather the oppressor were clean, and if we are robbed, we like to be robbed with civility." He proceeds to show that under the manipulation of politicians, our royal Demos falls below his natural character as the "exact embodiment of the average intelligence and worth of a great people." A generation ago it was thought that the panacea for all the ills that had been wont to afflict mankind in their political capacity had been found in the unc urbed exercise of the "inalienable right" of man to govern himself, but the seeming success of the effort was due to wholesome traditions and the existing character of the people. It was disturbed and thrown into uncertainty when the country was invaded by a horde of peasants from Europe, who interfered with the old national traditions—love of country, respect for law, and the habit of self-government, and a vast industrial development gave us crowded cities, where the irresponsible and ignorant were numerically equal, or more than equal, to the rest. Then came bloated wealth and envious poverty, an ignorant proletariat and a half-taught plutocracy, and self-government ceased to be an easy task. Having shown that a nominally free government may become the most offensive of despotisms, the writer deals with some of the false claims of those who are supposed to be endowed with equal rights. They want equality more than liberty, and equality among men is both impossible and undesirable. The laws of nature are against it. Men are not and cannot be made equal, and if they were there would be an end of progress and of liberty, for liberty itself fosters diversity by giving every man the privilege to use, untrammeled, his own powers and opportunities, and to enjoy the legitimate results. Nothing but the most blighting despotism can produce equality.

Another notion which he combats with vigor is, that suffrage is an "inalienable right." It is the right and duty of the community to provide good government for itself, and if the vote of any person or class of persons becomes an obstacle to its accomplishing that result, this person or class forfeits its right to vote, "for where the rights of a part clash with the rights of the whole, the former must give way." While showing that universal suffrage has failed to give us the results of good government, to which we are entitled by some means; that it has no inalienable right to defeat that end; that the processes of popular education, controlled as they are by the very system that needs reforming, give little promise of counteracting the evils that make it a failure; and that the notion that the exercise of the suffrage is of itself an education for its proper exercise is false, Mr. Parkman still admits that it is in all probability an impossible thing to do away with the power which the people hold. There, indeed, is the solid barrier against which every effort at reform in that direction brings up. If it is admitted that the preponderance of power is in the hands of those unfit to wield it, and that they are constantly using it for base and selfish ends and cannot be induced to use it for the highest good of all, who is to wrest it from them? It can be done only with their own consent, and what hope is there that their consent will be given? What politician of to-day, dependent on the favor of a constituency holding universal suffrage and tenacious of the power—jealous, even, lest with its loss the power of self-protection would be gone—dare even to propose the surrender? It is plain that no way can be found, through our present politics, of shearing the locks of our Sampson, however recklessly he may exert his giant strength. It is only through such convulsions as no man wishes to see that universal suffrage can ever be taken from the American people.

How, then, does this scholar of the scholars, this representative of the best thought and culture of New-England, propose to make it harmless or to turn its exercise to beneficent ends? He seems to see but one way, and the man that can open an easier one will be a benefactor to the country. It is by the union of the better part of the people in a determined effort to place honest and trained capacity in office; the devotion of the capable and high-minded to the great duty of regenerating and exalting public life; the use by brains and character of all the power and influence that rightfully belong to them. The problem is to secure the exercise of political power, and all the resources of skill and energy by the better portion of the people. It is hardly to be believed that the preponderance is really with the vicious or the ignorant elements, if all the latent strength of intelligence and integrity were brought into active and vigorous exercise. If universal suffrage has failed thus far, it has not failed beyond hope. Perchance, out of this nettle danger we may yet pluck the flower safety, if the moral power and courage of the people can be enlisted in reform. It is well that the danger should be exposed and faced, and the fact that such a man as Mr. Parkman has enlisted in the discussion is a good omen.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

There are several important questions before the Council of the Bishops of the Anglican Communion, which began its session on Tuesday with an address of welcome from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The object of the conference of 1867 was to bring into closer relations all the scattered dependencies of the English Church, and, in some sense, to do for the Anglican what the recent Vatican Council did for the Roman communion. This was partially accomplished, though the steps taken were simply tentative, and many of the Bishops returned home with the feeling that they had only attended an ecclesiastical pleasure party, and been put to large expense for rather slender results. But the truth was that the council of 1867 had some very delicate questions before it, among which was the snarl at South Africa over Bishop Colenso, and could only take tentative steps in any direction. The present Archbishop, Dr. Tait, has recently said of his predecessor, who was thought to be somewhat timid in the conference of 1867: "Archbishop Longley's wisdom in managing the whole meeting was admirable throughout. He had his own strong convictions, of course; but he never suffered them to lead him into partisanship, and all that he did was conciliatory and mild, yet firm." Dr. Tait is not less wise than Archbishop Longley, and is well known for the largeness and breadth of his ecclesiastical sympathies. The points which were new in the council of 1867 have now been received as by common consent, and will be the basis of action in the present conference, which is expected to continue its sittings during the month of July. The first thing is to see what steps can be taken for a closer federation of the different branches of the Anglican body with the mother Church in England, and this will be one of the subjects debated during the present week. The creation of voluntary boards of arbitration for churches, the relations of missionary Bishops and missionaries to each other when different branches of the Anglican Church operate in the same country, the status of Anglican chaplains in Europe and elsewhere, the best method of dealing with modern forms of infidelity, and an interchange of statements and opinions concerning the condition, progress, and needs of the various branches of the Anglican Communion are the prescribed subjects to come before the council. They are specially practical in their character, and indicate that the present gathering is not for the purpose of passing compliments or for mere talk.

At the same time, the conference has not assembled without having the jealous eyes of the Anglican public directed to its possible proceedings. The *Guardian* and the *Church Times* have anticipated the meeting with a united protest against what might be very desirable on many accounts, but which at the present time seems not only impracticable but impossible—the elevation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the position of Patriarch of the Anglican Communion. In England this is felt to be impracticable until the Church is separated from the State, because the Church has no ecclesiastical courts which are not also the Queen's courts, and the Archbishop would have no independent jurisdiction for the settlement of questions coming to him from the colonial churches. The American Church has been too long independent, and has been too closely identified with free institutions, to consent to an arrangement which would bind it to a strict canon law as interpreted by the Anglican Church, and would feel that unless the Patriarch's discipline were of the mildest sort—rather in the region of sentiment than in that of fact—it was not to be invited or endured. Then, the different colonial churches, though in some respects more dependent upon their English mother than the American branch, have grown to a sense of freedom and have so well succeeded in self-rule, that they are not inclined to be too humble in coming as religious pilgrims to Canterbury. The prospect is that any distinct movement for the erection of the Anglican Communion into a Patriarchate, with the Archbishop of Canterbury at its head, will be met with resistance and will seriously interfere with the practical objects of this great gathering. This must be done by willing consent or not at all, and the time as yet does not seem ripe for it. A wholesome public opinion will check the Bishops in this direction, and prevent any undue advances to centralization. The genius of the Anglican body is not close organization, but the large tolerance and comprehensiveness which enable it to meet very fully the many-sided wants of our modern life. If the council exercises itself, as it probably will, in the points which intimately concern this work, it will accomplish great and lasting results.

PATRIOTISM AND HEAT.

Yesterday was in some places the very hottest day of the season. For a week the heat had been of the most intemperate and uncalled-for character, but yesterday the solar furnace was poked and the blower put on until the heat became so great that, if rumor speaks truly, Mr. Charles Francis Adams himself was thoroughly warmed through. Nevertheless, people bore the heat almost cheerfully as they reflected that its inevitable result would be a quiet Fourth of July. With the thermometer among the nineties patriotism is impossible, and even the small-boy loses his interest in fire-crackers, and cares for nothing but a plunge into the river, and a subsequent penny's worth of ice-cream. It was well that the City Fathers prohibited fire-crackers and other instruments of patriotic torture, but had it been foreseen that the thermometer would be ninety-five in the shade, the prohibition would have been conceded to be unnecessary.

Our climate has been growing steadily warmer during the last century, and this fact fully accounts for the decay of patriotism of which the partisan newspapers accuse their adversaries. During the period of the Revolutionary war the thermometer rarely rose above 80°, and the Winters were extremely cold. Nobody can suppose that the Revolution would have been successful had the weather been as hot as it has been for the last week. Would Thomas Jefferson have drawn up a Declaration of Independence, or would George Washington have planned a campaign in yesterday's weather? So far from so doing, Washington would undoubtedly have said to any one who suggested the propriety of active operations against the enemy, "Oh! go away! Don't bother! What do I care about the enemy in this weather;" and Jefferson would probably have thrown an empty bottle at the head of the first Continental Congressman who hinted that a declaration of anything, except forcible views as to hot weather and flies, was looked for by his fellow-countrymen. What, in point of fact, was Washington's conduct on the one occasion when he was exposed to particularly hot weather, to wit, on the day of the battle of Monmouth? Did he not meet Lee on the battle-field and straightway use language in regard to the flies which will not bear repetition? There are historians who pretend that Washington spoke not of flies but of the "flight" of Lee from the field, and that it was an excess of patriotism which led him to curse Lee. This is altogether too improbable. We know that it was intensely hot; that, consequently, there must have been a great deal of flies, and that no man could have felt patriotic in such circumstances. That Washington, rendered reckless by the heat, said, "Gol darn the flies," is much more probable than that he used still stronger language in reference to a supposed flight of a brave and able officer.

It needs but a slight acquaintance with history to prove that patriotism is destroyed by heat. Within the tropics it has no existence. The South American revolutionist calls himself a patriot, and professes to be actuated by patriotism, but no one believes him. Indeed, his very existence is a proof that there is no patriotism among his fellow-countrymen, else they would speedily and permanently suppress him. It is among the inhabitants of the temperate and frigid zones that patriotism flourishes, and it becomes more and more vigorous as the climate grows colder. The most patriotic people in the world are the Icelanders, who prefer to freeze in their miserable island rather than to live in a comfortable but foreign land. It may be laid down as a great natural law that the strength of patriotism among nations varies inversely as the height of the thermometer, and that in any climate the occurrence of a week of extremely hot weather will temporarily destroy every particle of patriotism.

In this materialistic age, when it has been shown that the soul is merely a little gray matter in the brain, and that thought is a mode of motion, there is no need of any argument to prove that patriotism is simply a state of the body. To be more explicit, it is the presence in the system of a certain chemical substance which rapidly accumulates in cold weather, but which passes off when the pores are opened by heat. Ignorant people often praise the patriotism of our fathers who endured the cold of Valley Forge. They are reversing the order of things. The Revolutionary soldiers were extremely patriotic at Valley Forge, but it was because, and not in spite, of the cold. The colder the weather became the more patriotic they were; but had the thermometer stood at ninety-five during the Winter at Valley Forge, they would have either deserted or gone over bodily to the enemy. It has often been noticed that the decay of patriotism among the Romans was contemporaneous with the introduction of hot baths. The meaning of this fact is clear. The Romans lived in a temperate climate—and Italy was much cooler in their day than it is now—and were therefore patriotic. When they began to use hot baths, their pores were kept abnormally open, and in consequence their patriotism escaped. Had they confined themselves to daily sponge baths with cold water, thereby keeping the pores contracted, their dominion would have lasted until to-day.

Patriotism and perspiration are antagonistic. They cannot coexist. It is to this great truth we shall owe a quiet Fourth of July. No man who has passed through these seven days of intense heat can have an appreciable amount of patriotism left in him. Liberty and independence are words that have temporarily lost their meaning. Air and sea-bathing are the only things now worth living for. Did we have fathers—that is to say, grandfathers—and did they fight and bleed and die? Perhaps so; but it is far too hot to think about them.

SENATOR HILL AT HOME.

The Southern politician "at home" is not quite the man he appears to be in Washington. Senator Hill, of Georgia, has been regarded at the capital as one of the President's warmest friends and to a very great extent as his faithful supporter. In Atlanta, however, he declares himself as "unwilling to have anything further to do with Mr. Hayes." This declaration came about quite naturally. The Senator was approached by a gentleman, a good Democrat, who wanted an office under the National Administration. He asked for Mr. Hill's aid, and was assured that such assistance could do him no good. There was a time, the Senator said, when he offered to assist Mr. Hayes to improve the Southern civil service, but when he noticed that the President paid great attention to the suggestions of a man like Kellogg, he thought it was time to break up the connection, or, to use his own words, he "felt that self-respect, respect for the people of Georgia, and the position of Senator, would not allow him to go any further." After this declaration, which was made in the public prints of Atlanta, it may not be amiss to assume that the President can no longer count upon the support of Senator Hill. It is a very difficult matter to please everybody, as Mr. Hayes has had reason to know.

But the Senator from Georgia, in the newspaper communication to which reference is made, did not confine himself to a statement of his relations with the President. In addition, he had much of interest to say in regard to Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, his course on the Potter resolutions, and his speech in defining his position. Indeed, his comments upon "the Old Commoner," and his avowed intention of running for Congress with or without the Democratic nomination, must be regarded as an important addition to the flood of criticism which has been called out by the first act of real political independence known in the South for years. Senator Hill, like every other member of that close corporation which is trying by every means in its power to stifle the voice of the independent men of the South, and to defeat every effort which thoughtful earnest Southerners are making to overthrow the power of a few leaders who rule the Democracy in their own interest, is exceedingly bitter in his opposition to Mr. Stephens and the commendable new departure which that gentleman has recently taken. During his Augusta speech it may be remembered that Mr. Stephens said: "I dictated every word except two or three in the platform by which our State was redeemed, and it was there that the Democracy of Georgia got its organization, the breath of life by which it triumphed in the redemption of the State and the re-establishment of constitutional government in our midst." To this portion of the speech Senator Hill takes particular exception, and goes a great deal out of his way in attempting to prove that just after the passage of the reconstruction measures and the accession to power of the Republican Party in Georgia, Mr. Stephens, instead of encouraging the Democracy or giving them any hope that they would shortly be able to secure the defeat of those opposed to them politically, or in other words, that they could "redeem" their State, threw cold water upon every effort in that direction. Not content with this statement, which it may be well to say is hardly borne out by the facts in the case, Senator Hill goes further, and with that almost sublime disregard for the proprieties which is frequently displayed by men of his class, is at great pains to prove that to him, Senator Hill, is due all the credit for the reorganization and "redemption" which Mr. Stephens claims to have been instrumental in bringing about.

The whole controversy, of which Senator Hill's contribution is a significant part, may be taken as an evidence of the jealousies which exist among Southern leaders, and the readiness with which they assail each other when the occasion seems to offer. Alexander H. Stephens has been a life-long Democrat, true to the principles of his party, and ever faithful to what is called "the cause" of the people whom he represents. Yet for one act of independence, an act which ought to have been commended by all good citizens, he is denounced by his former associates, and his claims to recognition declared to be based upon a fictitious foundation. The very vehemence, however, with which they cry him down may be taken as an indication of the alarm which his independent and manly course has occasioned and of the wavering faith of its most uncompromising supporters in the continuance of party unity among Southern Democrats.

"The man I pity," said a nobleman during the height of the Duke of Abercorn's splendid viceregalty in Ireland, "is the man who succeeds Abercorn." With even more force might the same remark be made anent Lord Dufferin. It would be hard to point to a more successful discharge of the functions of a Viceroy. Lord Dufferin has not merely avoided all mistakes, but he has conciliated all parties, and that in a country which is composed of very heterogeneous elements in point of race and religion, and which has shown itself more than once ready to take huff on very small pretexts. Calcutta and Dublin Castle are seen in the not very dim distance of Lord Dufferin's future.

A noted submarine diver in the West—Capt. John T. Guibe—proposes to walk from Cincinnati to Cairo, a distance of 500 miles, on the bottom of the Ohio River, in 25 days, and his friends have so much confidence in his ability to perform the astonishing feat that they are willing to back him with $10,000. He will be accompanied by a float, upon which will be an air-pump and other requisite apparatus, and he will claim the privilege of coming up whenever he thinks necessary, although he intends to walk every foot of the way and in the time specified. The Captain is described as strong, thick-set, muscular, and of extraordinary endurance, and so modest and sincere that his intimates feel confident that he will accomplish anything he undertakes. His recent performances at St. Louis, 75 feet below the surface of the Mississippi, gave him a high reputation as a diver in the South and West, and show of what stuff he is made. If Guibe should be successful in the enterprise he proposes, he will entirely sell so Botton and his floating achievements, and have the satisfaction of doing what has...

never been attempted before. Certainly, to swim-are 20 miles a day in submarine armor at the bottom of a river will be a feat worthy of runnem-branze.

Persons in positions to know estimate the amount of counterfeit coin now in circulation in this country at fully $2,000,000, much the greater part of which is spurious silver. The amount of counterfeit coin increases steadily, the increase having been greater, it is said, within the last four years than during any previous period of the same length, in consequence of the pervading dullness of trade, which always stimulates rascality of every kind. Men generally have a prejudice—the prejudice may be most irrational—in favor of living; and, when they cannot live honestly, they will live dishonestly. Persons who have never offended the laws up to the Autumn of 1873, have doubtless done so since, in various ways, because they could not get employment. Counterfeiting has augmented with other crimes; crime depends for its diffusion and enormity upon commercial activity; upon the proper adjustment of labor's supply and demand. Times like these show how closely connected morals are with material causes; that the average man is not inclined to evil so long as he is wholesomely occupied

A number of philanthropists are indignant to learn that 50,000 acres of land, hitherto uncultivated, in Mozambique, and belonging to the Portuguese, have been granted to a British and Anglo-Indian Company, having a capital of £200,000, for raising poppies and making opium. The company has procured the exclusive right to export opium, free of duty, through all the Custom-houses of the Province of Mozambique, and will no doubt conduct a very lucrative trade. Late accounts mention that "it is satisfactory" to hear that the poppies are thriving, and that the opium produced promises to be superior to the best raised in India. Considering the manifold evils which opium has caused in Asia, particularly in China, this increase of the drug, and the inevitable increase of its smuggling into that country, is justly regarded by philanthropists as a great wrong to humanity. They say that the Anglo-Indian Government should be held responsible for the deleterious opium trade. There is a district of 12,000 square miles on the banks of the Ganges where the poppy is exclusively cultivated, and its growth is encouraged in more southern parts of Hindostan. The plant, sold to the officer of the Indian Government at a fixed price, is made into opium under supervision of the Government at the Queen's factories at Patna and Ghazipore, sent to Calcutta, and there bought by merchants who smuggle it wholesale into China. Out of about 70,000 chests of opium made annually in India, 60,000 chests are consumed in China, the remainder going to Burmah and the islands in the Straits of Malacca. The tax on the opium sent into China amounts to some £10'000,000, which goes into the Treasury of British India. The Chinese authorities in 1839 demanded the surrender of all the opium in the factories of Canton, and seized some 25,000 chests. The result was a desultory war, resulting in the capture of Canton and other ports, the transfer of Hong Kong to the English, the payment to them of £6,000,000 as indemnity, and their continued connivance at the opium trade, which they are steadily increasing. Nobody expects John Bull to be any better than his neighbors, despite his pretense and preaching. But since he is as he is, his sins would be less conspicuous and less odious, if he could be persuaded to lay aside a moderate portion of his intolerable cant. His boasted efforts to civilize and Christianize the world are rather inconsistent with his sustainment and extension of the opium trade, really, as it is carried on in Asia, a crime against the human race.

There has been any number of assertions and denials about a scandalous story told of several well-known persons in Washington, the assertions and denials flatly and completely contradicting one another. It is not often that so queer an account, with so many variations and such liberal mystification, gets into the newspapers, even in these days of superabundant gossip. The whole thing now appears to be an invention, a blank leaf, so to speak, torn out of the volume of imagination. We are authorized to state, by those in position to know, that not half of what should have been has yet been denied. There have been sundry letters in the press signed by J. H. Acklin. He has never written any such; he cannot write; he has never been in Washington; he has never known or seen a widow or any other woman; he is not from Louisiana; he is not from anywhere; he does not exist; no man has ever lived since creation by the name of J. H. Acklin, nor could a man with any such a name by any possibility exist. Reference has been made to a Gen. Rosser. Gen. Rosser is a myth. He has been called a Democrat. There are no Democrats; no such party has ever been heard of. Rosser is wholly a figment of some overzealous reporter's brain. Much has been said of Welcker's restaurant. There is no such place in Washington, or anywhere else. There are no Welckers and there never have been any Welckers in Washington, and there are no restaurants there either. Even Washington is a coinage of the fancy. There is no Washington; there never has been; there never will be; there never can be. The city has been created by slanderous newspapers, as J. H. Acklin, the widow, Gen. Rosser, the offer of an indignity, the restaurant, Welcker and all the rest have also been. We hope now that the unpleasant scandal will be put to rest. We have denied most of what we deem it essential to deny, and we trust that Acklin, Rosser, the widow, Welcker, Washington, will never be mentioned or conceived of again, for they are, as Sam Weller would say, all known to be fabulous hanimals.

In 1780 the Earl of Effingham moved in the House of Lords for lists of peers holding places or pensions under the Crown; but this was opposed on the ground of there being no precedent, except in the reign of Charles I., when a committee, predetermined to overturn the Constitution, proceeded to such a measure. It was treated as a high indignity to suspect peers to be influenced by pecuniary considerations, and hinted that such an idea could only proceed from one who would have been influenced by such motives. Lord Effingham's rejoinder to this was that division lists invariably show two peers against any popular measure to one in favor of it. This was the Lord Effingham who resigned his commission rather than fight against America, although of so martial a spirit that he had even taken service under a foreign flag in the Mediterrean. He said, in the House of Lords:

"Ever since I was at an age to have ambition at all, my highest ambition has been to serve my country in a military capacity. If there was on earth an event I dreaded, it was to see this country so situated as to make that profession incompatible with my duty as a citizen. That period is, in my opinion, arrived, and I have thought myself bound to relinquish the hopes I had formed by a resignation, which appeared to me the only method of avoiding the guilt of enslaving my country and imbruing my hands in the blood of her sons. It is no small sacrifice which a man makes who gives up his profession; but it is much greater when a predilection, strengthened by habit, has given him so strong an attachment to his profession as I feel. I have, however, this one consolation, that by making this sacrifice I at least give to my country an unequivocal proof of the sincerity of my principles."

What made the sacrifice the greater was that Lord Effingham was anything but wealthy. He was nephew of the famous public-spirited Alderman Beckford, and brother-in-law of the royalist General, Lord Dorchester, (Guy Carleton.) The cities of London and Dublin passed votes of thanks to him for this speech, for no corporations in America were more bitterly hostile to the American war than were those of the English and Irish capitals.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Wendell Phillips tells the Greenbackers to trade with no party, but to stand ready to absorb either.

Lyman D. Norris, of Grand Rapids, is among those named for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Michigan.

Gen. Caleb Cushing says he has not the remotest idea of running for Congress in Massachusetts this Fall on any ticket.

The New-Hampshire House of Representatives has passed, by a vote of 167 to 103, a bill prohibiting the sale of lager beer, but having a local-option clause.

The Prohibitionists of the Thirtieth District of this State have nominated Hon. A. A. Hopkins for Representative in Congress.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, a Democratic journal, rudely says: "It has been a long while since this country chose as President a man who gets his meals at the Manhattan Club, New-York. Ma Rantz should ponder over this."

HUNTER GUILTY OF MURDER

A VERDICT REACHED IN TWO HOURS.

JUDGE WOODHULL'S CHARGE TO THE JURY—A SEVERE, BUT IMPARTIAL REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE—THE CASE TO BE TAKEN TO THE COURT OF ERRORS FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 3.—At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, the case of Benjamin Hunter was given to the jury. The final argument for the State was made by District Attorney Richard S. Jenkins, who occupied the attention of the court until shortly after 3 o'clock, when the charge of Judge Woodhull to the jury was begun.

It was delivered in his usual slow, deliberate manner, and was impartial to a degree. It was apparent to an observer that the idea of the Judge was to appear as impartial as possible, but taking the evidence as the basis of the charge, the weight was certainly against the prisoner. Hunter watched the proceedings closely, and moved his big head about as if it rested uneasily upon his shoulders. His eyes seemed distended and his face swollen. At the conclusion he arose and mechanically passed out of the room to his cage, where he partook of supper, but did not eat with much relish, as the jury were to return at 8 o'clock, and he seemed excited, as was natural.

In his charge Judge Woodhull said: The evidence has been so shortly before you that I will not go into detail, but merely present the skeleton facts. He then related the main points in the murder, and stated that there were three blows struck, each of which was sufficient to produce death. When he mentioned the blow on the forehead, Hunter's hand involuntarily went up to his own forehead, and swept across it. Then he resumed, and explained to the jury that, although there was more than one count in the indictment, the prisoner was not obliged to answer more than one. The law recognizes two degrees of murder, the first being premeditated murder, which is of the first degree, while all others are of the second degree. It was not intended that the jury should exercise arbitrary discretion, or indeed any discretion at all, on these points, without instructions from the court. If the prisoner at the bar was guilty of murder at all, it was of the first degree. Whether Benjamin Hunter was guilty or not guilty was the momentous question which they were gathered to try. "You are required to exercise the utmost fairness and impartiality. The burden of proof is upon the State, and the State, before it can call for a verdict from you, must satisfy you that he is guilty. The State made two propositions—first, that John M. Armstrong was murdered, and second, that Benjamin Hunter murdered him. You will have very little difficulty in deciding the first, because everything shows this to be true. You will observe as you pass backward on the evidence, that all the testimony goes to throw light either for or against the fact whether Benjamin Hunter committed the murder, and you must satisfy your minds in regard to these points from it."

His Honor then continued the recital of the facts of the murder, the finding of the hatchet and hammer, with the initials marked on them, the time of the occurrence, &c. This, he said, was circumstantial evidence. "Then," said he, "take the story of one who was in the murder, and follow it out step by step. If he is reliable, there is no need of anything else. It is said that the testimony of Graham is of no value. That was a point of attack of the defense. There can be no doubt that the testimony of a witness standing in the position of Graham, confessing the deeds he has, should be taken with some caution. But at the same time, it is my duty to say that he is a legal witness. You must consider whether this story of Graham is made up with a view to save himself, because he was an actor in the crime, and thus chose to bring another in to save himself. You must look to it that a man like Graham, who was brought here against his own will, and who made a statement at first denying all knowledge of Hunter, should on a sudden begin to tell a tale like that he recited. How could he make up such a story? What other man could be have got in to fill the place he gave to Hunter? Suppose he had selected Davis or Dewall? Where could the connection of these men with the case be proved? It is not necessary, in dealing with testimony of th s kind, that it should be thrown away entire. You can use such portions of it as you desire and discard the rest. The great question is whether Graham did it all himself, and whether Hunter stood off. If he did, he then became a principal. If he was in the vicinity and did not strike a blow, but there for the purpose of abetting the murder, then he becomes a principal in the crime. Another material question in this case is time. This remarkable case presents the singular fact of a stranger in this city, walking in a lonely street on a dark night, struck down by some assassin's hand, and yet it is ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the blows were delivered within five minutes of 2:40 o'clock on the night of Jan. 23." He then referred to the motive for the crime and Hunter's numerous visits to Graham's house, and to his conduct as indicating a guilty mind, when young Frank Armstrong, son of the murdered man, called upon him on the morning after the murder. Then Hunter took it for granted that Mr. Armstrong had been assaulted, and immediately began to defend himself. The terrible words uttered by the prisoner at the bar at the conclusion of his examination, as related by Sheriff Nichols must have their weight; these were that "I wish Armstrong had been in hell six years ago." I did not want to refer to this, but it is in the case, and shows that there was some deep-rooted feeling in the breast of the prisoner against the deceased. The defense is a complete denial by the prisoner. His testimony is competent, and you are to weigh it. You must look at the bias which a man testifying for himself, would likely resort to in a case like this. His Honor then took up the good character testimony, and while admitting that it showed Hunter to be exemplary, at the same time he held that one glimpse into the heart of a man to get at his real character is worth more than all men could say. He took up the alibi, and said that in case the defendant did not prove a full alibi, the weight of it was not against him.

He then cautioned the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of all doubt, and a couple of law points which were handed by Mr. Robeson for decision Judge Woodhull refused to pass upon, leaving them for a higher tribunal.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at about 4:45 o'clock, and returned in one hour and 15 minutes with a verdict of guilty. They took two ballots; the first about 15 minutes after they retired, when 11 were for guilty and one was blank. The jurors then agreed not to ballot for an hour, and as the Court-house bell tolled 6 o'clock, it was the knell which decided Hunter's fate. The second ballot was taken at that time, when there were 12 ballots for guilty. The court quickly reassembled, there not being more than 50 persons present, because the Judge had announced that the verdict would not be received until 8 o'clock in the evening. The jurors were brought into court and there announced their conclusion. When they pronounced that they had found Hunter guilty of murder in the first degree, the prisoner's frame twitched convulsively. It was, however, but momentary. In a second he had recovered his usual equanimity, and drew himself up and sat back in his chair as unconcerned as if he were but a mere spectator. His counsel, Messrs. Robeson and Scovel, seemed far more affected by the verdict than the convicted murderer. He was removed to his cage at the top of the Court-house, where he was subjected to a searching examination, as was also the cell. Hunter swore at and blasphemed the officers for doing this. He retired early in the evening, and announced to his keeper that the verdict was unexpected. He did not think the jury would return so soon or find him guilty. His counsel will carry the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals next month, but they refused to state on what technicalities. When Graham was told that Hunter had been convicted he seemed much pleased, and said he did not think he would get a new trial.

A RAILROAD FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

The difficulty respecting the rental of the main line of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad appears certain to go into the courts for settlement. In accordance with a notice previously given, that, in case the terms of the lease of the line to the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad were not modified, the rental of the line would not be paid, a note given by the lessee for the rental of the month of April was yesterday protested. The note was for $37,500, and had 60 days to run from May 1. It was held for collection by the Bank of North America. The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company hold another note for $37,500, which falls due on Aug. 3, when it will probably also be protested. It is for the May rental of the leased line. The suit of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Road for the recovery of the amounts of the notes, and for future payments, if one is begun, will be against the guarantors of the lease, which are the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Roads. These guarantors are the moving causes of the protestation of the note due yesterday, as they are determined to force a modification of the lease.

THE CLOSING COLLEGE YEAR.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 3.—Commencement Week at Rochester University closed to-day. Thirty young men were graduated. The particular feature of the week has been the commemoration of President Anderson's quarter-centennial on Tuesday evening, when the usual Alumni literary exercises were dispensed with, and Corinthian Hall was filled with the eminent President's admirers and friends. Addresses of congratulation were made on behalf of the Alumni by Prof. S. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Rev. E. S. Macarthur, of New-York; on behalf of the city, by Mayor Parsons, Senator George Raines, Dr. E. M. Moore, W. N. Sage, and others, and on behalf of the institution, by Prof. A. C. Kendrick. David Gray, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, presented the following as their sentiment:

Resolved, That this board tender Dr. Anderson its appreciative testimony to the long and faithful service which he has rendered this institution. Such service is far above thanks, and its value is simply, by human computation, incalculable. Nevertheless, at the close of the quarter century of his official connection with the university, we would place on record this grateful and cordial expression of our love and esteem for the man, and our sense of the truth of his work.

This was signed by Edward Bright, F. A. Macomber, and David Gray.

The President made an appropriate address, reviewing the institution's history, his aims in reference thereto, his successes, failures, and his present devotion and faith. He was quite overcome with emotion. To-day the Senior Class received their diplomas. The Trustees conferred the following honorary degrees: D. D.—E. H. Johnson, Class of '62, Providence; John Rhys Morgan, Llanelly, South Wales. LL. D.—Ferdinand V. Hayden, United States Geologist, Washington. Scholarships were awarded to John F. and George M. Forbes, of Wyoming.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAMS.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 3.—The programme of the eighty-fourth Commencement of Williams College to-day was as follows: Prayer by President Chadbourne; Latin salutatory, William Edgar Hoe, of Cornwall, N. Y.; oration, "Poverty and Pauperism," Frederick Alberto Balcom, of Hopkinton; dissertation, "Rascal," William Edward Athearn, of West Tisbury; philosophical oration, "The Culturists," Waldo Selden Pratt, of Williamstown; dissertation, "St. Bernard," Henry Bishop Rockwell, Jr., of Scranton, Penn.; dissertation, "St. Louis," George Anthony Bates, of Chicago, Ill.; dissertation, "Sicilian Vespers," Henry Seamour Clark, of Lenox; dissertation, "Gothic Architecture," Charles Edwin Haynes, of Cambridge, Ohio; oration, "The Juequerie," Carlton Putnam Mills, of South Williamstown; philosophical oration, "Communism," Charles Malcolm Platt, of Ludlowville, N. Y.; dissertation, "Moses in the Wilderness," Edward H. Clark, of West Salem, Wis.; oration, "Joan of Arc," John Clark Dewey, of Worcester; oration, "St. Bartholomew's Day," Eugene B. Barnum, of Yates, N. Y.; dissertation, "Charlier Bayard," James R. Adriance, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; oration, "The Age of Louis XIV.," Wayne Greer, Haverstick Falls, N. Y.; dissertation, "Republicanism in France," A. Allen, Jersey City, N. J.; oration, "Labor Legislation," Frank E. Jenkins, Walton, N. Y.; oration, "Whatever is, is Right," William J. Peck, of Northfield, Conn.; philosophical oration, "Descartes, the Idealist," Halsey R. Stevenson, of Cayuga, N. Y.; Philosophical Oration, "Comte, the Positivist," Howe Paze, of Rushville, Ill.; Oration, "French Poetry," Arthur Graves Canfield, of Manchester, Vt.; Oration, "Destiny of France," Merton Levi Bennett, of Pulaski, N. Y.; Valedictory Oration, "The Philosophy of the Revolution," Charles Gross, of Troy, N. Y.

The President announced the following prizes: Benedict Prizes for Scholarship in Latin—First prize to F. H. Cooke, of Stowe; second prize to E. D. Hale, Class of '80, of Baiting Hollow, Long Island. In Greek—First prize to F. H. Cooke, Class of '80; second prize to E. D. Hale, Class of '80. In History—First prize to E. T. Fletcher, Class of '79, of Granby; second prize to H. G. Hill, Class of '79, of Philadelphia. In Natural History—First prize to F. H. Cooke, Class of '80; second prize to F. Van Tuyl, Class of '80. In German—First prize to H. G. Hill, Class of '79; second prize to H. H. Fletcher, Cla s of '79. In French—First prize to C. F. Cutler, Class of '79, of West Salem, Wis.; second prize to R. B. Leake, Class of '79, of Williamstown. In Mathematics—First prize to Alfred T. Perry, Class of '80, of North Adams; second prize to F. H. Cooke, Class of '80. Honorable mention to F. G. Hubbard, of Oswego, N. Y. The Van Vechten Medal of $70 for extemporaneous speaking was awarded to Halsey B. Stevenson, Class of '78, of Cayuga, N. Y. The Graves Prizes of $20 each for essay writing were given to Charles Gross, Class of '78, of Troy, N. Y.; Howe Paige, Class of '78, of Rushville, Ill.; W. E. Rae, Class of '78, of Cornwall, N. Y.; W. S. Pratt, Class of '78, of Williamstown; Halsey B. Stevenson, Class of '78, of Cayuga, N. Y. For excellence in delivery, prize of $100, to W. S. Pratt. The degree of "A. B." was conferred on 39 graduates.

At this Commencement, reunions of the Classes of '38, '48, '52, '58, '68, '73, and '75, are being held. Prominent of the Alumni in town are David Dudley Field, Class of '25, of New-York; C. A. Davison, Class of '45, of New-York; Hon. D. L. Boardman, Class of '44, of Troy; Marshall Wilcox, Class of '44, of Pittsfield; Judge F. H. Dewey, Class of '40, of Worcester, and Dr. S. H. Tyng, Class of '58, of New-York.

About 300 persons attended the Alumni dinner. President Chadbourne made the opening address, and was followed by Gov. Rice, who was received with great applause. Among other speakers were Henry M. Field, of New-York; ex-President Hopkins, President Potter, of Union College; Rev. E. M. Hubbard, Rev. Dr. French, of Brooklyn; Gen. Woodford, and Rev. Henry Hopkins. The President's reception this evening was largely attended.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 3.—At the Alumni meeting to-day, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, Rev. Rowland Lee, Prof. Eaton, of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, and Hon. William Taylor Lee were elected Honorary Alumni. The Board of Trustees have conferred these degrees: LL. D., on President Potter, of Union College, and John J. Stoneman, Class of '56, of Iowa; D. D., on Rev. Abbott E. Kittridge, Class of '54, Chicago, and Rev. Henry M. Grout, Class of '54, Concord, Mass.; A. M., on Charles O. Waters, Chicago; Ph. D., on Truman H. Safford, Professor of Astronomy, Williams College.

MIDDLEBURY AND MACON.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., July 3.—The Commencement exercises of Middlebury College occurred today. The address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was delivered by Charles Dudley Warner, and that before the Associated Alumni by Rev. John C. Labrie. Degrees were conferred as follows: LL. D., William Wood, President of the New-York Board of Education; D. D., Rev. A. J. Fennell, Glens Falls; J. M., Rev. J. H. Stewart, Granville.

MACON, Ga., July 3.—The Commencement exercises of Mercer University, one of the leading institutions of the State, closed brilliantly to-day. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Prof. S. S. Sandford, the distinguished mathematician and mathematical author. A large class was graduated.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS FACTION FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of Deputy Marshals Neville and Connors, who were killed at East St. Louis on Sunday last, was commenced this morning, and after a good deal of wrangling it was decided that Mayor Bowman should not have counsel present; that the city attorney should be excluded, and that the testimony should be taken in private, not even reporters to be present. Mayor Bowman and several deputies went to Belleville this morning and gave bonds to appear for trial when called upon.

It is charged that the Coroner's Jury consists of anti-Bowmanites, with the exception of one man, who protested against the star chamber arrangement, and that the whole affair is conducted in the interests of the Wederites and Metropolitans. County Attorney Brockhaus was present at the inquest, and was chiefly instrumental in the exclusion of reporters. The feeling among non partisan citizens is said to be strong against the arbitrary rulings of Coroner Canty and the action of Brockhaus.

ONE RESULT OF A BAR-ROOM SCUFFLE.

BOSTON, July 3.—In the Municipal Court today William H. Smith, on a charge of causing the death of Anderson Elder, on Tuesday last, was held in $10,000 for examination on Wednesday of next week. Elder, a colored man, attempted to eject Smith from a bar-room by order of his employer. The two men struggled for several minutes when they separated, and Elder, a few minutes afterward, expired. It is considered probable that his violent exertions and the heat caused his death.

STRANGE END OF AN INSURANCE CASE.

HARTFORD, July 2.—William Wackerle, whose life was insured in the Ætna Life, of Hartford, for $3,000, and in the Mutual Life, of New-York, for $4,000, and whose wife has traversed the country over for four years making sympathy in the newspapers because the companies would not recognize the fact of his death by a railroad accident in Louisiana, has been discovered alive and well in California.

BASE-BALL.

ALBANY, July 3.—Albanys 6, Witokas of Brooklyn 4.

THE WYOMING CENTENNIAL.

CELEBRATION ON THE BATTLE-FIELD

AN IMMENSE GATHERING OF PEOPLE IN WILKESBARRE—THE EXERCISES AT THE COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT—SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILKESBARRE, July 3.—The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Wyoming massacre, for which weeks of elaborate preparation have been making in this city and its surroundings, was held on the ground of the memorable battle to-day. Not less than 40,000 people participated in the ceremonies, and the Susquehanna Valley, from Wilkesbarre to Wyoming, was made brilliant with bunting and patriotic decoration. For days people had been flocking into Wilkesbarre, which, for its location and facilities, was selected as the headquarters of the visiting thousands. The hotels were all uncomfortably filled with guests by last night, and all who came after that were compelled to make shift as best they might for places to eat and sleep. Hundreds of people walked the streets of the city last night, or slept on chairs, piazzas, and any convenient spots that presented themselves. Wilkesbarre is one of the wealthiest cities in Pennsylvania, and the money of its citizens was used unsparingly in decorating its streets, the public buildings, and private residences, Philadelphia in its brightest centennial garb did not surpass in this respect this beautiful dwelling place of the great anthracite coal kings on this occasion. The widely-circulated announcement that President Hayes and members of his Cabinet were to be present at the anniversary drew together a class of people that probably would not have been so largely represented but for that fact, which gave to the occasion a much more important character than that of a mere local pageant. At an early hour the celebration ceremonies were held in the groundsat the village of Wyoming, adjoining the monument commemorating the victims of the massacre. The weather was intensely hot. A mammoth tent sheltered the speakers and as many spectators as could seat themselves within it from the sun. The Presidential party arrived at Wyoming about 9:30 o'clock. It consisted of President Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Sherman, Attorney-General Devens, Mrs. Sollace, a guest of the President; B. A. Hayes, and W. C. Hayes, sons of the President, and O. L. Prudent, Assistant Secretary to the President. With them came Gov. Hartranft and his family, Chester N. Farr, Private Secretary to the Governor; Hon. James P. Sterrett, H. B. Howland, of Indianapolis; and the following members of the Governor's Staff: Gen. J. R. Coxe, Surgeon-General J. B. Compton, Col. D. S. Hassinger, Col. R. R. Campion, Col. Charles C. Knight, Col. George H. North, Col. E. B. Young, and Col. John W. Schall. The Presidential party left Harrisburg by special train last night, at midnight, the route along which it passed being profusely decorated. Speeches were made by President Hayes, Secretary Sherman, and Mr. Devens, at various points along the line. The exercises at the monument were opened by prayer by Rev. D. J. Waller, of Green Ridge, Penn. An original ode by Mrs. Watrous, of Scranton, was then sung, and an original poem by Mrs. G. M. Richert, of Pittston, was read by Miss Essis Hopkins. This was followed by an address by Rev. Mr. Barrows, of Lowell, Mass. The delivery of this address was interrupted by the appearance of the President, Gov. Hartranft and staff. The President and his party were received with enthusiastic cheers. At the conclusion of Mr. Barrows' address Col. Dorrance introduced Mr. Hayes. The President delivered a brief address referring to the perilous days of the pioneers in the county, and comparing the danger to which the e rly residents of the country were exposed, at the hands of the Indians, to these that threaten the pioneers of our Western Territories. He said the strength and powers of the red men had been underestimated then, and were to-day. In dealing with the Indians the President said our policy should be one of justice and good faith, and his moral and religious welfare should be considered equally with his physicial, and that the lives and homes of settlers in the West should be protected by ample forces. The President's speech was repeatedly applauded, especially where his references might be construed as deprecating any weakening of the military force of the country. At the conclusion of his speech President Hayes was presented with a massive gold-headed cane made from wood from the Wyoming battle-field, the gift of ladies of the valley. The President accepted it in neat speech, and then introduced Col. Hendrick B. Wright, who made an address of welcome. Pro. Henry Coppee, of Lafayette College, delivered an original poem entitled "Beautiful Wyoming." Hon. Steuben Jenkins then read his historical sketch of Wyoming and read a poem by Jesse Harding. After an intermission, addresses were made by Secretary Sherman and Mr. Devens, the former confining himself chiefly to the finances. Luzerne County is the stronghold of the greenback element in Pennsylvania, and vociferous applause greeted the remarkable utterance of the Secretary in his speech that he was in favor of greenbacks was as strong a Greenback man as any in Luzerne County. "I am for greenbacks—but I am for making greenbacks the equal of the best dollar that was ever made, and plenty of them." An ode, written by Miss Susan E. Dickinson, was sung by 300 voices, and a benediction closed the first day of the centennial exercises. The President and his party will remain in Wilkesbarre over the Fourth, and participate in the celebration on that day. Mr. Hayes is holding a formal reception to-night at the residence of Col. Henry M. Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor of this State.

EFFICIENCY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ALBANY, July 3.—Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, in reply to inquiries whether any especial measures had been taken by his department to provide against any possible Communist or labor disturbances, said that there had been no orders issued upon the subject, and that he thought there need be no apprehension of any disturbances. The National Guard of the State, he said, is now in better condition than it had ever been, and with its experience in the quelling of riots last Summer is more fitted for a sudden campaign than it was then, when, without more than a moment's notice of trouble, it mustered so promptly. The guarding of armories in New-York City was a part, he believed, of the Police arrangements there, and authority for doing so was not required to be given by his department.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW-PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, July 3.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifteenth District has been in session here two days. Six hundred ballots have been cast without a choice. Gen. George W. Morgan withdrew on the three hundred and fifty-seventh ballot. At 8:30 o'clock this evening the convention adjourned to meet at Mount Vernon, Wednesday, July 31.

ADVANCE OF FREIGHT RATES AT THE WEST.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Rates on eastward-bound freights were slightly advanced to-day at a special meeting of agents here. The rate from Chicago to New-York for grain was made 16 cents; on Flour, 32 cents, and on fourth-class freight 18 cents. Grain to Baltimore or Philadelphia was fixed at the rate of 14 cents, and other rates accordingly.

THE SUICIDE RECORD.

CORTLAND, July 3.—Andrew Rood, of this village, owner of the meat market, committed suicide at 5 o'clock this morning by shooting himself five times in the head with a revolver. Supposed cause, financial difficulties.

AUBURN, July 3.—Col. N. B. S. Eldred committed suicide to-day with a revolver.

FATAL FIRE AT RYE BEACH.

RYE BEACH, N. H., July 3.—The large farm and boarding-house of Samuel French, of North Hampton, was burned this morning, and a young hired-man named Alger Towle, of Hampton, was burned to death. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,800.

NEW-AMSTERDAM SAVINGS BANK FINAL DIVIDEND.

ALBANY, July 3.—In the petition of Richard M. Bent, Receiver of the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank, showing that he has on deposit to his credit with the United States Trust Company the sum of $72,000, an order has been granted by Justice Westbrook permitting him to draw the sum of $60,000 for the purpose of paying a third and final dividend of 12½ per cent. to depositors on the 15th inst.

SAD ACCIDENT AT NEW-LONDON.

DAVID TRUMBULL AND COL. COIT DROWNED WHILE RESCUING A CHILD.

NEW-LONDON, July 3.—David Trumbull, who rowed No. 7 oar in the recent Yale-Harvard race on the Thames, and Col. Charles M. Coit, Treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank, at Norwich, were drowned in New-London Harbor, midway between the Pequot House and Fort Trumbull, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The little son of Col. Coit falling overboard from a yacht, his father and Mr. Trumbull sprang after him. The yacht hove to as soon as possible, and the child was taken on board by his uncle, who was in the boat. Before she could round to again both men sank—Trumbull to the bottom. The body of Col. Coit floated just below the surface of the water, and though taken out within five minutes, and subjected to all known methods for recovery at the hands of medical men, could not be resuscitated. Col. Coit commanded the Eighth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers during the war; was ex-Postmaster at Norwich, and a well-known citizen. He was about 40 years of age. Trumbull was 25 years old, and would have graduated in 1880 from Yale Theological School. He was a son of Rev. David Trumbull, of Valparaiso, Chili. The body is not yet recovered.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF DR. JAMES C. AYER.

Dr. James C. Ayer, the well-known patent medicine proprietor, died yesterday at Winchendon, Mass. For the past two years he had been in extremely poor health, and for some part of that period his mental condition was such that he had to be confined in an asylum for the insane. Dr. Ayer was undoubtedly the wealthiest maker of patent medicines in this country. He had been engaged in the manufacture of pills and syrups for many years, and his name is known through his medicines all over the world. In the later years of his life, before his mind became unbalanced, he was desirous to become known to the public as a statesman, and not alone as a maker of pills. Having great financial interests in Lowell, Mass., where he resided, and in its surrounding towns, he succeeded, in October, 1874, through agents, while he was in Europe, in procuring the Republican nomination for Congress in the Seventh Massachusetts District. A great deal of opposition to him was made on account of his cold manners, and he was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Mr. Tarbox. A few days subsequent to the election the superabundant ill-feeling toward him in the town of Ayer—which was named after him—found expression in the public burning of his effigy. It seems likely that brooding over his defeated hope of acquiring political position, and over the indignities cast upon him by the men he expected to rally to his support, caused his mind to become unhinged. In June, 1876, he became so violent that he was conveyed to a private asylum in New-Jersey, where he remained for some months.

JAMES GILMORE REED.

Mr. James Gilmore Reed, long and favorably known as a member of the Stock Exchange, died at his home, in this City, at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was born in New-York June 25, 1833. His father was in moderate circumstances, and young Reed found it necessary to shift for himself very early in life. At the age of 15 years he walked from his father's house a Rye, Westchester County, to this City, pushing a wheelbarrow, containing a little hair trunk, before him. He obtained work in a grocery store, where he remained until manhood, when he entered into partnership with a Mr. Bonton, under the firm name of Bonton & Reed, in the manufacture of sausage meats. He subsequently went to Chicago, and became a soap manufacturer. Losing considerable money in the prosecution of this enterprise, he sold out his interest and went to Europe. Returning to this City, he became connected with the firm of Leo & Content, stock-brokers, as senior partner, the name of the firm being Reed, Leo & Content. Mr. Leo subsequently withdrew from the partnership, and the firm continued under the name of Reed & Content until two years ago. Since that time Mr. Reed has been an operator on Exchange. He leaves a wife and two children.

BUSINESS IN THE CANALS.

REPORT OF THE TOLLS COLLECTED IN JUNE—AN INCREASE SHOWN OVER 1877.

ALBANY, July 3.—The following is the official report of the amount of tolls collected in all the canals as received by the Auditor during the month of June, and compared with the receipts for the same month last year:

	1877.	1878.
June, first week.....	$22,864 75	$29,592 76
June, second week.....	24,739 05	24,439 63
June, third week.....	29,254 09	31,284 16
June, fourth week.....	27,085 56	26,965 10
Total.....	$101,943,49	$112,281 65

This is an increase over the tolls during the same time last year of $10,338 16. The total tolls for the season so far are $312,252 79, an increase upon the tolls of last year to the present time of $123,495 55, though it must be remembered that the season began this year three weeks earlier than last. The tolls for June this year are $33,017 13 less than they were during May, which is supposed to be due to the slower movement of boats, because, the force of lock-tenders and canal hands being greatly reduced since May, locking takes more time. The total tonnage for all the canals, going both ways, for the month was 661,388 tons, as against 680,122 tons during the same month last year. The total tonnage for the season so far is 1,583,520 tons, as against 1,194,888 at this time in the season last year.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, July 3.—A meeting of the Police committee was held this afternoon with closed doors to consider the best measures for preserving the peace on the 12th of July. Formal notice has been given the magistrates of the City and District of Montreal, to attend a meeting on Friday next for the same purpose, and over 200 magistrates are expected to attend. Military guards are kept at the city armories night and day to insure their safety. The Fifth Fusiliers Regiment goes into camp on Monday next.

MARINE DISASTER.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 3.—The schooner Fannie Pike, Capt. Kilpatrick, from Calais for New-York, reports that at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 27, Matinicus bearing north a distance of 15 miles, she passed large quantities of cedar railroad sleepers or ties; also the main mast and the top of a vessel's house. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon she saw the stern of a vessel painted black; made out the name to be Florence; could not make out the hailing port, but thought it to be New-York; judged the vessel to be of 80 or 90 tons burden.

S. ANGIER CHACE'S CREDITORS.

FALL RIVER, July 3.—A meeting of the creditors of S. Angier Chace was held here to-day before H. M. Knowlton, Register. Claims to the amount of $810,881 were presented, of which $224,407 were allowed. The claim of $556,000 from the Union Mills was not allowed. D. A. Chapin and H. K. Brelen were appointed Assignees.

A DEFAULTER ON TRIAL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 3.—The trial of Ira B. Wright, South Hadley's defaulting Town Treasurer, to the amount of $29,000, began at Northampton to-day. The prosecution called 18 witnesses and examined eight. The defense is contesting the evidence inch by inch. The trial will be resumed on Friday next. The court hopes to finish on Saturday.

THE BROCKVILLE ROWING RACE.

KINGSTON, Ontario, July 3.—Messrs. Hanlan, Plaisted, McKen, Elliott, Luther, and Kennedy arrived this afternoon from Brockville, and crossed over to Cape Vincent, where they will row to-morrow.

SACREDNESS OF SUNDAY.

The Sabbath Alliance of Scotland lately held its annual meeting to deplore the increasing tendency to disregard the sacredness of Sunday. Among the special subjects of mourning the fact was alluded to that during the Queen's visit in September to Loch Maree she and the Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and other members of the suite were conveyed on the Sabbath across the Loch in a six-oared boat, to the Isle Maree, where a considerable time was spent. A letter referring to this subject appeared in a Ross-shire journal, and led to some inquiries being made as to whether the men employed in rowing the boat were residents or not, and it was gratifying to the committee to be informed that the boatmen who usually ply on the Loch refused to go, and that the hotel-keeper had been obliged to employ his own servants.

THE BODY FOUND IN THE BAY.

The body found at Governor's Island yesterday afternoon was identified last night as that of William Hooper, of No. 62 Midagh-street, Brooklyn.

MACON, Ga., July 3.—A fire occurred to-day in Americus, Ga., which destroyed the residence of James Trickner. Loss $5,000, insurance $3,000.

BUFFALO, July 3.—During a dispute about a woman to-night, John Tahey assaulted Morris Supple with an axe, inflicting probably fatal injuries. Supple was removed to the hospital. Tahey escaped arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—An incendiary fire occurred here early this morning, burning a large portion of Messrs. Bacon, Battle & Co.'s establishment. Loss about $30,000. There is but little insurance.

A FOURTH WITHOUT NOISE.

HOW THE DAY WILL BE OBSERVED.

NO FIRE-WORKS OR FIRE-CRACKERS—TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES—MILITARY FESTIVITIES AND EXCURSIONS.

In the nature of things, owing to the density of population and the comparative lack of open spaces, public sentiment in New-York has been for the last 10 years verging upon the conviction that the old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, with its stereotyped exhibition of fire-works, and its equally stereotyped exhibitions of oratorical bombast, is not the most rational manner of reviving the memory of the founders of the Republic, or of gratefully recalling to popular recollection their struggles and sacrifices. It is not probably from any perception of the nonsense of fire-works and orations, in recalling the deeds of men of action, that the gradual disuse of them in the large cities of the United States has come about, but because the intermnable din of city life operates as a silent and impalpable forces to exclude noise and bombast on holiday occasions. There will be no parades, except those of small associations; no public exhibitions of fire-works at the parks, and no fire-crackers, except such as the boys may surreptitiously explode, and then dodge around the corner to evade one policeman and run into the arms of another. The boys complain bitterly that they are not permitted to throw fire-crackers under the feet of horses, and tie packages of them to the tails of vagabond dogs and cats. But the ordnance is inexorable, and for the most part they will sullenly submit, with permission to have little celebrations of their own in the back yard.

At 7:30 the day will be ushered in at Trinity Church with a programme upon the bells of 18 pieces, including the "Red, White, and Blue," "Ring out the Nation's Starry Flag," "Hail Columbia," the "Starry Flag," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and other national airs, the mélange appropriately terminating with "Yankee Doodle"—disregarding the important philological discovery that "Yankee" springs from "yengis," an Indian corruption of English. The programme will be repeated at 12 M. by Mr. James E. Ayliffe and Mr. William Thirlwall, his assistant, and at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. commemorative services will be held. At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in West Eleventh-street, there will be a special service of Te Deum at 10 A. M., with an address and a congregational singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and of the national hymn: "My country! 'tis of thee," with an adaptation of the doxology to the same metre as the last stanza. The day will be similarly commemorated in many other churches.

At sunrise flags will be flung to the breeze by Col. James McAffee, deputy custodian of the New-York Post Office, from that building. At the same hour, Adjt.-Gen. Jay Gould Warner, of the veterans of 1812, will fling out the Stars and Stripes over the Old Fort at the upper end of the Central Park. At 9 A. M. the flag will be hoisted at the Battery, and a salute of 38 guns fired from the Old Fort aforesaid. The National Guard will not turn out, as on Decoration Day, although the Eighth Regiment, in camp at Creedmoor, will pass the day in rifle practice, and will doubtless attract many a military pilgrim. Banks and municipal buildings will be closed, and business will be suspended in all the courts. The Seventy-Ninth Highlanders, Old Guard, Col. Laing commanding; Washington Centennial Guard, Capt. Norman, and the George G. Meade Post No. 38, G. A. R., William Finley commanding, will celebrate the day by a parade through several streets on the West Side, and the Seventh Regiment Park, Ninety-second-street, to participate in an annual picnic and shooting tournament, interlarded with athletic games. The affair is given under the auspices of the old veterans of the Seventy-ninth, who have made preparations for a grand event, and propose to keep alive the memory of 1776 in their ow n way. Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment have projected an excursion up the Hudson, and the drum corps of the same regiment commemorate with a clam-bake at Rockaway. The Sixty-ninth Regiment spend the day in a peaceful picnic at Jones' Wood. The Veterans of 1812, it should be added, dine at the Sturtevant House at 2 P. M. Hon. Thurlow Weed and Gen. John A. Dix are announced to be present. The Irish Volunteers, Col. Costello commanding, parade this afternoon, and, not to be outdone in patriotism, the Bohemian Order of the Socialists will traverse Avenue A, First-avenue, and Fourth-street. Battery B, First Artillery, will fire a salute of as many guns as there are States, on the circle at the Central Park, at sunrise.

The Tammany Society will meet at Tammany Hall at 9:30 A. M., when Grand Sachem Schell will deliver an address of welcome. Hon. Gilbert C. Dean, Virginia; Hon. Preston King, and Brooks, and others will also make addresses. National salutes will shake the fortified islands in the harbor and the solid ground of the Navy-yard, while the flag-ship Colorado and the torpedo-boat Intrepid, gayly bedecked with banners from sunrise to sunset, will open the festivities on the shipping, which will no doubt be followed.

The great feature of the day will be the remarkable number of excursions and excursionists that leave the City in the morning and return in the afternoon. The Central Railway of New-Jersey offers excursion tickets to Trenton, one of our historic battlefields, and to Philadelphia, and Second-day's rates. The Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway offers trains every 15 minutes to Coney Island and return. The Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railway Company takes trains once every 15 minutes from 6:20 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. from Prospect Park to Brighton Beach, Coney Island. At Brighton Beach, on the plaza, a grand promenade concert will be given in the afternoon and evening by Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment B nd, with Levy as cornet soloist. The Eliza Hancox leaves the pier at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, every hour from 9:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M., connecting at the Grand Union trains for Manhatt n Beach, the Thomas Colyer and D. R. Martin, with the same railway connection, plying hourly, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., between the pier at the foot of Twenty-second-street, North River, and the depot at Bay Ridge. The Plymouth Rock, as usual, will take those who wish to inspect the bicycle factories of Newton and West Point, with a breezy journey up the Hudson, from the pier at the foot of Twenty-second-street, at 9:45 A. M. The Saratoga leaves the same pier at 9:30 for a trip down

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

D. of C. 6-65s C.
$10,000..83¾ 84
1,000..c. 83¾
N. Y. Elev. 1st.
1,000..c. 85¼
5,000..c. 86
Pacific Mail.
400..59¼
500..59⅝
300..59¾
200..c. 59¾
Erie Railway.
1100..16
100..s3. 15⅞
3400..b3. 16
500..16
500..15⅞

St. Paul.
1800..s3. 52⅝
200..52¾
200..52⅝
200..52¾
Central of N. J.
300..38¼
50..38⅜
1000..38⅝
10..c. 38⅞
North-western.
100..c. 49⅜
900..49¼
500..49⅝
500..s3. 49¾
400..49⅝
500..49¾
North-western pf.
200..75⅞
100..c. 75⅞
100..s3. 75⅞
Chic., Bur. & Q.
100..c. 75⅞
800..75⅞

Wabash.
200..14¾
100..14⅝
100..14¾
200..52⅝
Central of N. J.
300..38¼
50..38⅜
1000..38⅝
10..c. 38⅞
North-western.
100..c. 49⅜
900..49¼
500..49⅝
500..s3. 49¾
400..49⅝
500..49¾
North-western pf.
200..75⅞
100..c. 75⅞
100..s3. 75⅞
Chic., Bur. & Q.
100..c. 75⅞
800..75⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '68.
6,000..107⅛
U. S. 5s, Cur.
10,000..120⅜
25,000..b.c. 120⅝
25,000..b.c. 120⅜
U. S. 5s, '81 R.
16,000..107⅞
U. S. 4s, 1907, R.
1,000..100⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '68.
6,000..107⅛
U. S. 5s, Cur.
10,000..120⅜
25,000..b.c. 120⅝
25,000..b.c. 120⅜
U. S. 5s, '81 R.
19,500..b.c. 107¼
500..c. 107⅜
500..100⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

1a. 7s, con.
$2,000..76⅞
7s, con. x mat.
1,000..57
D. of C. 3.65s C.
1,000..c. 83¼
6,000..c. 83⅜
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917, C.
10,000..107¾
N. J. C. conv.
2,000..86¼
M. & St. P. 1st. Lac.
1,000..108
M. & St. P. L. & M. D.
5,000..b3. 101½
Erie 2d.
1,000..104⅜
N. W. C. C. G.
2,000..c. 93⅜
1,000..100
1,000..b.c. 100¼
N. W. C. R. G.
1,000..100
D. & H. C. 7s, '94.
2,000..101¼
C. & H. S. '94.
1,000..101½
Long Dock.
5,000..110¼
Michigan Cen. 7s.
1,000..112
P. & A. mid.
1,000..102
N. Y. Cen. 1st. C.
1,000..113⅝
N. Y. C. 1st. L.
5,000..113½
Can. So. 1st. gd.
39,000..78
No. Mo. 1st.
2,000..104¼
Pacific of Mo. 1st.
9,000..105
Ft. W. & C. 1st.
5,000..113½
Ft. W. & C. 3d.
20,000..110
Can. Pac. gold.
1,000..105⅝
3,000..105¾
Un. Pacific 1st.
4,000..105⅜
5,000..108
Un. Pac. 7s, 1. g.
1,000..107
3,000..s3. 107⅜
S. C. R. & M. 1st.
1,000..69¾
Union Pacific 7s.
1,000..103⅛

Great W. 2d, x & Nov. '77, cp.
1,000..66
N. Y. Elev. 1st.
1,000..86
6,000..86⅛
1,000..86¼
1,000..b3. 86⅜
Chic. & N. W. pf.
800..b.c. b3. 75⅞
300..75⅞
727..75⅝
100..75⅞
100..b3. 75⅞
Chic. & R. I.
100..c. 97⅛
200..97⅝
600..97⅝
800..97⅝
Western Union.
100..c. 87⅜
100..87⅝
100..s3. 87⅜
100..87½
Ohio & Miss.
100..c. 25⅝
100..25⅞
100..25⅝
Mut. Bank.
5..122
Park Bank.
8..90½
American Exp.
100..s3. 87⅜
Delaware & Hud.
300..b.c. 57½
100..c. 57⅛
Western Union.
1000..b.c. 87⅜
100..87⅝
50..88
400..b3. 88⅜
Pacific Mail.
300..c. 17⅜
50..17¼
100..17¼
Erie Railway.
50..c. 15⅞
200..s3. 15⅞
100..15⅞
Chi. & N. W.
200..b.c. 49⅝
100..49¾
Chic. & R. I.
100..b.c. 117¼
Ch. & So. L.
72..b.c. 83
Chic., Mil. & St. P.
600..b.c. b3. 52¾
300..53
300..b3. 52⅞
C., C. & I.
75..b.c. 25¾
Chi

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, July 3:

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story iron-front building, with lot 25 by 107, No. 110 Grand-st., north side, 50 feet east of Mercer-st., for $4,175, to Emily A. Paton.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, L. C. Washner, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story stone front house, with lot 25.5 by 91, No. 113 Christopher-st., north side, 244.2 feet east of Hudson-st., for $18,669, to Sylvester Wittig, plaintiff.

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Isaac Untermeyer, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 98 24-av., east side, 48.6 feet south of 6th-st., for $18,585, to William Minrath, plaintiff.

Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, sold the plot of land 100.11 by 100, on 10th-av., south-east corner of 116th-st., for $16,106, to Alphonse Kalischer, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Winans & Davies of the house, with lot, No. 205 Wooster-st., north of Bleecker-st., to July 10; sale by T. R. Warren & Co. of a plot of land on Broadway, corner of 141st-st.; also, four lots, on West 140th-st., west of 10th-av.; also, four lots, on West 140th-st., corner of 10th-av.; a plot of land, on St. Nicholas-av., corner of 145th-st., to July 10; sale by James M. Oakley & Co. of building, with lot, No. 912 6th-av., south of 52d-st., to July 17; and sale by William Kennelly, of the building, with lot, No. 100 Bowery, north of Hester-st., to Aug. 3.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 2.

50th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Robert Taggart and wife to Philip Hausmann. $2,250

126th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 51.2x72x irregular; Edward Cunningham and wife to William McBurnie. ----

51st-st., West, No. 338, 20.6x100.5; also, 8th-av., w. s., 124.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 25x100; also, River-av., e. s., corner of Jane-st., 100x125, 24th Ward; James Irving and wife to William J. Greacen. 20,000

41st-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; Albert J. Smith and wife to William H. Preston. 18,500

10th-av., s. e. corner of 20th-st., 25x109; same to same. 16,000

2d-av., s. w. corner of 76th-st., 100.5x98.9; John H. Ritter and wife to Jacob L. Maschke. 19,360

83d-st., s. s., 306 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; William M. Powell and wife to Rachel H. Brown. 25,000

Thompson-st., e. s. No. 152, 24.5x99.6; Josefine Niederveiser to John Felton. 15,000

47th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5; also, 47th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Matthew Nicot to Church of St. Boniface. nom.

48th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; Abigail Noonan to Michael J. Noonan and others. nom.

5th-st., No. 624, 24x77; Rosa Bernstein to Nannie Kahn. 9,250

37th-st., s. w. corner of 1st-av., 21.8x80; Edward H. Anderson and wife to Patrick J. Jones. 18,000

152d-st., n. s., 260.2 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22.6x103.5; Ralph W. Booth to Julia D. Booth. 3,000

Alexander-av., n. e. corner of 134th-st., 131.6x100, 23d Ward; Thomas E. S. Dwyer to Frank G. Brown. nom.

31st-st., s. s., 231.3 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9; James Millward and wife to Peter Friess. 9,000

129th-st., n. s., 174 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; James Brown and wife to John C. Davin. 3,200

Water-st. to South-st., 80 ft. s. of Clinton, 93.4 x145.10; F. Smyth, Referee, to Catharine R. Lincoln and others. 27,500

Same property, 2-7 part of; Catharine R. Lincoln to Edward A. Bedlow and others. 7,357

2d-av., s. e. corner 47th-st., 80x100; John McCleskey, Cardinal, &c., to Church of St. Boniface. nom.

Ald.-st., 206 No. 4, 25x87.6; A. McIntire, Referee, to George Harzman. 4,000

Thompson-st., e. s., 97.9 ft. s. of Houston-st., 24.6x99.6; Louisa Felton and husband to Josefine Niederveiser. 14,500

78th-st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of 2d-av., 13.10x102.2; Lazarus Levy and wife to Siegfried Silberberg. 6,000

124th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; Letitia Moody and husband to Harry Green. 1,750

Perry-st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 87x95. ½ part of; Edward Cunningham and wife to William McBurnie. 4,500

78th-st., n. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; ½ part of; Michael J. Noulett to George Noulett. nom.

78th-st., same property; George Noulett and others to James Weil and others. 2,475

Christopher-st., No. 113, 25.5x91; Louis C. Washner, Referee, to Sylvester Wittig. 17,000

47th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x91.9x irregular; A. Monell, Referee, to Ann Pryer and others. 4,000

Clifton-av., n. w. corner of 149th-st., eight lots; also, Clifton-av., n. w. corner of 148th-st., 100 x irregular, 23d Ward; J. M. Barbour, Referee, to Gordon Cunard. 6,500

Greenwich-st., No. 8, 22.2x95.7; Barbara Fohrbach to George C. Koegler. 22,600

59th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5, 1-6 part of; Bridget Stafford to Margaret Stafford. 250

92d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.8; Union Dime Savings Institution to Marc E. Weiss. 6,500

2d-av., e. s., between 5th and 6th sts., 24.3x100; Isaac Untermeyer, Referee, to William Minrath. 18,000

125th-st., n. s., 35 ft. w. of Madison-av., 17.5x 99.11; Willington B. Searis and wife to Elizabeth F. Washburn. 14,000

126th-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x99.11; Caroline Davis and others to Arthur T. Timpson. 14,000

42d-st., s. s., 227.6 ft. e. of 11th-av., 19.7x98.9; Katy J. Scheffmeyer and husband to Esther Herzog. 5,000

55th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x 100.5; Louisa G. Brigham and husband to Benjamin W. Merriam. 25,000

124th-st., n. s., 247 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100; C. F. Lydecker, Referee, to German Life Insurance Company. 6,500

Clifton-av., n. w. corner 146th-st., 100x200, 23d Ward. 14 lots; J. M. Barbour, Referee, to Gordon Cunard. 12,400

Alexander-av., n. e. corner Southern Boulevard, 100x125, 23d Ward; same to same. 14,880

Clifton-av., n. e. corner 147th-st., 100x275; same to same. 10,000

LEASE RECORDED.

West 19th-st., No. 450, five years; John Downey to James Kennedy. $2,100

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Ambach, Conrad, and wife, to Frederick Staudinger; n. s. Gouverneur-st., e. of Courtlandt-av., 24d Ward; 3 years. $1,600

Appleby, Joseph C., and wife, to the East River Savings Institution; n. s. 2d-st., w. of 2d-av.; also, 2d-st., s. s., w. of 2d-av.; also, No. 5 Cardinsenign, and also, No. 125 Bowery; 1 year. 5,000

Ani, Charles A., and wife, to Claus Von Kampen; No. 31 Norfolk-st.; installments. 2,500

Same to same; same; 2 years. 4,000

Biehl, Karl, and wife to George Roll; n. s. corner 10th-av. and 57th-st., 3 months. 1,150

Beaker, Wendel, and wife to Christian Wisker; e. s. 2d-av., e. of 75th-st., 2 years. 4,000

Bosch, Rudolph, and wife to Lorenz B. Phipps; s. s. 13th-st., e. of 6th-av., 2 years. 6,000

Berbet, George, and wife to August Berbet; No. 9 Essex-st., installments. 3,000

Cameron, John C., and wife to Josephine B. Kröger; Independent-av. and Hudson River, 24th Ward, 3 years. 10,000

Cornet, William H., to Michael Mologhney; w. s. 11th-av., n. of 31st-st., 1 year. 500

Davidson, Mannchen, to Piere Cahn; s. s. 10th-st., e. of Avenue B, 5 years. 3,500

Dermody, Thomas, to Arthur J. Donnelly; s. s. 40th-st., w. of 10th-av., 1 years. 5,333

Dipcoke, Thomas, and wife, to William J. Kelly; s. s. 71st-st., e. of 1st-av., 5 years. 500

Dwyer, Thomas E. S., to Bell B. Gurnee and Lucy L. Barney, Executrix, &c.; n. s. 134th-st., e. of Alexander-av., 3 years. 2,700

Same to same; n. s. 134th-st., e. of Alexander-av., 3 years. 2,750

Same to same; n. s. 134th-st., e. of Alexander-av., 3 years. 2,750

Erhart, Ferdinand, to Conrad Stein; s. s. 10th-st., e. of Varick-st., 5 years. 3,000

Frankhauser, John, and wife, to Isaac Bamberger; n. s. 125th-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 years. 6,000

First Reformed Presbyterian Church to John Fleming; s. s. 28th-st., w. of 9th-av., 2 years. 2,000

Hoge, Mary L., and husband to Emily Traubert; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 24th-st., 3 years. 4,500

Jones, Patrick J., and wife to Henry Winer; s. w. corner 1st-av. and 37th-st., 3 years. 9,000

Jones, Patrick J., and wife to John G. Coster; same property, 3 years. 3,000

Koch, John H., and wife to Josephine Ruppel; n. s. 26th-st., e. of 9th-av., 1 year. 2,500

Lehr, Leonard, to Conrad Hottes; s. s. 5th-st., w. of Avenue A, 3 years. 3,500

Lissola, Catherine R., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. Water-st. and n. s. South-st., e. of Clinton-st., 1 year. 27,500

Meschke, Jacob L., to John H. Silke; s. w. corner of 2d-av. and 76th-st., 1 year. 19,360

Montanus, Ernest, and wife, to Michael Hertel; s. s. Stanton-st., w. of Clinton-st., 5 years. 10,000

Merlos, Thomas, to Carlos Marti, Escribtor, &c.; n. s. 27th-st., corner of Rutherford-place, 5 years. 8,000

Same to same; s. s. 17th-st., w. of Rutherford-place, 5 years. 8,000

Same to same; s. s. 17th-st., w. of Rutherford-place. 8,000

Monsell, Eugene, to Carolina O. Sage; Nos. 216 and 218 Water-st., 1 year. 3,500

Murphy, John, to James Price, (Guardian, &c.; w. s. 10th-av., lot No. 353, 3 years. 1,000

Muyzesheimer, Lazarus, and wife to Fanny Bach; n. s. 50th-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years. 6,000

O'Donnell, Margaret, to Edward S. Farrell; n. s. 116th-st., e. of 4th-av., 2 years. 1,000

Peil, Henrietta B., to (formerly Hemheld); s. s. 14th-st., s. of 7th-av., 5 years. 14,000

Pierer, Carl, and wife, to Christina Stubner; e. s. 2d-av., s. of 44th-st., 5 years. 5,000

Pryer, Ann, and others to the Bowery Savings Bank; n. s. 47th-st., s. of 8th-av., 1 year. 2,500

Purdy, Elvira, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 34 West Washington-place, 1 year. 1,000

Robinson, Mary E., to Gershom B. Wood, Executor, &c.; s. s. 13th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year.

Sellick, Edward, to Joseph Campbell; n. s. 83d-st., 148 ft. e. of Madison-av., 5 years. 10,000

Same to same; s. s. 83d-st., 130 ft. e. of Madison-av., 5 years. 10,000

Sellick, Edward, to Christina Alexander; s. s. 83d-st., 164 ft. w. of 4th-av., 5 years. 10,000

Sellick, Edward, to Arthur W. Austin, Executor, &c.; s. s. 83d-st., 148 ft. w. of 4th-av., 5 years. 9,800

Sellick, Edward, to Joseph Campbell; n. s. 83d-st., 132 ft. w. of 4th-av., 5 years. 9,500

Same to same; s. s. 83d-st., 116 ft. w. of 4th-av., 5 years. 9,500

Sellick, Edward, to Meredith Howell, Trustee, &c.; n. s. 83d-st., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 5 years. 9,500

Sellick, Edward, to Francis C. Fielding; s. s. 83d-st., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 5 years. 11,000

Same to same; s. s. 83d-st., 196 ft. w. of 4th-av., 5 years. 11,000

Same to same; s. s. 83d-st., 216 ft. w. of 4th-av., 5 years. 11,000

Taylor, Sarah S., to Gustav Berter; s. s. 24th-st., s. of 3d-av., 3 years. 3,000

Wenger, Christian, and wife to George Kipp; n. s. 72d-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years. 12,000

Vincent, Leonard M., and wife to Richard W. Underhill and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 50th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years. 3,500

Wenzel, Amanda, and husband to Christian Hein; n. s. 102d-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years. 3,000

Weibler, Rosalie, and wife, to Philadelphia Savings Fund Society; No. 147 East Houston-st., 1 year. 3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Barton, Anna D., to Mary Griffin. $350
Bach, Fanny, to Auguste Zolvert. 6,000
Bradley, Maria, to Gersail Rodermond. 2,100
Cairi, John, to Andreas Hasset. 4,000
Ocullan, Jane, to Jacob Rosenstein. 500
Citizens' Savings Bank to Gottfried Furck. 11,000
Gastmark, Paul, to John Kaufeld. ----
Gee, Francis, to Alois Freund. 2,000
Hazzan, Ernst A., to Frederick Standinger. 6,500
Jarvis, Algernon, to Sylvester L. H. Ward, Jr. ----
Jarvis, Nathaniel J., to Henry Heckman. ----
Kenny, John, to Catharine E. Kenny. ----
Morrisania Savings Bank to Gussie Burton. 3,000
Morrisania Savings Bank to Mary A. Johnston. 4,500
Mutual Life Insurance Company to John Lochner. 8,000
Suckley, Thomas H. and others, Executors, to Thomas H. Suckley and another, committee. nom.
Tanner, Abraham, Executors of, to Francis P. Sweeny. 1,200
Timpson, Mary C., to Elizabeth F. Meahhern and another. 5,500
Ward, Sylvester L. H., Jr., to Nathaniel Jarvis. nom.
Well, Henry, to Conrad Stein. 13,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
(Established 1836.)
OFFICE NO. 3 PINE-ST.
BRANCH OFFICE NO. 1,130 BROADWAY.
OFFER FOR SALE
Corner 5th-av., below 34th-st.
5th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.
5th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.
5th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.
5th-av., corner 21st-st.
5th-av., corner 116th and 18th sts.
5th-av., corner 18th and 19th sts.
Also on Park-av., 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th sts., an elegant mansion and stable.
35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, an elegant extra-sized double lot, 40th, 41st, to 69th st.
Apply as above.

ELEGANT CITY AND COUNTRY RESIdence combined on Manhattan Island. Magnificent view of the Hudson; over seven acres of land; house, stable, &c., in splendid condition; 280 feet water front; 25 minutes by rail. Price low; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

AN EXTENSIVE BULKHEAD WATER FRONT—Convenient to City; for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c.; also blocks for dwellings, for sale very low on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Civil Engineer, No. 20 Exchange-place.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY AT PREMIUM POINT, with water front, &c., known as Kellogg Property, at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, July 17. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

SEVENTY ELEGANT VILLA PLOTS, WITH Ocean frontage, at Long Branch, at auction on the premises, July 15. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ALBERT C. LAMSON, NO. 179 BROADWAY, corner of Maiden-lane, has first-class houses for sale or to rent VERY LOW if applied for immediately.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, BATH, &c., and one room on third: $25 or $30 per month; family private, consisting of four; good quarters for the right party. Apply at No. 340 West 21st-st.

LENOX, 5TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.—AN elegant apartment from 1st September; smaller, with immediate possession; rent greatly reduced. R. JACKSON

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ELEgant country seat, one of the finest in the State; 30 acres; house, 48x74; 20 rooms, with all modern improvements; also cottage of eight rooms; conservatory and complete outbuildings; cost about $60,000; will be sold for $34,000, on easy terms, in consequence of the death of the owner. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A COTTAGE BY THE SEA

Can be rented from now until Oct. 1 or Nov. 1 for $200, furnished; immediate possession; 300 yards from the ocean; the only spot in the world that is always cool and comfortable; situated at East Hampton, Long Island; time, 3½ hours from New-York. For further information address Post Office Box No. 2,194.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS SUMMER residence at mere nominal rent; most desirable every way; 100 miles from New-York by direct railroad and steamer; 10 acres ample grounds; good garden, planted; every convenience of both City and country; elevated, airy location; fine drives, &c.; will rent 3 to 10 months at nominal price to desirable family. Inquire of RESIDENCE, *Agricultural* Office, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 9, noon
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTHIA.....WED., July 10 | BOTHNIA.....WED., July 24
ABYSSINIA.....WED., July 17 | ALGERIA.....WED., July 31

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Rowling Green. LEONARD G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, July 6, 10 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gradell.....Thurs., July 11, 9:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For insertion of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 11
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

RATES—$80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LIN: BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of 22d-st., Hoboken.
MAIN.....Sat., July 6 | ODER.....Sat., July 20
MOSEL.....Sat., July 13 | DONAU.....Sat., July 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Anchoria.....July 6, 10 A. M. | Bolivia.....July 20, 6 A. M.
Ethiopia.....July 13, 3 P. M. | Victoria.....July 27, 3 P. M.

Cabin $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
California, July 6, 10 A. M. | Australia, July 10, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Cabin, $80 and $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), 42, North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, Detcon.....Wednesday, July 10, 2 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, Darrasus.....Wed., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Lamessine.....Wed., July 24, 12 noon.

Passengers booked thence for all points in Europe at low rates.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
For freight and passage in Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO HEATWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Greece, W., July 3, 7:30 A. M. | Italy, W., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN
Egypt, Sat., July 6, 9 A. M. | Helvetia, Sat., July 13, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued via very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT....Thurs., July 4 | HERDER....Thurs., July 18
FRISIA.....Thurs., July 11 | LESSING....Thurs., July 25

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadst., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tuesday, July 9
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, July 10
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, July 8

For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 6
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT. WEDNESDAY, July 10, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., 208 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, (3,500 tons.)
Capt. WEIR.

will sail for the above ports on Saturday, July 6, at 9 A. M., for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 3
.....SATURDAY, July 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 6
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,200 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., July 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, July 13

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
BEAVER-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amitty-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along Church-st.; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

J. P. NAVARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JUNE 18, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City, and from South Wall-Street, Fulton, and Hamilton Ferries (on Sundays) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., at 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, an also on July 3, at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Island, &c., at 9:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Fort Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and 12:15, night, and from Long Island City only, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. For Greenport, New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Greenport and Orient—The steamer Endeavor will run between Greenport and Orient, connecting with all trains. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at the offices of the Long Island Railroad Co., No. 1 Fulton-ferry, and 94 Broadway; and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, General Superintendents.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through draw ag-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Albany, Schenectady, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati. Stock, per value $100 per share; 237 shares of Lake Shore Stock; 52 shares of Michigan Southern Stock, per value $100 per share; 52 shares of Excelsior Carpet Lining Co. stock; par value $100 per share.—New-York, June 18, 1878.
je20-law8w*th* WILLIAM H. BAILEY, Assignee.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.
New-York, July 1, 1878.

GENERAL ORDER.—The society will meet on THURSDAY, July 4, 1878, at Delmonico's, 5th-av. and 26th-st., at 12 o'clock M.

Members of other State societies who may be in the City are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the one hundred and second anniversary of our national independence. The Standing Committee will meet at 11 A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
MANNIN W

A PLEA FOR SICK CHILDREN.

SEA-SIDE HOMES FOR THE DESTITUTE.

FRESH AIR AND GOOD FOOD BETTER THAN PHYSIC—THE WORK OF FOUR NOBLE CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

To the rich, and even to those who have only a competence, the hot weather of Midsummer presents few terrors. It brings discomfort to those who dwell in the City, but this they can escape. With their wives and children they can hurry to the seashore, to enjoy the cooling breezes from the face of old ocean, or they can manage, by dint of careful economy, to put the baby and the boys and girls in some comfortable house, under the shadow of the Catskill Mountains or the Adirondacks, and keep them there, where they can breathe the pure air of the shore or the woods, until the trying season of the year is over. But alas for the very poor, they cannot do this. Go through the poor quarters, in the centre of the City, about the Five Points, and on the East Side, and many families will be found who, for lack of money, are not only unable to send their children out of the City for a day, but are unable to clothe them in proper dresses, so that many of them swelter through the warm months in clothing that has done service in protecting them against biting frost and chilling rain. A tour of the tenement-house districts by men and women who have plenty of time at their disposal, and who are desirous of doing some useful or noble work for their kind, would shock many naturally kind people, who are also very thoughtless and inexperienced. It would not be difficult to find a poor woman moaning over the prostrate form of a child who was beyond the reach of doctor's stuff, but who might have been saved by a breath of air uncontaminated by the filth of sewers or neglected apartments. This would be very painful to see, because it would cause some remorse. A little money, spent by persons who know how to use it, would go far to mitigate much of this sort of suffering. For three or four years some thousands of dollars have been spent, judiciously, and with exceedingly beneficial results, in meeting this very want of the City poor. It has not been as extensive a movement as it should have been, or as it is certainly destined to become. In August, 1875, THE TIMES suggested that a charity of this sort should be undertaken, and the editorial which called attention to the facilities afforded by the spacious harbor, convenient shores for erecting hospitals, and the abundant means that could be procured to help on an attempt properly managed, was sufficient to stir up a number of practical philanthropists and secure the establishment of several sea-side hospitals and sanitariums. Their number grows, and the persons who contributed to the initial movement have not failed to maintain their interest in the blessed charity during succeeding years.

The hot weather of the last week has proved very trying to the children of the poor. The season was a backward one, so that the sudden coming of the intensely hot weather found some of the institutions unprepared. The hospital barge of St. John's Guild is not yet in operation. Last year it carried about 30,000 feeble and sick children and mothers on excursions around the harbor. Their boat is one constructed for the purpose for which it is used, a capacious barge with wards and decks to accommodate 1,000 children and mothers. Last year the barge made excursions on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The tickets to these excursions were distributed by physicians, and from dispensaries, and were given out without regard to any other claim than that there were sick children who needed fresh air, good food, and a complete change from their customary surroundings. They were fed with good food, and were given a plenty of fresh, sweet milk to drink. The programme for the present season will not differ from that of last. Voluntary contributions will be depended upon to maintain the excursions. Men who have steam-tugs that they can spare for a day, or money that they wish to invest for the good of unfortunate fellow-creatures, cannot do better than to offer the use of their steam-tugs or contribute their money to pay for taking feeble children out where they can breathe air which will invigorate them, save doctors' and undertakers' bills, and save many a poor mother and father pangs of regret. The cost of each excursion is about $200. The Guild has little money, and it intends to begin its Summer work next week. A word to the humane should be sufficient to move their hearts and open their pocket-books. By and by it is likely that St. John's Guild will undertake to build a sea-side sanitarium. When it does it will probably erect a large one, that will accommodate several hundred children. It cannot build it now, but it will carry it through when it once makes the attempt.

The Female Guardian Society has this season, for the first time, occupied its Summer Home at Oceanport. This is a building donated to the society by Mr. Wright, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It will accommodate about 100 children. The house is a three-story frame one, with a broad verandah, and it stands in the midst of three acres of splendid lawn. It has been occupied by about 36 children since June 20, and parties will be taken down every week throughout the Summer. The children are selected from the schools of the Female Guardian Society, and are taken to their destination by steamers across the Bay, and thence to Oceanport by the Southern Railroad of New-Jersey. The grounds are furnished with swings and games for the children, who are well fed, treated to good fresh milk, and made to feel that they are in a kind home. Once there they do not care to come back to the City, and those whose condition seems to require that they should stay longer than a week are kept until they have become strong and well strong. To help this good work will be an act that will do the benefactor who blesses it as much good almost as it will do the children who enjoy the comforts. The funds are administered by ladies and gentlemen who are well known, and whose hearts are thoroughly in their work. It is a practical Christian work of the highest character.

At Rockaway is the Sea-side Sanitarium for Destitute Sick Children. It was founded by the West Side Relief Association on the suggestion of THE TIMES, and for two years has proved to be a satisfactory adjunct of the society which manages it. It is near the railroad station, three minutes' walk from the steam-boat wharf, and the house is well shaded, and its rooms will accommodate 100 or more children and mothers at one time. It is already full, and it is certain that many applicants for room in it will be turned away next week. Last Summer 2,740 mothers and children were entertained at the Sanitarium for periods ranging from a day to a week. To keep these children cost an average of $1 92 only, and all were greatly invigorated by the pure ocean air, bathing, and good food they obtained. The hotel occupied has been secured for the payment of a small sum on account. It is desirable that the property shall be owned outright, and it depends upon the good people of this City to say whether it shall be owned by the society or not. The association depends entirely upon voluntary contributions. It does not know to-day where to-morrow's money is to come from. It depends upon assistance in consideration of the good work it has done and promises to do. While last season's work was more satisfactory than that of the preceding season, it is believed that a much greater work can be done. Mr. Henry King, President of the West Side Relief Association, personally superintends the institution, and all contributions to this excellent charity will be gratefully acknowledged by him on behalf of the poor children, to whose account all donations will be credited.

The Children's Aid Society opened its Summer Home at Bath, Long Island, about June 1, and it is now full of little children taken from uncomfortable homes to the shores of the Lower Bay. This institution was opened Sept. 2, 1877, and since that time more than 7,000 children have visited it. The children go down in parties for a week, to return for a second or third week if they need further exposure to the sea breezes. There is fine salt-water bathing, with bathing suits for 100 children at a time; swings and other amusements, and good food awaiting growing appetites. The cost of running the establishment in 1877 for 2,665 children was $5,218 25, or $1 90 for each child. Through the kindness of Mr. Benjamin Haxlin a new dormitory has been added to the home, and it was opened this season with much satisfaction to the donor and the children who slept in it for the first time. This home is also supported by voluntary contributions.

A little money in hands that use it so well goes a great way. Kind-hearted people who wish to spend their money so that it shall not be wasted, and so that it shall bring to the poor the largest amount of good that can possibly be extracted from it, will do well to send it to the Children's Aid Society for their Sea-side Home.

While the institutions that have been mentioned are good, they are entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the poor of this City in the midst of a season of such hot weather as that of the last week. In attempting to extend the benefits of sea-side treatment new houses will spring up. The Sisters of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, at No. 407 West Thirty-fourth-street, are hoping that they may before many months possess a sea-side hospital to which they may remove many of their little patients. The hospital in this City is still in debt, and the fund for the new hospital building cannot be touched. A young lady has worked assiduously to raise $5,000 for a sea-side hospital. She has succeeded in getting $2,300. With $2,700 more to show to Mr. Bradley, formerly owner of Asbury Park, she has been promised a plot of land at Ocean Park free of charge. As at present, and until the Sea-side Home can be provided, the children who can be moved are treated to frequent drives through the Central Park in the park carriages, and are some times sent out into the country for a day. The "Open Air Fund," out of which this expense is paid, has been entirely made up by voluntary contributions specifically devoted to the purpose. No appeal could be stronger to a person with any humane feeling than that which is made in behalf of these poor children, who are suffering from the heat in the crowded tenement-houses of the City.

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

SIX EVENTS TO BE DECIDED TO-DAY—THE ENTRIES IN EACH CASE.

The Monmouth Park Association have made ample preparations for receiving the thousands who will visit the track to-day. There are six races on the programme, and three of them are closed events, one of which, the Monmouth Cup, will be a grand struggle among the matured horses. The entertainment will begin with the July Stakes for 2-year olds, dash of five furlongs, and six starters are announced from the 28 nominations. These are Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Rachel, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Sadowa, and ch. c. Sioux, by imp. Leamington, out of Susan Bean. the colt that is entered in the English Derby; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Dan Sparling, by imp. Glenelg, out of Item, an improving colt, and a trio from George Lorillard's stable, including the ch. c. Harold, by Leamington, out of Maggie B. B.; ch. g. Monitor, by imp. Glenelg, out of Minx, the winner of the 2-year-old purse on Tuesday, and br. f. Idler, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, the winner of the Hopeful Stakes on Saturday, who will have to carry a penalty of 5 pounds if she starts. There may be one or two other starters, as there are several high-bred youngsters enrolled, but those mentioned above were the only ones indicated to sport colors. The second event will be the West End Hotel Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, one mile a half, for which there are 16 nominations, and there will be half a dozen starters, three of whom have already won stakes this year. The six will be: Charles S. Lloyd's ch. f., by King Ernest, out of Jersey Belle, by imp. Australian, who so unexpectedly captured the Maryland Stake at Jerome Park; D. D. Withers' br. f. Invermore, by Lexington, out of imp. Invercauld, by St. Albans, the sensational winner of the Ladies' Stakes; W. Cottrill's ch. f. Mary R., by Daniel Boone, out of Maggie G., by Revenue; Dalie, who is the stable companion of Little Reb, and won her stakes at New-Orleans easily. These three will carry their full weight. The three that will be allowed 5 pounds are Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, by Glenelg, out of Stampa, by Lexington; William Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, by Australian, out of Lady Gaylor, by imp. Glencoe, and George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Ballance All, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Lantana, by Captain Elgee, whom it will be difficult to beat, judging from her performance in the Ladies' Stake, when she took the track at the beginning of the race, and was only beaten at the finish. The third event will be the Monmouth Cup, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, for which they have not won the Baltimore, Saratoga, or Westchester Cups. Of the 16 nominations, four are announced to appear, viz.: J. E. Brewster's blk. h. Virginius, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lute. 119 pounds; S. D. Bruce's ch. c. General Phillips, 4 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of La Polka. 118 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, 5 years, 121 pounds, and D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Joe, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Skylight 113 pounds. It is to be hoped that the public will not be again disappointed by the non-appearance of General Phillips at the last moment, as great interest is manifested to see him measure strides again with Parole, who, it was said, was out of all form in the Westchester Cup. Virginius, with his allowance of 5 pounds, will be a dangerous horse in this race if properly ridden. The fourth race will be a purse of $500, mile heats, for which Loulanier, owned by George Lorillard; Rhadamanthus, owned by Dwyer Brothers, and Adventure, owned by Capt. Cottrill, are entered. This will be followed by a selling race, purse $300, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and the entries for this are: Kenney, 114 pounds; Loiterer, 94 pounds; Rhadamanthus, 114 pounds; Kingsland, 94 pounds; and Higgins, 100 pounds. To conclude with there is a handicap steeple-chase, in which are entered Trouble, with 168 pounds; Waller, 161 pounds; Coronet, 155 pounds; Problem, 100 pounds; Derby, 153 pounds; Deadhead, 149 pounds; Dandy, 140 pounds; New-York, 138 pounds; Bay Rum, 137 pounds; and Lord Zetland, 135 pounds. The boats will leave Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-street, at 9:30 and 11:40 A. M.

LONG BRANCH, July 3.—The following pools on the races to-morrow at Monmouth Park were sold at the West End Hotel to-night. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited. The weights carried by entries are as follows:

FOURTH RACE.—Loulanier, 97 pounds; Adventure, 113 pounds; Rhadamanthus, 124 pounds.

FIFTH RACE.—Kenny, 114 pounds; Loiterer, 94 pounds; W. I. Higgins, 100 pounds; Kingsland, 94 pounds; Rhadamanthus, 114 pounds.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeple-chase.—Trouble, 168 pounds; Waller, 161 pounds; Coronet, 155 pounds; Problem, 155 pounds; Derby, 153 pounds; Deadhead, 149 pounds; Dandy, 140 pounds; New-York, 138 pounds; Bay Rum, 137 pounds; Lord Zetland, 135 pounds. Trouble and Waller are from Reed's stables. Coronet, Problem, and Derby from Brown's, and Deadhead and Dandy from Wendell's.

FIRST RACE.—July Stakes; five-eighths of a mile:

				Lewis &			
P. Lorillard's	$20	$35	$40	Stearns'	$6	$12	$20
W. Astor's	5	15	10	Wissahickon	15	20	30
G. L. Lorillard's	30	110	160	Crouse's	7	10	20
Dan Sparling	9	12	20	Morel	35	70	110
				Belinda	7	14	25

SECOND RACE.—West End Hotel Stakes; one and one-half miles.

P. Lorillard's	$25	$20		Lloyd	$25	$40	
Astor's	30	35		Invermore	15	25	
G. L. Lorillard's	50	130		Mary E	50	85	

THIRD RACE.—Monmouth Cup; two and one-quarter miles.

Virginius	$35	$35	$40	Parole	$120	$150	$150
Gen. Phillips	30	140	125	Joe	16	15	15

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $500; mile heats.

Loulanier	$155	$100		Rhadamanthus	$150	$150	
Adventure	42	60					

FIFTH RACE.—Selling race; one and one-quarter miles.

Kenny	$25	$25		Kingsland	$20	$15	
Loiterer	55	70		Rhadamanthus	75	130	
W. I. Higgins	50	45					

SIXTH RACE.—Steeple-chase.

Reed's	$50	$100		New-York	$5	$8	
Brown's	45	96		Bay Rum	10	15	
Wood's	35	60		Lord Zetland	5	10	

The following pools were sold on the Ten Broeck-Mollie McCarty Race at St. Louis to-morrow:

FOUR-MILE HEATS.

Ten Broeck	$100	Mollie McCarty	$100

HOMICIDE IN THE CITY HALL PARK.

Horace Murray, the man who was found unconscious and bleeding from a wound in the head near the steps of the new Court-house on Tuesday evening, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. The physicians who examined the wound on the left side of Murray's head, ascertained it was 3 inches in length. Officer Flynn, of the Fourth Precinct, who found the man unconscious, learned, after his removal to the hospital, that Murray had been assaulted by two unknown men. According to the stories told by those who witnessed the assault, Murray was standing near the Court-house in an intoxicated condition, when two peddlers of second-hand hats approached him, and importuned him to buy one. Failing to induce him to make a purchase, one of the men struck him on the back. Murray fell, face downward, on the steps, where he remained motionless till taken away in an ambulance. His assailants have not been arrested.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.

On Tuesday night, on the complaint of Nathaniel Woodhull, of the firm of Sanford & Woodhull, milk-dealers, No. 1,252 Broadway, Capt. Williams, with a squad of officers, made a raid on the upper portion of the premises at the above number, occupied by Caroline Banghardt. The latter was arrested, and the following persons, Daniel Waldron, Franklin Goldsmith, and John P. Moore, who were found in her apartments, were also taken into custody. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and were all discharged, with the exception of Mrs. Banghardt, who was placed under $500 bail. The latter was subsequently paroled, on her promise to vacate the premises immediately. Mrs. Banghardt is said to be the wife of a District Attorney of New-Jersey.

THE LEWIS WILL CONTEST.

In the matter of the contest for the estate of $1,000,000 bequeathed to the Federal Government by Joseph L. Lewis, Mrs. Goddard, a daughter of Justice Fish, was sworn before Master in Chancery See in Jersey City, yesterday, in behalf of the lady claiming to be Lewis' widow. She identified the signature as that of her father, who is said to have performed the marriage ceremony, and testified that she had frequently heard him refer to the marriage. express his astonishment that "that nice young lady" should have wedded "that old man," and wonder why it was. The rest of the testimony taken was for the purpose of establishing the fact that some specimens of handwriting produced were the work of Justice Fish.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met yesterday. Miss Isabella Parsell was confirmed as Superintendent of the Training Department of the Normal College, and Misses Ella Boesé, Grace F. Potter, Maggie L. Rollo, Emma Stevens, and Jane V. Crook were appointed junior teachers in the same department. President Webb, of the City College, reported that there had been 889 applicants for admission to the institution during the recent examinations, of which number 242 failed to qualify, leaving the number of successful applicants 647. The Committee on Evening Schools reported adversely to the establishment of an additional evening high school. The final meeting of the session will be held on Wednesday next.

DETROIT RACES POSTPONED.

DETROIT, July 3.—The races have again been postponed until to-morrow in consequence of the

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

OPPOSING JAY GOULD'S SCHEME.

THE UNION PACIFIC OPERATORS AND THE CONTROL OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

A circular was issued yesterday to the holders of the 7 per cent. gold bonds and certificates of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, which are commonly called the Denver Extension bonds, by the Committee of Nine of First Mortgage Bondholders of the road. In it the committee warns the holders of bonds and certificates that the action of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, and several other members of a "pool" of the principal holders of the junior securities of the Kansas Pacific Railway—which action was described in THE TIMES of Saturday last—was for the purpose of depressing the value of the bonds in the market, so that they might be bought in by the shrewd and forewarned operators at a very low rate. Messrs. Gould, Dillon, Perry, Greeley, and other members of the "pool" met at Lawrence, Kan., on June 20, 1878. It was announced to the meeting that the Denver extension bondholders, acting by their committee, were unable to comply with their agreement to deposit with the United States Trust Company in this City all the outstanding Denver Extension bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. The original agreement to place the Kansas Pacific Railway under the control of the "pool" was therefore rejected and another plan was adopted. This plan has also been described in THE TIMES. The circular of the Committee of Nine is directed against this plan, and it declares that the allegation that the Denver Extension bondholders, acting by their committee, are unable to comply with the agreement to deposit with the United States Trust Company, in New York, all the outstanding Denver Extension bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, is a pretext for attempting to alter the terms of the original arrangement, because no promise or stipulation was ever made to deposit all the outstanding bonds. However favorable such a proposition might be to the bondholders, some of them would undoubtedly object to it, or some of the bonds might be lost or destroyed. Hence, the committee say, no such proposition was ever made or accepted. The real object of the "pool" resolution and plan adopted at Lawrence, Kan., is said to be "nothing else than an attempt to get possession of a portion of the bonds and certificates at 62 4-10 per cent. of their face value, and to compel the remainder to accept 40 per cent., or whatever sum the road may bring at a sale, forced by the "pool" by means of the deposited bonds. The necessity of prompt and energetic action on the part of the bondholders to protect their rights is apparent."

When the Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders heard of the action of Jay Gould and his associates in the pool, they met and adopted a resolution setting forth that "in view of the attempt of certain members of the pool representing the junior securities of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company to defeat the rights of the Denver Extension bondholders, in violation of the clear understanding entered into between the representatives of the junior securities and this committee, it is for the best interests of said Denver Extension bondholders to prosecute the pending suit of Adolphus Meier and others against the Kansas Pacific Railway Company and others to a final decree of foreclosure and sale, and at such sale to be prepared to purchase the road, franchises, and property covered by the mortgage securing said bonds, and that to that end the said bondholder should be requested and urged to forthwith deposit their bonds with a trust company, and appoint a purchasing committee to act for them."

Messrs. Meyer, White, and Reitlen were then instructed by the committee to prepare a plan for the execution of the resolution, a report of the negotiations between the committee and the "pool," and a general statement of the present status of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and its securities. In conclusion, the circular of the committee calls upon the Denver Extension bondholders to send their bonds to the United States Trust Company to the end that the foreclosure suit may be vigorously prosecuted. The bondholders are above all requested not to allow the action of Jay Gould and his associates to induce them to sacrifice their bonds, as the present large immigration to Kansas, and the rapid sales of the railway company's lands give promise of increasing local revenues, and the consequent improvement in the value of securities. As soon as a majority of the securities have been received by the United States Trust Company a meeting of the depositing bondholders will be called, and a committee will be appointed to draw up a plan of reorganization for the railway. Upon the acceptance of such a plan, a Committee of Purchase and Reorganization will be appointed by the depositors of the deposited bonds, urge the foreclosure suit, and direct the final settlement of the affairs of the railway company.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CONTEST.

EXPERT MEDICAL TESTIMONY—THE CASE POSTPONED UNTIL SEPTEMBER.

The hearing in the Vanderbilt will contest was resumed before Surrogate Calvin yesterday. Almost the entire day was consumed in the cross-examination of Prof. F. H. Hamilton, the medical expert, by Mr. Clinton. In relation to the alleged unsound condition of the Commodore's mind, the witness pointed out the fluctuating state of his mind upon the subject of these testamentary promises, his conception that he could immortalize himself by erecting a monument 100 feet higher than any known monument or pyramid, and his unnatural prejudice against his own son. All of these, he thought, showed that his mind was weak, and therefore subject to undue influence. The entertaining of such a project as the erection of the monument indicated a certain amount of intellectual weakness, although he had taken no action in relation to such an undertaking. His unnatural prejudice against his son, his treatment of him while living, and his imperfect provision for him in his will tended to show intellectual weakness. The following question was then asked the witness:

"Suppose that the son referred to was upward of 45 years of age, had never done anything for a living, was three or four times in the inmate of lunatic asylums and criminal jails, had obtained money on false pretenses wherever he went, was frequently charged with criminal offenses superadded to the fact that he was a confirmed gambler and had procured money by fraud, using his position as the son of his father to do so, and that he had during his father's life time considered $3,000 a year sufficient for his support, and that after his father's death he was left $10,000 in gold a year, would you not think that such a state of facts would cause prejudice?" The witness answered "Yes," and Mr. Lord protested against the allegations made in the question. The witness did not think $10,000 a year enough, but was of the opinion that the Commodore should have left $20,000 a year in the hands of proper guardians, to be used for his son's support. In giving the bulk of his property to a son whom he knew would take care of it, and who, if he lost it, would be thrown on the market and depreciate in value, the Commodore showed good judgment. If a man had ailments which would cause him to suffer a great deal, and he could still preserve his equanimity and conceal his sufferings, it would be an evidence of mental control. If Cornelius J. was an epileptic and irresponsible, his father should have provided for the payment of his debts, even if contracted with professional gamblers. The fact that the decedent had accumulated great wealth did not tend to show that he had preserved a well-balanced mind. The fact that he was worth $100,000,000, and he only left $500,000 to each of his daughters, was an evidence of bad judgment.

Here the counsel retired, and Mr. Lord commenced the re-direct examination. The witness said that the fact that the Commodore had promised to pay Cornelius J.'s debts, and afterward refused to do so, was, in his opinion, indicative of a fluctuating mind and of a want of affection; in the opinion of the witness it would have been unwise for the Commodore in and perfectly sound in relation to one controlling enterprise, might be in ane in other matters. In answer to Mr. Clinton, the witness said that he had been retained by the contestants, and was to be paid for his services. At the conclusion of the examination of the witness Mr. Clinton arose and, in a brief address, denounced what he called the assaults made upon the character of the chief proponent in the case in relation to the conspiracy to prejudice the Commodore against his son Cornelius J. He called upon the contestants to produce the parties who claimed to have been employed to shadow the bogus Cornelius J. who had secured the marriage license, and when the time came the conspiracy to blacken the character of William H. Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew would be exposed. Mr. Lord retorted, and held that the contestants had not conspired in the matter, and that there had been no conspiracy. After quite a personal wrangle between the counsel, the hearing was adjourned to the 23d of September, when the contestants will be allowed eight days in which to close their case. They were also directed to produce in court the witnesses in the conspiracy matter.

HE WANTED TO ESCAPE ARREST.

On Sunday last Patrick Murphy, a laborer, living at No. 408 West Fourteenth-street; Patrick Dunphy, a tailor, of No. 222 West Seventeenth-street, and one or two of their friends, assembled in a West Side beer saloon and became intoxicated and quarrelsome. In the evening Dunphy missed $96, and believing that Murphy had stolen it, announced his intention of having him arrested. Murphy, becoming aware of the threat, went to Dunphy's house yesterday morning under the influence of liquor, and exclaiming, "I won't give you a chance to have me arrested," plunged a pair of shears into his own abdomen. Dunphy ran into the street and informed an officer of the occurrence, and the would-be suicide was removed to the New-York Hospital. It was ascertained there that the wound was not a dangerous one.

SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIANS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners yesterday made the following awards of supplies to be furnished to the Indians on reservations: H. B. Claflin & Co., 1,250 packages of pins at 32, 36, and 41 cents per package; 116 gross of hooks and eyes at 6 cents per gross; 1,000 pairs of suspenders at 15 cents per pair; 812 dozens of thimbles at 9 cents per dozen; Robinson, Lord & Co., 168 gross of clothes-pins at 50 cents per gross; 286 gross of matches at $1 85 per gross; H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., 52 dozen boxes of blacking at 21 cents per dozen; Porter Brothers & Co., 1,108 dozen of fine combs at 33 cents per dozen; Bernsburger, Bros., 2,000 dozen combs at 27½ cents per dozen; Bonbright & Co., 1,000 dozen combs at 27½ cents per dozen; Dunham, Buckley & Co., 1,471 dozens of coarse combs at 33½ cents per dozen; 134,500 Glover's needles at $2 48 per thousand; American Linen Thread Company, 2,156 pounds at Gilling's twine at 73, 83, and 93 cents; Colliday, Trout & Co., 3,182 dozens of spool cotton at 47½ cents per dozen.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard wharf, in Jersey City, presented an unusual sight yesterday morning, when the Knights Templar of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, accompanied by the Knights of Pittsburg and Tancred Commanderies and a large number of the prominent Knights of this City and vicinity, boarded the Russia. The excursionists of the Allegheny Commandery number 40 Knights, under the command of Lee S. Smith, and several of them are accompanied by their families. They are to land at Queenstown, and after a tour of Ireland and Great Britain, will visit the principal cities of the Continent, and will return in September. Among the other passengers of the Russia were Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Charles Santley, the singer; Dr. Austin Flint, Samuel J. Tilden, a nephew of the ex-Governor; Rev. Dr. Bettinger, ex-Judge William Fullerton, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer and wife, Prof. W. A. Darling, Judge A. C. Peabody, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Judge Amasa J. Parker, W. F. Garrison, Dr. F. S. Bennis, A. H. Scribner, Russell Sturgis, and Frederick W. Satterlee. The Russia sailed at 7:30, and about the same time that the Pereire, of the French Line, and the Greece, of the National Line, left. Archbishop Vittle, of New-Caledonia; J. H. Stebbins and family, Mrs. Gen. Hillebrandt, of Washington; Gen. Charles P. Furlong, of Mississippi; Miss De St. Mierault, of Philadelphia; M. Ramon Salsa, the Italian Vice-Consul at New-York; Lieut. Charles F. Rowe, of this City; Prof. Cyr, of Boston, and Rev. George Verlet, of Canton, sailed in the Pereire. Notwithstanding the early hour large crowds assembled at each of the wharves to witness the departure of the steamers. The usual floral gifts were placed on the saloon tables.

The steam-ships which are to sail for Europe to-day are the Gellert, of the Hamburg-American Line, for Hamburg; the State of Pennsylvania, of the State Line, for Glasgow, and the City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool. Among the passengers of the latter vessel are Right Rev. Edward S. Welles, Bishop of Wisconsin; Civil Justice William H. Kelly, of this City; Bishop Hills, Bernard Reilly, Jr., Miss Bessie Darling, Capt. D. T. C. Belgrave, Col. Malet De Cartenet, Prof. Herman Krusi, and Rev. C. L. Mallory. Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Millard and Miss Maggie McDonald, Miss Mamie Batcheller, Miss Kate Batcheller, William Bovd, Charles S. Bonner, Charles Birch, Col. Malet De Cartenet, James Coogan, G. F. Crawley, C. P. Cunningham, Edward Cane, Santiago Collocea, Miss Bessie Darling, George Davidson, Andrew Ford, Mrs. Ford, John Ormsey, Charles Gilsey, Mr. Glazebrook, A. and George B. F. Harbinet, R. Hilyard, Bishop Hills, Dr. Hinkley, Mrs. Hinkley, Ray Hinkley, Master Frank Hinkley, Master Fred Hinkley, Judge William H. Kelly, Prof. Herman Krusi, E. Kattergell, William C. A. Low, Mrs. Low and two children, Mrs. Robert F. Mullins, Master Robert Mullins, Rev. C. L. Mallory, Alexander McGregor, D. D. McLeod, Thomas Wescott, Nicholas Mulligan, Mrs. Mulligan, Miss Mulligan, James Moffat, Peter Nicholson, James Nicholson, Peter Nicholson, Jr., Alexander Nicholson, George Oakes M. O'Neil, Henry O'Neil, Rhea O'Neil, Dr. O'Leary, W. J. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, C. J. Plint, J. Remmer, Rev. C. H. L. Richards, Bernard Reilly, Jr., C. Rome, Mrs. Rome, J. S. Sullivan, Thomas Stevens, Hon. G. Sawmarez, H. Sandham, Philip Stanton, W. C. Tait, C. L. Taylor, Miss Dixie Webber, William Walton, Right Rev. Edward S. Welles, Edward S. Welles, Dr. Samuel R. Welles, J. W. Wright, Mrs. Wright, George Wilkinson.

The full list of saloon passengers in the steam-ship Russia, sailing yesterday, is as follows:

Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, E. A. Amphlet, John Amsden, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks Arnold, E. Bach, A. O. Baker, Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Baker, three Misses Baker, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Baldwin, Robert J. Baxter, Thomas Beattie, James Bell, Mrs. L. G. Bent, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Daisy Bishop, Philip Bissenger, Rev. Dr. Bittinger, Herbert W. Bowen, H. W. Brethour, Alfred Bridgeman, O. H. Brusie, Henry L. Bousquet, P. H. Bousquet, Mrs. Bousquet, C. D. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Buckley, J. F. Bulstein, Joseph Burns, Dr. and Mrs. W. Burrows, Mr. Callender, Mr. and Mrs. Ignacio Montalvo y Calvo and infant, Miss Ella M. Carr, James C. Carter, T. A. Castro, H. G. Chapman, Jr., A. E. Charles, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Clinton, Judge Comstock and son, William E. Coney, J. H. Cornell, Dr. E. L. Cross, Prof. W. A. Darling, George E. Davies, George Davis, Rev. D. H. Davies, Emma Class and child, Miss A. Ludwig, Miss Minnie Baumblatt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knapf, Morris Baumann, A. Arfeld, Louis Callmann, Henry Wesenbeck, Mrs. Mary Esch and son, Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Sophie Erb, Mrs. Catharina Dannenhoffer, Miss Emma Plastschke.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow.—Hon. and Mrs. W. W. Collett, Dr. S. H. Chapman, Chambers Bairu, Mrs. Florence S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Cavan, Mrs. Mary Keon, J. F. Verger, Emanuel Frank E. Heath, Dr. William Herrin, Miss Herrin, Miss Nannie G. Herron, Mrs. J. T. Heyworth and child. W. C. Houston, John G. Johnson, Clarence H. Kelsey, Henry Kemble, Henry C. Kirk, T. D. Landis, C. A. Laribee, Mrs. Lawrence, Prescott Lawrence, Arthur Leland, Miss Susan M. Leverich, H. C. Levis. Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewisohn, D. A. De Lima, Mrs. D. A. De Lima, Miss De Pe Lima, Miss M. De Pe Lima, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Madeley, Miss Mary Madeley, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Marcomairo, P. B. Marcon, Col. S. McConihe, F. V. McDonald, R. H. McDonald, Jr., George McDowell, Ewen McIntyre, John W. McMahon, George Merritt, Mr. Merrivale, Mrs. J. S. Mifflin, C. G. Miller, Rev. J. L. Milligan, James Milliken, M. Mitander, W. C. Moreland, Robert Morris, Archibald Murray, Mrs. Bronson Murray, Miss Murray, T. B. Musgrave, Miss Rebecca Orton, Judge Amasa J. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Parker, Miss Lillie B. Patterson, Judge C. A. Peabody, A. P. Peabody, Mr. Pollak, Frederick Potter, Mrs. O. B. Potter, Miss Martha Potter, Robert J. H. Powell, Charles M. Pratt, Miss Lydia B. Pratt, Mrs. Emma Purington and infant, Miss Putterman, Mrs. Rafferty, James C. Rafferty, William B. Rowlands, Miss Kate L. Rudderow, Charles Sattley, Jacob Sarnett, Mrs. and Miss Frederick W. Satterlee, Master F. R. Satterlee, Herman Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Schroeder, A. H. Scribner, A. Seligman, Mrs. B. Seligman, L. B. Sidway, D. W. Simple, William Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Slack, F. F. Slade, Lee S. Smith, Sutherland D. Smith, Miss Southack, Jesse L. Stockhouse, T. B. Starr, Prof. Albert Stetson, Mrs. N. C. Stevenson, Henry De Stuckle, Russell Sturgis, Dr. Henry Taylor, R. P. Teschemacher and son, E. B. Thompson, Samuel J. Tilden, Rev. A. Tillinghast, Miss B. M. Tobin, H. B. Tompkins, George Vetter, Dr. C. Wakefield and son, Mrs. Dr. C. Wakefield and daughter, R. J. Walsh, Dr. J. W. Warner, Miss Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Warren, Mr. Wellford, Miss Wellford, Gordon Wendell, A. S. Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. West, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Whitlock, Mrs. S. P. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wright and son, Mrs. C. A. Yung and two children, Thomas Morgan, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator Robert E. Withers, of Virginia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Surgeon Theoron Woolverton, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. D. Cady Eaton, of New-Haven, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Gen. Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia; Rodney W. Daniels, of Buffalo, and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Baron Ungern Sternberg and Lieuts. Maximoff and Naounoff, of the Russian Navy, and Rev. Dr. J. Stevens Miller, of Melbourne, Victoria, are at the Westminster Hotel.

THE PLANET MILLS ROBBERY.

The jury in the case of William Bartlett, George W. Martin, and John Roberts, charged with robbing Warren Lane, Cashier of the Planet Mills, Brooklyn, of $4,000, after being out all night brought in a verdict yesterday at noon. Bartlett and Martin were found guilty and Roberts not guilty. Ex-Judge Troy, counsel for Bartlett and Martin, moved for a new trial, but Judge Moore postponed argument on the motion. The prisoners will not be sentenced for some days.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Controller's monthly statement shows that the net debt of this City on June 30, 1878, was $127,438,483 47.

The body of Henry Truman, who was drowned at Pier No. 49 East River on Sunday, was found yesterday at the same place.

The Park Commissioners yesterday granted additional privileges to the New-York Elevated Road for the extension of trac

The New-York Times.

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THE REGATTA AT HENLEY.

GREAT VICTORIES FOR THE AMERICAN OARSMEN.

THE SHO-WAE-CAE-METTES AND COLUMBIAS WIN THE LEADING EVENTS—BRITISH NOTIONS OF FAIR PLAY FORGOTTEN—THE COLUMBIAS MAKE THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD—ALARM OF THE ENGLISH OARSMEN—A GOOD PROSPECT FOR AN AMERICAN VICTORY TO-DAY.

LONDON, July 4.—Henley never saw a lovelier day than this, nor a more brilliant assemblage than that which gathered to witness this year's regatta. The meadows on both sides of the course were filled with people. The bridge was blocked with drags and carriages, while the river swarmed with craft of every description. The gay dresses of the ladies, and fancy rowing costumes of the College boatmen, made the scene peculiarly charming and picturesque. There was a sprinkling of Americans, but their presence was scarcely noticeable in the large number of natives.

THE RACE FOR THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

The race for the Diamond Sculls, between George W. Lee, of the Triton Club, Newark, and Edwardes-Moss, the present holder of the prize, was the first in which the Americans were interested. Both men started well, each hugging the shore on his own side. Lee, who had the inside track, soon took a slight lead, which he gradually increased, steering well for three-quarters of a mile. On nearing Poplar Point he had a clear length ahead. Here he skirted the Berks shore too closely, nearly running into the bushes along the bank.

Moss cut straight across toward the Berks shore, and as they straightened away Lee was seen to have a reduced lead, but still had the advantage. He steered badly from this point; Moss, however, was unable to reduce his lead any further. It was an exciting race. Lee had the best of it, when suddenly, within 20 feet from the finish, he stopped, still half a length ahead, and at the same time his right oar struck the shore. He thought he had passed the winning-post, and would not believe at first he had not won the race. Two more strokes would have landed him safely a winner, but Moss, continuing his course, had won by less than a quarter of a length. Both men were in great distress. Lee was ill before and after the race. Time—9:08.

THE STEWARD'S CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

The next event was the first trial heat for the Steward's Challenge Cup. The Columbia College crew took the inside position, near the Berks shore, the Dublin University boat was in the middle, and the Sho-wae-cae-mettes on the Bucks side of the river. The boats got off at 1:30 P. M. The Sho-wae-cae-mettes misunderstood the starting signal, and got off badly, while the Dublins made a fine start, and soon led both the American boats by two lengths. The "Shoes" were far over on the Bucks side, while the other crews were close to the Berks shore, the Dublins crowding the Columbia boat, intent on getting her water. The Columbias rowed a good course in grand form, overtaking the Dublins hand over hand. As they rounded the point the Dublins steered in shore, crashing into the Columbia just as the latter was beginning to head the Irish crew, and this in spite of the shouts of the umpire: "Dublin, take your right course!" The two boats disentangled themselves, and when they did so the Columbia was leading the Dublin. Long before this the "Shoes" had taken a decided lead, having made up what they lost at first by a uniform stroke of 46 from the start. At the time of the foul, which occurred at the end of the mile, they were one length and a quarter ahead of the fouling crews. Upon witnessing the foul the "Shoes" bow gave an order to "ease all," and dropping their stroke to 40, the crew proceeded easily, the Nadeau brothers pulling with one hand several lengths, and waving their red caps in answer to cheers on shore, notwithstanding the other crews had cleared. Opposite the grand stand the "Shoes" raised their stroke to 48, to afford the spectators an exhibition of their powers, and passed the line many lengths ahead, in the unusual time of 8:04. Paddling to their boat-house, the "Shoes" sprang upon the float with agility, cheerily offering to row the race over again if necessary. They were altogether as fresh as when they started. The Columbias were also very fresh on leaving their boat, and made a claim to be allowed to row again in the final heat, but this was disallowed by the Stewards, on the ground that the "Shoes" were so far ahead that they could not have been caught. The Dublins did not deny the foul, which was allowed in favor of the Columbias.

The second trial heat for the Stewards' Cup was won by the London Rowing Club in 8:23, the Jesus College (Cambridge) crew not rowing over the course, in order to save themselves for the final contest with the Columbias for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, while the London pair was scratched from the race for the silver goblets in order that the men might keep fresh for the race to-morrow with the "Shoes."

The time of the "Shoes" was 8:04. It stood thus on the Stewards' time-book for two hours, but after the London Rowing Club's time was announced the "Shoes" time was changed on the book to 8:21.

THE CONTEST FOR THE VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP.

The event of the day turned out to be the first heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup. For this the University College crew of Oxford had the inside position, the Columbia crew the second, and the Jesus College crew of Cambridge the outside place.

The crews got off in fine style, Columbia in the centre, making it the best of all. Leading a little at the quarter-mile, the Columbias kept forging ahead, steering a beautiful course. At the half-mile the University and Jesus boats were about a length behind. This advantage the Columbias continued to increase, until at the three-quarters of a mile they were seen to shoot over to the Berks shore, taking the University's water without trouble. The steering of the Columbia boat here was simply beyond praise. At the same time the Jesus College crew made a dash at Columbia, and for a moment another foul seemed inevitable. One of the stewards cried out, "That was a deliberate drive at Columbia." The oars did almost touch, but the crews then straightened out, Columbia leading a length, and rowing a quick, sharp stroke of 40 in excellent form. The University crew was out of the race, but the Jesus College men now spurted magnificently. The last quarter mile was intensely exciting. The friends of both crews urging them on, and above the yelling could be distinguished the peculiar cry of the Columbias. In spite of the Cambridge crew's splendid rowing, (this crew being composed of four of the last university eight,) Columbia passed the post two lengths ahead, in 8m. 17s., with the Oxford boat a bad third.

The second trial heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup was won by the Hertford College crew of Oxford in 9:12, the first Trinity crew of Cambridge being scratched. The Hertford is the crew the Columbias will meet in the final heat to-morrow. The Hertford's bad time is to be partly accounted for by a foul.

When the Columbias reached their boat-house they were almost lifted out of their boat by enthusiastic Americans, and three cheers were given for them with a will. They were not at all distressed, but were in high spirits.

THE EVENTS OF TO-DAY.

To-morrow the final heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup will take place at 2 o'clock, and that for the Steward's Cup at 3:30 P. M. In both the Americans drew outside positions, with which they are pleased, notwithstanding the advantage generally accruing to the boat with the position nearest the Berks shore. The wind to-day operated greatly against the latter position, blowing the inside boat on shore, while the boat on the Bucks side was protected by trees.

In the second heat for the Diamond Sculls, George Lee, of Boston, who is in fact a member of the London Rowing Club, gave out before he had rowed half the course. Loundes, of Oxford, came in first, and Payne, of Mousley, second.

FORMER WINNERS AT HENLEY.

The Henley rowing course has been used long enough to deserve the name "historic," and the prize of the Steward's Challenge Cup has been regularly contested for every year since 1842. The Visitors' Challenge Cup was first contested for in 1847. The record of the earliest races shows that the oarsmen of 30 years ago knew how to handle their boats and oars, although their time has been greatly improved upon. In 1842 the Oxford Club, of London, won the Steward's Challenge Cup in 9:16. Up to 1866 it was won six times by the Oxford University Boat Club, twice by Christ Church, Oxford, three times by the London Rowing Club, twice by First Trinity, Cambridge, twice by Third Trinity, Cambridge, and by several other clubs once. The record since 1865 is as follows:

Year.	Winning Crew.	M.	S.
1866	University College, Oxford	9	28
1867	University College, Oxford	8	45
1868	London Rowing Club	8	22
1869	London Rowing Club	8	34
1870	Etonian Club, Oxford	8	05
1871	London Rowing Club	9	02
1872	London Rowing Club	9	21
1873	London Rowing Club	8	25
1874	London Rowing Club	9	00
1875	London Rowing Club	7	56
1876	London Rowing Club	8	32
1877	London Rowing Club	9	07

The first winners of the Visitors' Challenge Cup were the Christ Church crew, of Oxford, who rowed over the course, in 1847, in nine minutes. For five consecutive years they held the prize, when it was taken, in 1852, by the Argonauts Club, of London, who held it for two years to surrender it to St. John's, Cambridge, in 1854. They kept it until 1857. It was held by Pembroke College, Oxford, for a year, and was held for the rest of the time up to 1866, three years by First Trinity, Cambridge, was twice taken by Third Trinity, Cambridge, twice by Brasenose, Oxford, and once, by University College, Oxford. The prize has been won since 1866 as follows:

Year.	Winning Crew.	M.	S.
1866	University College, Oxford	8	49
1867	University College, Oxford		
1868	University College, Oxford	8	15
1869	University College, Oxford	9	07
1870	Trinity College	8	37
1871	First Trinity, Cambridge	9	08
1872	Pembroke College, Oxford	9	28
1873	Trinity College, Dublin		
1874	Trinity College, Dublin	8	50
1875	University College, Oxford	8	20
1876	University College, Oxford	8	05
1877	Jesus College, Cambridge	9	07

POPE LEO XIII. AND GERMANY.

REPORTED CHANGE OF POLICY IN THE VATICAN.

LONDON, July 4.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says that it appears that Pope Leo, after first making friendly overtures to the Emperor William, has, by the advice of the ecclesiastics surrounding him, finally determined to adhere to the policy inaugurated by the late Pius IX. The Cologne *Gazette*, however, takes the opposite view to this, and quotes in support thereof the assertion of the Vienna semi-official *Correspondens* that the Papal Nuncio to the Court of Bavaria has been instructed to open negotiations with the Berlin Government.

LONDON, July 5.—A special to the *Post* from Rome says Cardinal Franchi, Secretary of State, has instructed the Papal Nuncio at Munich to make no advances to the German Government, in consequence of Germany's breach of faith in publishing her correspondence with the Pope.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

RECHRISTENING OF THE PANDORA—SEDITION IN GERMANY—SPANISH LOAN.

HAVRE, July 4.—The ceremony of rechristening James Gordon Bennett's steamer Pandora as the "Jeannette" was performed to-day in the presence of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Stanley, Capt. Delong, and many other Americans. After the ceremony a lunch was given on board and numerous toasts to the success of the expedition were drunk. Mr. Bennet sails, for New-York on the steamer St. Laurent on Saturday.

LONDON, July 4.—Berlin telegrams call attention to the endless prosecutions for treasonable utterances and seditious crimes. Though hundreds of persons have been punished for publicly regretting the failure of the attempt against the Emperor's life, there is still no cessation of similar offenses.

The *Times* announces that the Spanish Government has signed a contract with a group of Paris financiers for an advance of 20,000,000 francs for six months, with the option of renewal, payment guaranteed on a portion of the Cuban Customs receipts.

ROME, July 4.—The Bishop of Alife, an Italian Senator and prominent patriot, is dead.

LONDON, July 5.—Wilson, the Liberal candidate, was elected yesterday member of the House of Commons for Middlesborough by 2,892 majority.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Times'* Vienna special says: "The Austrian Cabinet have tendered their resignations, but the Emperor has refused to accept them."

THE ORANGEMEN OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, July 4.—It is stated that application has been made to the Government to appoint Sir Selby Smyth a magistrate, with civil and military control of the city, on the 12th of July. A and B Batteries of artillery and the Ninety-seventh Regiment from Halifax are expected here to assist in keeping the peace.

THE RUSSIANS TO RETIRE.

PREPARATIONS TO RETIRE TO ADRIANOPLE.

BRITISH TROOP-SHIPS GONE TO MALTA—PROGRESS OF ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES IN THE CONGRESS—GREEK CLAIMS.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople confirms the report that Gen. Todleben formed, on Tuesday, a commission of staff officers to establish three lines of retreat on Adrianople. The same correspondent telegraphs that Lord Salisbury has informed Mr. Layard that the Czar has instructed the Russian military authorities not to impede the return of the Rodolphe insurgents to their homes, and to abstain from all repressive measures.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says the troop-ships Himalaya and Serapis, and other powerful transports, have been dispatched to Malta because the conclusion of the congress may, and probably will, render the rapid movement of the Indian troops to some point in Turkish territory necessary.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that the Roumanian Cabinet and prominent Government officials are still holding secret meetings to determine upon action relative to the decisions of the congress. The demand for the emancipation of the Jews excites more indignation than even the retrocession of Bessarabia.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch states the Austrians have arranged to enter the Turkish provinces at two points simultaneously, advancing slowly so as to give the Turks time to retire.

A Rome dispatch says: "The Opposition journals complain that Count Corti has not seized the opportunity to demand a rectification of the Italian frontier so as to include the Trentino as compensation for Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says a large and influential party in Italy support this view. The same correspondent reports that some sagacious politicians believe Prince Bismarck's advocacy of Austrian occupation is part of a vast political programme, according to which Austria is to become a great Slavonic power, and leave her German Provinces to Germany.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The congress sat three hours to-day, chiefly occupied, it is understood, with the questions of the Danube and the indemnity. The chief points in regard to the former were arranged by providing for the free navigation instead of the neutrality of the Danube, thus throwing it open to the commerce of all nations. It appears that neither the Batoum nor the Greek question was touched. Fears are expressed that difficulties concerning the former may cause prolongation of the congress.

Russian papers comment angrily on the reports that England intends to oppose the cession of Batoum. The St. Petersburg *Golos* and others contend that in the event of such a course Russia ought to retire from the congress.

The *Political Correspondence*, of Vienna, says it is scarcely to be expected that the Greek question will be arranged so as to render the continuance of peace between Turkey and Greece certain.

The *North German Gazette* reports that new difficulties have arisen between Austria and Montenegro. Count Andrassy, it seems, is resolved that Montenegro shall not retain any positions on the right bank of the Bojana.

A Berlin dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says the congress has decided to elect a Prince of Bulgaria itself. It is stated that steps will be taken to obtain, direct from Constantinople, guarantees that the Porte will not repudiate the action of its plenipotentiaries.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Post's* Berlin special says in the congress yesterday the Turks announced their assent to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Austrians having given satisfactory explanations, and disclaimed any intention to annex these provinces.

The *Times* Berlin special says in Thursday's session of the congress the settlement of the Montenegrin question in accordance with the Austrian programme, as previously announced, was confirmed. Austria receives the port of Spiza. The same correspondent confirms the report that the Turkish plenipotentiaries announced that they had received instructions authorizing them to accept in principle the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the reservation that Austria and Turkey shall negotiate the details of the occupation direct. Count Andrassy raised no objection to this, and the declaration of the Turks was consequently officially recorded. The correspondent anticipates that the following settlements will be reached at Saturday's session: Servia will not receive either Vranja or Ipek; the Sandjak of Sophia will be, in accordance with a compromise proposed by Germany, France, and Italy, nearly equally divided between Roumelia and Bulgaria; Russia will receive Batoum on condition of never fortifying it on any pretext; the powers will strongly advise the Porte to come to a direct understanding with Greece for an equitable readjustment of the frontiers.

A telegram from Athens says there is intense disappointment there. The press urges the King to lead his army across the frontier. The Mohammedans in Canea and Rethymo continue their threatening attitude toward the Governor. French, British, and Turkish men-of-war have gone thither.

The *Post's* Berlin special says the boundary of Servia has also been settled in accordance with Austrian ideas.

THE INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK.

A FREE CONVERSATION WITH A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT ON EASTERN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 4.—The following are additional points of Prince Bismarck's conversation with the correspondent of the *Times* on Tuesday: The Prince said he saw that England would go to war on the question of Bulgaria, and, therefore, when, on June 21, the negotiations between England and Russia broke down, he hastened to the rival plenipotentiaries and caused them to renew their negotiations. Bismarck supposed an agreement could be readily come to on the question of the frontiers of Roumelia, &c. He did not believe any serious difficulty could arise relative to Greece. The Greeks were doubtless an interesting people; if it were a question of choosing between the Greeks and Turks, he should prefer the Greeks as more civilized; but the Turks, although they would readily yield to Austria, who is great and formidable, would defend themselves with all their might against the Greeks. It was as if Germany, under the first French Empire, had been required to yield to a small secondary State because she had been compelled to submit to the mighty power of Napoleon. Bismarck added that, for his part, he would certainly accept all concessions which were obtainable for Greece, but he anticipated no serious struggle.

All the telegrams received here, in accordance with the foregoing, anticipate that Greece will obtain very small concessions.

In relation to Batoum Prince Bismarck said the fact must not be forgotten that the Russians had two bonds concerning it—one from Turkey and the other from England. The Czar had also spoken out on the subject. He [Bismarck] should certainly be delighted to hear of Russian concessions, but hoped the question would be discussed outside of the congress, and laid before it entirely solved. It had always been asserted, even before England entered into an agreement, that she would never go to war for Batoum; he trusted she would not do so more readily now. He did not think Russia would be obliged to besiege Batoum if the congress ceded it to her; she would probably consent herself with blockading it.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 4.—A grand concert was given to-day in the music hall of the Trocadero Palace in honor of the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. The Americans in Paris also had a picnic in the Bois de Boulogne. About 400 persons were present. Mr. Hitt, Secretary of the United States Legation, presided. M. Krantz, Director-General of the Exhibition; Mr. Cauliffe Owen, and M. Leon Chotteau were present, and in response to toasts spoke warmly of the United States. Commissioner-General McCormick, President White, of Cornell College, and Mr. Goodloe also spoke.

LISBON, July 4.—The United States Legation and Consulate and the Portuguese squadron were decorated with flags to-day in honor of the Anniversary of American Independence. The United States corvette Alliance has sailed for Havre.

LONDON, July 5.—The Americans at Paris yesterday deposited wreaths on the tomb of Lafayette.

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

AN OUTLOOK UPON THE FALL CAMPAIGN—PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 4.—The political campaign of 1878 in Nebraska was opened by the Republican State Central Committee, which is called to meet at Lincoln July 24. The State is so largely Republican that little interest attaches to party warfare, but centres in factional fights. In the Republican ranks the fight is between the "ins" and "outs" as regards the United States Senatorial honors, and has a strong bearing on the election of Senator Paddock's successor. It is believed that Senator Saunders will use his influence to defeat Paddock and secure the election of some one of the numerous candidates. Paddock was indebted to the friends of ex-Senator Hitchcock for his election, and when Hitchcock was a candidate for re-election Paddock did not help him. Paddock, therefore, can hardly expect assistance from that Senator. He has many friends, however, and will make a strong single-handed fight for re-election. The Saunders faction will fight Welch, Congressman, who is a candidate for re-election this Fall. From the best information obtainable from several parts of the State, there is good reason to believe that Welch will be renominated, and hat implies re-election by a large majority. Crounz, ex-Congressman, will probably be the Saunders candidate against Welch. Garber, now Governor, is not a candidate for re election. Ex-Mayor Chace, of Omaha, is prominent among ten or a dozen other candidates for Governor. Ex-Speaker Nonce, of the Nebraska House of Representatives, will probably be backed for Governor by Senatorial influence, which, however, may not be strong enough to nominate him.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR SALARIES AND FEES OF AGENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Pension Appropriation act passed at the last session of Congress makes some changes in existing laws which will be profitable to pensioners and interesting to pension agents. The act provides that from and after July 1, 1878, "agents for the payment of pensions shall, in lieu of the percentage, fees, pay, and allowances now provided by law, be allowed and paid the following compensation for their services, postage upon vouchers, and checks sent to pensioners, and all the expenses of their offices: First—A salary at the rate of $4,000 per annum. Second—Fifteen dollars for each 100 vouchers, or at that rate for a fraction of 100, prepared and paid by any agent in excess of 4,000 vouchers per annum. Third—Actual and necessary expenses for rent, fuel, and lights, and for postage on official matter directed to the departments and bureaus at Washington, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior." The act also provides that a fee of $1 and no more shall be paid to examining surgeons for each examination of pensioner, as provided by law, except when the examination is made by a board of surgeons, in which case the fees now allowed by law shall be paid.

RARITAN RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—In the dispatch to THE TIMES of Monday last, giving the items of the River and Harbor Appropriation act, the item of $200,000 for the improvement of the Raritan River, New Jersey, was inadvertently omitted. The total amount of the "great divide" secured by New-Jersey is $246,000, instead of $46,000, as erroneously printed in THE TIMES of Monday. The navigators of the Raritan River should be satisfied with this explanation, as well as with the amount of money set aside for the improvement of that river.

THE MURDER AT THE HIGHLANDS.

PARTICULARS OF THE KILLING OF FINLEY—A CURIOUS VERDICT BY A JUSTICE'S JURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 4.—Not since Donnelly, the keeper of the Oceanic Hotel here, murdered one of his guests for the purpose of robbing him, and fired the house containing the mangled body to destroy the evidence of his crime, has such a cool and atrocious murder been perpetrated as that which occurred at Jenkinson's hotel last evening. District Attorney John Lanning was here this afternoon. The bloody clothes of Finley, the murdered man, cannot be found, nor the carving-knife with which Franklyn dispatched his victim. Last night, in consequence of their inability to get across the Shrewsbury River, the reporters could not get other accounts of the Finley murder than those furnished by the men along shore, and they were more or less inaccurate. It now appears that George Franklyn, who committed the deed, is 67 years of age, and that there had been a long-standing feud between the two. Yesterday morning both had some words together, but no blows were exchanged. At noon, Finley went into the dining-room and asked Franklyn to give him something to eat, and Franklyn responded by calling Finley a "beggar of cold victuals" and a tramp. Finley then went to the upper bar-room of the hotel and complained to the bar attendant of the harsh treatment he had received from Franklyn. While talking to the bar-tender Franklyn came in, when Finley went up to him and said, "Old man, you ought to apologize to me." Franklyn again began to abuse Finley, when the latter walked out and went toward the dining-room, Franklyn following him. What transpired in the dining-room is not known, but the next time the pair were seen was at 5 o'clock, when they stood outside of the kitchen, apparently in a hot dispute about something. Finley then went to the lower bar-room, and, according to the testimony of Charles Lord, the bar-tender was there in half an hour when Franklyn, in his shirt-sleeves, came in, and began to abuse Finley again. Finley had just taken several drinks, and retaliated by threatening to kick Franklyn out of the place. The bar-keeper interfered, and told Finley he had better go out and leave the old man alone. Finley went out as ordered, when Franklyn followed him to the road, and putting his hand into the waist-band of his trousers, told Finley that, if he did not retract something which he had said, that he would cut him. The reply that Finley made was to slap Franklyn's face and say, "Old man, those gray hairs of yours save you from a licking." As the words came from Finley's mouth, Franklyn pulled out a large carving-knife and plunged it three times at Finley, cutting him in the right breast, in the left breast, and in the arm. Finley staggered to the bar-room and exclaimed, "Old man, my God, why did you cut me with a saw?" Then he fell on the bar-room floor. Dr. Patterson, of Eleeville, was summoned, but when he arrived Finley was dead. Later the Justice of Peace arrived, and placed Franklyn under arrest. Constable Vanderhoff then took Franklyn in a boat to Red Bank, where he was locked up. No notification of the affair was given by the authorities to either the Coroners in the vicinity, but a midnight Squire living impaneled a jury of six men and held an inquest. The bar-keeper, Charles Lord, testified to seeing the stabbing, and several other witnesses told what they knew about the affair. After an hour's deliberation the jury brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that Peter Finley, the deceased, came to his death by cuts inflicted upon him by George Franklyn, and that we, the jury, find him guilty of murder in the first degree." At the suggestion of some gentlemen present, who saw the irregularity of the verdict, it was rewritten in proper form. Finley's body was sent to his sister's home at Long Branch and will be buried this morning. Franklyn was arraigned before Justice Childs, of Red Bank, at 10 o'clock. He was not represented by counsel, and would say nothing except that he knew nothing about the affair. The Justice asked him if he would waive an examination; the only reply he made was, "Send me to jail." This afternoon he was committed to Freehold Jail.

TERRIFIC SUMMER STORM.

TEN LIVES LOST NEAR PITTSBURG.

A TREE FALLS UPON A PICNIC PARTY AND CRUSHES TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS—OIL-WORKS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND BURNED.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—The day just past has been one of the most quiet anniversaries ever celebrated in this city. The weather was intensely warm in the morning, but about 3 o'clock a severe thunder and rain storm struck the city, causing considerable damage in suburban districts. So far as learned, the only damage done in the city was to the flouring mill on Thirty-eighth-street, which was struck by lightning, and, together with adjacent stables, burned. The heaviest damage occurred up the Allegheny Valley, where the storm was very severe, the rain being accompanied by high wind and very large hail. Hail as large as chestnuts fell, and many large trees were uprooted. The track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was washed away in several places, and houses on the lowlands were inundated. Several heavy washouts occurred on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is reported that several persons were drowned. The wind blew down many houses and laid waste the fields of grain. The most serious accident yet reported occurred at a German Lutheran picnic at Ross Grove, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, a few miles up the Allegheny, where a large tree fell on a party who had fled to it for shelter, instantly killing 10 and seriously injuring 15, four or five of whom, it is feared, will die. Mrs. Reed Miller and daughter and the daughter of the Lutheran preacher are among the killed. The dead and injured are all from the borough of Sharpsburg. Lightning also struck the Vesta Oil Works of Lockhart, Frew & Co., at Negley's Run, and they were entirely destroyed. A stable at East Liberty was also struck by lightning, and three horses burned.

The loss by the burning of the Vesta Oil-works will probably reach $100,000. Eighty thousand barrels of oil were destroyed.

A CONNECTICUT PICNIC PARTY STRUCK.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 4.—While St. Mary's Temperance Society, of this city, were picnicking at Thames Grove, seven miles up the river, to-day, a violent thunder-storm arose and lasted for nearly two hours. During the storm, what seemed to be a ball of fire burst with a loud report, severing a large tree, under which stood Bridget Maxwell, an elderly woman, who was instantly killed. The lightning made a large hole at the foot of the tree, into which the remains of Mrs. Maxwell, which were horribly mutilated and disfigured, fell. People who were standing within 200 yards of the tree that was struck were prostrated by the shock. Two ladies were paralyzed in their lower limbs, and a lad had his shoes torn from his feet. The wildest confusion ensued, and the people were panic-stricken.

THE STORM IN CANADA.

TORONTO, July 4.—A severe thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by torrents of rain, passed over the city this morning. Through the choking up of the Yonge-street sewer, the cellar of Bryce, McMurrich & Co., dry goods merchants, was flooded, and goods damaged to the amount of $8,000. The house of Mr. Harris, of Parkdale, was struck by lightning and badly wrecked. The inmates escaped uninjured.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN MARYLAND.

AN INVENTIVE MECHANIC AVENGING HIS WRONGS—TWO DEATHS THE RESULT.

DARLINGTON, Md., July 4.—The greatest excitement prevails in Port Deposit because of a fearful tragedy enacted there this morning about 11 o'clock, in which certainly two and probably three lives will be lost. William McGill, a resident of Port Deposit, a machinist by trade, some time since worked up a model for a new stove, and his employers, Armstrong & Co., had it patented, claiming it as theirs. McGill insisted upon receiving benefits from it, but these were denied, and his friends aver that the matter has worked upon his mind with bad effect. He has been out of employment for a long time. This morning he met the two Armstrongs, James and Thomas, in Port Deposit, and asked for a settlement, but they told him they had no settlement to make, and he then got them to go into his place of business to talk over the dispute, when he immediately drew a revolver and shot them, and then shot himself, dying almost instantly. James Armstrong, of Baltimore, is expected to die, but Thomas, the brother, of Port Deposit, may possibly recover. This, however, is doubtful. All three parties have families.

STURGEON BAY SHIP-CANAL.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., July 4.—The ceremonies attending the informal opening of the Sturgeon Bay Ship-canal passed off according to the programme. The State officers and a large number of invited guests arrived at 1 P. M., and were escorted to the Music Hall, where they sat down to a dinner prepared for them by the citizens of Sturgeon Bay and the vicinity. After dinner they proceeded to the grounds prepared for the occasion, where speeches were delivered by Gen. Strong, Chairman; Hon. T. O. Howe, Gov. Smith, Hon. Charles Randolf, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Chicago; D. W. Moxon, Land Grant Commissioner; Jesse Spalding, and others. After the reading of a congratulatory telegram from ex-Controller Andrew H. Green, of New-York City, the party took a steamer for the canal, followed by a large number of excursionists from Green Bay and other bayshore places.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—It does not appear that a formal decision has been made by the Attorney-General upon the subject of construing the Eight-hour law. Soon after the adjournment of Congress, the President spoke to the Attorney-General on that matter, it then being understood that the Secretary of the Navy would be glad to have an official opinion thereon from the Department of Justice; but it is learned at that department that, thus far, there has been no official reference of any question requiring the official views of the Attorney-General upon the construction of the law, and, consequently, no official opinion has been prepared.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.

THOBOLD, Ontario, July 4.—William Alexander, an Inspector on the Welland Canal, during a quarrel with his wife to-day, fired at her head with a revolver. She raised her arms, and the ball, passing through one, lodged in the other. Alexander will be tried to-morrow.

ROWDYISM IN EAST CAMBRIDGE.

BOSTON, July 4.—At East Cambridge, last night, John Devine, one of a party of roughs, fired three shots into another crowd of roughs, seriously wounding William Carroll and fatally wounding William Dunn, who died soon after. Devine was arrested.

RETURN OF AN ABSCONDING TREASURER.

HAMILTON, Ontario, July 4.—George Fessler, the defaulting Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio, having agreed to return without the formality of extradition, left this morning, in charge of detectives, for Canton, Ohio.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED JEWELRY.

MONTREAL, July 4.—The Customs authorities have seized a large quantity of jewelry which was surreptitiously imported by William Eaves, a watch and clock maker, of this city. The jewelry was concealed in clocks imported from the United States.

LIVE STOCK FOR ENGLAND.

MONTREAL, July 4.—The following steamships left port to-day with live stock for England: Lake Champlain, 274 cattle; Quebec, 253 cattle, 500 sheep, and 26 horses; Colina, 150 cattle, 400 sheep. Each vessel also had a full general cargo of cheese, butter, and grain.

MEXICANS PREPARING FOR A RAID.

GALVESTON, July 4.—A Concha special to the *News* says: "Escobar, of El Paso County, reports to Judge Bledsoe that 1,000 Mexicans are en route to and drilling at El Paso, Mexico, and have petitioned the Chihuahua Government for permission to cross over and rescue Desedaco Apodaca and disperse the Texas State troops. The prisoner, Desedaco Apodaca has implicated some prominent Americans in the December riots."

THE HOT SPRINGS COMMISSIONERS.

OPERATIONS OF THE COMMISSION TO BE RENEWED BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Commissioners appointed last year to settle the Arkansas Hot Springs property, and who would have been reappointed as such in accordance with the action of Congress had not the Enrolling Clerks omitted the Hot Springs paragraph from the Sundry Civil Appropriation act, will proceed to Arkansas in a few days, in compliance with the request of the President, and finish the work begun by them last year. The President has been assured by members of the Appropriations Committee that if the Commissioners will be governed by the intention of Congress, as expressed in the paragraphs omitted from the Sundry Civil act, their action will be ratified at the next session, as the public interests clearly require that the work of the Commissioners should be completed as soon as possible. The commission consists of ex-Senator Cragin, of New-Hampshire; ex-Gov. Stearns, of Florida, and ex-Representative Coburn, of Indiana. Senator Dorsey, who is familiar with the matters in controversy respecting the Hot Springs property, expresses the belief that within five years after the disputed points shall be settled by the necessary legislation, these springs will be the most popular and best patronized in the world. Last year the number of visitors to the springs was over 25,000, many of whom were foreigners, and all of whom sought the waters because of their wonderful curative powers.

TEN BROECK BEATS M'CARTHY.

AN EXCITING RACE AT LOUISVILLE—THE KENTUCKY HORSE THE WINNER.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—At 10 o'clock this morning the streets were well-nigh impassable. The buildings were handsomely decorated, and unparalleled interest was felt in the great event of the day. The first race was a dash of a mile and three-quarters, and was won by Dank, beating Harkaway easily. Time—2:18¼.

The second race was a sweepstakes for 2-year olds, and was won by Good Night, with Kenton second, and Carlemagne third. Time—1:20. When the drum was tapped for the great four-mile race, Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy went by the string like twin bullets. Ten Broeck had the outside of the track, and the mare, being on the inside, ran to the front from the start. At the first-quarter they were side by side and going gallantly. The half-mile did not change the positions, and as they moved onward the 30,000 spectators who saw them were held in perfect silence. Between the half and three-quarter pole the mare got her nose ahead, and a great cheer went up, and then, as they came past the string, and she again appeared in front, another cheer was heard. The mare running easy, Ten Broeck was being driven hard, and Walker urged him more and more. In the second mile Mollie seemed to be moving with such ease, and Ten Broeck labored so hard, that Kentuckians wavered by thousands, and the certainty of California winning produced a dead silence. At the half-mile post of the second mile, Walker urged Ten Broeck quite hard, and Howsen permitted him to come up side by side. A Kentucky yell, such as was heard for miles, rent the air. So they ran past the three-quarters, and coming into the stretch Mollie McCarthy brushed ahead again, passing the grand stand half a length in the lead. "She will win sure," was heard in all directions, and more confident grew the cry as her easy movement continued, the horse still driving. She passed the quarter in the third mile still leading, but the horse hung on to her close and made the pace so murderous that many knew his bottom would have an effect ultimately. At the three-eighths pole of the third mile McCarthy let up in her running, Ten Broeck taking the track and passing her at the very moment his friends were giving him up. He increased rapidly the distance separating them. "The mare's broke down!" was heard the field over; but she ran on, and Walker, pulling the horse slightly, was ahead on the third mile ten lengths, and increased it all the time, and, although her defeat was now certain, few realized how far and how easy Ten Broeck would win. He little more than finished pulling in the mile, the Queen of the Californias being at the three-quarter pole when the great Kentucky horse distanced her. The time was 8:19¾, as follows: First mile, 1:49¾; second mile, 3:45¼; third mile, 5:53; fourth mile, 8:19¾, more than a minute slower than Ten Broeck's best record. Both horses were well used up, the pulling in the race was no heavy betting, Californians and Eastern people who backed the mare being content with small investments of $3 to $5. Thirty thousand persons were present.

TROTTING MATCHES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

DOVER, N. H., July 4.—This was the second day of the July meeting at Granite State Park. The following is a summary:

FIRST RACE—2:21 class; purse of $100; $200 to the first, $100 to the second, $50 to the third, $40 to the fourth.

A. Goldsmith, New-York, br. g. Powers	2	1	1	1
John R. Farnham, Waltham, br. a. Commonwealth	1	2	2	2
J. Trout, Boston, b. g. Sanquo	3	3	3	3

Time—2:24¾, 2:25, 2:30, 2:33.

SECOND RACE.—2:30 class; purse of $400; $200 to the first, $100 to the second, $60 to the third, $40 to the fourth.

H. Woodruff, Boston, b. g. Bill Ed	2	3	d.h.	1 1 1
D. Bigley, Boston, g. m. Cora F	1	1	d.h.	2 2 2
J. R. Fogg, Boston, ch. g. Cranmore	4	2	3	3 3 3
A. Goldsmith, New-York, b. g. Oscar	3	4	4	4 4 4
C. Spaulding, Lawrence, b. g. Dio	5	distanced.		

Time—2:30; 2:31; 2:28; 2:31; 2:32¾; 2:35¾.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—To-day the 2:26 race at Chester Park was won by Woodford Mambrino in three straight heats. Time—2:31; 2:

2:14½. The multitude went wild. Hats were thrown up, shouts rent the air, and the victor was applauded over and over. The last race was a steeplechase, and an extraordinary one. The purse was $600, of which $100 to second horse; 20 leaps, over the usual course. Five showed up, Deadhead, Problem, Trouble, Dandy and Bay Rum. Trouble was the favorite. A good start was effected, Trouble leading. Dandy passed him, however, and cleared the first hurdle in advance. At the third jump Bay Rum threw his rider, but did not hurt him. The horse continued after the others until the upper end of the track was reached, when he bolted in and went to his stable. At the water jump Dandy was still first, with Deadhead second, he having passed Trouble. Problem was running a block behind the others and seemingly not trying to win. At the beginning of the figure 8, or the second turn around the field, Dandy bolted at the second hurdle and ran back. This seemed to disconcert Deadhead's rider, and evidently thinking that he was taking the wrong track he pulled his horse to a stand-still. Trouble's rider also hesitated, but Problem came up and went over without halting, gaining a clear lead of several lengths over all the others. This astonishing change in the positions caused great excitement, and the crowd jumped to their feet and shouted frantically. Problem went over the water jump still ahead, but then Deadhead and Trouble challenged him, and a fierce struggle began. Trouble did not stand it long, but Deadhead crept gradually up as jump after jump was made, amid outburst after outburst of applause. In the track Deadhead began to falter, and his jockey raised his whip. A second after the last hurdle at the head of the home stretch was reached. Problem passed over in safety, but Deadhead fell—a tremendous cropper. Trouble made another attempt to snatch victory from Problem in the few yards that remained, but it was no use. Problem passed under the string a winner in 5:26.

In the French pools Harold paid $10 60 for $5; Balance All, $10 80; Parole, $9 60; Loulanier, $10 50 in the first heat and $7 90 in the second; Kenney, $19 70, and Problem, $22 40. In the first race 2,230 tickets were sold, of which 979 were on the winner. In the other races the proportion was as follows: Second, 2,120 and 976; third, 2,415 and 1,190; fourth—first heat, 1,852 and 831; second heat, 954 and 573; fifth, 2,240 and 536; sixth, 2,165 and 453. Many persons remained over at the Branch last night, but those who chose to go home found ample accommodations.

Midgeley, the rider of Deadhead in the steeplechase, died later in the evening from the effect of his fall. When horse and jockey fell, going over the last hurdle, both struck on their heads with tremendous force, sending a sickening chill through the vast assemblage. Hundreds ran to the spot, and the unconscious man was picked up tenderly and carried back to the edge of the pool, alongside which the stables are built. There, by direction of two physicians who happened to be near by, he was laid on his back on blankets, and brandy, ice, hot water, and other remedies were applied with vigor. After a while the unconscious sufferer appeared to revive. He opened his eyes and seemed to be trying to articulate something to the comrades who stood around. His efforts resulted, however, only in gaspings, during one of which he threw up a quantity of blood and froth. He then began to writhe, and soon afterward passed away in great agony. He was one of the most successful jockeys on the American turf, and, it is claimed, won more flat races than any other. He leaves a wife and three or four children. Deadhead's neck is swollen as big as a barrel. It is not thought that it will be necessary to kill him, but it will be a long time before he will be able to take the field again. The success of the meeting has been so great thus far that the managers speak of giving another in August next. It was reported that they had chosen the same time as that set for the Saratoga meeting, and that hot words had passed between the managers of the two courses in consequence, but this is denied. The first two days of the present meeting did not clear expenses, but it is now estimated that the profits will reach $10,000. The managers say they did not want to make a cent, and will put up the surplus in prizes.

THE RACING.

Although the fields of horses were not so large as on the preceding days, the racing was excellent and awakened plenty of enthusiasm. It was a great day for the Lorillards, as they won four out of the five flat races. The result of the July Stakes was very remarkable, as George Lorillard had three youngsters in the race, and they were first, second, and third, a feat never before accomplished by a stable in this country, and it has only occurred once in England. They are three remarkably good colts, and it looks as if the Islip stable had the "baby" stakes at Saratoga at its mercy.

THE JULY STAKES.

To commence the sport, the first race was the July Stakes, for 2-year olds, five furlongs, which had 28 nominations, of which 10 started, including Pierre Lorillard's ch. c. Sioux, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Dan Sparling, William Astor's ch. f. Lulu, G. L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, br. f. Idler, and ch. g. Monitor; D. J. Crouse's ch. c. by Revolver, out of Skylight; Lewis & Stearns' ch. f. Minnie Andrews, H. P. McGrath's b. f. Wissahickon, and F. Morris' b. c. by Warminster. The betting was as follows:

George Lorillard	$225	$100	$100
Morris	105	60	50
Sioux	30	15	10
Field	65	40	35

They were started from midway down the back stretch, but the youngsters were somewhat restless and broke away three times before Capt. Conner succeeded in getting them together, when they rushed away in a bunch, kicking up a cloud of dust. Harold immediately showed in front, and Idler was second, while Monitor was last of the lot. At the half-mile pole Harold led a length, and Lulu came up to second place, and running round the lower turn the positions of the first three were as follows: Harold first, a length; Lulu second, Idler third; but when they came near the three-quarter pole, Monitor, with surprising speed, rushed up to the second place, and when they came into the home stretch, the Islip representatives were first, second, and third, with the Regardless colt fourth. The Lorillard trio had it to themselves coming up the stretch, Harold being first, Monitor second, and Idler third. The Regardless colt was fifth, Sioux fifth, Lulu sixth, Crouse seventh, the others tailed off. The time was 1:03½, a very fast race with the weight.

WINNERS OF THE JULY STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Wt	S'bs	Sts	Time.
1871.	Hubbard	Planet	97	13	4	1:22
1872.	Medora	Kentucky	100	25	6	1:14¾
1873.	King Amadeus	Kingoff Tampa	97	25	7	1:18¼
1874.	Calvin	Tipperary	97	21	5	1:18¼
1875.	Parole	Leamington	97	24	4	1:17¼
1876.	Zoe Zoo	Australian	107	19	6	1:18¼
1877.	Zoe Zoo					
1878.	Harold	Leamington	110	28	10	1:03½

The distance was three-quarters of a mile previous to this year.

THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES.

The second event was the West End Hotel Stakes, for 3-year olds, one mile and a half, which had closed with 16 nominations, and of these 7 came upon the track when the bell rang, and these were: Charles S. Lloyd's ch. f. by King Ernest, out of Jersey Belle; Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, William Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, D. D. Withers' br. f. Invermore, George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Maritana, and ch. f. Balance All, and W. T. Cottrill's ch. f. Mary R. With this excellent field the speculators had plenty to occupy their attention, and the betting was very heavy at the following figures;

Balance All } Maritana	$500	$350	$300
Lloyd's filly	165	205	140
Pride of the Village	150	180	110
Bertha	105	105	120
Mary R	115	175	125
Invermore	120	140	100

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and, with little delay, they were sent on their journey well together. Pride of the Village was first to show in front, and Maritana second, but Balance All immediately shot to the front, round the turn, full of running, and was followed by Lloyd's filly. When they reached the furlong pole Balance All was two lengths in front of Lloyd's filly, and Maritana third. Hughes kept the pace hot with Balance All, and at the end of the first half mile was a length in advance of Maritana, who was half a length ahead of Lloyd's filly and Invermore, who were lapping her on each quarter, Mary R. being fifth, Pride of the Village sixth, and Bertha last. Going round the turn Mary R. improved her position, and both Maritana and Invermore felt back. At the quarter pole Balance All kept the pace brisk, but Lloyd's filly ran up to her saddle-girth, and Mary R. at the same moment came up almost level with Lloyd. Running along the back stretch, Balance All still leading, shook off her competitors, and led a length, Lloyd's filly holding the second place, while Mary R. had fallen back behind the latter, and was just in front of Invermore. By the time they reached the half-mile pole Balance All had increased her lead to a couple of lengths, and Mary R. had moved up to the head of Lloyd's filly, and at their heels was Invermore and the others close together. Coming round the lower turn Balance All rushed four lengths away from the others, and it was apparent that the race was over, for the others were unable to keep the pace. She came up the stretch in hand, and won the race by four lengths, "spread eagling" the field; Lloyd's filly passing two lengths in front of Bertha, third, she being a length ahead of Pride of the Village, fourth, Invermore fifth. The time was 2:44¾.

WINNERS OF THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Wt	S'bs	Sta.	Time.
1871.	Winesap	Vandyke	107	22	5	3:48¾
1872.	Nevada	Lexington	107	23	3	3:50½
1873.	Alice Mitchell	Planet	107	27	3	3:16
1874.	Bonaventura	Harry of the West	107	26	3	3:13½
1875.	Ascension	Australian	112	25	5	3:11¾
1876.	Patience, imp.	Parmesan	112	35	5	3:14½
1877.	Zoo Zoo	Australian	115	36	6	3:18
1878.	Balance All	Australian	108	16	7	2:44¾

In 1871 the distance was two miles. Since then it has been a mile and three-quarters, but this year it has been reduced to a mile and a half.

THE MONMOUTH CUP.

Now came the grand event of the day, the Monmouth Cup for all ages, two miles and a quarter, which had 16 nominations, and, when the bell rang, four sported silk, including J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk h. Virginius, S. D. Bruce's ch. c. General Phillips, Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, and D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Joe. As the horses took their preliminary gallop along the stretch they were eagerly scanned by the multitude, and Parole was, apparently, the favorite with the majority. Phillips, however, had disposed of Parole so easily in the Westchester Cup that the Southern party forced him up the favorite, although Parole was taken as first choice. The betting was very heavy, therefore, the Lorillard party were confident that Parole was himself again and could win. The pools sold as follows:

General Phillips	$160	$700	$500
Parole	150	550	500
Virginius	55	160	120
Joe	20	55	45

The quarter galloped down to the three-quarter pole, and there was no delay in getting them in line, for at the first asking the flag fell and away they went up the stretch, with Phillips in the lead under a pull, and he reached the stand a length in front of Virginius, who was a length ahead of Parole, while Joe was four lengths behind them. As they went round the turn Virginius went up to the head of Phillips and left Parole two lengths behind them. Virginius reached the half-mile pole half a length before Phillips, and Parole was three lengths behind in the third place, and Joe was four lengths in the rear. As they went along the back stretch, Sayres saw that it was no use waiting with Phillips if he wanted to win, so he challenged Virginius for the lead, and they had a lively brush down to the half-mile pole, at which point Phillips was showing half a length ahead of Virginius, who was a length before Parole, and he four lengths away from Joe. As they came round the lower turn Parole moved up to the saddle-girth of Virginius, while in the meantime Phillips increased his lead to a length, and so led into the stretch. As they came up Parole parted company with Virginius, and rushed up to the head of Phillips at the furlong pole, and, amid much enthusiasm, he forged to the front of the Southern horse and led him half a length past the judge's stand, while at Phillips' tail was Virginius, full of running, and Joe four lengths behind them. The pace was now quickened, and as they went round the turn Harga set Joe agoing, and he speedily ran up to the other horses in front of the club-house, and lapped Virginius. Parole in the meantime began to show a clean pair of heels to his competitors, and at the quarter pole he was two lengths in front of Phillips, who was lapped at the quarter by Joe, while at the latter's saddle-girth came Virginius. At this point the race was a very pretty one, and the enthusiasm of the multitude vented itself in murmurs of applause and frequent exclamations. As they rushed along the back stretch Virginius gradually moved past Joe and Phillips, the latter being beaten and losing ground, so that there was quite a change by the time the half-mile pole was reached, where Parole was showing the way by two lengths, Virginius second, a length and a half before Joe, who was lapped at the quarter by Phillips. As they came round the lower turn Virginius closed up to Parole, and the pair thus ran for some distance, leaving the others completely out of the race. Approaching the three-quarter pole Virginius made a gallant effort to overtake his great competitor, and when he finally reached his saddle-girth the excitement was intense, but it was only for a moment, for when they entered the stretch Parole left Virginius behind him again, and although the latter struggled gamely, it was of no avail, as Parole was running well within his stride, and reached the goal a winner by a length and a half in 4:09¼, and the victory was evidently popular from the reception accorded to Parole. Phillips came in a dozen lengths behind Virginius, and Joe was six lengths behind him.

WINNERS OF THE MONMOUTH CUP.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Age	Wt	St's	Time.
1870	Helmbold	Australian	4	108	8	4:33⅓
1871	Longfellow	Leamington	4	108	4	4:41¾
1872	Longfellow	Leamington	5	114	2	4:34
1873	Wanderer	Lexington	5	114	E	4:34½
1874	Tom Bowling	Lexington	4	108	4	4:32½
1875	A. Pennington	Tipperary	4	108	3	4:34
1876	Tom Ochiltree	Lexington	4	118	2	4:43¾
1877	Not run					
1878	Parole	Leamington	5	121	4	4:09¼

Previous to this year the distance was two miles and a half.

THE MILE HEATS.

The fourth event on the card was the mile heats, for all ages, which had three competitors in Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, W. Cottrill's ch. f. Adventure, and G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, and the latter was the favorite, at the following rates:

Loulanier	$250	$300	$500
Rhadamanthus	210	455	755
Adventure	55	90	120

First Heat.—Loulanier was half a length in front of the other two when the flag fell, but as they ran to the turn Adventure challenged for the lead and got it, reaching the quarter pole a length in front of Loulanier; who was two lengths in front of Rhadamanthus. Running along the back stretch, the two fillies had it nip and tuck to the half mile pole, where Loulanier led a head, and the black horse was still three lengths behind them. As they came round the lower turn Adventure gave it up and Rhadamanthus took her place, but he could never reach Loulanier, who beat him home by over a length in 1:51, Adventure six lengths behind.

Second Heat.—Loulanier brought $250; Rhadamanthus, $80, and Adventure, $20. At the first trial they got away beautifully together, but on the turn Loulanier and Rhadamanthus immediately fought for the best of it, leaving Adventure far behind. At the quarter pole Loulanier was a neck ahead of Rhadamanthus, and Adventure was eight lengths behind them. Rushing along the back stretch Loulanier forged a length in front of the black horse, and Adventure was a dozen lengths behind. After leaving the pole Rhadamanthus gave it up, and Evans drew his whip on him; but he was done for, and Loulanier opened a gap of five lengths. She was then taken in hand, and won the heat and race easily by four lengths in 1:47¾, Adventure being distanced.

THE SELLING RACE.

The fifth race on the card was a dash of a mile and a quarter, the winner to be sold at auction. There were five entries in this, and four of them started, viz.: E. A. Clabaugh's ch. g. Kingsland, T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Kenney, George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Loiterer, and Robert Graham's b. c. W. I. Higgins. The Lorillards having now won four races, there was considerable plunging done on Loiterer, who was a great favorite at the following rates:

Loiterer	$250	$750	$150
Higgins	255	535	150
Kenney	150	280	120
Kingsland	55	200	60

They were started from the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell they went away even, but Loiterer immediately came to the front on the stretch, and reached the stand three lengths in front of Higgins, who was a length before Kenney, and he six lengths ahead of Kingsland. As they went round the turn, Kenney got on even terms with Higgins, and the pair got within two lengths of Loiterer, and three lengths behind them was Kingsland. Kenney then passed Higgins and closed a little upon Loiterer, and thus when they passed the quarter pole Loiterer was leading a length and a half, with Kenney second a length in front of Higgins. Going along the back stretch, Loiterer rushed away three lengths from Kenney, and there was a cheer sent up from his backers as he passed the half-mile pole with that lead. As they came round the lower turn, however, Kenney closed upon him rapidly, and they turned into the stretch as a team. Reaching the furlong pole, Kenney showed half a length in front, and Barrett drew his whip on Loiterer without avail, as he could only get to Kenney's quarters as they passed the winning post. Higgins was third, two lengths behind them, and he five lengths ahead of Kingsland. The time was 2:14½. The winner was offered at auction according to the terms of the race, but was bought in by his owner without advance.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The concluding affair was a handicap steeplechase over the usual course, the starters being Deadhead, Problem, Trouble, Dandy, and Bay Rum, the betting being as follows:

Trouble	$135	$150	$200
Problem	110	105	135
Dandy	120	150	200
Bay Rum	50	50	45

Starting in the field behind the timer's stand, they moved off slowly together, but at the first obstacle, the wall in the centre of the field, Dandy was over first, Deadhead second, Trouble third, Problem fourth, while Bay Rum bolted, and was left out of the race. Over the next jump Dandy led three lengths, Deadhead second, a dozen lengths in front of Trouble, and Problem fourth. In this order they came to the water jump in front of the grand stand, and all of them took it beautifully, eliciting much applause. The wall in front of the club-house was the next obstacle, and here Dandy came to grief, throwing his rider. There were now but three in the race. Problem, Deadhead, and Trouble, and the trio ran in the order mentioned round to the water jump again, where Problem led three lengths, Deadhead second, two lengths before Trouble. There was no change until they came into the track on the lower turn, when Deadhead closed on Problem and was catching the latter fast, but at the last hurdle Deadhead stumbled, and his jockey, Midgely, was so badly injured that he died soon after. Problem then had the race his own way, and won by five lengths from Trouble in 5:26.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The July Stakes, for 2-year olds; $50 each, play or pay, with $400 added; the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; the winner of the Hopeful Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; five furlongs; 38 nominations; value to winner, $1,800.

George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, by imp. Leamington, out of Maggie B. R., by imp. Australian..... 1
George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Monitor, by imp. Glenelg, out of Minx, by Lexington, 107 pounds. Tully..... 2
George L. Lorillard's br. f. Idler, by imp. Leamington, out of Lemonade, by Lexington. 112 pounds, including 5 pounds extra.) Holloway..... 3
Pierre Lorillard's ch. c. Sioux, by Leamington, out of Susan Bean, by Lexington, 110 pounds. Barrett.. 0
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Dan Sparling, by imp. Glenelg, out of Item, 110 pounds. Donahue..... 0
William Astor's ch. f. Lulu, by Harry Bassett, out of Sarah B., 107 pounds. Evans..... 0
D. J. Crouse's ch. c. by Revolver, out of Skylight, 110 pounds. Hayes..... 0
Lewis & Stearn's ch. f. Minnie Andrews, by Victory, out of Nannie Harper, 107 pounds. Fisher..... 0
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Wissahickon, by Leamington, out of Sarah, 107 pounds. Henry..... 0
N. Morris' b. c. by Warminster, out of Regardless, 110 pounds. Sayres..... 0

Time—1:03½.

SECOND RACE.—The West End Hotel Stakes for fillies, 3 years old; $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added by the proprietors of the West End Hotel; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; those not having won a sweepstakes for 3-year olds allowed 5 pounds; one mile and a half; 16 nominations; value to winner, $1,600.

George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Balance All, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Lantance, by Captain Elgee, 108 pounds. Hughes..... 1
Charles S. Lloyd's ch. f. by King Ernest, out of Jersey Belle, by imp. Australian, 113 pounds. N. Haywood..... 2
Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, by Glenelg, out of Stampa, by Lexington, 108 pounds. Barrett..... 3
William Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, 108 pounds. Hughes..... 0
D. D. Withers' br. f. Invermore, by Lexington, out of Invercauld, by St. Albans, 113 pounds. Sparling.. 0
George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Maritana, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, by imp. Eclipse, 108 pounds. Holloway..... 0
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Mary R., by Daniel Boone, out of Maggie G., by Brown Dick, 113 pounds. W. Lakeland..... 0

Time—2:44¾.

THIRD RACE.—The Monmouth Cup, a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; horses not having won the Baltimore, Saratoga, and Winchester Cups allowed 5 pounds; two miles and a quarter; 16 nominations; value to the winner, $2,000.

Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington, 121 pounds. Barrett..... 1
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington, 119 pounds. Donahue..... 2
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. General Phillips, 4 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of La Polka, by Lexington, 118 pounds. Sayres..... 3
D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Joe, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Skylight, by Lexington, 113 pounds. Hargo..... 4

Time—4:09¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500. Maidens allowed 5 pounds. Mile heats.

George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, 3 years, by Leve'se, out of Lady Raudray, 97 pounds. Barrett. 1 1
Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, 124 pounds. Evans..... 2 2
W. Cottrell's ch. f. Adventure, 4 years, by Daniel Boone, out of Maggie G., 118 pounds. Lakeland..... 3 dis.

Time—1:51; 1:47¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, $300, the winner to be sold at auction, for $2,000; if entered to be sold for $1,500, allowed 4 pounds; if for $1,000, 10 pounds; if for $750, 13 pounds; if for $500, 18 pounds; if for $300, 21 pounds; the beaten horses not to be liable to be claimed; one mile and a quarter.

T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Kenney, 5 years, by Curles, dam by Red Eye; $1,000; 114 pounds. Hallaway..... 1
George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Loiterer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lemonade; $300; 94 pounds. Barrett..... 2
Robert Graham's b. c. W. S. Higgins, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellow Bird; $500; 100 pounds. Donahue..... 3
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. g. Kingston, 4 years, by Narragansett, out of Maidstone; $300; 94 pounds. Jones..... 4
Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 6 years, by Leamington, out of Nemesis..... dr.

Time—2:14½.

SIXTH RACE—Handicap steeple chase. Purse $600, of which $100 to the second horse. Entrance free. Three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race. The usual steeple-chase course.

A. D. Brown's b. h. Problem, 5 years, by Pimlico, out of La Mora, 155 pounds. Byland..... 1
Charles Reed's ch. g. Trouble, aged, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald; 168 pounds. Meany..... 2
L. Wood's br. g. Deadhead, aged, by Julius, out of Lenave; 149 pounds. Midgley..... *0
L. Wood's ch. g. Dandy, 4 years, by Oysterman, Jr., out of Bet Arlington; 140 pounds. Little..... 0
William Callahan's b. g. Bay Rum, aged, by Baywood, out of Goneril; 141 pounds, (4 pounds over.) Connor..... †0

*Fell. †Bolted.

ROWING REGATTAS AT HOME.

COURTNEY THE WINNER AT SKANEATELES—FIVE RACES AT ALBANY—FLUSHING BAY.

SKANEATELES, July 4.—About 15,000 people witnessed the Courtney-Dempsey single scull race on Skaneateles Lake. The course was five miles—two and one-half miles and return. The water was in good condition. Commodore C. H. Poore, Jr., of Skaneateles, was referee. Courtney first caught the water, gradually gaining and turning the stake 40 lengths ahead, keeping the same distance to finish, winning in 40:48. Dempsey's time was 41:58.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 4.—The regatta here to-day attracted a large crowd. The first race was for four-oared shells, and was won by the Olympics of Albany. The Saugerties Club were leading by a length, but fouled on an abutment of the upper river bridge on the home stretch. The second race, for four-oared shells, was won by the Mutual Club. The third race, for single sculls, was won by Frank E. Holmes, of the Pawtucket Club, Rhode Island. The fourth race, double sculls, was won by Davy and Thomas, of the Mutuals. The fifth race, for six-oared gigs, was won by the Olympics, who led the Mutuals five boat lengths.

FLUSHING, Long Island, July 4.—The Nevens Rowing Club held their second annual regatta at Flushing Bay to-day. The first race was with four-oared gigs, three entries, mile course, and was by the blues; time, 7:22. The second race was won by the same, two entries, and was won by the blues; time, 8:46. Both crews won by about four lengths. Messrs. F. A. Guild and F. F. Northrup were the strokes of the winning crews.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., July 4.—In the single scull race here to-day Hanlan won easily, Plaisted second, Kennedy third, McKen fourth. The water was smooth and weather cloudy. A large number of strangers were present. At 5:30 o'clock a steam-yacht left the wharf with the judges and reporters, and proceeded to the starting-point. The course was from the buoy off Dudley's dock to a buoy two miles down the river, off Judd's Point, and return. At 6:15 o'clock the word "go" was given. Hanlan's position was next the shore, with Kennedy second, McKen next, and Plaisted on the outside. They got off well together. Hanlan soon drew ahead, followed closely by Plaisted, McKen, and Kennedy. Keeping close to each other Hanlan turned the buoy first, followed about 10 seconds later by Plaisted; McKen and Kennedy following close and turning almost simultaneously. In the early part of the home stretch Hanlan opened a long gap, and then appeared to be taking it easy. Plaisted was leading McKen and Kennedy a considerable distance, but slacked his speed and waited for them to come up. There was a hard struggle between the two latter for the third position, and the winning buoy was passed as follows: Hanlan first, by about three lengths; Plaisted second, by about the same distance; Kennedy third, by a little over a length; McKen last. The winner's time was about 33 minutes. The prizes were $200, $100, and $50. Mr. Senoles, of Toronto, acted as judge for Hanlan and McKen; Mr. Meeker, of Boston, for Kennedy and Plaisted, and A. Elliott, of Toronto, as judge at the turning buoys. Hon. A. D. Shaw was referee.

BOSTON, July 4.—The rowing regatta under the auspices of the City of Boston to-day was a success, although the field of prominent oarsmen was not as large as usual. From 15,000 to 20,000 persons witnessed the races, which were rowed over the Charles River course. The single-scull three-mile race proved a hollow victory for Frenchy Johnson, (colored oarsman,) who beat Evan Morris with ease. Lynch, of Salem, was third, Lane fourth, and Driscoll fifth. Time—21:42.

Three pairs started in the double scull race of three miles, viz: Frank Hilley and T. C. Butler, P. McGahey and George E. Hosmer, and a third pair which started to make the second prize awardable. Hilley and Butler won by two lengths, after a very close and pretty race. Time—22:06; 22:09½.

In the pair-oared race, three miles, four boats started, and contrary to expectation, Faulkner and Reagan failed to appear. Ellis and Gilbert Ward made the racing with John Biglin and M. Mahoney, James A. Conwell and M. O'Brien, (of the Longshore Crew of Portland,) and the Casey brothers. The Wards won with comparative ease, rowing in excellent form, and finishing easily. The Portland pair were second. Time—20:35½; 20:9—.

The working-boat race was the feature of the day. Eight crews started, the distance being four miles, and, after half a mile struggle, settled down to the Chelsea crew, the Lakeman No. 1 crew, and the West End four. Evan Morris occupied a thwart amidships in the Lakeman boat, and Gil Ward rowed bow for the West End four. The three boats kept lapped for nearly the entire distance, the Lakeman leading. On the last mile the Chelsea crew made a desperate effort and passed the West End four, and the crews passed the line in the following order and time: Lakeman, 27:15; Chelsea, 27:24; West End, 27:25¾.

The Faulkner, Reagan, Mahoney, Biglin, and the Longshore crews started in a four-oared shell race, distance four miles. The Portlanders were distanced on the first two miles, and Faulkner and Reagan were never headed, although the Mahoney four made a very fine race from the start to the finish, pulling gamely in the stern chase all the way. Faulkner's crew won by two open lengths in 37:13; the Mahoney-Biglin crew, 27:32; the Portland four, time not taken. The prizes were as follows: Singles, $150 and $50; doubles, $100 and $50; pairs, $100 and $50; working-boats, $200 and $100; four-oared shells, $400 and $150.

CHI PHI CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 4.—The fifty-fourth annual convention of the Chi Phi College Society was held here yesterday and to-day. A large number of colleges were represented by delegates. William Sutphen, of New-York, was elected Grand Alpha; Meade Haskins, of Richmond, Va., Grand Delta; Oscar Mayer, of New-York, Grand Gamma.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

HOW THE DAY WAS CELEBRATED.

A QUIET FOURTH OF JULY IN NEW-YORK—OVER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS LEAVE THE CITY—DESERTED STREETS AND AN ABSENCE OF FIRE-WORKS.

For the first time in the present century the Fourth of July in the City of New-York has come and gone without any of the usual accessories of the day. No Sunday this Summer has presented such an interminable array of deserted streets and thoroughfares as will have to be recorded of the great national holiday in the Metropolis of the United States, with all its historic landmarks and its Revolutionary associations. The remarkable feature of the anniversary consisted in the unusual number of people who left the City, not in the number who flocked hither. It is probable that the enormous estimate of 250,000 excursionists would not more than fairly state the numerical value of this facer. Taking one's station at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, between the hours of 6:30 and 8:30 P. M., no fewer than 15,000 persons landed from the Plymouth Rock, the Arrowsmith, the Pleasant Valley, the Idlewild, the Twilight, and the Grand Republic, all of which within the two hours specified deposited their burdens of excursionists. At the foot of Tenth-street, North River, at Peck-slip and other landing places on the East River, everywhere by rail and by steamer, the same phenomenon of returning thousands met the eye from 4 P. M. until late in the evening. Of this large number competent observers estimate that about 100,000 went to Coney Island, 25,000 to Rockaway, and 20,000 to Long Branch. Sea Cliff claimed its quota. Hoboken, Orange, every accessible country nook where the Fourth of July could be remembered in the time-honored way, was thronged with New-Yorkers, a little disgusted with the parsimony of a board of City Fathers, who had failed to provide the customary appropriation for fire-works, and had even gone so far as to banish the resonant fire-cracker, the blazing Roman candle, and the flaming wheel propelled by gunpowder. Their ardor dampened by lack of public demonstration, private citizens kept their banners indoors for the most part, and such an absence of decorations and patriotic mottoes, and devices intended to keep alive the spirit of 1776, were never before witnessed. One would have said that New-York had suddenly become a foreign city. The various associations, social, political, and benevolent, and a few of the military organizations, had parades and celebrations of their own, or expended their patriotism in picnics and athletic games. Sportsmen and athletic clubs, boating clubs, and organizations of that class passed the day in games or regattas, according to their several proclivities.

THE DAY AT ROCKAWAY.

At Rockaway Beach, always one of the most popular resorts, the crowd, tremendous as it was, consisted very largely of faces familiar upon the streets of New-York. Brooklyn, having her own parades and displays of fire-works, with ovations at several accessible points, sent a moderate quota of those who are decidedly cynical in the matter of patriotism, and would rather the Fourth of July should be forgotten than that their ears should be disturbed. It was noticeable, in going to Rockaway by any one of the four or five steamers, that, although they all stopped at Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, the passengers taken on at the Brooklyn landing were as 5 to 100 compared with those that crowded the various piers in this City. To estimate the number is not easy, but the general soberness of the mass, and the notable absence of boisterous demonstrations told at a glance that the crowd, tremendous as it was, consisted in the main of the order-loving and responsible business men of this City. Each boat had been supplied with a band, which discoursed patriotic airs as it floated down the Bay, but at Rockaway itself no extraordinary attractions had been provided, and the excursionists were left to take a tumble in the surf, a plate of clam-chowder, or to amuse themselves in groups and parties in their own way—which, on the whole, perhaps, was the most comfortable manner of treating an army of excursionists. How the hotels and eating-houses managed to provide edibles for the crowd was the first question that struck a passing observer, and the next was how such a vast assemblage was to be transported back to New-York. There was very little grumbling, however, while, as to the number of the kegs of lager that the crowds managed to consume during the afternoon, it would be difficult to form a proximate estimate. It may be as well to say that, although the day was one upon which a little artificial exhilaration is regarded as pardonable, less tipsiness and noise were never observed among so large a number of people on a national holiday. Of course, there were clams and clambakes, and there were quiet gatherings in cool nooks to inhale the iodine-bearing breezes of the sea; and the little folks exploded their fire-crackers and tiny torpedoes without the fear of the policeman before their eyes. Indeed, they did something of that on the boats in their journey thither and homeward, and nobody molested them provided they kept pretty near the railing. There were some fire-works in the evening upon a larger scale, but few stsid to see them, and there was music. Best of all, the day passed without serious accident.

THE DAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

At least 100,000 persons visited Coney Island between early morning and sundown yesterday. The first trains on the Manhattan and Brighton Beach Railways were crowded, and each subsequent train until nightfall carried a full complement of passengers. The boats running to the western end of the island were also patronized to an extent that more than satisfied their proprietors and the owners of the hotels to which they carried patrons. Although the hotels at the middle portion of the island were well patronized, those at the west, Norton's, and the east, Manhattan and Brighton, attracted the largest number of visitors. The throng was not so great at Cable's and the other central hotels as it has hitherto been on the Fourth of July, but it was certainly large enough to keep all the attendants busy in supplying its wants. The Aquarium was well patronized, and the chimpanzees were perfectly satisfied with the jovial crowds that visited him. In front of Cable's, the Brighton, and the Manhattan Beach hotels there were concerts in the afternoon and evening, and delighted crowds surrounded the marquees to hear the music of the bands and the solos of Levy and Arbuckle. The bathers were numerous until late in the evening. Concerts were given in the afternoon and evening by Grafulla's Band, in the new Manhattan Beach Pavilion, which was opened yesterday for the first time under the superintendence of Mr. G. F. Vaupel, formerly of Cable's Hotel. A noticeable feature of the crowds on the island yesterday was the absence of intoxicated persons. There were special policemen everywhere about the hotels, but their positions were sinecures, for the visitors all seemed determined to have a jovial but a rational day of pleasure.

CALEDONIAN CLUB GAMES.

The annual games of the Hudson County Caledonian Club took place in the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, yesterday afternoon. Caledonians from every section of the country were in attendance. The winners of the first prizes were as follows: Throwing the heavy stone—D. C. Ross, of Hamilton, Ontario; distance, 35 feet 6 inches. Pitching the light stone—D. C. Ross; 42 feet 11 inches. Standing jump—E. W. Johnston, Hamilton, Ontario; 10 feet 1¾ inches. Throwing the heavy hammer—D. C. Ross: 86 feet 2½ inches. Throwing the light hammer—D. C. Ross; 103 feet 4 inches. Standing high jump—E. W. Johnston, 4 feet 6 inches. Tossing the caber—E. W. Johnston, 41 feet 5 inches. Running high leap—E. W. Johnston 5 feet 6½ inches. One hundred yard race—A. C. Reed first, E. W. Johnston second. Running jump—A. C. Reed, 20 feet 6 inches. Hurdle race—A. C. Reed first, E. W. Johnston second. One mile walk—W. Hughan; Time—7:45¾; W. Lockie, second, 7:48. One mile run—T. Irwin; time 4:55; J. L. Robinson second, 4:58. Tug of war, between Hudson County team and New-York team—Won by the former. Tub race—Won by H. Rey, C. Dodd second, and S. Leslie third. Pitch and kick—J. West, 8 feet 8 inches; E. W. Johnston, 8 feet 6 inches. Pole vaulting—T. Duke; distance 8 feet 10 inches; J. C. McLaren, 8 feet. Hop, skip, and jump—E. W. Robinson; distance, 47 feet 6 inches; Race for boys under 15 years of age—James Stuart, first; William Baxter, second. Half-mile race—A. C. Reed, first; T. B. Irwin, second. Several fights occurred on the gr

of resolutions from the Eighth Regiment, and Gen. Wylie received an elegant gold badge, wrought in lapis-lazuli. Gen. J. M. Varian and staff reviewed the regiment at 6 P. M. The third class in rifle practice practiced at intervals during the day, and the following members qualified: R. O'Neill, 37; William Mack, 37; Corp. M. J. Quinn, 31; B. J. Zimmers, 31; M. J. Walsh, 30; C. Stafford, 29; A. E. Curreau, 29; A. J. Rowland, 25. The scorers detected Private Catlin, of Company D, in the act of shooting for Private R. Mackane, of the same company. Capt. Burton reported the delinquent for court-martial.

INDEPENDENCE DAY FIRES.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the junk shop of John Garay, No. 543 West Fifty-second-street, and extended to several adjoining buildings, causing over $9,000 damage. The loss of Garay on stock and building is estimated at $2,000; no insurance. Hugh Sheridan, the occupant of frame dwelling No. 545 West Fifty-second-street, sustained a loss of $3,000; no insurance. Louis Krackenbaum, a cook, who occupied No. 526 West Fifty-third-street, suffers a loss of $2,500; insured; and George Beedenbecker, who lives in the rear of that house, suffers a loss of $500; insured. William Reese loses $500; insured. William Zieds, occupant of No. 528 West Fifty-third-street, loses $100; insured. Michael Baer, occupant of No. 530 West Fifty-third-street, sustains a loss of $400. There were several other losses, aggregating $150. The fire was caused by a fire-cracker.

At 2:30 A. M. the awning in front of Charles Weinscot's butcher shop, No. 184 Avenue B, was ignited by fire-crackers. Damage, $25.

At 6:45 A. M. a fire occurred in the tenement-house No. 617 Third-avenue, and was extinguished before any material damage had been sustained.

The awning in front of No. 90 Broadway was destroyed by fire at 9:45 A. M. Damage, $25.

The awning in front of No. 27 Bridge-street took fire from fire-crackers and was destroyed. Damage, $15.

A fire occurred at 12:10 P. M. on the end of Pier No. 34 North River, caused by boys playing with fire-works under the wharf. It was extinguished by Patrolman Walsh, of the Steam-boat Squad.

The shingle roof of the dwelling No. 264 Broome-street took fire from some fire-crackers and was damaged to the amount of $75.

At 1:30 P. M. a slight fire at No. 33 Water-street was extinguished by the Police. Damage slight.

A slight fire occurred at 6:30 P. M. on the roof of the two-story frame house No. 20 Willett-street, caused by fire-crackers. Damage, $25.

At 8:10 P. M. fire-crackers thrown into the apartments of Louis Alderman, on the third floor of No. 28 East Broadway, set fire to the furniture. Damage, $20.

At 8 P. M. a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 299 Bowery, occupied by Louis Hahn, pocket-book maker. Damage, $500.

A fire occurred at 9:30 P. M. in the furniture store of F. W. Athens, No. 84 Greenwich-avenue. Damage slight.

At 9:10 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the four-story brick dwelling No. 116 West Houston-street caused by fire-works. Damage trifling.

ACCIDENTS IN THIS CITY.

Mary O'Neill, aged 45, of No. 91 Henry-street, was accidentally shot in the right arm by William Cohn, of No. 92 Henry-street, who was carelessly handling a loaded pistol. The wound is not of a serious nature.

Philomena Arcati, aged 29, of No. 59 Crosby-street, was seriously burned on the head and face by the explosion of a toy balloon in front of No. 586 Second-avenue, yesterday. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Daniel Healy, aged 9 years, of No. 51 Park-street, was accidentally shot in the neck yesterday by Michael Sullivan, who resides in the same house, while playing with a pistol. The lad was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where the wound, which is not of a serious nature, was dressed, and he afterward went home.

Mary E. Matthews, aged 5, of No. 434 East Ninth-street, was struck in the groin by a spent pistol-bullet and slightly wounded. The person who fired the shot was not found.

William Meyer, aged 7 years, of No. 327 West Thirty-seventh-street, was accidentally shot in the groin and dangerously wounded by Frederick Gan, who was firing at a target in the yard. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

OBSERVANCES AT OTHER POINTS.

A DULL DAY IN WASHINGTON—DISPATCH FROM SENATOR GORDON—ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—There was no formal celebration of the Fourth in Washington, and the city presented even a duller appearance than is usual on Sundays. The executive departments were closed and salutes were fired at sunrise and sunset by the troops at the Arsenal, but beyond this no notice was taken by the authorities of the national anniversary. Notwithstanding the positive orders of the Police authorities, small boys exploded the usual quantity of fire-crackers during the day, and during the night their elders sent skyward the usual number of rockets and kindred pyrotechnics.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The Fourth of July was duly observed in this city, although the weather was extremely hot. A demonstration by the Grand Army of the Republic took place at the Permanent Exhibition. Col. William H. Maurice recited the Declaration of Independence. Major Frank Ball read an original poem, and Assistant Secretary Bell, of the Interior Department, delivered a fine oration. There was a balloon race at 5 P. M. and a concert in the evening. The various posts of the Grand Army turned out well, considering the heat, and the attendance of the public was good. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union fountain in the park was decorated in honor of the Revolutionary heroes, whose statues surround that of Moses in the centre of the monument. On this occasion the different societies paraded. The ceremonies took place at 10 o'clock, and were devoid of speech-making. The old soldiers of the war of 1812 met in the Court-house, and transacted the usual routine business, electing officers, and listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence. Three of the men who participated in the war of 1812 present, their ages ranging from 83 to 91 years. The Society of the Cincinnati also met for business, and afterward celebrated the day by a dinner at the Aldine Hotel. The newsboys of this city were treated to a dinner to-day by Mr. George W. Childs, of the *Public Ledger*, as has been his custom on Independence Day for several years. The tables were set in the central grove of the Zoological Gardens in Fairmount Park, which was reached by a special train from the city. Prayer was offered by Rev. R. D. Harper, and addresses delivered by Mr. Alexander Whilldin and Rev. D. Healy, of the *Evening Chronicle-Herald*. Mr. Childs being absent, the festivities were presided over by Mr. A. M. Spangler, of the *Evening Star*. There were 665 news-boys present. But few trifling fires occurred during the day, and the accident list is small compared with former years. The only fatal accident reported is one occurring to William Sears, aged 6, residing at No. 515 Adelphi-street. His son James, aged 12, was amusing himself on the sidewalk by discharging a single-barreled cartridge pistol. While thus engaged, and just as he was ready to discharge the weapon, his father went toward him for the purpose of giving him some money to purchase fire-crackers, in order that he might be induced to put the pistol away, when it was discharged, the ball entering the abdomen of Mr. Mellers, who died soon after being removed to the hospital.

HARRISBURG, July 4.—The city presented a gay appearance to-day, flags being displayed and triumphal arches erected in the streets. Bells were rung at daybreak, and at noon a salute was fired from Capitol Hill. In the forenoon there was a procession three miles in length, composed of military and civic societies, the Fire Department and employes of mercantile and industrial institutions. In the afternoon a vocal and instrumental concert was given in Capitol Park, and an oration was delivered by Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert. There was a display of fire-works in the evening. Thousands of strangers were in the city.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 4.—Gen. Gordon to-day sent the following dispatch:

To the Officers and Members of the Association Celebrating the Fourth of July at Evansville, Ind.:

Denied the great pleasure of mingling with your people in person, I send you the gratitude of a full heart for your kindness to me, with congratulations over the complete restoration and harmony of all the States—an event almost as memorable as that which this great day commemorates. I deeply regret that I cannot be present to assure you that the hearts and homes of the South are open to welcome the men of the North to its balmy climate and unrivaled inducements to capital and enterprise. The whole South earnestly unites with you in saluting this day, with all its memories of the past and all its pledges for the future.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 4.—The celebration here to-day was continued to displays of bunting and bonfires on the beach at night. The Mansion House, the Ocean, and West End Hotels were crowded with visitors, and the other hotels were moderately full. There were balls in the evenings at all the hotels.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 4.—The ceremonies today consisted of services in Bishop James Memorial Tabernacle, at which there was a large audience. Rev. E. H. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association, made the opening address. There was an oration, reading of the Declaration of Independence, music, singing of patriotic hymns by the choir and congregation, and fire-works in the evening on the beach.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 4.—A boy named Philip Perranto accidentally shot and killed himself this morning with a pistol. Several other boys were injured by the explosion of powder in a tar barrel.

ALBANY, July 4.—The day was very generally observed here. A cooling breeze tempered the atmosphere, allowing the soldiers to make a fine parade. A shower passed over the city about 5 o'clock, laying the dust.

BOSTON, July 4.—Both here and throughout New-England the Fourth has been generally observed, favorable weather largely increasing the festivities. In this city the usual programme of entertainments provided by the Municipal Government was fully carried out without accident or disaster to life or property. Joseph Healy delivered an oration at City Hall.

[Dispatches from many other cities indicate that the day was observed with the accustomed fervor very generally throughout the country.]

A CLERGYMAN'S DILEMMA.

AN ENGLISH CLERICAL SCANDAL.

A CURATE PROSECUTES A YOUNG WOMAN FOR SLANDER—THE CHARGES OF IMPROPER CONDUCT WHICH CONSTITUTED THE SLANDER.

The latest London papers bring accounts of a case on trial, before Baron Huddleson and a special jury, in the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, involving a clerical scandal at Tunbridge Wells. It was an action for slander. The plaintiff is the curate engaged by the Vicar of St. James Church, Tunbridge Wells, and the defendant is a lady of independent means residing at that place and taking great interest in church matters. From the opening of the case by the Solicitor-General, it appeared that the plaintiff is about 30 years of age, and a married man with a family. He been originally appointed to a curacy at Ilfracombe, and lived at that place with his wife and one child. After the plaintiff left that place and went to Tunbridge Wells, a Miss Heath, who was a person of considerable religious feeling, was desirous of attending his ministrations. Upon one occasion, it appeared, an inquiry had been held in reference to certain statements which Miss Heath had made, and the result of that inquiry was that it was considered the statements were untrue, and Miss Heath was requested to withdraw from the temperance work with which she had been especially concerned in connection with St. James' Church. Miss Heath then became deeply offended with the plaintiff, and having heard that he had been previously charged with taking liberties with a woman at Ilfracombe, but which charge was dismissed when brought before Mr. Justice Lush, she spread a report in the neighborhood to the effect that the plaintiff had taken indecent liberties with her during private interviews in his own room and in the vestry of the church. The defendant, who was a friend of Miss Heath, also made similar statements. The plaintiff now brought the case before the court in order that the jury might say whether there was any truth in those charges, or whether they were not malicious and malignant falsehoods. Mr. John Smith Wear, residing at Tunbridge Wells, said Miss Walford called upon him about the beginning of August last, when she told him she had called upon a very unpleasant and painful subject, and that she wished what she should tell him should be treated as in confidence between them. Her object in calling, she stated, was to ask him certain questions which were rendered necessary in consequence of the purpose about which she had called. He replied that she might put the question to him in confidence, and that he would only tell his wife, and that he hoped she would also treat what he said in confidence. Miss Walford then said the plaintiff had seduced her friend, and that she had called to ask what he had heard. He was so shocked that he asked her whether she really meant to say that the plaintiff had seduced Miss Heath. She replied in the affirmative. He then told Miss Walford that he had heard a statement by Mr. Walsh about the plaintiff and some woman, but he had forgotten the particulars. Witness said he told Miss Walford that they were a queer lot at St. James'. Mrs. Ann Louisa Eyre said she was a widow, living at Tunbridge Wells. On the 8th of March, 1877, she called upon Miss Walford at her request, and Miss Walford told her that the plaintiff had attempted to take liberties with some young woman. Miss Walford subsequently said the name of the young woman was Miss Heath. She replied that she could not believe it. She was a member of St. James' Church, and was a district visitor, as well as Miss Walford and Miss Heath. Before March, 1877, the Vicar had been absent for nearly two years, and the plaintiff was left in charge of the church. A poor woman in the parish, Mrs. Roffe, whom she visited, complained to her upon one occasion as to a letter which the plaintiff had written to her [Mrs. Roffe's] daughter.

Rev. Thomas Curling Lewis, the plaintiff, said he was 31, and was ordained at Christmas in 1871, after having been an undergraduate at Oxford; he was married in May, 1869, and had two daughters and one son; he was curate at Ilfracombe nearly two years; when he left his house at Ilfracombe in 1874 he employed a girl named Lovering to clean after the workmen had been engaged to paint and decorate the house; he was charged with having taken indecent liberties with her, but there was no truth in it; the Grand Jury ignored the bill when the charge was brought into court; his parishioners presented him with a testimonial, and the Bishop gave him a letter of commendation to his next cure; he first heard of any charge against him by Miss Heath on July 31, 1877; he had never taken any liberties with her to the smallest extent whatever in the accusation that he had seduced her; he had never behaved toward her from the first time he formed her acquaintance otherwise than as a clergyman and a gentleman. In cross-examination, the plaintiff said after his ordination at Christmas, 1871, he went to Plymouth; his conduct was called in question by his Vicar at that place in reference to his behavior with a married lady; he said he was too intimate with her; after the death of Miss Heath's father he behaved toward the lady in a differ ent manner from that which he showed previously; the defendant was very vexed with him for having made the services what was popularly called more Ritualistic; he thought her feelings upon that subject might have influenced her in repeating these scandalous accusations against him; on one occasion she was so excited that she told him they were all doing the devil's work; he never showed Miss Heath any book containing indecent pictures; he never attempted to take liberties with her of any kind, and never kissed her.

Rev. E. C. Pearson, Vicar of St. James', Tunbridge Wells, said he had never observed any light or improper behavior in the plaintiff; an inquiry was held into the affair by five clergymen, in the presence of representatives of Miss Heath, and they drew up the following report: "We, the undersigned, having investigated thoroughly the grave charges made against Rev. T. C. Lewis, have unanimously come to the conclusion that they are vague, unsupported by evidence, improper, and, from the ascertained character of the accuser, utterly unworthy of credit, and consequently we treated with the contempt they deserve; but, if otherwise, on challenge, on the part of Mr. Lewis, a further inquiry into any other reports of a like nature which might be circulated in the parish, and demand that the accusers come forward and prove their words."

Mrs. Hannah Buchanan, a widow lady residing at Tunbridge Wells, said Miss Heath told her that the plaintiff had taken liberties with her; she described the nature and color of his under-clothing, and that he had locked the door during an interview which they had had; she did not understand Miss Heath to have meant that the plaintiff had actually seduced her; Rev. Henry S. Fradell said that in July last he had an interview with Mrs. Buchanan and Miss Heath, when the latter gave him an account of a scene in the plaintiff's house, and other particulars; she said that the plaintiff kissed her, and behaved in a manner which she would not like to tell him, because, as he supposed, he was a young man. Mrs. Pearson, the wife of the Vicar of St. James', in the course of her evidence, said she considered Miss Heath believed the truth of what she stated, but she was of a hysterical temperament.

Miss Annie Maria Walford, the defendant, said: Early in 1877 Miss Heath was at her house talking about other matters, and she then said that she plaintiff had been annoying her very much; she afterward explained that the plaintiff had kissed her hand, and in doing so tried to get his arm round her neck; she was very much shocked and upset, and she advised Miss Heath never to go to the plaintiff's house again except on business; Miss Heath promised that she would not; at that time Miss Heath was in the habit of frequently going to the plaintiff's house, and plaintiff to Miss Heath's house; the next time she saw Miss Heath was as she [the defendant] was going to take a mothers' meeting; Miss Heath, who was accustomed to read at the meeting, appeared to be very agitated, and she gathered more from hints which she gave that she [Miss Heath] had had another very painful interview with the plaintiff; the time of the meeting was about 6:30 in the evening; Miss Heath afterward went home with her in a fly, and she then understood that the interview was of a much more painful character than the previous one; she gathered from Miss Heath that the plaintiff had undressed himself in a very indecent manner; she was told the details, but they were so dreadful to her that she tried to forget them; up to that time nothing had occurred to induce her to doubt the veracity of Miss Heath; before Miss Heath made any statement to her she had an interview with Mr. Weare, who told her that the plaintiff was an immoral man; she flatly contradicted him, as she then believed the plaintiff was a man of good moral character; when subsequently talking with Mrs. Eyre she told that lady that she was afraid the plaintiff was not suitable, from his moral character, to be a clergyman, and some conversation followed about a letter received by a mother in reference to the behavior of the plaintiff toward her daughter; she told Mrs. Eyre that what she said about the plaintiff was in strict confidence, and that she must not repeat it even to her daughter; she did not think she told Mrs. Eyre the reason why she thought the plaintiff was not a good moral man, but she told her what her conviction was because she thought it was her duty to do so; afterward, in June, she was walking with Mrs. Eyre, and that lady blamed her for not having told the Vicar about the plaintiff because she [Mrs. Eyre] knew of it; the Vicar then she did not think the plaintiff was a suitable person to conduct a confirmation class for young girls; the Vicar sent for her on June 27, and asked her about Miss Heath's character; she told the Vicar all she knew, saying that Miss Heath had been very kind to her, had been very earnest in church work, and had been a great help to her; the Vicar then asked about Miss Heath's veracity, and she replied that she had found Miss Heath had always spoken the truth, and she believed she was incapable of telling an untruth. Miss Walford, in further examination in chief, said she would take a solemn oath that she never told Mr. Weare on the 2d of August that the plaintiff had seduced her friend [Miss Heath.] At the time she was unaware that any actual seduction had taken place, and she did not intend to convey any such impression to Mr. Weare; she might have told the Vicar that Miss Heath was fond of cards, but there was not anything wrong in that; she might have said that Miss Heath was a wild girl, but she did not mean it in a bad sense, for many people were wild when they were young. Lincoln: She perhaps said that Miss Heath made use of strong expressions which she would be sorry to use herself, and that she was rather fond of alcohol, but she did not mean that she took too much; she believed entirely in Miss Heath's truthfulness, and she was perfectly certain she had not any hatred, feeling, or ill-will whatsoever against the plaintiff. In cross-examination the defendant admitted that after the events referred to she did make some difference toward the plaintiff in her own mind, but she did not act differently toward him in such a manner that he or other people could notice.

Miss Marion Agnes Heath said her father, who died in February, 1877, was an artist, and had resided for many years at Tunbridge Wells; she would be 28 years of age in October next; the plaintiff was in the habit of visiting her father during the last week of his illness; after his death she received a letter from the plaintiff—about a week or 10 days after the funeral—in consequence of the letter she went to the plaintiff's house about 9 in the evening and saw him in the dining-room; as she was leaving the room she held out her hand to shake hands with Mr. Lewis; he took hold of her hand and said, "Wait a minute," opened a book that was lying on the table and pushed it toward her; she stooped down to look at it, and saw there was an indecent print; she tried to tear the book, but he turned the book over and pushed it away; he then suddenly put his arm round her neck and attempted to kiss her; she stooped her head and he kissed the side of her face only; she said, "How dare you!" and wrenched her hand away from him, walked out of the room, and left the house; about 10 days after she received a letter from Mrs. Lewis, the plaintiff's wife, asking her to go to the house; she went about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon; Mr. Lewis came to the door; she asked to see Mrs. Lewis, and he told her to go into the study and sit down and he would go and tell his wife she was there; she went into the study and he went up stairs; after a minute or two he said he found Mrs. Lewis was not at home, and she got up from her seat and said, "Then I will go; I have nothing to say to you;" he said, "Not just yet," and shut the door, which he locked; he caught hold of her right hand, put his arm round her, and began to kiss her face; she tried to get away from him, and said, "Are you mad? Think of Mrs. Lewis;" he said, "Bother Mrs. Lewis; have you been brought up with those Puritan ideas that when a man is married he must say nothing to a woman?" The witness described other acts of the plaintiff. She told him she would tell his wife, she said, "Would you, do she believe? 'There is only your word against mine, and I can easily ruin your character;" then he went down on his knees, and clasped both his arms round her waist; he asked her to call him "Tom" and kiss him; he said he would do no harm and they might have some fun together; he said he would tell his wife, she was much nicer for out of doors, and that would throw people off the scents; she would not kiss him; she managed to get herself away from him, and begged him to let her leave the room; at first he refused to let her go, but at last he said if she would kiss him he would; she refused to do so at first, but, finding that he would not let her out without, she at last consented to kiss him; then he kissed her; before he let her out of the door he said, "If a word of this gets wind I am ruined;" she looked right at him and said, "And I;" then he unlocked the door and let her out; he saw her out of the front door; the church bells were ringing, and he said, "Hang it all, there go the bells; I shall be late for evening;" she went home for the church, running. She went home, and called for Miss Walford, and went with her to the mothers' meeting. When they were arranging for the meeting she partly told Miss Walford what had occurred, and subsequently at her house she told her more. Miss Walford requested her to keep the whole matter perfectly quiet, as it was no good telling Mr. Pearson about Mr. Lewis, because he was so infatuated with him that he would not believe anything against him. At Easter following she was engaged in decorating the church, and she saw the plaintiff several times. She went into the church to see about an illumination she had done. She found it was very dusty, and she went into the vestry to get a duster. Not finding one in the outer vestry, she went into the inner vestry. As she was leaving the vestry the plaintiff suddenly came in from the church; he tried to prevent her leaving, and asked her to remain there with him, and she said she would do no such thing. She forced her to stay with him and call him "Tom," and asked her to kiss him. He went down on his knees again and said he could not help himself, she had made him love her so dearly. She said he ought to be ashamed of himself; she told him to think of his wife and children, and walked out of the vestry. Afterward she only met him out of doors. On the first Tuesday in October he came to her house, opened the door, and entered. He said, 'I want you; the missus is out, and the coast is clear; come to me in the clergy-room, and let us have some fun.' She said she would do no such thing, and if he came near her again she would horsewhip him.

At this stage the case was adjourned."

THEODOSIA BURR.

A REITERATION OF THE STORY THAT HER PORTRAIT WAS WASHED ASHORE ON CAPE HATTERAS.

The Washington *Post* prints the following extract from an address delivered by Col. John H. Wheeler before the North Carolina Historical Society:

"The beauty and accomplishments, as well as the social position of Theodosia Burr Alston, her eventful life, and her tragic fate, have all combined to throw around her name a spell of romance and sympathy which recent events have greatly enhanced. After her marriage in New-York, (in January, 1801,) at the age of 18, she accompanied her husband to South Carolina where she resided for several years, interrupted by occasional visits to the home of her father. Her last voyage commenced in December, 1812, when, with impaired health, at the request of both her husband (at this time the Governor of South Carolina) and her father, she embarked from Charleston for New-York in a small pilot-boat vessel called the Patriot. From that day she has never been heard from. By many it was conjectured that the vessel had foundered in a gale of wind at sea, and all had perished. By others it has been stated that the vessel was captured by pirates, and all on board murdered. Similar statements have appeared in the public prints, and a painful obscurity rests upon the fate of this unfortunate and lovely lady. But a late discovery has been made in our State which dissipates this obscurity, and makes certain the mode of her untimely end. A few months ago the late Prof. Pool showed me an exquisite photograph of the original painting of Theodosia Burr, now in possession of his brother, Dr. W. G. Pool, who resides near Elizabeth City, of which he gave the following account:

"'Dr. Pool is a native and resident near Elizabeth City, in Eastern North Carolina. Some 8 or 10 years since he visited, in his professional capacity, a family near Cape Hatteras, and, although they were in moderate circumstances, he observed hanging on the wall an exquisite oil-painting of a beautiful woman, richly framed and covered with glass. On being found, with some other articles, by the man of the house, (now about 80 years of age,) when a youth, on a vessel that had been wrecked near Cape Hatteras in a furious storm that occurred in the Winter of 1812 or 1813. The vessel was a small one, and all on board were drowned.'

"This picture was presented to Dr. Pool, and from this the photograph was taken. This settles beyond all question the manner of the death of the loved and lost Theodosia. It was near that dreaded Cape Hatteras—so often before and since the death-place of the fearless and the gallant; with the wild foam of the Atlantic for her winding sheet and the fierce storm-wind for her requiem, did this gentle spirit wing its flight to another world."

A BURGLAR RUN TO EARTH.

THE ROBBER OF A JEWELRY STORE IN BALTIMORE NOW A PRISONER IN AUBURN.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 2.

One of the principal burglars engaged in the robbery of the jewelry store of Mr. Simon I. Rodberg, No. 190 West Baltimore-street, some months ago, when $18,000 worth of goods were carried off, has been hunted down, and is now in Auburn, N. Y., State Prison. The robbery created a stir at the time, from the boldness and the success with which it was carried out. The burglars on a Saturday night forced an entrance into a building on St. Paul-street, cut a hole through a brick wall at the rear of Mr. Rodberg's building, blew open the safe in the store, and successfully carried off watches, chains, rings, &c., to the value above stated. The Police Department subsequently ascertained that the principals in the robbery had gone to a Pratt-street hotel the Thursday previous. They left the hotel Saturday evening, and a large, heavy hand-trunk, which one of them employed a colored man to take to the corner of Pratt-street and Centre Market space, is now known to have contained the tools left that night in Mr. Rodberg's store. The man who owned this trunk was a stranger here, but an excellent description of him was obtained from the employes of the Pratt-street hotel. After overhauling all the rogues' galleries in the various cities, Marshal Gray learned that this man was in the Chicago Police Department. This led to his location in New-York, but the burglar had his suspicions aroused, and escaped to Canada. Constant watch was kept on his movements, but he only came to the States once for a few hours. Several weeks since, this man, with a mob of burglars and sneak-thieves, crossed the line to Buffalo and there, in daylight, robbed a jewelry store of some chains and other small articles, and were arrested. Gov. Carroll's requisition on the Governor of New-York for the man was taken on by Detective John Kimball, and, as the crime at Buffalo was so much less significant than the one committed in Baltimore, the burglar was on the point of being turned over to the Maryland authorities. He got wind of the matter and went into court at Buffalo and pleaded guilty. He was sent to Auburn Prison for a year. The necessary papers for his requisition are on hand, and when discharged there he will be brought to Baltimore and tried for the Rodberg robbery. Mr. Rodberg's property, it is said, was taken to Canada. The man registered at the hotel here as Adam Goldman, but in New-York was known as David Levitt, alias "Sheeny Dave." At Buffalo he was known as Goldstein. He is a first-class cracksman, and had his head-quarters in New-York, but operated in other cities with a gang.

Mr. Gladstone has declined to be the Liberal candidate for the Flintshire Boroughs.

AN EXPERIMENT NOT MADE.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND OUR GOVERNMENT.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON'S STIRRING LETTER TO WOODSTOCK—JOHN C. FREMONT'S ADDRESS—WHAT BISHOP GILBERT HAVEN WROTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WOODSTOCK, Conn., July 4.—The Fourth of July celebrations of this ancient town have come to be almost a matter of national concern, owing to the eminent speakers who, on so many of these occasions during the past 20 years, have accepted invitations to come here and express their views upon public affairs. The first of these patriotic demonstrations that assumed anything more than local importance, I am told, was in 1856, during the Fremont campaign. The memory of that great day still lingers as a landmark of the past in the minds of the citizens of Woodstock and Windham County. It was mainly a political and partisan celebration, and the principal speaker of the occasion was the late Henry J. Raymond, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. His speech is still spoken of here by those who heard it as a very able one, and its republication from the files of THE TIMES would probably be as interesting reading as anything that was uttered here to-day. Through the influence mainly of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of New-York, who was born here and is still a Summer resident of Woodstock, these Fourth of July celebrations on an extensive scale have been kept up from time to time since that day. A prominent feature of the celebration this year, in the minds of the residents of Woodstock, was the announcement that Gen. John C. Fremont and his wife, "Jessie," whose names were on everybody's lips here at the first great celebration 22 years ago, would be among the invited guests. The announcement proved to be correct, and Gen. and Mrs. Fremont arrived here last evening on the 1 P. M. train from New-York. Accompanying them were Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who was among the leading speakers in to-day's celebration; Mr. Edward R. Johnes, the poet of the occasion, and many other invited guests. They were received at the Putnam Station, five miles distant, and welcomed by the citizens of Windham County with salvos of artillery, martial music, and a turnout of several companies of the State Militia, which escorted them through the Village of Putnam, and on the road to this place. In the evening there was a grand reception at the residence of Mr. Bowen, whose spacious grounds were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and the residents of Woodstock and the surrounding towns, to the number of several hundred, came with their wives and daughters to pay their respects to the "Fremont and Jessie" of 1856. This is the first visit of the General or his wife to Woodstock, and the men who used to shout "Free soil, free speech, freemen and Fremont" 20 years ago were eager to shake hands to-day with the first national standard-bearer of the Republican Party. The General and his wife were introduced during the evening to a score of "John C. Fremonts" and "Jessies" who have grown to manhood and womanhood since the famous political campaign that made these names household words in this section of the country, and furnished baptismal cognomens for the rising generation of Windham County. Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Neal Dow were also present at the reception, and shared with the Fremonts the lionizing of the people of Woodstock.

The exercises to-day took place in Roseland Park, presented by Mr. Bowen to the citizens of Windham County, and located about half a mile from the Village of Woodstock. There was a very large gathering of people from all parts of the county, and from the adjoining States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, although the invited guests and visitors from a distance were not so many as at several previous celebrations. Hon. Gilbert W. Phillips, of Putnam, who is to be the Republican candidate for Congress in this district at the coming election, presided, and the Eagle Band of Woodstock furnished the music. After prayer and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the Chairman made a few patriotic remarks, and closed by introducing Hon. Hugh McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln:

SPEECH OF HON. HUGH McCULLOCH.

After some general introductory remarks, Mr. McCulloch spoke on the business outlook of the country. While it seemed to him there is not any decided improvement in business, there is a more hopeful feeling among business men and among the people generally than has existed since the Autumn of 1873. He questioned whether our troubles did not rise from a wide departure from old financial landmarks. Most of the evils and troubles from which we had suffered were the inevitable result, not of the war, but of financial mistakes. If the law authorizing the retirement of United States notes had not been repealed, and the authority granted to the Secretary of the Treasury by law to contract the currency had been wisely and prudently exercised, the causes which produced the crisis of 1873 would not have existed, the specie standard would have been restored, and the Greenback Party would never have been heard of. The withdrawal of the legal-tender notes was advocated because the Legal-tender act was a war measure—because the opinion was then universally entertained that the United States Government was one of limited and defined powers; that the authority to issue notes as money was neither expressly given to Congress by the Constitution nor fairly to be inferred except as a measure of necessity in a great national emergency. And he would state the opinion that such will be the decision of the Supreme Court when the question is again fairly presented. "And now," said he, "how stands the country to-day upon the currency question? What has Congress done about it? It has passed an act virtually remonetizing silver and demonetizing gold. It has prohibited any further withdrawal of United States notes. Indeed, the Secretary is compelled by law to exercise his wit to keep the full volume in circulation, whether he have need of them or not. And how stands the man at the helm of financial administration—the able, the adroit Secretary of the Treasury? He advocated the Legal-tender act as a war measure only. There was then no intimation from him that the notes to be issued were to be a permanent currency.

As to the political parties, Greenback and otherwise, not one of their platforms, he said, have had a sound financial plank in them, except that of the Michigan Republicans. All have been silent or heretical and mostly heretical. He was surprised that in none of them had the national banking system been indorsed. It was, he said, substantially the old State bank system, with a circulation perfectly secured and current everywhere, instead of a circulation of limited extent and doubtful solvency. Few, if any, would have accepted it if they had not been forced to do it by a law which taxed the circulating notes out of existence. He did not hesitate to say that the present system is the best system for the public which is now in existence.

He then referred to the changes effected in the labor market and the duliness of trade.

The question, What shall be done with the thousands upon thousands of men whom the revolution has thrown out of employment? is one the seriousness of which cannot be overestimated. It stands before us to-day in new political organizations, in Communism, in Socialism. There were more men seeking employment in the United States than in any country in Europe. He did not fear communistic violence. The prevailing idleness was no doubt in a large measure attributable to the use of labor-saving machinery, and as humanitarians looked at it it was indeed questionable if it was not working against the security of society. But it was also true that the introduction of machinery had increased the demand for labor. With some remarks addressed to capitalists, reproving them to be thoughtful and generous, and with the expression of the hope that property-owners would take a deeper interest in politics, he closed his address.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCulloch's address, Prof. B. G. Northrop, of Yale College, delivered an interesting discourse upon village improvements and the superiority of country over city life. Neal Dow, of Portland, followed with a temperance address in which the Maine law was eulogized as a panacea for hard times, financial distress, Communism, and most of the other ills that flesh is heir to. Rev. Dr. Clark, of Albany, discoursed upon Sunday-schools, and Gen. Fremont was then introduced and received with great enthusiasm. He responded as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. J. C. FREMONT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Let me thank you for this friendly welcome. It is my first visit to your beautiful State, but it gives me pleasure to find I am no stranger among you. And I have to thank you sincerely and gratefully for being kept in continued remembrance since our first work together in 1856. I find that I have here many namesakes—men and women grown; it is a good occasion for me to thank you for the honor as well as the pleasure this gives me, and in finding myself made so much at home among you. Beginning with your welcome yesterday, at Putnam, I have been made to feel like one returning rather than arriving among friends. It is a long time now since I took part in one of the great meetings of the people, and to-day I am here as one of this friendly assemblage, hardly as one of the speakers, but simply to join with you cordially in the observance of the day and in the renewal of patriotic feeling which I hope it will always excite. At this time especially I am glad to see the undiminished enthusiasm which the day has called out. It indicates that the war has not exhausted your patriotism or chilled your devotion to the country. The peace, prosperity, and union inaugurated on this historic day were but a short time since seriously threatened. That danger seems to have been averted. I trust that it is so. But, in any case, I see here a reserve of the people ready to answer the call in any emergency. Secure in this, your Government is strong. It was the people who inspired and dictated the measures and policy of the late war. It was the wave of popular opinion which lifted and bore forward President and Cabinet to the successful issue of our struggle for nationality. That this renewed danger to which I have referred was averted, was largely due to two things, or rather to two men, who, together, represented the feeling of the whole country—the best feeling of the country—the old American feeling. The one was the emphatic declaration of your President, that he would use all the power you had placed in his hands to maintain peace and good order. The other was the equally emphatic act of a man who rose above personal and party interest to unite in putting down, at the outset, this renewed danger of civil war. It was a saying of Senator Benton's, that "there were some things too small, and some too great for party. That it should not be used to turn a clerk out of office, nor should it ever be allowed to interfere with the honor and welfare of the country." It was in the spirit of this generous and patriotic maxim that Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, opposed the attempt of his party to unsettle the Government at Washington. But the popular will, strong and right as it always is, can in ordinary times act only through the men who at the moment are its accredited representatives. For this reason it is specially necessary now, in the coming elections, to send to Washington men who can be relied upon, to prevent a disturbed condition of the country. To-day we commemorate the foundation of a Government under which the people, in the exercise or their own will, have been able to put down an attempt at revolution which overtook their country in the infancy of nations this one is very young, but in its brief life it has already spread an advanced civilization over this continent, and brought together forty millions of enlightened people. It is not too much to say that it is the most prosperous among the nations. The press which daily spreads before us the picture of the world shows that this is so. Your splendid discoveries and inventions have stamped the age in which we live with a wonderful progress. All the world is tributary to your products, tributary to your intellects, and grateful to your example. If the machinery of the Government is cumbrous and faulty in its details, this is for you to improve. The great inventions which have done so much to accelerate progress and are of so much service to the world were not born perfect, but from time to time have required many improvements, the principle remaining almost the same. So it is with our Government. Its working will develop its needed improvements, but its cardinal features will remain. Other systems, political or religious, founded like ours, in nothing more stable than the hearts of men, have lasted through the ages, enduring their thousands of years, and are vigorous to-day. Others dwindled now, like the nation to which they belonged, are but few wrecks over smoldering embers and dying ashes. Just now, in taking leave of you, for I must combine farewells with welcome, I am on my way to the region where many years ago I saw these few watchers over their sacred fire, kept alive through the ages and representing the once powerful system, now nearly extinct with the Aztec race, but perishing by with its people.

Shall not our system also endure? In the lifetime of a nation a hundred years is immature youth, and as this youth has proved itself not only vigorous and splendid, but in its great trial wisely magnanimous, we saw may not result from its maturity? From this picture of prosperity I go to a nearly unoccupied region, but one where the work has been commenced upon the perfected results you have reached, and with no such trials in its formation state as you were called upon to meet. "There a great field is opening. It is a country destined to be rich in flocks and herds and mines. It will be to me a great pleasure to aid in shaping its early growth. And I shall be happy to think I should welcome there any of the friends I see around me.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen made a brief speech in opening the exercises, in which he referred to the first great celebration in Woodstock, 22 years ago, and said that he trusted these patriotic demonstrations would be repeated year by year through all time.

William Lloyd Garrison, who was expected to be present, and among the principal speakers, was unable to come, but sent the following letter, which was read and loudly applauded by the audience:

BOSTON, July 3.

DEAR MR. BOWEN: When I authorized you to announce me as among the speakers expected to be present at the mass celebration of the Fourth of July in Woodstock, I did so with considerable misgiving lest expectations might be unduly raised only to end in disappointment. The uncertainty related to the state of my health, which for a considerable period had made it not only physically necessary for me to decline all overtures to address public assemblies, especially in the open air. Still, I cherished the hope that

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Trouble Down—Mr. E. Watkins, Mrs. E. Watkins, Miss Amy Lee.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Sixteen Night Concert—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Trained Animals.—Afternoon and evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,238 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains, lower temperature, and variable and northerly winds.

The statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last two years shows a falling off in revenue even greater than the reduction in expenses, and that, too, without any material change in the laws affecting either Customs duties or internal taxes. The loss has been chiefly in internal revenue, and is due, in some measure, no doubt, to dullness and depression in manufacturing industry and trade; but, as a very large part of the income is derived from taxes on whisky and tobacco, and the consumption of these "luxuries" keeps up in the hardest of times, there is just a suspicion that there may be a renewed looseness in collection. The ingenuity of "moonshiners" and whisky rings demands constant vigilance, and there has been a lack of exposures for some time. The recent session of Congress, which contrived to derange pretty much all kinds of calculations, also had some effect in keeping back the revenues, as it raised expectations of a reduction of the tax on both whisky and tobacco, and kept them in suspense for many weeks.

President HAYES may behold in ex-Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, a fair example of the Southern Democrat who demands everything and is satisfied with nothing. In his speech at the Tammany pow-wow, yesterday, Gov. WALKER declared that he should continue to howl that the bayonet had been kept at the throat of the South, although it was there no longer. He explained that the withdrawal of the troops from the South was merely part of an agreement by which Mr. HAYES secured his office. Therefore, argues this sapient irreconcilable, the action of the President does not count. Or, as the Tammany orators put the case, "it is the constitutional act of an unconstitutional official." Something must be pardoned, of course, to the necessities of a blatherskite politician from the South who engages to make a melancholy Fourth of July speech in New-York; but this curious twist of WALKER'S is worthy of the statesman of Confederate Cross Roads.

The Fourth of July was celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the Union, yesterday, with as much spirit as ever, possibly, though with less noise and gunpowder. Various causes have contributed to change the character of this annual festivity; and it is likely that the smaller list of casualties and disasters which is to-day reported from various parts of the country should be taken as an evidence that the "joyful noise" of Independence Day was abated, this year. In this City, the decree of the Board of Aldermen concerning fireworks was not rigorously executed. Perhaps the patriotic policemen overlooked the small boys who exploded the furtive firecracker, and failed to find the lawless persons whose rockets' red glare lighted up the evening sky. Outside of the City, the most noticeable observance of the day was the usual Woodstock mass-meeting, at which ex-Secretary MCCULLOCH and Gen. FREMONT were the chief speakers. This affair was somewhat disappointing, however, as the programme was lean and meagre, compared with those of former years. Perhaps, on the whole, the most exciting event of the day, to patriotic Americans, was the unexpected victory which American oarsmen gained on a foreign course. With many, probably, this will be thought "glory enough for one day."

Tammany's celebration, yesterday, was unusually lugubrious. The speakers grumbled and complained, and the insignificant character of the proceedings was a touching reminder to the faithful that the palmy days of the great Democratic organization were gone. One orator lamented the absence of the faces of the Sachems and Sagamores who were wont, in the bright past, to grace the festive gathering. But, though TWEED, SWEENY, and the other illustrious chieftains, no longer lead the host, and no prominent Democrat accepted Grand Sachem SCHELL'S florid invitation, their survivors lamented the degeneracy of the times as deeply as they did when the great TWEED besought them to "take stand-points" and rescue the Government from the hands of wicked men. Ex-Gov. WALKER, who made the "long talk," spoke sadly from an ex-rebel point of view, and very naturally expressed an opinion that the Army of the United States had been used tyrannically and with too great success. Congressman COX was also lachrymose, and his review of the doings of Congress was despondent to to the last degree. Altogether, the gathering, except when "fraud" was yelled, was chiefly made an occasion for lamentations.

Great interest is undoubtedly felt in the international boat-race at Henley, and, as national pride is aroused by this contest, people who care very little for the details of such a race will be glad to learn that American crews won two of yesterday's heats. Popular rejoicings over the victory of the Sho-wae-cae-mettes and the Columbias will be dashed with regret at the failure of the Newark oarsman to understand that he had not won the race when he stopped rowing, as well as by the disaster by which the Columbia crew were deprived of their share of the glory of the day. LEE seems to have had victory in his grasp when he ceased pulling, under the impression that he had passed the winning post. The actions of the Dublin crew, while they probably did not prevent the Columbia crew from winning a heat already apparently secured by the other American contestants, were discreditable, and altogether unlike what we might have expected from generous Irishmen. The heats to-day will be decisive, and developments will be awaited with lively anticipations.

The Berlin Congress is dispatching its work with surprising rapidity, and seems likely to finish it, if not within the predicted "eight days," at least well within the limits of the present month. The future of the Bosnian question is sufficiently sketched in Austria's plain-spoken reply to the Turkish stipulation that the occupation shall not extend beyond two years: "Considering the unforeseen circumstances which may arise, Austria cannot hamper herself by any engagement"—a reply which intimates pretty clearly her intention of becoming a permanent tenant. It is said that the towns of Pirot and Vranja, both equally important from a military point of view, are to be given to Servia, as a consolation for the loss of Novi-Bazar. The Dobrudscha, if properly handled, will be a very valuable acquisition to Roumania, although Silistria, which still remains in Turkish hands, is a standing menace to the new territory. To all appearance, the warlike enthusiasm of the Russians is fast cooling, their present indifference to the possession of Batoum, about which they were lately so eager, being a symptom impossible to mistake. Greece will probably be the most difficult to satisfy, for an arrangement which gives her merely the same indirect control of the territory beyond her present frontier which Austria is about to exercise over Bosnia and Herzegovina falls far short of her dream of annexing the Macedonian seaboard and organizing the Greeks of Roumelia into a miniature reproduction of the Byzantine Empire. However, the progressive withdrawal of the Russian Army toward Adrianople is at least a warrant of general peace, if not of universal satisfaction.

SOUTHERN CONSERVATISM.

Some of the liberal Southern journals insist that their section represents more fully than any other the conservative spirit which must be relied upon to frustrate the dangerous tendencies now apparent in politics. The idea first appeared in the form of a menace. The North, it was said, by its antagonism to Southern measures, alienated the part of the country on whose aid it might have otherwise depended in its struggle with repudiation and other forms of financial dishonesty. As now presented, the statement is somewhat different. "The conservative spirit has never left the South," remarks the Vicksburg *Herald*. "The South is sick of agitation and disturbance," it says again, "and views with regret and disgust the mobocracy of the North." Should the conflict which in some quarters is threatened really come—the conflict, we mean, between authority and lawlessness, between law and anarchy—"the Government," we are told, "will find its stanchest supporter and warmest sympathizer in the much-abused and reviled South."

We will assume that this aspect of the subject is put forward in good faith. We will concede, moreover, that the ante-war instincts of a large proportion of the South were conservative, and that even now there is probably no part of the country in which incendiaries of the Kearney stripe would meet with less toleration or sympathy. The condition of Southern society, the nature of its property-interests, the prevailing tone of its public men, were all on the side of order as it was there interpreted. It is fair to suppose that in some respects the results of the war have changed this state of things. So far, however, as genuine Southern influences have survived, the presumption is in favor of their conservative character. Communistic agitators would be summarily suppressed in South Carolina or Alabama. The declared right of labor to say what implements the farmer shall use, coupled with threats which have not been heard of since the days of "Swing" in rural England, would call forth a very different answer in Georgia or Mississippi from that which is timidly rendered in Ohio and Indiana. The mere ownership of land is not a guarantee against the spread of doctrines which assail the foundations of the right to property, or the movements which invest with painful interest partisan struggles in the West would not have acquired their present proportions. They are a formidable factor in Western politics because the tendencies of Western life are not in the direction of conservatism. What would be the reception accorded to KEARNEY—regarding him simply as a typical agitator—in a city like New-Orleans, is a question not easily answered. But, looking at the South as a whole, there can be no doubt that the predominating spirit is averse to the disorganizing principles and pretensions which are allowed to grow unchecked throughout the North and West. To this extent the Vicksburg journalist is correct. Fierce mobs are familiar enough to certain Southern cities. But the anarchy of which we had some humiliating illustrations last Summer, and which is the logical culmination of agitations now in vogue in Northern and Western communities, would be dealt with promptly in the South proper. The old "border" cities, like Baltimore, are not better than Chicago. KEARNEY would probably receive there a welcome as hearty as he is accustomed to in San Francisco.

While, however, we agree with so much of the proposition as attributes to the South strong affiliations with the party of law and order as against the demagogues and anarchists of the present day, we cannot overlook the very important deviations from the straight line of honor and duty which militate against the claim to conservative pre-eminence. Politicians are embarrassed by their anxiety to wear two faces. There are conspicuous examples among Republicans and Democrats, and even among the advisers of the President, of public men who, for the sake of votes, trifle with dangerous measures. Senator HILL is no worse than Secretary SHERMAN, and Mr. LAMAR shines in comparison with Mr. THURMAN. Indeed, during the discussion of financial subjects in the recent session, the South was infinitely more moderate than the West. VOORHEES and EWING, and the whole tribe of financial demagogues, were from the West, with occasional reinforcements from Pennsylvania. Still, the influence of the South in the settlement of financial questions cannot be truthfully described as conservative. The South shares with the West responsibility for the delusions and snares of silver-remonetization, and for whatever advances the Greenbackers were enabled to make. The peril connected with the future of finance and national credit would be less than it is, if the South in Congress were intelligently and uniformly conservative. In all his plans, Mr. EWING calculates upon Southern votes; and Southern indifference to the sanctity of a debt resulting from the war emboldens repudiators to go on with their work.

The misgivings engendered by the attitude of the South in Congress are not lessened by facts that are notorious in connection with Southern States. It is not necessary to go far back for evidence upon this point. The decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, the other day, whereby three millions of indebtedness were repudiated on a technicality which no private citizen could plead without incurring the odium of a swindler, is, unfortunately, only one of many instances of a like nature. The discussion in Tennessee with reference to the scaling of its debt is not so flagrant an exemplification of dishonesty, but it is sufficiently discreditable to shake one's faith in the conservatism of a people who flatly refuse to submit to inconvenience for the payment of their debts. The struggle in Virginia and South Carolina proves the presence in both States of a strong conservative element—using conservatism in this connection as a synonym of honesty; but the result in both is still exposed to doubts which do not harmonize with a lofty ideal of Southern honor. Of course, we speak of the action of Southern States as States, without attempting to undervalue the conservative spirit of large numbers of their citizens. Only in this way can we obtain data for determining the claim set up in behalf of the South. If the general conclusion be not more satisfactory, the fault is not ours.

RECENT COURSE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The imports and exports for the month of May are thus reported by the Bureau of Statistics, gold values, changes not marked being decrease:

IMPORTS,

	1878.	1877.	Changes.
Goods	$35,098,533	$45,513,901	$10,415,368
Specie	2,249,240	895,207	*1,354,033
Total	$37,347,773	$46,409,108	$9,061,335

EXPORTS.

Goods	$54,701,571	$44,877,512	*$9,824,059
Specie	3,153,083	13,850,757	10,697,674
Total	$57,854,654	$58,728,269	$873,615

May thus completes a continuous half year of decreased goods importations, as compared with 1876–7, the total decrease during this term being $34,576,886, against a total increase of $10,244,221 in the same months of 1876–7, as compared with 1875–6. The following is a comparison of the imports of the last five months with those of the same time in last year and 1876:

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Jan	$35,620,190	$37,655,786	$42,099,201
Feb	32,708,469	35,315,535	38,063,528
March	37,350,638	47,546,491	44,411,186
April	35,448,011	42,676,353	36,156,526
May	35,098,533	45,513,901	37,739,591
Total	$176,225,841	$208,708,066	$198,470,032

Last year, as compared with 1876, there was a marked increase during the months of March—May, which was kept up until the monthly decline began in December. Making for goods exports the same comparison as just made for imports, we have the following:

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Jan	$69,066,097	$64,509,953	$57,912,424
Feb	66,011,226	51,780,958	51,568,213
March	71,529,498	45,791,286	51,868,420
April	59,959,082	44,414,529	38,919,877
May	54,701,571	44,877,512	36,160,394
Total	$321,267,474	$251,374,238	$236,429,328

Although the last two months' exports exhibit a marked decline from the previous ones, and are the lightest since last October, reading across the table from right to left shows a striking progressive increase, with a single exception only, and the comparison of totals is especially extraordinary. For the eleven months of the fiscal year the totals are as follows, changes not marked being increase:

IMPORTS, JULY—MAY.

	1877-8.	1876-7.	Changes.
Goods	$401,420,666	$403,697,522	*$2,276,856
Specie	28,329,330	39,227,908	*10,898,578
Total	$429,749,996	$442,925,430	*$13,175,454

EXPORTS, JULY—MAY.

Dom'tic Prod'e	$634,987,591	$547,669,607	$87,317,984
Foreign Mdse	12,961,197	11,905,694	1,055,503
T'l G'ds	$647,948,788	$559,575,301	$88,373,487
Specie	30,230,997	49,244,469	*19,013,472
Total	$678,179,785	$608,819,770	$69,360,015

Here is the very remarkable contrast of a decline of $13,000,000 in total imports, with an increase of over $69,000,000 in total exports, making a total change of over $82,000,000; the total exports for the fiscal year will certainly exceed $700,000,000. As to the trade balance, the following shows the figures for the eleven months, the first table excluding and the second including specie, changes not marked being increase:

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY 31.

	1877-8.	1876-7.	Changes.
Imports	$401,420,666	$403,697,522	*$2,276,856
Exports	647,948,788	559,575,301	88,373,487
Exports excess	$246,528,122	$155,877,779	$90,650,343
Imports	429,749,996	442,925,430	*13,175,434
Exports	678,179,785	608,819,770	69,360,015
Exports excess	$248,429,789	$165,894,340	$82,535,449

The excess of exports is thus over $248,000,000 for the eleven months, being an increase of about 48 per cent. upon the like term of 1876–7, and over 200 per cent. upon that of 1875–6. As to specie, the net movement is outward, the following being the figures for the eleven months:

ELEVEN MONTHS, JULY—MAY.

	1877-8.	1876-7.	Changes.
Imports	$28,329,330	$39,227,908	$10,898,578
Exports	30,230,997	49,244,469	19,013,472
Net Exp't	$1,901,667	$10,016,561	$8,114,894

The enormous trade balance in favor of this country has not brought any specie in settlement, but it has reduced the ordinary export of the metals to a nominal amount; it has thus, as we have frequently pointed out, enabled this country to take the bonds returned to it in consequence of the policy of Congress, and to retain the home product of gold and silver at a time when it is especially needed.

TROUBLES OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

There is an old tradition in Ohio that when the Democracy of that State is in particular trouble and danger of defeat, Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON, who, to use his own expression, is "not only Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, but also Chairman of the Buckeye Unterrified," goes about exhorting the faithful to "claim everything, put the majorities high, and hold on till the end." Just now there is a good deal of this kind of work going on in Ohio, and there needs to be, for seldom, in late years, have the followers of the valiant and all-claiming THOMPSON been called upon to face so many difficulties and to live through so much internal trouble as at present menaces them. They commenced their campaign unwisely, and they have been going on badly ever since. Besides this, the record which the Democratic Legislature has made for itself, aside altogether from the disgraceful Congressional gerrymandering scheme, has given to the party a name for dishonesty and double-dealing which is not calculated to draw to it the support of any self-respecting, fair-minded man. The action of the responsible majority in regard to the Public Works was particularly discreditable, and, unless all signs fail, will in itself be sufficient to secure the defeat of the party in the coming campaign. Without any warrant or precedent, and almost without authority in law, the Democratic majority in the last General Assembly relieved the lessees of the Public Works from the obligations placed upon them by a contract with the Commonwealth, and agreed to receive back the canals in a state of decay and dilapidation. Under the law, the obligation of the lessee was to return the canals in a condition equal to that in which they were received. The law in question was a plain one, and could not by any possibility have been misunderstood or misconstrued, but in spite of it the canals, by the criminal or stupid neglect of the majority in the Legislature, have been returned in such a condition that it will require an expenditure of many thousands of dollars to make them navigable. If such an expenditure is not made, and the people taxed accordingly, the water-ways of the State will have to be abandoned altogether, and all this in the name of Democratic retrenchment and reform!

Going to the people with this record, it is not surprising that the Democratic leaders despair of success, or that, to keep up the drooping spirits of their followers, they "claim everything and put the majorities high." But there are other reasons for their despondency and the mock assurance which grows out of it. In one or two of their principal strongholds they are attacked by their own men, in their own camp met by dissensions and "bolts" which cannot be healed or glossed over. This is particularly the case in that old-time hot-bed of Democracy, the Fourth Ward of Cincinnati. In this district a notorious person, who delights in the name of "EPH" HOLLAND, has heretofore held undisputed sway. He was a good and typical Ohio Democrat, and thought that he could never do too much for the party. He is a gambler "by profession," as the legislative Blue Books have it, and in the Congressional election held in 1876 did such good service for TILDEN, and company that he was convicted of violating the Election law and corrupting the ballot-box, and sentenced to a term in State Prison. Recently, after serving in the Penitentiary for thirteen months, he was elected by a large majority to represent his district in the Democratic State Convention. His record was found to be too disgraceful, however, even for a convention of the Buckeye unwashed, and he was expelled from the Columbus meeting. Naturally annoyed at this ingratitude, the sturdy "EPH" returned to his home in Cincinnati, and he now declares that the banner Democratic district of the State shall return a Republican majority. Whether he will be able to carry the threat into execution remains to be seen, but there is, at least, no doubt that the course he has taken, and his declarations, made publicly and repeatedly, that BANNING was elected to Congress by the most barefaced ballot-box stuffing, gives great uneasiness to the party in whose interest the frauds were committed.

In addition to all these troubles, the Democrats are threatened with a serious revolt among their Catholic supporters in Cleveland and other parts of the State. The people of the Church referred to resent bitterly a number of slights which have been put upon them by those they had every right to regard as friends, and many of them have no hesitation in saying that they will, for the present at least, cut loose from the organization whose interest they formerly did so much to advance. Altogether the power of the Democracy in Ohio seems to be on the wane. It is falling of its own weight and because of its disgraceful record.

"FUEL AND OIL" FOR EXPERTS.

A painful report has been circulated concerning the plan adopted for paying the experts of Mr. GLOVER'S committee for their valuable and patriotic services. It appears that Congress, with a culpable disregard of the claims of these gentlemen upon its gratitude and the public Treasury, failed to make an appropriation for paying them. Possibly, the fact that they had exhibited a remarkable aptitude for finding a Democrat more or less distinguished at the further end of every clue that they got hold of may have soured the minds of the Democratic House, and have depreciated somewhat the market for the services of "experts." They ought to have known that the true end of investigation is to unearth Republican rascality, and their obtuseness in perpetually turning up some Democratic devilry was properly punished by a failure to make an appropriation for their pay. The Democratic mind revolted at the idea of paying for all the fiddling, while the dancing was monopolized by the Republicans. Consequently, there was dismay among Mr. GLOVER'S experts upon the adjournment of Congress, and consternation still profounder among the boarding-house keepers, washerwomen, and bar-keepers of the national capital, who had been patiently waiting for the appropriation which was to enable them to settle their little bills.

But there was one colossal mind which rose to the level of the occasion. Prof. JAMES K. HAMILTON WILCOX is Mr. GLOVER'S chief expert and bosom companion. After a varied career as an advocate of the different isms and vagaries that humanity is afflicted with, he has settled down to the conviction that his true vocation is that of expert for a Democratic investigating committee. Accordingly, he has been playing *Sancho Panza* to Mr. GLOVER'S *Don Quixote* during the recent season. When the announcement that their appropriation had failed struck dismay to the hearts of his fellow-experts, he alone remained serene and unmoved. He had not been an expert all Winter for nothing. His self-satisfied aspect indicated that he was conscious of resources which meaner minds knew not of. The cause of his serenity was explained when he smilingly loomed up at the Treasury Department the other day holding tightly in his clutch a check for five hundred and eighty dollars and several odd cents, drawn by the Clerk of the House against the appropriation for "fuel and oil." His researches had shown that there was a little balance left of this appropriation, and by a stroke of strategy worthy of an expert, he captured it. The appropriation reads "for fuel and oil for the heating apparatus," and knowing that the House would be sufficiently heated during the remainder of the fiscal year without the adventitious aid of fuel or oil, he kindly undertook to save the balance from lapsing into the Treasury. Besides, had he not, by his labors as an expert, been furnishing fuel and oil wherewith to run the Democratic machine? Possibly, the "fuel" was employed in "cooking" the accounts of the Treasury so as to produce the deficit of $19,000,000 which the Professor has recently unearthed, and whose existence was unsuspected even by the officers who kept the accounts and handled the funds. The other item is probably the midnight oil consumed in his incubrations over the intricacies of Treasury book-keeping.

It would be a great pity if, after all the ingenuity displayed in this affair, some cold-blooded Auditor or Controller should throw out the Professor's voucher as an improper charge against the appropriation for "fuel and oil for the heating apparatus." The spectacle of an "expert" disgorging money unlawfully drawn from the public Treasury would be very painful, and would be apt to give the investigating business a black eye which it would carry for some time. It would be still more painful if the first business which Mr. GLOVER'S committee should have to deal with next Winter should be the crooked operations of its own experts. Let us hope that no such untoward accident may occur, and that the Professor may be left in undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of his expertness, even though they were inadvertently gathered from the wrong tree. The "heating apparatus" cannot possibly need fuel and oil half so sorely as he needs food and drink. However expert an expert may be, he can never quite accomplish the feat of living on air, nor even, strange as it may seem, on water. Neither can he "work for nothing and find himself," unless, indeed, he should find himself in the work-house. The cause of "retrenchment and reform" imperatively demands that we should have experts, and the demand must be met, even though the heating apparatus should be deprived of its full rations of "fuel and oil."

THE WICKED SHO-WAE-CAE-METTES.

The news from the Thames yesterday cast a gloom over our rowing men. They felt that the country had been disgraced by the revolting conduct of the Sho-wae-cae-mettes. It is perfectly notorious both here and in England that these men do not know how to row, but, nevertheless, with an impudence that is really intolerable, they have beaten the rival crews in the first Henley heat so badly that the latter are said to have been virtually out of the race long before it was ended. Such an utter want of decency cannot but excite in every real oarsman feelings of loathing and indignation.

Rowing is an exact science. As an English newspaper remarked long ago—in connection, was it not, with the Harvard-Oxford race?—"There is but one right way to row, and all other ways are wrong." We have of late years learned from English oarsmen the only right way to row. Mr. ROBERT COOK, the eminent boating *savant*, personally imported the Oxford stroke, and it was promptly adopted by all our college oarsmen. We know that a slow stroke of say 34 or 35 to the minute is the correct thing, and whatsoever is more than this savors of ignorance and invites defeat. The style in which this slow stroke is rowed is of supreme importance. The water must be caught in just such a manner; the oar must be pulled through precisely in accordance with rule; and the recover must be modeled upon the only true pattern. Of scarcely less importance is the attitude of the rowers. The man who rolls, be it ever so slightly, or who jerks his head to an improper extent, casts contempt upon the whole crew of which he forms an unworthy part. Then, there is the systematic training which every true oarsman must undergo. He must eat certain things and avoid others, and if he tastes the slightest particle of spirits, or touches tobacco in any shape he can never win a race. Finally, the shell in which the accomplished oarsman rows must be the very best that can be built. The best crew must be beaten if they row in a heavy, badly-modeled boat, and there are only two or three boat-builders who can build a shell that is fit to row in.

All these are established truths. Of course, other things being equal, the crew that has the most muscular strength, weight, and endurance, will win, but style is really of far more importance than anything else. A muscular crew, rowing in a bad style, will be easily beaten by a weaker crew rowing in strict accordance with the best scientific rules. This was shown in the recent Yale-Harvard match. There was one man in the Yale crew who had a way of throwing his head on one side, which brought tears to the eyes of Mr. COOK, and, as a consequence, the Yale crew was beaten. There is nothing that can compensate for want of style in rowing, and a good style can only be acquired by prolonged and earnest study.

Now, the Sho-wae-cae-mettes have absolutely no style at all. How it happened that they came out victorious from the Watkins Glen regatta no one knows, but when it was decided that they were to be sent to Henley, everybody was pained to think of the disgraceful defeat which they would sustain at the hands of the accomplished English oarsmen. The faults of this ignorant and incompetent crew are legion. In fact, they are unquestionably the worst crew that was ever gathered together. In the first place, instead of rowing a slow, elegant stroke, they row a wild, preposterous stroke of forty-five to the minute. Their style is to the last degree rugged. Each man pulls as seems good in his own eyes, and as long as he can keep up in speed with the rest of the crew he seems to be entirely satisfied. That the Sho-wae-cae-mettes roll and throw their heads in all sorts of ways is universally known, and the Englishmen who saw them practicing on the Thames were greatly amused at their ridiculous appearance. Not having money enough to buy a good boat, the Sho-wae-cae-mettes carried to England with them a miserably old, heavy, and clumsy shell, in which good oarsmen would have disdained to pull. As for training, they violated all the established rules. They ate what they pleased, and drank not only beer, but whisky. Last of all, they wore ragged flannel shirts which were really quite disreputable, and which called out several remonstrances from the respectable British "Father of a Family" and "Old Subscriber."

When this objectionable crew entered as the antagonists of skillful oarsmen, they certainly took a great liberty; but no one supposed they would carry their presumption so far as to win. This, however, is precisely what they have done, and there is a general and very justifiable opinion that their conduct was an outrage. They could not row, and yet they beat crews who could row. They will probably grow bolder with impunity, and proceed to win more races, unless public sentiment and the Police interfere.

The worst of it is that this Sho-wae-cae-mette victory will bring real rowing into disrepute. Men will say, what is the use of a finished style, a perfect boat, a careful training, when races can be won by crews who are totally deficient in these things? The Harvards devoted nearly a year of constant work in order to learn the admirable stroke with which they defeated Yale, but no one supposes that the Harvards, who row better than any American crew has ever rowed, could beat the Sho-wae-cae-mettes. If rowing is to be hereafter regarded as a delicate and difficult art, something must be done to stamp the conduct of the Sho-wae-cae-mettes with proper reprobation. They have struck a deadly blow at elegant and artistic rowing, and good oarsmen ought to refuse to recognize, and, above all, to row with, men who win races in violation of rules and precedents.

It is surmised that the purpose of the constructors of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway is partially moral and pious, at least for the present. Rendering everybody indignant and extremely uncomfortable along the line and in the vicinity of the road by running trains of the noisiest and most damaging sort during week days, and intermitting them on Sundays, they hope, it is rumored, to make the Sabbath what the word implies. In this they succeed; they have made Sunday a day of rest and real enjoyment—a day of gratitude and benefaction. The most secular of the West Siders speak of it as blessed and blessing, and admit that never, until the running of the Metropolitan trains, have they fully appreciated it. They are thankful from the bottom of their hearts for Sunday, and wish most sincerely, so far as the railway is concerned, that Sunday might be perpetual. They attend church less than they have done, staying at home to enjoy comparative quiet, and to realize wholly their deliverance from the infernal trains. Many of them are compelled to employ the day in sleep, as they cannot sleep with any satisfaction during the week. We like to have the railway people credited with good intentions, but we fear that they suspend the trains on Sunday for the nonce, only to prevent the indignant howl which they know would rise from the orthodox on account of the necessary interruption of service in all the churches within any ordinary distance of Sixth-avenue. A common prayer nowadays on the West Side is, "Good Lord, deliver us from the din and torture of the elevated railway."

Diphtheria, commonly regarded as a modern disease, is now declared by some physicians to have been known in ancient Egypt. It is said to have prevailed there and through Asia Minor for five centuries, and to have appeared in Southern Europe some 1,500 years ago. It was known by its present name even then. It raged in Southern Italy in the early part of the fourth century, and long after in Holland and France. It showed itself in this country more than 100 years since, and recently has been pronounced epidemic. Certain authorities consider it a modification of the plague. Nothing like a theory in medicine. An effort will be made, we imagine, to prove that all the Ptolemies died of diphtheria, and that Isis and Osiris were saved from it only by their divinity.

Aristocratic families in France appear to be sensitive to the appropriation by plebeians of the insignificant prefix "De," and the courts sustain their claim to a monopoly therein. A daring youth, whose name, so far as we can make out from the case as reported, was MORTEMARD, lately ambitiously wrote himself down DE MORTEMART DE BOISSE, and paraded that imposing appellation as his own. It so happens that there is a family whose aristocratic distinction, or at least its claim thereto, dates from the Crusades or thereabouts, bearing the double-barreled name of DE ROCHECHOUART DE MORTEMART, and its chief representative applied to a court to compel the presumptuous plebeian aforesaid to drop his usurped title. The thing was done, and henceforth the youth is plain MORTEMARD. How much aristocracy is necessarily implied in this "De" at this late day is a question not easy of solution, but whatever there is the courts of France seem disposed to secure to those who legitimately came by it. It seems to us like rather a trifling subject for controversy. Suppose the Knickerbocker Vans of this City were to attempt to suppress any attempt at appropriating that prefix by one not entitled to it, we are afraid the courts would not be impressed with the importance of the matter or find legal sanction for the monopoly.

At the time of the Bravo poisoning case, which excited such extraordinary interest in London two years ago, the highest toxicological authority said he believed this form of murder to be far more common than is generally supposed, and, further, that a very slight acquaintance with the prop rties of poisons would suffice to defeat conviction. In this country, too, we have of late certainly had ample reason to suppose that poison is pretty frequently resorted to, and it is obvious that the law possesses no machinery adequate to determine such cases. A jury is utterly incompetent to deal satisfactorily with the puzzling technicalities and conflicting evidence incidental to them, and even an able Judge needs technical aid. In nautical cases, it has long been the custom in the English Admiralty Court for the Judge to be assisted by nautical assessors of ability and experience, who advise him on the technicalities of the case, and it would be very desirable if some such practice could be introduced here in poisoning cases. An able lawyer and two competent chemists would be a far more satisfactory tribunal than any we have at present. Something should be done next session in this direction, for the crime seems rapidly increasing.

A London correspondent writes that a favorite costume with a number of young ladies in aristocratic circles of England, where fancy-dress balls have become very fashionable, is the male Highland costume, worn, including the kilt, exactly as in the wild regions of Scotland. This daring innovation, he goes on to say, has become the mode, and is worn by many young ladies of the highest distinction. This kind of falsehood is worse than vicious, it is supremely stupid. Persons who will lie ought, artistically considered, to make an effort to tell lies that somebody may believe. Lies of this sort are stamped as such on their very face. Why does the London correspondent not inform his readers—if he have any—that the finest women of London habitually appear in the drawing-room in the garb of GODIVA? It would be interesting to know what notion such imbecile and unscrupulous scribblers have of fine women and instinctive decency, that they so completely divorce the two. They are the order of fellows who inform the country journals that the belles of New-York appear in Fifth-avenue and Broadway too intoxicated to walk straight; that they regularly gamble their jewelry and clothes away; and make rendezvous in the public squares with black-legs and well-dressed confidence-men. And the wonder is that newspapers pretending to be respectable will publish such abominable stuff.

Mr. BEECH and Mr. OELRICHS will, we doubt not, read with interest the proceedings which occurred this month before Sir JAMES INGHAM, the Chief Police Magistrate of London, in reference to docking horses' tails. A gentleman having observed a cab horse in a deplorable plight, more especially as to its tail, had the driver arrested, when Mr. JOHN COTTRAL, veterinary surgeon to the Police, deposed that he had examined the horse, which was certainly in a most lamentable condition. The tail had been very recently "docked" in such a clumsy way that it had never healed. The end was quite raw, and the nerves of the tail being exposed to the air, would necessarily be the cause of intense agony to the horse. That would no doubt account for the horse's violent kicking and trying to rub its tail against the splash-board of the cab in the manner described by the witnesses. In ordinary cases of "docking," it would take four or five days to heal properly—that is, if the operation was skillfully performed—but this had been evidently done by some person who did not understand how to do it.

"Sir JAMES INGHAM said that surely the practice of 'docking' a horse must be a very cruel one, under any circumstances. Witness said there could be no doubt that it was, and his Worship was aware that this fact had recently been recognized by the Legislature, and was made a criminal offense. This horse had been 'docked' within a week he was quite certain. Prisoner—All I can say is that it was docked before I bought it, and I have had it a week. It injured itself. Sir JAMES INGHAM—Can it be ascertained who performed this cruel act of docking the animal—for I should be very strongly disposed to issue a summons against him? The prisoner said he did not know. Sir J. INGHAM said if it could have been proved that the prisoner docked the horse himself he would have been very severely punished. For it had been wisely determined to make the cruel practice a criminal offense. As it was, the prisoner had been guilty of great cruelty in using a horse in such a condition, and he must pay a fine of £3, and 10s. 6d. costs, or go to prison for a month; the horse to be killed."

Great stress was laid, in the recent case here, upon docking being an approved custom in England. So we are glad to find that in these more humane days it has been proscribed there, as it undoubtedly ought to be here.

When the women of the West undertake to do anything, they seldom do it by halves. Within a few days, a Mrs. POLEE, the wife of a flourishing farmer near Muncie, Ind., read something in the *News* of that town which she construed as a slander upon herself. Consequently, she drove to town with her husband, and entering a shoe shop opposite the *News* office, sent a little girl to the editor, N. F. ETHEL, with a message that a lady wished to see him. The editor, with gallant alacrity, obeyed the summons. As he stepped into the shop, Mrs. POLEE handed him the paper containing the offensive article, and asked him to read it. While reading it, she threw a paper of Cayenne pepper, brought for the purpose, into his eyes, and then drawing a cow-hide, struck him again and again until the shop-keeper interfered. The editor was blinded with the pepper, but not otherwise hurt. The husband of the lady looked on approvingly while the assault was made. Whatever grievance a woman may have, she is very apt to forfeit all sympathy in any well-regulated community when she undertakes to redress her wrongs, actual or imagined, with a horsewhip. There are, unquestionably, men who ought to be horsewhipped; but such punishment should come from their own, not from the other, sex. What is the use, even in Indiana, of having a husband, if a woman has to do her own cowhiding. It is much more graceful and becoming to perform such unpleasant offices by proxy; and in some of the recent books on etiquette, of which there are so many, it is intimated that, in the best circles of society, cowhiding gentlemen is not always ranked as a strictly lady-like accomplishment. They appear to have different notions on the subject in the metropolis of Muncie.

It is curious but by no means agreeable to reflect how, in this democratic country, the people of New-York may be plundered and victimized with perfect impunity, whereas if the same sort of thing were done in London, there would go up a howl such as would send even a Beaconsfield out of office within a week. If there be a point on which a Londoner is sensitive it is encroachment on a public lung. Every one has heard of Queen CAROLINE'S question, "What would it cost to shut up St. James' Park, Sir ROBERT?" and of WALPOLE'S reply, "Only three crowns, Madam." Again, when, 20 years ago, Lord Hanover, then President of Works, proposed to restrict the public to certain paths in the same park, Lord Palmerston wrote him a cruelly snubbing letter, berating him in caustic terms for daring to take such a step without referring to him, and declining to bear the odium such a course would inevitably entail on himself as Prime Minister. But here, on the other hand, three or four low politicians can do just as they please with us. It is they who command, and we obey. Now, they are at it again with the Battery. Two years ago Democrat and Republican, Catholic and Protestant, alike, begged, prayed, and protested against the rebuilding of the emigrant depot at Castle Garden, when, in a happy hour that ramshackly place had been burned. But, of course, not the slightest attention was paid to the protest. Now ground is to be taken there for a barge office, and in another ten years our beautiful Battery, "the glory of the town," may have altogether disappeared.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Greenbackers of the Fifth District of Maine have nominated Thompson Murch for Congress. He is the Secretary of the National Stonecutters' Union, and has been a Democrat.

The Cincinnati *Times* says that the Ohio Republicans will really make their fight upon the gross abuse of power by the late Democratic Legislature, and it thinks they have an excellent prospect of victory.

The time for holding the Maine Republican State Convention has been changed from Thursday, Aug. 1, to Tuesday, July 30, to accommodate the delegates in the eastern portion of the State, who prefer to go to Portland by the steam-boat route.

Speaking of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution's* interview with Senator B. H. Hill, in which he claims most of the credit for rescuing

THE MEMORY OF MARTYRS.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT WYOMING.

SECOND DAY OF THE CENTENNIAL—A PROCESSION FOUR MILES LONG—PRESIDENT HAYES SPEAKS—THE LAST DAY OF THE CELEBRATION.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 4.—The second day's demonstration commemorative of the battle and massacre of Wyoming was held in this city today. The three railroads which intersect at this place each ran long trains every half hour between local points, which brought additional throngs of people to swell the number of visitors from distant points who had attended the ceremonies at Wyoming yesterday, and who were compelled to pass last night here. Many of these were unable to obtain lodgings, and spent the whole of the night promenading the streets.

At 10 o'clock this morning fully 8,000 people had congregated along the various streets through which the procession had been advertised to pass. The public square and Market-street, from the canal to the river, and Main-street, from Northampton to Union streets, were decorated with bunting and evergreens. At sunrise a salute of 100 guns was fired by the battery of the Wyoming Artillery, Capt. Parker, which, together with a general ringing of church bells and blowing of steam gongs and whistles through the city, opened the day. By 6 o'clock most of the visitors and and of the inhabitants were astir. The grand procession, consisting of the military, with Gen. E. S. Osborne as Marshal; the Grand Army of the Republic, Col. Harry A. Laycock, Marshal; the Veteran Corps, Major Charles M. Conyngham, Marshal; Fire Departments, T. S. Hillard and Charles Law, Marshals; civic and benevolent societies, Capt. J. H. Dennis and Dr. O. F. Harvey, Marshals; historical tableaux, L. C. Barstow and J. P. Dickson, Marshals; trades and mechanical displays, Col. W. N. Monies and J. W. Patton, Marshals, was formed, and promptly at 11 o'clock the signal gun was fired, and the column began the march over the route. At this moment the sky became overcast, and a stiff breeze sprung up, which materially lowered the temperature. The moving pageant was upward of four miles in length, and was two hours in passing a given point. It moved through most of the principal streets and by countermarch down the main street, when, after passing in review before President Hayes and Gov. Hartranft, it was dismissed. Among the historical tableaux and trades displays were many unique, elegant, and amusing designs, such as a kitchen 100 years ago, thrashing with a flail, preparing, carding, spinning, and weaving flax after the manner of our forefathers, a Conestoga wagon, representing our manner of freighting a century ago, and one of the old coaches which carried passengers between this village and Easton some 70 years ago. The grate in which the first anthracite coal was successfully burned here by Jesse Fell, about 75 years ago, together with numerous devices illustrating the past, present, and future, the growth of our industries, and development of our valuable mineral deposits. After an interval for rest and refreshment a variety of exercises was introduced, which consisted principally of a pleasant reception at the residence of William Conyngham, where were assembled on the broad veranda the Presidential and Gubernatorial party, and upon the spacious lawn on the bank of the Susquehanna were at least 10,000 people, who listened attentively for a couple of hours to addresses by the distinguished visitors. R. M. Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, introduced President Hayes, who said he had not come there to do much speech-making, and could only there, under more favorable circumstances, reiterate the sentiments he had wished to convey at Wyoming yesterday under the heated tent to a surging crowd of dusty and boisterous people. He remarked that he did not wish to encroach upon the time of other speakers who were to follow, and that if—unlike his predecessor in office, Gen. Grant—he did not know enough not to say anything, he hoped he did know when to stop.

The next speaker, Gov. Hartranft, briefly alluded to the object of this demonstration, the patriotic pioneer settlers, and the results of their patriotism. Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, Penn., was next introduced. He spoke pleasantly for some time of Indian traditions and the Indian names of neighboring streams and localities, giving the meaning of some of them. The Declaration of Independence was then read by R. W. Palmer, Esq., of Wilkesbarre. Secretary Sherman and Attorney-General Devens followed with regular Fourth of July orations. Then a benediction was pronounced, and the crowd quietly scattered. During the exercises the Scranton City Battalion executed some brilliant manœuvres on the green in front of the Wyoming Valley Hotel, and several of the crews who are to take part in the regatta to-morrow indulged in practice spurts for the amusement of the crowds.

To-night there was a fine display of fire-works from a raft anchored in the middle of the Susquehanna River, and a general illumination of the city.

Rev. William P. Abbott, Pastor of the Methodist church in Thirteenth-street, New-York, delivered an impressive oration here on Wednesday.

The following crews are here, and will take part in the aquatic contest to-morrow: The Carman, New-York City; the Crescent, Vesper, Quaker City, Mountain Rose, and Undine, of Philadelphia; the Watkins, of Watkins, N. Y.; the Owego, of Owego, N. Y., and the Pittston, of Pittston, Penn.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A bicyclist at Brentford has been fined £4 for running over a pedestrian's foot.

The London *World* says there is a rumor that the Princess of Wales' youngest sister, Thyra, is to marry the Prince Imperial.

Street boys in London get arrested for "playing at Turks and Russians," which seems to involve some hearty fighting.

A man has been arrested in the suburbs of London for obstructing the highway by preaching and attracting a disorderly crowd.

Ecuador had a Constitutional Convention in session during the first five months of the year, and the result is said to be a worse Constitution than before.

Seven persons were lately drowned near Glendore, on the west coast of Ireland, while on an annual pilgrimage to Father Yolin's Tomb at Rosscarberry.

Quite a discussion has sprung up in London over the sufferings occasioned to horses by asphalt pavement. The pavement finds some resolute defenders.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently held its fifty-fourth anniversary meeting. It obtained 2,726 convictions last year.

A recent act of Parliament turns over the toll-bridges over the Thames in London to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in two years they are to be freed from tolls.

The Maharajah of Gohore is in England on a visit of some months. He has received various honors from the British Government for conspicuous services in its interest.

The terrific thunder-storm in London on Sunday, the 23d of June, flooded some of the tunnels of the underground railroads so as to block the trains. They had to be pumped out.

Drought in certain provinces of Brazil has caused a severe famine. It is reported that in the City of Aracaty 664 persons died of hunger between the 10th and 18th of February.

Many European fêtes were postponed by the fate of King George, of Hanover. The deceased monarch's fortune, which is "administered" by the German Government, is estimated at £2,400,000.

On application of Mrs. Bagot, of the famous will case in Dublin, an Administrator of the estate has been appointed. The rental amounts to over £6,200 a year, and the personal estate is worth nearly £60,000.

There was a prize croquet meeting at Brighton, England, lately, which was to be followed by a competition for the championship of all England, at Wimbledon. Croquet is becoming one of the national sports of Old England.

Mlle. Marimon, the prima donna, recently brought suit against Mr. Gye, proprietor of the Royal Italian Opera, in London, for the recovery of £254, alleged to be due for singing furnished or stipulated for. The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

The Royal Westminster Aquarium has obtained a live specimen of the almost extinct manatee, the original of the fanciful mermaids of seamen's yarns. It weighs half a ton, and is not at all beautiful, but has a way of getting up in the water with its head and breast above the surface.

The most novel of centenary celebrations is that which is to be held in Italy next year on the 1,800 anniversary of the eruption of Vesuvius, by which Pompeii and Herculaneum were overwhelmed. The celebration of such a calamity is presumed to be in the interest of those who will make money from visitors.

A suit is pending in a London court brought by the Emma Mining Company against Lewis & Son to recover damages for the part taken by the defendants in effecting a sale of the mine to the company for much more than it was worth. The defendants are metal-brokers in Liverpool, and are charged with a conspiracy in promoting the formation of the company and the sale of the mine.

The Court of Queen's Bench has decided that the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Sunderland must personally foot the bill of about £2,000 for expenses incurred in the reception and entertainment of Gen. Grant on the occasion of the opening of a museum in that town. The Town Council had passed an order for the payment of the bill, but an application was brought to quash the same, which was granted on the ground that the corporation had no authority to throw on the rate-payers the expense of the entertainment.

OBITUARY.

REV. DR. JOHN DOWLING.

Rev. Dr. John Dowling, who was sent to the New-York State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown, on Monday, June 24, died in that institution yesterday afternoon at 6:15 o'clock. He was born May 12, 1807, in Parensey, Sussex, England, and his parents were zealous adherents of the Established Church. Removing to London at the age of 17, he was baptized into the membership of the Eagle-Street Baptist Church, then under the charge of Rev. Joseph Trimey, a well-known Baptist preacher. Pursuing his literary studies, at 19 he was appointed an instructor in Latin at Chepham Rise Classical Institution. Two years later he taught Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French in an institution in Buckinghamshire. He established a classical school in Oxfordshire in 1829, which was still flourishing in 1832, when he came to America with his family and accepted a call to preach at Catskill. Here he was ordained in 1832. Having preached in Catskill with success for two years, he went to Newport, R. I., and was in August, 1836, installed as Pastor of the Masonic Hall congregation. During the next two or three years he preached to the Broadway congregation, in Hope Chapel, and in Providence, and was, in 1844, called to the pastorate of the Berean Church in that city. Eight years later he left Providence, where his ministrations had been very successful, to accept a call to the Sansom-Street Church in Philadelphia. He remained there until 1856, when he resigned to accept a recall to the Berean Church, in Providence, remaining as its Pastor for 12 years. From Providence he went to Newark, where he filled for seven years the pulpit of the South Baptist Church. He then filled the pulpit of the South Baptist Church in West Twenty-fifth street, in this City, for one year. Having accumulated a large fortune by successful investments in real estate he retired from regular duty, but found time to preach occasionally in different churches in the City. His writings were many. He published three school text-books in England, and in this country wrote a *History of Romanism*, which was widely read, 30,000 copies of which have been sold; *Powers of Illustration, Nights and Mornings, Indoor Offering*, and other works, and he also contributed to periodical literature. He leaves three sons, Rev. G. Thomas Dowling, of Euclid-Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland; Dr. J. W. Dowling, Dean of the New-York College of Homeopathy and Professor of Practice, and Joseph J. Dowling, a merchant. His three daughters were married to John Love, of Boston; Robert Rogers, of this City, and the late George De Witt, also of this City. Dr. Dowling's malady was an incurable one. Symptoms of brain disease made their appearance on the 14th of June, when, in attempting to make an address in Dr. Ridgeman's Madison-Avenue Church, he spoke incoherently, and made remarks which surprised the congregation. He became rapidly worse, and when, on the following Wednesday, he again attempted to speak, the symptoms recurred. It became plain that he would have to be removed, and on the 24th of June he was taken to Middletown, conversing rationally with his sons on the way, and making some notes of a devotional and affectionate character for his children. He was attended by Dr. Gray and Dr. Talcott, who agreed that the disease was inflammation of the brain and its membrane, caused by an accidental fall. He has failed steadily since going to the asylum. His death was sudden and apparently painless.

GEN. WEBB'S CONDITION.

Gen. James Watson Webb awoke yesterday morning feeling refreshed and lively in spirits. He did not suffer from pain as much as usual during the forenoon, but at 2 P. M. he relapsed into a weak condition. His physicians hold out no hopes to his family, and look upon his death as a question of but a short time. Dr. John J. Crane arrived from New-Haven yesterday noon and held a consultation with Dr. Markoe, but could promise nothing in favor of Gen. Webb. Mrs. James G. Benton, a daughter of Gen. Webb, arrived from Springfield yesterday afternoon, and took her position at the bedside of her father. Among the visitors were Pierre Van Cortlandt, of Croton, and Gen. George C. Morell. The General was apparently much better last night.

THE ANTONELLI SCANDAL.

THE CARDINAL'S INTEREST IN A COUNTESS' BIRTH—DETAILS OF A SECRET EXAMINATION.

Rome Correspondence of the London News.

ROME, Sunday, June 16.

Your readers have already been furnished with the essential points of the evidence of Dame Gervasi, the *sage femme* who brought the Countess Lambertini into the world, and who was privy to the plot by which the infant was represented to be the daughter of Signor and Signora Marconi, and baptized as such in the Church of Santa Maria, in Via. The brothers Antonelli did all they could to prevent this witness' depositions from being taken, but the objections advanced by their counsel were overruled by the court, and her evidence was heard accordingly. For seven hours on Thursday, and for eight hours on Friday, was this old woman subjected to an unflagging series of questions and cross-questions, the latter being sometimes pressed with such unfairness by the advocates Bacchetoni, Cavi, and Agrestini, the counsel of the brothers Antonelli, as to evoke the interference of Signor Carcassi, the Judge.

The examination was conducted with closed doors, but the following details may be relied upon as authentic indications of its tenor. The whole history of the birth of the Countess Lambertini was recapitulated, with the *accouchement* of the foreign young lady of rank, and the rôle played by Signora Marconi, and included particulars for which the Latin language would be the most appropriate vehicle. One incident came out very clearly, and derived additional consistency from the cross-examination, and it was this: When the foreign young lady went to lodge at Dame Gervasi's for her confinement, Cardinal Antonelli paid several visits to his protégé. On the first of these visits his Eminence was accompanied by Dr. Lucchini. This physician told Dame Gervasi that the young lady's case being a rather serious one, he had thought it right to bring in consultation a French practitioner, who was then staying for a short time in Rome. With this practitioner accordingly Dr. Lucchini came. "I remember," said Dame Gervasi, "that when I went to open the door to them I held in my hand a bowl of beef tea which I was taking to the patient. Dr. Lucchini was the first to enter, and I soon recognized the second visitor to be Cardinal Antonelli, who wore a long 'redingote' and a tall hat. He took the bowl which I held in my hand. 'This is for the patient,' he said inquiringly, but before I had time to reply he had swallowed part of its contents." Dame Gervasi then proceeded to relate how Dr. Lucchini left the Cardinal alone with the foreign young lady, whereupon she [witness] applied her ear to the keyhole, and heard distinctly the sound of kisses alternating with sobs between the two. His Eminence, to console the patient, told her his had taken every precaution against the matter becoming known. "Don't be afraid," he said, "nobody will be a bit the wiser. You will be able to marry." As for the baby, that's my affair. I will take care of her, and I swear to you that she will never know the name of her mother."

Dame Gervasi was interrogated as to whether she had been importuned to conceal the facts of which she was cognizant, and she answered in the affirmative. She even gave the names of the persons who had come to her on behalf of the brothers Antonelli, and these emissaries, she said, tried to make her disclose all she knew, and promised her large sums of money by bind her to silence as to the clandestine part played by Signora Marconi, and as to the Cardinal's relations with the foreign young lady. Dame Gervasi declined to give that lady's name, but I have the best authority for saying that the Countess Lambertini's legal advisers will reveal it should their plaintiff's suit require it. The trial, in spite of the delays interposed by the brothers Antonelli, will be resumed in the first week of July.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The barn and out-houses on the premises of Alexander Ayres, in Metuchen, N. J., were destroyed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The hired man, who slept in the barn, narrowly escaped with his life by jumping from one of the windows in the loft. A valuable horse had both eyes burned out, and received other severe burns before the flames had loosened the halter which held him to his stall, and it was afterward found necessary to kill him. The total loss is about $2,000, on which there is no insurance. It cannot be ascertained how the flames originated, but it is thought that the farm laborer, having lighted his pipe, carelessly threw a lighted match into the hay.

The dwelling-house and barns of David Crosier, east of Binghamton, N. Y., were burned yesterday. Loss, $5,000: insurance, $2,000.

The Nicolston Flour Mills, Cookstown, Ontario, were burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,500.

COLLISION IN THE NORTH RIVER.

As the steam-boat Grand Republic was steaming down the North River, about 10 o'clock last night, after having landed passengers at the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street, she ran into and sank a small fishing schooner. The Grand Republic was compelled to stop to allow a ferry-boat to pass, and, when she started, the schooner was in her way. The presence of the small craft was discovered too late to avoid a collision. The Captain and crew of the schooner escaped in a small boat. The Grand Republic was not materially injured.

DROWNED AT ROCKAWAY.

A boy named Samuel Avery, of Williamsburg, was drowned at Rockaway Beach yesterday, in still water, at the fourth landing. He went out to bathe with another boy, but went beyond his depth, and, being unable to swim, was drowned. The body was not recovered.

NATIONAL CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF TWO YEARS.

THE RECEIPTS OF 1878 ABOUT $11,000,000 LESS THAN THOSE OF 1877—THE EXPENDITURES ABOUT $3,000,000 LESS—NET FALLING OFF IN RECEIPTS, $7,869,379.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The figures given below are compiled from the books of the Treasury Department, and show in detail the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, compared with the receipts and expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. The figures given for the quarter ending June 30 last are those reported to the Treasury Department to July 1. Until final statements can be received from financial agents and disbursing officers located at remote sections of the country, the exact balances for that quarter cannot be stated. The final reports will not materially affect the general results given in the accompanying tables:

RECEIPTS.

	1877.	1878.
First Quarter.		
Customs	$37,554,728	$36,983,532
Internal Revenue	28,813,336	28,393,382
Miscellaneous	6,742,460	6,160,656
Total	$73,110,524	$71,537,570
Second Quarter.		
Customs	$27,793,129	$30,101,915
Internal Revenue	29,242,882	28,292,128
Miscellaneous	1,966,885	2,069,271
Total	$59,002,896	$60,463,314
Third Quarter.		
Customs	$34,000,920	$32,924,170
Internal Revenue	27,446,265	23,603,274
Miscellaneous	7,721,510	5,586,525
Total	$69,168,695	$62,113,969
Fourth Quarter.		
Customs	$31,607,715	$29,887,727
Internal Revenue	33,127,925	30,012,172
Miscellaneous	2,982,830	4,087,066
Total	$67,718,470	$63,986,965

The following tables will show the aggregate receipts for the last two fiscal years:

	1877.	1878.
Customs	$130,956,493	$129,897,344
Internal Revenue	118,630,408	110,300,956
Miscellaneous	19,413,686	17,893,518
Total	$269,000,587	$258,091,818

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the past two years by quarterly periods were as follows:

	1877.	1878.
First quarter	$41,644,342	$30,264,315
Second quarter	35,828,546	37,267,779
Third quarter	35,288,253	31,508,117
Fourth quarter	28,774,358	36,580,406
Total	$141,535,497	$135,620,617
Interest public debt	97,124,511	100,000,000
Aggregate	$238,660,008	$235,620,617

A comparison of results for the last two years shows a net loss in revenue for the year ending June 30, 1878, of $7,869,379, and the net loss for the last two fiscal years, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1876, is $13,164,868. The large falling off in receipts and the reductions made in expenditures during the last two fiscal years are shown in the following table:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
1876	$294,095,865	$258,459,797
1877	269,000,587	238,660,008
1878	258,091,818	235,620,617

Interest on the public debt is included in the above table. It will be noticed that the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, were nearly equal to the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year. If the $10,000,000 received from the Geneva Award, and which were covered into the Treasury in 1877, be deducted from the receipts for that year, the receipts for the 12 months ending June 30, 1878, will be very little short of those received from regular sources during 1877.

LABOR AND WAGES IN OTHER LANDS.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS—DANISH AND ITALIAN LABOR—CONSULAR REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—John Wilson, United States Consul at Brussels, in a dispatch to the Department of State, dated June 14, 1878, gives some hints as to the methods of introducing American manufactures into Europe. He starts out with the assertion that prejudice is a greater obstacle than tariffs or unregulated trade. It is not enough to send abroad circulars and price-lists. Sample depots, with competent agents to make known the character, uses, and qualities of our inventions, are what is needed. Patience and perseverance on the part of these agents are also required in dealings with the people of Europe. With these, success is sure. Innovations, and especially American innovations, are generally repugnant to Europeans, but this prejudice has already yielded in a marked degree. There is now no difficulty with articles like flour, bacon, lard, petroleum, and breadstuffs. Petroleum met with universal opposition at first, but is now introduced into the homes of the better classes as well as among the poor. Indian corn has yet to overcome a prejudice, like that which a few years ago assailed petroleum.

The peasant of Belgium not only feeds himself but his horse on coarse black rye bread. Indian corn, substantially unknown to him, would be cheaper and more nutritious. He needs to be taught this. The importation of this grain has largely increased in Belgium. All this applies with nearly equal force to our canned fruits, vegetables, and meats. These are constantly overcoming hostility and prejudice, and their use is increasing in many places. Competent agents have secured these ends. Similar education is needed to introduce largely our perfected stoves, ranges, carriages, &c. The Consul, therefore, urgently recommends that American manufacturers and producers combine and establish agencies for the purpose of educating European up to the use of our machines and products. Combination would be more economical than separate agencies for different articles, and quite as effectual, as some experiments have demonstrated. He is decidedly of the opinion that Consuls should not be agents, and should give only disinterested aid in the business.

The United States Consul at Copenhagen, Mr. Henry B. Ryder, sends to the Department of State a report of affairs in Denmark. As in other countries, a general stagnation prevails. The causes he enumerates: First, a seriously unfavorable harvest in 1875, 1876, and 1877; second, over-speculation; third, extreme uncertainty in all European politics. Of the currency of Denmark he says: "The circulation amounts to 64,000,000 crowns in paper money. The gold coin in the bank amounts to about 35,000,000. The National Bank of Copenhagen is the only bank in the Kingdom allowed to issue paper money. The notes of the bank are redeemable in gold coin, which is the legal tender, silver being used as a fractional currency and a legal tender only to the amount of 30 crowns. The circulation of gold may be stated at 30,000,000 of silver at 16,000,000, and of copper at 500,000. The coins of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are legal tender in each country. Wages are from 10 to 15 per cent. less than in 1872, while the cost of living is a trifle higher. Laborers earn from 8 to 10 crowns per month; mechanics from 2 to 3 crowns a day. The cost of living to a laborer is from 1 to 2 crowns a day. There is a large surplus of labor and no employment for it."

Mr. Henry Noble, United States Consular Agent at Turin, Italy, in a dispatch to the Department of State, of recent date, gives some statistics of labor in that country, viz: Daily wages of farm hands, nine months, 24 cents per day; three months, (harvest time,) 60 to 70 cents per day, without maintenance. Women are paid about one half of these rates. Youths, from 14 to 16 years old, are paid from $20 to $24 per annum and board. Railway men by the National Government pay their engineers from $30 to $42 per month; common laborers from 50 to 60 cents per day; chief conductors, $360 to $400 per annum; station masters, $300 to $1,000. Pensions are provided to employes after a certain number of years of faithful service, and to their widows in case of accident or death while on duty. Females who guard the crossings receive 16 cents a day; ticket-sellers, 20 cents; their hours of labor averaging four or five per day. The cost of living for laborers is about 18 cents per day. During the last five years both wages and the cost of living have advanced about 15 per cent. Trade is deplorably dull. Exportation of manufactured goods has almost ceased, and matters seem to be going from bad to worse.

In Italy there are six banks having the right to issue paper money without being compelled by law to have any reserve in coin. The circulation of these banks amounts to 624,000,000 of francs, including Government notes and coin. The Government notes are good for all dues, are legal tender except for duties on imports, and are guaranteed by the banks. For the guarantee the banks receive a commission of 8 cents for each 100 francs issued. The premium on coin, (mostly gold,) ranges from 2 to 11½ per cent. The Customs receipts have increased this year so far over 2,000,000 francs. The exportations remain stationary. The wages of all classes are paid in paper money. The employes of the banks are paid from $30 to $45 a month.

PITTSBURG RACES.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—At the Friendship Park running meeting, second day, the first race, half-mile heats, for all ages, had three starters—Ella T., Pacific, and Lockjaw. Ella T. took two straight heats, winning the race. Time—0:59; 1:02½. In the second race, club purse for hotter horses, mile heats, the starters were Patriot, Moses, Primrose, Charley Gorham, and Hippocriff. Patriot took the first and third heats, winning the race. Time—1:55; 1:58. The third race, Pittsburg Cup, two miles and a quarter, was postponed until to-morrow on account of rain. The two races run to-day were on a very muddy track.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY ON THE MARCH.

DEPARTURE FROM FORT LINCOLN FOR BEAR BUTTE CAMP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT LINCOLN, Dakota, July 4.—The Seventh Cavalry, under Gen. S. D. Sturgis' command, moved out to-day on the march to Bear Butte Camp, north of Deadwood, and 220 miles distant from this point. The regiment will not reach its destination in less than 12 days. The weather is extremely hot. The Fourth was remembered with a national salute, and little work was done besides the movement of the regiment and its farewell.

Rich gold reports still continue to be received from Bear-paw Mountains. Ex-Mayor Hackett and others leave by the steamer to-day for the new region.

MOVEMENTS OF HOSTILE AND FRIENDLY INDIANS—UMATILLAS FIGHTING THE SNAKES.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 4.—The following was received here from N. A. Connoyer, Indian Agent, Pendleton, dated Monday night: Some of the Umatillas have just arrived in haste. The Snakes are within 60 miles of this place, killing all they meet. It is feared that some Indian families are killed. Two Indian runners arrived this evening. They report a fight at Camas Prairie. They say a number of Indians and whites were killed. The Umatilla Indians are fighting against the Snakes. These two Indian runners came to get the Columbia River Indians to look out for hostiles. The hostiles are expected to try to cross the Columbia River, and they are going to try to stop them. The settlers are coming in here.

SCOTTS, July 3.—A man has arrived from Rock Creek stating that a friendly Indian notified the settlers to leave immediately if they wish to save their lives. One man has been killed by Indians.

WALLA WALLA, July 3.—The Sheriff of Umatilla County reached here this morning, having left the scene of the present hostilities last night at about 10 o'clock. Major Connoyer and the Sheriff learned that upon the first appearance of the Bannocks they offered to barter their plunder, consisting of 2,000 horses and merchandise, to the Umatillas for their assistance, promising also not to disturb or molest any of the property belonging to the Umatillas. In addition, the Bannocks stated that, whether they received assistance or not, they proposed to fight their way to the Columbia River; that they were determined to cross that stream, and that when once across they would not require any assistance. The Umatillas declined to accept the offers, when the Bannocks opened fire. The Umatillas numbered about 60. Of these only 30 were armed. Connoyer reported two of his men killed. The location of this fight is about 40 miles from Pendleton.

Later.—The stage that left Pendleton at 6 o'clock this evening has just reached here, and brings intelligence of a courier at that place who reports that the Umatillas had been defeated, and were falling back toward the reservation.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 5—1 A. M.—The pressure has generally fallen, but remains highest over the lake region, and high off the Middle Atlantic coast. The area of warm dry southerly winds and clear weather has been confined to the southern portion of the Middle States, while cooler northerly winds, with cloudy and rainy weather, have prevailed over the lower lakes, Ohio Valley, Southern States, and New-York. South-east winds prevail throughout the North-west, with stationary or rising barometer. The rivers generally fell slightly on Thursday, except from Davenport to Cairo. The Missouri continues above the danger line at St. Joseph.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains, lower temperature, variable and northerly winds.

For Friday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, easterly winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather will prevail.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary pressure and temperature, south-east winds, and clear weather.

For the lakes, falling barometer, north-east winds, slightly warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will generally fall somewhat, except a rise in the Upper Ohio.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	66°	76°	3:30 P. M.	83°	85°
6 A. M.	68°	77°	6 P. M.	81°	79°
9 A. M.	74°	81°	9 P. M.	76°	75°
12 M.	76°	90°	12 P. M.	72°	76°

Average temperature yesterday.....79¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....74½°

An unknown woman was found, at 3:45 A. M., insensible in the rear yard of premises No. 341 East Eleventh-street, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from sunstroke.

An unknown woman, dressed in a black dress and plaid shawl, was found unconscious from the heat in Broadway yesterday morning, and was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

John Pepper, aged 63, of No. 143 Franklin-street, was found near his residence yesterday suffering from the heat, and was taken to his home.

Hugh Reilly, aged 42, of No. 37 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, was prostrated in Burling-slip yesterday and taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Robert Bartholomew, aged 45 years, of No. 507 Fifth-street, Brooklyn, was sunstruck at the corner of Union-avenue and Lorimer-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was taken to the house of a friend at No. 111 Lorimer-street.

W. M. Liberman, of No. 118 Johnson-avenue, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat yesterday while entering Broadway Park. He was taken to his home in an ambulance.

Michael O'Conner, aged 33, residing in Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

BITTEN IN THE NOSE.

DEATH OF A YOUNG FRENCHMAN FROM THE BITE OF A PET DOG—WAS IT HYDROPHOBIA OR DELUSION?

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

A frightful death, attributed, and prima facie rightly, to hydrophobia, has befallen a young, amiable, and accomplished gentleman, who seemed entering on life with the world at his feet. M. Cheri Montigny, son of M. Montigny, manager of the Gymnase Theatre, and the incomparable actress, Rose Cheri, who, 21 years ago, sacrificed her own life and saved that of her infant by sucking his neck when he was attacked with croup, has died in terrible agony after the bite of a dog. He lived with his father in a handsome villa with a large garden, at No. 75 Rue de la Pompe, Passy. A play of his "Une Innocente," was in the bills for performance the week. M. Montigny, 70 years old, was about to make over the theatre to him. A fortnight ago, M. Cheri Montigny, coming home late, received as usual a deep-mouthed welcome from two pet dogs in the court-yard, one a Danish coach-dog, the other a large terrier. He was wont to encourage them to bark and jump upon him. On this occasion the terrier, pushing his caresses only a little further than usual, slightly bit his nose. He perceived a little blood, and on going to bed wiped his face, and thought no more of it. Next morning it was ascertained that the dog had bitten several other dogs, and he was taken to a veterinary surgeon, who did not suspect hydrophobia, but ordered the dog, which took place in three days, from internal inflammation. M. Cheri Montigny became uneasy. He concealed the matter from his father, but bought several medical books, and awaited with anxiety the fifteenth day, when he read that hydrophobia would declare itself. Last Wednesday he dined with Mme. Judic, looked well and gay, spoke of the dog biting him, but showed no uneasiness. On Thursday he went to the review, and returned with headache and fever. Next day he was treated for sunstroke, but on Saturday he said he knew he was going mad, asked an old servant to kiss him for the last time, begged to have a straight-waistcoat put on, that he might harm no one, and died soon after in horrible contortions. It is very remarkable that he had no symptom of illness before the review, and the question arises whether his imagination, acting on a brain disordered by sunstroke, did not make him fancy he had hydrophobia. There is no report of mad dogs at Passy, and nothing is said about the Danish companion of the terrier. The *France*, indeed, reports that a groom, who was also bitten, is at death's door, but this is not confirmed by the latest papers.

DR. AYER'S MILLIONS.

LOWELL, Mass., July 4.—The estate of Dr. J. C. Ayer, who died at Winchendon last night, is probably worth from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE.

BOSTON, July 4.—Seven cases of sun-stroke occurred here yesterday. Five of them were fatal.

FAILURE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 4.—Joseph A. Dumouclet, hatter and furrier, has failed, with liabilities at $25,000.

QUEBEC, July 4.—United States Senator Ed- [illegible]

LONDON IN THE SUNSHINE.

SOCIAL GAYETIES AND DRAMATIC SCANDALS.

ENJOYING THE SMILES OF SUMMER—BANDMANN'S HARD CASE—MRS. ROUSBY'S ROMANTIC AND SCANDALOUS CAREER—TOM TAYLOR'S PROTEGE AND HER DOWNWARD COURSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22, 1878.

It has come. Not the decision of congress. Not the millennium. Something which has been looked for with anxiety for many weary weeks. It arrived yesterday. It came in a warm mist that hung about the parks. It came in a half-threatening cloud that settled upon the London streets. "Blight," said the weatherwise; "a thunderstorm," replied the otherwise. There was not a breath of wind. It seemed as if the great city paused to wonder. Presently the mist lifted. Suddenly you could see the sky. The sun was there, shining as soberly as if his shortcomings had not been recorded by the Registrar-General and chronicled in the newspapers. The sun, white and dazzling, away up in the blue sky. People smiled. The sparrows came down from the eaves and found some dust to roll in. All day London went quietly about its work in a pleasant doubtfulness. At noon the clouds were still high and blue. The sun at evening set in radiant splendor. If you had stood on the Surrey side of the Thames and seen the gilded apex of St. Paul's lift itself up into the crimson beams; if you had seen the towers and steeples of the vast wilderness of brick and stone, all red and golden; and the mysterious river slipping away by wharf and dock to the sea, you might have challenged your memory to recall so impressive a picture. It had come at last. The welcome Summer. It had come on the longest day of the English year, when the twilight lingers and the morning begins to dawn within two or three hours after midnight. Yes, it was the Summer at last, and it has come upon us as if nothing had delayed it; as if our crops had not been languishing, our hay decaying in the floods, the whole nation sad and despondent. To-day it is hot and sunny. Hyde Park is thronged. The cricketers at Lord's and the Oval are wiping their hot faces. Saturday-to-Sunday excursionists are hurrying to the thousand and one picturesque retreats outside London. The penny steamers on the river are alive with passengers. Regent's, Victoria, Battersea, Kensington Gardens, and the other green oases of London, resound with the laughter of children. Paper ships and toy schooners dot the Serpentine, and the canoeist flashes through the shadows of the Upper Thames. London lovers loiter among the gorse bushes at Hempstead, and saunter by the ponds at Highgate. Country cousins swarm in the Zoological Gardens, and ramble through the groves of Kew. High-born dames amble on their high-bred palfreys in Rotten Row. The pauper out for the day, the vagabond of lanes and cities, the ne'er-do-well, stretch themselves on the green-sward of park and suburban meadow. And over all shines the sun as it has not shone for nearly a twelvemonth—warm and radiant. The whole land revives under its magic spell. Trade looks up. Even the city smiles. The West End of London beams its delight. Garden parties are once more possible. The one great night fête of London, the Botanical festival, is talked of. "Fire-works at the Crystal Palace" are no longer treated with cynical jesting. And it seems as if the wire-pullers of fashion, the managers of the London season, suddenly exclaimed: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, make hay while the sun shines; now is your time, the Summer is upon you!" Such flights of cards, "At Homes," "Receptions," "Drums," "Small and Earlies," "Large and Lates," amateur theatricals, concerts for charities, soirées, dinners! The heart of the London season fairly throbs. The pulse of fashion beats a tattoo. The hot blood courses through the arteries of society until, idealizing the genius of the time as if she were a lovely woman, you can imagine her sinking exhausted on a couch of swans-down and satin, her feminine strength taxed to fainting. You may take all this for a sign. It is the height of the honey-moon. Wealth and fashion are in the heyday of the season's gayeties. It is the ripe golden summer of their joys. The height of it all is reached. To-morrow "the moon begins to wane." Goodwood is an approaching event. The season will be shorter than the long-delayed Summer weather. And at its close, "shall we settle down to peace or war?"

SOCIETY AND THE CONGRESS.

Don't imagine that society is troubling its pretty head about this question at this moment. Not at all. Society is enjoying itself. The maskers at Strawberry Hill will never mention it. The "noble lords and highborn ladies" in Mayfair drawing-rooms may mention peace and talk of war if conversation needs forcing. But the Upper Ten are engaged in their business of pleasure, and society generally is tired of the questions they are discussing at Berlin. "Ready for peace, ready for war, let us have one or the other without more ado," represents the general sentiment. The congress is becoming a bore. We can't get any reliable news about it. The announced records of one day's sittings are contradicted the next. The Anglo-Russian agreement is said to be a true document, only that the Russians, for publication, struck out a qualifying clause. Nobody knows much about anything connected with the business. Bismarck's dog attacked Gortschakoff; Beaconsfield speaks French badly; Bismarck has shaved off his beard again; England and Austria are "friendly" once more; Beaconsfield has insisted on Russia withdrawing her troops from the lines of Constantinople; Greece is to

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RIDING FOR HEALTH.

HORSEBACK RIDING FROM A MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW. By Ghislani Durant, M. D., Ph. D. New-York: Carrell, Pfeiffer & Galpin. 1878.

"*Non accipimus brevem vitam, sed facimus,*" says Seneca, and equally true is the wise apothegm that "inaction weakens the body, exercise fortifies it;" the first brings on premature old age, the second prolongs adolescence. Certainly this hobby, which may be ridden on the subject of horseback exercise, allows one to gallop over a good deal of ground, and Dr. Ghislani Durant has given us a very excellent book on this subject. It was Frederick the Great, who, amid his many strange sayings, remarked that "when I look closely at our physical structure I am almost tempted to believe that nature intended us for postilions rather than for men of erudition." The mental and physical developments of Frederick and Voltaire were both remarkable, though it is doubtful how much equestrianism the latter indulged in. As to the hygienic effects of horseback riding, Dr. Durant tells us about Diane de Poitiers through the old chronicler Brantome. The fair Diane kept her loveliness up to 50 years of age, and was as comely then as when she was 25. Some of her rivals accused the lady of dealing in the black art, and of using potions compounded by unholy hands. The truth is that Diane was in quite as regular training as is a crack oarsman of to-day. "She arose every morning at 6 o'clock, plunged into a cold bath, and had no sooner left her chamber than she sprang into the saddle, and having galloped a league or two, returned to bed, where she remained until midday, engaged in reading."

Dr. Durant's book explains to the physician and the patient how horseback riding is advantageous, and wisely tells when such exercise becomes dangerous. There is a careful chapter which accounts for the activity of respiration while riding. Of course, with increased respiration there is a more rapid circulation of the blood. All gaits, however, do not have the same effect upon the human economy. The walk affects respiration very slightly, while the trot and gallop notably increase the resoiration and circulation. It is not only the lungs which are affected by the more violent movements of the horse. The abdominal viscera are thrust forcibly against the diaphragm in the trot, thereby brusquely expelling the air from the lungs. "Respiration then becomes painful and synchronous with the gait of the horse, each expiration being short and sonorous. The inspiratory muscles are in a state of permanent contraction, keeping the ribs constantly raised, and scarcely yielding to the weight of the chest, which at every shock, acted upon by gravity, slightly falls." Large inspirations of air under such physical disadvantages become, then, difficult. It is for this reason in riding a rough-trotting horse that the equestrian rises in his saddle at certain intervals. In the rapid gallop there is another phenomenon—the difficulty of respiration. There is a greater pressure of air contained in the thoracic cavity, and greater efforts of expiration are called for. To break this external pressure, jockeys lean forward, when at full running speed, and the visors of their caps act, not only to protect the eyes from the flying bits of gravel, but are real air buffers. Respiration increases with certain movements, and Dr. Durant has given us the maximum and minimum. The normal number of respirations in a minute being 18 in the adult, after a 15 minutes' trot it rises to from 28 to 32. The effect of muscular exercise upon the quantity of air which enters in the lungs has been tabulated as follows: Lying down, 1.00; standing, 1.38; walking slowly, 1.90; riding, (at a walk,) 2.20; walking more rapidly, 2.76; riding, (at a gallop,) 3.16; riding, (at a trot,) 4.05; swimming, 4.32; running, 7.00. Measuring the quantity of air, then, by some known standard, a man taking in a half litre of air in his lungs when at rest, when walking his horse he would take in a whole litre, and as much as two when trotting, while in a gallop the measure would be one and a half litres. Of course cutaneous exhalation is sensibly effected by horseback riding. Extolling the advantages of horseback exercise, and pointing out many maladies which can be cured in this agreeable way, Dr. Durant has not omitted to show in a well-written paragraph the excellent mental effect such recreation gives to men or women who are mentally jaded: "One of the natural results of exercise, and one whose influence is of not less importance than the physical improvement, is that the regular and persistent application of the will to the overcoming of the want of energy and bodily laziness gives the moral and mental control of the physical natnre, and leads therefore to an increase of the force of will and action in general, to greater firmness of character and strength to bear the adversities of life, and develops a persevering power of resistance against that tendency to yield to disease which so often, in chronic cases, is a worse enemy than the disease itself."

The author, knowing that all good things may be abused unless due regard is given to dose, age, temperament, or idiosyncrasy, states that grave trouble may be caused by unintelligent horse exercise. Wisely directed, it may cure; wrongly employed, it may increase disease. If abused, too great disproportion may exist between the action of the horse and the strength of the rider. In chronic phlegmasia, horse-riding must be used with discrimination. Hæmoptysis may be brought on by riding too rapidly against a strong wind. That aneurism of the aorta, and hernia, arise from over-exertion in horse exercise, all surgeons in cavalry regiments know.

Dr. Durant has succeeded in making a most readable book, which explains the mechanism of horseback exercise, and the physiological and hygienic effects produced by such exercise on the riders.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN INDIA. By W. H. Russell. New-York: R. Worthington. London: Rivers & Co.

The prominence which British India has lately assumed makes this volume doubly welcome, and the details of the tour itself are so comprehensive that all tastes, however varied, may be assured of finding something to suit them. Sportsmen may revel in stirring adventures among the "big game," told with a fire and energy which make us quite forget the advanced age of the "father of English correspondents." Antiquaries may follow the passage of the tourist through ancient Mogul sepulchres and underground temples. Light readers may chuckle over countless touches of quiet, racy humor. Travelers may please themselves with a compendious account of the various routes through India, as complete as if drawn up from one of Mr. Cook's "personally conducted" excursions. Historians may enjoy the spectacle of a meeting between the oldest and the newest of human civilizations. The many who are curious about the personal habits of Princes and great men may ascertain for themselves what kind of boots an English heir-apparent wears, and how he looks in shooting costume, while those who like good pictures (and who does not?) will find a rare treat in the 56 excellent engravings which illustrate the volume.

The plan of the work necessarily precludes any deep historical or political dissertation, but the passing criticisms scattered here and there throughout the book convey a good deal in small compass. The brief notice of the native Army, at page 365, has a special interest at the present moment; and volumes of description could give no better idea of the temper of England's Eastern subjects than the single sentence which speaks of the royal visit as having given them "an outward and visible sign of the personal existence of that power which has control of their destinies." There is not a little pathos in the farewell words of Scindia, the gallant Maharajah of Gwalior, whose fidelity to England during the mutiny well-nigh cost him his throne: "I can hardly hope to see you again, but sometimes in England turn a kind thought toward me." Any one who has participated in an Asiatic ceremonial will fully sympathise with our author's candid criticism on the levee at Bombay, that "the first feeling was naturally one of thankfulness that it was over" while, on the other hand, the one great fault of Anglo-Indian rule is touched as with a needle-point in the brief description of the brave young Maharana of Oodeypore:

"But what can he do, at the best? What career is open to him? He rules, but does not govern, and unless some change be introduced into the system, the instruction of the native Princes, and the birth of such ideas as patriotism, ambition, and the like, will prove not only mischievous, but disastrous."

It will be superfluous to multiply quotations; but the following description of the Khédive is worth noticing at a moment when Egypt is threatening to succeed Bulgaria as the "knotty problem" of Europe:

"All this luxury is maintained for a purpose, not from any personal love of splendor, for no one is better content with simple life. He is never so happy when he can get out of gold-laced coats, put away his jeweled scimitar and sash, slip on his easy shoes, and sit down with a friend in a quiet corner for a little conversation, which, on his side, is always fresh and original. His powers of calculation are extraordinary, his conception rapid, his memory acute, and his love of work inexhaustible. He has a fair fund of anecdote, and appreciates a joke most thoroughly for all his Turkish gravity. As an instance of his sagacity and foresight, it is related that when he returned from his visit to England and France, he expressed the strongest opinion that 'a war with Prussia was intended, or at least inevitable, and that the French Emperor (who then seemed at the summit of his power and splendor,) was on the verge of a precipice.'"

Altogether, Dr. Russell has undoubtedly produced a thoroughly readable volume, and fully sustained his ancient Crimean reputation.

THE VOICE AS AN INSTRUMENT. By A. A. Patton. New-York: Edward Schuberth & Co. 1878.

Accepting the various technical terms illustrative of the vocal art, we may say that Mr. Patton's little volume is devoted to "voice building." Following out, then, this metaphorical word, the author tells how the crude materials which nature gives us can be taken in the rough and fashioned, and how by dint of hard work the airiest fabric of musical sound may be perfected. As we adopt peculiar words for special subjects, rather pale reflections of German and French, Mr. Patton talks about "the rendering," or "rendition," of a musical phrase, and for want of something better, in an excellent chapter on the art of breathing when singing, he tells how the air is to be "sipped," as if it were a cordial. The little volume rather gives the theory of how to sing, than enters into the practical details necessary for vocal instruction. It is a preliminary book which, in a general way, directs the attention of persons wanting to know how to sing to the numerous advantages to be derived from a careful study of the vocal machinery. It cannot be too thoroughly impressed upon people in general that perfect vocalization is only the result of patient labor. Inspired singers, who start all at once of themselves, get no engagements. To be perfect and thorough, as Mr. Patton remarks, it takes as long a time to sing well as it does to become a good doctor or lawyer. Nature has given to all of us breath, a larynx, the pharynx, and organs of articulation. Care and good judgment in the use of these makes a Sims Reeves, while ignorance and abuse of these organs turns out a town crier. In making the chest the recipient of the motor element, which, when expelled, induces musical vibrations, patient study is necessary. In fact, it is not every one who knows how to breathe musically. Freedom, suppleness of all the muscles, are necessary. In taking in the air, Mr. Patton advises that tight dresses, binding the throat and waist should be discarded. Though your prima donna may be *decolletée*, (and she often is so, extravagantly,) her waist should never be buckled in. It is unnatural to lift the shoulders in singing, and the expansion of the lungs should be from the waist up. Audible inspiration is a vice, and mars musical effect, as much as would a series of premeditated hiccoughs That nice appreciation which the true artist possesses of knowing precisely how much air he must sip is only acquired by dint of hard work. Great singers always hold a reserve of power. In other words, no breath is wasted. If there is any truth in an often-repeated musical legend, a variation of the well-known story might be as follows: Farinelli having studied 10 years, his master said, "Farinelli, you now know how to breathe; go forth. You are the greatest singer of these times." "A single wrong principle consistently adhered to," writes our author, "may be productive of an infinite amount of mischief." It is perfectly true that ignorant masters sometimes induce their pupils to have real throat diseases, such as bronchitis and laryngitis. Beautiful natural voices, which should have been strengthened, rounded, smoothed, or suppled, have been wrecked by injudicious teaching. Nothing is worse than throat forcing. As good a page as can be found in *The Voice as an Instrument* is the one devoted to warn singers of about "a forced and mechanical tremor imparted to the throat by simulated emotion." "Such a voice seems to have no foundation, since it gives evidence of being in a tottering condition." Some of our musical readers may remember a finished singer, Ronconi, who had this sad defect. Of course, it was not simulated on his part, but arose from some vocal paralysis. A quaky voice, Mr. Patton says, is ominous of the brevity of its career. The instrument is shaky, and must fall to pieces. Like a cracked flageolet, nothing can save it. There is the nasal voice. We may not agree with the author, "that it may proceed from disease, such as cancerous outgrowths in the pharynx itself." We would not, could not, believe that the many musical people who sing were so horribly and seriously affected. It is, we believe, rather due to what Mr. Patton intimates, "a habit of inertness and indolence manifested in the use of the vocal organs." People talk and sing through their noses because they are too lazy to use their mouths. Though Americans sing too often nasally, the guttural effects are not as constant. The latter is more readily cured than the former, which is probably inherited. Some voices have no resonance. The vocalist sings as if through a blanket. Mr. Patton states that the reason "is because part of the vibrating air is deflected against the posterior walls of the pharynx, instead of being directly emitted." A throaty voice is one wanting in elasticity. It has no finish, no snap in it, *crescendo* and *diminuendo* are impossible, and any over-exertion terminates in a crack. Of all these things, Mr. Patton's book treats, and the advice he gives will be found not only useful to those teaching singing, but to those who receive vocal instruction.

THE CAT KILLS THE DOG.

The St. Louis *Republican* prints the following: "The wife of a gentleman doing business in this city, but residing near Laclede Station, on the Pacific Railroad, is the possessor of a remarkably handsome male Maltese cat, about two-thirds grown. Last week it disappeared for three days, and was finally found under the back steps of a grocery store in the neighborhood, with one forepaw bitten off and both hind legs disabled, apparently from an injury in the groin. By his side lay a dead dog, weighing about 45 pounds, with both eyes scratched out, and the skin of his entire body torn and lacerated. It was evident that the two animals had had a deadly combat, and that the cat had proved the victor. It was so badly injured that the husband was about to kill it, as its recovery seemed hopeless, but the lady interfered and insisted on a trial of what nursing would do for it. Under her kindly care the plucky animal is rapidly mending, and will be as good as ever with the exception of his mutilated paw."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

HOW GEN. SHERMAN TALKS.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE ARMY BILL, WITH AN INCIDENTAL REMARK ABOUT BANNING.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

I found Gen. Sherman, this hottest day of the season, in his office, in the north-east corner of the old War Department. He was busy at work, with a fan in one hand and a pen in the other. Dressed in linen, with no marks of his calling except the military buttons on his waistcoat, he appeared to be cooler than any of the many officials I have seen to-day in a somewhat protracted search for news. Behind the General sat his personal aid, Col. Audenreid, also at work at his desk, dressed with his usual elegant taste.

"General," said I, "can't you give me something about the inconsistencies of the Army bill, passed the day before the close of Congress?"

"Yes," he answered, turning his chair around, "but you can make a much smaller paragraph on its inconsistencies. What is it you want to know?"

"I want to know how it will affect the Army."

"Oh, it raises ——. In the first place, it prevents the use of the Army to protect emigrants. That posse comitatus part of the bill is the merest piece of foolishness I know of. The Army has always been subordinate to the civil authorities, but I don't see, under the provisions of this act, how the Army can be used to suppress riots or to protect the emigrants unless the President declares martial law in the excited district, or declares war against the particular tribe of Indians. It is getting so that we shall have to apologize to the people we whipped. They come here and tell everything we want, for it is easy to get such fellows as Banning, who hasn't got brains enough to be a dry goods clerk."

"Will the bill save any money?"

"No. I believe the Army will cost more the present year than it did last."

"How about the anomaly of mounted officers going afoot?"

"Oh! there's another piece of foolishness. Just look at it. Think of battery commanders going afoot while their men are mounted. All general officers by this act are dismounted. For instance, I am not allowed a single horse, nor Gen. Sheridan. This law provides that no officer east of the Mississippi River shall be allowed forage, and of course he can't keep horses without forage. The spectacle is presented of officers of a light battery at East St. Louis drilling their men, who are mounted, while the officers themselves are afoot. Was there ever such absurdity and inconsistency? Across the river, within a mile, a battery may be stationed where officers may be mounted. How can the efficiency of an army be maintained without the drill, and how can Army officers on foot drill a company of cavalry or artillery mounted?"

"Well, General, how does the law affect general officers?"

"It affects them greatly. For instance, Gen. Sheridan, at Chicago, is not allowed a horse, while a Colonel or a Major on the west bank of the Mississippi River is allowed two horses. The law even starves the old black horse that Sheridan rode at Winchester, which was alive at last accounts. The old fellow will have to be shot now, for the Government will not feed him."

"What have you done with your horses, General?"

"Well, I've given the whole thing away, horses, harness, and carriage. You can't sell a horse in Washington, you know. One horse, which was old and lame, I ordered to be shot, because I couldn't give him away."

"Have you any of your war-horses left?"

"No; thank God, they are all dead, and I shall not have to apologize to them for the meanness of Congress. I should hate to be obliged to tell them that the Government wouldn't feed them."

The General then took up the Army bill, and ran a pencil along the margin to call attention to that portion of the bill relating to quarters. "I was formerly allowed $250 a month for quarters. This was the same in 1859 to the General commanding the Army. This law cuts me down to $125 a month. Sheridan is allowed only $70 a month which everybody knows will not hire two rooms of suitable character in Chicago. The theory is that while officers are in barracks a certain number of rooms are provided for officers according to rank. When serving in a city where quarters are not owned by the Government, officers are allowed a money valuation. They are supposed to have a furnished house, so they can pull up stakes and leave at a moment's notice on being ordered to other fields. Why, Gen. Hancock has had to leave New-York on account of this law. He has gone to Governor's Island, into the Government barracks. He could not afford to live in New-York."

"How about fuel, General?"

"Well, the law is very inconsistent in regard to that. Formerly wood was issued to officers. Now the Government sells it to them. In Fort Bufort, for instance, it will take nearly all an officer's pay for the purchase of fuel, while officers in Southern California would not have to buy any fuel except a little for cooking purposes. At very cold posts the purchase of fuel will be a very severe tax on the officers. The law discriminates against such officers and in favor of those in hot climates."

In the matter of quarters, it was subsequently explained that no army in the world is regulated by law in such matters. It is always a matter of regulation, not law. In New-York and Washington rents are very high; in Philadelphia they are much cheaper, while in Detroit they are very low. In San Francisco the rents are enormous. The question is asked why the same rates are allowed in Detroit as in San Francisco. "The law," said Gen. Sherman, speaking generally, "is full of absurdities and inconsistencies. The posse comitatus part was dictated by the people whom we have whipped and who don't want to see Union soldiers. The fact is, they don't like to see the American flag among them."

THE BILLINGS TRIAL.

IT IS SET FOR SEPT. 10—THE ACCUSED MAN APPARENTLY UNCONCERNED.

From the Albany Times, July 3.

In the Saratoga County Court of Oyer and Terminer at Ballston yesterday, before Justice Landon and associates, the indictment of Jesse Billings, Jr., for the murder of his wife, was taken up and the date of trial fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 10. The jury panel will be drawn Aug. 30. Counsel for the defense, Messrs. Butler and L'Amoreaux, asked that the court make an order that the carbine found in Billings' well and charged to be the one with which the murder was committed, and the slug taken from Mrs. Billings' head, be deposited with the Sheriff or Clerk, so that the defendant's counsel, with such experts as they may employ, may examine them. To this District Attorney Ormsby and Mr. Monk, for the people, objected. Mr. L'Amoreaux contended that to compel his associates and himself to examine in the presence of the District Attorney, would be to compel them to disclose a portion of their defense. Justice Landon said that the court was of the unanimous opinion that the District Attorney was the legal custodian of the weapons, but that he might allow the defense to examine them in his presence.

Mr. L'Amoreaux then asked that an order be entered directing the District Attorney to furnish to the defense copies of the maps of the Billings premises, used before the Grand Jury. Messrs. Ormsby, Moak, and Pike for the people, objected, that it would be compelling them to divulge their theory of this crime to the defense, but offered to furnish an authentic map of the premises, showing boundaries, buildings, and natural features, but withholding all transient marks such as footprints, tracks, &c., made, or alleged to have been made on the night of the murder. The court directed that such map, in outline be furnished to the defendant at the latter's expense.

During the proceedings Billings was present, appearing quite unconcerned.

DEATH OF AN OLD SENATOR.

Hon. Daniel Sturgeon died in Uniontown, Penn., on Tuesday evening. Of him the Pittsburg *Commercial* says: "He was a resident and, we believe, a native of Fayette County, and in early years took an active part in local politics, and eventually in State politics. In 1840 he was chosen United States Senator, and served in that body for 12 years, being contemporary with Webster and some of the great lights of American statesmanship. He was never a loquacious man, and in the Senate talked no little that he acquired the sobriquet of 'the Silent Senator,' by which he was known throughout the remaining years of his life. He was a man of clear ideas, of stanch integrity, and of unostentatious manners. He retired from the Senate in the close of the year 1850, and settled down to private life in his rural home in Uniontown. During the years he was in public life he was noted for his strict attention to business, served his constituents faithfully in committees, and in the practical work devolving upon a Senator. In personal appearance he was a man of stalwart frame, and imposing address, but though not above a jest, and though so dignified, approachable by all classes who needed a friendly hand or word. His habits of life were simple, and this, added to a naturally strong constitution, prolonged his life, until he became an octogenarian. During the last years of his life he has, through the gradual failings incidental to age, been for the most part of the time compelled to remain at home or upon his own grounds, but though his physical powers were thus giving way, his mental force remained unabated. He always cordially received visitors, and frequently would favor the visitor with reminiscences of the men he had met, and the times when to him bounding ambition gave a zest to life. He has died full of years and honors, and leaving the record of a useful life and a stainless name."

HYDROPHOBIA IN MAINE.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* of the 3d inst. says: 'A little daughter of Mr. Frank Brewer, residing in Lewiston, was bitten by a dog about three weeks ago. A short time after she was attacked with illness on account of fright occasioned by the biting, which took the form of a fever. She has had several convulsions within the past few days, and is now in a very low condition. The dog by which she was bitten showed very suspicious symptoms. Frank Conant, aged 14, of Auburn, was attacked on Saturday with illness resembling sunstroke. About 10 o'clock that night the symptoms became alarming, and several doctors were called in, who pronounced his disease hydrophobia. The lad had intermittent crasy spells. At first he began to hiss through his teeth, and to crawl upon his hands and knees. In the height of the attack it was all that the man who attended him could do to prevent him from biting people. He took a pillow between his teeth and shook it as a dog would shake a rat. He evinced a disposition to bite everything he saw, but by constant watching no person was bitten by him. He slightly bit his own fingers. The doctors worked on him all night, gave him large doses of calomel, and finally reduced his strength so that he was quiet. They think he will recover from this attack. He was bitten last Spring by a dog in Charlestown, Mass., and has never suffered from the bite before. A dog, supposed to be mad, was shot in Auburn Saturday."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.

GEN. G. M. DODGE, OF IOWA, DESCRIBES HIS MEETING WITH HIM IN PARIS—HIS VIEWS OF UNREPENTANT REBELS.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* prints an extract as follows from a private letter from Gen. G. M. Dodge, who is now in Paris:

"Yesterday Gen. Grant was up to see me. He is looking well, better than I ever saw him, and you may know he got a warm welcome. I was very much interested in his description of his tour in Europe. He has had a very pleasant time. Next week he starts for a northern tour through Norway, Sweden, and Russia. In the Fall he goes to Spain and Portugal, and next year home by way of the East, taking in the Indies, China and Japan, and finally landing on our shores at San Francisco. He is the same man that I knew first as a great soldier, and later at the head of our nation. It is surprising how fully posted he is upon all our home affairs. In discussing the present situation, his ideas were so clear that I wish I could place them upon paper. He gives no uncertain sound as to the future of the United States, is outspoken in the belief that loyal men must still control our Government, and has no faith in the promises of unrepentant rebels. He put it tersely when he said that Wade Hampton, as great a traitor as ever lived, praised President Hayes without stint to his Southern friends, but at the same time told them that in another year no Republican Party would exist in South Carolina.' Such friends, the General thinks, are no benefit to any President or country. He doesn't believe that treason can be made respectable, even if it should be successful. For the President he had kind words to say, but hoped he would see it for his interest to bring to his advice tried Republicans, and to his support a strong party, and seemed to think that was what was just now lacking. Of course I am not going into the details of a private conversation, but I may say that his talk was good for an old soldier and a stanch Republican to hear, and would have raised the old-time fire in the hearts of all loyal Iowa could they have heard it. I don't believe that any interviewer, of the most subtle faculties, could draw from him a word as to the future so far as he is personally concerned. He seems determined to complete his sightseeing, do it thoroughly, go home and find a quiet place and settle down. But, unless I read the times wrongly, he will not be long before the United States will demand at its head a strong Government, and a man who can preserve it against all comers and all issues, and that man will be Grant. I don't know but I am encroaching upon a quiet conversation, but I could not help telling you this much, for I find in some things he has been misrepresented. His time here is mostly taken by receptions and dinners, though he walks around quietly a good deal. His hotel is a long distance from mine, and he walked up and in upon me when least expected, as he often did when it used to be my duty to be looking out for him."

A LONG ROW.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED MILES IN A COTTON-WOOD BOAT.

From the St. Louis Post, July 2.

Robert Thobler, a youth of 19, and Leo Mitchell, 21 years of age, left their homes in this city some months ago, with the intention of seeking their fortunes in the far West. They went from here by steamer to Yankton, Dakota Territory. Not finding things to their liking there, (both agreeing that Yankton is the dullest place in the world, owing to the Murphy movement having taken possession of the town,) they concluded to return to Bismarck. Arriving there they were even more discouraged at the business outlook than they had been with that of Yankton. Their money was giving out fast and none coming in. They could not afford to pay the steamboat fare back to St. Louis. What could they do? While ruminating over what was the best course to pursue under the circumstances, an old river man appeared on the scene, to whom they confided their troubles. He, with an eye to business, advised them to buy a small skiff which he was in possession of, and row their way back to St. Louis. This advice was taken, the boys paying him $4 for a cottonwood skiff large enough to carry the two comfortably.

After investing in a liberal supply of bread, bologna sausage, cheese, and crackers, they bade Fort Bismarck good-bye on the 7th of June, while hundreds lined the banks of the Big Muddy to see these two St. Louis youths start on their long journey for home, a distance of 2,300 miles. They arrived here on Friday last, making the trip in just three weeks, travelling over 100 miles per day, and stopping at nearly all the prominent points on the river. The weather, with the exception of two or three days, was cold and wet. At times they were soaked to the skin, having no other extra covering than their overcoats, which proved but poor protection against the incessant rains. They stopped on the river banks at night to rest, but kept a fire burning and a sharp lookout for Indians, who have the name of being treacherous and crafty in these parts. They saw hundreds of Indians, the majority members of the Sioux tribe. Once or twice, while resting on the river banks, they were forced by the swift current high and dry upon sand-bars, from which they had hard work to launch their little craft. At Vermillion, Dakota Territory, the inhabitants, who had been informed of their coming, turned out en masse and cheered the young voyagers as they glided by. The current at this point was so rapid that they were unable to make a landing. Here eddies and whirlpools line the river, the latter so strong that huge logs and trees are sucked to the bottom. At Drowning Man's Rapids they had several narrow escapes from being capsized by the snags and rocks, which are so numerous that only old river pilots can take steamers through safely. Providence seemed to favor the boys, however, as they passed down the rapids without any more serious adventure than a good wetting from the water which splashed over the sides of their cotton-wood bark. By the time they reached Omaha they were nearly fagged out; their arms were sore with rowing, while their hands were blistered from the same cause. In this condition they pulled up at Omaha to recuperate, as well as to lay in a fresh supply of provisions and look around for employment. The latter they found, but the wages being only 25 cents a day, without board, they refused the offer point-blank. So, after a sojourn of three days, they packed their traps and started once again homeward bound, reaching here richer by far in experience, although much poorer in purse, than when they left. Robert Thobler, who gave the writer the above facts and notes, is a good-natured, honest-looking lad, with face and hands tanned brown with exposure. He looks rugged and hearty, and says he does not now feel any the worse from his long journey, although on his arrival Friday he was pretty well fagged out. He is a barber by occupation, and remarks that, allowing the far West is a good enough place for gamblers and bull-herders, it is the last place in the world for a tonsorial artist.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM BEN. H. HILL.

Senator Ben. H. Hill has written a letter reaffirming the main statements given in the interview with him which the Atlanta *Constitution* printed, and celebrating especially the highly important part he took in rescuing Georgia from "the reign of terror." Among other things, he says: "During the darkest days of 1867, when hundreds and thousands of good citizens were joining Republican leagues, a number of gentlemen in and near Atlanta formed themselves into a voluntary committee or club in order to do what they might in opposition to the infamies of reconstruction. This committee did excellent work, and deserves special mention in any history of those times. In June, 1867, that committee addressed me a letter declaring that nothing but a fearless speech on the line of the 'Notes,' and made in the City of Atlanta in the presence of the military authorities, would convince our people that they were still free, and had the right to discuss reconstruction, and not yield voluntary assent to their own dishonor. They urged me to make such a speech. In reply, I admitted that a speech ought to be made, but insisted it ought to be made by some one or more of our leaders who had more ability and more national reputation than myself. I advised that they should make such a request of each of our leading men, and appoint a day when I would meet the committee and ascertain the result. On the 5th or 6th of July we met in an upper room on Broad-street. Quite a number of answers had been received and were read. No one was willing to make the speech, and all placed the seal of secrecy upon their letters. There being no other alternative, I agreed to make the speech, and did make it. Now, there are quite a number of interesting incidents connected with this speech, preceding, attending, and following its delivery which have never been given to the public. The incidents are of far more significance and importance than the speech. Nothing can better show the real condition of the times—the purposes of our enemies, and the temper and feeling of our own great men. This committee ought to take charge of this matter. They owe it to themselves as well as to the truth of history. The caucus that was held at Pope's headquarters immediately after the speech was delivered; the discussions in that caucus; the telegrams to and from Washington; the order for my arrest and its recision before execution, and how we obtained information of everything that was transpiring—all show the real truth of those days and ought not to be lost."

AN INTIMATION TO MR. ACKLIN.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* of the 1st inst. says: "There is a good deal of nonsense going the rounds of the papers regarding the Acklin-Rosser sensation, principally, as we judge, inspired by the former, who is drawing pretty heavily upon the indisposition of Gen. Rosser to say anything about the affair whatever. It is the opinion of people living up here in the vicinity of Rosser that it would be better for Congressman Acklin and his friends to refrain from talking and blustering too much about this unfortunate affair. The study he question appears to be satisfied with Acklin's after-negotiations with her and all the public ask is to be allowed to have peace. But if they can't have peace on account of Acklin's babbling and silly tongue, they will doubtless be furnished with the facts as they are. Meanwhile, there will be no swords or pistols in the affair. Mr. Acklin may be ever so wonderful a marksman, but he will never call anybody out on whom to display his skill or his prowess with this unhappy affair for a foundation."

THE SEAL OF CALIFORNIA.

IMITATION DIES USED BY UNSCRUPULOUS PERSONS—CURIOUS CARELESSNESS IN THE USE OF THE GENUINE.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, June 27.

A sensational and unreliable San Francisco paper yesterday printed a long story about an alleged forgery of the great seal of California, and of the tremendous consequences likely to result from this gigantic fraud. It was declared that it would have the effect of invalidating countless land titles, and that it would involve incalculable injury and loss in many quarters. It was, of course, intimated that a sort of joint stock forgery company had been instituted for the purpose of carrying on these frauds, and a mysterious hint was thrown out that when the full truth was known a great many prominent citizens would be implicated. Some time since the Governor received letters from some parties, informing him that a spurious seal of the State existed, and offering to ferret the whole matter out for $500. Subsequently other parties wrote, offering to do the detective service for other sums. Some of these parties sent impressions of the seal, the dies of which they evidently had possession of. The copies of the impressions sent were compared with the seal of State now in use, and showed many discrepancies. In fact, while the feature of the seal were the same, the entire expression is different—a difference more plainly marked in the lettering and in the prospective of the drawing than in other features. It is and has been known that dies closely resembling the seal of State are in existence. About 18 months ago a party addressed Secretary Beck telling him that the writer had a fac-simile die of the great seal, which he would sell to the State for $300. He inclosed an impression of the die, which, while proving to be a good imitation, was not as good a die as that now in use. Beck declined to purchase, informing his correspondent that the State was not in need of a new seal, and that there was no appropriation providing for such purchase. Secretary Beck thinks the party was an engraver, who had engraved the seal hoping to find a purchaser in the State. That die is, of course, still in existence, but is not known to be the one now brought out as a stunning sensation. It is also known that at the time of the manufacture of the seal there were two contestants for the claim to originality in the design now in use. The design was never adopted by law, but one Lyons, of Lyonsdale, was paid $1,000 for the design as the seal was at last used. Winter a daughter of the other claimant wrote to a State officer, declaring that her father was the author of it, and that the award to Lyons, of Lyonsdale, was wrongful. That die is probably still in existence. It is the opinion that the die has been remade since the first one, and that the old one may be at large. It is well known that the present die has been in use, slightly changing the expression of its features. The State officers say that it is absurd to suppose that anybody ever engraved a seal for the purpose of forgery; that the seal has no value except when used by authority, and that to issue a fraudulent State patent a large number of forgeries must be perpetrated, and that immediate detection would follow. The system of listing lands, of filing upon them, &c., is such that a forged patent would be detected at once. Besides all this, it would not be necessary to engrave a seal for purposes of forgery. The great seal of State has always been kept where the most unskilful burglar might have had access to it. To procure an impression of the genuine seal it is only necessary to get a certified copy of any document in the office of the Secretary of State. This could be transferred to forged documents. Visitors to the Capitol frequently ask for impressions of the seal to carry away as specimens. This is never refused. They sometimes carry away several impressions to give to friends. It is believed that the sensation was gotten up to get employment as detectives.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 5, 1878.

As the Produce and Cotton Exchanges were closed to-day, and the Hide and other important trade interests had resolved to suspend operations from Wednesday, July 3, to Monday, July 8, the movements in Produce and Merchandise in the wholesale lines were very limited, and indicative of no radical changes in values. Large numbers of merchants took advantage of the recurrence of the national anniversary, and the consequent action of the more prominent Exchanges, and left the City. late on Wednesday, to secure a few days of vacation and rest—in most cases resolving not to return before Monday next. The routine of office work and correspondence, and attention to bank settlements formed much of the occupation of those who, as the day was not a legal holiday, were compelled to remain in the City.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 4—Evening.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, increased the rate of discount from 3 ₰ cent. to 3½ ₰ cent. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3⅛@3¼ ₰ cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance on July 3 was £1,000. The specie in the Bank decreased £835,000 during the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability, which last week was 30 ₰ cent., is now 30 15-16 ₰ cent. Consols, 95 11-16 for money, and 95⅞ for the account. United States bonds, 1874, 106½ to 106¾; 1881, 108; Erie Railway shares, 16½; New-Jersey Central Consols, 90¼. Illinois Central, 86⅜; Pennsylvania Central, 32¾; New-Jersey Central, 89¾; Reading Railroad, 19¾. Silver, 52 5-16d. ₰ ounce. Bullion in the Bank of France increased 19,700,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 114f. 85c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 12½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 4—Evening.—Cotton easier and firmer; Middling Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6 7-16d.; Low Middling Uplands or good Ordinary Uplands, 5 13-16d.; Ordinary Uplands, 5⅝d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and for export; additional sales yesterday, after regular closing, 3,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales American. Futures 1-16d. better; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July delivery, 6 1-32d.; also, July and August delivery, 6¼d.; also, 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 5-16d.; also, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 11-32d.; also, 6¾d.; Uplands, Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 11-32d.; also, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 5-16d. The market for futures closed firm. The sales to-day included 12,200 bales of American.

Provisions—Pork, 48s. 6d. ₰ tierce for Prime Mess; Produce—Linseed-oil, 28s. ₰ cwt.; Spirits Turpentine, 23s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

LONDON, July 4—Evening.—Produce—Tallow 38s. ₰ cwt. Linseed-oil £27 15s.@£28 ₰ ton. Refined Petroleum 9½d. ₰ gallon.

BREMEN, July 4.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 39 marks ₰ 110 lb.

HAMBURG, July 4.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 39 marks ₰ 100 lb.

HAVRE, July 4.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 47½f. ₰ 50 kilos.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 3.—The Printing Cloths market has been quiet to-day, with no business of importance, and quotations unchanged.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 19, 40, 41, 49, 50. Call begins at No. 52.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 30.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Saturday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Court opens at 12 M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Adjourned until Monday next.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Granted.—In the matter of Bannister; Cochrane vs. Richardson.

Writs Dismissed.—In the matter of Morgan; in the matter of Barrister.

By Judge Donohue.

*

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was no business transacted at the Exchange Thursday, July 4.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of the building, with lot 25 by 77, No. 72 Duane-st., south corner of Washington-st.; also, the house, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 325 East 31st-st., north side, 280 feet east of 2d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.5 by 95, No. 322 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 53d-st., known as the "Hebrew Home."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
(Established 1836.)
OFFICE NO. 3 PINE-ST.
BRANCH OFFICE NO. 1,170 BROADWAY.

OFFER FOR SALE

Corner 5th-av., below 34th-st.
5th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.
5th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.
5th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.
5th-av., corner 21st-st.
5th-av., corner 16th and 18th sts.
5th-av., corner 18th and 19th sts.
Also on Park-av., 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th sts., an elegant mansion and stable.
38th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, an elegant extra-sized double lot, 40th, 41st, to 69th st.
Apply as above.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET.

A large number of FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, suitable for BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, and others, in the following-named desirable locations, at moderate rents:

GLOBE BUILDING—Nos. 64 and 66 BROADWAY and Nos. 17 and 19 NEW-ST.

Nos. 17, 19, and 21 BROAD-ST., corner of EXCHANGE-PLACE, opposite the Stock Exchange.

EXCHANGE BUILDING—Nos. 78 and 80 BROADWAY and Nos. 5 and 7 NEW-ST.

EMPIRE BUILDING—STATION OF THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY, Nos. 69, 71, and 73 BROADWAY, corner of RECTOR and NEW-CHURCH STS.

NATIONAL BUILDING—No. 57 BROADWAY and No. 95 NEW-CHURCH-ST.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING—Nos. 38, 40, and 42 BROADWAY and Nos. 49 and 53 NEW-ST.

No. 38 BROAD and Nos. 34 and 36 NEW STS.

No. 39 BROADWAY and No. 115 NEW-CHURCH-ST., cellars, storage floors, and dwelling apartments.

For terms apply at the office of the CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Real Estate Department, Room 35, No. 71 Broadway.

H. C. CLENCH, Agent.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING,
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TO RENT FOR SEASON, a small residence on the sea-shore of Long Island, completely furnished. Address D. S. E., Wellington Hotel, 42d-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, July 6, noon
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.

The fine steamers of the built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, steward, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room.) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York the steamers cross the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

From New-York to LIVERPOOL, and QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA.....WED., July 10 BOTHNIA.....WED., July 24
ABYSSINIA.....WED., July 17 ALGERIA.....WED., July 31

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, July 6, 10 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL.....Thurs., July 11, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 11
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18

First cabin, $100 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MAIN.....Sat., July 6 ODER.....Sat., July 20
MOSEL.....Sat., July 13 DONAU.....Sat., July 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....$60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Anchoria...July 6, 10 A. M. | Bolivia...July 20, 9 A. M.
Ethiopia...July 13, 3 P. M. | Victoria...July 27, 3 P. M.

Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
California...July 6, 10 A. M. | Australia...July 13, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 48, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Cabins $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, DeLOND.....Wednesday, July 10, 2 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI...Wed., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
SAINT LAURENT, LACHEZE, Wed., July 24, 12 noon

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., July 11 LESSING.....Thurs., July 25
HERDER.....Thurs., July 18 WIELAND.....Thurs., Aug. 1

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Greece, W...July 3, 7:30 A.M. | Italy, W...July 17, 7:30 A.M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt, Sat., July 6, 9 A. M. | Helvetia, Sat., July 13, 2 P.M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.

JAVA sails Wednesday, July 10, 12 noon.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 3 Battery-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tuesday, July 9
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, July 10
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, July 8

For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 6
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENT. LEY L. BASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, July 10, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. S. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, (3,500 tons.)
Capt. WEBB,
will sail for the above ports on Saturday, July 6, at 9 A. M., for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....June 27
ATLAS.....July 13

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....June 29
ALPS.....July 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 3
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....SATURDAY, July 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CANIMAR (NEELY) Burrows.....Saturday, July 6
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SAVANNAH, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., July 11
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Saturday, July 13

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. R. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

NEW-BEDFORD AND NEW-YORK STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

On and after July 1 the new and elegant steamers of this line, the CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD and CITY OF FITCHBURG, will run daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 39, East River, leaving at 5 o'clock P. M., and connecting at New-Bedford with the steamers for Oak Bluffs, Vineyard Haven, Highlands, Edgartown, Falmouth Heights, Woods Hole, Nantucket, and Cape Cod.

THIS IS THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE TO THE POINTS NAMED, THUS AVOIDING NIGHT CHANGES AND DISAGREEABLE TRANSFERS.

The boats from New-Bedford for New-York leave daily except Saturday.

Through tickets from Washington, Baltimore, or Philadelphia to New-Bedford can be had at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or at the office of the company, Pier No. 39, East River.

HENRY A. BARLING, Agent, No. 46 South-st.

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, AND NANTUCKET.

THE ONLY QUICK AND DIRECT ROUTE IS VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOOD'S HOLE.

Leave New-York 5:15 P. M., daily, Sundays included, from Pier 28 North River; arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M.; Nantucket, 11:15 A. M. next day. Returning, leave Nantucket 1:15 P. M.; Sundays, 2:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; Sundays, 5 P. M., and reaching New-York 6:30 A. M. the following morning.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
J. R. KENDRICK, Supt. GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE.
DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays included,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Lake George, the Adirondacks, Montreal, and all points North and West.

Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats. This is the only night line of steamers selling tickets and checking baggage to places on the New-York Central Railroad.

First-class Fare, $1; Deck, 25c.
Excursion to Albany and return, $1 50.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 8:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga, (commencing July 1,) making close connections, stopping only at Schenectady, Round Lake, and Ballston. Tickets on boats. Baggage checked. Round trip at excursion rates.

SEA BIRD.
FOR RED BANK. LEAVE NEW-YORK. FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, July 1.....3:00 P. M. | Monday, July 1.....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 3d.....3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 2d.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th..9:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 3d.....4:30 P. M.
Friday, 5th.....7:30 A. M. | Thursday, 4th.....5:00 P. M.
Saturday, 6th..9:00 A. M. | Friday, 5th.....11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 7th.....8:00 A. M. | Saturday, 6th.....1:00 P. M.
Monday, 8th..9:00 A. M. | Sunday, 7th.....2:00 P. M.

HELEN.
FOR RED BANK. LEAVE NEW-YORK. CAPT. THROCKMORTON. FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 5th.....3:00 P. M. | Friday, 5th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 6th.....3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 6th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 8th.....3:00 P. M. | Monday, 8th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th.....3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 9th.....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 10th.3:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 10th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 11th...3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 11th..6:30 A. M.
Friday, 12th.....3:00 P. M. | Friday, 12th.....6:30 A. M.

150 MILES FOR 25 CENTS.

CITIZEN'S LINE, TROY BOATS. STATE-ROOMS $1 and $2. Berths, 25 cents. First-class fare, 50 cents. New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily, including Saturday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 40 North River, foot Leroy-st. Save connections with express trains for all points North, East, and West. State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

THE MARY POWELL, FARE 75 CENTS, FOR West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring by ferry, leaves daily from Vestry-st., Pier 30 North River, at 3:30 P. M. CONNECTS with BROOKLYN Annex Boats.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.

The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.

Fare by this line TO BOSTON, $1 50. First class. State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON

And all points East via Newport and Fall River. Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.

5:15 P.M. { SUNDAY TRIPS. } From Pier 28, N. R.
{ June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } Pier

Leave Brooklyn via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.

Music by splendid bands and orchestras.

Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the depots and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

Special Notice to Newport Passengers.

For the better accommodation of Newport travel on this line, a special train will leave the steamer wharf at Fall River, daily, at 6 A. M., (Mondays excepted,) and arrive at Newport 6:35 A. M., thus obviating the necessity of leaving the steamer at Newport at an early hour in the morning.

$1 50
TO BOSTON,

FIRST CLASS,
VIA "THE OLD RELIABLE"

STONINGTON LINE.

Steamers leave daily (Sundays excepted) from
PIER 33 N. R., FOOT JAY-ST., AT 5 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT

FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

People's Evening Line.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER ST. JOHN WILL LEAVE PIER NO 41 NORTH RIVER AT 6 O'CLOCK SUNDAY EVENING FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents: Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Walkkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M. daily and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:15 P. M., and 136-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—Take People's Line Steamers, daily from Pier No. 41 N. R., 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked direct to the Springs.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BERNARD SMYTH, Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1878, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of James D. Fish, Esq., Receiver of the Teutonia Savings Bank:

54 bonds of the town of Hamlin for $1,000 each, Nos. 4 to 58, inclusive; 28 bonds of the town of Hamlin for $500 each, Nos. 65 to 84 and 93 to 98, all inclusive; 6 bonds of the town of Kendall for $1,000 each, Nos. 3, 28, 29, 41, 42, and 43, interest 7 per cent., payable April and October; 50 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Sewerage bonds for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1880, Nos. 26 to 45, 71 to 100, all inclusive, interest payable January and July; also, bonds of the City of New-York, with interest at 7 per cent., payable April and October, viz.: New-York Assessment Fund bond for $18,300, due Nov. 1, 1878, No. 22; New-York Tax Relief bond for $3,000, No. 175, due July 1, 1879; Street-opening and Improvement bond for $1,000, No. 1,762, due Nov. 1, 1882; New-York Accumulated Debt bond for $15,000, No. 35, due Nov. 1, 1884; New-York Accumulated Debt bond for $10,000, No. 54, due Nov. 1, 1885; New-York Accumulated Debt bond for $2,000, No. 34, due Nov. 1, 1886; New-York City Improvement Stock for $20,000, No. 573, due Nov. 1, 1889; two shares of New-York City Improvement Stock for $1,000 each, Nos. 692 and 693, due Nov. 1, 1889; also, that the said outstanding bonds and Court-house Stock, interest payable May and November: No. 45, for $5,000, due Nov. 1, 1885; No. 83, for $5,000, due Nov. 1, 1888; No. 96, for $2,000, due Nov. 1, 1889; also, 13 bonds of the City of Brooklyn, Fulton-street Improvement loan, for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1881, interest at 7 per cent., payable January and July: Nos. 56 to 68; also, the following bonds of the Town of New-York Farms, for $1,000 each, 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, Nos. 17 and 18, due May 1, 1879: Nos. 19 and 20, due May 1, 1880; Nos. 21 to 24, due May 1, 1881; Nos. 25 to 28, due May 1, 1882; Nos. 39 and 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, due May 1, 1883; Nos. 173 to 178, due March 1, 1886; Nos. 199 to 200, due March 1, 1887; Nos. 201 to 220, due March 1, 1888; Nos. 221 to 230, due March 1, 1889; also, 11 bonds of the town of Westchester for $1,000 each, interest at 7 per cent., payable May and November, Nos. 59 to 61, due May 1, 1884; Nos. 64 to 66, due May 1, 1885; Nos. 86 to 90, due May 1, 1886; also, the following bonds of the Town of East Chester, for $500 each, interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually: Nos. 1 to 5, due April 1, 1882; Nos. 172 to 174, due Aug. 1, 1883; Nos. 238 to 291, due Aug. 1, 1885; Nos. 366, 367, and 369, due Aug. 1, 1889; No. 391, due Aug. 1, 1890; also, four bonds of the Town of Kings, for $1,000 each, interest at 7 per cent., payable May and November: Nos. 206, 207, 209, and 210; also, 34 bonds of the Town of Morrisiana, for $500 each, interest at 7 per cent., payable March and September: Nos. 106 to 120, due March 1, 1883; Nos. 121 to 137, due March 1, 1884; No. 283, due March 1, 1892; also, bonds of the Town of Kendall, interest at 7 per cent., payable April and October: No. 4, due April 1, 1879; Nos. 5 to 7, due April 1, 1880; Nos. 7 and 8, due April 1, 1881; Nos. 9 and 10, due April 1, 1882; Nos. 21 and 22, due April 1, 1888; Nos. 23 and 24, due April 1, 1889; Nos. 25 and 26, due April 1, 1890; No. 27, due April 1, 1891; No. 30, due April 1, 1892, all for $1,000 each; and the following of $500 each: Nos. 43 and 44, due April 1, 1879; Nos. 45 and 46, due April 1, 1880; Nos. 47 and 48, due April 1, 1881; Nos. 49 and 50, due April 1, 1882; Nos. 51 and 52, due April 1, 1883; Nos. 53 and 54, due April 1, 1884; Nos. 55 and 56, due April 1, 1885; Nos. 57 and 58, due April 1, 1886; Nos. 59 and 60, due April 1, 1887; Nos. 61 and 62, due April 1, 1888; Nos. 63 and 64, due April 1, 1889; Nos. 65 and 66, due April 1, 1890; Nos. 67 and 68, due April 1, 1891; Nos. 69 and 70, due April 1, 1892; Nos. 71 and 72, due April 1, 1893; No. 73, due April 1, 1894.

WINGATE & CULLEN,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 206 Broadway.

TO HOLDERS OF THE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, COMMONLY CALLED DENVER EXTENSION BONDS: Your committee have prepared for distribution to above bondholders a circular containing a statement of the recent negotiations between the committee and junior security holders of the Kansas Pacific Railway, a general statement of the present status of the railway and its securities, and inviting bondholders to deposit their bonds and certificates with the United States Trust Company of New-York, and to agree upon a plan for the purchase and reorganization of the road. The circular has been mailed to the address of all bondholders known to the committee. Copies of circulars or other information can be obtained at 59 LOUIS H. MEYER, Chairman of the Committee. No. 21 Nassau-st., or ARTEMAS H. HOLMES, Secretary, No. 120 Broadway.

Brooklyn City
6 Per Cent. Bonds,

PAYABLE IN 1912,

For Sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, June 7, 1878.

THE NEW MORTGAGE FOR FOURTEEN million of dollars ($14,000,000), executed by this company to Augustus Schell and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Trustees, bearing date the 31st day of October, 1877, having become a first lien on the property of said company, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the "scheme of arrangement" authorized and confirmed by act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, passed on the 16th day of April, 1878, the "Debenture Certificates" hereof core issued, or which may be hereafter issued under said arrangement, can be exchanged at the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York, on or after Monday, the 10th day of June, 1878, for the bonds of this company secured by said mortgage.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, } Trustees.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY
CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock or Gold Exchanges. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Rochester and State Line Railway Company.

The Rochester and State Line Railway runs from the City of Rochester to Salamanca, in the State of New-York, a distance of about 109 miles. It passes through the rich valleys of the Genesee and Wyoming, and forms the connecting link between the New-York Central Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western, making it the shortest and most direct route for all the New-England business coming from the South-western States. A pipe line for transporting petroleum-oil has been constructed from the Bradford Oil Regions to Salamanca, and upward of 65 cars of oil per day pass over the road. The company is under the same control as the New-York Central, and is already earning a surplus over the interest on its bonded debt. The City of Rochester invested a large amount in the Capital Stock of the Company at par in order to secure a shorter line for her coal supply, and upward of one hundred thousand tons of coal per annum will pass over this road to the City of Rochester alone. The local business is very large, as the road passes through thirty towns between Rochester and Salamanca, in which there are eleven flouring mills, besides various other manufactories. The bonds are a first mortgage lien at the rate of $20,000 per mile upon the Road and its equipment, and the net earnings of the road are now more than double the amount required to pay the interest. We have sold during the past two weeks over $300,000 of these Bonds, and now have a limited amount for sale at 90 per cent. and accrued interest.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO.,
No. 34 Pine-st.

Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York
1ST MTGE. RENEWAL 7 PER CT. BONDS,

DUE 1906.

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

Free of United States and State Taxes.

These Bonds were issued to pay off an old Mortgage Debt, the interest on which was promptly paid for twenty years and the Principal at maturity. The Company has

NO FLOATING DEBT,
and its
Net Earnings
for the last ten years have averaged

50 per Cent. More than its Annual interest obligation. Price, 101 and accrued interest. Two-thirds of this issue having been sold we can now offer but a limited amount, and reserve the right to advance the price without further notice.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.,
or MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE
40-YEAR
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1917; INTEREST MARCH AND SEPTEMBER; COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH; REGISTERED BONDS OF $5,000 EACH.

ARE SECURED BY A FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE ON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR SALE AT 101 AND INTEREST.

We recommend these bonds to investors desiring a security of undoubted character.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Corner Wall and Broad sts.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Cedar sts.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Penn., June 1, 1878.

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 4 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.

In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 10, 1862, entitled "An Act Relative to the Railroad Indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following outstanding four per cent. Railroad Compromise Bonds, viz: num

TAMMANY'S CELEBRATION.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ABUSED

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS ABSENT FROM THE MEETING—EX-GOV. WALKER'S LONG TALK—A WORD FOR STATE RIGHTS AND AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS IN CIVIL AFFAIRS—WHAT HE THINKS OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

A large and exceedingly sonorous brass band acted the part of a Mohammedan muezzin yesterday morning in calling the faithful adherents of Tammany Hall to the Wigwam in Fourteenth-street, where the usual ceremonies in honor of Independence Day were gone through with. Within, in the large hall, there was a profusion of decorations consisting of flags and bunting and banners bearing the coats of arms of the different States. It was some time after 10 A. M. when the Sachems, big and little, and a large number of local politicians came to the hall and marched up to seats on the platform. Wilson Small, the old gray Sagamore, and John I. Newman, the Wiskinskie, led the van, and carried the bespangled liberty cap, which is a feature of Fourth of July celebrations at Tammany Hall. Among those present were John Kelly, Congressman S. S. Cox, Augustus Schell, Judge David McAdam, Menzo Diefendorf, Frederick Smyth, Hon. T. C. E. Ecclesine, Joel O. Stevens, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Col. George W. Hardie, William E. Robinson, ex-Judge James C. Spencer, ex-Alderman Henry D. Purroy, Thomas Dunlap, William Hancock Clark, William T. Woodruff, Frank Loomis, Denis Quinn, William Sinclair, and others. The hall was at no time crowded, and the overpowering heat acted in many cases as a check to boisterous applause. The proceedings were opened by Grand Sachem Schell, who presided, in a neat speech, in which hardly anything was said, though much was talked of. He said they had assembled, according to the custom of the society, to celebrate the anniversary of the natal day of the country. The members of the society never failed to put in an appearance in goodly numbers on such occasions for the purpose of listening to words of wisdom spoken by celebrated Democrats. From this topic Mr. Schell passed to speak of the seating of President Hayes as a great fraud perpetrated on the people of this country, which should be exposed and punished. In some rambling and discursive remarks, he then proceeded to speak of the blessings which would inevitably follow Democratic rule, such as the increase of our commerce and the like. Following these remarks, which were distinguished by the title of an "Address of Welcome," came the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Frank Loomis, whose voice seemed unfitted in volume and strength to make itself heard over 10 feet distant. Frank O'Donnell, who is 66 years old, sang, in vigorous tones, "The American Boy," the rendering being loudly cheered, both because of the singer's manner of giving the song and the patriotic character of the sentiments embodied in the verses. More instrumental music followed, and then came the "long talk," which was by ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia.

MR. WALKER'S LONG TALK.

Mr. Walker, who is a well-built man of middle age, with gray hair and a dark mustache, was loudly cheered on being presented to the audience, which also gave three cheers for the State of Virginia. Mr. Walker's delivery was not good, and he barely made himself audible to persons not as far away as the middle of the room. Among other things Mr. Walker said:

The Federal Union was based upon the idea, and upon no other could it have been formed, that the Union was the offspring of the States, whereas, recently, a leading Republican statesman (since dead) took the position, and with a large following, that the States were but the creatures of that Union. The independence of the States is to-day as much as to the limited and well-defined powers granted by them to the Federal Government, was a fundamental principle in the organization of the Union; yet to-day, we hear men in high position—in fact, representative men—advocating the obliteration of State lines, and the consolidation of all power in the Central or Federal Government. Fortunately the Union was understood to be but a compact between independent sovereignties for their mutual convenience and safety. It was in no real sense a nation. Neither the roll of parchment whereon was inscribed that immortal Declaration, nor yet that whereon the Federal Constitution is written, transmuted the 13 sovereign States into a nation, and yet to-day we are not only styled a nation in the sense that England is, with her storied development and civilization of a dozen centuries, but, what is of deeper significance, our Government has come to be styled, like that of the mother country, a "Paternal Government," clothed with full power, not only to regulate our external, but also to exercise a supervising control over our internal affairs, regardless of State lines or State rights. It may be that I am stating this proposition strongly, but reflection will convince you that the history of the last 17 years fully sustains it. What became of State rights during the period of reconstruction, "so called?" Were not State Governments set up or overthrown at the will and beck of the Federal Government? Were not American citizens overawed and deprived of the elective franchise, and elections, State and Congressional, controlled by the military power of that Government? Has not the General of our Armies lately declared before a public audience that "but for the Army the American people would be a mob?" In the railroad riots of a year ago, did not the Executives of certain States, almost at the first sign of disturbance, and before they had exercised the proper powers with which they were clothed, frantically appeal to the paternal Government for aid to suppress "domestic violence?" Have we not recently heard it urged upon the floor of Congress, and elsewhere, that a large standing Army was necessary in order to enable the President to aid the States in case of domestic trouble? Who will have the hardihood to affirm that in all this there has not been a wide departure from, if not a direct violation of, the principles and actions which guided and controlled the Government in former days! But in my opinion in no one particular has there been a wider departure from the teachings of the fathers and the principles of the Constitution, nor one which is fraught with greater danger to our liberties than the improper and unlawful use of the military in civil affairs. "The military shall be subordinate to the civil power" had become a governmental maxim in the mother country long before our separation from her. Like all the other great safeguards to liberty achieved by our transatlantic ancestors, it was made a fundamental principle in our system of government. The use of troops in elections to influence or overawe the voters was unknown even in monarchical England at the date of our Revolution. It had then received its death-blow years before. The principle of absolute freedom of elections from governmental influences through the military, or otherwise, had then been firmly established, but only after a struggle of centuries. Now, I suppose, said the speaker, that no one will question the postulate that free elections are absolutely essential to the existence of representative Government. If the choice be other than the free, unawed, untrammeled expression of the constituents' will, if it be controlled by influences extraneous to its own free volition, of whom would the chosen be the representative? Would he not inevitably be the facile tool of those extraneous influences rather than the independent exponent of the opinions and principles of his constituents? All experience responds in the affirmative. That experience inculcates the fearful lesson which should be known and heeded of all men, that whenever elections cease to be free, whenever the popular will is stifled, or its free expression at the polls is thwarted, popular elections become a farce, and public liberty a plaything. In theory, our Government is the most purely representative ever founded. It is based upon the fundamental idea that the people are the ultimate source of all power. In the distribution of powers between the dual sovereignties involved in our system, the enactment of laws for the regulation and control of elections was reserved to the States. Even the regulations for the election of members of Congress were committed to the control of the States, subject only to the right of Congress "to make or alter such regulations." And why was this single exception made to the universal rule as to all other elections? Clearly and for no other reason than to enable Congress to protect and maintain its own integrity and independence. For almost the entire first century of the Republic, this reserved power rested in abeyance. In that clause of the Constitution which prescribes that "each House shall be the judge of the election returns and qualification of its own members," Congress had found the most ample protection. Recently under the specious pretext of regulating the election of members of Congress, and "by appropriate legislation" to enforce the provisions of the thirteenth amendment, laws have been enacted which strike at the very fundamental principles of the Government itself. Not only do these laws authorize and require the interference of the civil officers of the Government with elections, but also the military power. They not only violate the spirit of the Constitution, but virtually overthrow the theory upon which it was framed. Fortunately, much of their essential evil has been extracted by recent decisions of the Supreme Court, but enough still remains to overthrow the Republic and destroy the liberties of the people in the authority given to use the military "to preserve the peace at the polls." The people during and subsequent to the war had gradually become so familiarized with the exercise of arbitrary power that they looked upon the use of Federal troops in controlling elections with comparative indifference. Public sentiment had become so demoralized that official crime and dereliction of duty became the rule rather than the exception. Step by step we advanced upon this line until finally the grand culmination was reached in the supreme crime of the age—the robbery of the nation by force and fraud of its chosen Chief Executive. In view of all this, who shall say that the methods of administering our Government have not been changed—yea, revolutionized? Who will presume to assert that the spirit, as well as the letter, of the Constitution has not been violated and the teachings of the fathers disregarded and trampled upon? Do you ask me why I dwell upon these subjects now? Does not the present Administration obey the Constitution, and has not the bayonet been withdrawn from the throat of the South? I answer that deeds of crime and violence against the liberties of a people should never be forgotten. The present Administration is, indeed, doing very well—in fact, in comparison with its immediate predecessor, exceedingly well—but holding its title by force and fraud, how better could it demean itself than by doing "works meet for repentance?" The South, at present, is free from military domination; the troops were withdrawn, and why? Because there was a clear understanding, if not positive agreement, that such action should be taken, else the fraud by which the President obtained his seat could never have been consummated, and because, further, the President was compelled to such action by the Democratic House of Representatives, for without it not one dollar would have been appropriated for the support of the Army. What credit, then, is due this Administration for simply submitting to the inevitable, and discharging its solemn pledges and sworn duty? Does the resolution of the House of Representatives that, under all the circumstances, the duty of this Administration is irrefragable, wipe out the terrible stain of fraud and crime stamped upon it at its birth? As well might Cain have wiped from his brow the damnatory mark of Almighty God! Suppose the unconstitutional President acts constitutionally, should we therefore rejoice, had his advent to power signalized the triumph of wrong and the disgrace of the nation? Ought not rather such stupendous wrongs and the means of their accomplishment to be borne constantly in mind, in order to guard against their recurrence in the future? There is another page of that history, however, of equally sombre hue, which no patriot can review without trembling for the future of his country. During the period to which I have alluded the States became so swallowed up or overridden by the central power that, if they did not lose their identity, they at least lost much of their independence and self-reliance. People came to look upon the Federal Government as all-powerful, and the States as mere provinces or dependencies, of little consequence and no power. In the riots of a year ago, State troops composed of material equal to that of the Regular Army, were boldly met, defeated, and murdered by the infuriated mob, while a corporal's guard of Federal soldiers could command the peace anywhere. A Federal uniform secured the wearer against insult or injury. Why was this? Why was not the State soldier, executing the mandates of the law, as much feared and respected as he who wore the national blue? The answer has already been given. The States had failed to maintain their sovereignty, and power according to the theory and principles of our Government—they had suffered themselves to be dwarfed by the overshadowing power of the central Government; and their authority was not respected because they failed to respect it themselves. They had become demoralized, oppressed, paralyzed with the idea that the all-powerful Federal Government, "the paternal Government," would come to their aid in time of need, and some of them made unseemly haste to call for that which their shameless imbecility could not furnish. One grand exception there was to this almost universal impotency—the proud old State of New-York. She implored no Federal aid to maintain the peace and enforce the laws within her borders. She was equal to the occasion, and maintained her own authority. She cringed to no external power. Let the other States follow her bright example in this and some other respects. Let them shake off the nightmare of dependence upon the Federal Government, and not only reassert, but manfully maintain, their independence according to the Constitution. Then peace, law, and order shall prevail within their borders, and we shall never again have the appeals of great corporations for an increase of the Federal Army in order to secure protection to their vast properties. The strike of a few railroad employes, or the gathering of a violent and unreasoning mob in a city do not fall within the scope of the definition of such domestic violence as justifies the invoking of Federal aid. These are matters of purely local concern, to be dealt with by the local authorities, and even if these authorities fail in their duty—whether through weakness or pusillanimity—no appeal for Federal aid is justifiable. A State which cannot enforce its own laws is unworthy of the power to make laws, and the extraordinary occasions which palliate or justify its failure to do so must be such as to seriously imperil the very existence of the State itself. It will be observed that in the two instances of the improper and unlawful exercise of Federal power which I have discussed, the first was the voluntary action of the Federal Government, while the second resulted from the appeals of the States. In each case, however, it was the military arm of the Government which was made use of—the military, which has ever been the instrument of tyranny for the overthrow of liberty. I shall utter no unfriendly criticism of the soldiers of our Army. It is not against the Army, but against the improper and unlawful use of the Army, that I protest. My fellow-citizens, I must bring this "long talk" to a close without more than alluding to two other great subjects involved in the general drift toward centralization or "paternal government," which I have been discussing, and these are, first, the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Federal courts and the consequent dwarfing of the State courts, and, second, the financial control of the country through national banks and otherwise. "Give me the purse and the sword," said a wise man of the past, "and I will rule the world." Both of these great agencies are possessed by the Federal Government, subject only to constitutional limitations and the popular will. We have seen how lightly the former sat upon official shoulders when the latter was demoralized or indifferent. We have seen the unoffending free citizen arrested and dragged from his home by order of a subordinate official of the Federal courts to answer for the commission of the newly-invented offense, styled "intimidation." We have seen "legal tenders" forced upon the country by taxing State banks out of existence, and by other means, and a Supreme Court, packed to sanction the arbitrary act. We have beheld illegal State Governments set up and maintained by the military power of the Federal Government, and legal State Governments surrendering their independence and rightful sovereignty in pusillanimous subjection to that power which controls the purse and the sword. And, finally, as a natural and fitting climax to the long catalogue of wrongs, we have beheld the voice of the American people stifled and their sovereign will completely thwarted by the stupendous theft of the Presidency itself. Tell me if in all this we do not behold a revolution from the principles and teachings of the fathers? Do you ask me where lies the remedy? I answer that I know of but one, and that is a corrected and educated public sentiment. The people are the real sources of all power. Clarify the fountain, and the stream that flows forth therefrom will be pure and healthful. Educate and elevate the whole people. Bring them up, not only to a comprehension, but to a lively appreciation of their duties and responsibilities.

VARIOUS SHORT TALKS.

After the conclusion of Mr. Walker's address, the band struck up "Away down South in Dixie." Then William H. Quincy read a few extracts taken from the letters of invited guests who had not been able to come. Among them were missives from Clarkson N. Potter, Hiester Clymer, Hon. Pinckney White, Asher P. Nichols, Richard Vaux, and others. Mr. Quincy said a large number of letters had been received from Governors of different States, and that they would not be read because of lack of time. There was nothing of note in the letters which were read. They began with an apology for the writers' inability to be present at the celebration, and wound up with a few platitudes or old cut-and-dried political saws. While the reading was going on a drunken man was removed from the platform by a policeman. Thomas C. E. Ecclesine was then called upon for one of the "short talks." He began to speak of the anniversary in a general way, giving some slight scraps of history, and proceeded to state that here all power is in the hands of the people. He opposed the notion advanced by Mr. Walker that the American people are supine and neglectful of their liberty. There were a few persons, however, who wanted "the man on horseback" to rule. This would never happen. In passing, Mr. Ecclesine alluded to the scene at a recent temperance gathering where a misguided woman removed the American flag in order to make way for an inscription. "Yes," shouted one of the audience, "God save the Queen." "Right," responded the speaker, "but we don't want anything of the kind here; our motto is 'God save the people.'" [Enthusiastic cheering.] "If the misguided woman had been successful," continued Mr. Ecclesine, "we should next have some enthusiastic Briton propose the 'ealth of 'is Royal 'Ighness the Prince hof Wales." The admirable mimicry of the Cockney accent in the pronunciation of this sentiment "brought down the house," and there were peals of laughter and applause. The speaker, resuming, said the American people had not grown careless of their liberties, but they hold them as a sacred trust from the heroes of the Revolution. The present outlook for the Democrats he considered as good. They had procured in every State the establishment of a legal Government, and would soon cast out the Republican Party from all Federal offices.

Mr. J. A. McCaffery then made a very long address, showing the difference between Socialism and true republicanism. Judge McAdam made a stirring and patriotic appeal to the audience to cherish the memories of the nation's natal day. Assemblyman Thomas F. Grady, who followed, excited and overheated himself by making all manner of charges against the Republican Party and the condition to which, as he claimed, that party had brought the country. The ballot, he said, could no longer be trusted to work the freeman's will. He attacked the State Senate for stopping a fair apportionment for the State. This was done simply to get elected as United States Senator a man who knows no higher obligation than that of serving his friends and punishing his enemies. Hosea B. Perkins was next called upon and made one of his characteristic addresses. He rather startled some of his audience by remarking that he missed many faces among the Sachems which had been there of old. He explained, however, that his remark referred to Elijah F. Purdy, Lorenzo B. Shepherd, Van Buren, Delavan, and others of their time. Warming up with his subject, he bestowed a fervent eulogy on Tammany Hall, despite the conduct of the "misguided" persons who some years ago had run the institution. B. F. Spinola then made a few remarks, and was followed by William Van Wyck, who did little more than repeat what had already been said. William E. Robinson, who was introduced as "Richelieu" Robinson, told a number of anecdotes and expressed his disapproval in strong terms of the persons who travel abroad and toady to foreign aristocracy. He advised Mr. Schell not to go to Europe.

In response to calls from the audience, the Chairman introduced Congressman S. S. Cox as the next and last speaker. Mr. Cox was well received. He began a long rambling address with an historical reminiscence, showing the positions of the American and British Armies 100 years ago, and expressed the hope that the memories of the day would be kept sacred. He rather dissented, though only mildly, from the remark made by Mr. Walker, that American nationality was not the work of a day. Passing from this he attacked the Republicans of the State Senate for not having, as he expressed it, given the State an honest apportionment. Then, recurring to national affairs, Mr. Cox said the Constitution gives the House of Representatives the initiative with regard to all bills involving the expenditure of money, but that whenever the House passes a bill, however high, and it gets to the Senate, Alps are piled on Alps. As instances of this, he cited the cases of the River and Harbor and Civil Sundry bills. He declaimed against the payment of the Canadian fishery award, because this country had obtained no consideration for the millions it will have to pay. Still in the Senate, in defiance of all parliamentary law, had passed the bill providing for the payment. He looked upon the arbitration as simply the private agreement between a sharp Canadian lawyer and a Yankee lawyer. He believes, he said, in having both gold and silver as coinage, but they must all be made at par with greenbacks. He wants to see the burdens of taxation removed from the people by a removal of numerous useless officials who are eating up the substance of the laborer's work. Before concluding he put in a plea for free trade as being the old and true Democratic doctrine. William H. Pope then recited the poem "Independence Bell," and was applauded by the audience. Philip F. Sullivan sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the entire audience joining in the refrain. This closed the meeting and a rush was made for the basement of the building, where, according to custom, eatables and drinkables were provided. It was noteworthy that many more persons visited the basement than listened to the addresses in the large hall. The festivities were kept up until near evening.

THE DAY AT THE TOMBS.

JUSTICE MORGAN IN A FORGIVING MOOD—MAKING CHILDREN AND WIVES HAPPY.

The "inner circle" at the Tombs yesterday presented the usual amount of blear-eyed, dirty, and lacerated faces as is customary on the morning of a holiday or festival. Justice Morgan was in a forgiving mood, and listened to the pleadings of a neatly-dressed child—whose pretty hat did not reach the top of the desk—for her erring father. The Justice ordered one of the court officers to conduct the little one to the culprit, the two were brought before the desk, and a rebuke administered to the man, who appeared keenly sensitive of his position, and father and daughter departed rejoicing.

Officer Vail arrested a woman and three children—two girls, aged 6 and 4 years, and a child in arms—by the last arrival from Glen Cove on the boat from Long Branch. The mother and children were wandering about, the parent evidently demented and unable to give any satisfactory account of herself. The woman had but one eye, and appeared to have been badly beaten. When taken before Justice Morgan yesterday, she stated that her name was Mrs. Phillips, who had traveled from Marlboro', Penn., to this City. She said that her husband had deserted her in Marlboro', and with 60 cents she started for New-York. Nothing further could be gleaned from her. The children were turned over to Officer Lundberg, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the woman was detained pending inquiries.

A person who, doubtless, under other circumstances would be taken for a "gentleman," was led up to the seat of justice. He looked vacantly around him, trembling like an aspen leaf, and was quite limp and plastic in the hands of the court officer. The Justice seeing the demoralized condition of the man, merely remarked that he "ought to be ashamed of himself," and let him go.

A respectable looking woman, accompanied by three cleanly dressed children, appealed to the Justice for the release of her husband, who had been locked up for drunkenness. The Justice, after hearing the wife, directed the officer to take her to her husband's cell, and, in the absence of all parliamentary law, had passed the bill providing for the payment. He looked upon the arbitration as simply the private agreement between a sharp Canadian lawyer and a Yankee lawyer. He believes, he said, in having both gold and silver as coinage, but they must all be made at par with greenbacks. He wants to see the burdens of taxation removed from the people by a removal of numerous useless officials who are eating up the substance of the laborer's work. Before concluding he put in a plea for free trade as being the old and true Democratic doctrine. William H. Pope then recited the poem "Independence Bell," and was applauded by the audience. Philip F. Sullivan sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the entire audience joining in the refrain. This closed the meeting and a rush was made for the basement of the building, where, according to custom, eatables and drinkables were provided. It was noteworthy that many more persons visited the basement than listened to the addresses in the large hall. The festivities were kept up until near evening.

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THE RESULT OF A FREE FIGHT.

STABBED AND KILLED BY AN UNKNOWN MAN.

Half an hour before daybreak yesterday a free fight took place between a party of young roughs in Prince-street, near Greene, culminating in the fatal stabbing of James Dougherty, a butcher, aged 20, of No. 221 Sullivan-street. Dougherty and a companion of his named Henry Hill, with whom he had been up all night, were standing at 3 A. M. in front of O'Connor's liquor store, on the north-east corner of Prince and Greene streets, when three young men walked down Greene-street and pushed roughly against them. Dougherty resented the action with a muttered oath, and the young men, after replying in similar language, sauntered off in the direction of Broadway. They had not reached Mercer-street, however, before Dougherty, who was in a quarrelsome mood, said to Hill, "Let's go after those fellows, and give it to 'em." The pair then started in pursuit, and on overtaking the other young men, who were under the influence of liquor, began a free fight. During the mêlée Dougherty received a blow which felled him to the sidewalk, while Hill was being severely punished by two of the young men. The third, a fellow wearing a check jumper, continued to beat Dougherty as he lay prostrate on the walk, till the latter gave vent to a piercing cry of pain. Fearing that the noise would attract the attention of the Police patrolling the neighborhood, the young man with the check jumper desisted, and, accompanied by his companions, ran into Mercer-street. Dougherty and Hill followed them, and when the belligerents reached the Central Office of the Fire Department Dougherty cried out to Hill to cause the arrest of the man with the jumper, as he had struck him. A District Telegraph watchman who heard the request detained the young man indicated, but released him a few minutes after despite the protestations of Hill. The man, on finding himself again at liberty, ran toward Houston-street, but seeing a policeman approaching, turned back in the direction of Prince-street. Meanwhile, Dougherty, who had been bleeding profusely from a stab-wound in the left breast, staggered along Mercer-street, and on reaching Firemen's Hall fell senseless. Officers McDonald and Hendricks, of the Eighth Precinct, who arrived on the scene at that moment, procured a stretcher, but the wounded man died while being conveyed to the station-house. Ward Detectives Reynolds and Murphy were detailed to look for the murderer. Capt. McDonnell questioned Hill, who related the circumstances of the affray as described above. He added that on Wednesday evening he went out walking with Dougherty, in whose company he remained until the commission of the murder. Soon after dawn a small two-bladed jack-knife, set in a brown handle, was found on the street, at 165 Mercer-street. The largest blade was exposed, and was soiled with blood.

Coroner Woltman viewed the body of the murdered young man in the forenoon, and after summoning a jury, adjourned the formal investigation. Hill, who is the only witness known to the Police, was released, with instructions to appear at the inquest. Dougherty was shot in the back, over the left hip, at the corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets. His general reputation was fair.

KNOCKED DOWN AND BEATEN BY ROUGHS.

John Costello, and his cousin, Thomas Costello, both traveling tinkers, lodging temporarily at No. 52 Oliver-street, who had been on a "spree" for several days past, left their lodgings at a late hour on Wednesday night to go down to the East River. They were both partially intoxicated, and in front of No. 54 Oliver-street, a "bucket shop," they encountered a crowd of drunken young men on the sidewalk. The two Costellos endeavored to press through the crowd, but met with resistance, and a fracas was the result, during which John Costello was struck in the face by one of the young men who had obstructed his passage, and knocked down and kicked on the head and body by the crowd of assailants. His cousin was also struck over the left eye, and received a cut on the hand. The assailants fled and escaped. John Costello was taken into the lodging-house by his cousin, and remained there all night. Yesterday morning he was found unconscious, and his cousin, becoming alarmed, notified Capt. Petty, of the Fourth Precinct. An ambulance was sent for, and he was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital. There it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain and other injuries, which, it is feared, may prove fatal.

STEALING A VALUABLE HORSE.

On Wednesday afternoon Ephraim Bruell, colored, visited the livery stable of Parker & Co., in West Fifteenth-street, and hired a valuable saddle horse, for the purpose of taking "a little equestrian exercise," as he termed it. Bruell failed to return with the animal at the time agreed upon, and Detective Tooker, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was put upon his track. The detective traced him to Seventy-first-street and Eastern Boulevard, where he ascertained that the colored individual whom he was in search of had offered the horse for sale at a ridiculously low price, but, fortunately, had met with no buyer. Detective Tooker afterward arrested Bruell, and yesterday arraigned him before Justice Kilbreth, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. He was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to appear for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

WHERE IS THE ECONOMY?

GOVERNOR'S AND DAVID'S ISLANDS.

TRANSFER OF THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATLANTIC FROM THIS CITY—THE NEW RECRUITING STATION ON DAVID'S ISLAND.

The head-quarters of the Division of the Atlantic will be removed to-day from this City to Governor's Island. Hitherto the Atlantic Division of the United States Army has comprised three departments, namely, that of the Atlantic States, that of the South, and that of the Gulf. Gen. Hancock was the division commander, and also in charge of the Department of the Atlantic States, with head-quarters at New-York. The Departments of the Gulf and South have now been consolidated and placed under the command of Gen. Augur, with head-quarters at Newport Barracks, in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati. Gen. Hancock was ordered to remove his head-quarters from the City over to Governor's Island, and to remove the recruiting station formerly there to David's Island, on the Sound. This change, although made under the plea of economy, will, it seems probable, be the reverse of economical.

Until the first of the present month, in addition to their pay, officers of the United States Army were given certain allowances. These consisted of room, fuel, and forage allowances. Each officer, from Lieutenant up, was allowed to hire a certain number of rooms at Government expense, the number being proportioned to the rank, a Colonel being allowed five. The Government allowed each of these officers to draw $18 per month for each room he was entitled to, in addition to his regular pay. It also allowed each officer entitled to keep horses a reasonable amount of forage for each beast, and a certain amount of fuel. Congress, in its last session, passed laws cutting down the officers' room allowance from $18 to $10 per room, and abolishing the fuel and forage allowances altogether. With the allowance thus reduced the Army officers are actually placed in an impecunious, if not beggarly, condition in view of the necessities of their rank. The United States is the first nation in the history of civilization which has compelled its Army officers to buy their own fuel!

The cutting down of the allowances of the Army officers and compelling these officers to hereafter make up their needs out of their meagre pay, is a virtual reduction of their salaries 4 per centum. The reduction comes even far more heavily than that upon the officers belonging to this division, who are now compelled to move to Governor's Island. There are not sufficient accommodations there for them now, and there will not be for six months. There is no appropriation made to cover this period, and on account of this deficiency it will cost every officer above the grade of Captain $900 for rent. While the head-quarters of Gen. Hancock remained in the City of the house rent of the General and his staff cost the Government about $7,600. It is argued that that sum will be saved by moving the General and his staff to Government property. But as there are no accommodations now on the island for the officers who will be removed, accommodations will have to be made for them. The staff consists of 13 officers. The Government is now erecting 12 houses on Governor's Island for them. The first cost of these structures will be at least $30,000. When the buildings are finished the improvements about them may increase that sum to $50,000. It is safe to say that the expense of maintaining these new buildings and the improvements about them will reach $7,600. That is just what the Government has been paying for rent, with the head-quarters in the City. So that the change, so far as Governor's Island alone is concerned, will entail on the Government an uncalled for outlay of $50,000 at the beginning. But it is proposed to give up the Army depot at Greene and Houston streets. That building is one of the cheapest—at its present rent of $15,000—in New-York. If the Government gives that depot up it will have to build another on the island. And no suitable depot can be put up on Governor's Island, the interest on the cost of which will not greatly exceed the rent of the present depot. But the great expense which will grow out of the change of Gen. Hancock's head-quarters will come from David's Island. The Government has occupied Governor's Island as a recruiting post for about 40 years. Col. Abercrombie had his head-quarters there in 1838 or 1839, and recruiting for the 160 acres were used as a pasture by the Long Island farmers, who used to drive their cows across Buttermilk Channel to feed upon its grasses; and there is the old record of the Governors of the State having used it as a head-quarters for the State Government. David's Island is too far away and too difficult of access to be of as much value as a recruiting post as Governor's Island is. There are now upon Governor's Island about 419 soldiers, including six officers, who will be compelled to move to-day to David's Island. These men will have no accommodations, and will have to camp out. Many of them have been residents of Governor's Island so long, have such comfortable homes there, and have raised about them families of children, whom they could conveniently send to school across the ferries. Major E. G. Bush, of the Tenth Infantry, until to-day commandant at Governor's Island, has a wife and one child; Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball has a wife and one child; Brevet Major First Lieut. M. Barbey, of the Sixteenth Infantry, has a wife and one child; First Lieut. W. N. Sage, of the Eleventh Infantry, has a wife and three children, one of whom is at West Point; Brevet Capt. First Lieut. W. W. Rogers, of the Ninth Infantry, has a wife; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Capt. T. M. Ross, of the Twenty-first Infantry, has a wife and one child, and Sergeant Sutton has a wife and four children. It will be a hardship for them to move their families into tents on the waste of David's Island, and their future accommodations will cost $30,000. David's Island is to be laid out as an extensive recruiting post, with accommodations for 1,400 men. Besides permanent barracks, hospitals, and all the accessories of such a post will have to be erected on a large scale. Governor's Island as a recruiting post had barrack accommodations for all the recruits which this point will ever muster. These buildings will be simply a great waste with the island occupied merely as a head-quarters for a division commander and his staff.

THE GREAT RIFLE SHOT.

AN EXHIBITION BY DR. CARVER AT THE BROOKLYN DRIVING PARK.

Dr. William F. Carver, who for years past has astonished the Pacific Slope by his marvelous feats of marksmanship, gave his first exhibition of rifle-shooting yesterday in this vicinity at the Brooklyn Driving Park. Texas Jack, [J. B. Omohundro,] who accompanies Dr. Carver, was on the grounds, and with his flowing ringlets, keen brown eyes, and face blackened by exposure to the prairie sun, attracted much attention. Dr. Carver is a taller and more powerful man than Texas Jack. He has a determined expression on his face, has auburn hair, disports a small red mustache, and looks at one with pleasant eyes of a brownish hue. Yesterday he was rigged out in an immense sombrero, much larger than Texas Jack's, and was clad in raiment of the costliest kind and latest cut. He wore a handsomely embroidered silk waist, and pinned in his silken cravat was the head of a horse wrought in solid gold, and bearing the inscription, "Dr. W. F. Carver, Champion Rifle Shoot of the World." This badge the rifleman received at Oakland, Cal., for performing the wonderful feat of breaking 50 glass balls in succession while riding on a horse at a rapid rate. Dr. Carver uses a 10-pound Winchester repeating rifle with 28-inch barrel of 44 calibre, loading with 40 grains of powder and 200 grains of lead. During his exhibition yesterday, he broke 91 glass balls out of 100 thrown in the air at a distance from the shooter of 50 feet. This was succeeded by shooting against time. Out of 116 balls he broke 102, accomplishing the feat in the unprecedented time of 3 minutes 53 seconds. A glass ball thrown in the air to a height of about 50 feet he missed intentionally the first two shots, and then, loading his rifle twice while the ball was in the air, broke it with the third shot before it reached the ground. This was followed by an exhibition of fancy shooting, the Californian firing at and hitting various articles thrown promiscuously in the air, such as coins, biscuits, and small pieces of wood. An exhibition on a large scale is to be given at the park to-day and to-morrow. Dr. Carver is a native of this State, having been born in Saratoga, but he has lived in the West since his childhood.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Edward S. Calhoun, a resident of Newark, N. J., was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Dorsey, of the Central Office, on a charge of embezzlement and grand larceny, and the accused was locked up at Police Head-quarters. Calhoun was formerly the Treasurer of the Peters & Calhoun Harness and Saddlery Company, at No. 510 Broadway, and on the 18th of June the officers of the company reported to Superintendent Walling that Calhoun had absconded on the 15th of April with the funds of the company. It was ascertained that Calhoun had gone to Europe, and, in anticipation of his return to this country, the complainants went before the Grand Jury and procured the indictment of the fugitive Treasurer for embezzlement and grand larceny. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, and was placed in the hands of Detective Dorsey for execution. Recently the detective learned that Calhoun had returned from Europe and taken up his abode in Newark. Application was then made to Gov. Robinson for a requisition for his arrest. This was granted, and Dorsey then went to Trenton and obtained from Gov. McClellan a warrant authorizing him to take the accused from the State of New-Jersey to this State for trial. Dorsey went to Newark yesterday, arrested Calhoun, and brought him to this City. He will be taken to the District Attorney's office to-day. Superintendent Walling said he did not know the amount of money which Calhoun is charged with having embezzled.

AN EX-PRIEST SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

Rev. John Daley, an ex-priest, who has been frequently before the Police Justices for intoxication, was yesterday morning arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court as a habitual drunkard, and also on the charge of insanity. The complainant against him was his brother-in-law, Michael O'Neil, of No. 507 West Fiftieth-street, who testified that Daley was taken to Yorkville Police Court on Wednesday, and that after being discharged he armed himself with a butcher's knife, which he flourished in a threatening manner. The ex-priest was committed to the workhouse for six months.

CRICKET MATCH AT HOBOKEN.

THE MATCH BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK—THE LATTER BADLY BEATEN.

The match between the St. George's Cricket Club and the Young America, of Philadelphia, was concluded at Hoboken yesterday, resulting in a most disastrous defeat for the home team. Young America went to the wickets at 5:55 on Wednesday evening, with a total of 101 against them, and the stumps were drawn for 32, with a loss of two wickets. Gibbons and G. Newhall resumed the batting at 10:40 yesterday morning, and some good steady play ensued. The first named added 4 to his score, making it 17, and then had his wicket taken by Soutter. The three Newhalls joined their brother in succession, and all made double figures. Charlie went in third, and remained. Dan was handling his bat in fine form and giving promise of a long score, when he was unfortunately caught at point by Bance. The score now stood at 120—a fair hour and twenty minutes' work. R. Pease was run out on his second ball, and J. Pease, his brother, retired during his first over, being caught at point. Davis followed, and a good stand was made. The score was run up to 160, with easy running. Davis was taken off at short leg by Moeran for 30, and the score stood 178, with two wickets to fall. The New-Yorkers had sent forward every one of their men who could bowl at all, and every variety of "throw" had been tried, but Charlie Newhall still held his own, playing in an apparently careless, lazy manner. Van Rensselaer was sent to join him, and commenced with a good drive for 3, at which he was considerably elated. Bance's next throw took his wicket, and Charlie carried out his bat for 53, having been playing from 11:05 until 1:50. The four Newhalls had scored 102 out of the total 181.

In about half an hour the New-Yorkers

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COLUMBIA AGAIN VICTORS.

THE VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP CARRIED OFF BY THEM.

A HARD BUT DECISIVE STRUGGLE IN WHICH THE ENGLISHMEN WERE "PUMPED" OUT AND LEFT HALF A MILE BEHIND—THE SHO-WAE-CAE-METTES ROWING WITH ONE SICK MAN—THE HARDEST ROWING EVER MADE ON HENLEY COURSE WHILE IT LASTED—HOSPITALITIES TO THE COLUMBIAS.

LONDON, July 5.—The Columbias have won the only boat race ever gained by an American crew in England, and are the heroes of Henley. That they are a good crew has been all along admitted, but the superb form they have shown for the past two days surprised even their best friends. The heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup in which they rowed yesterday was the most interesting and exciting of the regatta, and it was almost a foregone conclusion that they would defeat the Hertford College crew to-day. The latter, however, made a plucky race.

THIRD HEAT FOR THE VISITORS' CUP.

At the start for the final heat of the Visitors' Challenge Cup to-day, the Columbia crew did pad oars first and took the lead, rowing a tremendous stroke, and at Fawley Court boat-house they were a length ahead of the Hertford boat. Nearing Remenham, the Hertfords, being instructed from the shore, spurted and reduced the Columbia's lead to half a length; but exactly at Remenham farm-house the Columbia increased her speed, again improved her position, and was soon so clear as to be able to take the Hertford's water in the same skillful way as the day before, notwithstanding the Hertford's frantic efforts to prevent it. The Hertfords's only hope now was to catch the Columbia boat by touching her, and thus claim a foul, the Columbia being out of her own water. Goodwin perceived the danger, called on the men for a further spurt, and they answered with a tremendous burst of speed, which sent them ahead fully two lengths and a half. The pace was so hot that it completely exhausted the Hertfords, whose bow dropped his oar, almost fainting. The others were also completely "pumped," and the boat, not being steered, ran ashore. The Columbias continued, finishing the course, amid ringing cheers from the shore, in 8:41.

LAST HEAT FOR THE STEWARDS' CUP.

In the final race for the Stewards' Cup there was some delay, caused by the Sho-wae-cae-mettes' over-eagerness to get away. But when the signal was given the London Rowing Club men, who got off well, made for the Berks shore, getting into still water, the wind to-day being favorable for the boat on the Berks side. The "Shoes" went straight down the middle, getting the advantage in the first hundred yards, and leading the London half a length. The latter crew rowed grandly, without a fault, and at Fawley Court had outpaced the "Shoes" by a spurt, leading them by a quarter length. This challenged the "Shoes," who had been rowing 44 strokes, and they increased the number to 48. Both crews approached Poplar Point at a terrific pace, on almost even terms. Suddenly the Londons shot ahead a length in an astonishing manner, and it was soon seen that something was the matter in the "Shoes" boat, but no one was prepared to see the latter crew stop short, apparently used up. After pausing a few seconds the "Shoes" went on slowly, Moses Nadeau and Durell pulling the boat alone. Joseph Nadeau was completely doubled up. The cause of their defeat was soon explained. Joseph Nadeau had been seized with a violent attack of diarrhea early in the morning, and after the practice pull his condition became worse, but he pluckily refused to listen to a proposition to withdraw from the race. At the conclusion of the heat the other three men came in not at all distressed by their terrible struggle. What there was of the race was the hardest ever rowed at Henley. The Londons' time was 8:26.

THE DEFEATED SHOE-WAE-CAE-METTES.

The "Shoes" at first accepted their defeat with nonchalance, but once at their quarters they fairly cried at their bitter disappointment. The "Shoes" will probably go to London Tuesday, and sail on the steamer Utopia for home on July 17.

George W. Lee, of Newark, contemplates remaining to compete at the Metropolitan Regatta for the Winfield sculls, now held by Playford.

Lord Camoys, presenting the prizes, complimented the Columbias on their pluck in coming over, and hoped they would come again.

THE VICTORIOUS COLUMBIAS.

The Columbias dined with the First Trinity College crew this evening, and were afterward received at an entertainment given by the London Rowing Club. They will come to London to-morrow, and after a few days will separate. A dinner will be given them in London Sunday evening by the graduates and students of Columbia College now in England.

REJOICING OVER THE VICTORY.

THE COLLEGE BOYS JUBILANT—ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE STUDENTS.

The joy in this City over the victory of the Columbia crew on the Thames, is universal and heartfelt. It pervades all classes, and the praise of the crew is sounded on all sides by people who never before heard of them. But all rejoicing sinks into insignificance beside that of Columbia College men, graduates, and undergraduates, Alumni and sub-Fresh. For them the day after the receipt of the glorious news was one of jubilation and mutual congratulation. Grave lawyers, who years ago were Columbia students, left their briefs and their offices and hurried out to shake hands with somebody who could share their joy. Merchants left their business and hurried to the college, sure of finding there hearty sympathizers with whom they might discuss the event. Telegrams notified out-of-town students, and they hurried to the City to swell the jubilee.

Within half an hour after the result of the Henley victory had been flashed over the cable, several hundred students had gathered in front of the college buildings on Forty-ninth-street. They danced, sang, yelled, embraced, and cheered: "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A-A-A!" until they were hoarse. They wanted to ring the college bell until it should burst; they were frantic with joy at the great and almost unexpected victory of the sturdy four who had borne the blue and the white to the front at Henley. At this juncture, the venerable Prof. Drisler, acting President of the college during President Barnard's absence, appeared and was received with hearty cheers. He congratulated the boys on the glorious event, forbade the ringing of the bell, and advised them all to adjourn to the boat-house on the Harlem, and there finish their celebration. After appointing a meeting to be held at Delmonico's in the evening, the excited students followed his advice and sought a more suitable scene of rejoicing on the banks of the Harlem.

Here, as soon as it could be done, the beautiful boat-house was draped with flags and bunting, most of which was in broad bands of blue and white, and from the roof floated the great flag of Columbia. The house was thrown open, and kegs of beer put on tap for all comers. The boys got out the eight-oared barge, placed a new broom in the bow, and rowed it in triumph up and down the river. During the day the boat-house was the Columbia rendezvous, and the rejoicings in it were so contagious that they spread up and down the river. Everybody cheered the new broom, understanding its significance at sight. Passing steamers blew their whistles, and even passengers in the trains crossing the bridge became imbued with the all pervading joy and enthusiasm.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the same enthusiastic throng crowded into one of the upper parlors of Delmonico's, on Fifth-avenue, and proceeded to systematize their joy. Mr. Joseph W. Harper, Jr., a Trustee of Columbia College, was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Bob Cornell, President of the Columbia Boat Club, who was stroke of the famous crew of '74, acted as Secretary. Mr. Harper rose, amid enthusiastic cheers, and made an address that was received with shouts, cheers, and laughter. He said that three weeks ago he was in England, and went down from London to Oxford by coach. While strolling about the university he met a pleasant young Englishman, evidently a student, with whom he engaged in conversation, somewhat as follows:

"By the way, Sir, what do you think of the American crew from Columbia College who have come over here to row in the Henley regatta?"

"Columbia! Aw, yas, I've seen 'em. Seem to be a nice lot of fellows. Glad they came over."

"Have you seen them row?"

"Yas, I've seen 'em. They row very well considering; but it's no use their trying to row against our crews, you know."

"Why! Do you think they'll get beaten?"

"Beaten? Oh, yas, certainly: they've got no form, you know; no style at all. Oh, yas, they'll get beaten. There's no hope for them."

Mr. Harper warned the young man that the Columbia boys might lack what he called "style," but that they had come over there to win a race, and that they were determined to do so. He says the next person he met with whom he talked of Columbia's chances was the veteran novelist Charles Reade. Mr. Reade had seen the boys row, studied them with a critical eye, and declared that they could beat any English college crew that he knew of, and were safe to win the cup.

The speaker's remarks were brought to a close by tremendous cheering for Charles Reade and cheer after cheer for the crew.

Prof. Drisler, who had just entered the room, was now loudly called upon for a speech. He rose amid cheers, and in his kindly way congratulated the boys. He rejoiced as heartily as any of them in Columbia's victory, and spoke very pleasantly of rowing as practiced in American colleges. He heartily approved of it, as he did of all athletic exercise that strengthened body and brain alike, and fitted men for the more serious duties of life.

His speech was followed by the reading of the following telegram that is to be sent to the Columbia crew this morning:

To the Columbia College Crew, Henley-on-Thames, England:

Columbia graduates and undergraduates, in session at Delmonico's, send greeting and congratulations upon your splendid victory. God bless you. *Et nunc Columbia habet.*

Cheer upon cheer followed, and the healths of the crew 3,000 miles away was drank in brimming bumpers of punch. An exquisite floral piece, representing a four-oared shell, was here sent in by a Mr. Bridgeman. Bob Cornell, Frank Rees, Captain of the '74 crew, and Stuyvesant Fish were then appointed a committee with full power to organize a reception to be given the victorious crew on their return that shall be worthy of Columbia.

This ended the business meeting, and the next half-hour was devoted to tumultuous rejoicing, singing of college songs, and the cheering of the crew collectively and individually in response to such toasts as, "Now, boys, three cheers for Goodwin, the best stroke Columbia ever saw, and give them with a will;" "Now, three rousers for Sage, who steered the prettiest course ever seen on the Thames."

"Now, boys, three of your best for Edson, the sick man, who pulled as pretty an oar as was in the boat, and who would have done it if it was his last race on earth."

"And, fellows, don't forget Ridabock, the man who has begun early, and will yet help to gain many another victory for dear old Columbia."

"Now, fellows, I want three of your best and loudest for the man who has done as much, if not more than any man living, to give this race to Columbia—I mean old Kelly the coach."

If Mr. Kelly had been within earshot he would have been fully satisfied that the Columbia boys appreciate his work, for never did Delmonico's ring with such a rousing and heartfelt cheer as greeted the name of "Kelly the coach." Cheers for the substitutes, for Bob Cornell, for Frank Rees, for the college, and for a dozen equally worthy toasts followed, and the crowd outside in the streets caught the enthusiasm and cheered too.

By 10 o'clock the boys felt that in the open air only could they give full vent to their feelings, and the cry was raised of "To the college! The college bell!" In another minute a double file 200 strong tramped sturdily out from the flower-bordered entrance and wheeled by fours up Fifth-avenue to Forty-ninth-street. They cheered and sang themselves hoarse, and were greeted by the waving of handkerchiefs from the brown-stone houses, and answering cheers from the crowds on the sidewalks. At the college they rang the bell until their arms ached. An immense bonfire was built on the green, and around it they executed a wild war dance. The college janitor illuminated the scene with volleys of Roman candles from an upper window, and thus the festivities and rejoicings were prolonged far into the night.

The crew, with the exception of Sage, who will spend some time in travel, will probably return to this country immediately, selling their boats and leaving them in England. For their reception the college buildings are to be draped and decorated, and they are to be received in a way that will fully compensate them for what they have undergone and accomplished for the honor of Columbia, and in carrying the blue and white to the front on English waters.

A FATAL STREET CAR ACCIDENT.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT IN MEMPHIS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, July 5.—Major Will O. Woodson, who has for several years been the agent of the Associated Press in this city, died at 11 o'clock to-day of injuries received by being run over by a street car about 9 o'clock last night. He had been on the Bluffs witnessing the fire-works, and returning home on Vance-street, was overtaken by a long procession of street cars going at a rapid rate down the steep grade. At the corner of Vance and Main streets he attempted to get on the foremost car, missed his footing, and was run over by the next car, which was crowded with passengers and so heavily loaded that the driver could not stop it. The front wheels passed over his thighs and groin, fearfully lacerating the flesh. The hind wheels ran up on him and stopped, and it was several minutes before he could be extricated. Blood flowed profusely, notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Erskine, who happened to be on the car at the time, and who immediately attended the injured man. He lingered in great agony until death relieved him of his sufferings at the hour mentioned. He leaves a wife and several children.

THE HIGHLANDS MURDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 5.—The carving-knife with which Franklyn killed young Finley, and the clothes worn by Finley at the time he was murdered, were delivered to the Highlands Police authorities this evening. Finley, who was a Catholic, was buried to-day in a public burying-ground without any service.

HONORING THE DEAD QUEEN MERCEDES.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5.—On Friday morning the Spanish citizens honored the memory of their late young Queen Mercedes by a grand funeral mass at the cathedral, during which a section of artillery fired minute guns in front of Jackson square.

THE SARACEN'S EMPIRE.

PROGRESS OF ITS DISINTEGRATION.

RELAXING ITS GRASP ON ITS EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS—THE BALKAN LINE—NEW ARMENIAN FRONTIER—THE RHODOPE FUGITIVES.

LONDON, July 5.—At Thursday's sitting of the congress some secondary questions were settled, as well as those already mentioned; thus it was settled that monks of all nationalities inhabiting Mount Athos should have equal privileges. The only reservation as to the Danube is that Russia, while acknowledging the entire freedom of the navigation of that river in time of peace, does not admit such freedom of navigation in time of war. The supervision of the existing commission is to be maintained, with its jurisdiction extending to Galatz. A Berlin dispatch in the second edition of the *Times* says Roumania is to be a mitted to a permanent international commission for the navigation of the Danube.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "In the discussion as to the division of the Sandjak of Sophia, Russia admitted that the Ichtiman Pass, with a strong line of defense, should be assigned to Roumelia, but the discussion upon the English demand that Roumelia should receive five out of the seven districts into which the Sandjak of Sophia should be divided, became so warm that the representatives of France, Italy, and Germany intervened with the compromise, which contemplates a nearly equal division between Roumelia and Bulgaria." As, however, the retention of the Ichtiman line for Roumelia is the principal aim of England, the question will probably cause no further difficulty. The correspondent bases his supposition as to the probable settlement of the Batoum question (by Russia receiving Batoum on the condition of never fortifying it under any pretext) on Prince Bismarck's utterances at Tuesday's interview, and believes that if the question is not settled privately, but is brought forward at Saturday's sitting, Prince Bismarck will resolutely take Russia's part, and declare that while he should applaud any compromise he cannot but consider binding the signatures of Turkey and England to the San Stefano treaty and the Anglo-Russian agreement, respectively.

The English press unanimously, even including the *Daily News*, object to the cession of Batoum. The Conservative organs are very discontented with the result of the congress, but they all regard the danger of a rupture as obviated.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says he has reason to believe that a scheme is under negotiation at private conferences of the plenipotentiaries whereby England would undertake the protection of Armenia in something the same way as France undertook the settlement of the Lebanon question. Armenia would be reorganized, with the Sophanli for a defensive frontier and a Christian Governor, to be named by the Porte, and a Christian gendarmerie.

The *Times* regards the statement of Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons last night, that he was led to hope in 10 days or a fortnight the negotiations at Berlin would be far enough advanced to permit him to submit the supplementary estimates, and shortly afterward make a statement to the House, as a clear announcement of his belief that the Government is confident of the attainment of a pacific settlement at Berlin within the next few days.

A Constantinople dispatch to the *Times* says the British Consular Agent has just returned from his mission to inquire as to the means necessary for relieving the 72,000 destitute refugees in the Rhodope Mountains. He reports that influential Turks in that district have offered to enlist, if required, 30,000 men for the English service.

VIENNA, July 5.—A dispatch to the *Political Correspondence* from Bucharest states that the Roumanian Chambers, in secret sitting, on Monday resolved to revoke the commission of M. Cogalniceano as plenipotentiary to Berlin, and he, consequently, has been recalled.

BERLIN, July 5.—The congress sat two hours and a half to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—The sale of the newspaper the *Russian World* in the streets has been prohibited, in consequence of an unusually strong article against England on the Batoum question.

LONDON, July 6.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says the inhabitants of Batoum have again telegraphed to Minister Layard asking for the protection of England, and declaring they have resolved to hoist the British flag and open fire on the Russians on July 12.

A Berlin dispatch says: "The Greek question was settled in the congress to-day. A resolution was passed that the congress invites the Porte to come to an understanding with Greece for the rectification of her frontiers, and is of opinion that the line should be from the Valley of the Salambria, on the Ægean Sea, to the mouth of the Kalamos River opposite Corfu. In the event of difficulties arising in the negotiation, the powers are ready to render their good offices as mediators.

Saturday's sitting, in which the questions of Batoum and Armenia are to be discussed, will virtually end the congress. The remaining proceedings, being principally formal, will probably last till Thursday.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE KAISER'S WOUNDS—VERA SASSULICH IN GENEVA—A DUEL WITH A SCRATCH.

BERLIN, July 5.—An official bulletin announces that the Emperor's wounds are now healed.

PARIS, July 5.—*Le Petit Lyonnais* announces that Vera Sassulich, the woman who was tried for having attempted to assassinate Gen. Trepoff at the time he was Prefect of the St. Petersburg Police, but escaped conviction, has arrived at Geneva.

LUXEMBOURG, July 5.—A duel with swords was fought yesterday on the frontier between Señor Torres Caicedo, Minister to Belgium from San Salvador, and Señor Medina, Minister from Guatemala, resulting in the slight wounding of the San Salvadorian representative in the shoulder.

LONDON July 5.—A Paris dispatch says: "Señor Zorrilla, who has been forbidden to enter France since 1877, was arrested on Thursday at Enghien, and conducted to the frontier."

The Shah of Persia has arrived in Vienna.

Mr. Roberts, a Liberal, was to-day returned to Parliament from the Flint Boroughs.

LONDON, July 6.—A paper has been posted in all the cotton mills of the Stockport District, giving a fortnight's notice of a 5 per cent. reduction in wages. The operatives at present seem to favor resistance. A strike there would affect 25,000 persons.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna states that the Austrian Government yesterday received the remaining 7,000,000 florins from the bankers who undertook to raise 30,000,000 for mobilization. The mobilization of additional troops was decreed yesterday to begin to-day. Ada-Kaleh has been definitely ceded to Austria.

LONDON, July 6.—The Americans in Geneva had a dinner and ball at the Hotel de la Paix on the Fourth of July. A party from Chamounix hoisted the American flag on the summit of Mont Blanc on the same day.

THE CANADIAN ORANGEMEN.

PREPARING FOR THE TWELFTH OF JULY—ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 5.—A meeting of Justices of the Peace of the city and district took place to-day, to consider the best means of preserving the peace of the city on the 12th of July. Two hundred magistrates were present. W. H. Brehant, the Chairman, briefly stated that he was ready to hear any one who desired to speak. The Mayor proposed a series of resolutions regretting that the Orange Association persisted in the determination to celebrate in Montreal events distasteful to a majority of its inhabitants; that this meeting fully concurs in the recent action of the City Council in asking the Quebec Legislature to pass an act suppressing all party processions; that it is unwise and inexpedient to call out the military, except when forces at the command of the civic authorities are found inadequate, and that the Mayor issue at once a proclamation to forbid all assemblages or gatherings on the streets or public places of the city on the 12th of July, and calling upon all peaceable and well-disposed citizens to aid the civic authorities to maintain the peace on that day.

Alderman Clendenning moved that the authorities be empowered to call out the military for the protection of the city on the 12th. A long and exciting discussion ensued, during which a large number of magistrates expressed their views. Finally another amendment was moved, to the effect that the Government be called upon to invest Sir Selby Smith with the powers of a magistrate, and intrust to him the preservation of the peace of the city on the 12th inst., with all needed assistance from the military. The discussion was continued on the last amendment till late in the afternoon, a great many of the English speaking magistrates leaving without waiting for a division. The following amendment was passed by a vote of 40 to 7: "Having full confidence in the Mayor of Montreal, we place in his hands all power and authority to preserve peace in the city on the 12th inst., as well as on other days." The Mayor's resolutions were then passed seriatim.

THURSDAY'S STORM AT PITTSBURG.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED AT SANDY CREEK VILLAGE—THE KILLED AND INJURED AT ROSS GROVE.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—The storm which swept over this city and the vicinity yesterday afternoon proves to have been the most destructive one in loss of life and property that has occurred here for several years. In the city several houses were struck by lightning, and the flood of water did great damage, but no lives were lost. In the rural districts the greatest losses occurred. Houses and bridges were washed away and the crops were greatly damaged. At Sandy Creek Village, 12 miles above this city, the water rose to a depth of 8 feet, and carried everything before it. The house of Abner Connor, containing himself, wife and child, Ira Long, a man named Boyd, and a stranger who had stopped during the storm, was carried away, and all were drowned. The bodies of Conner, wife, child, and Boyd were recovered this morning.

The killed and wounded at the disaster at Ross Grove picnic yesterday are as follows: Killed—Mrs. Conrad Reithmiller, 41 years old, Sharpsburg; Mrs. Reithmiller's child, 1 year old; Willard Prager, 15 years old; Herman Prager, 8 years old, (both are sons of Mr. Peter Prager, President of the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank;) Ludwig Waltz, Pastor of the church at Sharpsburg; Sophia Schindelmay, 18 years old, Sharpsburg; Mrs. Stoepner, 40 years, Etna. Wounded—Five of Mrs. Reithmiller's children, one a young lady 18 years old, (none of them were wounded fatally, but all seriously;) Lizzie Crafts, 18 years old, seriously; three children of Mr. Burgood, of Sharpsburg, (one of these is fatally injured, and the two others have legs broken;) John Sentz, 22 years old; George Sentz, 13 years old; Michael Schramm, Sharpsburg; Miss Annie Geisler, probably fatally; Miss Lizzie Burgund, fatally; Rev. Charles Waltz was injured by a branch of a tree, and has been unconscious since.

FRATRICIDE NEAR CARBONDALE.

A MAN SHOOTS AND KILLS HIS BROTHER DURING A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 5.—About 2 o'clock this morning a fearful fratricide was committed on the outskirts of Carbondale, about 16 miles from this city. Two brothers, Michael and Patrick Horan, who were returning from the celebration at Wilkesbarre, stopped in a dance-house at Jermyn, a short distance from their homes, and drank freely. They were accompanied by a man named Philip Lee, and set out to walk home from Jermyn. Patrick Horan talked swaggeringly to Lee, drew a revolver, and fired it off. His brother Michael interposed, and in struggling to get the weapon away it was discharged again, with a fatal result. The ball entered the left groin of Michael, severing a main artery, and 15 minutes later the man was a corpse. A verdict has been rendered to the effect that he died of a pistol shot discharged by his brother. Patrick Horan surrendered himself to the authorities, and was taken to the County Prison at Wilkesbarre to-day. The wife and child of the murdered man witnessed the fratricidal strife. Patrick says he had no intention to take his brother's life, and claims that he was unconscious of what occurred after leaving Wilkesbarre, although he adds in the next sentence that it was Michael who began the trouble.

MURDERS BY A DESPERADO.

ONE MAN KILLED, HIS SON FATALLY AND AND ANOTHER MAN DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, July 5.—Yesterday afternoon George McGann, his small son, and two other men, were shot by a blacksmith named Stewart, at Steubenville, Ohio, where all the parties live. McGann was instantly killed, the boy fatally wounded, and a third person of the party sustained a frightful wound, shattering his arm badly. The shooting was done with a double-barreled shot-gun loaded with slugs of lead, which, when fired, burst. Stewart had been drinking all day, and went into McGann's saloon, where he insulted Mrs. McGann, and was put out by her husband. Stewart then went home and loaded his gun, and on his way back to the scene told several persons to follow and see him kill McGann. The case before the Coroner was in progress all day, and will not be finished until to-morrow. There is strong talk of using lynch law in Stewart's case.

EXECUTIONS AND COMMUTATION.

DICK DAWSON HANGED IN GEORGIA AND BURKLOW IN ILLINOIS—MOSES GREEN TO GO TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—Dick Dawson, colored, was hanged at Thomaston to-day, at 1:30 o'clock, for the murder of Frank Cunningham, also colored, his brother-in-law. The culprit died shrieking and crying. Dawson had been too familiar with Cunningham's wife, and hard feelings existed between the two men. After conviction and sentence, the case was carried to the Supreme Court, which confirmed the verdict in the court below by refusing to grant a new trial. Dawson was resentenced on the 20th of May last to be executed to-day. At his own request the execution was public. After the failure in the Supreme Court, Dawson made a full confession, which occupied an hour and a half in recital. He said he thought Cunningham had "conjured" him and he would die if he did not kill him. Cunningham's wife is still held as an accomplice in the murder.

The death sentence of Moses Green, who was to have been hanged here to-day for the killing of Henry Bradley, has been commuted to imprisonment for life by the Governor.

CAIRO, Ill., July 5.—A. Harrison Burklow was hanged at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, at Vienna, Ill., for the murder of David Wagoner at Forman, just one year ago. He met his fate calmly and without nervousness.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

PAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE ELECTION SUBMITTED TO THE POTTER SUB-COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5.—The Potter sub-committee met at 11 o'clock. H. A. Wolfley, Clerk of the Circuit Court and United States Commissioner, testified that he thinks that most of the affidavits before the Returning Board were attested by him. He superintended their preparation as Supervisor of Elections. His office is a repository of these papers. The original affidavits were borrowed from him from time to time by the Republican counsel; some of them had not been returned; he brought here all the protests, affidavits, &c., made before him, also some he discovered among them a few days ago, which he thinks should have been on file in the Secretary of State's office. The papers were delivered to the committee, and include the original protest of D. A. Weber, with interlineations which the witness thought were evidently made after the original draft, being in different ink and handwriting. The committee, at 1:30, went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned till Saturday.

THE RIO GRANDE FRONTIER.

POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SENSATIONAL CHARACTER OF RECENT DISPATCHES—RETURN OF PRESIDENT HAYES—DIAZ TO BE ASKED TO UNITE IN VIGOROUS MEASURES AGAINST RAIDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The President and those members of the Cabinet who accompanied him to the Wyoming celebration returned this evening and expressed themselves highly pleased with the trip. The President returned too late to hold the regular Friday Cabinet meeting, but this fact did not prevent an enterprising evening paper from publishing a paragraph in which it is stated that the Mexican question was fully discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day. This premature announcement is about as trustworthy as the majority of the dispatches about Mexican affairs recently sent from Washington. There are no indications that the President and Cabinet are worried over Mexican affairs, and the fact that the Secretary of War left to-day for an extended tour of inspection of works along the Atlantic coast, and that the Secretary of the Navy will start on Monday next upon a similar tour of inspection in connection with his department, does not look as though immediate trouble is apprehended on the Rio Grande between the two Governments. It can be said, however, in this connection, that Secretary Evarts will shortly communicate to President Diaz, through Minister Foster, the views of this Government touching lawlessness on the Rio Grande border, and will invite the Mexican Government to co-operate with the United States in a vigorous policy for its suppression.

MEXICAN RAIDERS WITHOUT DOUBT.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 5.—A *News* San Antonio special states that an official dispatch from Col. Grierson, at Fort Concho, leaves very little room to doubt that the party who fired into the El Paso stage and wounded a passenger, not long since, were white men or Mexicans and not Indians at all, although so disguised. Col. Grierson says: "Several small parties of unknown and suspicious-looking white men have lately passed here, going West. They are all remarkably well armed and mounted. I have again to request that an additional company of cavalry be ordered to this district as soon as possible. I deem it important to order another company of cavalry to the field without delay."

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

ACTION BEFORE DEC. 1 PROBABLE, TO FORESTALL CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION—THE TREASURY READY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—There is considerable talk in Treasury circles of a disposition on the part of the Secretary to resume specie payment prior to the 1st of December next, in order to preclude Congressional action in the way of legislation to postpone or repeal the date fixed for resumption by the act of Jan. 14, 1875. It is believed the Treasury now holds sufficient coin to resume, and additional evidence is daily received that the country is quite ready, or nearly so, for practical resumption. Reports are daily received at the Treasury Department from Collectors of Internal Revenue that parties are paying currency obligations in gold, and numerous instances are furnished where creditors of the Government ask to be paid interest due them on bonds in legal tenders. If the present favorable conditions continue, it is very probable Secretary Sherman will give formal notice before Dec. 1 that the Treasury will pay coin at the option of creditors, and that legal tenders presented in sums of not less than $50 will be redeemed in coin when presented to Assistant Treasurers of the United States. The language of the Resumption act touching the redemption of legal tenders is as follows: "On and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $50. There is nothing in the act to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from anticipating the day fixed for redemption, and it is believed that for the reason stated above, should the present favorable conditions continue, he will do so.

ECONOMICAL IN WORDS AT LEAST.

THE ONLY MATTER IN WHICH THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS EXERCISED ECONOMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The *Congressional Record* containing the proceedings and debates of the first and second sessions of the Forty-fifth Congress will be ready for distribution in book form about Aug. 1. The *Record* of both sessions will make, exclusive of the index, 5,460 pages, which will be included in six volumes. The first session of the Forty-fourth Congress continued about the same length of time that was covered by the two sessions of the Forty-fifth, and the proceedings and debates of the former made over 6,000 pages of the *Record*, which are bound in six volumes. The people will doubtless be pleased to know that the Forty-fifth Congress was more economical than the Forty-fourth in the matter of wind, at least, for while the average number of pages of record made daily by the last session was 23 1-3, the average number of pages made daily at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress was 27½. It is quite probable that the reduction made at the last session in the number of printed pages necessary to record the proceedings and debates will be the only claim to genuine economy that the Forty-fifth Congress will be able to successfully maintain.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1878.

Secretary McCrary left Washington to-day for Maine.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $1,010,530.

Hon. Milton Sayler, of Ohio, who has remained here since the adjournment of Congress, returns homeward to-night.

Councilor Carvalho Borges, the Brazilian Minister, called at the State Department to-day to announce that he is about to leave Washington for the Summer. He will spend the time at Newport.

Secretary Thompson is completing arrangements and will leave next week for his visit to the several Navy-yards on the Atlantic coast. His object is to thoroughly inspect them and to make such reforms as the service requires. He said to-day that the department is now out of debt, and that he intends to keep it so by rigidly respecting the law.

The aggregate of appropriations made by the last Congress is $157,203,933 77, as follows: Military Academy, $282,805; Fortifications, $275,000; Consular and Diplomatic, $1,076,135; Navy, $14,151,603 70; Post Office, $33,256,373; Pension, $29,371,574; Indian, $4,721,275 50; Army, $25,583,186 01; Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, $15,428,881; Sundry Civil, $24,750,100 56; River and Harbor, $8,307,000.

MAILS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Post Office Department has been advised of the following alterations in the sailing of the steamers carrying the United States mails from San Francisco for Japan, China, and the East Indies during the month of July, (the changes being made necessary by the non-arrival inward at the expected time of the steamer Alaska, of the Pacific Mail Line,) viz.: The City of Peking will sail on the 10th inst. instead of the Alaska on the 4th inst., and the Belgic will sail on the 23d instead of on the 16th inst.

THE LIBERIAN EMIGRANTS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The United States Consul at Sierra Leone reports to the State Department under date of 4th ult. that the American bark Azor, from Charleston, S. C., bound for Monrovia with emigrants, put into port at Sierra Leone on the 24th of May. Being becalmed the vessel had drifted to within a short distance of Sierra Leone, and, being without water and in need of medical assistance, she put into port and received from the American Consulate and likewise from the Colonial Government every assistance that could be rendered to her. Our Consul reports that 19 of her numerous passengers died before her arrival at Sierra Leone, and that two others died while she lay at anchor there. He adds: "The vessel left here on the 1st inst. in tow of the British mail steamer Senegal, and I hope that she has ere now safely arrived at her destination and landed her overcrowded passengers." Her arrival at Monrovia has recently been reported by cable. She carried out a large number of colored emigrants on the 21st of April under the auspices of the "Liberian Exodus Company."

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN OREGON.

A REPORT FROM GEN. HOWARD—THE DEPREDATIONS IN JOHN DAY VALLEY—NO EXPECTATION OF FIGHTING FOR SOME DAYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMP LESTER, MOUTH OF SOUTH FORK, JOHN DAY RIVER, Oregon, July 2.—The following has just been sent officially:

The hostiles crossed the John Day River, near this point, on Sunday, June 30. They are now in the Fox Valley. There the Umatillas joined them. These warned the people in the Fox Valley to leave the country if they wished to save their lives. The indications are that the hostiles will cross the Snake River, near the mouth of the Grande Ronde, keeping in their journey under cover of the forests of the Blue Mountains. They may, however, strike the Columbia, between Umatilla and Celito, if we are not fortunate enough to bring them to battle. The country through which the troops have followed them from Camp Curly to this place is the most rugged imaginable. Egbert is ordered to move toward Walla Walla from Boise. If Wheaton has received orders sent him he will be ready with all his force to encounter the hostiles as they emerge from the mountains. Any reinforcements sent from the East must be hastened to Wheaton with all possible speed. Some citizens skirmished with the Indians on Saturday, June 29, and one man, named Aldrich, was killed. On Sunday the Indians murdered two men in this valley and burned three houses. Bernard pressed them so close that they had not time to depredate further. The department commander will not change the head-quarters of the Twenty-first Infantry, nor diminish the garrison below four companies. Let Sully select which two companies must be sent, and post one at Harney and one at Townsend. McConville, of Lewiston, offers to take charge of Nez Perces scouts if not already arranged. It is much to be desired.

By command of Brig. Gen. HOWARD.

Howard will move slowly to give Wheaton time to get into position. Every exertion has been made. As pack-trains were not obtainable, wagons were brought over mountains, rugged and precipitous, and deemed impossible to cross. The foot troops carried two days' supplies on their backs and marched 30 miles over this rugged country to-day. There will be no fight for some days, or not until Wheaton is ready to intercept them.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Articles based upon a vitally incorrect statement of the character of the instructions given to the Sioux Commissioners having appeared in some Western journals, the Secretary of the Interior desires attention to be called to the following verbatim extract from the instructions which were issued by him to the Commissioners by mail on the 28th ultimo: "If there be any difference of opinion as to the choice of location, you will keep in mind that the Indians' choice is to be respected, and that it is most important to keep perfect faith with them in the performance of all promises made to them, and that this will be the invariable rule of the Government in its treatment of the Indian tribes." An error of typography or telegraphing made it appear in some quarters that the promises heretofore made to the Sioux Indians were to be disregarded.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a letter from Agent Simons, of the Colville, Washington Territory, agency, which, under date of June 15, contained the following interesting statement: "I have the honor to report that I have made a thorough investigation of the reported disaffection among the Okanagan Indians, and find that the charges are unfounded. The chief, who was reported to have visited Moses with the view of uniting with him in hostilities, came forward at my request and fully vindicated himself, and although he acknowledged to an interview with Moses, asserted that he went in the interests of peace to dissuade him from any attempt at hostilities, an assertion supported by the fact that the ammunition he was said to have purchased was a limited supply for use on a hunting expedition from which he was recalled to an interview with me. The whole of the Okanagan tribe, with but few exceptions, are at present encamped at the Catholic Mission, at a distance of eight miles from this place, together with a delegation from nearly every tribe in this section of country, whither they all have come to attend the feast of Corpus Christi, which occurs during the ensuing week, and there seems to be much harmony and good feeling prevailing among them. Although the news of the reported outbreak among the Bannock Indians caused some little excitement among our people, there are no indications that any of the tribes belonging to this agency would be affected by it."

YANKTON, Dakota, July 5.—Indian Commissioner Hayt, Gen. D. S. Stanley, Major J. M. Hayworth, and Rev. A. L. Riggs, the commission appointed to select locations for Spotted Tail's and Red Cloud's Indians, left Yankton this morning for the Sioux country.

SUSANVILLE, Lassen County, Cal., July 5.—Eight families from Surprise Valley have just arrived in town. The Indians have been within eight miles of the valley. They stole the stock and took the contents of the cabins. Friendly Piutes have warned the settlers that the hostiles were coming to take the valley.

THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

CONVENTION AT LITTLE ROCK—GOV. MILLER RENOMINATED.

LITTLE ROCK, July 5.—The Democratic State

in 1878, the party took great credit to itself for reducing appropriations some $23,000,000 below those made by the Republican Congress of the preceding year. The amount of reduction claimed by them at the time was $40,000,000, and the party banked on that amount of political capital during the Presidential campaign, but the Finance Report, as quoted by Mr. Atkins, shows a reduction of only $23,279,744 —a pretty large falling off. In making this reduction, "deficiencies" were created amounting to many millions. The Forty-fifth Congress during its first year has been compelled to pass nine deficiency bills, aggregating, as stated by Mr. Atkins, $15,534,672 52. Nearly all of these immense "deficiencies" were rendered necessary by the unwarranted reductions made under the lead of Mr. Randall in 1876, and there are many millions more to come before we get through with those marvelous feats of economy, performed for political purposes. Mr. Randall and his party took credit for having "saved" the entire amount of that reduction, though it was well known by the initiated that from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of it were only postponed for deficiency bills after election. These deficiencies came down on the present Congress, when they could no longer be postponed, and over $15,000,000 of them were appropriated. Then there was a dilemma. How is the account to be stated? To what Democratic Congress shall these many millions be charged? They were simply counted *out*. Mr. Randall and the party has been credited for the reduction which created them, and Mr. Atkins declines to count the $15,500,000 in his totals. A very convenient way to dispose of so many millions. Thus this huge sum is made the foot-ball between these two economists, and both take credit for saving that amount to the Treasury. If you will glance over Mr. Atkins' statement, you will find several other feats in book-keeping almost equal to this, but they are quite excusable in proving the proposition that an actual increase of $28,752,265 49 means retrenchment. Having worried the stubborn and honest figures in vain to induce them to prove that difficult proposition, the Chairman of the House Committee, evidently not gratified with his success, draws a sigh, and concludes: "Had there been economic accord between the two houses—in other words, had the Senate not added $16,000,000 to the appropriation bills *as reported to the House*—the grand result would have been a still greater 'triumph for retrenchment.'" It must be admitted that an increase of $29,000,000 is not a very brilliant "triumph for retrenchment"; but notice the peculiar phraseology by which the failure to make it "still greater" is charged upon the Senate: "Had the Senate not added $16,000,000 to the appropriation bills *as reported to the House*!" Mr. Atkins' own figures show that $1,914,636 of the $16,000,000 were added by the House before the bills ever reached the Senate, and yet this amount is charged to Senate extravagance.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS CALL "SENATE EXTRAVAGANCE."

What amount was added by the Senate to the bills as they passed the House, and what was the character of the additions?

Senator Windom.—The total of such additions is $13,925,442. No part of this amount was extravagance, but the whole was in compliance with some obligations of the Government which could not be honorably evaded, or in the line of economical expenditure. This will very clearly appear by a reference to the items constituting the additions. The following are the amounts added by the Senate to the several bills:

Sundry Civil bill	$10,305,442
River and Harbor bill	847,900
Army bill	908,314
Post Office bill	856,000
Naval bill	200,844
Pension bill	35,000
Military Academy bill	83,466
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	604,776
Consular and Diplomatic	83,700
Total	$13,925,442

Glance at the items which make up these several additions. First:

The Sundry Civil Bill—Total additions		$10,305,442
For public buildings	$1,675,036	
Life-saving Service	162,346	
Light-houses, fog-signals, &c	206,000	
Navy-yards, arsenals, repairs of barracks, &c	486,540	
Indemnifying the States for enrolling and equipping Militia, &c	250,000	
Deficiencies for Post Office, courts of justice, &c	1,573,964	
Halifax award	5,500,000	$9,854,886
Sundry small items		450,556
Total		$10,305,442

The above amount for "public buildings" is in the line of economy in various ways: First, the buildings are needed, and if completed would save to the Government an amount in rent greater than the interest on their cost; second, they can be built very much cheaper now than ever before, and much cheaper than hereafter, when business shall have revived; third, it being in the line of economy to finish them now, another powerful motive is added in the employment it would give to labor. The items for "life-saving service" and "light-houses," &c., are for the encouragement and protection of commerce and for safety to life and property. The items for "Navy-yards, arsenals," &c., is rendered necessary by the dilapidated condition of this kind of public property by reason of the failure to make the necessary appropriations to take care of it during the last two years. The $250,000 for "indemnifying the States" was simply in compliance with a law which requires these claims to be paid when audited.

DEFICIENCIES CAUSED BY UNWARRANTED REDUCTIONS.

The large amount of over $1,500,000 for "deficiencies" was necessary because the House had been compelled to pass so many deficiency bills, on account of former unwarranted reductions that they were unwilling to make these, and so threw the responsibility on the Senate. About $1,000,000 of these deficiencies were for the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice. The courts in some States had already been compelled to adjourn for want of funds, and the execution of justice would have been substantially suspended if the Senate had not insisted upon the appropriation. Several branches of the Postal Service would also have been seriously crippled, or actually suspended, without them. These facts were all understood by the House commitee, but because the necessary deficiencies would have swelled their bills to an amount larger than was agreeable or seemed expedient, they declined to insert them, leaving them to be put in by the Senate, for which the Senate was to be charged with extravagance. The other item, $5,500,000, for payment of "Halifax award," was necessary to maintain the national honor. Had the Senate not inserted it as an amendment, an extra session would have been unavoidable. The balance of the amount, ($450,556,) added for "sundry small items," is made up of many items, such as expenses of foreign intercourse, Paris Exposition, Silver Commisston, military roads, bridges, and telegraph lines on the frontier and in the Indian country, investigations of diseases of swine; grasshopper and forestry investigations, publishing records of the rebellion, furnishing artificial limbs to soldiers, &c.

The River and Harbor Bill—Senate additions: $847,900

The items of the Senate additions are as follows:

Charleston Harbor	$195,000
Cape Fear River	75,000
Red River (of South)	100,000
Missouri River	37,500
Mississippi River	59,000
Harlem River	150,000
Boston Harbor	25,000
Dunkirk Harbor	30,000
Stonington Harbor	25,000
Galveston Harbor	25,000
Total	$772,500

You will observe that these additions are exclusively for works of an important national character. The small creeks and trout streams in the bill which could be best "improved" by macadamizing, were all carefully taken care of by the House.

The Army Bill.—The entire addition of $908,314, made by the Senate to the Army bill, was rendered necessary in restoring our little Army to its pre-ent numbers, from the reduced and mutilated condition in which it had passed the House.

The Navy Bill.—The small sum added by the Senate to the Navy bill was mainly for "pay of the Navy," for "equipment of vessels," and for repairs of hospitals.

The Pension Bill.—The Senate added $35,000 to pay Examiners $2 for each examination, instead of $1, as provided by the House. The Senate thought that when the Government was to be made liable to pay pensions for life, by the report of these Examiners, that $2 was not too much to pay for faithful and intelligent service.

The Military Academy Bill.—The Senate added $83,466 to this bill, mainly for "completing hospital building," "procuring a supply of pure water," and "completing the system of sewerage." It was shown that these things are much needed as sanitary measures, and for the protection of public property in case of fire. The hospital building has been standing for two years without a roof or windows, with the winds and storms beating upon it, and serving in its unfinished condition, as a standing advertisement of the bankruptcy of the Government or the incompetency of Congress.

The Consular and Diplomatic Bill.—The Senate added $83,700, mainly in restoring the salaries of our foreign representatives to what they received last year. The compensation now paid them is disgracefully small. The Senate thought it ought not to be reduced.

HEEDLESS MANGLING OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill.—The House had regraded the clerical force of the departments in order to reduce their meagre salaries which were fixed 25 years ago; it had abolished two Auditors' offices, which were established in 1817, when the entire money transactions of the Government were not one-sixth as much as are now those of one of the offices proposed to be abolished; it had cut down the pay of the laborers and watchmen, who can now barely exist on their pinched compensation, and in various other ways it had mangled the public service and impaired its efficiency. In order to cure this mischief and to provide sundry sums imperatively necessary in various branches of the service, the Senate added $604,776.

The Post Office Bill.—To the Post Office bill the Senate added $856,000. This bill, as passed by the Senate, appropriated $33,990,373 for the year 1879. The bill for 1878, with all the deficiencies that have been added by this Congress, appropriated $35,584,143. It, therefore, appears that the bill, as it passed the Senate, including the additions, was still $1,587,770 less than both houses have agreed was necessary for 1878. The House, however, insisted upon a reduction in conference, and as the bill finally became a law, it is $2,117,770 less than was appropriated for 1878. There is, therefore, a manifest deficiency created for that amount, which will have to be supplied next session. The Senate can hardly be charged with extravagance for wanting to reduce that forthcoming deficiency as much as possible. I believe we have now glanced at all the items constituting the additions made by the Senate, and I think you must agree with me that, having a due regard to the public service rather than a care merely to reduce the aggregate of appropriations, the House should have incorporated them in the bills before sending them to the Senate.

How many deficiency bills did you say had been passed by this Congress?

Senator Windom.—Nine. It was thought at one time that it would be necessary to classify and number them, as it was found there was not enough letters in the alphabet to indicate them in that way.

Why was it necessary to divide the amount into so many bills?

Senator Windom.—Our friends of the House knew that the people would understand these "deficiencies" to be a refutation of their former loud pretenses of retrenchment, and hence they reluctantly doled out in detachments such amounts as they were compelled to appropriate from time to time.

THE EMPTY BOAST OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

I notice that at a recent banquet given in New-York to Speaker Randall, Hon. A. S. Hewitt is reported to have said that Mr. Randall and his friends in the Forty-fourth Congress "accomplished a saving in the entire Congress of $54,000,000, and that it was the fruit of putting men in power who were able to do the work set for them to do. Allowing for all the deficiencies, it amounted to $23,000,000 clear saving," &c. Now, Senator, you have been a member of the Appropriations Committee for many years. What do you say to this boast of Democratic economy, in comparison with the alleged Republican extravagance?

Senator Windom.—It is my turn to ask you a question. Don't you think this boast of having saved only $23,000,000 "in the entire Congress" is a great letting down from the claim made by them in the Presidential campaign that they had "saved $40,000,000" at one session? This modest claim amounts to only about $11,500,000 for that session, in which they insisted that they had saved $40,000,000. By their own confessions, there seems to have been only about 25 per cent. of truth in their economical pretensions in 1876. It will be noted also that Mr. Hewitt admits that it required about $31,000,000 to make up the deficiencies created by the pretended retrenchments and reforms of the Forty-third Congress. In looking over the tables and statements in Mr. Atkins' speech, I notice that he makes the deficiencies appropriated since 1876 $30,242,165, so that he and Mr. Hewitt are substantially in accord on that point. If you will permit me to turn the tables, and question you for a moment, I should like to ask if anything could well be more disgraceful in the leaders of a great party than to go before the people with the pretense of having saved over $40,000,000, when in fact they knew that $30,000,000 of that sum would have to be made up by deficiency bills?

Were the $23,000,000 which Mr. Hewitt claims to be a "clear saving" by the Forty-fourth Congress, an actual saving, or only a postponement of appropriations, and a failure to provide properly for the public service, &c.?

Senator Windom.—Some portion of it was doubtless a "saving," but by far the largest part was not. On the 12th of August, 1876, after carefully analyzing every item on every appropriation bill for that year, and comparing each one with like items in the bills for the previous year, I stated on the floor of the Senate that "of the total pretended reduction of $40,000,000, not $5,000,000 could in any sense be called a saving of money to the Treasury," and that this sum fell far below the retrenchment effected by the preceding Republican Congress. I now repeat that statement, and am prepared at any moment to prove it beyond a doubt.

The mere "postponements of appropriations" for public buildings, which were under way in 1876, as compared with the preceding year, amounted to $3,286,593; the postponement of surveys of public lands to $647,390; the failure to appropriate money to pay judgments of the Court of Claims, &c., to $1,611,000. There were numerous other items, amounting to many millions, of a like character, which were merely "postponed," not "saved." They are not "deficiencies," but simply "postponements," which will come in at some future time to swell the bills. The three items I have just named, amounting to $5,544,983, were only a small part of such "postponements" made in the one year 1876. Deducting them from $11,500,000, which is one-half of what Mr. Hewitt claims to be the total savings of the Forty-fourth Congress for 1876 and 1877, we have less than $6,000,000 as the actual saving for that year. There were many other items of reduction made in 1876, which are in no possible sense a saving to the Treasury, but which, if deducted from the $11,500,000, would substantially wipe out the whole of the pretended economy of which so much boasting has been done.

Is it true that these reductions in appropriations did not commence until after the Democratic Party got control of the House?

Senator Windom.—By no means. Expenditures had been on a descending scale almost ever since the war. The Finance Reports show that in 1868 they reached $229,915,088, and that they had been constantly reduced, until, in 1875, when the Republicans went out of power, they were only $164,857,813, showing an average annual reduction for the seven years of $9,293,896. This, as we have just seen, is a very much greater reduction than the actual retrenchment made in 1876, after deducting the "deficiencies" and mere "postponements."

DEMOCRATIC DEMAGOGUES OVERREACH THEMSELVES.

Did you mean to say that the appropriations this year are greater than the expenditures of 1876?

Senator Windom.—Yes, Sir. The appropriations this year are $172,069,589, and the expenditures for 1876 (which were appropriated for by a Republican Congress) were only $164,857,813, as shown by the Finance Report for 1877, page 17. They are, therefore, $8,211,776 greater this year than for the last year when appropriations were made by Republicans. This should not, however, be charged to the extravagance of this Congress. It was rendered necessary by the demagogism of the Forty-fourth Congress, in making pretended savings when they were only creating deficiencies.

PARALYZED BY LIGHTNING.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* of the 4th inst. says: "Yesterday, during a thunder-atorm, while Miss Boice, a daughter of Samuel Boice, living on Columbus pike, near the toll-gate, was sitting at an open window in her parents' residence, engaged in sewing with a needle, a flash of lightning passed closed by the window, paralyzing Miss Boice's right arm and hand which held the needle, and causing a strange sensation in her head. She rose and walked into another room, and fell speechless upon the floor. Her face and neck soon became discolored and her hands and feet grew cold. Dr. Stanley was sent for as soon as possible. Ice was applied to Miss Boice's head and everything possible done to restore her to consciousness, and when Dr. Stanley left her, the symptoms were favorable for her recovery. The same flash of lightning which paralyzed her struck a tree about 80 rods from Mr. Boice's house."

A CHEAP JOURNEY.

The Reno (Nev.) *Journal* tells of a New-York newsboy who reached Reno on Monday, claiming that by means of box cars and break-beams he had traveled from New-York for $2 40, spent for food, and with 60 cents left he proposed boarding the lightning express and making San Francisco.

A POLITICIAN'S SPEECH.

GEN. BUTLER AT NEWBURYPORT.

HIS VIEWS ON GREENBACKS, COMMUNISM, COACHING CLUBS, AND OTHER TIMELY TOPICS.

From Yesterday's Sun.

NEWBURYPORT, July 4.

The demonstration of the Greenbackers here to-day was attended by fully 2,000 persons, who were enthusiastic. Gen. B. F. Butler delivered the principal address. He said: "More than 100 years ago our fathers found it necessary to unite to protect against wrong and oppression, to disenthrall themselves from the measures of one King and his Ministers. Their children meet on the same anniversary to see whether they may not disenthrall themselves from the oppressions of a thousand kings and their ministers—the money kings—the most powerful monarchs in the world to-day. Their hands are heavier upon us than those of King George were upon our forefathers. Why is it that in a land where, in the East, the storehouses are bursting with the products of manufacturing industry, and in the West the granaries are overflowing with the necessaries of life, there being perfect communication between those sections, there are men hungry in the East for the food that is in the West, and men naked in the West for want of the clothes and shoes of the East? The evil that causes this cannot be reached by sporadic riots and violence. The starving men who made the riots of last Summer effected no alleviation of the public misery. Strikes are below the dignity of American working men. They belong to another country and to other institutions than ours. Our remedy is the ballot. 'Communist' is the word of reproach applied to working men who see wrong in existing affairs, and believe in remedying them, as 'Abolitionist' was the word of reproach hurled at the men who struck for freedom in the earlier days of this generation. The same men who called the reformers of other days Abolitionists are calling the reformers of to-day Communists. Communism in Europe is the desperate protest of the downtrodden and oppressed, and finds its vent in violent demonstrations and vain endeavors. Here such a course is unnatural. Our people have in their own hands the power to mold their condition. All they need is unity and organization, and they will control. The legislation of our land has for many years been exclusively in the interest of the rich and the few. Because those few were rich, consequently powerful and united in purpose, they send their Representatives to make the laws by the aid of the votes of the betrayed people. Seven years ago I introduced a bill to have the money of the country in the hands of the Government and not in the hands of corporations, and I was beaten by eight votes. If I remember aright, in the House. But in the majority that beat me there were more than 65 bank Directors and Presidents, each of them voting in his own interest, all sent there by working men's votes. You working men do not send men to represent you."

Mr. Butler then reviewed at length the circumstances under which, in the hour of national necessity, the greenback came into being, and the means by which capitalists, when it was at its lowest value, were enabled to convert it into interest-bearing and non-taxable bonds, and then other special legislation for the benefit of the capitalists since that time, the formation of national banks, &c., all tending to undue inflation of the wealth of the rich, and the shifting of all the burdens of taxation upon the poor. He protested against being called a republican, saying that although the bargain with the capitalists was an infamous one, we were fools enough to send men to Congress who would make it, and we should pay the penalty by making good their agreement.

From this he proceeded to consider the peculiar course of legislation in Massachusetts affecting her savings banks. Then he said: "I believe every man who has an honest employment, in which he gives the best thoughts of his mind, or the best labor of his hands to earn support for his children and himself, is a laboring man, a working man. The man who, by the exertions of his father, or some other relative, has inherited wealth, and who does no work beyond clipping coupons from bonds to be paid by taxes levied on working men, I call a capitalist. Do you say there are no such men? There are plenty of them. Let me give you an illustration of them: There is in New-York a club called the Tally-ho Club. It is composed of, I can hardly guess how many members, however invited me to any of their entertainments, but I think they have ten, four, and six horse teams, coaches, and they drive them on the high road between two palatial hotels, with a fine-looking man set up behind the coach with a tin horn, or, in this case, I believe it is a brass bugle, for what? And who are they? They are all young men of great wealth, of great literary culture, all graduates of colleges—all men who have no other employment on earth but to spend the income of their inherited wealth. And all they can find to do is to play coachman day by day for the fun of the thing; they toil not, neither do they spin; they are men of a class that is growing in this country, and I regret, by judgment, a class that ought to be squelched. [Applause.] They are men that have nothing to do on earth and do it every day. Every man in this country should have some regular, steady employment, for the good of his fellow-men, and the more money a man has, the greater is his responsibility. Whether it be horse-power or that money in some industrial or other enterprise for the good of his race; and for the men who do not do that, the working men ought to vote to bring about a law to make them do it. If I had my way, if I had the power, in the City of New-York, as I once had for a short time, I would set that class of men to doing exactly what they have shown they are fit for—driving Broadway omnibuses from 6 in the morning to 9 at night, so that they should have enough of playing coachmen."

The General also reviewed at length the history of the Continental money of this country, tracing the causes of to decline in value. He repudiated the term of Inflationist, and said that of other opponents of the Greenback Party: "They are willing to sell all the bonds and subsidize all the railroads, and do everything else that can be done with money obtained on interest-bearing bonds of the United States. My proposition is that we should issue, $400,000,000 in non-interest-bearing bonds of the United States to settle the unemployed laboring men of the United States upon the public lands of the United States." [Great Applause.]

No more notes of the United States could be issued, he went on to say, than the people chose to take, and if they bear no interest those which are issued involve the country in no debt. Defining a Greenbacker, he said: "If you find a man in the community that goes for the good of all the nation as against a few, that man is a Greenbacker; if you find a man that wants just legislation and goes for the interest of the working men and of labor, that man is a Greenbacker. It is a term which covers everything just and true, as the word abolitionist once covered every man in favor of human freedom. If you find a man that wants special privileges, that wants to live on the earnings of others, that wants to get an advantage over his neighbors, that wants others to pay his taxes, that man is not a Greenbacker. He is on the opposite side. A man is a Greenbacker who believes that the intelligence of the people is a better foundation for the government of a great country than the intellect of a few; who believes that this Government is for the many and not for the few; and it is the fault of every one of you if you leave it for the benefit of the few any longer. And if you do so, you and your children, and your children's children, and mine, will find themselves slaves to the few, in the worst of Governments an aristocracy."

THE MERMAID AT THE WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM.

From the London Standard of June 25.

The "mermaid," although very like some of the seals in its general aspect, is really a sub-order of the family of whales, and belongs to the warm-blooded kingdom of mammalia. The sub-order of cetaceans "Ceta," is divided into two sections, the mysticete and denticete, the latter of which includes the dolphin, grampus, and beluga among many other kinds. Following these comes next in zoological division the sub-order Sirenia, of which the manatee or "mermaid," is the type, and a fine specimen of which arrived last week at the Westminster Aquarium. This animal, which is a young one, measures nine feet in length, and is five and a half feet in girth. It weighs more than half a ton. It is the *manatus latirostris* of zoologists, and has been brought to this country in the steamer Blenheim, Capt. Picot, from Demerara. It was received from him on Monday, at Glasgow, by Mr. Carrington, the naturalist of the Aquarium, after a smart competition with the managers of other institutions, who are specially desirous to secure such a local showman. Capt. Picot states that the animal was caught on the Dauntless Bank of the Island Leguana, near the mouth of the Essequito River in British Guiana. It is said to be the first specimen observed in that locality in the past three years, and was captured in a net by some fishermen and brought by them to Demerara. It was then transferred to Glasgow in a wooden tank, about 12 feet long by 4 feet deep, and, when the water was let out, it took 35 men to transfer the box and its contents to the train. At the St. Enoch's Station the tank was placed in a covered truck and forwarded by the Midland Railway to London, and duly placed in a larger tank of glass in the Aquarium. It must have been a relief to the poor beast to have got into a place big enough to move about in, but its present home is by no means too capacious. It is evidently of a very different temperament from its neighbor, the white whale; and, instead of disporting itself and rushing about incessantly, as that monster does, it exhibits an exceeding sedateness and indolence; and, resting on its incurved, spade-like tail, its body nearly vertical, its head bent forward and downward, it will remain for minutes together motionless, with its nose close pressed against the glass. Occasionally it will put just its nostrils above the surface of the water, and breath gently, and then, closing them up with a sort of fleshy lid, will droop again below water and remain almost motionless as before. It seldom, and only slightly, moves its arms—or rather flippers—legs or hinder limbs none it has; at least, not visibly, and we leave an account of them, or their absence, to the anatomists. The head is really rather large, but the eyes are small and set far back. The nose and mouth project, and, when a little more upturned than usual, present, with the two round closed nostrils, (which look not unlike eyes,) an appearance very similar to a small human face, and if one has the good fortune to see the creature raise the upper part of its body and show its breast above the water, as it will often do in the twilight or dusk, one can well fancy how the old legends of the sirens, or mermaids, with their tresses and beguiling songs alluring navigators to destruction have found their place in the accounts by early voyagers, and in mythologies and wondrous tales; the more particularly human must the appearance be of the animal as seen nursing its young, which would be very like a lumpy baby, between its flippers. The manatees are regarded as very rare animals in these days, in some localities having been of late years almost entirely extirpated by capture for food, and in the past 10 years four specimens only, we believe, have been brought to Europe; of these three were dead, while one came to our Zoological Gardens, but died the day after arrival. We may note here, after the above record of the pains taken over the traveling arrangements of the present individual, that an adventurous manatee is recorded to have found its way on its own account many years ago, in its native element, to the Shetland Isles, but what was its ultimate fate we are not aware. There was not a Westminster Aquarium in those days. How Mr. Carrington intends to feed the illustrious individual he has obtained is a problem which he no doubt will successfully solve. On the journey to England it fed freely on mochoniero leaves and fruit, and, when the stock gave out, then on hay and bread. Its diet at Westminster has been watercress. When that is out of season we wish it a more luxuriant diet than ordinary fodder.

THE BUZZELL MURDER TRIAL.

AN ACQUSED MAN IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE, ONCE ACQUITTED AS THE PRINCIPAL, ON TRIAL AS AN ACCESSORY TO THE MURDER OF A WOMAN.

From the Belfast (Me.) Age, July 4.

The second trial of Joseph B. Buzzell for the murder of Susan A. Hanson, at Brookfield, Nov. 2, 1874, is in progress at Ossipee, N. H. He was once engaged to the murdered woman, and, marrying another, was sued for breach of promise. The evening before the trial was to have taken place Miss Hanson was murdered while sitting near a window in her house, her body being completely riddled with shot and pieces of lead fired from a gun by some one outside. Soon after Buzzell was arrested, tried for being the principal in the murder, and acquitted, though many believed him guilty. This suspicion increased when the houses, barns, and other property of persons who had testified against him were burned, and soon after Charles W. Cook, a young fellow in his employ, was arrested. He confessed that he was hired to burn the buildings, and that Buzzell leveled the gun at Miss Hanson and made him fire it. The arrest of Buzzell followed, and, while his counsel argued that, according to the national and State Constitutions, "no man shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense," he was held for trial as "accessory" to the murder. He is about 40 years old, of neat appearance, and has a wife and two little girls.

Cook testified that he lived with his mother till he was 5 years old, when he was sent to the poor-house; went to Buzzell in my 7th year; stayed there six or more years; went to school a little; could write my name; could not read writing; could read a little; on the Sunday before the murder Buzzell came after me to go and work for him, to pick up stones in the field and take care of the stock; said his boy Farrington had left; I went that evening; the next morning, before he went to Wolfboro, he showed me my work, and before he started we stood at the front of the house by the side of the road; he said he supposed that in a few days his suit with Susan Hanson would come off; he said: "She meant to wrong me; but I don't think she will;" he wished she was dead; asked me if I would not help him; I told him I would not; he offered me $100; I refused; he saw a vial in my vest; asked me what was in it; showed him the shot; he said he wanted to use some, and he took a part of them; he urged me, and finally I promised to take the big gun; that evening he told me to get out of the back window, so his folks would not see me; I was to go to the barn and up to the big elm by the side of the road and wait for him; I did so; left the house about 6 o'clock; it took me about 15 minutes to get to the elm tree; in about five minutes Buzzell came along, his horse all foam; we went together toward the Hanson house; went up the Robinson road, up Blackberry Hill; he hitched his horse by the side of the road in the bushes; he took the gun and loaded it; we then went across through the woods and fields, across a ploughed orchard, to the Hanson house; stood near there on a little rising ground a few minutes; he wanted me to shoot Susan; I refused; he offered me $500; I refused; he said there would be witnesses on the road, if anyone, who would testify that we were not on the road; we looked into the front window and saw Susan, George, an old lady, and the boy Frank sitting there; went to the back window; there was a clothes-line here with clothes on it near the window; Buzzell rolled the clothes over with the pole; loaded the gun; he then leveled it; he told me to fire it, or he would blow my head off; I fired it; did not see the effect of it; we both turned and ran; went home by different routes; I carried the gun; put the gun in a shed near the door where I took it from; in the morning Buzzell came to my room; told me I had better take care of the gun; I carried it up to the barn; the day of the murder Dudley C. Coleman, John W. Sanborn, and Frank Hobbs came to Buzzell's and inquired about the big gun; I told them I didn't know anything about it; I got them the little guns; the bore of the little guns was very small; after they went away I told Mrs. Buzzell that the big gun was up stairs; she was excited; she said I had better take care of it; I carried it out to the barn and hid it; saw Buzzell on Tuesday night, when he came from work; he asked me where the gun was; told him; he took it and hid it in another place in the barn; never have seen the gun since; when Buzzell was arrested he came to the barn, where I was, with Officer Milliken; gave me directions about taking care of the cattle, and told me, in very low tones, "to keep my mouth shut."

HUMAN FLESH AS FOOD AND MEDICINE.

From the London Telegraph, June 24.

"Miriam cures wounds, and Pharaoh is sold for balsam," wrote Sir Thomas Browne, 200 years ago; and it is an undoubted fact that even down to the time of Sydenham "mummy" was held to be a drug of great curative power, and was extensively administered in cases of fever and ague. But what should be said of the "exhibition" to a patient of a piece of human flesh freshly taken from the living subject? This exceptionally appalling medicament seems to have been made use of under very singular circumstances in China. A recent number of the Pekin *Gazette* published an application to the Emperor from the Governor-General of the Province of Kwang-Tung, for permission to erect a memorial structure in honor of the filial devotion of a young lady 21 years of age, the daughter of a magistrate of Canton. She is described as having been "brought up by her father from childhood, well educated, and deservedly reputed for virtue and intelligence." In the Spring of last year her papa fell ill, and was most tenderly nursed by his devoted daughter. At the end of six months the old gentleman became much worse, whereupon the young lady cut a piece of flesh from her own arm and mixed it with the medicine. This remedy proved fatal to the patient, and his daughter, who had vowed to sacrifice her life for his, poisoned herself on the same day that her father died. This melancholy story of heroic filial piety, mingled with the most barbarous ignorance and superstition, may instructively be read in juxtaposition with a letter received in Shanghai from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shansi. Says Mgr. Monagatta, who is a resident of Tai Yuen, the capital of a province in which famine is just now raging with the most fearful severity: "Until lately the starving people were content to feed on the dead; but now they are slaughtering the living for food. The husband eats his wife, parents are eating their children; and in their turn sons and daughters eat their dead parents. This goes on almost every day." Cannibalism has in a more or less marked degree been an attendant horror on the majority of great famines; but the systematic eating of human flesh in a living state would be wonderful, even in a country where young ladies of rank, education, and intelligence grow up to be 21 in the belief that a piece of human flesh can be beneficial as an inward medicament. It may be mentioned that the Imperial Government have sanctioned the erection of the memorial to the daughter of the Canton magistrate, but that only very languid steps have been taken to alleviate the ravages of the famine.

A DIVING DOG.

The Ellenville (N. Y.) *Journal* says: "The Captain of the canal-boat P. H. Hanley, of Ellenville, has one of the most remarkable dogs in the State. He is extremely fond of being in the water, and is a noted diver. He is known to have dived to the depth of 25 feet and brought up a piece of iron thrown overboard. On Monday a piece of wood and a piece of iron tied together were thrown overboard, and to them was attached a small line with which to haul up the dog when he had recovered the former articles. He gathered himself up in the style of a man or a frog when entering the water, and after being under for a long time appeared with the wood and iron in his mouth and was hauled on board the boat, hanging by his teeth to the wood attached to the rope. He has only one known rival at this business, the latter being a Newfoundland dog owned at Verplanck's Point on the Hudson. Hanley's dog is a brindle bull-dog. The distance the iron was sunk on Monday was 19 feet. The Captain claims that the dog saved him from drowning at one time."

A COMMUNIST IN PERIL.

The Washington *Post* of the 5th inst. says: "Last night the mountebank 'working man,' Isaac Cohen, succeeded in attracting a small crowd around him at the corner of Seventh-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, where he haranged it on the wrongs, oppressions, and sufferings of the working man, the weakness of capital, the influence of aristocracy, and all that sort of thing, and he urged his hearers to arm themselves and be ready to fight for bread. His remarks were so incendiary, and so well calculated to disturb the peace that cries arose: 'Put him out,' 'Down with him,' 'Get a rope,' and but for the immediate interference of two policemen it is probable that Cohen would have been very roughly handled. The truth is, Cohen and his crew have been repudiated over and over again by the honest and true working men of the city, and they want nothing whatever to do with him, having no sympathy whatever with his gross communistic sentiments."

JERRY CRUNCHER OUTDONE

A NEW-YORK UNDERTAKER'S STORY.

HOW A COFFIN IS ROBBED WHILE IN THE HEARSE, AND THE BODY STOLEN AFTER IT HAS BEEN BURIED—A WONDERFUL CONTRIVANCE—OH A CHARY UNDERTAKER.

The inside of his shop was ornamented with two mathematically correct lines of shining coffins up one side and down the other. On two or three stands about the room, covered with black palls, were metallic "caskets" of modern make and shape. But the interior was dwarfed and spoiled by the show-window, in which was a beautiful little white casket, just large enough for a beautiful little cherub now singing Moody and Sankey hymns with the angels, lined with spotless white satin, tucked in and rastened in here and there with spotless white satin buttons, the whole set off with dainty little white enameled handles; the sides of the window were draped funereally, but gracefully, with more white satin, tucked up and fastened up with more buttons of the same.

He was an undertaker. But should his name be printed, after the disclosures he has made, after the deep villainy he has laid bare, his life would not be worth one of his own white satin buttons.

He was sitting, as I entered his shop, before a huge, old-fashioned desk, whose shape was somewhat coffin-like, leaning over a diagram he was drawing. When I handed him my card, and he straightened up, I saw that it was the diagram of a new casket. He turned quickly around, and said:

"'Sh!"

I said, "Certainly."

He pointed to a stairway at the rear of the shop, got up, went toward it, and beckoned me to follow. I followed, and we went up two pairs of stairs, and stopped in a work-room, half filled with unfinished and unpainted coffins. They stood about in piles, some of the piles much taller than others. The undertaker selected one of the lowest of them, one containing only two coffins, and we both sat down.

He was a very mysterious man. He got up several times before saying a word and peeped behind the heaps of coffins. Not finding anybody, he lifted the lids of two or three and tiptoed noiselessly to the door to see whether anybody was on the stairs. Apparently satisfied that we were alone, he resumed his seat.

"The walls have ears," said he, "and I have known a single empty coffin, that was buried the next day, to spread a scandalous story through a whole neighborhood. We must exercise caution. Are you prepared?"

I asked him for what.

"To hear the most damning revelation," he cried, springing to his feet and pounding his bony old fist against the lid of the coffin I was sitting on, "that ever was told to mortal ears! The most wonderful, and ingenious, and horrible thing that ever you dreamed or thought or read. I warn you. Are you prepared?"

I told him if he would sit down and not pound my knee again, I thought I was prepared.

"Very good," said he. "Let us begin at the beginning. I sent you a letter asking you to come and see me. You have come. I thank you for it. Now, you are from THE TIMES. I read in THE TIMES a few weeks ago an account of how the body of some ex-President or other had been stolen from a Western cemetery, and had afterward been found in a dissecting-room. Bosh! I say bosh!"

He slapped his hand on my knee again and looked in my eyes. I looked as meek and inquiring as possible.

"I say bosh! Now, listen to me. You may think I am crazy when you hear what I tell you. No bodies are ever dug up out of graves for dissecting-rooms. What do you think of that? Am I crazy?"

It was one of the occasions that require a white lie. I told him no, I guessed not.

"You may think that I am mistaken," he went on, "but before you go away I will show you that I am not. Look at the thing for yourself. What is your idea of digging a body out of a grave? A big earth auger, boring down through the head of the grave, and crushing in the top of the coffin? A hook at the end of a pole put around the neck of the body, which is then drawn out through the hole? That is what people think about it. Absurd! And then a wagon, and a bag, and fill up the hole, and away you go with the body to the medical college, and you shove the body in through a mysterious hole in a dark corner of the wall, and a mysterious hand—you never know whose hand—comes out through another mysterious hole in the wall, and drops a dozen gold pieces into your palm. More bosh! When a stiff is plant d once, it is planted for good. There are too many watchmen about the cemeteries. Then, how do they get their bodies?"

Yes, how?

"Give me time," said the undertaker, wiping beads of perspiration from his brow, with a black-edged handkerchief; "give me time, and let me think a little. I never did such a thing before as give away one of the secrets of the trade. But this one must be made public. It is so dastardly, so miserably imposing, that I cannot practice it, and I need it, I cannot compete with my rivals. It must be exposed or I am ruined.

"Did you ever notice," he went on, looking at me very earnestly, "that the most fashionable hearses, nowadays, have the big glass windows at their sides shrouded with crape, and that their tops are thick and heavy, like a mustard roof?"

"Yes, I have noticed that."

"Well, noticing that, did nothing ever arouse your suspicions?"

"No; nothing."

"Then you were not looking about you. These hearses are traps—man-traps. I know what I am saying. I am in practice. It would be easy for a coffin put inside, and the assistant work a long time pretending to be fastening it to the floor, and at last fastening the rear doors very carefully?"

"Yes."

"That is all humbug. The coffin fastens in with a spring, which doesn't take a second. What the man is really doing will astonish you. It would astonish anybody. He is making arrangements while he stands at the open back doors to steal that body out of the coffin before it is buried.

"Now, how does he do that? The arrangement is as intricate as it is ingenious, but I will explain it. In the first place, the lining, although apparently fastened to the inside of the coffin, is entirely separate, and is fatolen, with the corpse. When the coffin is finished, the lining is adroitly put in, and under it are four small but very strong linen bands, extending across the coffin, so that, when the body is put in one of the bands will be under its back, another under the small of its back, the third under its thighs, and the fourth under its knees. These bands are all much longer than the coffin is wide, more than twice as long, and each has a strong ring fastened to each of its ends.

"When the undertaker screws down the coffin-lid, in the house or church, his screws are 'blinds,' and go into holes so made as to leave the heads that they do not hold at all. While he is working with the lid, however, the undertaker puts two little dark-painted hinges on one side of the coffin-lid. These are provided with little projecting pieces, like tacks, instead of the screw holes, and the sharp projecting pieces fit into minute holes already prepared for them. In this way they can be adjusted in a moment. The coffin is then carried to the hearse, and, while the assistant is leaning far into the hearse, pretending to fasten the coffin down, he is, in reality, slipping a stout cord through the rings on the ends of the linen bands, (which have been adroitly concealed under the lining,) and puts through a hook on the stout cord, a small, strong steel hook, that projects, by a strap from the top of the hearse. The strong little cord is so small that when it extends out of the coffin and the lid comes down on it scarcely a crack is to be seen.

THE GERMAN GAME OF WAR.

MAPS AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE WAR GAME OF "KRIEGSPIEL"—HOW FOREIGN MILITARY STUDENTS ARE INSTRUCTED IN OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE TACTICS.

Among the officers of the German Army there is a war game or *Kriegspiel*, which, as the name implies, is intended to represent the movements of two opposing military bodies on a theatre of operations. The game although, perhaps, somewhat complicated, can be made most interesting and instructive to the military student. It is far more difficult than chess, to which it bears some resemblance, as there are constantly arising many questions involving professional opinion and which require the decision of an umpire, as the players could never decide them for themselves. Many of the officers of our Army have no doubt heard of this game, but comparatively few of them have seen it, and certainly fewer still have played it. The means for playing it are quite limited, and only a small proportion of the gentlemen of the Army can ever expect to acquire a knowledge of it in this country. A description of the *Kriegspiel* cannot, however, but be interesting, not only to the regular and Militia officers, but to the general reader, as showing how, by an ingenious invention, the dreadful game of war can be converted into a means of instruction and amusement.

Let us suppose two players, Gen. Hancock and Gen. Schofield, with Gen. Sherman as referee, who is aided by two umpires. The referee selects a certain theatre of operations and sets a military problem to be worked out. This problem is framed under what is called "A General Idea," and a part is assigned in writing to each player, as the commander of one of the opposing forces, and described as a "Special Idea." For example, let us suppose the following to be the "General Idea," viz.: "A hostile force (Hancock) has effected a landing at Newport and is marching on Boston, where a force under Schofield has been concentrated for the defense of the 'Hub.'"

The "Special Idea" to Gen. Hancock, commanding the hostile force, might be: "A force under Gen. Hancock has effected a landing at Newport, with orders to push on with all haste and seize Bunker Hill and the Commons before a superior American force can be assembled to oppose him. He finds that the rolling-stock of the Old Colony Railway has been removed and the line destroyed for some distance. His force consists of a cavalry brigade, (two regiments, 1,000 sabres,) an infantry division, (three brigades, 6,000 men,) three field batteries of 9 and 12 pounder guns, one company of engineers, and a small ponton train. He is encamped at Providence on the Fourth of July, and hears that evening that Gen. Schofield is at Boston with an American force equal to his own in artillery, slightly superior in cavalry, and inferior in infantry. A report also reaches him that a brigade of infantry is moving from Albany to reinforce Gen. Schofield."

The "Special Idea" to Gen. Schofield might be: "Gen. Schofield is in command of a force at Boston consisting of a cavalry brigade of two regiments, and comprising 1,250 sabres; three batteries of field artillery, two infantry brigades of say 4,500 men, and a company or so of engineers. He has heard of a hostile force having landed and being on the march to Providence, where it would arrive on the 4th of July. He sends orders to the infantry brigade moving from Albany, and which encamps at Springfield on the morning of the 4th, to push on by rail as quickly as possible to Edinburg. Gen. Schofield has orders to defend Boston, and, at his discretion, to meet the enemy and give him battle en route."

Now, the first requirement is a good map on a large scale, say six inches to the mile, showing all the roads, rivers, bridges, and military features of the country. The day for the game having been fixed, the referee directs each player to send him by the morning of that day a copy of the orders he would issue to his force on the 4th of July, detailing his disposition of the various troops under his command. In the game box there are a number of small colored blocks, each representing a proportion of a particular arm, as a squadron of cavalry, a company of infantry, and a battery or division thereof. On the playing day the following is the most satisfactory mode of proceeding: An umpire is attached to each player's side. A map of the country is placed before each of the players on tables at opposite ends of the room from one another. The umpire attached—say to Gen. Schofield—places all the different positions specified by him in his written orders. No other men are placed on Schofield's map than his own troops, and he is not allowed either to place or subsequently to move the blocks himself. The same arrangements are made for Hancock. The referee sits in the centre of the room with a third copy of the map before him, and the troops of both sides placed on it, in accordance with the written orders of each of the opposing Generals. Thus, while the two commanders have each only his own troops in view, (as in reality it would be when one was at Boston and the other at Providence,) the referee alone sees what they both propose, and subsequently how they carry out their plans.

For the sake of mere illustration, we will imagine that the defending as well as the hostile force determines on a forward movement. They are, say, 30 miles apart, and their main bodies cannot, therefore, come into collision for some hours, though the cavalry, which would naturally be pushed forward from both sides more rapidly, would feel each other much sooner. Now, the question is, by what rules are the troops moved? Well, the first thing is to fix a certain time within which the different arms can move a certain distance at a certain pace. So, for convenience, two minutes have been adopted as the base of calculation; it is assumed that at an ordinarily slow walking pace, cavalry, artillery, and infantry can each march 100 yards in that time. Then cavalry can, in the same time, get over 400 yards at a trot; horse artillery the same distance. The limit also is fixed at which each arm can move at a maximum pace in two minutes. As the forces are a long way apart, the referee may commence by ordering 10 moves at once on each side. Each player states to the umpire attached to him the roads along which, and the rates at which, his different troops are to move, and the umpire moves the blocks on the map to the points capable of being reached in 20 minutes, corresponding to 10 moves. When the blocks on both players' maps and on the referee's map have been moved, 10 or any other number of moves are again ordered. The moves to be made are reduced, of course, in number as the referee observes that the advanced parties of cavalry are approaching each other.

At length, when Gen. Sherman finds that some scouting or other party of cavalry, say of Schofield's, arrives on some high position whence he could, on the actual ground, see any particular party of the enemy, (Hancock,) a block representing this latter party of Hancock's is placed on Schofield's map at the point where he has come into view. The movers this proceed, fresh blocks of his adversary's troops being placed on each player's map as they would become visible, until parties of cavalry have come into collision, and then the rule is, that whichever body is numerically weaker at that point, where a collision occurs, is obliged to fall back until sufficiently reinforced. Just here the question will be asked whether the commander on each side, who may be several miles behind, and who is himself represented by a distinct block on the map, is supposed to be ubiquitous, and at once to direct operations in front? Nothing of the sort; his movements are provided for by rule. An advanced vidette or other party first seeing the enemy is supposed to send back a report by mounted orderly, and the commander of the force is not allowed to give any orders arising out of the ascertained knowledge of the enemy's vicinity until such an hour as would allow an orderly from the front to reach head-quarters. All this time the pace at which the troops have been moving is being observed by the referee. No player is allowed to continue marching men at the maximum pace, which would be impracticable on actual service, except for a very limited time, and even within this limit, should the particular body of troops which is coming into collision with an enemy have been marching at an extreme rate up to the time of collision, the referee takes into consideration that such troops are physically less able to bear the shock of battle, and, therefore, other things being equal, this would turn the scale against them. Horse artillery on either side—eventually on both—are brought into position, and are supposed to open on a body of opposing cavalry which suddenly become exposed to their fire. The player to whose side this artillery belongs is obliged to state at what range he opens, and with what description of projectile. Tables are then referred to which specify different percentages of loss likely to be inflicted by guns at such a range, according as the fire is more or less effective. Dice are thrown to determine which of these rates of loss is to be applied to the particular case, and a record is kept of this and of all subsequent losses by fire on each side, and blocks are taken off the board as losses accumulate. At the discretion of the referee, when artillery are firing against artillery, two guns may be dismounted or rendered useless, and are then, also, taken off the map. In the meantime, the slowly-moving infantry are coming up, and it should be remembered that a record is kept of the time represented by each move or set of moves, and all the conditions of service affecting the operations are taken into account by the referee, such as the nature of the ground over which infantry move, the slopes they may have to ascend, the woods they have to pass through, the fire they have to face, &c.

It will be seen that to be a good referee, a man must come already supplied with much experience, a keen perception, and quick judgment. The day and month are specified in the "Special Ideas," because the season of the year at which operations are conducted involves many important points for the consideration of both commanders, and of the referee. In the month of July the weather is warm, the days long, the roads in good order and practicable for guns and wagons, rivers not swollen, and the crops not yet gathered. These and such like considerations affect the feasibility of contemplated movements.

The game may be continued when all the troops on both sides are up and the infantry bodies are engaged, but the difficulties of nice adjustment and decision are now much increased; for the main rule of the war game, as of Autumn manœuvres as conducted in Europe—that in the natural order of events the weaker force gets the worst of it—does not always hold good when round-shot, shell, and bullets are flying. In all imitation manœuvres and tactics there are no means of representing the moral elements of courage and fear, discipline and the want of it. The abundance or the deficiency of these potent factors would at once neutralize the question of numbers and even of advantageous position. However, this is no serious argument against the usefulness of *Kriegspiel* as an excellent addition to the means of military instruction. In the German service it compels men to think for themselves in the first instance, and obliges them to put their thoughts clearly into the shape of orders for the guidance of those under them. It teaches them caution and a sense of responsibility by the discovery of the errors they may make, and the dangers they may expose their men to for want of forethought in approaching an enemy. Finally, the very excitement of the game stimulates a healthy thirst for increased professional knowledge, and it educates the German officers in the reading of maps, which, it will be admitted, is an indispensable acquirement to any officer hoping to distinguish himself by the careful, or it may be brilliant, exercise of independent command.

THE DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

LETTER FROM GOV. PORTER—ITS AMOUNT $23,212,606.

Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, has addressed to a citizen of that State an open letter, reviewing the growth of the public debt, and stating that its amount on the 1st of January last was $23,212,606. He says in conclusion: "I am clear in the belief that our financial condition is the great barrier to prosperity. It has destroyed State and municipal and seriously affected individual credit abroad, and has broken down all confidence at home. The banks and individuals who hold money, lock their vaults and refuse all accommodations to the borrower under the belief that, when public obligations are disregarded, a scheme will be devised by which individual contracts will be ignored and avoided with the same facility. This want of confidence has locked up millions of currency, which, if it could be placed in circulation, would go very far toward the relief of the people of Tennessee. The holder of even idle and unemployed money esteems it now as more valuable than any species of property, and he cannot be expected to change his opinion so long as the tenure of property is under the doubtful disregard of obligations. Public opinion is fixed upon one point—not to exceed an additional levy of 30 cents, making the State tax 40 cents. This has been the pledge of the Democracy for the past four years. The special report of the Controller, made in December, 1877, shows that, according to the present assessment, the tax on property and merchants at 30 cents, will yield a net revenue of $714,046 40; add to this the cash income of $70,500 derived from the lease of the Penitentiary, with the revenue from railroad, telegraph, and sleeping-car companies, we have an ample margin, inside of which a settlement can be made easily and acceptably to all concerned. Of course, this will be burdensome to the tax-payer, but we owe the debt, and debts are always troublesome and never paid conveniently. It is well enough for the people to understand that whatever settlement is made money will be required to meet the undertaking, and this money will have to come from the pockets of the tax-payer of the State."

LIEUT. BUTLER'S ASSAILANTS.

PROSPECT THAT THE MEN WHO ATTEMPTED HIS LIFE AND KILLED HIS ESCORT WILL ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune, June 26.

Gen. Hatch, who is now in Denver, tells a reporter of the *Tribune* that there is a prospect that the three men who were recently captured as the outlaws who killed the escort of Lieut. Butler and attempted his life while he was on his road eastward through Texas will yet escape. The Sheriff of the county in which the attack was made applied for Government assistance to search out and arrest the attacking outlaws. This was granted by the authorities, and Gen. Hatch put a posse of soldiers under the command of the Sheriff to assist in making the arrest of the culprits, who, though they were Americans, it was ascertained had taken shelter in Mexico. They were followed into the province of the "sister Republic," and were found there and taken into custody. They were brought back to the soil of the United States, and placed in the County Jail of El Paso County, Texas. There they have remained since the capture, and it was thought that they were in a fair way to receive the punishment which is so justly theirs. Since his arrival in Denver, however, Gen. Hatch has received a telegram stating that the men are now likely to make their escape, through the recent act of Congress forbidding the use of the Army as a *posse comitatus*. The three men are among the most daring and notorious outlaws who have made the Staked Plains and the region along the Southern Rio Grande infamous, and are headed by "Buckskin Joe," a reckless character. The soldiers have been necessary to keep the men in prison, and now that the soldiers are no longer allowed to act as a posse, and will be removed, the prospect is that the outlaws will again be turned loose upon the community. Lieut. Butler is now in Washington. He has resigned his position as Second Lieutenant of Company G, in the Ninth Cavalry, and will retire after the 1st of July.

HOW MUCH LIQUOR IS DRANK.

NEARLY $596,000,000 WORTH CONSUMED BY THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Rochester *Democrat* says that Prof. Henry A. Ward, of that city, having been applied to by a member of the British Parliament for statistics in regard to the liquor traffic in this country, in turn applied to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and received from him the following letter;

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1878.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst. to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, asking for some statistics in regard to the liquor traffic in the United States for a member of the English Parliament, was referred to this office on the 18th inst., in reply, I have to say that the only official information I can give you on the subject is derived from returns to the Treasury Department of the quantities of domestic spirits and malt liquors on which tax has been paid, and imported liquors that have been withdrawn for consumption. The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are as follows:

Spirits distilled from whatever materials, gals.....57,459,929
Ale, beer, lager beer, and porter, barrels.....9,909,853
Imported spirits of all kinds, gallons.....1,886,670
Imported wines in casks and bottles, gallons.....5,723,459

The following is a statement of the amount of special or license taxes paid to the Government by dealers in liquors during the same year:

Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, $25 each.....	$3,840,409
Wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors, $100 each.....	449,739
Retail dealers in malt liquors exclusively, $20 each.....	147,861
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors exclusively, $50 each.....	43,861

Thus it appears there were upward of 166,000 liquor-dealers in the country that year.

From the above and other data, Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, estimates the amount of money annually expended in the United States for liquors, by consumers, to be nearly $596,000,000. Respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

Prof. HENRY A. WARD, Rochester, N. Y.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

A dozen persons who were arrested during Thursday for violating the Corporation ordinance prohibiting the discharge of fire-arms and fire-works, were taken before Justice Smith at Jefferson Market Police Court. The magistrate, believing that they had been sufficiently punished by their incarceration one night in the station-houses, discharged the prisoners.

Theodore and Maria Lafayette, the children of Francis Lafayette, are inmates of the Half-orphan Asylum. Their father says he sought to obtain them, but that Mrs. Campbell, the Matron of the institution, refused to allow them to go because some of their board has not been paid for. Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the matter.

Daniel Kerrigan, keeper of a saloon called the "Strand," in Sixth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street; James English, his bartender, and Dominick Leonard, bartender at Taylor's saloon, No. 1,275 Broadway, were arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of violating the Liquor law by keeping open after 1 A. M. Kerrigan was discharged for want of evidence, but the two bartenders were held.

Yesterday afternoon two men entered the ship chandler store of Elias Moore, at No. 308 West-street, and while one of them engaged Mr. Moore and his son in conversation on the sidewalk the other opened the safe at the back of the store and attempted to rob it. He was detected by Mr. Moore, who detained the fellow until Officer Burgoyne, of the Eighth Precinct, came and arrested him. The other man escaped. The prisoner, who said his name was Henry Hall, was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court and remanded for examination.

Hendrick Albert Pegens came to this City from Holland on the 2d inst., and was soon after his arrival arrested on an order granted by Judge Donohue. He was taken before the Consul-General of the Netherlands, and was told he could either consent to return to Holland or else he would be forced to go there. He says he was ignorant of the law, and therefore consented. He was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail to await the sailing of a steamer, and is now incarcerated there. This does not suit him, and he therefore petitioned Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted.

Edward S. Calhoun, the defaulting Treasurer of the Peters and Calhoun Harness and Saddlery Company, No. 510 Broadway, who was arrested on charges of grand larceny and embezzlement by Detective Joseph Dorsey, of the Central Office, was brought up in the District Attorney's office yesterday and admitted to bail in $1,000. William B. Grogan, of No. 6 West Fifty-fourth-street, who became surety for the appearance of Calhoun for trial, qualified by depositing a certified check for $1,000 on the Fourth National Bank. The accused, who has been indicted on the specific charge of embezzling $80, has, it is estimated, misappropriated over $10,000 in all.

KATE CLAXTON'S BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Kate E. Stevenson, better known under her stage name of Kate Claxton, obtained a divorce from her first husband, Dore Lyon, on Oct. 20, 1877, and was married to Charles A. Stevenson on March 3 last. In the early part of 1876 she, being then Lyon's wife, gave two mortgages on Harlem property then standing in her name, and in October of the same year she conveyed the property to Regina Levy, Lyon's sister. George S. Diossy, who owned the mortgages, subsequently began suits for foreclosure and judgments for deficiency were entered against Mrs. Lyon. An order was obtained in May for her examination in supplementary proceedings, but the examination was adjourned, in consequence of her absence from the City, until the latter part of June. She then applied to the Supreme Court and obtained an order directing Diossy to show cause why the judgments should not be opened and set aside, as she is now applying for her discharge in bankruptcy. Mrs. Stevenson made an affidavit saying that during the later years of her married life with Lyon he was in the habit of conducting a large part of his business in her name, and that she was frequently called upon by him to sign papers which she understood were mortgages, for this was that Lyon, owing to the demands of his creditors, was not able to carry on business safely in his own name. In February, 1876, he told her he had bought a lot of Harlem property, and that he had had the deeds of conveyance made out to her. She had no pecuniary interest in the property. Shortly after this he asked her to sign some papers which she believes were the mortgages in question. In doing so she did not intend to bind her separate estate. She conveyed the property to Lyon's sister without consideration because difficulties had at the time arisen between her and her husband which afterward resulted in the divorce, and because she believed she ought to have the property stand in some other person's name. The foreclosure suits were begun in March, 1877, and the papers were served on her just as she was leaving the City to attend to a theatrical engagement. While she was absent, her attorney, by advice of Lyon, put in the defense of usury. Lyon has since allowed judgment to go against him by default, he having been discharged in bankruptcy. Diossy's attorney put in answering affidavits, but Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order opening the judgments.

THE MILDEBERGER DIVORCE CASE.

The suit for limited divorce brought by Mrs. Vashti F. Mildeberger against Oliver H. Mildeberger was recently reported in THE TIMES on the occasion of Chief-Justice Daly's granting a decree in the plaintiff's favor. During the pendency of the action, which was begun on Feb. 19, 1874, Mr. Mildeberger gave his wife an allowance of $2,700 per year. By the decree Chief-Justice Daly directed him to pay her alimony at the rate of $3,700 per year, and to pay the arrearages at that rate from the time of the beginning of the action. Leave was given Mr. Mildeberger, however, to apply for a modification of the decree in case of his inability to pay the arrearages. Mr. Mildeberger applied to Judge Van Hoesen, in the Common Pleas, recently to have the decree modified so as not to require him to pay the alimony in arrears. He said he had saved no money, but had been living on the income of a fund in which he had only a life interest, and that his income had been decreasing of late, whereas his wife's income had increased. According to Judge Van Hoesen, who decided the case yesterday, Mrs. Mildeberger's counsel seemed to concede that Mr. Mildeberger has not at present the ability to pay the arrearages, but contended that the decree should not be modified because Mr. Mildeberger has rich relatives who would advance money to save him from disgrace and imprisonment, and because he could pay the back alimony in installments out of the income left him. Judge Van Hoesen says: "The first argument is a very strange one to present. It amounts to this, that the court should use its process to extort money from the kindred of a debtor who has not the means of meeting his obligations. Pirates and brigands seize men that their friends may ransom them, but courts of justice do not proceed in that way." He grants the motion for a modification of the decree.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Granted.—Watson vs. Metzger et al.; Watson vs. Trainor.

Orders Granted.—Wright vs. Sullivan; Ferris vs. Phillips; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Livingston; Griffin vs. Preux; Bailey vs. Warren; Fisk et al. vs. Fisk et al.; Reynolds vs. Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Grogan vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion.

Houston et al. vs. The Bank of British North America.—Motion for extra allowance denied.

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law Settled and Judgment Signed.—Sullivan vs. Cutting et al.; Harrison vs. Cutting et al.; Bentley vs. Cutting et al.; Devlin et al. vs. Cutting et al.

By Judge Freedman.

Harrison vs. Teater.—Remittitur filed and judgment affirmed.

Lyon vs. McCarthy.—Order for judgment.

Randall vs. Dusenbury.—Order of substitution.

Randall vs. Dusenbury.—Order denying motion to amend complaint, with $10 costs.

Randall vs. Dusenbury.—Order dismissing complaint, with costs.

Orders Granted.—Stewart vs. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Moynahan vs. Moynahan; Wolf vs. Germania Life Insurance Company; American Sunpender Company vs. Solomon; Lorillard vs. Clyde; King vs. King; Wheeler vs. Crow; Lord vs. Fellows; Baldwin vs. Orth; Quirk vs. Dorrikaer; Wasson vs. Conover; Keyser vs. Rogers.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

In the matter of Weed et al.—Let Mr. Aubrey write his consent to the entry of the written order. Then present the order to Judge Larremore for signature.

Palmer vs. Clark.—Case settled.

Gilman vs. Gilman.—Motion for injunction and Receiver denied.

Rosher vs. Lochr.—Memorandum of counsel. Before I dispose of this application, which involves serious consequences to one or the other of the parties, I wish to be informed in what time Roeber began to use the label in question, and at what time Loehr began to use the alleged imitation. I wish also to know what label Roebes used before the adoption by Roeber of the label which he seeks to have protected as his trade-mark. Let the necessary affidavits be presented to me on the 15th day of July at 10 A. M., at Special Term.

Simmons vs. Bates.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs $10.

Clark vs. Babbitt.—Application granted.

Lambert vs. Leisler.—There is no doubt of Weitzsaler's villainous intent, and probably Leisler and Sommerhoff are parties to it, but I cannot, upon the papers presented, grant the injunction. There is absolutely no evidence that Leisler and Sommerhoff have ever infringed the plaintiff's trade-mark, and that the aggrieved subject to be party to the injunction. The motion for an injunction is denied, without prejudice to an application for leave to renew on other affidavits.

Randall vs. Haskins.—It seems to be the practice to give two days' notice of motion for the appointment of a Receiver in supplementary proceedings. (Riddle on Supplementary Proceedings, p. 186.) I require evidence that there is not now a Receiver of the property of the defendant, as I wish to know whether other supplementary proceedings are pending against her. (Code, section 293.) This proof must be produced before me on the 15th of July, at 10 A. M. I will then appoint a Receiver, with $30 costs to the plaintiff. If the plaintiff is not content to wait till the 15th of July, he may renew this application before Judge Larremore, author ing this application made to me.

Mildeberger vs. Mildeberger.—Exception to report of Referee overruled. See opinion.

Jenkins vs. Jenkins.—Motion for a new trial on the ground of surprise and newly-discovered evidence denied. See opinion.

By Judge Larremore.

Applications.—Selph vs. Speigel; In the matter of the assignment of Schneider; In the matter of the assignment of Burdick; Perris vs. Perris; Simonson vs. McGynn.

In re of the assignments of Tifford.—There must be a reference to state accounts.

Ilsley vs. Harrison.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Higley vs. Estes.—Bond approved.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Shea.

Ettlinger vs. Schroeder.—Motion granted, so far as to allow defendant to answer or try case on issues before a Referee, on condition that defendant consent thereto and secure judgment by bond to be approved.

Currier vs. Reynolds.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

O'Reilly vs. Kitts.—Judgment for plaintiff.

State vs. Arnold.—Motion granted, judgment vacated.

Le Baron vs. Van Brunt and Cohen vs. Gibney.—Motions granted, executions set aside, vacated, and annulled.

Kortell vs. Rodde.—Motion granted, complaint dismissed.

Rorpharo vs. Prevost.—John Whalen, Esq., attorney at law, appointed Referee to take testimony.

Turner vs. Lacy.—Motion to vacate arrest denied, but bail reduced to $500.

Vettel vs. Redell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Meyer vs. Cramer.—Referred to William J. Kane, Esq.

Daniels vs. Bell.—Motion granted, complaint dismissed, with costs.

Reilly vs. Laurent.—Motion granted, stay modified.

By Judge Goepp.

Widaski vs. Loewy, (two motions.)—Opinions filed.

A VERITABLE FLOATING ISLAND.

ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

From the Fyji Argus.

The existence of a floating island, Waga-qele, in Vanua Levu, is known to very few, probably, besides those natives who reside in or near the district of Nadogo, to the north-east of the Province of Macuata. No visit previous to ours, so far as we are informed, has been paid to the place by any European. A short account, therefore, of what we saw may not be without some interest. We had slept on the island of Kavewa, and in the morning sailed to the mainland opposite, and entered the river Malaqio, near to the town of Nubu. The river is of considerable size, and might be navigable for five or six miles in a 10-ton cutter. The banks are low, and are not visible for some distance, owing to the dense dogo on both sides. So far as we could see, the country is very poor, yielding a coarse fern only, and a few nokonoko trees, and the hills, which are not distant, appeared to be quite barren. At a distance of six miles or more from the sea the branches of the trees became troublesome to our masts and rigging, and we landed and walked about three miles further, through very poor land, to the small town of Nakelikoso, where we had arranged to meet the proprietor (taukei) of the island. He did not arrive, however, until late at night, and our visit was delayed until next morning. Our party, which consisted originally of 14 persons, two of whom were chiefs of some local distinction, was now increased to about 50 or more, many of whom were young girls, brought by the chief to honor our visit with a "meke." A walk of about two miles from the town of Nakelikoso brought us to the object of our journey. About half way we came to a nokonoko tree, with which there is connected a playful superstition, similar to what is found at Mus-i-udu in a balawa tree. The chief explained the custom, and instructed us in the form of words to be used. Then each one, "low to himself," named the fair one he wished for his own, and threw a stone at the tree from a distance of 20 yards or thereabout. The majority missed, and there were shouts of "sa cala," but those who hit were congratulated upon the certainty of winning the woman for their wife. On our arrival at the lake, whither the most of the natives had preceded us, the scene that presented itself was at once most lively and most dreary. Very dreary because, as far as the eye could reach, there lay a barren waste. We stood in the centre of a vast mooreland, and the lake had dwindled during a five months' drought to a swamp. There was no sign of life but what ourselves had brought. We were lively enough, however, as you may imagine. The "taukei" had clambered up a tree on the island, (or a tall bush called nalata,) and was adjuring the island-god to move; the girls were on the opposite side of the mere, in the full flow of a meke; about half a dozen natives had volunteered to swim round to the highest glee, and a number both of men and women were on the large island with the taukei, who seemed to be the *genius loci*, helping him (with stout poles) to move the mass. Every one was in the highest spirits. One chief told us that the Waga-qele had sailed across the mere that morning, which we had great pleasure in believing, as the wind was from that quarter, but it was lying on the lee side now, and swayed about without progressing much. A light spring of three or four feet landed us on the island, which without doubt is afloat, and moved a fathom or two when we were on it. Had it been a little bigger, I feel sure that we should have been ferried over the water in the "Waga-qele." It is 50 paces in length and about 20 in breadth, and is composed entirely of firm turf, in some places quite dry, being thickly covered with tall rushes, (kuta,) besides several nalata bushes 15 to 20 feet high. There are four islands in all. Three are of the size and appearance of that on which we stood. One has three balawa trees on it, and appears to have been more recently detached from the moor. The fourth island is smaller, being only about 15 feet in length, and on it was the scene of most uproarious mirth. At one time we counted 10 men on it, one of whom was a very stout fellow, and it was his duty to keep the head of our party, who, being now convinced that there was nothing in the "kaci kaci," was giving his mind entirely to the scientific side of the question. The aggregate weight of the 10 people must have been about 1,500 pounds, and the island sank several inches, and canted ominously until relieved of part of its burden. The men, by one, reaches and all, plunged into the water and swam about, regardless of the grim warning of the old man up the tree that they would be seized by unseen hands below. We were not slow to follow the example of the natives, and jumped in also. The banks are covered with rushes and roots level with the water. They do not shelve at all, but go down sheer. Where we bathed there was no bottom for at least two to three fathoms at the very margin of the moss. In many places the water had sapped the loose soil under the turf to a considerable distance. At the time of our visit the size of the mere was about 250 yards by 150, but probably after much rain it is three times that size. We had no means of judging the depth other than by swimming, and we can only say that we found it to be more than two fathoms in the middle, but how much more we cannot say, and where the island had drifted it was two fathoms. The water is stagnant, but not impure, and is not unpleasant to the taste, but there is hardly a suspicion of a boggy flavor. The sun was extremely hot, and after our shadeless walk we arrived in a simmering condition, and the water felt cool and refreshing. We swam the entire length and back again without finding any snags, or any leaves or sticks of any kind. As may be supposed, the place is haunted by ghosts of old superstitions, and much of the interest of our visit was connected with the legends told to us. The natives were very eager to tell us that since they had become "lotu" they had ceased to believe in the god; but the very eagerness with which they spoke, and an entreaty that they had made to us on the day previous that we should not approach the island without the "taukei," were significant of the strength of their old habits of thought. Besides the man up the tree, to whose "kaci kaci" we have called attention, there was another "taukei" present—a woman, tall and handsome, though no longer young. She had a most commanding appearance, and she stood on the island and gave her orders; faded memories of what we had read of the sibyls of old were revived, and we could believe in her as the last representative of an expiring faith. She told us stories of the island god, in what she has since been taught to call "Devil times," (na gauna waka tevoro,) but always added, "Since I put on my sula I do not believe in him any longer." His name was Dro Walevala. Dro means Mr., We begged of her not to call him a "tevoro," but a kolou as of old. He had power in the district, and was much feared, though not an unkindly god when respectfully treated. Offerings were brought regularly, and neglect was punished. We were told of some girls who attempted to swim across the mere without asking Dro Walevala's permission, and they swam, and swam, and swam, but could not get across at all." Then they remembered the god, and went home for a present. After that they crossed easily. One man, too curious, is said to have put his hand below the island, to see what it was made of, and when he drew back his arm his hand was gone. The island god once gave a prosent of a club to the taukei; and on the 5 miles distance we were assured that we should see the club; but as we neared the place its whereabouts became more and more vague, until our arrival on the spot, when there was no trace of it. Another god, called "Lota," had taken away that club. There were some other things, also, that we did not see. The three eels that served the Waga-qele as a rudder in the good old times, we did not see. But we were glad to see the island itself, and all the place, before the light of the ancient mythology had entirely faded away, or, rather, had become merged into the greater light; for the simple belief of these people was but a tropic night, and not entirely destitute of some good thing.

AN IRISH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* sends it the following account of a breach of promise case which excites considerable interest in the Irish capital;

"A breach of promise case was heard to-day before Baron Fitzgerald and a jury. The plaintiff is a Miss Moor, 22 years of age, the daughter of a shopkeeper in Larne, County Antrim. The defendant is Major Duncan McNeill, of the Madras Army Corps. The plaintiff, a handsome young appearance, was employed at the house of Mrs. McNeill, defendant's mother, and while there defendant came home on furlough and fell in love with her. She refused to have anything to say to him on account of the disparity of their positions, but he persuaded her father to send her to England for three years to be educated, and that she might acquire an English accent to suit her to become the defendant's wife, defendant agreeing to pay $100 a year for her support. She traveled on the Continent also, and during the time received letters from the defendant. Some of these were read and caused great amusement in court. They were most affectionate in their terms. A few months after she went to England the defendant began to grow cool, and ultimately forsook her and married another person, Miss Guthrie, of Forfar. The plaintiff deposed that the defendant swore on a Bible to be true to her and to marry her. He gave her a ring with the motto, 'Wait and trust,' and said he hoped he would soon be giving her another ring. The defendant is 40 years of age, and belongs to one of the best families in Ireland. He is at present in India. Damages are laid at $1,500. The case has not concluded."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

HIAWATHA'S DAUGHTERS.

HOW THE REAL INDIAN WOMEN OF TO-DAY DRESS, PACK HORSES, AND JOURNEY WITH THEIR LORD AND CHIEF.

Correspondence of the Greeley (Col.) Tribune.

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, June 17.

While it is a matter of great interest to learn how Eastern ladies dress and behave, it ought to be of some interest also to know how Indian ladies dress and behave. Commencing at the top, is will be observed that there is a decided improvement on Eastern bonnets, because the Indian lady has nothing whatever on her head, which ends that part of the description. Her hair hangs naturally, and is not very long, usually not as long as the hair of the gentleman Indian. Next comes the Indian lady's shawl, which is doubled square, and a square fold falls from her shoulder, and the fastening is with a pin or darning needle. By the way, the shawl is not a shawl, but a blanket. Next comes her dress. This is usually calico, which is short so as to permit free movements, so desirable to Mrs. Swissheim and others, that is, it comes to within 10 inches of the ground. What the figure of the calico is can hardly be stated since the garment is badly faded, though possibly not from being washed. Next come the shoes or moccasins, which are of buckskin, and they extend upward into leggins which may be computed, from statements made by particular observers, to be fully two feet long. This is a combination garment that ought to come into general use, for with two pulls in the morning that part of the dressing is done, no strings to tie, no buttons to attend to, nor is blacking ever required, and thus is presented a pair of lasting garments with rawhide soles, well fitting the foot and every part, and that will last two or three years. None of the Eastern manufacturing establishments of Lawrence, Lowell, or Fall River can turn out goods equal to them, and the best of it is, every lady makes her's herself, and is never indebted to a shoemaker, nor hosier, nor even her husband for money. In short, she is independent.

The next article of dress is—is—the fact is, that's all, or at least one may say is—the language of the poet: "No further seek their merits to disclose."

These are "packing days," for the whole tribe are going to the high mountains to hunt. Packing means that all the effects of the family are packed on horses, of which each has an average of 30, and generally three animals are required for this purpose alone, and beside one for the gentleman, one for the lady herself, and one for each of the children, which, if small, are tied on, and each of these have a little saddle. The baby is on the start, inserted into a fold of its mother's blanket, and its head peeps over her shoulder.

Yesterday was Sunday, but shortly after breakfast our next neighbor, a chief, began packing—

"A chieftain for the Highlands bound."

First a sufficient number of horses were caught by the chief and his son, and presently they were ready for the start, when the work of the lady commenced. Blankets and various garments of special value had previously been tied up in gaily-colored rawhide hampers. Then there were various other bundles or hampers, each about equal in size, 3 feet long and 8 inches in diameter. A pack saddle is a little like a saw horse, but so made that it will not gall the horse, and it is supplied with buckskin and rawhide thongs, with which two hampers were tied on each side of the saddle. This was the foundation of the work, and Sunday morning's work, too, while other sisters far away were walking demurely to church, and oh! so different. Then came other bundles over which was thrown a buffalo or rawhide to make a platform, and these were tied on with long rawhide strips going under the horse's belly two or three times, and being tied and looped in various places on top. Then came a mass of bundles, and over all was thrown a buffalo robe, well worn, but so high that the little lady had as much as she could do to get it up and over; then came the last tying with a rawhide 30 feet long, thrown over and over, and half a dozen natives who just then passed by were pressed into the service, and so back and forth a dozen times at least, making first a half hitch to hold the slack, and you may be assured it was no idle effort to bring down everything so that in the day's journey everything would remain fast, and she pulled and strained, taxing every limb and muscle, till in the end not only one horse but three or four were packed, while her husband and son sat on their horses and rode around.

Then it was she was ready to saddle and get her own riding horse ready. The tent-poles were tied together, 20 in number, and each 25 feet long, slender and smooth, all her own work in other days, and 10 were intended to extend on each side, and 10 on the other; then she tied in various places a dozen or so needful articles, when she herself mounted, resting upon the saddle with one knee and slipping into the seat as easily and modestly as can be imagined, considering it was not a side-saddle. The manner of mounting was as follows: The infantain got down on his hands and knees, she stepped on his back, when he rose gradually, and the thing was done, a way not read of in many books, but one worthy of being imitated by fine gentlemen in refined society. Then the family all started, the lady bringing up the rear, the long poles dragging behind, making a load in itself. The band of horses well up, some 75 in number, so she had to turn out of the road across the valley and through the sage brush to drive the stragglers, while her family went on ahead rejoicing, and all that happens, too, when the white sister was coming back from church, and the sweet bells were pealing out the Sabbath morn.

The other day this observer noted two of the wives of one gentleman husband packing two sacks of flour, of 100 pounds each, for each wife in a family has a sack. He stood by and smiled, but did not offer to help, and they got one sack on each side of the horse, when they dexterously threw over and brought around the horse a buckskin lariat, all gentle and easy at first with the looping and pulling, but presently they got a purchase. They

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Trodden Down—Mr. H. Watkins, Mrs. R. Watkins, Miss Amy Lee. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Trained Animals.—Afternoon and evening.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, cooler northerly winds, except warmer southerly in the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

It is announced that Secretary Sherman contemplates the resumption of specie payments in advance of the date fixed by law, and that he will declare before the reassembling of Congress his readiness to redeem legal-tender notes in coin. Considering that the Secretary of the Treasury is accumulating at the rate of two millions a month "standard" silver dollars which nobody wants, and that the law confers on him the power to offer these in exchange for greenbacks, the feat of resumption, at any moment, need not be a very difficult one. While the coinage of silver remains within limits narrow enough to keep the 90-cent dollar, practically, in the position of a subsidiary coin, there will be no difficulty in maintaining the legal tenders on a par with gold. The real problem before us is not in beginning resumption, but in preventing it from degenerating into a struggle to secure our appreciated greenback against sinking to the level of the depreciated silver dollar.

In the form of an interview with our Washington correspondent, Senator Windom, gives a very able and convincing exposure of the hollowness of the Democratic pretense of retrenchment in national expenditures. The appropriations of this year aggregate twenty-eight millions and three-quarters more than those of the closing session of the last Congress, and the test of actual experience will show that the average expenditures for 1875 and 1876 provided for by the last Republican Congress were some ten millions less than the average already established by this Congress. The boasted saving of forty millions is shown to have been nearly wiped out by over thirty millions of deficiencies, and under Senator Windom's trenchant and careful analysis, the whole fabric of Democratic "economy" falls to pieces. He defends the Senate against the charge of aiding and abetting the extravagance of the House, and proves, at least, that the extravagant appropriations for which the Senate was responsible were for purposes decidedly more important than those on which the House proposed to waste millions of public money.

It is impossible that any well-regulated American mind should fail to respond with a thrill to the announcement of the victory of the Columbia College crew at Henley. The first heat in the race for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, rowed on the Fourth of July, the Columbias won handsomely, the crew of Jesus College (Cambridge) being second, and the Oxford University crew a bad third. The second heat of that race was won by Hertford College, (Oxford.) Yesterday, the third and decisive heat was won by the Columbias, who made the distance, one mile and five-sixteenths, in 8:41. This was a famous victory, indeed, and adds new strength to the growing reputation for pre-eminence in athletic vigor and endurance which Americans have everywhere secured. The satisfaction with which our people hail the triumph of the Columbia four must be offset by the disappointment of the Sho-wae-sae-mettes. This crew won the first heat in the race for the Stewards' Challenge Cup so handsomely on the Fourth that great expectations were entertained of them. But when the third and final trial heat was in progress, yesterday, one of the American crew succumbed to sickness, and the race was lost. The London Rowing Club won the last two heats and the race, their time being 8:23 and 8:26. Of course, rowing men should not get sick; their condition should be absolutely perfect. But whatever may be quoted to the discredit of American training in one instance is amply offset by the brilliant success of the Columbia crew.

Why are there no more Sheriff's levies on the pictures in the Governor's Room of the City Hall? The judgements against the City are as frequent as they were in Controller Green's time, and the money to pay them is certainly not more promptly forthcoming. In fact, the City Treasury is said to be absolutely destitute of funds to pay judgements withal, and the impatient creditor, seconded by an energetic Sheriff, might naturally be expected to make the once familiar public demonstration of seizing those priceless works of art whose impending sacrifice was held to be sufficient to bring the head of the Finance Department to terms. Controller Kelly seems to have discovered a more excellent way of mollifying the claimants whom he is unable to satisfy. Reports differ as to the method adopted to secure a stay of execution. But perhaps the most plausible is that the Corporation Counsel has a thorough sympathy with the difficulties of a financial officer who keeps down the amount of the tax levy by omitting the necessary appropriation for judgments, and by trusting to "unexpended balances" of previous years to assist him in covering up payments to satisfy judgments; that he, accordingly, uses his power to take or neglect to take an appeal to induce successful claimants to hold over their judgments till the Controller finds it convenient to pay them; and that harmony and good feeling are thus established all round, equally to the relief of the Finance Department and the repose of the Governors' portraits.

But the cordial understanding between the Controller and the Corporation Counsel does not appear to be entirely perfect. The learned and accommodatng Mr. Whitney is good enough for Mr. Kelly's purpose when it is a question of concealing the weakness and hypocrisy of the financial administration of the City, but when counsel is needed to punish people against whom Mr. Kelly has a personal grudge, as in the Brooklyn Bridge case, the Corporation Counsel is temporarily superseded by Mr. John H. Strahan. The regular legal adviser of the Board of Apportionment is Mr. Whitney, and there is a not very obscure provision of the charter which provides that special counsel shall be assigned to any branch of the City Government only with his consent. But perhaps Mr. Whitney is as modest as he is accommodating, and concedes Mr. Strahan to be a much better judge than himself of the constitutionality of City legislation. If it is not putting the modesty of the Corporation Counsel to too severe a strain, it might, however, be well to have some public avowal as to whether he has assigned Mr. Strahan as standing counsel to the Board of Apportionment, and whether he is in entire accord with that gentleman's views as to the inability of the Legislature to bond the City for the construction of the East River Bridge.

SOWING THE SEED OF HATE.

Nonsense in a Fourth of July oration is passed over as a matter of course. A speaker who undertakes to philosophize with the thermometer at 97° may be pardoned if he cannot keep his wits together, or if, in his eagerness to excite a languid audience, he resort occasionally to the arts of the demagogue. There is no excuse, however, for a man who avails himself of a national celebration to sow broadcast the seed of hate between different classes of the same people, and to apply the precepts of the Fathers of the Republic in a manner that would make anarchy inevitable. This was the nature of Gen. Butler's performance at Newburyport. The Socialists, who are credited with a great deal of wickedness, sometimes unjustly, enjoyed the day not unlike other peculiar people. They had excursions and speeches that were not worth reporting. Nothing attributed to them in the newspapers approaches Mr. Butler's address to citizens of the quiet, beautiful town on the Merrimac. The socialists did not succeed in being even mischievous. Mr. Butler, on the other hand, played the part of an incendiary in a community proverbial for its love of order, and abounding in the evidences of simple New-England comfort and peace.

Allowance may be made for the recklessness of extreme poverty or for the burning words which tell of profound conviction. The father of a starving family may be forgiven if he sometimes doubt the sanctity of wealth. Proudhon's declaration, that "property is theft," was the expression of a logical result, not of the lazy leveler's desire to divide another man's goods, and to go on dividing. Mr. Butler has not Proudhon's logic or sincerity, nor the plea of personal want and desperation. He is a rich man, who has acquired wealth easily and sometimes—as his enemies allege—questionably, who is not above the receipt of interest for the use of money, who relishes the good things of life, and maintains a style which, according to his own argument, the State should suppress. Newburyport is largely composed of people similarly situated. Less showy, perhaps, they are nevertheless well off. Such is the place chosen for the delivery of a speech which directly assails the rights of property and heaps upon its possessor the odium of an oppressor,—and such is the man who delivered it. He desires to have it understood that he is not a repudiator of the national debt, but he insists that its obligations shall be interpreted according to his pleasure, and meanwhile he holds up to scorn the bondholders and the stockholders of the national banks as though they were enemies of the human race. He institutes a crusade against "inherited wealth," and though he does not propose to confiscate property not actually earned by its owner, he asserts the title of society to so much control as may be necessary to prescribe the uses to which capital thus derived shall be put. Those who enjoy their money in their own way he sneers at as "a class that ought to be squelched."

No one imagines that Mr. Butler believes a tenth part of the stuff with which he thus seeks to commend himself to the Greenbackers of Massachusetts. He is too clear-headed not to see whither his propositions lead, and he has too much at stake to be indifferent to their practical application. By the side of his anarchical doctrines, the Greenback agitation, as expounded by Mr. Peter Cooper, is pure conservatism. If Mr. Butler is hereafter to be its exponent, it must be ranked with the wildest forms of Communism. Its tendencies, as he develops them, are destructive of confidence and order. Capital will shrink from an enforced industrial activity subject to the supervision which Mr. Butler would establish; and the distrust of one class will feed the animosities of another. Taken altogether, Mr. Butler's contribution to the oratory of the Fourth is unique in its mischievousness. The intent is more diabolical than the speech.

Mr. Gilbert C. Walker's rehash of the Southern States' right doctrine is, in comparison, contemptible. The two men have one characteristic in common. They play in politics as they would play at cards, and care for nothing but the winning trick. There is a freshness about Mr. Butler, however, which Mr. Walker lacks. Anarchist to-day, Mr. Butler may to-morrow affect to be the savior of the society he had done his worst to destroy. Mr. Walker moves in the old Democratic rut and totters under the load of trash which wide-awake Democrats have discarded. He is a specimen of the "dough-face" politician who was met daily before the war, but has been in the shade since. Slavery had its most thorough-going defenders among Northern Democrats, and the doctrines of the extreme Southern school were championed most stoutly in the same quarter. Mr. Walker is a Northern Democrat, who went into Virginia when all danger was over and worked his way into politics. To show that he must not be confounded with the vulgar carpet-bagger, he wears the ancient garb of the States' right politician, and talks to Tammany about matters which have as much to do with the practical politics of to-day as the cut of Calhoun's coat or the color of Jefferson's breeches. All this would be harmless if Mr. Walker were content to be the feeble echo of ideas that have lost their force. Walker as a constitutional expounder is not formidable. Walker as a bitter partisan, who uses the rubbish of history to prove that the country is going to the dogs, and repeats the jargon of Calhounism to show that the war was a crime and the restoration of the Union a failure, is a nuisance to whom Mr. Butler's squelching process might be usefully applied. His remarks tend to foster sectional jealousies and antagonism. He depicts the North as the harsh tyrant, the South as the victim who will yet be avenged. We will not do the South the injustice of holding it responsible for Mr. Gilbert C. Walker. It professes to desire reconciliation. The only effect which speeches like his can have is to keep alive animosities which liberal men of all parties would gladly see buried, and to prolong the sectionalism which is one of the worst features of our politics.

THE SPREAD OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

There seems to be grave reason for fearing that the present Indian outbreak may extend to a larger war, involving the chief part of Southern Idaho, Western Montana, and Eastern Oregon. Such, at any rate, is the opinion expressed, not only at the War Office in Washington, but at Army headquarters in Chicago, at the head-quarters of Gens. McDowell, Crook, and Terry, and by the forces operating in the field.

While it is certain that only a part of the Bannocks at the Lemhi and Fort Hall reservations have taken the war-path, yet, with those that are in revolt, under Buffalo Horn and Ten Day, are also a few Shoshones, Weisers, Piutes, Malheur River Indians, Nez Percés, and sundry warriors of the smaller bands and remnants of tribes scattered over Southern Idaho. Thus, while the estimates of the hostile forces at a thousand or twelve hundred Indians are probably much exaggerated, yet the mixed force represents wide-spread interests and sympathies, while a more serious consideration is that several formidable bands and tribes have grievances likely to flame out into war, should the Bannocks gain any decided advantage. We hear at one moment that a body of Yankton Agency Indians have been creating some trouble among the Brules at the agency of the latter; at the next, that Chief Moses, with his well-armed and formidable force of Nez Percés, Palouses, and allied Indians, who remained peaceful during Chief Joseph's war, are now restless and roving; again, that the Cheyennes at Fort Abraham Lincoln are preparing to break away; once more, that hostilities are beginning in the Black Hills, in the very neighborhood which Gen. Bradley's large force of cavalry and infantry has fortunately just reached; the Ute Indians have for many months been dissatisfied, with good reason, and have been all Winter absent from their reservation; the Sioux, of Spotted Tail's and Red Cloud's agencies, whom it had been hoped to keep friendly, are angry because the promises made to their chiefs in Washington last year have not been fulfilled. In Northern Utah and through all the Great Salt Lake Basin there are desultory hostilities, and the Navajos and Mintahs are as restless as the Utes. In Oregon and Washington Territory, Gen. McDowell reports an unusual and simultaneous restlessness among Indians hundreds of miles apart. The Upper and Middle Spokanes and some bands of the Pend d'Oreilles are threatening. In John Day Valley, Oregon, Indians of various bands are raiding, and even our old allies of the Modoc war, the faithful Warm Spring Indians, are thought to share the general dissatisfaction. Turning further east again, we find doubts expressed about the Piegans and Flatheads, and even about the Crows, the latter our friendly scouts in a dozen recent wars. Major Iloes lately reported that the Gros Ventres and Assiniboins, at the extreme north, had disappeared, and that he believed they had crossed the line to Sitting Bull, with hostile intent. If, in the midst of these troubles, the Sioux chief should come down to the Yellowstone settlements, with a thousand or two thousand well-armed warriors, we should be likely to have a great Indian war of the sort that Mr. Hewitt lately told Congress it was safe to assume we should never have again.

Very possibly, the dangers from some of these sources may be exaggerated, as is natural on the threatened frontiers; but the situation is sufficiently serious to demand very prompt and urgent action on the part of the Government. Unhappily, in such an exigency, the malconstruction of our machinery for dealing with the red race is more than ever apparent. The War Department and the Interior Department, between whom the responsibility is divided, are seldom capable of effectively assisting each other, but least of all when co-operation is needed, while there is rarely seen any sign of executive authority controlling them both under an intelligent, well-directed plan. On one side, we hear Army officers indignantly declaring that the civilian agents have unsettled all the tribes, and driven some to open war, by gross inefficiency or fraud in management; on the other, we hear Indian Bureau officers complaining that commanders will not spare detachments of troops for the protection of particular agencies, where they have the right to call for protection.

It is clear enough, however, that criminations and recriminations will be of no avail at this juncture, nor will it be of any practical service to the immediate end to argue what the transfer of the Indian Office to the War Department may accomplish hereafter, or what the transfer might have prevented, if effected long ago. The immediate necessity of the Government, in conjunction with the military operations, which presumably are as effective as the force at command will allow, is palpably to prevent the threatened extension of hostilities by removing as many causes of grievance as possible among the Indians not yet on the war-path. It is creditable to the Army officers now operating against the Indians that, with one accord, and as if instinctively, they directed their earliest efforts to a peaceful solution of the Indian troubles, even with respect to Indians already on the war-path, while strongly urging conciliatory steps toward all aggrieved tribes. One of the first acts of Gen. McDowell, at the report of the Bannock outbreak, was to telegraph to Gen. Howard, Major Sanford, and Gov. Brayman to communicate with the Indians, "and see if it is not possible to avoid hostilities;" he also asked Gen. Crook to send some of the friendly Bannocks to Camas Prairie to urge the hostiles to return to the agency, promising protection to those that had done no wrong. These measures were carried out, although it was then too late to accomplish the desired result. It will perhaps be remembered also that one of the earliest steps of Gen. Howard was to "ask the President, as a war preventive measure, that formal patents be authorized, as already guaranteed to Indians in any department. The promise could be carried out at once by the agent, and thus the main cause of Indian dissatisfaction be obviated." Since then these officers and others, with their subordinates, have had their attention closely occupied with field operations; but they have suggested a line of equally important work for the authorities at Washington to do in order to avoid the spread of the war. It remains to be seen whether that work will be neglected.

MR. TILDEN'S VOYAGE TO EUROPE.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden did not sail for Europe last Wednesday. An esteemed contemporary had exclusive information that he did so depart, and, as that admirable journal more nearly reflects his views, and has the confidence of the Great Defeated, more than any other newspaper, it was currently believed that Mr. Tilden had gone to Europe because the *Sun* said so. Nevertheless, he did not go. There was an air of realism about the *Sun's* account of the great man's departure which might have deceived even the very elect. It would have deceived Mr. Tilden, if he had been one of the elect. There were the "streets leading to the wharf thronged with persons," which was a touch of real power. Streets leading to a steamer's wharf just before the hour of sailing are not likely to be thronged with persons unless some great man is going abroad. But, we are told, the persons in this case "were not attracted by a desire to see the man who was rightfully entitled to an office of which he had been deprived by fraud first triumphant in American history." Certainly not. There was Dorsheimer, for instance, on his way to the steamer. He was one who thronged the streets very much; for Dorsheimer is a portentous person in height, weight, and self-admiration. He would not throng the streets with a desire to see the man whom he does not hesitate to refer to as "an old fraud."

Nevertheless, Mr. Tilden did not sail for Europe. On the authority of the leading Democratic journal which we have above quoted, it is said that "Mr. Tilden's arrangements for departure had been conducted with such privacy that not even the Custom-house Inspectors knew of his presence in the steam-ship." These myrmidons of a fraudulent Administration, each bearing the fatal legend "Fraud" stamped with a stencil-plate on the ampler portion of his trousers—these henchmen of a corrupt oligarchy were not permitted to gaze upon "the man who was rightfully entitled, &c. But it had leaked out that Mr. Tilden was going abroad, for there was placed on the cabin-table of the *Russia*, among other floral offerings, "one handsome piece which bore the initials 'S. J. T.' in white flowers." Some faithful friend, notwithstanding the privacy of the arrangements by which Mr. Tilden did not go to Europe, had found out that he was going, and had sent this last tribute of respect. Perhaps it was Hewitt, for Hewitt, like Dorsheimer, always speaks of Tilden as "that old fraud." But Hewitt puts something usually described by a blank space before his pet name for Tilden.

Of Mr. Tilden's intentions in foreign parts we are only permitted to know that "he will visit the Exposition, but not until he has made an extended tour." Although Mr. Tilden did not go to Europe on Wednesday, nor on any day since, it is well to know that he will visit the Exposition, though not until he has made an extended tour. Inscrutable wisdom only knows what Mr. Tilden's intentions were. But we believe that he intended to go to Europe, and that he could not make up his mind. He wanted more time. He was afraid, and, at the last minute, when the ship was ready and the wind was fair, he asked for an opportunity to mature his plans. Perhaps he heard that Dorsheimer was going, and he was not sure that there was an ocean steamer big enough to hold the man who was rightfully entitled, &c., and the magnificent Lieutenant-Governor. Perhaps he reflected that Grant was in Europe, and might arrest him as a vagrant and throw him into Fortress Monroe. Mr. Tilden is timid and does not want to be arrested on any account whatever. Besides, he is easily made sea-sick. If his heart did not fail him, perhaps his stomach did. Even great men who are rightfully entitled, &c., have stomachs, and Mr. Tilden's may have given out with his courage, which never did stay to the sticking-point. And ever since he has been saying to himself, "It might have been."

It is not often that a personal newspaper organ has been imposed upon as our esteemed contemporary, the *Sun*, has been by Mr. Tilden. If the man who is rightfully, &c., changed his mind, being afraid, at the last minute, why didn't he send word to the *Sun* office? Perhaps he did, and perhaps Hewitt suppressed the dispatch. Hewitt is up to such tricks; Watterson says so, and Watterson knows; they both are Democrats. It is very likely that when the steamer was about to sail, they notified Mr. Tilden that Congress would take a vote—we mean that the *Russia* would cast off her hawser—at 6 A. M. And Mr. Tilden wrung his hands and said, "Give me time. I am elaborating a plan. It shall be ready by next year." And Hewitt had the effrontery to go and tell the Committee of Advisement—we mean the Captain of the *Russia*—that his chief approved of everything. Struggling with this conundrum, the Captain cast off the lines and sailed away with Dorsheimer and the floral offering with the initials "S. J. T." While Tilden let "I dare not" wait upon "I would," like the poor cat in the adage, another man has gone off with his state-room and his bouquet of flowers. Gov. Hendricks will be sorry to hear this. "Poor Tilden!" he will say; "he's breaking up very fast. Never knows when to make up his mind." And yet thousands of good Democrats believe that the man who was rightfully entitled, &c., really did sail for Europe last Wednesday.

CONCERNING THE WEATHER.

The warm weather has for once conquered the Oldest Inhabitant. That exasperating person has never yet been willing to admit that there could be any weather which surpassed the weather of his distant and detestable youth. Whenever any one has remarked in his hearing that it was unprecedentedly hot, he would always say, "'Taint nothing to the Summer of 1817. I reckleet that the thermometer was 90° in the shade for sixteen months that Summer, and over fourteen thousand folks were sunstruck;" and would then proceed to relate confirmatory anecdotes to that extent that would have made Ananias shudder in his grave could he have heard them. But this time the mendacious Oldest Inhabitant is too hot to lie, and within the last few days has not once insulted persons who have mentioned that the weather was the hottest on record.

There is no question as to the unprecedented character of the heat. For ten consecutive days the thermometer has been among the nineties, and there is no sign of any change. The Weather Bureau has not the heart to prophesy cool things, and contents itself with feebly babbling of areas of depression in the lake region. The heat is not confined to the Atlantic States, or even to this continent. From England and from the extreme West the wail of sweltering men goes up to the pitiless and brazen sky. Nothing like it has ever been known before, and nervous people are already beginning to ask if some serious accident has not happened to the solar system involving the near and final combustion of the earth.

No effect happens without a cause—unless it may be the victory of oarsmen who have no style over oarsmen who have. The intense heat of the present season must have a sufficient cause. The fact that this is the month of July and that the days have been cloudless and nearly windless does not account for the extreme heat. We have had many such days in past years, but the thermometer never went up to 95° day after day. There must be some peculiar influence which is producing this unparalleled heat, and it becomes us, as lovers of scientific truth, to ascertain what it is.

It has escaped the notice of the greater part of mankind that the earth is much nearer the sun than it was fifty years ago. Then the sun was distant, in round numbers, 95,000,000 miles. Now, according to the observations made during the last transit of Venus, the sun's distance is only 92,000,000 miles. In both cases these figures were obtained by the same process. The measurements were made with the help of Venus, and the calculations were written out in full on slates. There can be no doubt that we are nearly three millions of miles nearer the sun than our fathers were, and we receive proportionally more heat from it. The heat of a candle is felt much less when one's finger is 3,000,000 miles away from it than it is when the finger and the candle are comparatively near to one another. The earth has never been so near to the sun as it is now, and consequently we receive more heat than ever before.

Moreover, as the earth is nearer the sun than it formerly was, its speed is proportionately greater. As its orbit contracts, the earth must revolve on its axis with increased rapidity in order to make its schedule number of revolutions. Now, heat and motion are correlative. There can be no motion which does not develop heat. The faster the earth moves the more heat it develops. Thus, not only is the heat of the sun increasing, but the internal heat of the earth is also increasing. Any one who has walked on the pavement during the last ten days knows that the internal heat of the earth is becoming unendurable. A thermometer placed on the pavement of the City Hall Park yesterday rose to 230°, and a leading scientific person asserts that were we to dig to a depth of three feet and a quarter we should melt, and that if we continued to dig to the depth of five feet we should be converted into incandescent gases. The cause of this tremendous increase of internal heat is perfectly plain to every one who has studied the correlation of forces and knows that the increased speed of the earth must develop increased heat.

There is still another reason for the unprecedented hot weather. The enormous amount of heat that we are now receiving from the sun remains with us. It is not converted into motion, and hence it must preserve its original condition. If we received on Thursday last, say 1,000,000 units of heat from the sun, and a like amount yesterday, there must be to-day 2,000,000 more units of heat on the earth than there were on Wednesday last. This process has been going on for ten days, and the quantity of heat now stored up on the earth must be almost incalculable. We now feel no surprise as the thermometer climbs higher day after day. It could not do otherwise, consistently with its self-respect. The hotter it is to-day the hotter it will be to-morrow, and it is easily demonstrated that this increase of heat must go on in an arithmetical ratio.

Now, where in this thing to end? If the heat continues to increase—as it must if the foregoing reasoning is correct—the destruction of life on this planet, and the destruction of the planet itself, must follow. Careful calculations show that this result will take place about the 15th of the present month, unless there is a change of weather. On that date there will not be an unmelted person left on the earth, with the possible exception of Mr. Charles Francis Adams' next-door neighbors. Their misery must last a little longer, but the rest of us will be pulseless, passionless gases, if this weather lasts nine days more.

Fortune seems to be at present upon the side of Austria. The decision of the Bosnian question in her favor has been supplemented by her acquisition of the town of Spizza, assigned to Montenegro by the San Stefano treaty; and Italy's envoy is naturally aroused by these successive triumphs of her ancient enemy. The intention of the Italians to annex, if possible, Trieste and the adjacent country, commonly known as the Trent district, is no secret, as Austria's recent concentration of troops at the head of the Adriatic sufficiently shows. The present outcry in Italy against Count Corti, the Italian Plenipotentiary at Berlin, for omitting to demand a rectification of frontier in that quarter, proves how firmly this idea has taken hold of the national mind, and even should the question lapse for the present, it will do so only to reappear more threateningly at no distant day. The withdrawal of the Russian columns to Adrianople has been heralded by a wise and humane order to permit those of the Rhodope insurgents who are still in arms to return to their homes unmolested. A curious illustration of Slavonic character is furnished by the fact that both in Servia and Roumania, the most obnoxious of all the new arrangements is that which extends the rights of the native Jews, who, indeed, are little more popular with the Russians themselves than with their allies. The proposed admission of Roumania to "a permanent international commission for the navigation of the Danube," if carried out will make some amends for the unpalatable retrocession of Bessarabia. Reports are current that Lord Beaconsfield's favorite scheme of a British protectorate over Armenia is about to be revived, and that the reconstructed province, with the Soghanlu Hills as its military frontier, will be placed under the rule of a Christian Governor, whose nomination is to be left in the hands of the Porte.

That plague of American farmers, the potato bug, has recently swarmed over the country near Saratoga Lake, in this State, in such numbers that at one time serious fears for the crops were entertained. After a time, however, the bugs began to fly over the lake, and it was noticed, that being unable to reach the opposite shore, they dropped to the surface of the water, and were at once carried under by the immense schools of fish in it. The farmers at once began to rejoice at what they regarded as an almost Providential riddance of the pests, but soon their gladness was turned into fresh trouble, for it was found that the fish, unable to digest the hard shells of the bugs, died and were washed up on the shore in large quantities. Many of them have been found filled with hundreds of the bugs.

One of the problems which has agitated the South since the abolition of slave labor has been how to utilize the immense tracts of waste lands lying along "the low country" of the coast States. In the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., a use for the property in question seems at last to be found. Recent experiments have developed the fact that a fertilizer known as the ash-element used liberally on the light sandy lands of the phosphate district makes them exceedingly productive and particularly adapted to the cultivation of wheat, oats, and garden truck. Already the lands on Charleston Neck, between the Cooper and Ashley Rivers, which a few years ago were regarded as wor hless, have been converted into rich truck farms for which prices varying from $100 to $300 an acre have willingly been paid. The white people seem to have gone into the industry with an energy which is, perhaps, born of necessity, and many of them are reported as being in a fair way to making comfortable livings by the cultivation of small patches of ground that, in "the old days before the war," would hardly have been regarded as large enough for an overseer's turnip garden. If, in addition to its other advantages, the experiment on the Neck tends to bring fresh vegetables into the somewhat scantily supplied Charleston market, Northern visitors as well as the owners of the farms will have reason to congratulate themselves.

Owing to the annual rush to the country of all New-Yorkers who can by any possibility get away as early as June, house-owners have latterly found it very difficult to let houses or apartments from May 1, as they have been in the habit of doing. They are therefore contemplating the 1st of October as the better time for making leases. Most persons return to town during the latter part of September, and are far more inclined to hire a house or part of a house from October than from May—only a few weeks before leaving the City for the Summer. Going out of town is no longer a fashion merely. It has come to be regarded as a requirement of health, and now that nearly every farmer is willing and glad to take boarders at moderate rates, quitting town for two or three months has ceased to be the serious expense it used to be. Heads of families who can not leave business can send them a few miles away, and join them once or twice a week, if not every evening, and so benefit by a much-needed change of air, scene, and habit. People have very little money to use in pleasure or luxury in these times, but it seems as if nearly everybody in the better quarters of the Metropolis had already departed. Blocks and blocks of houses for miles look as deserted as did Juan Fernandez in Crusoe's day.

Instruction in practical cookery has recently been introduced into the regular studies of the public schools of London, but not without long and determined opposition. It was advocated and carried on the ground that, while the School Board spent a great deal for merely ornamental branches of education, all interest in, and knowledge of, the common, practical arts of the household were grossly neglected, and that the neglect was steadily increasing year after year. Lessons are now given on food and its preparation in every school for girls, and in different quarters of the British Metropolis a number of kitchens are established for the benefit of the advanced classes. The kitchens are furnished with every desirable appliance and implement, and superintended by a person thoroughly versed in cookery and capable of imparting the requisite knowledge. This is an excellent feature, and ought to lead to good results. There is a vast deal of bad cooking in England, and nothing but the rugged physique and open-air exercise of the English prevents dyspepsia from becoming a national disease.

The Russian Province of Simbirsk, which is now the chief sufferer by the famine that is ravaging Eastern Russia, was the scene of a very picturesque episode some time ago. In the course of one of the Czar's periodical journeys to the south, he was descending the Volga, from Kazan to Saratoff, through the country of the famous "Volga fishermen," whose strange mode of life has furnished material for one of the best of Russian romances. A little below the town of Simbirsk a voice was heard hailing the steamer, and a fishing boat, with three men in her, came alongside. A rope was thrown to them, and the eldest, a fine-looking old gray-beard, scrambled on deck, leaving his two sons in the boat. Being asked what he wanted, he produced a magnificent sterlet—a fish of the sturgeon tribe, esteemed a great delicacy in Russia—and said that this fish being the finest caught in the Volga that season, he had decided not to sell it, but to offer it as a present to "Father Alexander Nikolaievitch," (the Czar.) Several officers immediately went aft to announce the intended compliment to the Emperor, who at once called the old man to him, and, shaking him cordially by the hand, thanked him very heartily for his gift, which he assured him should figure on the imperial table that very evening. The veteran muttered a few broken words of acknowledgment, and returned to his boat with the air of a man who had nothing left to desire; but the Czar, though far too considerate to offer any direct equivalent for the present, took care to requite it soon after with a new boat and a large stock of nets of the best quality.

Frenchmen are generally considered—perhaps because they so represent themselves—as the most gallant and chivalrous of peoples in their relations to women. Their newspapers, however, are constantly recording facts which show that many of them are the very reverse. Some of the most revolting instances of brutality and cruelty to women which we have ever noticed are chronicled in the Paris journals. One of these of late date mentions the arrest of a young man named Victor, handsome, blonde-haired, daintily dressed, on suspicion of having murdered a pretty girl of unhappy antecedents, calling herself Caroline Maurie. Her body had been found, and about the neck was a shoe-lace, by which she had obviously been strangled. On her person were 15 photographs of different men, who had in all probability been her admirers. One of these was the likeness of Victor, who was discovered by it. He did not deny having been her lover, but said he had taken another mistress, and knew nothing of the murder. A number of letters which he had written her were discovered, many of them demanding money from her, and expressing great anger and many threats because she did not send it to him. The poor girl had not refused him money while she had any, but, having no more to give, this knightly gentleman had no doubt murdered her, as was shown by many corroborative circumstances. He is a scoundrel who has always been supported, as the Paris journal delicately says, by the friendship of women of a certain class, *(l'amitié des femmes d'une certaine catégorie,)* and will now, in all likelihood, meet the fate he deserves. There are in Paris hundreds of fellows who live by such foul means, and who do not hesitate to abuse and even kill the unfortunate women they can no longer rob.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Delaware Democratic State Convention is to be held at Dover on Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Hon. Don M. Dickinson refuses to be re-elected Chairman of the Michigan Democratic State Committee.

Everybody is speaking good words for Dr. J. T. Updegraff, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District of Ohio.

The first delegates chosen to the Democratic Convention in the Eighth District of Georgia, those from Warren County, are instructed to vote for the renomination of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens for Congress.

The Minnesota papers have a rumor that Representative J. H. Stewart will run as an independent candidate for re-election to Congress from the Third District of that State, should Gen. W. D. Washburn carry off the nomination of the Republican convention.

The Democrats of Baltimore have nominated Gen. F. C. Latrobe for Mayor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. George P. Kane. Mr. William Daniel has declined the nomination of the Prohibitionists. The Republicans will nominate a candidate to-day.

It is almost heart-rending to read the touching appeals of the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* to the Democracy of that city to "stand together and prevent those personal contentions outside of the party lines which widen the gap the oftener they are repeated and render it difficult in hours of grave danger for soldiers of the same command to rally to a common standard."

After its "independent" manner the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* speaks of Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, of South Carolina, as an "ex-Congressman," and says that at Granby, Conn., on the Fourth, he was frequently applauded, "although a negro and speaking in a place noted for its ultra Democracy." The sneer in the last clause, perhaps, is not to be greatly wondered at, but surely Mr. Rainey's faithful services during the recent session of Congress, and especially in its closing hours, deserve remembrance for a few brief weeks even in "independent" journals.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says: "On account of the bad health of his wife, Hon. James R. Brown declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the Seventh District. This is to be regretted, as Mr. Brown is perhaps the strongest man in the district and could easily have defeated Dr. Felton, the Independent leader. It is probable that the nominee will be Judge George N. Lester, of Marietta, an able and popular man, and at present on the bench of the Blue Ridge Circuit. Mr. Brown will do good service for the nominee, whose election we hope to chronicle next November."

SOME FOURTH OF JULY LETTERS.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS FROM REPRESENTATIVE NORTHERN MEN.

The Oneonta, (N. Y.) *Herald and Democrat* prints a number of letters from prominent Northern men, in political, business, and private life, written at its request, and proposing sentiments regarded by them as appropriate to Independence Day. Like invitations were sent to many Southern Democrats, including Messrs. Hampton, Gordon, Hill, and Lamar, but no responses were received from them.

Secretary Sherman wrote: "There are public days which do not much concern the people. The Fourth of July is so truly the people's day that it might be declared the festival of mankind. No anniversary so thoroughly belongs to the human race, and the time will yet come for its world-wide celebration. The day of the great fulmination—'All men are created equal'—the day of the inspired word which proclaims the majesty of human nature, and creates the undying republic—cannot fail to be precious to common humanity when its mighty import is perceived. Hail, then, to the Fourth of July—the day of the Declaration—the Olympian brow from whence sprang this Pallas, winged and armed!"

Secretary Key wrote: "When the day when there shall be no Eastern party and no Western party, no 'united North' and no 'solid South,' but only a United States, peaceful and prosperous."

Vice-President Thomas W. Ferry wrote: "If ever we needed to recall the purpose of our fathers, it is now, when enemies in peace are sapping the foundations of what the founders meant, by heroic speech and act, should remain impregnable forever. Can it be that the thousands of lives and millions of treasure given for the integrity of the Union, shall at last be dishonored by a craven surrender to a doubt cast upon the permanency of the Republic? No, never! till the spirit of '76 shall cease to inspire American citizens, and the memory of Independence Day no longer embalm the history of a free people. Disorder and disunion alike imperil the nation, and until patriotism perish from the land, neither nor both shall prevail."

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, wrote: "The restored Union: May each recurring anniversary of this day teach us and those who are to come after us that union is the last hope for the perpetuity of free institutions, and that whoever raises his hand against it is not only an enemy to liberty but a foe of civilization."

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler sent this: "In 1776 it was necessary for the safety of the people that our grandparents should relieve themselves from the thralldom of the Ministers of King George. A century afterward it is equally necessary for their descendants to relieve themselves from the burdens of King Gold and his ministers, who are eating up God's people as if they were bread."

Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina wrote: "Civil and religious freedom was the purpose which inspired the earliest beginnings of American civilization. That purpose found truthful and immortal expression 150 years later, in the Declaration of Independence—that 'all men are created free and equal,' and that 'Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed.' These three ideas, then, are the foundation, the safety, the hope of America—freedom—equality before the law—the ballot. Whoever anywhere on American soil assails these ideas is false to his country. Whoever, in any station, consents to or condones the crime of abridging the perfect freedom of every American citizen to think, act, and vote according to the dictates of his own conscience or will, deserves the reprobation of every patriot, and postpones that true peace

NOTES OF THE EXPOSITION.

NEW INSTALLATIONS.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE SPANISH AND SCANDINAVIAN DEPARTMENTS — RELICS OF SPAIN'S GRANDEUR—CURIOUS ETHNOGRAPHICAL REPRESENTATIONS FROM THE NORTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 24, 1878.

Every day there is one or more official inaugurations of some hitherto unfinished section at the Exhibition. On Friday there were three of them, presided over by his Majesty Don Francis d'Assisi, two of Spanish, the third of Scandinavian installations. Mr. Bardoux, on Thursday, had opened the Section of Public Instruction and the exhibition of scenery and models of costumes from the Grand Opera. The first of these had been for some time inspected by the public, but as the Minister had not yet passed through, all that had gone before was as though it had never been. However, the authorities have at last made their appearance, and it is an "accomplished fact," which took place in the style adopted for these ceremonies, to wit: The arrival of the great personage is announced for 2 P. M., and five minutes before the clocks strike the galleries are cleared of the *profanum vulgus* by the Police, who rigorously prevent all intrusion upon these mysteries of Isis, for a near contemplation of which the newspaper men are ordinarily not provided with invitations. As there is nothing of the least interest in these "solemnities," few who have seen one care to witness another, and I should scarcely have spoken of this one had it not furnished an excellent opportunity to notice the contrast between the urbanity and politeness of MM. Krantz and Berger, and indeed of all the Commissioners, French and foreign, and the utter absence of both among their underlings, who, if they show great curiosity to ascertain the object of your visit, are more than reticent in giving you the slightest information, even in the very matters which they are paid to superintend and, if necessary, explain. Pardon this digression, it has allowed me to give vent to a little of the bad humor caused every day to me and others by these insolent servants of amiable and courteous masters.

It is not worth while going into details over the galleries of Public Instruction, where everything is to be found appertaining to education—maps, globes, plans, dictionaries, books, and pamphlets of all sorts, reminding us of the joys of our school-boy days, when we used to think ourselves so unhappy, and which we now regret so deeply. The operatic gallery is more attractive; there you see the progress of scenic decoration, from the days of Greece and Rome to the present. First, we have the greenroom of antiquity, with its artists, the tragic or comic mask in hand, preparing to make their entries on the stage; then the front of the theatre of Orange, reconstructed from notes of the period compiled by one of the great archivists of France. Here the decorative art is still in its infancy, and the series of scenery only commences with those used upon the theatre of the ancient Hotel de Bourgogne. But even there no system had been invented for changing the scenery in each act. It was placed on the stage before the rise of the curtain, and remained there until its fall. The example shown here is one in which the first scene is supposed to be by the sea-side, the second in a palace, the third in a mortuary chamber, and this is the arrangement: In the foreground, on the left, is the picture of waves and ships; on the right the view of a palace; in the extreme background the funeral pall. The artists at that time stood opposite to the scenery attributed to their parts, retiring to the rear of the stage as the action of the piece became developed. Passing from this period to our own days, we see the gradual and immense progress made by the inventive genius of the stage-carpenters, and the greenest of greenhorns, who has never set foot within the walls of a theatre, can post himself in an hour's visit to this curious gallery as fully as the oldest habitué "behind the scenes."

Don Francis d'Assisi, remembering the proverb that "punctuality is the politeness of Kings," was on the spot precisely at the moment announced in the invitations; he was met by Mr. Quintana, delegated to represent the Spanish Commission, whose chief, Don Emilio de Santos, is seriously indisposed; by Mr. Berger, the Director of the Foreign Sections; by Mr. Longperier, the President of the Exhibition of Retrospective Art; a number of noblemen and gentlemen attached to the Spanish Embassy, and several newspaper correspondents of different nationalities, who were treated with that exquisite courtesy and consideration which is all the more appreciated because it is so seldom found. The ensemble of this inauguration was imposing. The stairway on the right wing of the Trocadéro Palace, leading to the Art Museum was lined with a detachment of Spanish troops doing duty at the Exhibition. Every arm of the service is represented by picked men from the different regiments, and the contrast of the brilliant uniforms of the line, Gendarmerie, Train, Artillery, and Hussars, was most effective. I have already alluded to the military exhibits in the Spanish section, which are very much superior to what is seen in several other places attributed to nationalities claiming great consideration as military powers, and I will add here that if these soldiers are to be taken as fair specimens of their country's Army, those who would undervalue its character and efficiency make a woeful mistake, as neither Austria, England, Germany, nor Russia can show better equipped or more soldierly-looking men than those who have been sent here from the other side of the Pyrenees. At a few minutes past 2 o'clock the illustrious visitor mounted the steps, an officer gave a word of command, a curtain was drawn aside from the door of the gallery, M. De Quintana made a short speech, to which Don Francis replied briefly and graciously, and the promenade commenced, under the guidance of M. De Turbino, a member of the Madrid Academy of Fine Arts, by whom this exhibition was organized. The museum is simply exceptional in its artistic and historic value. At the foot of the staircase, draped with Flemish tapestries of the epoch when the Low Countries were a Spanish fief, stand two Kings at Arms, helmet on head and lance in hand, with cuissarts and brassarts, and a surcoat of crimson velvet and pourpoints quartered with the escutcheons of all the Iberian provinces. These Kings at Arms still exist in Spain, where they are present at the opening of the Cortes, and accompany the sovereign in all official ceremonies. On the landing-place are two heralds wearing the tabards of their office and armed with maces. Then come the marvels of the show. In the centre is an equestrian figure clad in the authentic armor of Charles Quint, worn by him upon his entry into Tunis; at the foot of the pedestal, as though to keep guard over the great Emperor, are the armored figures of Gonzalvo di Cardova, Antonio di Leytan, Don Juan of Austria, and the Duke of Alba. Around the walls stand the cuirasses and helmets of Philippe II. and Christopher Columbus, and the swords of Cortez and Pizarro, and the other conquerors of America. The casque of Boabdil el Chico, the last Moorish King of Granada, is the pendant to the steel morion of Ali Pasha, who commanded at the famous naval battle of Lepanto, where Don Juan of Austria checked the tide of modern conquest westward. Then we are shown the helmet of Ferdinand V., and the mail shirt of Alfonso V., of Aragon, and a collection of priceless shields and fire-arms and Toledo blades sent from the *Armerial Real* of Madrid, the most complete and splendid in the world. Among the relics of antiquity, of another order, we see not only an admirable exhibition of Flemish tapestries, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but also antique furniture, cloths of gold and silver, jewelry, and goldsmith's work, from the palaces of the Moorish Kings, enamels, mosaics, Moorish vases, Roman amphoræ, brought up by divers from the depths of ocean, all incrusted with sea-shells; Phœnician jars, Mexican and Peruvian potteries, brought over by Cortez and Pizarro. There are satsuabes, too, made by learned Moors in the eleventh century, at Cordova, and among them one bearing the autograph of Philippe II. Along the gallery, just above the staircase, is a series of frescoes by Goya, paintings without a copy, which were found accidentally in a house at Madrid, and were ingeniously detached from the walls. They represent scenes at once fantastic and popular, where the art of the great master shows forth with all his cynical and stern philosophy. Opposite is a complete and admirably-executed collection of photographs of national types and costumes, made by M. De Turbino, with a discrimination and a taste beyond all praise. Certainly, the other museums of retrospective art are interesting, but not even M. De Rothschild or M. Czartoryski, or M. Spitzer can rival with the treasures which are now offered by a nation always solicitous of preserving these proud mementoes of its glorious past.

From the Trocadéro Palace the King, with all his suite, proceeded to the Spanish agricultural pavilion, of whose hall, with its cascade, its stalactites, and its 40,000 bottles of different colored wines, I have already given a description in a previous letter. It was not quite complete when I visited it before, but it promised well, and, unlike many other cleverly-conceived enterprises, it has fully realized its promises, so that we can appreciate fully the disappointment of its organizer, M. De Santon, that illness should have prevented his presence at the inauguration of what is emphatically one of the greatest successes of the entire Exhibition. But his part of the glory will not be denied him, to judge from the lavish and well-merited encomiums bestowed by his Majesty upon all who have contributed to the work, among whom the name of the Chief Commissioner was especially prominent. Those who most profited by the opening of the Agricultural Pavilion were the cigar manufacturers, whose elegant kiosques, a kind of necessary annex to the wine grotto, were extensively patronized by amateurs of the much decried weed, which was offered there in every variety and brand, from the democratic panatella, at 10 cents a piece, to the royal cigar at $12 a dozen. None, except Americans and Spaniards, really appreciate Havana tobacco; the English go in for strength, and throw out the consideration of fineness of aroma; the French have their taste so vitiated by the horrible productions of their *Regie* that they are in the condition of men who, being used to rifle whisky, are offered a glass of delicate Chambertin; and the Germans and Italians infinitely prefer rank Virginia abominations to the most delicious *vuelta abajo*; but neither Spain nor the United States can mete out ought but words of praise to the exhibits of Cuba, in this year of grace, 1878.

Before leaving the Trocadéro for the Agricultural Pavilion, which I have just hurriedly noticed, Don Francis d'Assisi, at the request of the Swedish Commissioners, had inaugurated the Scandinavian ethnographical collections sent on from the Royal Museum of Stockholm. Owing to the limited space at his disposal, Dr. Arthur Hazelius was only able to show a few specimens of the ethnographical treasures of his country, but even in these unfavorable conditions he has succeeded in giving a fair idea of the history and manners of the nation, and this gallery will be a great feature of the Palace, where one of the most remarkable points is the style in which the costumes are offered for inspection. The figures are not mere waxen dolls, as in most similar collections, from other countries; all the faces have been modeled, from nature or from photographs, by a clever sculptor, M. Soderman, and are lifelike. The scenery and decorative parts are the work of M. Ahlyrennson, the leading theatrical painter of the new theatre of Stockholm, and the drawings of the doorway, by M. Isæns, the architect of the Royal Swedish Commission, are exact copies from the old wooden churches of Norway. On the right of the stair-case is represented the work-shop of a carpenter, in a humble cottage of the Parish of Lakylas, in the Department of Aos-Finland. All the family is assembled round the elder of the household, who is saying the Sunday morning's prayer: the daughter has her hands clasped, the grandmother is taking off an urchin's cap with one hand, while with the other she stops his play. The son-in law, on a stool in the corner, has abandoned his pipe, and is listening in deep meditation. The spinning-wheel has been put aside, the tools are hung upon the walls, and an open Bible lies upon the work-bench. On the opposite side of the staircase we have a view of home life in the Department of Vasa, Finland. Everything here is quaint and picturesque; the beds are placed one above the other like berths on board ship. In the foreground stand two females in front of a mirror; the young lady is dressing her hair, the elder one putting the finishing touches to her daughter's toilet. A little girl is playing with some strange toys, and an old man fastens a baby to a swing. As in the other scene, the furniture, drapery, musical instruments, and crockery belong strictly to the date of the last century, and give a most interesting local coloring to the picture. I do not pretend to describe all the groups in this exhibition; all are worthy of the attention of any of my readers who may cross the sea later, but the view of the Village of Mora during a fair, and an encampment of Laplanders, are truly remarkable. In the first of these, there is an old man with a clock and a loom, the two specialties of the parish trade, a young mother with a child strapped to her back, after the fashion somewhat of Indian squaws, and a young girl showing some exquisite specimens of embroidery in hair; all these are in the Mora costume, while two damsels, in rear, represent the peasant girls of Orsa. In the background, on a lake, are the huge *Kyrkbatar*—"Sunday boat"—peculiar to the Siljan district, filled with visitors to the festivities, in the costume of Dalecarlia, which is gradually being discarded for the coats and blouses of Southern and Central Europe. The most curious of all is the picture of life in Swedish Lapland, at Lule. The Laplanders are represented during one of their periodic migrations. The chief is seated in his *Akhja*, drawn by a richly-caparisoned reindeer; an old woman smoking a pipe superintends the packing of the household goods upon a rough sledge; a young man stands, with a needle in his hand, at the tent door, mending some rents in the canvas; within is an old woman with a coffee-cup, and a younger one suckling a baby, while every eye is turned in the direction of a hunter who, shod with snow-skates and leaning upon a bear spear, is bringing in upon his back a dead wolf. All these costumes are copied from those still worn by these nomads, whose population, as curious in its way as the gypsies, numbers about 7,000 souls, under Swedo-Norwegian rule. A good many isolated figures are presented in ancient and modern dresses, and no caricaturist in his wildest vagaries has ever imagined anything so fantastically absurd as the combinations of color and shapes employed in the uniforms of usher and beadle of the University of Upsal. Glass cases filled with antique weapons, specimens of pottery, embroideries, and articles of furniture complete the exhibition, and furnish an accurate idea of the manners, customs, and costumes of the Scandinavian peninsula.

All these ethnographical displays are interesting, whether the study be pursued from pictures and lay-figures, or from real life subjects, although the latter generally contrive to attract the most attention, even if their perfect authenticity be open to a doubt, because they add an element of amusement, greatly appreciated by visitors, the mass of whom tire easily of mere science. Music is the great charm; I have told already about the Hungarian *Czarda* and its Tziganes, but their vogue commenced to die out with their change of dress, and if people still go to their concert, the throng is no longer as it was a fortnight ago. The gypsy troupe from Moscow is one of the last importations, but, as they have not yet obtained permission to play in the grounds at the Exhibition, they can only be heard at the Orangery of the Tuileries, where they are as wild as the Tziganes, with the additional attraction of numbering female as well as male performers in their ranks. Of the latter I can say that dirtier specimens of humanity cannot be imagined, while of the ladies the general remark is that if old, they are, on the other hand, and by way of compensation, bitterly ugly. A detachment of Spanish minstrels arrived on Saturday, in the traditional costume of cloaks, breeches and tights, mandolines, guitars, tambourines, and castanets. The *Figaro* maintains that they are really what they represent themselves to be, while some envious directors of opposition troupes insinuate that if they are not the *Estudiantina* of the last carnival, they are recruits from the Batignolles, in which favored quarter of the capital you can improvise any nationality you choose at a week's notice.

DEATH OF A CHARITABLE OLD LADY.

A lady who was acquainted with six generations of New-Yorkers died on Thursday last, at her home in this City, at the advanced age of 98 years. She was Mrs. Hannah Jenkins, the widow of an old-time merchant of New-York, and a member of a family long settled in the neighborhood of the Metropolis, and whose members have all been habituated to performing acts of philanthropy in an unostentatious manner. Mrs. Jenkins was born at Chappaqua, Westchester County, near where Horace Greeley died. She belonged to the Leggett family of Friends. She was married about 70 years ago to Mr. Sylvanus F. Jenkins, who was a member of the old shipping firm of Hicks, Jenkins & Co, the senior member of which was the father of the first husband of Mrs. Hicks-Lord. Mr. Jenkins died about 60 years ago, when only 36 years of age, and his widow remained faithful to his memory until the day of her death. Mrs. Jenkins was a charitable woman, whose benevolent deeds have caused her to be revered by a very large number of worthy poor people in this City and Westchester. She knew all the old families of New-York, was perfectly acquainted with their histories, and took delight in reciting the good work of each. She leaves two sons, William L. Jenkins, President of the Bank of America, and Silvanus F. Jenkins, Treasurer of the Seamen's Savings Bank, and one daughter, Mrs. Macy, wife of Mr. William H. Macy, President of the Seamen's Savings Bank.

OBITUARY.

GILES W. HOTCHKISS.

Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss died yesterday afternoon at Binghamton, and in his death the Republican Party loses a stanch, unwavering member, and the Southern Tier a citizen of great ability, public spirit, and strict integrity. He was born in Windsor, Broome County, Oct. 25, 1815. He was educated for the Bar, and after his admission to practice enjoyed a large business. He was an early Republican, and in 1862, after he had figured prominently for many years as an adviser in the party and as a leader in the State conventions, he was elected a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Claims and on Private Land Claims. As a Representative he was conscientiously sensitive to business, never forgetting his constituents, and yet always consulting the public welfare in his course of action. His popularity won for him a re-election to the Thirty-ninth Congress, when he again served on the Claims and the Private Land Claims Committees. Although his district was situated in a part of the State in which the "rotation" plan is looked upon as one of the inexorable facts in politics, he was returned to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, in which he held the position of Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, and was also a member of the Committee on Claims.

In November last he was stricken with paralysis, and has been confined to the house about two months. He passed away without a struggle, and recognized members of his family a short time before his death.

REV. JAMES HARKNESS, D. D.

Rev. James Harkness, D. D., M. D., died at his home on Mercer street, Jersey City, Wednesday. Born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, in 1803, he was 75 years of age at the time of his decease. He graduated from the University at Edinburgh, Scotland, and fitted himself for the ministry under the celebrated Dr. John Brown. He was ordained in 1832, in the Presbyterian Church of Ecclesfechan, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, of which he then became Pastor. In 1839 or 1840 he resigned his pastorate to come to this country, and almost immediately after his arrival in New-York he was called to the Franklin-Street Dutch Reformed Church, and preached there for a year, but never became its Pastor. He afterward became Pastor of the Laight-Street Presbyterian Church, and subsequently founded the First Presbyterian Church in Fishkill, whither he had gone because of his delicate health. He remained its Pastor until, in November, 1845, he accepted a call to the State-Street Presbyterian Church of Rochester. A disease of the throat compelled his retirement from pastoral duty, but in October, 1862, when he had recovered from his illness, he resumed his ministerial duties as Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Jersey City. He continued to minister to that flock up to the time of his death. After his graduation from the Edinburgh University he studied medicine. He effected two or three remarkable cures in his field at Matteawan, and a practice was forced upon him. In 1840 he became an adherent of the homeopathic school, and during all the later years of his preaching did more or less prescribing. He was one of the medical witnesses whose testimony lent an air of respectability to the defense of Rev. George B. Vosburgh, who was lately tried in Jersey City for wife poisoning. In reply to a question when he took the stand, he said: "I preach some, and I practice some. I preach every Sunday, and practice whenever I can get a patient." The Doctor found time, in spite of his labors in two professions, to contribute much to the religious periodicals, and some years ago he published a work called *Messiah's Throne and Kingdom*, which is now out of print. Twelve days ago he became prostrated, from overwork and the debility of years. He was attacked slightly, too, by diphtheria. The exhaustion and the disease developed premonitory symptoms of brain-softening and heart disease, and he sank peacefully till his death. His funeral will take place to-morrow in the church on Mercer-street, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS ADAMS.

At the opening of the Stock Board yesterday morning President Ives announced the deaths of James Gilmore Reed and Thomas Adams, old members of the Exchange. Mr. Reed died on Wednesday and Mr. Adams on Thursday. An obituary notice of the former was printed in THE TIMES of Thursday. Mr. Thomas Adams was 64 years old and a native of Long Island. He was a member of the Stock Exchange for 20 years, and was previously in the old Open Board. He was sick for two weeks with bilious fever, but was supposed to be convalescing when, on Thursday, he relapsed and died suddenly. His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon from his late home, No. 127 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn. Mr. Adams was a widower and leaves no family. Special committees were appointed by the Exchange to draft resolutions of regret for the demise of Messrs. Reed and Adams, and the flag over the Exchange Building was placed at half-mast.

CAPT. JAMES ANDREW EMMONS.

The funeral services over the body of the late Capt. James Andrew Emmons, of the George Birkbeck New-York Harbor Tow-boat Company, were performed last evening at his late residence, No. 232 Eighth-street, Jersey City. The flags at the Castle Garden, on various craft along the river, and on some of the European steam-ships at Jersey City were at half-mast. The remains were inclosed in a French walnut casket with silver mountings. A shield of the same metal bore the inscription: "James Andrew Emmons, died July 4, 1878, in his sixty-fifth year." Floral offerings from his three sons, James Gordon, Captain of the William Fletcher; John W., of the Annex Line, and William R., from the Sunday-school of the Park Reformed Church, and from the members of the Tow-boat Company were placed on the casket. The remains will be taken on board the William Fletcher this morning at 7 o'clock, accompanied by 30 pall-bearers, clergymen, and invited guests, to the family burial ground at Athens, N. Y. The deceased was one of the oldest and most respected pilots in the port. He was born in 1813, at Charleston, Montgomery County, N. Y., and at an early age evinced a marked predilection for a maritime life. His father, Jesse Emmons, of Litchfield, Conn., the scion of an old English family, himself a seafaring man, did not prevent James from following the bent of his inclinations. Young Emmons was a typical lad—shrewd, cautious, and persevering. From the humble position of cook on a sloop, he gradually worked his way up the ladder of fortune until he became first mate. In those days there were no steam-boats on the Hudson, and the Ambassador, in which Capt. Emmons made his first voyage, with a general cargo and passengers, from Athens to New-York, usually took from two days to a week in her perilous journey. His natural aptitude and general usefulness caused his promotion to the command of the sloop Nancy, and afterward he was placed in charge of the steam-ship Hudson, plying between Hudson and New-York City. While he was connected with this boat he saved a barge and valuable cargo from total loss in the midst of a terrific storm on the Tappan Zee. His thrifty and economic mode of life enabled him to save some money, and he purchased a share in a steam-boat called the Convoy. In 1854 he was appointed to the command of the George Birkbeck, and had some hair-breadth escapes during the prevalence of the slave trade in this port. The fleet of his company, in which he was a large shareholder, were employed by the Government during the war of the rebellion, and the Captain used to tell his friends some exciting stories of his experience during that eventful period. When the Great Eastern steam-ship first arrived in this port, Capt. Emmons, in command of the George Birkbeck, then in the revenue service, was sent to overhaul the huge craft. With the "gridiron" flying and a 12-pounder forward, the Birkbeck signaled the leviathan to "bring to." The signal was not seen or not regarded, and the ship kept her course up the bay. Capt. Emmons gave the order to throw a shot across her bows and bring her to. There was a heavy sea on at the time, and before the gunner could pull his lanyard the Birkbeck plunged her nose into a wave that upset gun and gunner, and laid the boat half under water. The Great Eastern continued her course toward the City, unmindful of the sorry plight of the Birkbeck and her crew. Capt. Emmons was lately engaged in transferring the emigrants from the European steam-ships to Castle Garden, and it is said that during the long years of service in the waters of New-York he never had an accident happen to any boat under his command. The Captain was a religious, moral, and temperate man, and bore throughout his life the character of an honest, truthful, and respectable citizen.

TURN AROUND, HOWL, AND DIE.

The dogs in Sacramento, Cal., have been seized with a strange infliction. The *Bee* says: "The disease is very sudden in its attacks. The dogs affected show no signs in advance of anything being wrong with them, but are suddenly seized with a desire to run round in a circle and howl. This generally continues for 10 or 15 minutes, after which the animals give several leaps and spasmodic twitches, and then fall dead. An examination of the mouth of the animal always shows that the tongue has turned black, but there are no signs of frothing or other symptoms of hydrophobia, consequently it must be ascribed to some other cause."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD ON THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT ANNAPOLIS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the report of the Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination at the United States Naval Academy. The board found a high degree of proficiency in seamanship, gunnery, and navigation, and inclines to the opinion that it would be better to instruct the midshipmen who are on the Dale, now tied to the wharf, in a vessel under way, as a more practical knowledge would thus be imparted, and recommend the employment of ships fitted in a way to impart more practical information of the duties of naval officers. The instruction in the department of steam engineering is thorough and given in most of its branches, theoretical and practical. The board considers it desirable as regards the latter that another shop be added so that the course may be more complete. The instruction in mathematics and mechanics is exceptionally good, and the work done in some of the elective branches is mentioned with special emphasis. The department of physics is reported in excellent condition. There is nothing to criticise adversely in the department of English studies and modern languages. The attainment of cadets in United States history and international law is very commendable. The sanitary condition of the Academy is remarkably good, and the board is of opinion that a more healthy-looking set of young men than the inmates of this institution cannot be found in the country. The regulations of the Academy prohibiting the use of tobacco as a sanitary measure is a wise provision, and to use the language of Medical Inspector Gihon, in his report on the subject, the board is of opinion "that the regulations against the use of tobacco in any form cannot be too stringent, and, further, that while smoking should be wholly interdicted, especial care should be exercised to prevent the substitution of chewing." The academical library is commented upon favorably, and the board considers it of importance now that an annual appropriation for the purchase of books adapted to the purposes of the institution be continued, so that valuable professional, scientific, and literary publications, as they issue from the press, may be added to the collection. The assiduity with which cadets frequent the library in recreation hours is a subject of remark in the report. The board, learning with regret that Admiral Superintendent C. R. P. Rogers is about to sever his connection with this institution, cannot conclude its report without stating its high appreciation of the rare executive ability with which he has discharged the trusts assigned to him, which leaves the Academy in the highest state of efficiency.

JOHN L. WORDEN, Rear Admiral, President.
JEFF. C. DAVIS, U. S. A., Vice-President.
C. H. WELLS, Captain, U. S. N.
DANIEL S. PRINTUP, Georgia.
C. M. WOODWARD, St. Louis.
ALEX H. BROWN, South Carolina.
ISAAC H. REED, New-York.
WILLIAM M. BAKER, President Maryland Agricultural College.
B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.
J. W. T. WRIGHT, Minnesota.
JOHN HANCOCK, Texas.
P. O. HOOPER, M. D., Arkansas.
K. R. BREESE, Captain, U. S. N.
A. WHEELER, Pennsylvania.

The board considered a request from Chief Engineer Baker, Chief of the Department of Steam Engineering, that cadet engineers be placed upon the same footing in the battalion with all other cadets, saying exclusion from the honors paid to cadet midshipmen would, he thinks, produce a disheartening effect upon individuals among the cadets so excluded, and might curb that wholesome spirit of emulation which it is commonly thought wise to foster. Their special practical exercises in steam engineering being nothing more than instruction in handiwork, do not offer occasion for such relations as do the soldierly exercises of the battalion, and so the offices held by the cadet engineer is little more to him than a star on the merit roll. The battalion is the corps in which the community of cadets appears as a unit to the outside world. The exclusion from it of the first-class men of the cadet engineers, and from the hope of office in it, appears to Mr. Baker a discrimination that must be thought invidious until its necessity shall have been proved. Consideration was given this letter to the board by Capt. Breese and Mr. Printup, of the board, who are of the opinion that the privileges asked for by Chief Engineer Baker ought to be granted. It is their opinion that the cadet engineers of the Navy were established with a view of meeting the growing necessities of the Navy in the particular department of steam engineering, and for those particular purposes only, and that it is unwise to depart from this, for fear it may result in making their services less effective. They do not, however, see any objection to the cadet engineer receiving such instruction in command as may be desired for the execution of any office of theirs in the department of steam engineering which is provided for in General Order No. 98 of Sept. 13, 1877, defining the titles and relative rank of cadet engineers, and they believe such instruction could advantageously be bestowed, but the request asked for would defeat the very purpose for which a cadet engineer is intended. Admiral Rogers informed the board, in considering this subject, that cadet engineers and cadet midshipmen are on equal footing at the Academy, but their training for different careers is necessarily somewhat different.

AFFAIRS IN COLOMBIA.

NEW STEAM-SHIP FACILITIES—DEFEAT OF THE ULTRAMONTANES IN CONGRESS.

PANAMA, June 27.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company announces that hereafter a steamer will be dispatched from Panama for Guayaquil, Payta, Callao, Valparaiso, and intermediate ports every Wednesday. The old arrangement, running only in connection with the Royal Mail and General Transatlantic Steam-ship Companies, is thus done away with, and all connecting and competing lines will have a fair chance for passenger business. The new itinerary promises to be a success.

The Colombian Congress has adjourned without having accomplished anything worthy of record. A strong effort was made by the Ultramontanes to restore the Church privileges of which it was deprived, but without success. Too many of the members had seen the banner of the cross waving over the revolutionary forces in the various battles, and knew too well the hostility of the priests to a liberal Government, free schools, &c., to listen to the appeals of even the most venerable prelates. The Church appears to be completely divorced from the State.

Rumors of revolution still continue in Panama, and it is thought that with the arrival of the Panama delegation from Bogota, which, it is supposed, will be accompanied by some portion of the Colombia Guard, an effort will be made to displace the actual President, Gen. Correoso.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire last night in Wale's shirt factory, Bridgeport, Conn., damaged the building to the extent of $2,000. The loss is covered by insurance in the American, of Philadelphia, Germania, Niagara, and Westchester Companies, of New-York. The loss on stock and machinery is estimated at $5,000, on which the Continental has $1,000, the Imperial and Northern, $3,500, the Washington, of Providence, $2,000, and $5,000 in unknown New-York companies. One hundred and fifty hands, mostly women, were thrown out of employment.

A fire at Thomaston, Conn., last night burned the Post Office, Bennett's grocery, Seth Thomas' barn, Morse's block, and a harness and barber's shop. The large clock shops of the Seth Thomas Clock Company were incorrectly reported on fire at one time. The fire began at 12:15 A. M., and was not under control until after 1 o'clock, and the loss and insurance could not be ascertained. Aid was sent from Hartford.

The Central House Depot, together with the telegraph office and private offices, at Petroleum Centre, on Oil Creek, 12 miles below Titusville, Penn., were destroyed by fire on Thursday through the careless handling of fire-works. The loss is estimated at $25,000; no insurance.

Schenck & Son's mammoth warehouse at Veyay, Ind., was burned yesterday, together with its contents. Loss, $10,000; insured for $2,000 each in the Phenix, of Brooklyn, North America, of Philadelphia, and the Niagara, of New-York.

A fire at Marshallville, Ga., yesterday, destroyed the store and stock of Miles, Sperry & Martin, and a number of outbuildings. The loss is estimated at $5,000, nearly covered by insurance.

Messrs. Kean & McGibbons' gang saw mill at Morton, Nova Scotia, has been destroyed by fire. The loss exceeds $10,000.

ELEVEN NEW LAWYERS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 5.—The following gentlemen were to-day admitted to practice in the courts of the State: Henry Williams Gaines, Huntington, Long Island; George A. Stearnes, Astoria; Frank T. Fitzgerald, Brooklyn; Roe Hasbrouck, Newburg; James H. Smith, Brooklyn; James D. Ayres, Astoria; Henry S. Hoyt, Jr., Staatsburg; H. W. Deforest, Oyster Bay; Lester W. Clark, New-Brighton; Thomas G. Callahan, Jr., Brooklyn; George E. Dougherty, Middletown.

ALLEGED CLAIM SWINDLER ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Information was received at the Secret Service division to-day announcing the arrest of Alonzo W. Haskin, at Hawley, Mich. Haskin is charged with attempting to defraud the United States by means of a fraudulent back-pay pension claim, having been indicted for the offense at the May Term of the United States Court at Pittsburg. He will be taken to that city for trial.

CHARGES AGAINST A SHERIFF DISMISSED.

ALBANY, July 5.—Gov. Robinson has dismissed the charges against Sheriff Richmond, of Monroe County. The Governor says that most of the charges are general, vague, and indefinite to such a degree as to render it improper to require the Sheriff to go to trial upon them, and impossible for him to make specific answers to them. The few charges which are specific relate mainly to the question of accounts between the Sheriff and his subordinates, and have very little in them affecting public interests.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen, excepting a slight rise in the Gulf States and New-England, and the pressure is highest over the lower lakes and Eastern Gulf States. Warmer southerly winds prevail over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, but northerly winds are reported from the lower lakes, Middle States and New-England. Clear or partly cloudy weather is generally reported, with an occasional light local rain. The rivers have fallen at Nashville and Cincinnati, but risen slightly at Pittsburg and St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, cooler northerly winds, except warmer southerly in the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, warmer south-east to south-west winds, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains will prevail.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, northerly winds, shifting to south and east, with warmer, partly cloudy weather, and falling barometer.

For the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, north-east to south-east winds, warmer clear, or partly cloudy weather, rising, followed by falling barometer.

The rivers will generally fall slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	67°	75°	3:30 P. M.	88°	92°
6 A. M.	69°	75°	6 P. M.	80°	90°
9 A. M.	74°	79°	9 P. M.	71°	84°
12 M.	82°	89°	12 P. M.	70°	80°

Average temperature yesterday.....83°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....74°

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

An unknown man, aged 32, at Fifteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. Taken to New-York Hospital.

Gustave Miller, aged 64, at Avenue A and Sixth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick Lynch, aged 30, of Orchard-street, Yonkers, at Fifty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue. Taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Sarah Skipp, aged 43, of No. 330 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, at Avenue A and Sixtieth-street; taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

An unknown man, aged 38, at Tenth-avenue and Forty-second-street; sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

William Coltrey, a German, 23 years of age, in Hudson-street near Bank; sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

David Hardy, aged 16, of No. 156 West Fifty-second-street, at West Eleventh and Hudson streets. Sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

An unknown man, aged 45, at Eighty-eighth-street and Riverside Drive. Sent to Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

Adeline Belmont, aged 50, of Flatlands, Long Island, at No. 240 Canal-street.

Fanny Rosenberg, aged 26, of No. 13 Crosby-street, at Broadway and Canal-street.

Meyer Levy, a butcher, of No. 314 East Fiftieth-street, at his store.

Bridget Moran, at her residence, No. 419 West Fiftieth-street. She was sent to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Frank McNally, of No. 339 East Sixteenth-street, at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Madison-avenue. He was sent to the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital.

John Hyneman was found unconscious from the effects of the heat in the Seventh Precinct, and was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Thomas Duffy, a street-sweeper, in the employ of the Street-cleaning Department, entered his home, on the top floor of No. 314 Hudson-street, late last evening, in a drunken condition. Finding that his wife had not prepared supper for him, he peremptorily ordered her to get him something to eat, and when she asked for some money with which to purchase the meal, he knocked her down, struck her on the head with a stove-lid, and kicked her in the abdomen. A sister of the brute screamed for help, and received the assistance of Officers Sheridan and Donohue, of the Eighth Precinct. Duffy fought desperately with them in an endeavor to evade arrest, but was finally overpowered and taken to the station-house a prisoner. Thither, also, the unfortunate victim of his brutality was conveyed on a stretcher. She was unconscious, and when examined by Police Surgeon Cook was found to be dangerously, if not fatally injured. The poor creature's head was disfigured by two ugly scalp wounds, and it is feared that she is also internally injured. She was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was thought that one of the effects of the assault would be the premature birth of an infant. Duffy, in answer to the questions of Sergt. McNally, said that he no longer cared to live with his wife, and would have felt no compunction if he had killed her outright. He will be arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

STERLING, Ontario, July 5.—Two daughters of Mr. J. A. Vandervoort, aged respectively 24 and 12 years, were drowned while bathing in the creek near this place.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., July 5.—While bathing last evening Osgood Willey attempted to rescue his son, who had got beyond his depth, and both were drowned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 5.—Henry Weatherby, aged 11 years, was drowned at Granby, yesterday, while bathing.

RECOVERY OF A STOLEN SAFE AND CONTENTS.

READING, Penn., July 5.—The safe of Mr. Michael Richards, of Rothrocksville, three miles from Topton, which was stolen, with its contents—$27,000 in mortgages, bonds and promissory notes, and $200 in money—was found to-day. It was lying in a pit, covered with brush, in a grove of Henry Metzgar's farm. The safe, papers, and money were recovered intact. Suspicion of the theft rests upon two persons living in the neighborhood, and well acquainted with the Richards family.

A POOR-HOUSE WOMAN SHOT.

JAMESTOWN, July 5.—At 12 o'clock last night a woman named Ryan, 80 years of age, escaped from the County Poor-house at Dewittville. She sought refuge at a farm-house, and while trying the doors and windows was shot through the head by the farmer, who mistook her for a burglar. She cannot live.

BOLD ROBBERY IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 5.—Three men yesterday entered the Receiver-General's office, on Toronto street, and engaged the teller in conversation while a confederate, slipping into the vault, stole $10,000 in two-dollar bills, $2,400 in ones, and $600 in silver. No clue as to their identity is known.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRAT'S FAILURE.

BATH, N. H., July 5.—Hon. John G. Sinclair, of Bethlehem, the Democrat

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 5.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	U. S. 4½ R. '91.
$10,000..... 107⅝	$5,000..... 106	$19,000 b.c 104⅝
U. S. 6s C., '81.	U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	U.S.6s C.1907.
$4,000..... 107½	$4,500..... 100	10,000..b.c 100⅜
U. S. 5-20C.'65s.	U. S. 5s, 81.	U. S. 4½ C. mat.
11,000..... 102⅛	$8,000..b.c 107⅜	3,000..b.c 100⅜
U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	U. S. 5s C. '81.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
2,000..... 105⅞	15,000..b.c 107⅛	2,000..... 120⅞

FIRST BOARD—11 A. M.

Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is., '86s.	Pacific of Mo. 2d.	Chi. & N. W.
$7,000..... 103½	$1,000..... 98⅝	100..b.c. 50⅜
Tenn. 6s, n. s.	Cen. Pac. 1 s.	200..... 50⅞
9,000..... 35	1,000..... 85	1000..... 51⅛
Mo. 6s, '87.	2,000..... 82	400..... 51⅛
5,000..b.c. 104⅛	Mo. & K. 1st. c.s.f.	100..... 51⅜
Mo. 6s, '88.	1,000..b.c. 78	1100..... 51⅛
2,000..b.c. 104⅛	15,000..... 78⅛	1100..... 51⅛
Mo. 6s, 8d.	Tex. & I. C. 1st.	C. & N. W. pf.
1,000..b.c. 104⅛	10,000..b.c. 68⅜	100..b.c. 68⅜
La. 7s, con.	10,000..... 69	700..... 77
13,000..b.c. 76⅛	Att. & P. R. 2d. pf.	700..... 77⅛
D. of C. 3.65s C.	2,000..... 60	700..... 77⅜
5,000..b.c. 88⅞	St. L. & I. M. c.s.f.	100..... 77⅜
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	1,000..b.c. 91	100..... 77⅜
5,000..b.c. 70	L. & N. con. '98.	100..... 78⅛
1,000..... 69⅞	1,000..... 103	200..... 76⅝
20,000..b.c. 70	N. J. Cent. con. 8s.	300..... 76⅝
3,000..... 70	1,000..... 75⅜	100..... 76⅝
L. & W. B. con. 8s.	Can. of N. J.	200..... 76⅝
10,000..... 50	200..b.c. 39	100..... 76⅝
Cen. Pac. gold.	100..... 39⅛	100..... 76⅝
2,000..... 106⅜	5..... 39⅜	200..... 76⅝
Un. Pac. 1 s.	300..... 38⅞	200..... 76⅝
1,000..... 103⅞	200..... 38⅞	100..... 76⅝
Pac. of Mo. 1st.	100..b.c. 38 3-16	300..... 76⅝
20,000 c. 103⅝	N. Y. & H.	100..... 76⅝
So. Pac. 1st.	200..... 38⅞	100..... 76⅝
2,000..... 82	100..... 38⅞	100..... 76⅝
Q. & Tol. 1st. s. f.	100..... 38⅞	100..... 76⅝
mat. op.	N. Y. & H.	100..... 76⅝
1,000..... 69	400..... 38⅞	100..... 76⅝
No. Mo. 1st.	200..... 39	200..... 76⅝
3,000..... 104⅜	100..... 39⅛	100..... 76⅝
1,000..b.c. 104⅜	100..... 39⅛	100..... 76⅝
Del. & Hud.	200..... 39⅛	100..... 76⅝
100..b.c. 57⅜	1100..... 39⅛	100..... 76⅝
200..... 57⅛	100..... 39⅛	100..... 76⅝
Ontario Silver.	200..... 39⅛	100..... 76⅝
100..b.c. 38⅜	200..b.c. 39⅛	100..... 76⅝
Pacific Mail.	Michigan Central.	100..... 76⅝
5..b.c. 104	100..b.c. 64⅜	35..... 76⅝
Pacific Mail.	100..b.c. 64⅜	Morris & Essex.
200..b.c. 17⅜	Union Pacific.	300..b.c. 85⅜
200..... 17⅝	100..b.c. 64⅜	Han. & St. Jo.
Erie Railway.	100..... 64⅞	100..b.c. 11⅜
400..b.c. 16⅞	Ohio & Miss.	100..... 8
400..... 16⅞	200..b.c. 38⅞	100..b.c. 8¼
600..... 16⅝	40..... 39¼	50..... 8
400..... 13. 16⅜	300..... 39¾	400..b.8. 8¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Han. & St. J. 8s, con.	Pacific Mail.	North-west. pf.
$1,000..... 94⅛	200..... 17⅛	200..... 78⅜
5,000..... 94⅛	Erie Railway.	200..... 78⅜
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	300..... 16⅞	500..... 78⅞
5,000..... 70⅜	Michigan Central.	100..... 78⅞
Del. & Hudson.	100..... 66⅜	400..... 77
1,000..... 104⅜	Chi. & N. W.	100..... 77
Can. So. 1st. g'd.	100..... 50⅜	Milwaukee & St. Paul.
10,000..... 77⅜	100..... 50⅜	100..... 53⅜
Del. & Hudson.	C. & N. W. pf.	200..... 53⅜
200..... 83⅞	100..... 77⅜	100..... 53⅜
Pacific Mail.	Milwaukee & St. Paul.	300..... 53⅜
100..... 17⅜	200..... 53⅜	100..... 53⅜
100..... 17⅜	100..... 53⅜	100..... 53⅜
200..... 17⅜	100..... 53⅜	100..... 53⅜
Erie Railway.	100..... 53⅜	100..... 53⅜
400..... 16⅜	100..... 53⅜	100..... 53⅜
400..... 16⅜	100..... 53⅜	100..... 53⅜
400..... 16⅜	100..... 53⅜	100..... 53⅜
1000..... 59¼	100..... 53⅜	100..... 53⅜
2000..... 59¼	100..... 53⅜	100..... 53⅜
1

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 5, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son sold the four-story brick building, with lot 20.5 by 85, No. 822 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 63d-st., for $19,225, to Samuel Phillips, plaintiff.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by E. H. Ladlow & Co. of the building, with lot, No. 72 Duane-st., near Washington-st.; also, the house, with lot, No. 825 East 31st-st., east side of 2d-av., to July 16, and sale by Richard V. Harnett of the house, with lot, No. 2,420 Madison-av., south-west corner of 131st-st., to July 12.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 5.

10th-av., n. e. corner of 57th-st., 25x100.5; Karl Bierl and wife to E. a Wengel.....$30,000

114th-st., s. s., 17.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.5x100.11; also, 114th-st., s. s., 87.4½ ft. e. of 5th-av., 125 100.11; Walter Cobnan and wife to Mary J. Ray.....20,000

114th-st., s. s., 17.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.5x100.11; also, 114th-st., 87.4½ ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.5x100.11; Mary I. Ray to Menthe m E. Lowenstein.....23,000

Dominick-st., No. 33; As nath Donnan to John F. Wilson.....nom.

34th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x98.9; Sarah E. Driver and others to Wilhelmina H. Washham and others.....1,500

Dominick-st., No. 32; Charles A. Gilchrist to John F. Wilson.....250

41st-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Patrick McCarty and wife to Annie Walsh.....4,750

31st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9; John Miller and wife to Felix Muldoon.....10,500

Ludlow-st., No. 96; Nathan Meyers and wife to Jennie Borowitcher.....10,250

Dominick-st., No. 32; Ruby C. McKindley and husband to John F. Wilson.....nom.

Lincoln-av., s. e. corner 126th-st., 100x100.23d and 4th; Thomas Rae and wife to John McLoughlin.....14,000

106th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x100.11; George D. Davis, Jr., to John O. Donnan.....400

74th-st., s. s., 83.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.6x79; Clinton Savings Bank, Receiver of, to Bridget La Marche.....5,000,

48th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Caroline M. Packer and husband to Cora Moffat and another.....40,000

St. Ann's-av., n. w. corner 132d-st., 200x100; also, 132d-st., n. s., 400 ft. s. of Cypress-av., 100x100; also, Southern Boulevard, n. e. corner 134th-st., 280.6x irregular; same to same.....7,000

Dominick-st., No. 32; John M. Donnan and others to John F. Wilson.....5,750

25th-st., s. s., 100 ft. No. 443, John Schnugg and wife to Maria A. Koch.....22,000

108th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x100.11; Stephen C. Williams to George D. Davis, Jr.....250

36th-st., s. s., between 7th and 8th-avs., 95x103.8; Clinton Savings Bank, Receiver of, to Christian Peters.....15,000

147th-st., n. s., 525 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x99.11; E. B. Martins, Referee, to Elizabeth T. Broadhurst.....2,000

West Farms road, s. s., irregular, 24th Ward; William A. Woodcock, Receiver, to Daniel Mapes, Jr.....510

West-st., No. 131, Dey-st., No. 55; Henry J. Scudder, Referee, to Gould Hoyt.....15,000

Pine-st., No. 124, 4.5x67.1; Henry J. Scudder, Referee, to Henry S. Hoyt.....13,500

Pine-st., No. 84½, 24.9x68.9; same to same.....27,500

West-st., No. 113, 20.8x55.11; same to same.....21,000

Washington-st., No. 178, 25.3x115.10; same to same.....12,000

Washington-st., No. 174, 21.5x51.3; same to same.....8,000

Cortlandt-st., No. 76; same to same.....9,000

West-st., No. 116, 21x70.5; same to same.....15,000

Pine-st., Nos. 24 and 26, 42.8x68.6; same to same.....71,500

West-st., No. 122, 30.8x54.7; Henry J. Scudder, Referee, to Gerardine L. Hoyt, Trustee.....20,000

West-st., No. 119, 24.11x61.3; Henry J. Scudder, Referee, to Gerardine L. Hoyt, Trustee.....8,000

Pine-st., No. 28, 30x32; Henry J. Scudder, Referee, to Gould Hoyt.....85,000

Warren-st., No. 29, 25x87.8; Henry J. Scudder, Referee, to Geraldine L. Hoyt, Trustee.....20,000

Pine-st., Nos. 40, 42, and 44; same to same.....72,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Beyer, Gustav, to John C. Oscar; No. 185 Orchard-st., tu-tailments.....$3,000

Beyer Gustav, to Joseph Krautwald; same property, 6 months.....1,000

Bohnet, Philip and wife to William R. Rose; s. s. 79th-st., w. of 2d-av.; 8 years.....6,590

Cahill, John A. and wife to Julia Wills; n. s. 58th-st., w. of 2d-av.; 1 year.....1,500

Eichler, Magdalena, Executrix, &c., to George H. Stonebridge; s. s. 11th-st., w. of Avenue B; 2 years.....3,400

Fisch, Jacob and wife to Samuel T. Valentine and others, Executors, &c.; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 54th-st.; 4 months.....2,000

Frank, Kaufman and others to Daniel Davidson; s. s. 7th-st., e. of Avenue B; 3 years.....1,666

Gerlach, George, and wife to George Mundorff; e. s. 11th-av., s. of 42d-st., 1 year.....2,000

La Marche Bridget, and husband to Robert Wilkens; s. s. 74th-st., w. of 2d-av.; 5 years.....4,500

Miller, Katharina, to Frederick W. Jockel; n. s. 50th-st., e. of 10th-av.; installments.....1,500

Mounteger, Catharine, and others to Dina Klein; w. s. Avenue A, s. of 4th-st., 3 years.....3,500

Muldoon, Felix, and wife to Benjamin W. Merriam; n. s. 31st-st., w. of 7th-av., 3 years.....4,500

Schmuck, Jacob, and wife to Joseph Steppler and wife; s. s. 39th-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years.....5,000

Sniess, Caspar, and wife to John Lindenmeyer; n. s. 14th-st., e. of Avenue A, 1 year.....8,000

Washburn, Elizabeth, and husband and another to Henrietta E. Solomon and others, Executors &c.; n. e. corner 5th-av. and 125th-st., 3 years.....6,000

Wilson, John F., and wife to Richard Fields; No. 32 Dominick-st., 3 years.....3,500

Winter, Mathias, and wife to Barbara Fahrback; 54th-st., n. e. corner of 3d-av., 15 years.....20,000

Same to same; s. s. 3d-av., n. of 54th-st., 15 years.....9,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Amend, Bernard, and others, Executors, &c., to Joseph Moebach.....nom.

Degener, Henry, to Emma A. Degener.....$700

Field, Bernhard, to the Washington Life Insurance Company.....

Martine, Theodore, Executors, &c., of, to Alexander Maxwell.....nom.

Metropolitan Savings Bank to Maria L. Bates....8,000

Pratt, Ann, to P. F. Magiun.....2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FULL width house No. 266 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; neighborhood unprecedented; for permits, &c., apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

LENOX, 37TH-AV., CORNER 117TH-ST.—A Lease at apartment from 1st September; smaller, with immediate possession; rent greatly reduced. R. JACKSON

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Hotel to Let.

The International Hotel, of Virginia City, Nev., one of the finest and most complete edifices for hotel purposes on the Pacific Coast. The hotel is nearly new, having been finished within the past year. It contains about 150 rooms, en suite and single, all of which are furnished in the very best style. The above is the only hotel in Virginia and has been erected and finished in the best possible manner, containing elevator, electric annunciator system, with gas and water, hot and cold water, baths, and all modern conveniences for the comfort and accommodation of guests, and furnishes a long-felt want in the City of Virginia, in its capacity as a first-class hotel. The only reason for not opening and doing a fine business. The party leasing it would be required to buy the furniture. For particulars, address J. C. BATEMAN, San Francisco, Cal., or A. HANAK, Virginia City, Nev.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NOROTON COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 35 ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell by order of court, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the country residence occupied by Francis H. Grain, at Noroton, Conn.

The place is only three minutes' walk from the Noroton Station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and three miles from Stamford. It is in fine order, well laid out, and in every way desirable for a permanent residence. For particulars inquire of D. H. CLARK, Auctioneer, Stamford, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 35 William-st., New-York.

WM. D. SHIPMAN, Assignee, &c.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ELEgant country seat, one of the finest in the State; 30 acres; house, 48x74; 20 rooms, with all modern improvements; also cottage of eight rooms; conservatory and complete outbuildings; cost about $30,000; will be sold for $20,000, on easy terms, in consequence of the death of the owner. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE JUDGE FOOT, in the Village of Geneva, N. Y.; 30 acres in the most perfect order; unsurpassed wells, cisterns, carriage houses, barns, icehouse, bowling alley, large garden, fine fruits; spacious brick mansion in thorough repair, 20 rooms; beautiful lawn and shade trees; one-fourth mile from lake; price, $20,000; one-half on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SMALL, PRODUCTIVE FARM OF 30 acres in Virginia, crops, stock, everything in good order; will be sold cheap; title perfect; fish and oysters in abundance; price, $700. PERRY BARKER. Urbanna, Middlesex County, Va.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

A. S. CAROND-LET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 6
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamer leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ. Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., July 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, July 13

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Mazatzonzar, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA...WED., July 10|BOTHNIA...WED., July 24
ABYSSINIA...WED., July 17|ALGERIA...WED., July 31

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 9, noon
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, July 6, 10 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GRADDY.....Thurs., July 11, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. EGGERT.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 11
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. ☞ Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., July 6|ODER.....Sat., July 20
MOSEL.....Sat., July 13|DONAU.....Sat., July 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....July 5, 10 A. M.|Bolivia.....July 20, 9 A. M.
Ethiopia.....July 13, 3 P. M.|Victoria.....July 27, 3 P. M.

Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

California, July 6, 10 A. M.|Australia, July 10, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Cabins, $100 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, DELOCN.....Wednesday, July 10, 2 P. M.
LAFAYETTE, Capt. SURVILLE.....Wed., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Lacrosse.....Wed., July 24, 12 noon

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Thurs., July 11|LESSING.....Thurs., July 25
HERDER.....Thurs., July 18|WIELAND, Thurs., Aug. 1

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)

Greece, W., July 3, 7:30 A. M.|Italy, W., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
—Saturday, July 20, QUEENSTOWN.—
Egypt, Sat., July 6, 9 A. M.|Helvetia, Sat., July 13, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tuesday, July 9
Connecting for Colon with Steamers for South America.

For SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, July 10
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, July 8

For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 6
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. BASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DASHIELL, WEDNESDAY, July 10, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, (3,500 tons,) Capt. WEST, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, July 6, at 9 A. M., for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

.....SATURDAY, July 13
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LLENO & CO., Agents in Havana

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.

PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 10:00 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3:30, 5, 8:30, 10, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 3, 4, 3:30 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for families. Pamphlets may be had P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M. daily and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Cohrt-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 32d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—Take People's Line Steamers, daily from Pier No. 41 N. R., 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked direct to the Springs.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
BEATOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

J. F. NAVARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after May 12, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Pittsuville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:00 A. M.; arrive Washington, 3:10 P. M. Regular at 3:20 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 3:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 8, (9:30 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER, Manager.
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 30, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 8:30, 8:35, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:30, 8:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JUNE 16, 1878.—Ferry-boat leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays) 7:30 minutes and from 34th-st., East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-street Pulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from Brooklyn, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M. and on Sundays, 8:30 A. M. For Great Neck, 8:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 9:30 A. M. For Port Washington, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 8:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Jamaica, &c., and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and 12:15, night, and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern Railroad, Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. For New-London—The steamer Gipsy leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M. Williamsburg House, No. 15 D. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Greenport and Orient—The steamer Endeavor will run between Greenport and Orient, connecting with all trains. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at the offices of the Long Island Express, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 943 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 337 Fulton-st., and No. 4 Court-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.

J. CHRYSTIE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through draw to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:30 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 943 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast Line Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

11 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,

A DEAD SHOT WITH A RIFLE.

DR. CARVER'S WONDERFUL MARKSMANSHIP.

FEATS THAT MAKE OLD RIFLEMEN OPEN THEIR EYES—A SPECIMEN OF THE MEN WHO FIGHT INDIANS AND LIVE ON BUFFALO STEAKS.

Dr. W. F. Carver, the man who can put a bullet through a silver quarter while the coin is flying through the air, is an enlarged and revised edition of Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack. Being fresh from the broad plains of the untrammeled West, he has that delightful air of unconventionality to be found only in the land of the setting sun. A pale-face, to him, is an object of pity. The aboriginal inhabitant of the primeval forest is his prey. He must dote on blood; and he can bring it out of a wasp's wing at 40 yards.

It is natural that Dr. Carver should follow the example set by former warriors who have blazed their way to New-York, and come eastward in a costume (presumably the hunting costume of the plains) that is never worn by anybody but East Side boys who have resolved to be trappers, and who seldom get further than a Police station; and a costume that would be worn out with a night of forest travel or fall to pieces in the midst of one of the terrific encounters in which Western hunters are constantly engaging. His make-up is so much like that of Texas Jack that we can almost imagine him sending a postal card to that gentleman from the West asking, "How's things in New-York?" and Jack replying, "Good; but you must wear a broad-brim, and put it on thick." The long hunting hair, the velvet shirt, and the wild expression, as of a man constantly battling with wild beasts, are all there.

Nevertheless, Dr. Carver is, no doubt, the best short-range marksman in the world. He gave his second exhibition at Deerfoot Park yesterday, and astonished everybody who saw him. He is as fine a specimen of fully-developed manhood as ever walked on Manhattan Island. More than six feet high, every part of his body is built to correspond. His chest is so deep that it would take a powerful rifle to send a bullet through it. His shoulders are broad and high, and, altogether, he is exactly the man that ordinary people wouldn't put themselves out of the way to pick a quarrel with.

Fashion articles for the use of hunters are very rarely ever seen in the newspapers, and a description of Dr. Carver's costume may be of interest on the Plains. He wore yesterday a light felt hat, large, with a brim at least four inches wide. Around his neck was a silk handkerchief, blue and brown, loosely knotted. It was not until this handkerchief was removed or blown aside by the wind that the garment known by impolite people as the undershirt could be seen. The part of this that exhibited itself about the neck showed it to be made of a white linen netting, like a fisherman's net, only with a finer mesh, as if made to catch minnows. Over this was the black velvet shirt, or jacket, very short. Gray pantaloons, and button gaiters, completed the outfit, with the exception of a second silk handkerchief, protruding from the back pocket of the pantaloons, and a fine buckskin glove on each hand. His only jewelry was a gold watch-chain, that might be used to advantage in drawing some of the great trees of the Yosemite, with a large charm, a silver coin, with a hole shot through it. In this garb, he carried on a relentless war against hundreds of unoffending glass balls yesterday afternoon.

The scene of yesterday's shooting is worthy of description. A small wooden shed, with a bar in one corner; in front of this a table, on which were four rifles, several boxes of cartridges, and half a dozen score-books. Fifteen or 20 feet in front of this, again, a barrel and a man, the man taking the glass balls out of the barrel and throwing them in the air, and Dr. Carver breaking them with the bullets as fast as they appeared. Somebody was always at work loading a rifle. The marksman could fire them faster than the loaders could load. And they were the most remarkable rifles—breech-loaders, of course. When they were opened at the end one cartridge was shoved in after another, till it seemed as if the first one must surely be somewhere up by the muzzle.

Dr. Carver's costume has nothing to do with his marksmanship, and his shooting is strictly business. He seldom misses what he fires at. Most of the time was taken up in shooting glass balls, filled with feathers. The balls were of the thinnest film of glass, slightly tinted, so as to be seen easily in the air, and, when they borke, the feathers scattered in every direction. The balls were thrown about 20 feet into the air, and the marksman was not more than 15 yards from them at any time. It was noticeable that the shot was invariably fired just as the upward impetus of the glass ball ceased and it was about to begin its fall. This close glass-ball shooting did not give the idea of remarkable skill, probably on account of the short distance, even though the average was 9 hit out of every 10. It looked much more wonderful when the assistant threw the glass balls as far as he could and Dr. Carver broke each one as it flew, the distance being not less than 100 yards. Several coins were shot, straight through the centre, as they whirled in the air.

One of the most astounding of Dr. Carver's feats was his hitting a bell-metal ball when it was almost out of sight, up in the air. The ball is so made that when the bullet strikes it, it rings like a small gong. The assistant threw this ball many times as high as he could throw it, till, sometimes, it could hardly be seen, but every time the marksman brought the sound out of it. He also cut in two all the lead-pencils he could induce the spectators to throw into the air, and he fired somefully at a large number of unused cartridges. When the assistant threw two glass balls up at the same time the rifleman, with a double-barrel weapon, first broke one and then the other, without making a single failure.

The two requisites for good shooting are, of course, an immovable rest for the gun-stock and a steady hand and eye. The secret of Dr. Carver's wonderful marksmanship may be in his immense and perfectly-balanced body, which stands firm as a rock. With a steady hand also, such a man may do almost incomprehensible things with a good rifle. His body seems able to withstand any attacks of nervousness; yet when he misses a shot he is very likely to miss the two or three succeeding ones, a sure sign that the miss flurries him. Another of his peculiarities is that he aims with both eyes open—so that he can keep an eye on the Indians, he says, while he is firing at a buffalo.

Dr. Carver's shooting has astonished New-York. Nothing to equal it has ever been seen here before. Whether or not he would be able to cope with some of the Creedmoor marksmen, on their long ranges, is an interesting question.

THE TROOPS AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

All the troops which have been stationed at Governor's Island, except one company of infantry, the celebrated Governor's Island Brass Band, and a number of mechanics and others attached to the Quartermaster's Department, amounting to about 100 men in all, have been removed to the new recruiting station at David's Island, opposite New-Rochelle, on the Sound. The Government steamer Henry Smith and a barge will convey this remnant of the command to the new quarters at 8 o'clock this morning. Major-Gen. Hancock has not yet gone to the island, but is expected daily. He will take possession of the house occupied by Major E. G. Bush, of the Tenth Infantry, while he was commandant of the post, and his staff, amounting to 13 officers, will do the best they can. Company A, of the First Artillery, from Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, under the command of Major Sanger, will garrison Gover's Island for the present, and some more men are expected shortly. At the late head-quarters of the Division of the Atlantic, corner of Greene-street and Houston, nothing of a positive nature was known in regard to what the Government intended to do. The building is still under the charge of Quartermaster-General Easton, and the head-quarters of the Quartermaster, Commissary, Engineer, Medical, and Ordnance Departments of the Atlantic Division are still located there. Supplies belonging to these departments are stored in the building, and the officers in charge are awaiting orders. At present the only change made has been the removal of Gen. Hancock's head-quarters to Governor's Island. At David's Island, the greater portion of the officers and soldiers ordered there will be obliged to live in tents until houses and barracks can be built for them, and it will be some time before proper accommodations can be provided for all the members of Gen. Hancock's staff on Governor's Island. The article in yesterday's TIMES, in regard to the changes made by the Government, was read with great interest by officers of the Atlantic Division stationed here. The statements made were pronounced on all sides to be truthful, and everybody was of the opinion that the Government did not economize any money through the order to Gen. Hancock. Adjt.-Gen. Fry is in charge of the island until Gen. Hancock takes up his residence there.

A ROW AMONG SAILORS.

Yesterday forenoon, while the Plymouth Rock was lying at anchor off Bedloe's Island, a row occurred among the sailors, culminating in one of their number jumping overboard, with the intention of swimming ashore, and by this means save himself from the onslaught of his assailants. Capt. Birmingham and the pilot, John Lewellyn, were in the cabin at the time of the occurrence, hearing the noise, went on deck, and, seeing the man in the water, the order was given for a boat to be lowered. While the boat was being taken from her stanchions a lighter came along and picked up the sailor who had jumped overboard. The latter craft, instead of luffing to, continued on her course without paying the least attention to the captain of the ship, who wanted his man on board again. Capt. Birmingham, with his pilot and some of the crew, jumped on to the tug-boat which was to tow the Plymouth Rock down the bay, and gave pursuit. They succeeded in overhauling the lighter and securing the sailor who was the cause of so much trouble. The difficulty did not end here. Shortly afterward James Brown, the boatswain of the packet ship, who was slightly intoxicated, while on the tug became very abusive to his superior officers, even threatening to take the pilot's life, and, as things were now looking serious, the prow of the tug was turned toward the shore, and, reaching the dock, Brown was arrested on the complaint of Pilot Llewellyn, who charged him with disorderly conduct and with threatening to take his life. Brown was arraigned before Justice Morgan subsequently, in the Tombs Police Court, and was remanded until this morning. He was not entirely sober, and the magistrate for this reason did not dispose of the case.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.

SEXTON RECEIVES FORFEIT FROM SCHAEFER—CHALLENGE FOR A NEW MATCH.

The billiard match for 3,000 points entered into in Chicago between Sexton and Schaefer, has caused considerable excitement among billiardists in this City. The match was made in Chicago, at the Palmer House, on Saturday, June 1, Sexton and Schaefer both being present, and articles of agreement were drawn up, duly signed and witnessed, and the forfeit money of $1,000 each was deposited in temporary hands, to be sent to Mr. E. A. Buck, of this City, who had been agreed upon as stakeholder, and a clause in the articles called for the full amount, $2,000 a side, to be paid into Mr. Buck's hands 10 days prior to the date of the match. One thousand points were to be played in this City, another thousand in Chicago, while the final contest was to take place in St. Louis. Sexton won the toss for naming the place for playing the first game, and named this City. The first game was to be played 40 days from date of signing articles; the other two were to be played within intervals of 30 days. Sexton immediately left Chicago for this City, Schaefer and his representative following a few days after. Upon the arrival of the latter, the representatives of the men met and selected July 11 as the date for playing the first game, and Tammany Hall as the place. Consequently all the money should have been posted on July 1. Sexton was on hand with his money, and posted the final $1,000 in Mr. Buck's hands on Monday, July 1, which was within the time specified in the articles. The Schaefer party did not put their final money up until July 2, one day late according to articles, and this money was put up on behalf of Schaefer by the Central National Bank, of this City, through instructions received from Chicago on July 2 by telegraph. Sexton did not know of the state of affairs until yesterday, 5th, at 3:30 P. M., as he was out of the City on the 4th, but when hearing of it, he with his business representatives repaired to the office of Mr. Buck and demanded his rights under the terms of agreement. Sexton was informed that his rights should be respected, and that the Shaefer party had clearly violated their written contract, therefore he was entitled to receive forfeit.

Three thousand dollars was paid Sexton by check, which he duly receipted for, when he informed the stakeholder that he was prepared to make a new match for $2,000 or $3,000 a side, to play upon the same dates and conditions as the original match as regards time and place. Sexton and his representative adjourned to the telegraph office, and at 4:30 P. M. dispatched the following message to Schaefer's backers:

To the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, State-street, Chicago, Ill.:

I have received forfeit on account of Schaefer match. I will make new match for $2,000 or $3,000 a side, on same conditions and dates. Answer immediately, care Dion Brothers' Rooms.

WILLIAM SEXTON.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

DRILL, DRESS PARADE, AND RIFLE PRACTICE—THE BEST SCORES.

The rank and file of the Eighth Regiment wound up their festivities on Thursday night with a mock parade, illuminated by hundreds of Chinese lanterns, which were suspended from the several tents throughout the camp, and yesterday they settled down to the business of shooting in the several classes of rifle practice. The greater part of the men had qualified on the two previous days, leaving only 157 to shoot in the third and second classes yesterday. To-day those who have qualified in those classes will shoot for "marksmen's" badges, and a prize offered by Col. Scott, and will practice file and volley-firing. After the ceremony of guard-mounting yesterday morning, the regiment assembled by wings on the closely shaven lawn opposite the camp and had its photograph taken. Among the visitors to the camp during the day were Col. Deegan, Col. J. W. Yale, of the Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, and his brother. Col. Yale's regiment will encamp at the Thousand Islands, on Aug. 1. Dress parade took place at 6 o'clock last evening with nine companies of 12 files front. The "sounding off" was done by the fife and drum corps in the absence of the band. The men were steady in the ranks and looked neat and soldierly. The following members qualified in the second class to shoot for "marksmen's" badges:

Sergt. A. Betow, 37; J. Utterriemer, 36; J. H. Barstoff, 35; A. Oates, 31; J. J. Meagher, 29; J. B. Maynard, 29; D. Hansen, 29; Capt. W. Koss, 28; Major K. V. Young, 28; Color-Sergt. Leadly, 26; R. Campbell, Corp. L. Bensel, 26; Capt. B. Freeman, 26; H. McGuire, 26; Capt. B. Gillespie, 26; Sergt. S. B. Howes, 26; Corp. W. L. Reed, 26; Sergt. J. A. Dimm, 25; T. D. Halloran, 25; Corp. J. C. Ryan, 25; J. A. Schultz, 25.

CAR CONDUCTORS' WAGES.

It was stated that the conductors and drivers on the Lexington-avenue and Forty-second-street cars held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of striking in consequence of the reduction made in their wages a few days ago of 12 cents a day, while their hours of labor had been increased. The Superintendent of this branch of the Third-Avenue Railroad, Mr. Soula, contradicted this statement last evening. He said there was no disposition on the part of the managers of the road to treat the men harshly, and stated that the men had no intention of quitting their employment. He said it was true that they had been ordered to make an extra trip during the day by doubling up a little on their previous time, and that the reduction named had been made; but he considered that the men on that road were required to perform less labor during the day than those employed on the red cars. Most of the conductors and drivers also stated that they heard heard nothing of the proposed strike and did not believe any of the men would take part in such a movement. They considered it somewhat of a hardship to have their wages reduced and to be obliged to work longer than usual, but expressed no desire to make any trouble about it.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED MAN.

Frederick Sumerlatt, aged 58, a fringe maker, committed suicide on Thursday evening by shooting himself in the groin while lying abed in his room, in the rear of No. 171 Clinton-street. Sumerlatt was a married man, and leaves a wife and several children, one of whom, or rather a stepdaughter, is the wife of George F. W. Gray, a lawyer, having an office at No. 206 Broadway, and residing at No. 171 Clinton-street. The suicide, who was a man of unusual corpulency, was a victim of chronic rheumatism, and it is supposed that his sufferings had the effect of rendering him temporarily insane. It is believed that the deed was committed while the family was at supper, but it was not discovered until 1 A. M. yesterday. Sumerlatt was found lying on his right side in bed, and near his hip was a single-barreled, self-cocking pistol, which he had taken from a bureau drawer. He left no explanation of his motive for ending his life.

REDUCING THE PAY OF CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

A petition to Secretary Sherman to reduce the pay granted to Custom-house Storekeepers from $4 to $3 per day was prepared several weeks ago, signed by 11 warehousemen, and sent on to Washington. A counter-petition has been in preparation for the past few days, and, having received the signatures of 20 warehousemen, it was yesterday transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The counter-petition declares that, as the Storekeepers work daily from 7 A. M. till near 7 P. M., they do not receive more pay than they are entitled to by their services, and that, as they do about the same work as Custom-house Inspectors, it would be manifestly unjust to reduce their pay and not touch that of the Inspectors. The higher grade officials at the Custom-house are of the opinion that it would not only be unfair but also injudicious to cut down the daily stipend of the Storekeepers.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

Sophia Daniels, of No. 520 Tenth-avenue, appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against her husband, Henry Daniels, driver of an ice-cart, whom she accused of stabbing her on the right arm. The wife's story was that Daniels, who is a confirmed drunkard, sold their household furniture last August, leaving her and her infant without a penny to get along with. She was thus forced to leave him and "live out," but subsequently went to care for her mother, who lives at No. 520 Tenth-avenue. On Thursday, Daniels forced an entrance into their apartments and stabbed her with a large sheath knife used in marking out blocks of ice. "I am guilty," said Daniels to Justice Smith, "I meant to kill her and then to kill myself." He was committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Everett L. Clapp, a clerk in the office of the Midland Railroad Company, was found dead in his room, in the boarding-house No. 323 West Twenty-ninth-street, on Thursday night. On Sunday Clapp, who was 21 years of age, took three baths, once at Coney Island, the second time at the Battery, and the third time in a Turkish bathing establishment. Being a chronic sufferer from facial neuralgia, he was soon after attacked by it, and, in order to allay the pain, took doses of laudanum. On Thursday evening he swallowed an unusually large quantity of the drug, and died from its effects. Young Clapp was a son of Mr. Everett Clapp, of No. 43 East Twenty-sixth-street. He was a member of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

LAST DAY OF THE FIRST SUMMER MEETING—THE CONTESTANTS—FAVORITES AND THE POOL SELLING AT THE BRANCH.

The meeting of the Monmouth Park Association will terminate to-day, and, although the fields of horses have been greatly reduced owing to the continued heat, the sport will be attractive enough to draw a good attendance to witness the closing events. The heat has continued so intense that the owners are somewhat chary of running their horses, and many of them are already on the way to Saratoga to join the forces already there. Seven races will be run to-day, beginning with a free handicap sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and those who have accepted the weights of the handicapper are J. G. Bethune's b. g. Burgoo, aged, 113 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, 4 years, 110 pounds; J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Lady Salyers, 4 years, 110 pounds; J. J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., 5 years, 109 pounds, and J. W. Bell's br. g. Fugitive, 109 pounds. In the selling race for 2-year olds, five furlongs, the contestants will be Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Rachel and George L. Lorillard's b. f. Ferida, both to carry 93 pounds. For the purse of $600, two miles, the only entries are Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, 3 years, 93 pounds, and William Lakeland's b. h. Little Reb, 5 years, 124 pounds. The fourth race is a dash of a mile and a half, the winner to be sold at auction, and the five engaged are: John W. Rice, R. Davis' b. h. Kenny, 5 years, 117 pounds; J. J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., 5 years, 107 pounds; J. F. Killen's ch. g. Thomask, 5 years, 109 pounds; R. Graham's b. h. Shylock, aged, 114 pounds, and George L. Lorillard's b. g. Guy, 3 years, 86 pounds. In the mile and an eighth for maiden 3-year olds, the entries are Danicheff, Bertha, and D. J. Crouse's Maumee. To follow is the great match for $5,000 between Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble and Pierre Lorillard's ch. c. Spartan, one mile and a quarter, to carry 110 pounds, which will be a fine contest. The last race will be mile heats over the hurdles, and in it are New-York, 147 pounds; Thomas K., 147 pounds; Storm, 146 pounds; Dailgasian, 145 pounds; Dandy, 145 pounds; Lord Zetland, 142 pounds; Gallagher, 140 pounds; Moorhen, 139 pounds; Wild Oats, 138 pounds; Frankie, 137 pounds, and Lizzie D., 131 pounds.

LONG BRANCH, July 5.—The following pools on the races at Monmouth Park to-morrow were sold to-night at the West End Hotel. The attendance was larger and the bidding spirited:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes; one and one-quarter miles.

Burgoo	$35	$60	Hattie F	$35	$70
Idalia	50	90	Fugitive	30	65
Lady Salyers	100				

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for 2-year olds; five-eighths of a miles.

Rachel	$85	$175	Ferida	$100	$200

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $600; two miles.

Danicheff	$25	$52	Little Reb	$21	$43

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one and one-quarter miles.

Kinney	$30	$60	Shylock	$16	$40
Hattie F	25	50	Guy	20	45
Thomas K	16	32			

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400; for 3-year olds; one mile and one-eighth.

Danicheff	$50	$250	$100	Maumee	$30	$165	$65
Bertha	20	125	65				

SIXTH RACE.—Match for $5,000; one mile and a quarter.

Spartan	$200	$150	$1,000	Bramble	$200	$150	$800

SEVENTH RACE.—Hurdle; mile heats.

New-York	$20	$42	Gallagher	$13	$26
Thomas K	15	31	Moorhen	6	12
Storm	15	30	Wild Oats	13	25
Dalgasian	25	30	Frankie	15	30
Dandy	50	100	Lizzie D	16	25
Lord Zetland	15	30			

EVENTS OF THE TURF.

RACES AT MERIDEN, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, AND WOODBURY PARK—THE SEASON AT TOLEDO.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 5.—This was the third day of the Meriden Park races. The 2:30 class race was won by John Hall; Modoc second, Rowe's Tommy third. Time—2:37; 2:36¾; 2:36¼. The 3-minute class race was won by M. E.; Peabody second, Shorty Fountain third, and Livery fourth. Time—2:36½; 2:37; 2:41½.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 5.—The last race at the Richfield Springs Driving Park, for a purse of $200, free for all, was won by E. B. Graham's b. g. Proctor; M. S. Miller's b. g. St. Patrick second. Time—2:40; 2:36½; 2:40; 2:36¾; 2:39½.

TOLEDO, July 5.—The Summer meeting of the Tri-State Trotting Association opens here July 16, lasting four days. This is the first meeting of the series known as Septilateral. Over $15,000 in purses will be distributed, being the largest sum yet offered by any association. The principal stables of the country are already represented in the entries, with Rarus and Luiu as special attractions. The track has been greatly improved since the last meeting. Entries close to-night.

WOODBURY PARK, N. J., July 5.—Third and last day of the Summer meeting.

FIRST RACE.—For 4-year olds; purse, $40, divided.

Frank Medium	1	1	1
Joker	2	2	2
Paul Jones and Frank drawn.			

SECOND RACE.—2:50 class, purse $200, divided.

Belle of Philadelphia	5	1	1	1
Ambler	0	3	2	2
Viola	3	3	3	3
Frank P	3	5	4	4
Barney Conscilloy	4	4	5	5

Time—2:42½; 2:40; 2:42½; 2:40.

The first heat was a dead heat between Ambler and Viola.

THIRD RACE.—2:30 class; purse, $300, divided.

Mollie	1	1	1	
Sam French	2	2	2	
Lady Blessington	3	4	3	
Sans Souci	4	3	4	

Time—2:34¾; 2:33¾; 2:33½.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—This was the third day of the Chester Park races. The weather was very warm, and the track was in splendid condition. The following are summaries of the races:

FIRST RACE—Class 2:30; purse $1,000; to be divided:

Edward	2	2	1	1	1
Dream	1	1	5	2	2
Amber	3	3	2	3	3
Wait-a-Bit	4	4	4	4	4
Fanny Robinson	5	5	3	5	5

Time—2:25½; 2:26¼; 2:27½; 2:28¾; 2:31½.

SECOND RACE.—Class 2:34; purse, $1,000; to be divided.

Uella	1	1	1			
Grey Salem	2	2	2			
Up and Up	3	3	3			
Dan Bassett	5	5	4			
Duster	4	6	6	5		
Cleveland	6	4	7	Dis.		
Lady Guest	7	7	4	Dis.		
Tom Hendricks	Dis.					

Time—2:29½; 2:26¾; 2:27.

DETROIT, Mich., July 5.—This was the second day of the races here. The 2:37 race was won by Jessie Hayes, who took the first, second, and fifth heats. Hay Dick took second money, Alexander third, and Lady Moscow fourth. Time—2:29; 2:29; 2:30; 2:30; 2:30½.

Six heats were trotted in the 2:29 race without result. Alice West took the first and third heats, Croxie the fourth and fifth, Lady Voorhees the second and sixth. Ethel, the favorite, was distanced for foul driving in the fourth heat. The race will be finished to-morrow.

DOVER, N. H., July 5.—The closing races at the Granite State Park took place to-day.

The 2:38 race, purse $400, was won by the b. m. Myrtle in three straight heats, the ch. m. Katydid second. Time—2:35; 2:32½; 2:34¾.

The 2:50 race, purse $100, was won by the b. g. Sam. Time—2:50½; 2:47; 2:48¾.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—In the first race to-day, mile heats, Janet won, with J. R. Sweeney second, Jim Bell third, and Bill Dillon fourth. In the second heat Jim Bell was second, Bill Dillon third, and Sweeney last. Time—First heat, 1:46; second heat, 1:45¾.

In the second race, dash of one and a quarter miles, Tolona was first, Warfield second. Time—2:14¾. In the last race, dash of one and an eighth miles, Kate Claxton won, Joe Rhodes second, Edinburgh third, and Bonnie Itaska fourth. Time—2:09½. Janet and Claxton were the favorites.

BASE-BALL.

COHOES, July 5.—Crickets of Binghamton, 12; Haymakers, 9.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 5.—Springfield, 2; East Hampton Clippers, 0.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Nationals, 11; Defiance, of Philadelphia, 4.

HANLAN OFF FOR ST. JOHN.

WATERTOWN, July 5.—Hanlan, the oarsman, leaves Cape Vincent to-night for St. John.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OFF TO EUROPE.

The Knights of St. Mary Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar, Philadelphia, on their way to rejoin their companions in arms on a pilgrimage to Europe, arrived in this City yesterday and last evening, and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel, the head-quarters of the order. The Knights spent the day in visiting the numerous places of interest in the City, and expressed themselves highly delighted with their experiences of life in New-York. In the evening an informal reception was held, at which the pilgrim Knights of the Red Cross received the congratulations of their companions in arms in this jurisdiction. Among the prominent local Knights Templar who called were Most Puissant G. Fred Wiltsie, A. P. Moriarty, thirty-third degree; Grand Captain General George W. Walgrove, P. G. H. P. Thomas C. Cassidy, William Blanck, Past Commander of Manhattan Commandery; Most Worshipful Ellwood E. Thorne, Past Grand Master of the State of New-York; Right Worshipful Jesse B. Anthony, Grand Senior Warden; Right Worshipful James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, with many other distinguished Masons. After the pilgrims and their guests had assembled in the tea-room, P. E. C. Elwood E. Thorne, of Palestine Commandery, in a happy speech welcomed the visitors to New-York City, and tendered them the hospitality of the commanderies of this jurisdiction. P. E. C. Charles E. Meyer returned thanks on behalf of St. Mary Commandery in an appropriate address. Other speeches were delivered by Sir Knights Cottenbadar, of Morton; Chelles, of Palestine; Cassidy, of Morton; Young, of St. Mary; Sutter, of St. Mary; Coonicomb, of St. Mary; Underdown, of St. Mary, and Johnson, of Morton. The company all partook of refreshments at the invitation of Sir Knight Uriah Welch, of the St. Nicholas Hotel. At 10 A. M. to-day the Knights, with their lady friends, will leave the hotel and embark on board the steam-ship Anchoria. They will be escorted down the Bay by their friends in this City, who have chartered the steam-tug Seth Low for the occasion. Before departing last night, P. E. C. Thorne, on behalf of the commanderies of New-York, wished the pilgrims a hearty *bon voyage*. The journeying Knights will rejoin their companions on the other side.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Six hundred cabin passengers will sail for Europe to-day in five of the outgoing steamers; 175 are booked for the Britannic, of the White Star Line; 120 for the Main, of the North German Lloyd; 110 for the Egypt, of the National Line; the same number for the Anchoria, of the Anchor Line; and 85 for the California, of the same line. Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman, Col. Clark, H. B. Claflin, Mrs. Claflin, A. B. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Colby, J. K. Emmet, the actor; Mrs. Emmet, Mrs. T. Garner, Miss Garner, Lieut. Holmes, Rev. S. M. Hamilton, Miss M. Agnes Lord, Rev. J. H. Munroe, and Col. J. F. Tobias will sail in the Britannic. William H. Hurlbert, of the *World*; Dr. Joseph Schneller, of this City, and Prof. F. E. Anderson, of Harvard University, are to leave on the Main. Among the passengers of the Anchoria are Prof. L. L. Payne, Rev. Dr. J. W. Sperling, of Northfield, Conn.; Hon. C. Johnson, Dr. J. F. King, and Rev. L. W. Bancroft; and among those of the California are Rev. Dr. George C. Lorriman, of Boston; Capt. H. H. Daly, of Washington; Capt. Schuler, Dr. A. D. Campbell, Rev. A. P. McDermid, and Hon. John L. Hazzelton, of Albany. Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, Mrs. Hepworth, Rev. Dr. Paxton, and Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Philadelphia; J. B. Colgate, the banker, and Miss Colgate, will sail in the Egypt. The Scholten, of the Netherlands-American Line, for Rotterdam, will also leave this port to-day. The saloon passenger lists, as far as received, are as follows:

In steam-ship Britannic for Liverpool.—A. C. Armstrong, H. O. Armour, Mrs. Armour, Miss Armour, Miss May Armour, Miss Amory, Charles Burnham, F. T. Bedford, Mrs. Bedford, M. C. Bonvier, Miss A. E. Bonvier, Miss Z. S. Bonvier, Miss M. H. Bouvier, Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman, R. M. Bingham, Mrs. Bingham, Miss Bingham, M. Briggs, P. T. Burtis, Mrs. Burtis, Richard Brendt, Miss Boyd, F. F. Bonney, Mrs. E. F. Beddall and child, Master Beddall, Miss Tillie Brown, Miss Bessie M. L. Baldwin, J. Bleecker Clark, D. T. Campbell, E. A. Campbell, D. P. Cotton, Mrs. Cotton and daughter, H. B. Claflin, Mrs. Claflin, A. B. Claflin, H. P. Cooper, J. L. Colby, Mrs. Colby, J. L. Colby, Jr., Master George Colby, Mr. Crosley, R. H. Coleman, Miss Susie Dennin, J. C. Devin, Mrs. Devin, Francis T. S. Darley, Mrs. Darley, Miss Drayton, S. E. Davis, E. J. Dunning, W. F. Duff, Miss L. Douglass, Miss H. Douglass, J. S. Dickerson, Mrs. Emmet and child, Miss Annetta Estep, Joseph G. Eastland, Mrs. Eastland, Miss Eastland, Charles J. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Annie M. Giles, J. H. Grojean, Mrs. Grojean, Mrs. T. Garner, Miss Garner, Frank T. Howe, William Hammersley, Dr. W. F. Holcombe, D. Hawley, Samuel Hawk, William S. Hawk, John Hunter, Jr., Henry S. Hoyt, Mrs. Hoyt, J. P. Howard, Mrs. Howard, Miss L. M. Howard, Miss J. Howard, C. L. Hutchinson, Alvin P. Hyde, Frank E. Hyde, Lieut. Holmes, Miss Annie J. Hilton, Rev. S. M. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Isaac Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, Barton Kingman, H. E. Kidd, Temple Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Kirkpatrick, William Lawrey, Mrs. Mortimer Livingston, Miss Lander, Miss M. Agnes Lord, H. R. Ley, Charles A. Lamb, David Lamb, E. A. Lancaster, A. J. Marcus, Mrs. Marcus, John A. McKinlen, W. A. Murray, A. Murray, Mr. Mills, C. W. Mead, Mrs. E. N. Mead, Miss M. L. Mead, Miss K. C. Mead, Rev. J. H. Munroe, Mrs. Henry A. Oakley, Miss Lena Oakley, Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Pulitzer, W. L. Patton, Miss Annie Prince, Mrs. Harriet Paine, Miss Geraldine Priddis, Miss Priddis, Robert W. Potter, Nathaniel Paige, W. H. Prentice, Mr. Riordan, Henry M. Rodgers, Mrs. Rodgers, Roland Redmond, J. F. Robinson, J. F. Regan, W. H. Ross, P. Ronzone, J. S. Sauzade, Mrs. Sauzade, Thomas Sauzade, Miss Blanche Sully, Mrs. A. Stubenrauch, Miss Stubenrauch, C. D. Sanders, Mrs. Sanders, F. A. Schwab, Miss A. P. Sawyer, E. A. Swain, Mrs Swain, S. M. Seely, Mrs. Seely, Miss Seely, John Sherwood, Col. J. Schuyler, C. J. Townsend, D. M. Turnure, Mrs. M. Tobin and child, Miss Kate Van Nest, G. N. Vickers, John Vanmecke, Mrs. H. M. Winter, J. T. Williams, W. Williams, James H. Wilder, J. A. Weekes, Mrs. Weekes, George T. Wilson, W. A. Wilcox, Mrs. Ware, Miss Ware.

In steam-ship Main, for Bremen.—William H. Hurlbert, W. W. Macfarland, Dr. Joseph Schneller, Mrs. T. Dreyer and five children, G. Heye, Mrs. Heye and two children, F. A. Ward, Mrs. Ward and child, T. C. Jencks, H. M. Needham, S. A. Beckhardt, Mrs. Beckhardt and two children, Henry Kosters, Mrs. Kosters, Prof. F. E. Anderson, Rafael Roessler, Dr. L. S. Pilcher, William Taft, Mrs. H. Fromsen and two children, Mrs. Gerry, Miss E. De Lacerda Franco, August Wohler, F. G. Crosswell, E. Young, F. W. Saltzsieder, Abraham Hal, F. C. Swift, J. Dahl, Charles Huppert and child, Herman Simmgen, Miss Hulda Ranck, C. W. Ambmann, H. Bruns, Mrs. Bruhns and child, H. Leibing, Mayer Rosenstock, D. J. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, H. Fischer, Mrs. Fischer, Henry W. Goldenberg, Julius G. Ulman, F. J. Weber, Miss Carrie R. Brother, Karl Enanch, Mrs. Bertha Blumenfeld and child, Mrs. M. Jaeger, A. L. Smith, Rev. F. Allgayer, Mrs. Therese Zunk, Mrs. M. Tuhrmann, Gerhard Thies, J. R. Lomas, Miss C. Von Covern, Mrs. E. Cohn, Mrs. H. Hartung, John Dahl, Miss Fanny Gerken, Miss Hinrichs, T. Willimeck, W. Hillmann, James M. Spencer, H. S. Gearsy, H. L. Lawrence, Gerald McKenney, Miss H. S. Arnold, A. N. Coggeshall, E. Rossmann, Frederick J. Mullins, W. J. Mullins, Mrs. H. E. Mullins, Miss H. E. Mullins, P. P. Blotte, S. T. G. Morsell, H. Walter, Mrs. Walter, C. D. Cooke, E. Wiener, G. W. Loine, G. Cassaroni, Mrs. Cassaroni, Michael Kleinfelter, Mrs. W. Mueller and two children, J. Steffens, C. A. Muirmann, R. Dobert, D. Schloss, Master Otto Schloss, Mrs. Louisa Hoefles, Mrs. Caroline George, Mrs. F. Schmidt and child, Mrs. Louise Stoner.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—A. H. Cutler, William Merrick, W. J. Sutherland, Mrs. Barker and child, A. W. Casswell, Mrs. Casswell, George V. Mercer, Richard V. Mercer, Mrs. Eugenie Coulon, Miss Lizzie Lee Rio, Mrs. John Hiles, O. Ellison, Miss Hiles, C. E. Wimot, James E. Morrissey, Henry Hirst, Edward Hirst, Mrs. O. H. Allerton, Mrs. V. Burns, Mrs. Thomas Stanbridge, Miss L. Stanbridge, Miss Stanbridge, Miss M. R. Burton, M. Burton, E. J. Riley, H. G. Cross eld, W. B. We more, Charles T. Congdon, A.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8367. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

A STRONG ANXIETY TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT AGREEMENT.

POINTS ALREADY DECIDED—AN ADJOURNMENT ON THURSDAY HOPED FOR—TURKEY'S RESERVE IN EXPRESSING HER CLAIMS.

BERLIN, July 6.—The fourteenth sitting of the congress was prolonged from 2:15 till 5:30. The Batoum question, which had been previously discussed from noon by the commission over which Prince Hohenlohe presides, was the subject of deliberation, but no conclusion was reached. This is not surprising, as the question of Batoum as a fortress was bound up with the question of the Dardanelles. The congress has agreed, in principle, to three points, namely, to maintain the Dardanelles closed, as at present, to ships of war; to cede Batoum to Russia, and make of it a free port. There remains the question of dismantling the fortifications and forbidding the Russians to fortify the coast. These conditions were evidently present to the mind of several of the Plenipotentiaries, but none uttered the words which would have appeared as a slur or encroaching upon the sovereign rights of a victorious monarch.

The anxiety to finish and the desire to maintain the present agreement, however, are so strong that no doubt is felt that some compromise will be found to-morrow by Prince Hohenlohe's committee, sufficing to calm the apprehensions of the powers without infringing the Czar Alexander's dignity. There are frequent interviews between Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff, who openly pays tribute to Lord Beaconsfield's statesmanlike qualities. The relations of the plenipotentiaries are excellent, and the prospects of a happy termination of the congress next Thursday are most hopeful.

LONDON, July 6.—Telegrams from Berlin and Vienna affirm that the Porte's consent to Austrian occupation was given without any conditions being attached.

A Vienna letter states that the Emperor reserves his decision respecting the resignations of the Austrian Cabinet. Meanwhile he relieves Baron Lasser de Zollheim of, and intrusts Prince Auersperg with, the Ministry of the Interior.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says regarding Turkey's reservation in accepting in principle the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that Austria and Turkey shall directly negotiate the details: "While the Turkish claims were previously expressed in a sort of detailed manner, they reappear in the declaration of Caratheodori Pasha, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, under the veil of a general reserve. Guided by the old custom of Turkish diplomacy, one has reason to believe that the Porte has recourse to this manœuvre merely to spin out as long as possible the question of the occupation. Significant enough proof of the mood prevailing in Turkish Government circles is found in the rumors which circulated here yesterday, with some appearance of foundation, that the Ottoman Embassy would quit Vienna shortly."

A PERVERSE COMMON COUNCIL.

THE LONG BRANCH CITY FATHERS OPPOSE THE BUILDING OF A RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 6.—Some time ago several of the bondholders of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad formed the West End Railroad Company to build an extension from the present terminus of the Southern Railroad at Long Branch to the crossing of the New-Jersey Central Railroad at West End. Opposition was made by the property-owners along the line of the proposed extension, and a commission was appointed to appraise the lands. Before the commission had time to act, the Long Branch Common Council obtained an injunction in the Court of Chancery, prohibiting the company from crossing Second-avenue in constructing the road. Last week the Chancellor set aside the injunction, and everything was in readiness to build the road, when the Long Branch Common Council gave notice to the West End Railroad Company that the Common Council would, on July 5, apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari against the company. President William Walter Phelps and Robert Allen, Jr., of Red Bank, representing the West End Railroad Company, appeared before the Long Branch Common Council this morning, and said that the West End Company sought an interchange of news. The Commissioners expressed surprise that another suit had been brought in their name, and denied that they authorized or had any knowledge of the proceeding. Mr. Phelps then showed the board the copy of the writ which had been served, to which was attached the names of three eminent lawyers and that of the board's solicitor, all representing themselves as counsel to the board. Mayor Cooper then asked Counselor Porter for an explanation, and wanted to know who was to pay the heavy charges by the counsel against the city. Solicitor Porter stated that when the board voted the resolution to apply to the Chancellor for an injunction it gave him power to bring suit, and that he engaged such counsel as he deemed necessary. Mr. Phelps said it looked to him as if the Central Railroad were paying these lawyers, but he wanted to know why the Long Branch Common Council should be made a cat's-paw. Mr. Allen then moved that the suit be discontinued. As only four of the board were present it was laid over until next Saturday.

CONSULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

WAGES AND THE COST OF SUBSISTENCE IN RHENISH PRUSSIA—AMERICAN EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Edgar Stonton, the United States Consul at Barmen, transmits to the Department of State a letter from the President of the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia, from which the following extracts have been taken:

During the years 1871 to 1874 the wages of farm-hands and journeymen had risen to such a height that agricultural pursuits yielded but a small profit, or more often resulted in severe losses to tenants and owners of mortgaged lands. The rise was equal to 50 per cent., and the fall during the last few years is about 25 per cent. Grain and bread prices have fallen slightly, but all other necessaries remain, to a great extent, at their former prices. This is particularly true with the dairy and the herd. Milk, butter, cheese, meats, and leather have more than doubled in price in the last 25 years. If labor should fall once more, the laborer will be forced to limit greatly the use of dairy products. But the progress made in the manner of treating milk, butter, and cheese, and the importation of cheap dairy products and preserved meats, give hope that the laborer will not be compelled to renounce his present healthy diet.

Mr. Edward M. Smith, United States Consul at Mannheim, Germany, communicates to the Department of State some interesting facts and suggestions about exportations to Germany. The firm of Bender & Co., Mannheim, import large quantities of American meats—10,000 hams in a single order, large quantities of pressed beef and sausages, 30 days from St. Louis, equal to German sausage. The fear of trichinæ is the only obstacle to large purchases of American pork. A single ham infected condemns the whole cargo. Rigid and trustworthy inspection is recommended before shipment. Fresh beef, 21 days from St. Louis, finds a ready market in Baden. American stoves begin to be seen in Germany. Glass from Pittsburg is liked for its strength and clearness. American cotton cloths are bought carefully by the German housewife. Sole leather from the United States is preferred to the English article. Canned vegetables, fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c., are sold in large quantities there. Sewing and knitting machines are everywhere accepted with a change of name.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. Black to the store-ship Onward, at Callao, Peru; Passed Assistant Surgeon John S. Bagg to the iron-clad Ajax, at Brandon, Va.; Assistant Surgeon Clement Beddle to the Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C.; Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson to duty in charge of the engineer's stores at the Navy-yard, Boston; Cadet Engineers George E. Burd, Frederick G. Bedg, and Howard Gegg to the Alert, Asiatic Station; Master Charles H. Lyman is detached from the Swatara, and ordered to the Naval Academy; Ensign H. H. Harley from the receiving-ship Pawnee and placed on waiting orders; Mate Hugh Kuhl from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to temporary duty on the Speedwell, and when concluded, to resume his present duty at that yard; Assistant Surgeon E. M. Martin from the Ajax, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon C. W. Deane from the store-ship Onward, at Callao, Peru, and ordered to return home and report arrival; Chief Engineer C. H. Obel from the Alert, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report arrival; Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Alert; Cadet Engineers W. H. Worthington, William Cowles, and F. H. Bailey from the Alert, on the reporting of their reliefs, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

ARREST OF A PIOUS FRAUD.

A CHICAGO DEACON CHARGED WITH FORGERY—HOW HE MISLED A BOSTON INVESTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—This morning Barlow F. Coy, residing at No. 11 Park-avenue, and considered to be a highly respectable citizen, was arrested on the charge of forgery. Mr. Coy is a Deacon in a Chicago-avenue church, and a real estate dealer at No. 171 La Salle-street. He was agent for David B. Gray, a wealthy citizen of Boston, who was largely interested in Chicago investments at different times. Mr. Gray has intrusted considerable sums of money to Mr. Coy for investment, and he holds about $10,000 worth of Chicago notes in lieu of his money. Six weeks ago he made his last investment of $3,000, and, as usual, soon received a "note" in proper form and duly secured. Shortly thereafter his suspicions were aroused, and an investigation revealed the fact that his "notes" were merely a fine and varied collection of forgeries. He hastened to this city and procured warrants for Coy's arrest, with the above result. Coy was before Justice Summerfield this morning on two charges of forgery, one of the $3,000 "note," and the other of a lesser sum. He waived an examination, and Justice Summerfield held him for an appearance in the Criminal Court in $5,000 and $2,000 bail on the respective charges. Another party has a forgery charge against Coy in connection with a $700 note, and it is alleged that still other charges are forthcoming.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN CANADA.

SERIOUS TROUBLE APPREHENDED—PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 6.—As no positive action for the preservation of the peace of the city was assured at the meeting of the magistrates yesterday, a requisition to Col. Fletcher to prevent the anticipated disturbance by the aid of the military was prepared and signed by several magistrates. Col. Fletcher replies that he has not the power to call for the services of the regular troops at Halifax, but that there are 6,000 men in the Fifth Military District alone, well armed and well drilled, who could be brought to the city in 24 hours, if necessary. The Mayor to-day issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, there is strong reason to apprehend that serious trouble, riot, and bloodshed may occur on the approaching 12th of July, the undersigned, Mayor of Montreal, hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that stringent measures will be taken to preserve the peace, and to arrest and bring to justice all evil disposed persons who may in any way act illegally or attempt to disturb the peace on that occasion. And whereas, experience has shown the danger of allowing crowds of people to assemble in the streets or public thoroughfares of the city in a time of excitement, further notice is hereby given that on the 12th of July no assemblage or gathering of people shall be allowed in the streets or elsewhere in the city. The Mayor confidently appeals to all peaceable and well-disposed citizens, without distinction of creed or nationality, to aid the civic authorities in their efforts to maintain peace and to preserve order and tranquillity in the city on that day. J. L. BEAUDY, Mayor.

The best French-Canadian and English lawyers of this city say that yesterday's meeting of magistrates here was entirely illegal, and that the resolutions placing all power in the Mayor's hands is contrary to the act of Parliament. Any three magistrates can act independently of the Mayor, and call out the military to preserve peace. The Deputy Adjutant-General has already received such a requisition signed by magistrates, and intends acting upon it. The Militia of the Fifth Militia District will be called out for service on the 12th, while the local volunteers will be kept in reserve. The Mayor's proclamation forbidding people to congregate on the streets on the 12th inst., is declared by the highest legal talent to have no bearing whatever upon the Orange procession. The Orange Association will issue a proclamation this evening that they will walk in procession, and that they expect to be reinforced by a large contingent of their brethren from Ontario.

Col. Fletcher, D. A. G., after conferring with the magistrates who signed the requisition, has decided to call out the city corps, numbering 1,500 men, also 800 from the frontier battalions, which will be detailed to preserve peace, with the city troops in reserve at some convenient point. The magistrates have requested that Lieut.-Gen. Smythe be placed in supreme command. The Orangemen leaders have taken legal opinion as to the legality of the Mayor's proclamation, and find it wholly inoperative as far as the procession is concerned. They have therefore issued a final notice that the procession to the church will take place. Last evening invitations were telegraphed to outside members of the Orange Order by the society here, asking them to join in the procession; but, as these were issued in ignorance of the precautions taken by the magistrates, it is likely they will be withdrawn and the procession confined to local Orangemen. The Irish Catholic societies will hold meetings Sunday evening to indorse the resolutions passed at the magistrates' meeting.

POTTER'S PROGRAMME UNFOLDED.

A REPLY TO SECRETARY SHERMAN'S INQUIRIES—THE COMMITTEE WANT TIME TO CONSIDER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following letter has been sent by Mr. Potter to Secretary Sherman:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 1, 1878.

SIR: Your last letter, which is without date, was handed to me on the 24th ult. by Gov. Cox.

First—As to the alleged Weber agreement, the witnesses you desired called (Kellogg, Pitkin, Jenks, and Weber) have all been called and have all testified except Weber and Kellogg. Weber is summoned, and he stated that he would attend at the next session of the committee, and Gov. Kellogg has gone to Chicago to return after some days.

Second—As to the legality of the protest of Anderson, Pitkin and Campbell have been called, as you desired.

Third—As to Mr. Stoughton, the committee will give you an opportunity, after the testimony is further taken, either to call him or to submit interrogatories as may then be decided.

Fourth—The witnesses to fraud and intimidation in Louisiana which you propose have, I understand, testified before former committees of the House and of the Senate, and have been also contradicted. The committee are unable now to decide whether it will be proper to take that evidence. That can only be determined after the inquiry now in progress in Louisiana has further proceeded. They have, therefore, not yet acted upon the reply to your letter prepared by Mr. Morrison, (a copy of which was made public by him, as communications from you to the committee had been by you.) Should it later appear that any testimony as to wrong or violence before the election would be proper to the inquiry pending, into frauds and wrongs in the returns after the election, or as the conspiracy referred to in the resolution appointing the committee, they will consider whether it may be practicable to take the testimony you propose and that in contradiction, or whether the reports of testimony taken by former committees of the Senate and House may not be used, and any application from you in this respect will be duly considered. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARKSON N. POTTER, Chairman.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN.

THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—Thomas A. Scott and H. B. Hurlburt, Trustees of the third mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, have to-day filed a bill in the United States Court asking a foreclosure of the mortgage, and the appointment of H. B. Hurlburt, the present President, and W. C. Quincy, of Newark, Ohio, as Receivers. They state that diminution of business on the road has caused a floating debt of $200,000, and that they are also unable to meet the July interest on said bonds. Judge Gresham refused to appoint two Receivers, and the parties being unable to agree upon one, the application was laid over for further consideration.

INDIANS ON THE WAR-PATH.

BLOODSHED IN THE NORTH-WEST.

ENCOUNTERS WITH THE SAVAGES AT CAMAS PRAIRIE AND IN THE JOHN DAY VALLEY—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY—A SCOUTING PARTY'S ADVENTURE.

UMATILLA, July 5.—Four men arrived early this morning from Pendleton, and report a fight with Indians at Camas Prairie. They killed one Indian and think they wounded two others. They captured the scalp and headdress of the Indian they killed. It is believed the Indians will not come out of the mountains if they can stay there. There were no Umatilla Indians in this fight.

CELITO, July 5.—The following dispatch has been received by Gov. Chadwick, now here on his way up the river:

WALLA WALLA, Wyoming, July 5.

Nothing from Gen. Howard since the 29th. Reports from Baker City of the 2d state that the General's advance cavalry was in John Day Valley, pursuing the hostiles. Scouting parties have been encountered 75 miles from here, south of Pendleton. To-morrow night I expect to have force enough at Pendleton to prevent the hostiles from crossing Columbia River near the mouth of Snake River. There is a great deal of needless alarm heard, though there are few troops here and further north.

WHEATON.

VANCOUVER, W. T., July 5.—The news from the Indian war creates great excitement and stir here. At 4 o'clock every available man was under orders to move. At 8:30 to-night, Major J. A. Kress left on the steamer Welcome with 25 men, one Gattling gun, and a howitzer, the men having volunteered to serve as a river patrol near Wallula. Gov. Ferry arrived to-night, and went up on the same boat with 200 stands of arms for the citizens.

WALLA-WALLA, July 5.—A letter received by Gen. Wheaton from Mayor Tarockmorton, at Pendleton, reports everything quiet there.

The following is an extract from a letter from E. E. Turk, dated Cañon City, July 1:

"I have just returned from carrying dispatches to Col. Grover's command. Everything is disorganized. The Indians are all around us. We have been fighting for the last three days. Can't tell how many are killed. We know of 11 of our men. We want help. I have been in the saddle for three nights. All the business houses are closed."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—A Portland dispatch says that news from Dalles states that James Clark and a party of 14 men were out last Sunday on a scouting expedition up the South Fork of the John Day River, and when about 12 miles from its mouth, at Murderer's Creek, they came upon the Indians, supposed to be about 1,400 strong, who endeavored to cut off the line of retreat of Clark's party, and nearly succeeded in the attempt. The whites defended themselves. One man was killed and two others seriously wounded before the command made its escape. Clark and two of his men were cut off by the death of their horses. As soon as the news reached Cañon City that Clark was missing a party of 12 men went to their assistance, coming across Clark at Cummings' Ranch, about two miles from the fork of the John Day River, to which point Clark had succeeded in making his escape. While at this place Indians made an attack on them, and drove them from the ranch, wounding Schulz. The hostiles took the stage stock, and burned the vehicle and all the buildings on the ranch.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day received a telegram from the Register and the Receiver of the Walla Walla (Washington Territory) Land Office, inquiring, "Can we close office to fight the Indians 40 miles away?" Commissioner Williamson promptly replied by telegraph as follows: "Yes, but only so long as may be absolutely necessary."

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

AN ORDER DIRECTING KEEPERS OF STATIONS TO ACT AS INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following circular, directing keepers of life-saving stations to act as Inspectors, has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1878.

To Keepers of Life-saving and Life-boat Stations and Houses of Refuge:

The fourth section of the act of June 18, 1878, entitled "An act to organize the Life-saving Service," prescribes that the keepers above-mentioned shall have the powers of Inspectors of Customs, and provides that said keepers shall have authority and be required to take charge of and protect all property saved from any shipwreck at which they may be present until it is claimed by parties legally authorized to receive it, or until otherwise instructed to dispose of it by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The powers of said keepers as Inspectors of Customs are to be exercised with reference to merchandise presumably of foreign origin, cast ashore from wrecks or forming the cargo of vessels stranded or driven ashore by stress of weather. Such keepers will promptly notify the Collector of Customs of the district of any casualty, and exercise supervision over the cargo until a regular Customs officer arrives to take the necessary action toward forwarding it to its destination, or to the nearest port of entry, as may be determined upon by the owners or underwriters.

The attention of such keepers is called to article 69 of the revised regulations of the Life-saving Service of 1877, which is as follows:

"In all cases of stranded vessels keepers will exercise a watchful care over such portions of the cargo as may be landed or come on shore, in order to preserve the same, as far as possible, for the owners thereof, as also to protect the revenue; and, with this view, dutiable goods and valuable merchandise, other than combustibles or explosives, may for security be stored within the stations, but the boat-rooms must not be incumbered with articles which might affect the instant availability of the apparatus."

It will be the duty of said keepers, as inspectors, to also take such measures as may be within their power to prevent smuggling, and while patrolmen are in the performance of their duty, at night or by day, a strict watch will be kept to detect any efforts at smuggling.

It will also be their duty, upon the detection of any violation of the Customs revenue laws, forthwith to make complaint thereof to the Collector of the district, and to seize goods, wares, and merchandise in the act of being smuggled. For the detection and seizure of such smuggled goods they will be entitled to such compensation as this department shall award, not exceeding in amount one-half of the net proceeds, after the deduction of duties, expenses, &c. JOHN B. HAWLEY, Acting Secretary.

STRANGE DREAM OF A WOMAN.

MIDDLETOWN, July 6.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Policeman John Williamson, who shot himself on the night of June 30, to avoid arrest for arson, and was found in a dying condition in a rye field 12 hours afterward, have rendered a verdict of "suicide." His wife testified to dreaming a strange dream on the night of her husband's suicide. She dreamed some one told her that her little child was dead, and that she found him nearly dead in the field. She was awakened by a sound as of the breaking of a fence-rail, and found in the outhouse a pool of blood, which led to the discovery of her husband dying in a field, just as she had dreamed having found the child. Another witness testified to hearing some one in the field singing "The Sweet Bye and Bye," which was just after Williamson had shot himself.

A SALOON KEEPER KILLED.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—A special from Steubenville, Ohio, states that on the night of the 4th inst. John Stewart, while intoxicated, applied for more liquor at McCann's saloon, and being refused, took position behind a tree on the opposite side of the street from the saloon, and when McCann and his little son appeared at the door, shot and killed them both. A citizen passing at the time received a portion of the shot in his arm.

THE PROSPECT OF RESUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—In conversation with Secretary Sherman to-day, it was ascertained that, contrary to report, he has not decided to announce the resumption of specie payments in advance of the 1st day of January next, the time fixed by law. He says, however, that resumption may come before that time by natural causes or when the premium on specie shall disappear; that we are now approaching that point, and that it is the duty of the Government to employ all legitimate means to produce such result.

The only balance in the Treasury is now about $200,000,000—which may be considered certainly available for the resumption of specie payments at the date fixed. That balance has been steadily increasing, and as there is no idea that it will fall below its present figure, the fact taken in connection with the present low premium on gold forms the basis of the general anticipation here that resumption will occur even before the 1st of next January.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS' PLATFORM.

WHAT THEY FAVOR, OPPOSE, AND APPROVE—A TINGE OF THE GREENBACK HERESY.

LITTLE ROCK, July 6.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock today. The following platform was adopted:

First—We favor making United States Treasury notes full legal tender for all dues when the terms of the original debt or contract are not expressly to the contrary, and that they shall be receivable for all duties and interest on the public debt.

Second—That national bank-notes should be retired, their further issue prohibited, and United States Treasury notes substituted therefor.

Third—The power to issue paper money and coin as legal tender is only vested in the National Government, and this power should be exercised from time to time, so as to accommodate the necessities of trade, labor, and the general wants of the people of a growing country.

Fourth—We are opposed to any plan of funding the debt of the country by which an unjust contraction of currency below the necessities of the whole people can be established, and which has not for its object the funding of the debt at home.

Fifth—We are opposed to any increase of the interest-bearing part of the public debt for any purpose.

Sixth—We believe the right of the State to tax property in the State is inviolable, and that the United States bonds should bear the burden of the Government equally with all other property, and any legislation that attempts the contrary is unjust and oppressive.

Seventh—We favor the remonetization of silver and giving it the same legal-tender qualities as gold, and that its coinage shall be free and unlimited.

Eighth—We favor the equalization of the status of the greenback, silver, and gold dollar for all purposes, so that a national dollar shall be a dollar among all our people and in every department of our Government.

Ninth—We demand the unqualified and unconditional repeal of the odious Resumption act.

Tenth—We demand of Congress such legislation as shall prevent the interposition of the Federal courts by mandamus or otherwise between the courts of the States and the counties and cities of the States, such interference being hostile to the theory of our Government, leads to centralization, and also deprives the State of a free and rightful exercise of its sovereignty.

Eleventh—We favor money aid on the part of the General Government, or full security for the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad.

Twelfth—We favor an appropriation by the General Government to aid in the construction of levees upon the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Thirteenth—We are opposed to any tariff except for the purpose of revenues alone, believing that the same tends to build up particular industries at the expense of all others.

Fourteenth—We are opposed to any settlement of our State debt which would involve a compromise of any portion of that which is just in order to pay anything on that which is unjust or fraudulent.

The following additional resolutions were also adopted:

Nineteenth—We favor a wholesale system of public schools, to the end that every facility may be afforded for education consistent with the ability of the people.

Twentieth—We favor and invite immigration to our State from any and all quarters.

Twenty-first—That it is the sense of this convention that the colored population of the State of Arkansas are identified in interest with the great Democratic Party of the State, and, fully recognizing the importance of a more harmonious feeling between them, embrace this opportunity of inviting them, the colored people of the State, to an active co-operation with us in furthering our common interests.

The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That we fully indorse the action of a majority of the House of Representatives on the frauds by which men not elected to office were installed in the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. We insist that the crimes be exposed and the criminals punished to the end that such crimes may never be attempted hereafter.

MAIL ROBBERY IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, July 6.—The mail wagon between McKavett and Mason was stopped by a gang of men last night, and the mail-bags robbed of registered packages. The balance of the mail was not touched. From the tenor of the questions asked the mail driver by the robbers it is supposed they are waiting for a Paymaster who was to have taken the regular stage, but did not.

A later dispatch from Mason says that the latest reports from the western-bound stage state that it was stopped last night by the same gang of men that robbed the eastern-bound mail. This is the fourth time the mail has been robbed at the same spot within the last two years.

HALIFAX BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 6.—Messrs. Almond & McIntosh, bankers and brokers, who suspended some time ago, and have since carried on business under the direction of a committee of creditors, resumed control of affairs, the creditors having concluded that they can best manage the concern. A dividend of 25 per cent. is to be paid at once. A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Carman, Wiswell & Co. refused to accept a compromise of 60 cents. The business of the firm is to be wound up. Their liabilities are $22,000; assets, $16,000.

DECREE IN THE TAYLOR DIVORCE CASE.

BOSTON, July 6.—Judge Lord this afternoon rendered a decree in the Taylor divorce case giving Mrs. Taylor an annual alimony of $1,800 and $1,000 costs and the expenses of the suit. By an agreement between the parties the father takes the eldest and the mother the youngest child; and by the order of the court neither parent can take the child in his or her charge out of the county, without the consent, in writing, of the other.

A THIEVING COUNTY TREASURER IN JAIL.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—George Fessler, the absconding County Treasurer, arrived in Canton, Ohio, from Canada, yesterday, and is now in jail. He brought about $26,000 with him. The balance of the deficit is $40,000. He preferred to stand his trial in Canton rather than go to a Canadian prison for carrying stolen goods, as his money packages still retained the Stark County seal.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A LUNATIC.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, July 6.—Yesterday an attempt was made to murder Mr. Robson, the Dominion Paymaster, by a lunatic named Oliver, who fired at Mr. Robson as he was entering his door. The lunatic kept up a fire on Mr. Robson's house for nearly an hour, until he was seized and disarmed.

INDORSING A. H. STEPHENS.

AUGUSTA, July 6.—A Democratic meeting in Augusta, Ga., indorsed Mr. Stephens' course in Congress. Delegates were appointed to support him for renomination. Four counties have passed resolutions indorsing and supporting Mr. Stephens for re-election.

THE PROPOSED COURTNEY-HANLAN RACE.

AUBURN, July 6.—It is announced with reference to the proposed boat-race between Courtney and Hanlan, that Courtney's backer [Meeker] offered to row the race with Hanlan on neutral waters, and it was so understood when the forfeit was posted, and is according to Courtney's desire.

A MURDERER TO BE HANGED.

OSSIPEE, N. H., July 6.—Buzzell, who was convicted as an accessory to the murder of Miss Hanson four years since, was to-day sentenced to be hanged July 10, 1879.

THE POTTER LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 6.—There was no session of the Potter sub-committee, owing to the absence of witnesses.

THE OKA INDIAN TRIAL.

MONTREAL, July 6.—The jury in the case of the Oka Indians, on trial for setting fire to the Roman Catholic Church at Oka, failed to agree.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE.

HALIFAX, July 6.—The Newfoundland Legislature has been dissolved.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN PARIS

OFFICIAL GAYETIES AND FEATURES OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE GREAT SHOW TO CONTINUE TILL DECEMBER—COMPARISONS WITH THAT OF 1867 — BUDDHIST LITERATURE — THE SHAH IN A PET—MYSTERIOUS CONSPIRATORS—THE LITERARY CONGRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 26, 1878.

We are all liable to make mistakes, and therefore it is that I must begin to-day's letter by correcting my notes on the Longchamps review, at which I stated that the United States was not represented. We had two officers on the Marshal's staff, but my unintentional omission will, I hope, be pardoned when I say that the changes made during my long absence from America in the uniforms of her Army, caused me to place the Prussian helmet and long yellow horse-tail of our cavalryman among the German officers—by the way, he did not fall off his horse, as was stated by some wrongly-informed French newspapers, but only lost his sword during the ride—and that, not knowing of the introduction of mounted troops into our Naval service, I did not expect to see a Second Lieutenant of Marines on horseback. The Minister of Marine gave a ball on Friday night last. The Place de la Concorde was illuminated with electric lights, the façade with jets of gas. Several thousand spectators thronged the space in front of the palace to gaze at the toilets and grumble at the folly of going to so much expense for an entertainment to which they had not been invited. The Admiral Pothuan and his wife did the honors of the evening with much tact and courtesy to their 3,500 guests. The Marshal and the Duchess deigned to make their appearance at 10:50 and staid until midnight, as did a great many other celebrities, native and foreign, and the cotilion finished at 5 A. M. There was a certain number of our countrywomen present, among whom Mrs. Mackay, of California, conspicuous for her diamonds, as well as all the clerks and employes of the commission and the particular friends of the embassy—none others. Perhaps this may be the fault of the French administration; but it has been remarked that a system of exclusiveness in the distribution of invitations has been adopted, which is very far from satisfactory to the general body of Americans in Paris, who are foolish enough to think that they ought occasionally to get a glimpse of the official festivities.

Last night the Prefect of the Seine opened the saloons of the Luxembourg with a ball, said to have been equally splendid with the gala of the Navy, but as I was not honored with an invitation thereto, I can only speak of it from hearsay, and mention, on the authority of a gentleman who was lucky enough to be among the elect, that the same category of Americans was there as has appeared everywhere else, and that the majority of those, who, by their social position, are entitled to some notice now and then, had been left out in the cold, if such an expression can be made use of in the present Senegalian condition of the weather. Knowing, then, little, personally, of the gayeties of society, and not supposing that your readers will care particularly for a mere catalogue of names, more or less illustrious, I will pass on to the Exhibition, which, happily, I can appreciate from observation. It is a decided triumph; the average number of entries is already greatly in excess of those of 1867, and as it will certainly be prolonged until the 1st of December, and possibly until the 15th of that month, the deficit arising from extra expenses will be greatly diminished. Generally, this prolongation has given much satisfaction, the exhibitors and hotel-keepers are delighted, but the minds of people of moderate means are filled with dire forebodings of financial embarrassment. This, however, is a comparatively small consideration, and was passed over as unworthy of a second thought, a much more serious objection being the absence of all appliances for lighting the building, which, after 4 P. M., in the month of November, will be in complete obscurity. The question is now being debated, and the architects and gas company are trying to work out a solution to the problem, but we may assume it as an established fact that at least another month's existence to the show is assured. Meanwhile, a few statistics may be of interest to those who should wish to make comparisons. In 1867 the total number of railway wagons, unloaded within the precincts of the Champ de Mars, amounted to 2,090, the weight of the freight being 9,630 tons; in 1878, these numbers are respectively 4,558 and 20,000, divided as follows, among the different nationalities:

	1867.	1878.		1867.	1878.
France	401	1,300	Russia	12	170
England	539	1,200	Italy	100	160
Germany	379	28	Sweden and		
Belgium	321	640	Norway	30	140
Austro-Hungary	60	240	United States	20	120
Holland	45	170	Switzerland	54	103
			Small States	69	285

In these are included 10 car-loads from China and five from Japan, while it must not be forgotten that Germany has only sent on some pictures, and that Turkey does not figure at all on this occasion. In the above enumeration is not comprised anything brought from the outer railway stations on trucks and drays, or transported by water to the landing places on the Seine, which amounts to about half as much more, as regards the number of tons. Nor has everything yet arrived; nearly every day some new installation is inaugurated officially, and the vestibule of the Austrian Annex is still cumbered with unopened boxes. As to foreigners, their influx surpasses anything of the kind ever known. Sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and mediatized Princes no longer attract the slightest attention. King George V., the illustrious sovereign of the realms of Bonny, so favorably known to speculators in ebony—otherwise the slave trade—will be here in a day or two, but, unless he be distinguished by some peculiarity of costume, I doubt whether he will have much success. Gentlemen of the Irish persuasion will, however, be glad to learn that the descendants of their ancient sovereigns have not been wanting, as appears from the following advertisement in the Parisian journals. It will be noticed also that they have abdicated their claims to the throne, and have taken service with the infamous Saxon, so doing away with any immediate danger of civil war:

"M. O'Neil, Colonel in the British Army, and descendant of the Kings of Ireland, has just arrived in Paris." "Yesterday the British Colonel O'Keefe, the last scion of the Irish Kings, arrived in Paris." "Among the boarders at the Grand Hotel at this moment is Col. Mac Diarmid, the last descendant of Erin's monarchs!"

I believe that there are a dozen more, but fancy that three claimants, or sons of claimants to the throne will be sufficient. In another order of antiquities we are bidden to admire a late contribution to the National Library from the extreme East. The Parisian Orientalists are delighted, although not one of their number probably can read a word of the 1,612 volumes of the canonical laws of Buddha; still, it is a nice thing to have, by way of reference, as it comprises, under the names of "Issai Kio" and "Eriptitaka" 84,000 texts of the law, divided into three parts: the "Sutra Pitaka," or Discourse of Buddha; the "Vinaya Pitaka," or Discipline, and the "Abidharma," or manifested laws. This entire series is on exhibition at the Trocadéro, where the Chinamen, Japanese, and Annamites, not to be outdone by the Europeans, have also established a gallery of retrospective art.

Something has gone wrong with the Persians; the Shah rushed off to Fontainebleau the other day in a pout and would not come back till somebody had promised—what, no one can tell. He had been supposed to be delighted with his visit, whose object it now seems was to contract an alliance and float a loan. Did he, or did he not succeed? Mean mystery, but although the secrets of State cannot be fathomed with precision, it is presumable that he has "slipped up," for he did not come to his pavilion yesterday, where he was to have received the Marshal, and the fruits, bon-bons, and sweet-meats provided for the entertainment were left untouched on the buffet of the Hall of Mirrors. Apropos of mystery, the Police are much exercised over a secret rallying sign—at least the Police think it a rallying sign—borrowed from the records of the conspiracies of the "Epingle," during the reign of Louis XVIII. At the Faubourg St. Germain balls, confined to the descendants of the Crusaders, all the ladies wear little pigs of pink enamel on their corsages, or in their hair, while the gentlemen ornament their watch-chains with miniature masks with red beards. What can all this mean—pigs, ginger whiskers, and mystery! The Municipal Council believe that the Republic is seriously menaced, and the plotters—if such they be—look solemn, while outsiders remember the "Fille de Madame Angot," and hum the chorus of its Muscadins.

The *Officiel Journal* has published the list, which we are informed is not yet complete, of the international congresses to be held at the Trocadéro, up to and including the 17th September. Everything imaginable is to be taken up and discussed, among the subjects being *Demographie*, which, for the information of the public, I will state to be, according to Mr. Littré's new Dictionary, "The description of peoples in all that refers to the age, profession, and dwellings of the population." Strange to say, the Literary Congress does not figure in this catalogue, notwitstanding the importance of its debates and decisions. It is in session now, under the Presidency of Victor Hugo, who, let me remark, has shown all the good sense, eloquence, and conciseness for which he is so remarkable, whenever he does not get rampant on the war-path of religion and politics. It meets in the hall of the Grand Orient, the head Masonic temple of France, where the profane, being allowed to penetrate, can gaze upon and admire the symbolic banners, on one of which a fantastic painter has united on the same escutcheon the Goddess Isis in a tunic and M. De Montijon in a swallow-tailed coat. We were represented here by the following delegates from the American branch of the *Société des Gens de Lettrés* (?)—by whom delegated I have not been able to ascertain: Andrew D. White, (President.) Thomas W. Knox, George W. Smalley, T. W. Higginson, Edward A. Crane, and William Balch, (Secretary.) Dr. Rüppaner, of New-York was, at the last moment, added to the list. I have not heard that any of these gentlemen took an active part in the discussion, whose principal incident, on the first day, was a passage at arms between Prince Lubormiski, who complained of the absence of the foreign Ambassadors, and Mr. Edmond About, who replied that said Ambassadors "had probably other dogs to flog"—*autres chiens à fouetter*, whereupon the former wanted to know if the Congress were dogs, and the congress cried "enough," and requested him to sit down, which he did amid the congratulations of his friends on his oratorical success.

The chief question at issue was: "Literary Property." M. Hugo opines that, after the death of an author, the public should become the owner of his works and that the editor shall only be obliged to fix the amount of royalty to be paid to the heirs of the deceased. The poet was rapturously applauded and enthusiastically opposed, and, after a succession of orators had expressed their views in several meetings, the question was decided unanim

was now Spartan's, for although Bramble closed up a little under the influence of the whip, he could not get near the leader. The time, 2:16, was one and a half seconds slower than the first mile and a half was covered in. The last event was a handicap hurdle race, mile heats, over four hurdles, for a purse of $400, $100 to go to second horse. Eight started. Moorhen was left in the lurch. The others rattled through the first hurdle, breaking it in two places. Then Dailgasian went to the front, closely followed by Dandy, Gallagher, and New-York in the order named. Before reaching the second hurdle these spread out two and two, the others being strung at long distances behind. Lizzie D. did not seem able to run at all, and was a quarter of a mile in the rear. Turning into the home stretch, Dailgasian, Wild Oats, Gallagher, Frankie, Dandy, and New-York closed into line. Dailgasian took the last hurdle first, with Wild Oats second, and the others at their heels. The heat was won easily by Dailgasian in 1:54¼, the others coming in in the order above given. Moorhen and Lizzie D. were distanced. While the latter was passing the grand stand she was greeted with derisive shouts and laughter. The betting now changed to three to one on Dailgasian against the field. Dailgasian took the lead as the flag fell for the second heat, with Dandy second and Frankie third. Wild Oats was left far behind. Bang they went through the first hurdle again. Frankie soon ran to the front, while Dandy fell to the fourth place. Turning into the home stretch, Frankie, Dailgasian, and Gallagher were locked. They leaped the last hurdle together. Their jockeys at once began to ply the whip, and amid shrieks and shouts and yells they dashed homeward, yoked until just before the goal was reached, when Frankie and Dailgasian weakened and Gallagher went under the string a winner of the heat in 1:56. Frankie was second. Dandy fell over the last hurdle, but his rider remounted him and rode past the stand, to the great relief of everybody, another Deadhead incident being feared. Gallagher now became the favorite at odds of about three to two. A fine start was effected, the two going to the quarter yoked. Gallagher then went to the front and opened a gap of 10 lengths between himself and his competitor. It seemed all up with Dailgasian. Suddenly, at the half, the latter was seen to be closing and between that and the three-quarters, amid the wildest excitement, shouting, and yelling he darted past Gallagher. The latter was under the whip before reaching the last hurdle. Dailgasian cantered home an easy winner. Hats flew up and the air resounded with the shouts and cheers of the excited throng.

In the French pools Idalia paid $15 70 for $5; Rachel, $8 70; Danicheff, $8 80; Kenney, $11 10; Danicheff, (fifth race,) $29 50; Spartan, $10 40; Dailgasian, first heat, $14 20; third heat, $11 40; Gallagher, second heat, $6 20. The proportion of tickets sold on the winners to the total amount in each race was as follows: First race, 581: and 1,929; second race, 833 and 1,532; third race, 1,018 and 1,891; fourth race, 762 and 1,807; fifth race, 303 and 1,887; sixth race, first heat, 518 and 1,550; second heat, 309 and 406; third heat, 319 and 771.

The funeral of poor Midgely, who was killed on the Fourth while endeavoring to land tired Deadhead over the hurdle across the home stretch at racing pace, took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from Dr. Anthony Taylor's house, near the park. There was a large attendance of trainers and jockeys, for the dead man was universally liked. An anchor, a cross, a wreath, and a broken pillar of choice flowers, further testified to the grief of his comrades. Rev. Mr. Tenbroeck officiated. The interment was in Mechanicsville Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Sutliffe, Hyland, Nolan, Tom Little, Evans, and Holloway, all well-known jockeys. The expenses were defrayed by a subscription taken up among the jockeys and trainers. Another subscription list was passed around at the Branch for the benefit of Midgely's mother, he having been her only support. He was not married, as was incorrectly reported on Thursday. The person who gave the information mistook his brother for him. A generous sum was realized. The two Lorillards headed the list with $250 each. Midgely was 33 years of age. He was considered one of the best light-weight jockeys in England before coming to this country, and one year stood second in the list of winners. His ride Brown Duchess in her dead heat with Kettledrum for the Doncaster Cup. The competing jockeys yesterday wore crape on their left arms out of respect to his memory.

The following is the racing in detail.

THE RACING.

The track was very dusty for want of rain, but it was fast and safe for the horses. Although the fields of horses were much smaller than on the preceding days, the racing, on the whole, was very satisfactory, the chief disappointment being in the poor race made by Bramble in his match against Spartan. The mile and a quarter was run in 2:16, while the same distance in the first race was run a second and a half faster. Danicheff did exceedingly well in winning his double event, and was enthusiastically applauded.

THE FREE HANDICAP.

The first race on the programme was the free handicap sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which had five entries, including James W. Bell's br. g. Fugitive, J. J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Lady Salyers, George L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, and H. Gaffney's b. g. Burgoo. The betting men went in for Idalia at the start, but gradually Lady Salyers came into favor, and she finally started the favorite. The rates were, as follows:

Idalia	$100	$100	$350
Lady Salyers	55	110	425
Fugitive	50	60	300
Burgoo	25	55	220
Hattie F	40	70	205

The distance being a mile and a quarter, the five galloped down to the three-quarter pole, and at the first trial they were off, Idalia immediately bursting away in front of the others. As they went up the stretch Idalia opened a gap of three lengths, and with that lead she passed the judges' stand, with Lady Salyers second, a length in front of Burgoo, followed by Hattie F. fourth, and Fugitive in the rear. As they went round the turn Burgoo passed Lady Salyers and got within two lengths of Idalia, but the latter increased her speed, and at the quarter-pole she was showing the way by four lengths, Burgoo second, Lady Salyers third, Fugitive fourth, and Hattie F. close upon him. As they rushed along the back stretch Hargo let Idalia go along at her best, and she was soon six lengths away, Lady Salyers and Burgoo maintaining the places they took from Burgoo. At the half-mile pole Idalia led six lengths still, and on the lower turn she increased the lead, while the others were running together. Coming close to the three-quarter pole Hattie F. parted company with those in the rear and began a rapid chase after the leading Idalia, closed the gap so rapidly that she was but two lengths behind at the furlong pole, and there closed up under the influence of the whip, but Idalia had plenty of speed left, and, without being touched, she won easily by two lengths in 2:14½. Hattie F. was six lengths in front of Burgoo third, Fugitive fourth, who pulled up lame, followed by Lady Salyers.

THE FIVE FURLONGS.

The second race was a selling race for 2-year olds, five furlongs, which had but two entries, viz., George L. Lorillard's b. f. Ferida, and Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Rachel. Thus it was a match between the two brothers, and although Ferida has not previously been seen on the track she was the favorite, the knowing ones taking a line from the performance of Idalia to guide them. The pools averaged as follows:

Ferida	$550	$400	$300
Rachel	420	340	300

The pair were started midway down the back stretch, and when the flag fell Rachel darted off first, and showed a length in front, but Ferida soon caught her, and when they reached the half-mile pole they were even. As they came round the lower turn Ferida pushed three-quarters of her length in front of Rachel, but the latter recovered and got to Ferida's saddle-girth at the three-quarter pole. As they came up the home stretch, Ferida shook off Rachel, and took a commanding lead at the furlong pole, and when Barrett drew his whip on Rachel it looked as if it was all over, but she came up splendidly, and at every stride closed upon Ferida, but could not reach her head, but the latter shortened her stride, and Tully drew his whip, and they had it nip and tuck to the stand, and the cheering among the excited spectators was very great. Rachel, however, reached the winning post the victor by a head in 1:03½. According to the conditions of the race, the winner was offered at auction, and was bought in by her owner for $675, or $175 over the price for which she was entered.

THE TWO MILES.

Now came the struggle for the purse of $600, dash of two miles, which had also been reduced to a match, the only entries being William Lakeland's b. h. Little Reb and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff. The former had beaten two great fields in the two handicaps, when he was favorably weighted, and there was much interest to see the game little horse take up his weight for age, 124 pounds, and run against a good horse. His competitor, Danicheff, a good colt, who ran second to Spartan in the Jersey Derby, had seven pounds allowance as a maiden, and this made him the favorite over the Southern horse, the rated ruling at follows:

Danicheff	$100	$100	$300
Reb	100	130	135

In fact, it was Danicheff's game to make the pace very fast, with his light weight, in order to kill his competitor, and when the flag fell at an even start he immediately dashed to the front and opened a gap of four lengths at the turn, and immediately to half a dozen lengths at the quarter pole. Danicheff ran very fast along the back stretch, and was eight lengths ahead at the half-mile pole, and kept advancing until they came into the home stretch, where he led a dozen lengths, and as they came up Little Reb closed considerably, until, when they finished the first mile, there was not more than six lengths between them. The time of the mile was 1:45½, a very telling pace. As they ran round the turn Little Reb seemed to get closer, and there was but five lengths between them at the quarter pole, but when they ran along the back stretch, with the pace still very hot, Danicheff went away from the little horse again, and it was evident that Little Reb had no chance to win. Danicheff opened the gap further round the lower turn, and was taken in hand on the home stretch. Lakeland, seeing that the case was hopeless, eased the little horse, and the pair galloped home at their ease, with about 15 lengths between them. The time of the two miles was 3:41.

THE SELLING RACE.

The fourth race on the card was a selling race for all ages, with the usual allowances—one mile and a half—which had five entries; but Hattie F. had enough of it in the first race, and was consequently withdrawn, leaving four competitors, including George L. Lorillard's b. g. Guy, Robert Graham's b. h. Shylock, J. F. Killen's ch. g. Thomas K., and L. B. and W. R. Davis' ch. h. Kenney. Of this lot Kenney was the favorite at the following rates:

Kenney	$400	$400	$375
Thomas K	250	200	180
Guy	170	100	155
Shylock	150	110	110

The distance being a mile and a half, the quartet were gathered at the half-mile pole, and the flag fell to a very fine start, Kenney a little in front of the others. Once on their stride, Guy immediately started to make the running, and was soon in front, followed by Shylock second, Thomas K. third, and Kenney fourth. In these positions they came to the three-quarter pole, when the home stretch they were close together, till past the furlong pole, when they separated, and Guy came to the stand a length in front of Shylock, who was three lengths before Thomas K., he being a neck in front of Kenney. Rounding the turn, Barrett forced Shylock along and he went up to the saddle girth of Guy, and in this manner they passed the quarter pole two lengths in front of Thomas K. and Kenney, who were head and head. When they commenced the journey down the back stretch, both Kenney and Thomas K. went up to the leaders, and, for a moment, they were in a bunch, but Kenney gradually drew to the front. Guy stuck to him, and when they passed the half mile pole Kenney was just showing a neck in advance of Guy, who was a length before Thomas K., while Shylock fell behind. Coming round the lower turn, Kenney pushed but half a length in front of Guy, and at the latter's heels was Thomas K., two lengths in front of Shylock, who was in trouble. As they turned into the home stretch the bridle of Guy got loose and got over his head, and consequently Tully lost control over him, and running wide, his chances were gone. In the meantime Kenney came well forward, and although McLaughlin plied the whip on Thomas K., the latter failed to respond, and Kenney won easily by four lengths, in 2:43¾, Thomas K. second, two lengths before Shylock, and Guy last. There was no bid for the winner.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The fifth race was a dash of a mile and an eighth for 3-year-old maidens, the starters for which were D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Maumee, P. Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff. The betting on this race was very heavy, and as something had leaked out relative to the speed of Maumee, there was heavy plunging on her unexpectedly, and although Danicheff had already gone two miles, he was well supported by the friends of the Rutherfurd stable, the figures being as follows:

Maumee	$385	$600	$1,100
Danicheff	375	405	600
Bertha	285	250	310

The ladies were gathered at the furlong pole, and at the second attempt the flag fell with Maumee in the lead, Danicheff second, while Bertha hung back and lost considerable ground. When they passed the judges' stand Maumee was leading Danicheff by half a length, and Bertha was five lengths behind them. Going round the turn Danicheff challenged Maumee, and by the time they reached the quarter pole they were on even terms, and raced along the back stretch like a team, causing much enthusiasm. The pace began to tell on Maumee as they approached the half-mile pole, and when they passed that point Danicheff was three-quarters of a length in advance of the Western filly, and Bertha had closed up within three lengths of Maumee. As they came round the lower turn Danicheff pushed out a length in front, and he turned into the home stretch two lengths the best of Maumee, who began to show the white feather, and Bertha passed her, but the latter could never reach Danicheff, who increased his advantage at every stride, winning the race easily by five lengths, Bertha second, and Maumee nowhere, the result making her backers feel very sick with the thought, no doubt, that they had been badly sold by somebody. The time was 2:01½.

THE MATCH.

The sixth event on the card was the great match, for $2,500 a side, between Pierre Lorillard's ch. c. Spartan and Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, one mile and a quarter. Since Bramble defeated Spartan for second place in the Belmont Stake Pierre Lorillard was anxious to get a match on with the Dwyers, and proposed one at a mile and a quarter, and the Brooklyn men readily accepted the offer, for the amount above mentioned, and there had been the greatest interest manifested by the friends of the respective colts, and the betting on the result had been very active during the past week. In the pools when selling commenced Spartan was the favorite, but at the close of the pooling Bramble's stock went up, the prices rating as follows:

Spartan	$300	$300	$420
Bramble	225	200	500

The pair started at the three-quarter pole even, and they raced up the stretch head and head at the top of their speed, with Bramble on the inside. As they came past the stand still level, the enthusiasm of the spectators found vent in cheers and clapping of hands. As they went round the turn opposite the club-house, Spartan pushed out a neck in front, and gradually drew ahead of his competitor until he was a length in front at the quarter-pole, when Evans was seen to draw his whip and give Bramble a whack. He whipped him along the back stretch, but he could not gain on Spartan, who kept a length in front to the half-mile pole, but as they came round the lower turn Spartan drew four lengths away and the race was over. After reaching the three-quarter pole Spartan was eased in hand and won with ease by two lengths in 2:16, Bramble being punished all the way up the stretch. The mile from starting post back again was run in 1:53¾.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The concluding event was a handicap hurdle race of mile heats over four hurdles, and of the 11 entries eight started, including Daley brother's br. f. Lizzie D., D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Frankie, J. P. Fitzpatrick's ch. f. Wild Oats, Howland & Co.'s gr. m. Moorhen, J. Jennings' ch. h. Gallagher, L. Woods' ch. g. Dandy, H. Gaffney's br. g. Dailgasian, and John McGuire's ch. h. New-York. This was the largest field of the meeting in this sort of race, and the betting was very spirited, with Dandy the favorite. The pools averaged as follows:

Dandy	$200	$100	$300
Dailgasian	170	80	260
New-York	145	80	130
Gallagher	125	60	120
Field	100	60	105

First Heat.—When the flag fell, Dailgasian took the lead and was the first over the hurdle at the beginning of the turn. He was followed by Gallagher, Dandy, and Wild Oats in the order named. Dailgasian kept the lead round the turn, and Dandy took the second place from Gallagher, while Wild Oats fell back, and New-York ran fourth. At the second hurdle beyond the quarter-pole, Dailgasian was leading half a length, Dandy, second, four lengths in front of Gallagher, and New-York fourth. In this manner they came to the half-mile pole without change, and then into the home stretch, when Wild Oats came up from behind very fast, and was second when they reached the fourth hurdle on the home stretch. Dailgasian jumped two lengths in front of Wild Oats, and won the heat by that distance in 1:54¼, Wild Oats second, Gallagher third, Frankie fourth, Dandy fifth, New-York sixth, while Lizzie D. and Moorhen were distanced.

Second Heat.—Dailgasian sold for $400, and the field for $175. They were away at the first time, and over the first obstacle, Dailgasian was in the lead again, Frankie second, Gallagher third, Dandy fourth, New-York fifth, and Wild Oats in the rear. As they ran round the turn, Frankie challenged Dailgasian for the lead. They ran head and head past the quarter and down the back stretch to the half-mile pole, when Dailgasian went over the hurdle there half a length in front. Coming round the lower turn, Frankie took a commanding lead, and came first over the last hurdle, while Gallagher and Dailgasian jumped it together. Coming up the stretch Gallagher came with a rush and took the lead, winning the heat by three-quarters of a length in 1:56, Frankie second, a length before Dailgasian. Dandy stumbled at the last hurdle and was distanced. Wild Oats came in fourth, and New-York fifth, but as their riders dismounted without permission they were not given a place by the judges.

Third Heat.—Under the rules all but Dailgasian and Gallagher were sent to the stable, and between these two Gallagher was the favorite, bringing in the pools $325 and Dailgasian $210. They were away beautifully together and jumped over the first hurdle simultaneously, but on the turn Gallagher pushed to the front and led a length at the quarter pole, and at the second hurdle was two lengths ahead, but when they ran along the back stretch Dailgasian went up to him with a rush, and, to the surprise of everybody, took the lead of Gallagher at the half-mile pole, by which distance he led into the home stretch and, coming over the last hurdle two lengths in the van, Dailgasian increased his lead on the run home, winning the heat and race by four lengths in 2:00.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $20 each, if not declared out, with $400 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter; value to winner, $400.

	Mounts.	Times First.	Times Second.	Value.
Barrett	19	7	4	$8,340
Hughes	8	3	1	3,880
Lakeland	5	3	1	2,785
Holloway	8	3	1	2,750
Donahue	12	2	4	1,400
Hyland	3	2	0	1,300
Fargo	6	1	1	505
McLaughlin	3	1	1	425
Mahony	3	1	1	400
H. Gaffney	1	1	0	400
Evans	11	1	2	375
Sayres	6	0	2	280
Tully	3	0	3	217
Meany	3	0	2	200
N. Hayward	2	0	1	200
Midgely (dead)	3	0	1	100
Brown	3	0	1	100

The following jockeys had mounts, but won no money: Waller, 1; Douglas, 1; McKee, 1; Allen, 1; Cotton, 1; Sparling, 2; Fisher, 4; Doig, 2; Hafferty, 1; Finnell, 1; H. Williams, 2; Jones, 2; Brown, 1; Whitely, 1; Connor, 1; Swim, 3; Henry, 2; Burrell, 1; Schillinger, 1; Little, 1; Purcell, 1; Farren, 1; Conner, 3; Murphy, 1; Woods, 2; Major McLaughlin, 1; Nolan, 1.

WHY A MARRIAGE WAS HASTENED.

A telegram from Quebec, July 3, to the Montreal *Witness* tells this curious story: "The city was startled this morning by learning that a marriage had been celebrated at an early hour between Mr. Griffith, a dandy young merchant of the lower town, and Mrs. Vannovons, a widow of considerable means. The wedding was known to have been arranged for to-morrow, and Mr. John Jones, a gentlemanly old bachelor of this city, addressed to Bishop Williams a few days ago a protest against the rumor, warning his lordship that the solemnization of the marriage could not take place, inasmuch as Mrs. Vannovons had been engaged to him since 1872. A copy of this protest was forwarded to Mr. Griffith, who immediately proceeded to Mr. Jones' residence, and informed him that he was a fool and blackguard to act in such a manner. Mr. Jones immediately struck Mr. Griffith between the eyes, and the latter retaliated by brutally beating Mr. Jones about his face, leaving marks of black and blue on the body. Mr. Jones, thirsting for revenge, laid an indictment yesterday before the Grand Jury at the Sessions of the peace against Mr. Griffith, and the result was a true bill was yesterday found against the latter. His trial was fixed for to-morrow, the date already decided upon for the wedding, and Mrs. Vannovons summoned as one of the principal witnesses. Hence the haste with which the marriage was performed this morning. It is now rumored that a settlement of the case between Mr. Griffith and Mr. Jones will take place, and that the trial before the Criminal Court will fall through. Mr. Jones is said to have based his claim to Mrs. Vannovons' heart on the hand upon the fact that he sent her some years ago his photograph, with a note stating that, if not returned, the acceptance of his photograph would be considered equivalent to an engagement."

CANADIAN TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.

The Montreal *Witness* of the 5th inst. says: "An active canvass for the formation throughout this province of branches of the Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic has been entered upon by the Secretary of the Alliance, Rev. Thomas Gales. This veteran in the service has been assigned work in this province, where he has worked so long, and become so well known as the agent of the Quebec Prohibitory League, now merged in the Alliance. Mr. Gales commences his work in the County of Stanstead, where he will spend the month of July. The object of the Alliance is to organize the province for united action in the case of campaigns under the Scott law, by securing an active membership in every village. The subscription fee being $1 a year, and this province being looked to for $15,000 in five years, a paying membership of 5,000 is needed. The use of this money will be chiefly in active work in educating the country and in promoting local contests. It is not known which county in this province will take the lead in bringing the Scott law into operation, but, as we have already shown, any counties that wish to do it this year must take immediate steps lest the opportunity be lost. The County of Richmond has lately passed the Dunkin law, but it is said that that law at the end of its year will be contested. If this is in the least degree likely, we advise our temperance friends to anticipate such a movement by a petition in favor of the new Temperance law. It is always easier to awake enthusiasm for a forward movement than for defense, and the Dunkin law being confessedly imperfect, no great fight could probably now be made in its defense. The same reasoning might apply to Argenteuil, where the imperfection of the working of the Dunkin law has become very palpable, and where some chance for the better is evidently wanted."

HENNER'S TWO PORTRAITS.

MORE OF THE CHAMP DE MARS PICTURES.

GUSTAVE MOREAU'S LADY-LIKE WRESTLING ANGEL—JACOB WITH THE PUMPKIN—BRETON'S SERENE WORKS—LE ROUX, NESSUS, AND DAVID.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 20, 1878.

I should be neglectful if, having spoken of Henner as a painter of the nude, I did not notice his wonderful portraits. Probably this artist could not paint a fashionable portrait, and would fail if he had to accept the treatment imposed upon Bonnat. It is a fact that of the five portraits exhibited by him, none contain any element of *chiffon*. One of the most remarkable—that of Mlle. D.—is of a lady dressed for the promenade in a black walking suit, black velvet mantle richly trimmed with sables, and a small black velvet hat perched upon the top of a small, symmetrical, blonde head. This was exhibited in 1873, and is already ripe. There is no blur; there is no confusion of background; there is no oiliness. What is more, there is an appearance of finish, a realization of texture in so powerful a degree that it is only by study one can perceive that these effects were produced by broad strokes of the brush, and possibly by occasional application of the thumb and the palette-knife. Yet, high as the rendering of texture has been carried, it is nothing to the face, the skin of which, brought out in contrast by the costume, has a startling reality. To Bonnat's portraits, excellent as they are, attaches always a certain paintiness; there is no illusion about them, and the spectator is not cheated into forgetting that he is looking upon canvas. But it is not so with Henner's portraits, which have such an appearance of life as you may find only among the greatest of masters, Andrea del Sarto for example, whose portrait of his wife is the pearl of portrait-painting—Raphael, Titian, Rembrandt, or Franz Hals. The face that looks out from the canvas upon us in the Exhibition seems to question, seems to ask with the eyes, "Do I know you?" and the little red rose-bud of a mouth seems ready to laugh if the recognition should be a mistake. The eyes are brave blue eyes, the forehead a nobly honest forehead, and the straight eyebrows are full of resolution to determine and courage to execute. No. 429 would be a stanch friend, a most faithful and heroic wife. *En parenthèse*, I may remark that ladies who look at this picture like the face very much, but have an objection to portraits painted in that way. They always look upon such things as decorative, and doubt whether the peculiar green background would suit with their carpets.

Another portrait, that of Mme. H., is the head and bust of an old Spanish lady half muffled in a mantilla of Barcelona lace. The relief of this face is even greater than that of Mlle. D., and as a picture it is finer. The flesh-painting of the face of the latter is startlingly real, but in the firm uniformity of youth there are not the same opportunities for developing great power of flesh-painting as in the soft tissues of very aged persons. The variety of tones in this picture, the wonderful painting of the wrinkled and worn eyelids, and the beady black eyes, still bright, still sparkling, as when guitars were thrummed in their honor, make this portrait a *chef d'œuvre* in its line as remarkable as the glorious picture of "The Naiads." In fact, the more I regard the works of this very wonderful man the more am I convinced that he is the great painter of the nineteenth century. I have written continually my opinion that we were upon the eve of a great art revival. What I have seen in this Exhibition has convinced me that we have already entered upon it. In future ages, writers shall speak with rapture of the last half of the nineteenth century as wonderful for its development of high art. It may be that the splendor of the sixteenth century will be surpassed by us. It brings tears of joy to my eyes to know that the nations in whom I am chiefly interested, the Americans and the Poles, are among the foremost in the promises of high future excellence. But I regret deeply that the influence of Henner has been so little felt. I know of but one artist who seems to have been impressed by his extraordinary genius, and that man is an American. Of all living artists, neither French nor German nor Spanish have realized that in Henner lives again the immortal Titian. But one man found it out. I know him intimately. I have conversed with him in his studio the live-long day, and yet he has never mentioned his name. But when I saw the portrait of Mlle. D. in the Exhibition I knew the master before whom William Page had bowed, and under whose influence he had changed his style. It was Henner.

There is a sham and bastard high art to which the English are excessively partial. The French, who are by no means romanticists, but on the contrary are Philistines of the stoniest hearts and the most materialistic intellects, have, however, a small band of eclectics and exclusives, of whom Gustave Moreau is the high priest and interpreter. To describe in a few words this gentleman, he is at once, and in his own single person, Turner, Gustave Doré, and Martin. The latter probably is not familiar as a painter to Americans, but they are conversant with the engravings of his works, the "Plagues of Egypt," the "Pandemonium," the "Taking of Babylon," and so on. Gustave Moreau has not been without honor in his own land, for he obtained the medal in 1864, 1865, 1869, and the Legion of Honor in 1875—precisely the same honors as Henner, and very nearly at the same time. Yet his pictures are simply gorgeous trash, and are worthless. It may be that he changed his style after receiving the cross, but this is doubtful. The mere fact, however, that his pictures are exposed at all is a sign that the judgments of French judges are as liable to outside influences as those of other countries. He exhibits six ineffable canvases, of which the best is "Jacob Wrestling with the Angel." The angel, purely feminine in face and form, is attired in a mediæval lady's robe, with close-fitting sleeves, and skirts that cling closely to the limbs. Round the angel's head is a double-banded nimbus or glory, which offers a striking exemplification of the rings of Saturn. But this is not enough to show the seraphic character of this young person, for rays of glory, forming in the *tout-ensemble* a cross, burst from her head and person. She has a lovely face, very well painted, except the eyes, which are much too large and too staring, and soft, reddish-brown hair. Her robe is, like Joseph's coat, of many colors, but the sleeves are a faint blue, lighter than a turquoise, and the whole is stiff with lustrous gems of all sizes and qualities. She stands behind Jacob, who, nude save for his loin-cloth, also adorned with gems, is apparently wrestling with the air. She places one ineffable hand upon the brawny muscles of his forearm—something like a female mesmerist—and the other ineffable hand is raised to her temples, as if the touch of so much human nature made her feel uncomfortable and gave her a headache. The background is of blue transparent rocks, seen by the light of a watery, cloud-crossed moon on the right-hand side; but behind the angel, dimly seen in the distance, are two enormous wings, which, perhaps, are her property, but she has left them a mile or two behind her, doubtless thinking that they might be damaged in an encounter with Jacob. There is a tree which it is impossible to locate. It may be behind the angel, or between her and Jacob, or it may be growing out of her left side. This last conjecture is the more probable, as Jacob has strapped to his back a golden transparent something which is more like a pumpkin than anything else. The foreground and much of the background is all chaos, and, indeed, the whole picture seems born of absinthe and of monstrous pretensions, with feeble powers. The drawing of Jacob's body is spirited, and the painting in many parts good, but naturally these merits stand out with exaggerated force from the universal confusion of the rest. One feels grateful to the artist when one can recognize what he has been trying to paint. But the flesh tones are unearthly, and Jacob is as little like a being of real flesh and blood as the angel is unlike an angel and like a woman. She looks far more like Leah reproaching him for his preference of Rachel than the angel with whom Israel wrestled, and over whom, by the grace of the Most High, he prevailed. This namby-pamby prettiness of color, this childish belief in jewelry, this pretentious novelty of conception, this disregard of all laws, do not, as Moreau probably supposes, stamp him as a man apart. They simply show that in his heart of hearts he recognized his inferiority, and saw that he was incapable of advancing by pursuing the path trod by others. So he sought the inspiration of absinthe, and the result has been these monstrosities before which Doré's "Colosseum" pales its ineffectual greens and blues. Atrocious as is this picture of "Jacob and the Angel," it is by far the best. To know into what depths of crudeness and craziness Moreau can descend, it is necessary to see his "Moses in the Bullrushes," or his "Salome." In the former, the baby's head has become a shell, and is discharging fire from the two holes in the temples. The bullrushes have been turned into gorgeous flowers sprung from the artist's own inner consciousness, and the Nile has shrunk into a narrow, placid river, lined on each side by temples piled on temples, all in a high state of ruin, and by huge rocks which have been carved into human heads, and which have monstrous blue eyes. As for Salome advancing on her toes like a naughty girl, the conception is not bad, but the execution is simply horrible. It is all painted in strips of tawdry color, with bright dots to represent gems, and the figures are as much alive as so many pillars of salt.

To turn from the great Gustave Moreau to Jules Breton is to pass from the pangs of a nightmare to the serenity and calm of a Christian church. This artist is so well known, so popular in America, that lengthy criticism of him would be superfluous. He is represented by nine pictures, all of them more or less important, and three of them of such value that I hesitate to which to award my preference. The "Gleaner," the "Girls at the Fountain," and "The Fisherman of the Mediterranean," are all so important and so excellent that they will challenge comparison with anything hitherto painted by this artist. The gleaner represents a woman with her skirt filled with her gleanings, and bearing upon her shoulder a sheaf of wheat, the gift of the farmer, evidently. She is admirably modeled, like the forms which sculptors choose to represent fortified cities; nothing is pretty about her, nothing alluring, but everything grand, powerful, and melancholy. There is a firmness about her mouth and compressed lips, and a far-away look in her eyes, that instinctively make the spectator think of some sorrow, some sick child, some maimed husband. The "Girls at the Fountain" is in a more cheerful key, but yet it is far from gay. There is no expressed sorrow, but there is no present joy. The girls are filling their pitchers and talking eagerly, but there's no gayety, and one is compelled to remember that they are poor, and that poverty is hard and griping, and that their lives are made endurable only by the content enforced on them by deep religious convictions. I delight in Jules Breton, because his pictures are purity itself, and they sanctify the salons where they are hung, and make me forget the miserable nudes thick as blackberries. But Jules Breton is too melancholy. Even in his Mediterranean picture, where the sea displays its ineffable greens and turquois blue and amethystine purples, even there his melancholy follows him, and the sunlight on the pebbles of the strand grows cold, and the snow upon the tops of the Maritime Alps becomes very dominant, and the fishermen, pulling wearily at the long lines of their purse net, are sad and downcast and despairing. Artistically, Jules Breton must be placed very high, for though his coloring is peculiar even to mannerism, it must be admitted that those colors never fail to strike a sympathetic chord in the spectator. Then his drawing is most admirable, and his handling is broad solid and highly effective. He has not the power to carry his flesh tones up to the splendid heights where Henner reigns supreme, but he goes fairly high. And his works are stamped by thoroughness and honesty. There is not a trick in anything he ever painted, and most of his works will stand well the test of time. They will not ripen, but they will endure. And morally, Jules Breton is without a peer in France. He never painted altar pieces, but there is a sermon in every canvas that he touches. He preaches resignation to the hard realities of life and counsels to take comfort from religion and from the pervading friendliness of nature, from the running springs, from the bold crags, from the ever-moving clouds, from the restless sea. But the comfort is melancholy withal.

In the same style as Breton, though inferior from the sentimental point of view, is Vollon, whose picture of a fisherwoman of Dieppe, purchased by Mr. Duncan from the *Salon* of 1876, created such a furor. This artist exhibits four other paintings, but none of them show anything like the same strength or the same subtlety. The Duncan picture represents a girl tramping along with her empty fish-basket, and it is revoltingly true to life. All the tones are grays, and the light is half-light, and the background is a mere conventionality, but the figure is life itself. All the squalor, all the horror of poverty, is there. The woman is an animal, strong, robust, and powerful to endure, but without feeling. Her chemise is almost black, and in rags that hardly cover her bosom. Her black skirt is absolute filth. Her arms and neck and feet are bare, but there is no prettiness of the nude school here. They are begrimed with dirt, and muscular, without one feminine grace, without one softening touch. She carries an empty basket on her shoulder. Probably she is going to fill it with fish and hawk them through the town. She is what Billingsgate must have shown in the days when it was famous for its viragoes. Looking at this *chef d'œuvre* of Vollon, one humbly prays that such a woman may never be a mother, for poverty has stamped humanity out of her. The poor of Jules Breton are raised, ennobled, purified by their poverty, but this wretched creature of Vollon's has been pressed into the ground, stamped into the mud by the heel of poverty, and is of the earth, earthy. Realistic as is this picture, some exception may be taken to parts of the treatment. It is as a whole well modeled, especially the head and shoulders; the relief is forcibly rendered, and the flesh tones are fair. But the legs are not so strongly given as the upper part of the body, and the artist has strengthened the relief by the pitiable expedient of marking the outlines by broad lines of amber. There is but one permissible way to paint, and that is, in masses. There is but one way of obtaining relief, and that is by graduating the light. Where a light body is superimposed against a body that is either less light or more light, the relief is obtained by the power of graduation with which this is done. It is not permissible to heighten the effect by lines of a darker hue than the general mass. The bad French artists do it, because their weakness compels them, but Vollon's strength should shun such cheap expedients.

Another of the great favorites of the French nation is Hector Le Roux, an artist who has devoted himself almost entirely to Greek and Latin subjects. His great success was "A Miracle in the Temple of the Bona Dea," for which he received the Legion of Honor. It has been engraved by Messrs. Gaupil, and has obtained a wide celebrity. Many persons mistake it for a work by Alma Tadema, but it must be acknowledged that this is most unjust to the English artist, who is a very superior man. The engraving is much better than the picture, which is a very sufficient proof that the artist is inferior. In truth, he is of the milk-and-water school of colorists, and if it were not for the really graceful drawing and the poetic conception of the man, he could never have obtained his present rank. It is unnecessary to say that his pictures will not endure; they will darken, and there will be an end of all the present prettiness. But the French are satisfied with results which are satisfactory to-day, and careless what the morrow may bring forth. Some people compare this man to Hamon and Aubert, but this is quite untrue, for both of these men deal in very subtle grays, and their works will last. They are immeasurably superior to Hector Le Roux, but have never yet been recognized by the Dons of the *Salon*, and are entirely unrepresented in this Exhibition. Another great star of the artistic firmament of Paris is J. E. Delaunay, who took the *Prix de Rome* two years before Henner, and who has received many medals, and the Legion of Honor in 1867. His chief picture, the "Plague in Rome," was exhibited in 1869, and was placed by Napoleon in the Luxembourg, this being the third which had received that honor. It is a painful picture, but has the great merit of much luminousness. Although a night scene, the picture is perfectly clear in every part, and this not by introducing the rays of the moon, but by transparent tones. There is hardly an opaque tone in the entire work. The treatment is of the heroic and somewhat fantastic school. A good angel and a demon make the rounds of the city. The good angel indicates a house, and the bad angel strikes the door with a crow-bar. As many blows as he strikes, so many dead will be carried from that house. There is considerable force in the execution, and there is real mastership in the coloring. The other subjects of this artist are equally cheerful. We have Ixion on the wheel, tied with serpents, which are feeding on him, though as they swallow their prey whole, I am at a loss to understand how they will manage. We have also the Centaur Nessus transfixed by an arrow from the bow of Hercules, and roaring in his death agony. The artist has, however, forgotten the famous shirt. We have also David, triumphant and shouting like a maniac, with a face more convulsed than is possible to people enjoying sanity. Still, though the conceptions are bizarre, the treatment is artistic and the handling masterly.

GAR.

A SEA CAPTAIN'S SAD STORY.

HOW HE LOST HIS WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

From the Philadelphia Times, July 2.

The schooner Robert Newell belongs to one of the Egg Harbor ports, on the Jersey coast, and has been trading in the inland waters of North Carolina, bringing naval stores to Wilmington and Newbern from the landings in Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. She is owned by her master, whose name she bears. She cast anchor at the foot of Southstreet yesterday, and presently her yawl-boat came ashore, manned by the Captain and one man, and bringing, in addition to the two living, five dead bodies. They were those of the wife, two sons, and two baby daughters of the Captain, all of whom had died under circumstances so peculiar that added interest is given thereby to a tragic event. Perhaps the Captain's story, told in his own way, most nearly expresses the rough eloquence of his grief, which no written version

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ANTIPODES.

Night fills our earthly hemisphere,
And golden planets round and clear,
Like myriad watch-fires hung on high,
Burn in the hollow vault of sky.

And, gazing up at them, I seem
To live within a world of dream,
As though my life had strangely grown
One with the unknowable and unknown.

Then, turning to the earth, I see
Vague waves of mountain-land and lea,
And forest solitudes that loom
Through depths of overshadowing gloom.

And yonder, when pale moonlight falls
Down dusky avenues and walls,
A million hearts together beat—
Some wild and fierce, some low and sweet.

Ah! this is night, supreme, profound,
And calm as waters underground,
When sleep with tender beauty dowers
Hearts heavy with the weight of hours.

Yet, while I muse, my thoughts are borne
Through spacious labyrinths of morn
To ancient continents over seas
Peopled with our antipodes:

And in this vision I behold
Broad, luminous lands laid fold on fold,
And heights that lift their peaks of snow
Above green meadow-ways below;

I see gray, stately cities, where
Day breathes upon the languid air,
And intermingled domes and spires
That gleam afar like purple fires.

Above me droops the misty blue
Of sky, where no star glimmers through,
While the calm, Summer sunlight flings
Bloom over all the face of things:

Thus day in radiant splendor thrives,
When night lies soft on sleeping lives;
And the round earth forever seems
Two worlds like two inimitable dreams.

GEORGE EDGAR MONTGOMMERY.

THE SHADOW OF A DREAM.

A STORY.

I never had any thought of danger during the whole twenty years I made the journey; nothing ever happened to me; and then to think the very first time this youngster goes, he—but I must begin at the beginning.

The way of our bank at Charrendon was just this. We had several branches at distant places—small towns, you understand, where there was not enough business done to pay for keeping a clerk constantly on the spot; so we only had an office, and only opened it on market days, once a week.

One of us used to go over in the morning and return at night. The railway helped us to three of these journeys, but the fourth, to Meresdene, had to be made by gig. The place lay fifteen miles off, in the very bosom of the downs, and the road ran all in among them, and sometimes over their topmost shoulders. It was for the most part lonely, and in Winter sometimes very rough and bleak. I had to do the day's business at Meresdene, but, beyond bitter winds, snow, and rain, nothing ever befell me, as I have said, for twenty years. In the Summer it was a pleasant drive; in Winter, of course, in bad weather, it was an unpleasant one—that was all the impression it ever made upon me. Young Chase, however, never seemed to fancy it; from the first, when it was talked about for him to do, he did not like the idea. He told me so, and I laughed at him. I said, "Oh! you won't mind it; after a bit you'll think nothing of it, no more than I do." You understand, he was not used to the country; he had been born and bred in London, and they drafted him from our chief office there, down here, for the sake of his health. He had been ailing a long while; the doctors said he ought to live out of town; and, being a trusty servant and liked by our manager, an exchange was arranged.

He had been at Charrendon about six months and did not seem much the better for the change. He was tall and muscular, but a thin, pale-faced, large-eyed fellow, always fond of reading Shakespeare and the like, and had a dreamy, absent kind of way with him at times, and was particularly fond, in his leisure, of wandering over our downs with his book. He often used to talk to me about them, saying how beautiful they were, and that no sort of country that he had ever been in had impressed him so much. I am afraid I did not greatly sympathise with him; the downs had never been anything to me. Indeed, I don't know that I ever gave them a thought, till he used to speak about them, and yet I have lived hard by them nearly all my life.

Well, as I was saying, he had been with us six months, and it was just about the beginning of November, when I was attacked by rheumatism. They said if I did not take care, I should be laid up, and that I must not expose myself through the coming cold weather. This led to young Chase's having to do my work at Meresdene. So I drove him over one week, to show him the road, and the way the work was done, that he might be able to take my place the following week and for the rest of the Winter.

Now it was when this was settled that he first seemed to shirk the job. He told me that he had been constantly dreaming about the downs, and, as he seemed to say, one particular part of them. Mind you, he had never seen the place, didn't know there was such a place really; but he said he had dreamed of it over and over again, and it always made him uncomfortable. It was a deep chalk-cutting, he said, past which the road wound up the side of a hill from one of the bottoms or valleys. In a sort of way, he described the place to me, but, bless your heart, I never paid any heed to it; I didn't recognize it as any place I knew; and it was only when I was driving him over to Meresdene, that I found out what he meant.

We were exactly half way on our journey, and had turned on to what are known as the Whiteways—that is, several narrow chalk tracks which show up very white across the turf, and run side by side with the road for some distance as it descends the steep hill past a great chalk-cutting. This, perhaps, is the most solitary and exposed part of the drive, and lies on one of the highest ridges of the Downs. There is no habitation for a good mile on either hand, Dene's Gate turnpike at the bottom of the hill being the nearest; and when we came to the beginning of the descent, where we could see down in the valley—there's a splendid view, mind you, there—he almost frightened the life out of me by suddenly jumping up from his seat and exclaiming: "There! there it is! that's the place; that's the very place I've seen a hundred times before in my dreams! I have seen it every night for a month past!"

Sure enough, the road passes the chalk-cutting, but I had never thought anything of that, and it had never occurred to me as being the place he meant.

"Well," I said, "sit down; don't excite yourself like that, you'll upset the gig. If it is the place, it won't bite you!" And then he sank down quietly by my side, his coin dropped on his chest, one of his dreamy fits came on, and he never spoke another word till we reached Meresdene.

The little town was busy with the sheep market, and he roused up throughout the day. He was always nimble at his work, soon took in what was to be done, and was quite comfortable until we set out homeward. Then the dreamy fit seemed to come on again. It was past five o'clock, and getting dark, when we stopped at Dene's Gate turnpike to light our lamps. Soon after this, we began to ascend the hill, near the top of which is the chalk-cutting and the Whiteways. I was on the look-out for what he would do here, expecting some oddity, for he was always odd; but he remained silent, and beyond fidgeting in his seat, and looking from side to side of the road and up at the steep cliff of chalk as far as the twilight and glitter of our lamps would show it him, he did nothing; and when we got back to Charrendon, I said: "Well, there's not much to be afraid of in that day's work, is there?" And now that you have seen the reality, perhaps you'll leave off dreaming about the Whiteways." He merely smiled, and said: "Oh no, of course not; it's only a stupid fancy I had. There's no difficulty about the journey; I shall do it all right enough." Yet I thought he forced himself rather to say this, and didn't mean it.

Well, nothing particular happened during the next week, only I noticed that young Chase was a little more dreamy and odd than usual. I said to him on the Tuesday, (as he was to go on the Wednesday:) "You don't really mind this job, do you, or would you like to have some one with you? We might send the other lad, I think." Whereupon he said, very hurriedly and anxiously, I thought: "Oh dear no; no, certainly not; on no account!" and I answered: "Well, I think you are right; it would look rather silly; you might get laughed at!" Though I am bound to say of late years, since the railways have brought London so much closer to us, people have more than once said that they thought it rather foolhardy of me to come back at night alone in the Winter, seeing there was always a good sum of money in the driving-seat, the farmers' payings-in, and the like, during the day, you understand. But, bless your heart, I never had any fear, and I could not understand why anybody else should; so I was quite relieved when young Chase plucked up, and would not hear of having anybody with him.

Well, off he went. We were very busy all day, and I thought no more about him. My time home from Meresdene had usually been a little before seven, according to the roads and the weather. I live over the office, you understand, and have done so ever since I was made chief clerk. I looked at my watch after I had had my tea, and was astonished to see it was half-past seven. I was astonished, that is, because young Chase was not back; and I confess I began to get a little fidgety, when another half-hour passed and still he had not returned. I looked out of the window and saw there was a thick fog—so thick I could not see the lamps on the other side of the market-place. This accounted for his delay in my mind; the thing had happened to me; but the roads are so white, and Jenny, the old mare, knew them so well, that beyond going slowly there was no difficulty; but still, when ten, half-past, and eleven came, and no sign of young Chase—well! I didn't like it, and I was going to send over to the Chief of the Police, when the horse and gig came trotting up to the door.

I looked out. The fog was all gone, and it was a bright starlight night; but you may judge my state of mind, when, going down, who should be at the door but Joe Muzzle, the turnpike-man from Dene's Gate, and another.

Says he, very excited, and hurrying over his words: "Your young man, Sir, found for dead, just below the Whiteways. We can't tell nothin' at all about it. My missus and I was just going to turn in, when we heerd somethin' clanking again the gate like; I goes out, and there be'es a horse and gig, and ne'er a driver, and on examination I find it be'es your gig, reins cut or broke, and dragglin' on the road; there be'es a bit of a fog about, and I sings out, but no one answers, so I routs my youngster out o' bed, and sends him off to Gray's Farm, the nearest house, for help, for I know'd there must ha' been an accident, for I let the young gentleman through the gate at the reg'lar time, soon after five this afternoon, on his way home, and he gives me a sort of sleepy nod like, without speaking; and 'Now where be'es 'un?' I says to my missus, for it was just nine then, and chaise and he ought to have been at Charrendon long ago. This man, Farmer Gray's foreman, comes back with my boy in about half an hour, and with a couple of lanterns we goes slowly on to the Whiteways, leading the horse and gig with us, 'specting to find the young gentleman pitched out, or somethin' like that. And, sure enough, just when we gets under that there old chalk-cutting, this man here comes upon his body, just above the edge of the slope, for the fog had lifted then, and we could see plainly. He seemed quite dead, and we thought the best thing we could do was to take 'un back to the pike, which we done, in the gig, as quick as possible. Then I sends my boy to Meresdene for the doctor, and he's with 'un now, and then he sends me on here to tell you. I've spliced the reins up a bit, and we got through, and werry sad it all be's, bain't it? And now what be'es best to done?"

This was a puzzling question, truly, but I went and woke up the Police and two or three of our clerks, and then we had some more talk with Joe Muzzle. Joe is quite a character in his way, and if you give him a start, he'll run on, clacking like a clock. I did give him a start, and then he said: "Searching about the place where we found the poor young gen'lman, as well as we could with the lauterns, we finds the cushions pitched out and the whip broke in two—'Bread I left that at the pike; but here be'es some proper mar-drous weepons," and he produced from his capacious pockets a pair of small flint-lock pistols; "there warn't nothin' else to show what had happ'd, but the off-gig step seems to have got a twist-like, and the off lamp be stove in—that, I reckon, was comin' agin the pike with ne'er a driver."

Here we adjourned to the stable to examine the gig, and you'll understand that all this time my mind was running on the cash. Was that safe, I wondered?

To my dismay there was not a sign of it in the driving seat. This led to more questioning of Muzzle, but he swore there was nothing else found on the road, except what he had produced. It seemed as if he were about right, for, to cut this part of my story short, we could not come on any trace of it, though we knew pretty well to a penny how much young Chase had, and what shape it was in. Afterward, a sort of suspicion did fall on Muzzle, and the man who helped him; their belongings were all overhauled, but with no result. I need not tell you that this affair made a great commotion for miles round. It got into the London papers. We had a host of inspectors and detectives down; our bank offered a reward, and so did the Government, for the apprehension of the thief.

Young Chase lay at the little turnpike for over a fortnight, quite insensible, like a log. He had received a concussion of the brain, the doctors said; but beyond this, there was no injury apparent. They couldn't quite make it out; no more could anybody, for the matter of that; and even when he had shown signs of life and opened his eyes, he was for a month or two unable to speak coherently, or understand what was said to him. All this while, you can guess that inquiries and examinations were going on in all directions, but there was no clue to the robbery, for robbery there had been, no doubt, or where was the money? One of the pistols was discovered to be loaded, while the other, though the hammer was down, did not appear to have been fired; both pan and barrel were quite empty and clean; clearly, he had not been shot at. Then to whom did the pistols belong? He was never known to possess any, and they bore no maker's name; at least there were signs that it had been erased. The keenest wits of Scotland Yard were baffled; we could make nothing of it; not a person was apprehended, even on suspicion.

I must now tell you, however, as ill-luck would have it, the news of the poor young fellow's mischance was such a severe shock to his aged mother—the only relative he had, that we knew of—that she died two days after she heard it. Hence I was deputed privately by our Directors to look over young Chase's room and effects. This led to our getting a sort of clue—at least, it made a link in the chain, though perhaps on the whole it rather added to the mystery, as you will say when you have read this paper. I found it in an envelope inscribed with these words: "To be given to my mother if I do not return this night from Meresdene.—November 15, 1846."

And this is what the paper contained:

"Years have passed since the first faint shadow of the dream fell across my life. I have put it aside again and again as an idle and vain imagining, but it has always returned; sooner or later, the vision has always revisited my pillow. Still, how could I, a sensible man with my faculties about me, conceive that it should mean anything more than one of those curious freaks of our uncontrolled sleeping thoughts common to all? How could I imagine that it pointed to a reality? Yet, when six months ago, I found that circumstances beyond my control had brought me into the sort of country that made the background of this dream, I marked the strangeness of the coincidence. When, too, I found with this that the dream was far more frequent in recurrence, and more vivid and circumstantial in detail, I was not the less impressed. And when at last I saw that events were conspiring to necessitate my making a night journey across the downs alone, the shadow of the dream oppressed me with a vague dread. I used to think of *Hamlet's* words: 'O God! I could be bounded in a nutshell and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams!' I was absolutely sure, when starting on that preliminary drive last week, that I should see the spot. I knew it as a foregone conclusion, so that when we turned the brow of that last big down and came upon what they call the Whiteways, and the hill road running past the chalk cutting lay before me, I instantly recognized the place which had for all these years been the one prevailing picture of my dream.

"There it was! There was the scene, as it first faintly presented itself to my sleeping eyes years ago, as it had ever since continued to come before them at intervals with increasing vividness. The effect on the landscape of a Winter's twilight, deepening into night, began to suggest itself after awhile. In addition to this, I could at times discern, but only in that vague manner belonging to dreams, a horse and gig toiling slowly up the hill. This incident also gradually increased in reality, and by the time I had been here at Charrendon a month I could often see that it was myself who was driving. Almost every night I dreamed that I saw myself doing this. I was alone in the gig, the lamps were lighted, and gave to the white horse, and the chalk cutting under which I was for ever passing, a spectral aspect. I never seemed to get beyond this spot, until there first arose a talk in the office about the possibility of my having to do our chief clerk's [Mr. Shepfold's] work at Meresdene. After this, there was a change and confusion in the vision. Frosty fog hung about; the gig lamps glimmered through it fitfully, giving an unusual phantom-like look to all I beheld. I saw myself for an instant driving as usual, but the next the horse and gig had vanished, and I was bending over the form of a man prostrate on the road. In one of his hands he held the leather padlocked bag which contained the bank money. A crape mask hid his face, but there was an ominous streak of red upon the white road beside him, and my hands were tinted with the same color. Intense horror possessed me, for I felt that I had killed him. Aghast at the deed, I strove to drag his body to the side of the Whiteways, opposite the chalk cutting, where the down slopes abruptly to a hollow some hundreds of feet below. In my attempts to do this I always awoke. Then, every night for three or four weeks, was I haunted, and made miserable by this accursed dream, and when I knew that it was finally settled that I should have to make the journey alone, and discovered that there existed a spot on the road actually resembling in all its details that which I was only too familiar with, I could no longer mistake the meaning of my dream. It could be nothing but a portent—a warning of what might happen to me. I should be there; I should pass the place on my journey home, in darkness and alone—conditions favorable to the attack which I could not but suppose now would be made upon me, for the sake of the money which my business would oblige me to carry. I should defend it, and I should kill my assailant! Yet why was the veil, which it is the privilege of man to find ever hanging before his future, lifted for me? What have I done, that the one shield which guards the happiness of human beings, that ignorance of what the next day or the next hour may have in store for them, should be dashed from my too far-seeing eyes? Why has my life been gradually and irresistibly embittered by a sight of what might justifiably, though unintentionally, be forced upon me?

"That a man, in the contemplation of some hideous crime, should be warned from it in a dream that showed him to what it would lead, seems feasible; and we have heard that such things have been, and that men have been turned from their evil purpose thereby. But that I, knowing of no malicious intention; having, as God is my judge, none in my heart, should have thus been persecuted by some fiendish, uncontrollable phantom of the brain, which, by its persistent nightly presence should have shed its horrid shadow on my daily life, was unaccountable.

"Yet there was more behind; more mystery to aggravate the terror. Coming home after that visit to Meresdene with Mr. Shepfold, I threw myself on my bed, with a dread of sleep that I cannot express. Perfectly certain now that I should go on dreaming till the end was reached, I determined I would not sleep. Lay there devising some plan by which I could avert this impending catastrophe. It was my duty to do so, both to myself and my employers; for the sum of money I should have with me would be very large. I would detail to them exactly what I have said above; I would urge them to see it as I saw it—that it was an unmistakable warning which we had no right to disregard. They might think me a fool, a lunatic, a coward—what they pleased; but I would not take that journey alone, and I hoped they would not wish it! Yes, I would state my case the following morning. An infinite sense of relief came over me when I had made this decision, a calm to which I had been a stranger for months—a calm, indeed, that, despite my resolution, soothed me to sleep.

"Instantly I dreamed. Of course, I was upon the downs, under the usual circumstances; the frosty fog, the gig with glimmering lights, the chalk cutting, the hill and road beneath it, the Whiteways, as I now knew the spot to be called; then the prostrate form upon the road, the red stain upon the chalk, my figure, with the bloody hands, bending over it; details which I had always been able to discern plainly in my dreams, notwithstanding the want of light; and the effort I myself am making to drag the body across the road to hurl it down the steep slope!

But ah! what new and strange revelation is this? What new and terrible solution to this mysterious dreaming is about to be made to me? The crape mask that has always hitherto hidden from me the man's face is gone! and I behold in my assailant and robber the unmistakable features of—but I dare not write his name, lest this fall into other hands than yours, mother—but you will understand who it was I thus saw in my dream, when I say that it was he who is the unhappy cause of our great grief and sorrow, and whom we suppose now to be far away. I was awake again the instant after this, in a frame of mind exceeding in its agony anything I had ever felt. If I might accept all that had gone before as a portent, why should I doubt that the catastrophe was to be brought about by this unhappy man? it would not be more marvelous than any other part of my never-failing dream. Should there be any truth in it, and it was my destiny to be attacked and robbed by him, then there was sufficient reason for my not claiming the protection which a companion on that journey might give me. No; I now knew I must go alone to meet whatever might befal, or to dispel at once and forever the shadow of the dream. If I was really so to meet him in the flesh, if he really be in England, no one must know it but myself. Then the dream may, after all, become the beneficent means of saving him, and preserving me from the committal of a deed that would weigh upon me to the end of time.

"Thus concluding on the morning after my expedition with Mr. Shepfold, I had but to wait for this, the momentous day. It has come, and in a few hours I shall be on my road. For the last seven successive nights, the vision, with all its latest circumstances, has been present whenever, through sheer fatigue, I have given way to sleep; while by day, its shadow has darkened on me hourly, to the exclusion of all but that scene on the Whiteways.

"I start, at least prepared."

Very dim was the light, however, that this statement let in upon the catastrophe. To be brief, it led to nothing practical; nothing more could be done until young Chase had recovered sufficiently to be able to give a personal account of the affair. Months passed before this was possible; his health returned very slowly. The doctors forbade any questioning or excitement, and I really didn't know the details of anything that had transpired until he was pronounced fit to appear before our Board of Directors.

Then I was present, with the rest of the people concerned. It was like a private court of justice, and young Chase was arraigned, as it were, like a criminal. When he came into the room his altered appearance was startling. I had only seen him twice since his setting out on the fatal journey; once when he was lying quite insensible at the turnpike, and once, when he was only a little better, at the county hospital. He now looked twenty years older; his thin, pale face was deeply furrowed, his long, dark hair thickly tinged with gray, and the dreamy expression in his large eyes had changed to one of wildness, while his black clothes added to his weird, ghost-like appearance. He pulled himself together, however, by a great effort, and, in answer to the questions the Chairman put, this is about what he said, as near as I can remember.

"The statement which you, gentlemen, found addressed to my poor mother, and which you have just read to me, is strictly true to the letter. It is fuller than any account I could give now of my feelings and state of mind prior to the 15th of November. I have very little to add, but I will tell you what I can.

"As I approached the Whiteways, on my return homeward journey, all the conditions of my dream were realized. I appeared to have been within them so often before that I might have been dreaming then. Everything was so familiar. There was no difference between my sensations asleep or awake. I had no sense of being, of actual existence, in one state more than in the other. I felt I was gliding to my destiny; gliding without movement, without bodily effort, precisely as one does in sleep. I can give no better account of what happened. The fog wrapped me round. There was an interval, an impression that I was struggling, I appeared to fall; and then I awoke in the hospital, two months back. I can tell you no more."

"But did you see no one? Did no one stop you?"

"No one, that I am aware of; but I could not swear it," was the answer.

"But the pistols; were they yours?"

"Yes; mechanically I had provided myself with them; but with no thought of using them. If I remember rightly, I took them from my pocket, and placed them between my feet when I left Dene's Gate. I wished no one to know that I was armed."

"And, on your word and honor, Mr. Chase, you do not remember being attacked?"

"On my oath, I remember no more than I have told you."

"And the money; where was that?"

"In the driving-seat under me, in the padlocked leather bag which Mr. Shepfold always used."

"You know nothing more of it than that it was there when you started?"

"Nothing; on my oath."

Then, after a long pause, during which many signs of dissatisfaction spread through all listeners, the Chairman continued, as he referred to Chase's statement:

"It is now my duty to ask you to whom, in this extraordinary story you have given of your dream, you refer as your visionary assailant. It is most essential—vital to your interests—that you keep nothing back from us, whether asleep or awake."

Here Chase was visibly moved. He shrank, as it were, within himself; he dropped his eyes, cowering. Presently he said, recovering slightly:

"I had hoped to have been spared this, seeing that my words were intended for no eyes but my mother's."

"The whole business," went on the Chairman, "is so visionary and unsatisfactory that you are bound to explain to whom you refer; your position with us demands it. You have been a tried and trustworthy servant, but you will forfeit all the past if you do not aid us in our efforts to discover the perpetrator of this robbery. An indication of who this mysterious person is may give us a clue. I conjure you to tell us everything, Mr. Chase."

Again he resisted; again he was urged to speak; he continued silent, growing paler every moment. There was a nervous clutching of the hands and twitching of the mouth; he staggered as if he were going to faint; he sank upon a chair, and his head drooped; it was a very painful scene now, for he was much respected. Once again, the Chairman insisted, commanding him to say to whom he alluded?

At length he arose, looking more like a ghost than anybody I ever saw, and, gazing vacantly round the room with a return of his old dreamy air, said, in a faint and hollow voice, and without seeming to address any one in particular: "It matters little now. The shadow falls upon me for the last time; it can never lift again. He casts it upon me; he has blighted my life; he hastens my death."

"Who? Whom do you mean?" cried the Chairman. For one minute Chase seemed brought back to a waking state. He looked straight at the Chairman as he replied: "My brother, Sir; my twin-brother. I will conceal nothing from you now. When only sixteen years of age he was transported for forgery. We contrived to hide the business from our friends; had we not done so, I should never have obtained the post of trust I have held in your bank. Had the fact of his existence even reached your ears while I yet held it, you would have taken it from me, and I and my mother would have been irretrievably disgraced. This is why I did not write his name in that statement. But his name was Edward, and you will find the record in——" The speaker suddenly stopped, put his hand to his forehead, once more staggered back into the chair, and thence fell heavily to the floor.

The doctor, who had watched his case throughout, was by his side instantly, and, after the very slightest examination, pronounced him dead!

There is no occasion to dwell upon what immediately followed. His dying statement was found to be correct, and an Edward Chase—twin brother to John—proved to have been transported two years before the latter obtained his bank appointment.

Our Directors made it their business, through the Home Office, to get every information concerning this man, and the whole of this strange business is made the stranger by what they thus discovered. It turned out, after the most careful scrutiny and comparison of dates, that the convict Edward Chase had not only never left the Australian penal colony to which he had been consigned, and, therefore, could never have had a hand in the robbery on the Whiteways, but that, after committing a series of crimes as a bushranger, he was convicted of having robbed and killed a man on a lonely highway on the 15th of November, 1846; that he escaped, and, being recaptured at the end of some months, was actually executed on the very day that poor John fell down dead in our board-room!

These are the facts, and, I suppose, justify the name which, in this neighborhood, is given to the story. It has been a terrible shadow, indeed, it rested on the walls of us for a long time, I can tell you; but, for my part, I think it all came from poor John's encouraging his dreamy fancies for wandering about the downs and lonely places and reading poetry, Shakespeare, and the like. I don't hold with that sort of thing; it partly turned his head, poor fellow, I'm sure—at least, you will understand that's the way in which I account for it all, for you'll never convince me that there was anything more than coincidence in it. The poor fellow's queer, odd nature was so worked upon that he probably had a fit when he got to the Whiteways, and fell out of the gig. The doctor told me privately that was his opinion, and it was a fit that killed him in the end. I am not going to believe, as some folks do hereabouts, that there was any spiritual influence at work in his dreaming. Why, I know a man who wants to make out that it was the villainous life the brother in Australia was leading, and his contemplation of the murder which he committed on the 15th of November, that affected the mind of John Chase, here in England—though their twinship, you understand. Bah! I'm not going to believe that kind of stuff—no, I'm too matter-of-fact for that, I hope. You shake your heads, but the end proves I'm right, I think.

Eight years and a half passed, and the matter was almost forgotten, when, one Spring, the little mere, which lies between Gray's Farm and the town of Meresdene, was drained, and, among the white chalky mud, what did the workmen come upon but an old brown leather bag, with a padlock! My old leather bag, with all the money that poor John Chase had with him when he left the bank that night—every penny of it intact, except for the rotting which the notes and checks had got from the wet.

Well, for a day or two this was the greatest wonder of all. However could it have got there? The neighborhood all round was talking about it, and, as a matter of course, it comes to the ears of a certain man, lying sick, well-nigh to death, of a fever at Gray's Farm. When he hears of this find he turns very uncomfortable, sends for the parson, and says he:

"I can't die with it on my soul—I flung that bag into the mere, I did."

"How did you come by it?"

"Why, when Joe Muzzle and I came upon the body of that poor young Chase, lying upon the Whiteways, and were groping about with the lanterns, and picking up the whip, and the cushions, and the pistols, and all the rest of it, I kicked against the bag. Joe never saw me. I guessed what it contained. I slipped it into my pocket, and said nothing about it. When I got home I found I couldn't open it, and I hid it for two or three days under my bed. Then, when it got wind that the Police were likely to search Joe's crib and mine, why, I grew frightened lest it should be found on me, I slipped out in the middle of the night, and flung it into the mere."

With this confession on his lips the man died; and the man was Farmer Gray's foreman!—*All the Year Round.*

SHELLEY'S DEATH.—Attention has been directed to the alleged dying declaration of an old Italian sailor, which would prove that Shelley's death was not accidental. He stated that "he was one of the crew that ran down the boat containing Shelley and Williams, which was done under the impression that the rich 'milord Byron' was on board with lots of money. They did not intend to sink the boat, but to board her and murder Byron. She sank as soon as she was struck." A similar explanation of Shelley's fate is suggested in Leigh Hunt's *Byron and his Contemporaries*, and the story of the confession itself is referred to in Dr. Lee's work on the health resorts of the Mediterranean, edition of 1872. Since the appearance (December, 1875,) of the correspondence in the *Times* reprinted by Mr. Trelawny, the matter has been further investigated by two English ladies, honorably known in literature, who, during an Italian tour, turned aside to Lerici at the request of the writer of these pages. It seems established that such a declaration was made, but under circumstances which precluded all possibility of examining or verifying it; nor is it quite certain whether it related to Shelley's catastrophe or to some other. We are thus referred to the internal probabilities of the case. All agree that the Don Juan was not capsized. Capt. Roberts, who recovered her and brought her into port, "first thought that she had been swamped by a heavy sea, but on closer examination, finding many of the timbers on the starboard quarter broken, he thought it certain that she must have been run down by a feluca in the squall." Mr. Peacock, also a good authority on nautical matters, considers it more likely that the damage was done by the dredging apparatus. Admitting the other opinion to be preferable, it is still to be inquired whether the collision was intentional or accidental. There are great difficulties in the way of the former theory. The Italian sailors could never have mistaken Shelley's little skiff for Byron's handsome yacht, nor does it appear why they should have supposed Byron to have been on board the former. They could not have attacked Shelley's boat in broad day, "among the many small craft scattered about," (Trelawny, vol. I., p. 187,) and the subsequent darkness and tempest so graphically described by Mr. Trelawny, would, one would have thought, have given them enough to do to take care of themselves. On the whole, it seems most probable that the collision, if collision there was, was accidental.—*The Contemporary Review.*

THE GERMAN SCHOOL-BOY.—From his earliest years the German school-boy is overworked at the gymnasiums and lyceums, and his work increases as he advances, until he is about to enter the university. Besides being in school from 8 in Winter and 7 in Summer until 3 or 4 in the afternoon, he is so busily occupied in preparing his lessons that the writer has known boys of the *unter secunda* (the fourth from the highest class) at work till 12 at night, with but very little time for recreation. Then the German boy has not those exhilarating outdoor sports which drive away pale faces and pale thoughts. In his leisure hours he generally reads, or, as he feels too old to play about the streets, he will take a quiet stroll about the *Anlagen*, the *Stadt-*, *Hof-*, or *Schloss-garten*. This may be good exercise for an old gentlemen, but not for a boy whose energy has been accumulated for hours while sitting on the hard school bench. England can hardly overrate the value of its outdoor sports. The German school-boy is wanting, too, in that peculiar institution which must exercise a great influence upon the character, namely, the fight. The Germans have certainly a somewhat similar institution—the duel. But the duel has, in the existing state of society, lost its intensity of meaning; our age has grown too old for it; only boys are young enough to need it. The student, however, has remained a boy up to an age at which he ought to be a man. For him the duel, though dead, is not yet buried; perhaps it would be stricter to say that it has lost its living manly earnestness and reached its second childhood. Dueling is one of the chief occupations of the "corps-student." The institution of "corps" has lost the aim and end by which it was called forth; its mission is fulfilled, and so there ensues, as is always the case in history when the true motives and ends of institutions have been realized and have played their part, a time when some mere outward concomitant, a formal matter, is clung to; an attribute is made the essence. Drawing an analogy from chivalry, we call this "Quixotism." The sensible German "corps-student" feels the sham in moments when he is not beerfully enthusiastic, in moments of reflective relaxation; but the English fifth-form boy has learned it thoroughly, and even in his cups despises those who play at fighting. In German schools great attention is given to the education of the intellect, but the forming of the character is sorely neglected. Nay, it is not only neglected, but much is done positively to spoil the character. How frequent are the offenses against the pupils' self-respect! Words like "*Du Esel*," "*Du Hugst*," are not at all infrequent. Nor, again, is there the "wholesome equality" between master and pupil. Entire submission, as well in thought as in action, is exacted. Hence springs a habit of dissimulation, trickery, or tale-telling while in the master's presence, ridicule and bravado behind his back. The idea of "gentleman," which has worked so well with the little boys in American public schools, is totally unknown. Much has been said as to German schools, and they have constantly been held up to the eyes of the world as models; but though this high opinion is no doubt justified in the department of learning, yet we cannot hold it as regards the formation of character. In this respect the system of American public schools is certainly better. Look at the pale young "Primaner" who has outgrown his strength, and compare him with the German youth of Tacitus who bathed in snow! His life, which ought at that age to be essentially of the present, is of the future. He eagerly looks forward to the time when he will be a student at the university. On this goal of happiness all his night and day dreams concentrate. He sees himself with his colored cap and his high boots, his rapier in one hand, his glass in the other, jeering at all the laws and restrictions before which he has had so long to cringe. That will be happiness! And what does he find? At first his fancy is captivated by the charm of novelty; he is enchanted so long as his illusion can make flowery what would otherwise be most barren. But it is not many months before he is tired of the business-like idleness generally adopted by students during the first semesters, tired of the sham dueling and of muddling his faculties with beer. Then, too, the body, overworked before, cannot long endure these gross debauches, and the so-called "*moralische Katzenjammer*," a compound of physical debility with remorse for squandered time and money, is already a taste of the pessimism that is to come. There is the contest of his assiduous habits, of the onward striving element in him, with his nothing-achieving, miserable, so-called "splendid time." He tries to play the romantic student of former days, but in vain; involuntarily he must laugh at himself. Thus, a spoiled stomach and a thorough disenchantment are a good opening for his future pessimism. At all events, his gymnasium education is not very favorable to a contented and happy frame of mind.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

GODWIN AND MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT.—Godwin's first impression of her was not a pleasing one. He wished to hear Tom Paine talk, who was also of the party, and always a silent man, and he thought she talked too much. He was also an extremely fastidious critic, and had been offended at some slight verbal inaccuracies, or what seemed to him such, in her earlier works. But after reading the *Letters from Norway*, his views about her culture were wholly altered. He saw that the blemishes, if indeed they had existed, were but superficial, and he speedily yielded to the charm which all who knew her recognized. She, on her side, found that she could love again, and the attachment was soon understood between them, though not at once declared to the world. Godwin writes of this period: "The partiality we conceived for each other was in that mode which I have always considered as the purest and most refined style of love. It grew with equal advances in the mind of each. It would have been impossible for the most minute observer to have said who was before and who was after. One sex did not take the priority which long-established custom has awarded it, nor the other overstep that delicacy which is so severely imposed. I am not conscious that either party can assume to have been the agent or the patient, the toil-spreader or the prey in the affair. When in the course of things the disclosure came there was nothing in a manner for either party to disclose to the other. There was no period of throes and resolute explanation attendant on the tale. It was friendship melting into love." The relation into which they now entered was an extremely happy one. Both held the same views on marriage, yet both felt the need of being inconsistent. It should be in their opinion apart from and independent of forms, yet for the sake of the child who was to be born, and for the sake of society, the ceremony took place at Old St. Pancras Church on March 29, 1797. It was characteristic of Godwin that he did not notice the circumstance in his minute and careful diary, so wholly did he regard it as superfluous, the marriage having been binding on his heart and conscience long before. And now Mary Wollstonecraft had a season of real calm in her stormy life. Godwin for once only in his life was stirred by a real passion, and his admiration for his wife equaled his affection. The very slight clouds which arose now and then were of a transient character, and sprang from Mary Wollstonecraft's excessive sensitiveness and eager quickness of temper. These were, perhaps, occasionally tried by Godwin's confirmed bachelor habits, and also by the fact that he took *au pied de la lettre* all that she had said about the independence of women, when, in truth, she leaned a good deal on the aid of others. In some respects she was content to acquiesce in his bachelor ways; they adopted a singular device for their uninterrupted student life. Godwin's strong view of the possibility that people may weary of being always together, led him to take rooms in a house about 20 doors from that in the Polygon, Somers Town, which was their joint home. To this study he repaired as soon as he rose in the morning, rarely even breakfasting at the Polygon, and here also he often slept. Each was engaged in his and her own literary occupations, and they seldom met, unless they walked out together, till dinner-time each day. "We agreed also," says Godwin, "in condemning the notion that a man and his wife cannot visit in mixed society but in company with each other, and we rather sought occasions of deviating from than in complying with this rule." When the marriage was declared some time after it had taken place, it was cordially received by all but Mrs. Inchbald, one of Godwin's oldest friends. All else, the Lambs, Holcroft, Mrs. Bevely, Mr. Johnson, found that they had gained two friends if they had only one before, that the marriage had brought out the higher qualities of each. But the brighter life was to last but a short time. In five months after the marriage was declared it ended unexpectedly and tragically. Mary had suffered so little when Fanny was born that she was, perhaps, imprudent before the birth of her next child. Mary Godwin, afterward Mrs. Shelley, was born at 11:20, Aug. 30, 1797. At first all seemed going on well, but fever set in, and in spite of the most untiring care of Dr. Fordyce, Sir Anthony Carlisle, and tender nurses among her friends, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin died on Sept. 10, at 8:20 in the morning.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE ROSE OF EDEN.

ARABIC LEGEND.

Fair Eve knelt close by the guarded gate, in the glow
of the Eastern Spring.
She saw the flash of the angel's sword, and the sheen
of the angel's wing;
She thought as she held her sobbing breath, she
could hear the happy sighs
Of the tiny rivulets that fed the mosses of Paradise;
She knew how the birds were fluttering, among the
clustered flowers,
And gorgeous blooms and arching trees, that shadowed Eden's bowers.
And she cried aloud in an agony of wild remorseful
prayer,
"Give me one bud, but one, but one, from the thousands that blossom there!"

He turned as he heard her piteous voice, in his grave
angelic grace,
And he looked with a wistful tenderness on the beautiful woman's face.
And because it was so beautiful, and because she
could not see
How fair were the pure white cyclamen, crushed
dying at her knee;
And because he knew this punishment through the
weary years must burn,
That through all things sweet and good on earth, her
heart would for Eden yearn;
He gathered a rich red rose that grew where the four
great rivers met,
And flung it to the frail, fatal hands, that clasped
imploring yet.

And though for many a cycle past, that rose in dust
has lain,
With her who bore it on her breast, when she passed
from life and pain,
There is never a daughter of Eve but once, ere the
tale of her days is done,
She will know the scent of the Eden rose, just once
beneath the sun!
And whatever else she may win or lose, endure, or
do, or dare,
She will never forget the enchantment it gave to the
common air:
For the world may give her content or joy, fame,
sorrow, or sacrifice,
But the hour that brought the scent of the rose, she
lived it in Paradise.

—*All the Year Round.*

LONDON THEATRES IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—The first regular play-house of which we find any mention is "The Theatre," which was situated in Shoreditch. The earliest reference to it is in an old book, date 1576, quoted by Payne Collier in his *Annals of the Stage*, "Those who go to Paris Garden, the Bell Savage, or The Theatre, to behold bear-baiting, interludes, or fence play, must not account of any pleasant spectacle unless first they pay one penny at the gate, another at the entry of the scaffold, and a third for a quiet standing." This house, which could only have been a very rude wooden erection, seems to have been abandoned as early as 1578. The "Curtain," in Moor Fields, so called from its sign being a striped curtain, was opened in 1576, and was in use until the commencement of Charles I.'s reign. In Shakespeare's time there were seven regular theatres: the Curtain, the Blackfriars, (built in 1578 by James Burbadge,) the Whitefriars, (1580,) the Red Bull, St. John's-street; the Cockpit or Phœnix, Drury Lane, situated in Pitt-street, not opened until James's reign; the Fortune, Golden-lane, built

ants retain the distinctive character. Richer ever in ornament than those of their husbands, they are a family treasure, transmitted from generation to generation. The young women, with the long plaits of black hair falling over their shoulders, adorn themselves on the days of great religious solemnity. At the occasion of a marriage a very long silk chemise is bound round the waist with a belt and silver clasp; the mantle, open in front, falls straight down, without sleeves, showing the neck; and a bright-colored apron descends to the ankle. Buckles of precious stones or of chased metal and other rich ornaments fasten the chemise, while necklaces of antique coins ornament the neck, the brow, and the hair, fastening back an exquisitely embroidered veil.—*London Society.*

TO A CHILD.

Thou hast the colors of the Spring,
The gold of kingcups triumphing,
The blue of wood-bells wild;
But Winter-thoughts thy spirit fill,
And thou art wandering from us still,
Too young to be our child.

Yet have thy fleeting smiles confessed,
Thou dear and much desired guest,
That home is near at last;
Long lost in his mysterious lands,
Close by our door thy spirit stands,
Its journey well-nigh passed.

Oh sweet bewildered soul, I watch
The fountains of thine eyes, to catch
New fancies bubbling there,
To feel our common light, and lose
The flush of strange ethereal hues
Too dim for us to share!

Fade, cold immortal lights, and make
This creature human for my sake,
Since I am naught but clay:
An angel is too fine a thing
To sit beside my chair and sing,
And cheer my passing day.

I smile, who could not smile unless
The air of rapt unconsciousness
Passed, with the fading hours,
I joy in every childish sign
That proves the stranger less divine
And much more meekly ours.

I smile, as one by night who sees,
Through mist of newly-budded trees,
The clear Orion set,
And knows that soon the dawn will fly
In fire across the riven sky,
And gild the woodlands wet.

—*The Athenæum.* EDMUND W. GOSSE.

THE DERBY.—As a rule, more than 200 horses are entered for this great race, which number may be said to be gradually reduced almost from the day on which the nominations close. In the course of the Summer preceding the race perhaps only 100 are still supposed to have the slightest chance of success; and, as the Autumn closes in, this number is about halved; while only some dozen can be considered as at all likely to secure the prize. A Derby horse has to go through several stages, at any one of which he may be cast aside as worthless. First, the owner has to make up his mind whether the colt is worth keeping in training, and some really good horses are occasionally thrown away through mistakes being made by owners and trainers at this early point. Then the colt has his 2-year-old racing to go through, unless for some cause or other he is kept in reserve until he is 3, which is very exceptional. During his 2-year-old Summer he may run so badly that he may be consigned to banishment from the racing-stable, or he may seem so moderate that his career for the future may be confined to selling plates. Worse still, he may turn out to be a roarer, or he may develop curbs, or he may prove to have an uncontrollable temper. If, however, he keeps sound, and performs tolerably, he is considered to have at least an outside chance for the Derby. During the early months of Winter he probably runs but little risk of incurring either injury or ill-fame, but when the new year sets in it is quite another matter. The course of training necessary for winning a Derby is a severe one, and many horses give way under the ordeal; so perhaps between January and May the colt breaks down or hits his leg, and then all chance of winning the great race is over. Or even if he keeps substantially sound, he may catch a cold, or suffer from some slight and merely temporary accident which may render rest absolutely necessary; and when this happens near the day of the race, the cessation of his training is often long enough to render his chance altogether hopeless. If he keeps well and sound, he is generally tried, and then, if he proves much worse than was anticipated, he will probably be scratched. Between all these risks, it generally turns out that out of some 230 horses about 200 are scratched, or else fail to put in an appearance when the day arrives. Half the battle for this race, therefore, consists in keeping horses sound, and the other half in their being of a certain quality and conformation, combining speed and endurance with the strength and activity requisite for hills and turns. A curious feature of the Derby is that, when the first favorite breaks down, or for some other cause does not start, the racing world immediately rushes to the conclusion that the rest of the field is of a very inferior order, although, if the favorite does start, in many instances he is beaten by some horse which has been little fancied. In four years out of five we observe that people say that the 3-year olds are a poor lot, while in the fifth year they make out that there never existed such a wonderful animal as the then winner of the Derby. On the whole, there is no race concerning which so much is said and written beforehand. There may be ignorant persons who are unaware that for the last two or three weeks in a daily paper there has been a leading article, about as long as that in the *Times* on the Eastern question, almost exclusively devoted to this subject. Among what are perhaps sarcastically termed the "educated classes," however, it is probable that less interest is taken in the Derby now than formerly. Even some racing men do not go nowadays to see the race; and in some respects it is the most unpleasant day's racing in the whole year. Nowhere, and on no occasion, are the dust, the crowd, and the discomfort more worrying.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE MARTYRDOMS OF BARNES AND POWELL.—A little book has lately been purchased for the British Museum, of which no other copy is known, and no writer of the last two or three hundred years seems to have been aware of its existence. Among the foremost of the reformers in the reign of Henry VIII. was Dr. Barnes; a full account of him may be found in Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*, and of his examination and imprisonment. We need only quote so much as concerns our immediate subject. Dr. Barnes was burned, in the year 1541, at Smithfield, with two others, Hierome and Garret. "At the same time and day," continues Foxe, "and at the same place, three other also were executed, though not for the same cause, but rather the contrary, for denying the King's supremacy, whose names were Powel, Fetherstone, and Abel. The which spectacle so happening upon one day, in two so contrary parts or factions, brought the people into a marvelous admiration and doubt of their religion, which part to follow and take, as might so well happen among ignorant and simple people, seeing two contrary parts so to suffer, the one for Popery, the other against Popery, both at one time. Insomuch so that a certain stranger being there present, said in these words: '*Deus bone, quomodo hic vivunt gentes! hic suspenduntur Papistæ, illic comburuntur Anti-Papistæ.*'" And then Foxe goes on to explain that the cause was in the divided Council, half being Protestant, half Catholic, and, of course, decides that Barnes and his friends were true martyrs; the other three not martyrs at all, but simply "rebels," who deserved their punishment. The condemned men were all drawn up from the Tower to Smithfield upon hurdles, two upon each, and the officers who had charge of the execution arranged them in pairs, a Protestant and a Catholic together. Barnes and Powell were on the same hurdle. The book is printed in black letter, in somewhat coarse type, 12mo size, and eight leaves. The full title is: *The metynge of Doctor Barons and doctor Powell at Paradise gate and of theyr communicacion bothe drawen to Smythfylde fro the Towar. The one burned for Heresye as the papistes do saye truly and the other quartered for popery and all within one houre.—The Athenæum.*

CUSTOMS WITH CANDLES.—The customs and superstitions connected with candles are extremely numerous. A letter in the *Times* of 25th of March, 1873, relates to sales "by inch of candle." "When the bidding is opened a small candle—similar to a vesta—is lighted; at each bid a new one is lighted, and if no new bid is given before it goes out, a second, and on that going out without a bid, a third candle is lighted. The last bidder at the time the third candle goes out is declared the purchaser." In *Pepys' Diary*, under the date 6th of November, 1660, we read: "To our office, where we met all for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle—the first time that I ever saw any of this kind—where I observed how they do invite one another, and at last how they all do cry, and we have much to do to tell who did cry last." The word cry used here is evidently the same as our modern word "bid." The custom, like many another, has not wholly died out in England, as the following from a Bristol paper of the 29th March, 1873, proves: "The practice of letting by inch of candle still prevails in the County of Dorset. At the annual letting of the parish meadow of Broadway, near Weymouth, which occurred a few weeks ago, an inch of candle was placed on a piece of wood nine inches square, and lighted by one of the parish officers. The biddings were taken down by one of the parish officers, and the chance of taking the meadow was open to all while the candle was burning. The last bidder before the candle went out was the incoming tenant. This year the candle was extinguished suddenly."—*All the Year Round.*

PAMPHLETS.—In 1640, among the booksellers of London was Mr. Thomason, Thomlinson, or Tomlinson—all three modes of spelling being adopted, but with the best claim to correctness for the first. He conceived the idea of collecting copies of all the pamphlets which appeared in great number about that time, as permanent records of men's opinions, arguments, and policy. As soon as he had purchased (sometimes at great cost, owing to being what publishers call "out of print") the pamphlets of preceding years, others appeared in still increasing number. The first blood of the Civil War, shed in 1642; the surrender of Charles as a prisoner in 1646; his execution in 1649; the dissolution of the Parliament, and the assumption of power by Cromwell—all gave Thomason a full amount of work to do, in collecting copies of the pamphlets which issued every day from the press. And so he continued his labors till 1660, amid heavy expenditure, personal danger, and almost insurmountable difficulties. There was the collection; but—what to do with it? Like the white elephant from Siam, and like the Vicar of Wakefield's big picture, room had to be found for it. Thomason was well served by confidential agents, who managed to conceal from the authorities the fact that the heap was constantly increasing. At last the difficulty of concealment became very trying, and had to be met with various manœuvres. The Puritans being in power through the greater part of the period, and intensely hostile to the Royalists, it became a matter of much peril to include Royalist pamphlets in the collection, and yet, without such inclusion the collection would be shorn of half its value. Thomason narrowly watched the movements of the Puritan armies; when they went north, he carried his collection south; when they went east, he went west. But the more bulky the collection became, the more difficult was it to move about in this way. At one time he had some idea of sending the pamphlets for safety to Holland; but he dreaded the perils of the sea. At last he hit upon a whimsical and successful expedient. He caused the pamphlets to be packed in solid heaps resembling tables, placed around the walls of a large storeroom or warehouse, and covered with canvas. Although often suspected, no one betrayed him. On one occasion he was imprisoned for seven weeks by the Puritans, but his secret never leaked out. There is reason to believe that some of the Royalists had a surmise concerning the existence of the Thomason collection. In 1647 the King, while traveling as a prisoner toward the Isle of Wight, had one of the pamphlets in his possession. While still at Hampton Court he desired to see this particular pamphlet, and Thomason sent it to him on loan, though with some misgiving as to its safety. After a time the pamphlet was returned, with the King's earnest exhortation to Thomason to continue the collection. The collector afterward printed a remarkable memorandum concerning this incident. When two gentlemen of the court came to him to borrow the pamphlet for the King, he told them that all he had was at his Majesty's command, but nevertheless expressed some apprehension—"presuming that when his Majestie had done with it, little account would be made of it, and if I should lose it, by that loss I should lose a limb of my collection, which I should be very sorry to see, well knowing it would be impossible to supply it if it should happen to be lost." His fears, though happily relieved, were not wholly groundless; for the King let the volume fall in the mud while journeying as a prisoner to Carisbrooke. The particular volume that contained this pamphlet has been examined much more recently, and found to have a great number of stains on the edges of the leaves, some more than an inch in depth. When we consider the state of the roads at that period, we may imagine the plight into which a book would be brought by dropping into a slough of mud from the hand of a horseman. After the hapless King's death, and the assumption of the Protectorate by Cromwell, Thomason found his own warehouse no longer a safe repository for his pamphlets. He made a pretended sale of the collection, (so far as it had gone at that time—1653,) to the University of Oxford, as being better able to bear up against any prosecution that might be waged. So far as we can judge, he continued to add to the collection for seven years longer, and to send the additions to Oxford. Mr. Thomason died in the year of the great fire of London, 1666, and his really precious collection was still at Oxford. By his will he left it in trust for the benefit of his children. But now came on another series of troubles, commercial, not political. What was the value of the collection? Who could tell? As there was no other such collection in existence, it was really priceless in that sense; while, if we adopt the rule that

"The value of a thing
Is what it will bring,"

then it required to be ascertained what the collection would really bring in money. The collection was bought some years afterward by Mearne, the bookseller, at a price which does not seem to have been placed upon record, for Charles II.; but the King, not willing to keep pamphlets which dwelt so much on the unhappy years of his early life, allowed Mrs. Mearne, after her husband's death, to sell them at the best obtainable price. It was said that the collection had been so highly priced as to lead to the refusal of £4,000 for it. But the market, to use a commercial phrase, was lost. As time wore on, fewer and fewer persons cared about the matter. When the Stuarts had given way to the House of Orange, and this to Anne, and this to the House of Hanover, the memory of the old Cromwell days died out. Oldys, the historical antiquary, valued the collection at no more than one-twentieth part the above-named sum. In 1745 it still remained in the possession of a member of the Mearne family, Mr. Sisson. From him it passed to his sister, Miss Sisson; and at length George III., shortly after his ascent to the throne, purchased the collection for a sum of between £300 and £400.—*Chambers's Journal.*

IDYLLIC POETRY.—There are flowers whose beauty needs no discoverer. A tangle of white roses, creeping up the arms of an ancient yew, a regiment of lilies in a cottage garden—these, and such as these, cannot escape notice. Whoever passes that way in his daily walks must see them, unless the seeing eye has been denied him. They command attention and admiration. There is no need of sending worshipers to their shrine. But if perchance some lover of flowers knows where to find the ivy-leaved campanula, or, better still, if he can tell of a spot under fragrant fir-trees where the tall gentian hides its delicate blue blossoms among thick masses of heath, we may thank him for the tidings, for we might live long in the neighborhood and never chance upon these hidden beauties. So in the world of poetry. There are poems which cannot be compared to any single flower, but rather to the tops of a tropical forest, filled with light, motion, and color. These belong to the epic order. Others are small, and make a single impression, but are perfect in form, color, and fragrance, like the rose. Such are many lyrical poems, which live in the remembrance of every reader. These do not require to be discovered by a wanderer in by-paths. But there are flowers which not every one loves, and some who pass them by would pronounce their form insignificant, their tints faded, their scent unpleasing. The discovery of their charms is the reward of the careful and close observer. So there are poems which are special favorites with a few but which others count as slight and fanciful, best left in obscurity. The judgment of the majority sets this mark upon idyllic poetry. Even the greatest poems in this order have not been universally admired. But, as the observer of nature will bring a friend to the flower which, as he thought, gave a nymph-like grace to the copse, lent a special charm to the moor, or lit up the river bank, so the reader of poetry will try to impart to others the pleasure he has received. Definitions are always difficult to frame, and in matters of poetry often impossible. Idyllic poetry cannot be defined in terms that would satisfy a logician. It were as easy to describe a mass of cloud and shower once seen passing along the mountainous coast across an arm of the sea, with a square block of hill in black shadow to the left, while the rounded mist and streaming rain were lit with wonderful yet delicate colors—no positive tints like those of a sunset—but a marvelous inweaving of subtlest harmonies. It was a sight to see, to remember, to dream of; not to describe, scarcely even for the genius of Turner himself to paint. Neither can idyllic poetry be defined, for the effects on which it depends are often equally subtle. Idyllic poems cannot be caught, and penned, like a flock of sheep in a pound, until they are all numbered. The idyll has a habit of breaking bounds, and may be found now and then in epic territory. The idyllic sentiment is not unfrequently to be seen in lyrical poetry, and sometimes an epigram looks decidedly idyllic. There is no outward and visible sign separating idyllic from epic poetry, except the apparently trivial mark of length. The idyll cannot be long, neither can the true epic be short. The sweep and mighty current which are necessary characteristics of the latter are characteristically absent from the former. On this side, as, perhaps, in a less degree, on the other, the distinction must be felt rather than seen. The idyll is less elevated in tone than the epic, less intense than lyrical poetry.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

COMPANIONS ON THE ROAD.

Life's milestones, marking year on year,
Pass ever swifter as we near
The final goal, the silent end
To which our fated footsteps tend.
A year once seemed a century,
Now like a day it hurries by,
And doubts and fears our hearts oppress,
And all the way is weariness.

Ah me! how glad and gay we were,
Youth's sap in all our veins astir,
When long ago with spirits high,
A happy careless company,
We started forth, when everything
Wore the green glory of the Spring,
And all the fair wide world was ours,
To gather as we would its flowers!

Then, Life almost eternal seemed,
And Death a dream so vaguely dreamed,
That in the distance scarce it threw
A cloud-shade on the mountains blue,
That rose before us soft and fair,
Clothed in ideal hues of air,
To which we meant in after-time,
Strong in our manhood's strength, to climb.

How all has changed! Years have gone by,
And of that joyous company
With whom our youth first journeyed on,
Who—who are left? Alas, not one!
Love earliest lotosed on the way,
Then turned his face and slipped away;
And after him with footsteps light
The fickle Graces took their flight,
And all the careless joys that lent
Their revelry and merriment
Grew silenter, and, ere we knew,
Had smiled their last and said "adieu."

Hope faltering then with doubtful mind,
Began to turn and look behind,
And we, half questioning, were fain
To follow with her back again;
But Fate still urged us on our way
And would not let us pause or stay.
Then to our side with plaintive eye,
In place of Hope came Memory,
And murmured of the Past, and told
Dear stories of the days of old,
Until its very dross seemed gold,
And Friendship took the place of Love,
And strove in vain to us to prove
That Love was light and Insincere—
Not worth a man's regretful tear.

Ah! all in vain—grant 'twas a cheat,
Yet no voice ever was so sweet—
No presence like to Love's, who threw
Enchantment over all we knew;
And still we listen with a sigh,
And back, with fond tears in the eye,
We gaze to catch a glimpse again
Of that dear place—but all in vain.

Preach not, O stern Philosophy!
Nought we can have, and nought we see,
Will ever be so pure, so glad,
So beautiful, as what we had.

Our steps are sad—our steps are slow—
Nothing is like the long ago.
Gone is the keen, intense delight—
The perfume faint and exquisite—
The glory and the effluence
That haloed the enraptured sense,
When Faith and Love were ours at our side,
And common Life was deified.

Our shadows that we used to throw
Behind us, now before us grow;
For once we walked toward the sun,
But now, Life's full meridian done,
They change, and in their chill we move,
Further away from Faith and Love.
A chill is in the air—no more
Our thoughts with joyous impulse soar,
But creep along the level way,
Waiting the closing of the day.
The Future holds no wondrous prize
This side Death's awful mysteries;
Beyond, what waits for us, who knows?
New Life, or infinite repose!

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.—It appears that the pain immediately produced by the passage of a bullet is usually slight. In some cases it is not felt at the entrance wound, but only at that of exit. "A private of the Seventh Fusiliers was in face of the enemy at Inkerman. A bullet pierced the lower and outer part of his neck, and tore its way out behind, between the upper angle of the scapula and the spine. An officer of the Second Battalion Rifle Brigade was behind him. No idea of having been shot entered the private's mind. He was not even aware of the wound he had received in front, but his sensations led him to suppose that the officer behind had pricked him with the point of his sword in the back. He turned round instantly to learn what this was done for, and was in time to see the officer in the act of falling. The bullet which had just passed through his own neck had struck the officer in the head and killed him." Serious and even fatal injuries have not unfrequently been caused by the blow of a cannon-ball, which has grazed the body without breaking the skin. It was the custom formerly to attribute such contusions to the "wind of the shot." Various theories were framed to account for this result, by the condensation of the air surrounding the missile, or the vacuum which followed in its track, or by the electricity which it was supposed to generate. "All these hypotheses are now abandoned by military surgeons, though a strong belief in them still exists in the minds of many combatant officers." It is certain that a cannon-ball may go quite close to the body without causing it any harm. Thus at Bayonne a 32-pounder shot passed between the outstretched thighs of an artillery officer at the time he was sighting a gun, and he sustained no damage except the loss of the tail of his uniform coat. One result of the improvement of fire-arms has been to diminish considerably the chances of lodgment of bullets in the body. Out of 727 gun-shot wounds observed in the hospital at Carlsruhe during the Franco-German war, it was calculated that the bullets had lodged in only 18 per cent. Such wounds, however, are not less dangerous, inasmuch as portions of the clothing and accoutrements usually remain in the track of the bullet, as well as splinters of bone, which act as injuriously as foreign bodies. It is therefore very necessary that a careful examination should be made as soon as possible, so that such sources of irritation may be removed. Occasionally the patient himself may be able to throw some light upon the matter, and render further investigation superfluous. Witness the story of a surgeon, "who after long exploration of a gun-shot wound and much torture of his patient, happening to remark that he must give up further search for the bullet, was addressed with much bitterness by the wounded man in the following terms: 'Is that what you have been doing all this time? Why didn't you ask me about it? I have got the bullet in my pocket.'" The mode of dressing gunshot injuries has undergone many changes. At one time it was thought that there was a peculiar poisonous influence exercised by the missile upon the surrounding tissues and the constitution of the sufferer. Although Ambrose Paré in 1545 published a treatise to refute this error, we find traces of the belief still existing even in the present century. Hence arose the cruel practice of pouring boiling oil into the wound to burn out the venomous substance.—*The Athenæum.*

THE NEMESIS OF THE RENAISSANCE.—No feature of the Renaissance is more remarkable than the co-existence of extreme moral depravity with high intellectual attainment. The most savage, lustful, and perfidious despots of the age were often the most learned and discriminating of patrons and dilettanti. Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta, the tyrant of Rimini, "combined the vices of a barbarian with the enthusiasm of a scholar." Gian Galeazzo Visconti, a monster of cruelty and falsehood, was an accomplished student of art and letters. The vilest names in the annals of the Papacy—those of Sixtus IV. and Alexander VI.—are redeemed from utter detestation by their connection with the great artists whom they patronized, although their motives are as open to suspicion as the Medici's, who, by the like employment of munificence for their own selfish ends succeeded in reducing Florence to political slavery. Following the example of its leaders, the cultivated section of Italian society took so absorbing an interest in the concerns of the intellect and the senses that it had no time or thought for ethical or religious discipline. Superstition, indeed, still maintained its hold on the mind, but with the effect of increasing the moral paralysis. The spiritual functions of the Pope, for example, sufficed to exempt from public execration a miscreant such as Alexander VI., and inspired awe in those who regarded the individual with loathing. The pattern of indulgence in infamous and unnameable vices, set by the highest in authority, from the Vicar of Christ downward, was copied in every grade of the social scale. The national temperament, always sensitive upon the morbid side of imagination, developed in its demoralized state a type of fantastic criminality well-nigh unique. Such refinements of unnatural wickedness as were perpetrated by the Borgias, and such acts as the serving up Thyestean banquets of children's flesh, to wreak revenge on their fathers, are characteristic instances. This evident aping of debased examples of pagan vice was matched by a corresponding substitution of debased standards of pagan virtue for the Christian code. Not only tyrannicide, but suicide, was frankly commended to admiration by the Renaissance moralists, and enforced by illustrations drawn from Roman history; while Machiavelli does not scruple to suggest that "the Christian faith, as compared with the creeds of antiquity, had enfeebled the national spirit."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON'S HUMOR.—Johnson's humor generally consists in using the forms of speech appropriate to giving way, just as he puts the crown on his self-assertion, as in the celebrated case of his attack on Scotch scenery, in answer to the Scotchman's praise of the "noble, wild prospects" to be found in Scotland: "I believe, Sir, you have a great many. Norway, too, has noble, wild prospects, and Lapland is remarkable for prodigious noble, wild prospects. But, Sir, let me tell you, the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high-road that leads him to England." This curious power of Johnson's of strengthening himself in his position the moment it was threatened, was the secret of a great deal that was morally grand in him, as well as of a great deal of his humor. His great saying to Boswell, on which Carlyle lays so much stress, that he should clear his mind of cant, and not affect a depression about public affairs which he did not really feel, was, in fact, a protest against the demands which conventionalism makes on men's sincerity. Distinctly aware, as he was, that the state of public affairs seldom or never made him really unhappy, he resented the habit of speaking as if it did, as an act of treachery to his own self-respect. So nothing irritated him like a sentimental eulogy on "A State or Nature," because it demanded from him an admission that one of the strongest and soundest of his own instincts was utterly untrustworthy. When somebody had told him with admiration of the soliloquy of an officer who lived in the wilds of America, "Here am I free and unrestrained, amid the rude magnificence of Nature, with the Indian woman by my side, and this gun, with which I can procure food when I want it! What more can be desired for human happiness?" Johnson, well aware that what he, and, indeed what every sane man, valued most was the product of intellectual labor and civilization, retorted, "Do not allow yourself, Sir, to be imposed by such gross absurdity. It is sad stuff. It is brutish. If a bull could speak, he might as well exclaim: 'Here am I, with this cow and this grass; what being can enjoy greater felicity?'" Nor would Johnson ever allow himself to be betrayed into pretending to approve what he hated, simply because such approval would have fitted in with other prejudices and tastes that were very deep in his High Tory as he was, which any one defended slavery he would burst out into vehement attacks. On one occasion, says Mr. Stephen, he gave as a toast to some "very grave men" at Oxford, "Here's to the next insurrection of negroes in the West Indies;" and he was accustomed to ask: "How is it that we always have the loudest yelps for liberty among the drivers of negroes?" Indeed, the hearty old man would have been a most valuable ally during the American civil war of 17 years back, when English society got quite sentimental about slave-drivers who were yelping their loudest for liberty to drive slaves.—*The Spectator.*

ECONOMIZING IN FRANCE, £250 A YEAR.—To begin with, there is the blessedness of "flats" instead of houses. Mine was rather small for my income, but being south (saving in fuel,) pretty, healthy, and well situated, I had not cared to change, and so now can remain in it. We had two women servants—equal to three in a house. These have been dispensed with, and I have in their place a woman who comes for three parts of the day. We now dine at 1, and as soon as the washing-up is over, my *femme de journée* goes away, leaving the bright, cheery little kitchen free to us, if wanted. It is a notable economy not having a servant to sleep in rent of sleeping-room, in washing, in house linen, in lighting, and in warming. We consist of self and two daughters, just growing up and still educating with a view to independence. I should mention that masters are paid for out of a small fund laid by for the purpose. Now to items:

Table (a month)	£6
House expenses	6
Rent (unfurnished)	3
Clothes and private expenses	5
Total	£20

And we really do not live uncomfortably or discreditably, by which I mean that we do not in the slightest degree make our house a "pig-sty"—an idea generally connected with tight quarters by those who enjoy plenty of room and attendance, and whom I am quite ready to challenge to a domiciliary visit—reciprocally! If traveling friends pass our way, we are ready to offer them lunch any day; and go the lengths of asking in a dozen or so friends of an evening sometimes for a cup of tea and music, and very good music too! Everything comes so handy in an apartment that "self-help" is scarcely apparent, and but a small infliction. Perhaps you would like to know how it all works and fits in. During these short Winter days the servant does not come till 7, and as the breakfast is at 8, at that time it leaves a scanty margin. We help in the easy morning work, and as we still allow ourselves good light in the evening, I trim three small lamps, which we either unite on one table to work and read together, or disperse at will. Breakfast consists of tea, or milk, or some sort of porridge, as our tastes differ, bread and butter, and always a dish of raw fruit—just at present apples. Immediately afterward I go down to the cellar, keys in hand, and give out so many logs of wood for the rooms and coals for the kitchen stove. The porter is enlisted for this service at the rate of five francs a month. It may be worth while to mention that a coal-scuttle full, weighing from 15 to 20 pounds, is the allowance for two days, with two scuttles a week of "slack" to bank up the fire after dinner, which keeps up a gentle warmth and hot water in the boiler till quite into the night. Coals being here £2 5s. a ton, and wood almost dearer in proportion, fuel is a serious consideration. Gas is laid on in the kitchen, and we cook entirely by it in Summer. In Winter I keep one small furnace burning to boil water or cook one dish at the hours when the stove is not available. All our early work is done by 9; indeed, three times a week there is a master who comes at 10. At dinner we have—vegetable soup, one of the many sorts so well made in France; one dish of meat (prime joint from best butcher,) potatoes, one dish of dry and one dish of green vegetables dressed in the foreign way. Tea or supper at 6:30 or 7—for this meal we are left to our own devices—a dish of stewed fruit being always ready, to which we add rice-milk or stewed maccaroni or a blancmange turned out. We often come home late, and so have nothing which takes much time, if hot. Cold things are done in the morning by the servant. Sometimes we have hot roast chestnuts from round the corner, and altogether the reform of no late dinner has been welcomed not unkindly. At this hour I cook and the girls lay the cloth and take away. The dirty crockery is put into the pantry for poor "Smudgy," as we call her, to wash up next morning, and before 7:30 we are settled in the drawing-room without a household care on our minds, feeling that the little apartment is spick and span in every nook and cranny. Every other Monday—it used to be once a week—comes the *frotteur*, by "peep o' day;" the man who rubs and polishes the floors, or gives the rooms, carpeted in Winter, a thorough good routing and sweeping, to the tune of half a franc a room. He puts up all my Winter curtains for 1 franc, and cleans all my windows for another, which in this unsmoked atmosphere is only necessary twice a year. Needlework is kept in check by a work-woman who comes two days in the week, at the cost of two francs or less a day, not fed. One of her days is my "at home," and I thus have a tidy girl to answer the door. When we give a "tomasha," i. e., an evening party, she comes for the occasion, which costs me another franc. By 8 o'clock tea and cakes are set out in the dining-room. We have thus our three rooms lighted up, the piano being at the opposite end, and my "parties" do not cost me more than 5 francs.—*Good Words.*

A BACHELOR'S APOLOGY.

Her eyes were bright; her figure slight,
And light as any fairy:
Her nose was heavenward inclined;
Her manners sweet and airy.

Her mouth was like a rosebud;
Her voice like any linnet;
Her head was little, and I fear
Had very little in it.

But then so artless was her art
My heart could not resist her;
And added to her other charms,
She had a pretty sister.

They bloomed like any double rose,
They blushed a double pink;
One graced the name of Laura;
The other, Kate, I think.

When left alone with Laura,
Love urged his soft dictate;
And in sweet Laura's absence,
I doted more—on Kate.

And thus to choose between them
'Twere treason to decide,
Because I had been happiest
With either for my bride.

To filch one flower, and leave her
Companion all alone,
To pine in single sadness
Would need a heart of stone.

And that's the reason, Ladies,
I'm still your partisan,
For being single-hearted,
I rest a single man.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

FREEMASONRY.—In the year 1000 the whole of Christendom was possessed with the idea that the end of the world and the day of judgment were at hand; and when the dreaded year had passed, and the panic had subsided, a great impulse to the building of churches arose throughout Central and Western Europe. The buildings which were the result of this impulse gave employment to large numbers of artificers for periods of many years. Working at first under the direction of the Bishops and Abbots, they ere long acquired considerable independence. The "lay brethren," as they had previously been styled, separating themselves from their clerical superiors, as well as from the common laborers, assembled in *bauhütten*, or wooden buildings near the site of the churches, where they improved themselves in the principles of their art, blending with mathematical and artistic studies a mystic philosophy of sacred symbolism and Biblical allusions. They were divided into three classes, viz., apprentices, *(lehrlingen,)* young men deemed worthy of admission into the fraternity; fellow-craftsmen, *(gesellen,)* who had so far advanced as to be able to work alone on the details of the art, and were bound to impart their knowledge to the apprentices; and masters, comparatively few in number, who were competent to undertake the design or direction of entire works, in the capacity of architects, surveyors, or master-builders. The entered apprentice was intrusted with a secret sign and password, *(gruss,)* and bound on oath to divulge to none but the initiated either the knowledge he should acquire or the rites and practices of his lodge. This method of mutual recognition was a necessity when indentures and diplomas were unknown, but, taken in conjunction with the mystic philosophy inculcated and the secret ritual practiced within the lodges, it acquired in time a solemnity and a sacredness which could attach to no mere certificates of membership or of proficiency. Further credentials were provided in a set of questions and answers, forming a sort of catechism, orally communicated, and guarded by the same sanction, by which the "brethren," as they now called one another, could give proof of their identity wherever they might travel in search of employment, and which are in all essential points preserved in the "Lectures" of the three degrees of modern Freemasonry. *Bauhütten* were permanently established in most of the chief cities of the Empire, and the reputation which their masters acquired for genius and skill led to the engagement of German architects in other countries, wherever cathedrals or churches were being erected on a scale of more than ordinary grandeur. At first the several lodges worked independently of one another; but in the fifteenth century the necessity of further union began to be felt, and on April 25, 1459, a gathering of the Master Masons of Central and Southern Germany was held at Ratisbon, when the regulations of the different lodges were revised and consolidated. In 1492 a second and more general assembly was held, at which the whole of the Masons of Germany were represented, and united into a single brotherhood, of which the chief of the lodge of Strassburg, which had long been recognized as a last court of appeal, even by the lodges of Austria and Switzerland, was declared perpetual Grand Master. The statutes then drawn up received in 1498 the confirmation of the Emperor Maxmilian I., whose example was followed by several of his successors. After the Reformation a period of transition began; the building of churches declined, and in the following century the German Princes naturally looked with suspicion on a vast and well-organized association of men bound together by the closest ties, and owing allegiance to no authority which by the loss of Alsace had passed under French dominion. In 1707 all communication with the mother lodge of Strassburg was prohibited, and attempts were made to establish a grand lodge on German soil; but these failing, through the mutual jealousies of the petty States of the Empire, the most persistent efforts were made for the entire suppression of the order. But, although proscribed, it could not be exterminated; the lodges still met in secret, admitted new members, and maintained their existence and continuity until the new Freemasonry, which had meanwhile arisen in England on the ruins of the old, held out to its German brethren the right hand of fellowship, and in once more raising them to liberty and honor did but repay the debt which our country owed to its continental sister.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

DELFT.—The Dutch town of Delft was the first place in Europe where the modern style of ware—which with us goes under the general name of crockery—was made. Prior to its manufacture the table-ware of the wealthy was made of gold and silver, of the middling classes of pewter, and of the poor of wood. But the porcelains imported into Holland from China by the early traders impelled the Dutch to imitate as nearly as possible the manufacture of a ware which they saw was so beautiful and so useful. Accordingly, this new industry sprung up, first at Delft and soon after at Haarlem, the best authorities setting the date down at the beginning of the seventeenth century, although some kinds of fine ware are known to have been made long before that. The Dutch were at this period the greatest traders in the world, and their ships carried their new ware to all parts of Europe, America, and the colonies, creating an enormous demand for it in consequence of its vast utility and comparative cheapness. But it was not only useful and cheap; it was good in quality, form, and decoration as well, thus deserving the favor it so rapidly and generally received. The variety of articles made was limited only by the ingenuity of the artists in copying old shapes and designing new ones, and included everything that could be conceived for the kitchen, the dining-room, and the cabinet, always decorated in the best of taste, and much of it in the highest art by the most distinguished artists. A happy and familiar style that originated here was that of molding dish covers to represent animals, birds, fish, vegetables, and fruits, painted after nature, to contain the articles thus represented, so that the parts of a dinner could be told by the covers of the dishes on the table. As is generally known, coffee was not used in Europe till about 1650, and tea was not introduced for some years after that, it being for many years after its introduction an expensive luxury that only the wealthy could enjoy. Tea and coffee pots, cups and saucers were not made until so recent a period as the latter part of the seventeenth century, so that the many simple folks who hug the sweet delusion to their souls that the old pots and cups they so carefully treasure and so proudly display were brought to this country by their "pilgrim fathers" are guilty, unconsciously or otherwise, of a pious fraud. The pottery manufacture of Delft, and of Holland generally, has now dwindled down to insignificance on account of the rise and progress of the manufacture in England, France, Germany, and the United States, the wants of which were originally supplied by Holland, but which are now supplied by home potteries. Excepting small lots of ornamental pieces, no Delft ware is now imported into this country.—*The Penn Monthly.*

PARIS SUMMER FASHIONS.

FRENCH TASTE IN FORM AND COLOR.

THE FAVORED TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES—BONNETS, PARASOLS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS—SEA-SIDE COSTUMES AND CHILDREN'S SUITS—COSTUMES AT THE EXPOSITION.

The "corsage bébé" is now worn upon all occasions, as well in the evening for theatre wear as for shopping purposes. All young ladies adopt this fashion, which is so very well suited to slender figures. For the past year these waists have been mentioned among the fashions, but it is not until now that they have come into general use. The part of this waist which is gathered in front is sometimes covered by two small tongues, formed from the waist itself. These either button over or lace. For walking purposes, the ends of the mantelet or scarf are taken under these tongues.

Green and blue Scotch plaid suits are becoming more and more in vogue in Paris. They are generally trimmed with red and yellow cordings. Bands of velvet striped with gold have a very striking effect upon these dresses. One of these toilets is made with a short skirt surrounded by a deep plaiting. The overskirt is raised "à la lavandière," with the raised border trimmed with velvet enriched with gold. The overskirt forms two puffs, under which the draperies of the apron fall. The draperies are fastened up under velvet bows. The "veston" is cut away on the lower part, and the white vest worn underneath has gilded buttons. The trimmings of the "veston" consist of bands of velvet like those upon the remainder of the dress.

The great advantage of the vests worn at present is that one can dispense with wearing an outer garment in the street. The colors for Summer dresses continue to be in the different shades of yellow. Red is also very much favored. It combines well with "vieil or" and Russian green. There is also the old combination of red, navy blue, and white.

There are some Parisian houses attempting to change the fashion of tight-fitting skirts. They raise the dress a trifle more in the back, forming a small "panier." Whether this is the first step toward a complete change, or only a slight improvement in these skirts, cannot as yet be told. Waists are again being made with suits, in which case the tunique is either made in the shape of an overskirt, puffed or waved in front, and with a train in the back, or a princess apron forming one piece with the dress, and the train trimmed to imitate an open polonaise trimmed on the side.

Woolen and silk suits have the scarfs and aprons cut out in sharp points, with the revers of the points lined with faille in dark shades. For instance, a gray woolen goods with the points lined with bronze-color, navy blue, or plum-color. This style of dress is very handsome when made of light "mousseline de l'Inde," trimmed with these points made of foulard in two colors and loops of double-faced ribbon. The pure woolen mousseline de l'Inde is very much favored by Parisian ladies. It is as light a tissue as batiste, and much more durable.

A very striking fashion is the large "gilet chasseur," with rounded basque and imitation square pockets in front of the basque. With this is worn the "jaquette," opening down the front in a square, and fastened in the neck by means of a button. It may have revers of velvet or bright-colored faille, well open over the breast, and closing at the waist with a single button.

For traveling purposes the plain round skirt, scarcely touching the ground, either of woollen goods or silk, is much favored. It is trimmed with small plaitings of the two materials. The long paletot is cut open in the back and the lower border reaches the trimming of the skirt, which consists of narrow plaited flounces. This suit, which consists of the two above named pieces only, is exceedingly comfortable for hot and dusty traveling. It is

THE DRAMATIC SLAVE MART.

A MARKET-PLACE ON UNION SQUARE.

SIMMONDS AND WALL'S AGENCIES—ACTORS OUT OF WORK—BEER AND TOBACCO—THE SORT OF PEOPLE WHO ARE ON SALE—WHAT UNCLE TOM KNOWS.

Upon the well-established principle that misery loves company, nothing was more natural than that we, being still out of work during the heated term, should seek the companionship of those who are in a similar predicament. Such companionship we found in plenty on the south side of Union-square, where the disengaged actors have made for themselves a rendezvous extending from Broadway to Fourth-avenue and from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street.

This rendezvous is called in the slang of the profession, "The Slave Mart." At either extremity of it is a hotel—the Union-Place on Broadway, and the Union-Square on Fifteenth-street—and these hotels are the head-quarters of the aristocracy of actors out of work. The head-quarters of singers similarly situated are at the Belvedere Hotel, one block away, on Irving-place. At one or the other of these hostelries you may always find Chicago managers, operatic directors, opera bouffe speculators, and the stars of traveling companies laden with the spoils of the Provinces. Yachts, country villas, and trips to Europe are for metropolitan managers and the élite of the profession; the ambition of provincial heroes is satisfied if they can cruise about Union-square, camp out on the doorsteps of one of the hotels, and take horse car trips to Coney Island or moonlight sails upon the Plymouth Rock, where they are courteously deadheaded by the multifarious Tooker, and entertained by the reminiaceences of the venerable John Duff.

The theatrical agencies of Horace Wall and Morris Simmonds are distinctive features of "The Slave Mart." Another feature is the fact that almost every house contains a lager-beer saloon or a cigar-store. For actors out of work must spend money in drink and smoke no matter who suffers at home. This, however, is not one of those "peculiarities of the profession" of which we hear so much. The ordinary laborer out of work has the same fondness for beer and tobacco.

Horace Wall's agency is on the ground floor; Morris Simmonds' agency is on the first floor; th's is the principal difference between them. Both are composed of small suites of rooms, nicely furnished, and hung with theatrical portraits and photographs. The prevalent impression is that there is something romantic about such agencies. They are precisely as romantic as intelligence offices—no more and no less. Provincial managers pay $25 a year for the privilege of transacting their business at these offices, and actors pay a percentage upon their salaries when engagements are effected through these agencies. To get as many actors employed as possible and to look sharply after the percentages upon their wages constitute the legitimate business of a theatrical agent. But of late years this agency business has been extended to the management of stars and plays. Thus, Wall has charge of Mr. Sothern, and Simmonds of Mr. McCullough; Wall will sell you "The Bottom of the Sea," (not a bad speculation for hot weather,) and Simmonds will dispose of "A Heroine in Rags," (which ought to suit everybody except the dry-goods dealers.) But the principal agency for plays is that of Samuel French & Son, on the other side of the square, where a firm that has grown rich by pirating French and English dramas now spends its gains in lawsuits to prevent other people from doing the same thing, as if an old privateersman should reform and turn underwriter and demand of Heaven and the European powers the immediate suppression of the nefarious practices by which he acquired his wealth.

With the other side of the square, however, we have nothing at present to do, so let us saunter back to "The Slave Mart," where we are highly flattered at being publicly hailed as "an angel." This touching tribute to a character whose natural modesty, (and, perhaps, the lack of appreciation of intimate friends,) would forever debar us from making any such claim to celestial attributes during this weary and disappointing life—whatever may happen afterward—is considerably weakened by the discovery that "an angel," in the slang of "The Slave Mart," means a person who is good enough to invite some of the out-of-work actors to take a drink. Under these circumstances, anybody can be an angel for 5 cents—the price of a glass of lager—a fact which explains why clergymen close their churches, and leave the city during the Summer months. Competition may be the soul of business, but no well-regulated clerical establishment can afford to manufacture angels at the Union-square scale of prices.

Seated, in celestial state, near the door of one of the saloons which commands a view of the entrances to the theatrical agencies, we can pass an idle hour in observing the slaves who come to the mart. Our companion, a dramatic *Uncle Tom*, who has just been disposed of to a Boston *Legree*, knows the entire gang on exhibition, and will point them out to us so long as we keep his observation glass filled with beer.

Yonder group of three is not for sale. It is composed of "old hands," who have been promoted from field work to be overseers—technically, "stock stars." The tall, handsome, sunbrowned man is a leading actor, who is much respected upon the mart because he nearly killed a consumptive critic in yonder doorway. (If there were money enough on the mart the spot would be marked with a monument; for this class of actors hate a critic as they ought to hate Mephistopheles—and for the same reason, viz., that he is sure to roast them some time.) The short, stout, burly fellow with whom the champion converses, is an Englishman, who never amounted to anything artistically until he came to this country, but has now become an "attraction," partly on account of his blonde wig and partly because he has his jewelry stolen whenever he can find a country paper to report the loss. He is looked up to on the mart, not because he has killed his critic yet, but principally because he is fond of discussing whether a critic ought to be killed with a club of the naked fist, his arguing in favor of the club. (He has been arguing the question for three years.) The third overseer, dressed in light clothing and a felt helmet, has lost caste because he openly avows his preference for buying up critics, an investment which, considering that a year ago he could not buy food for his family, is, to say the least of it, somewhat speculative. However, he insists that he has got rid in this way of a small blackmailing sheet which once pestered him, and so judges all newspapers by the exception. These three overseers are under contract for five years, each to different managers, and only visit the mart to encourage their old associates and grumble at things in general.

Here comes an old hand, neatly dressed in a costume which announces as plainly as an advertisement that his wife is a first-class washer and ironer. He is always in demand, being that theatrical terror, "a conscientious actor;" yet still he is always in want of a situation. No manager keeps him long in the bills; but he can always produce the most satisfactory references from his last employer, who was delighted to get rid of him. He resembles one of those servants always to be found at intelligence offices, who are eminently satisfactable and of no earthly use. But this old hand is a treasure to Wall and a gold mine to Simmonds, since he never remains over a week in any situation, and is perpetually paying them new percentages. Is a Canadian manager weak enough to telegraph for "a good general actor"—on goes the old hand, to be returned, passage paid, in a fortnight. Does a member of a traveling company fall ill—off starts the old hand to replace him, and the air of provincial towns grows sulphurous with imprecations when he arrives. He never drinks or smokes—perhaps he would be a better actor if he were not so viciously virtuous; but the phrase "got 'em again," which is usually understood to refer to delirium tremens, has become theatrical slang for the old hand. If the money paid into telegraph offices for messages from managers ordering, imploring, cautioning, and beseeching Wall and Simmonds not to send on the old hand, could be transferred to what was once our bank account, we might live out of work in peace and plenty for the remainder of our days, and leave something handsome for the old hand in our will besides.

There goes a lady—slight, blonde, simply but charmingly attired—whom the agents dread, because she never pays them a penny and gives them no end of trouble. Child as she appears, she is the divorced wife of a young man of fashion, and is related by this abrogated marriage with half Fifth-avenue and all Madison-square. To-day she is honoring Wall's bureau with her patronage, and her object is to see whether a juvenile lady is wanted anywhere at any price. In vain the clerk at first refuses her the information. Gradually he is charmed into conversation, and by and by the desperate hope that he will certainly get his commission out of her this time leads him to relax his vigilance, and let slip bits of gossip about a forthcoming play. Her point secured, the little lady walks direct to the private residence of the manager, sends up her card, parades the long list of her fashionable friends, drops a tear and a reference to her twin boys, flatters the manager into the belief that he alone has power to move her thus, and trots away with the promise of an engagement, which the manager is glad enough to compromise afterward by the payment of a fortnight's wages, of which the agent gets nothing, since the actress has never appeared. Can she act? There is a tradition that she once played *Ophelia*—"a part which plays itself"—and made quite a hit in it. (Forrest, or Booth, or some such unknown actor playing the insignificant part of *Hamlet*;) but it is not necessary for her system to repeat the performance. Her acting is done at the agencies and in the managers' rooms. Yet some of the shrewdest heads in the profession really believe that this young lady is kept down by her fashionable friends, (not one of whom has spoken to her in a decade,) and that "she would do the trick, Sir, if she had a chance." She is doing the trick now, and Wall's agency is the sufferer.

Here comes another, old hand, the cousin of a celebrated comedian. His hat is much too large for him, and so is his cousin's reputation. He bears his cousin's name, and his face resembles his cousin's; but Boucicault resembles Shakespeare; but Nature grew tired of the similarity, and made the insides of their heads very different. This actor is afflicted with a grievance and a large family. His grievance is his cousin's success, which irritates him to that extent that he always makes failures himself. His large family, about which he whines remorselessly, is respectably supported by his hard-working little wife, (a very clever actress,) and would be a great deal more happy if he would kindly cut off his big head and bigger appetite, or put a brace of bullets (as he often threatens) in the place where his brains ought to be. "I am an honest man, Sir; I tell no lies," is his constant cry; "I am without a single cent in the world, Sir, although I am perfectly willing to work. Now, Sir, will you or will you not give me an engagement, Sir, or shall I go and blow my brains out?" Then, if there be the least sign of yielding, his tone is modified. "Twenty dollars a week, Sir? What do you mean, Sir? Do you think you can insult me, Sir, because I am poor, Sir? No, Sir! I can starve, Sir, but I cannot accept a beggar's wages, Sir. You know very well, Sir, that my regular salary is $75, Sir. Why, you pay my wretched cousin over $2,000, Sir, in one week, last season. Don't you know you did, Sir? Is he a better actor than I am, Sir? You know he is not. Then why do you insult me, Sir?" and so on until he bullies himself into a breif engagement, or is led out by the janitor. He never drinks. "I am an honest man, Sir, and cannot afford to guzzle as my cousin does;" but the probabilities are that he swims in solitary gin at home. Certainly, never did any sober man look and act so much like a drunkard, as his insolent face and strident voice set all respectable teeth on edge in "The Slave Mart."

The sunshine in the square seems to suddenly brighten; the atmosphere is sweet with choice perfumes. A lady passes along the pavement to Simmonds', dispensing smiles right and left, while every hat is lifted, and the bleariest old slaves in the mart take a pull at their wilted shirt-collars, and strive to look gallant. A handsome lady this, richly dressed, and wearing an extraordinary amount of valuable jewelry; but her eyes sparkle more brightly than her diamonds, and her smile is more golden than her bracelets. After she has tripped away up the stairs to Simmonds', quite a ripple of huckishness pervades the mart. The old hands crook their rheumatic right legs and stiffen their weak old backs, and have, for a moment, that lady-killing look in their poor weak eyes with which they used to torture their audiences in the old comedies. The young hands swing their canes, glance in the windows to see if their costumes are all right, and gather in little groups for mutual confidences. "By Jove, Harry, I think she knew me!" "Never was introduced to her, George; but, 'pon my soul, that was a bow." Don't be afraid; there is no scandal. This lady is the lovely wife of a melodramatic "star," and she merely smiles because she is good-natured. In fact, she is all good-nature. How can we say, in language as good-natured as her handsome self, that she is (artistically regarded) as silly as she is pretty? Her husband wants her to stay at home and take care of her charming children; she wants to go starring upon her own account and make an independent fortune, as *Rosalind*, *Lady Macbeth*, and *Juliet*. It cannot be done. Simmonds, to whom she promises any amount of money if he will get her an engagement, knows that it cannot be done. The seedy old hands, just resuming their ordinary attitudes, know that it cannot be done. The young hands, just resuming their stork-like poses on the pave, know that it cannot be done. Everybody knows that her husband, (a good fellow, with plenty of money and a quick temper,) would make things very much warmer than they are this July day if anybody should seriously attempt to assist his wife in making herself ridiculous. Commodore Tooker undertook it once, and had her engagement all signed (for his benefit;) but his startled eyes and the nervous way in which he strokes his beard when the subject is broached tell something of the tale which is finished by the pregnant words, "No, she did not appear." She never will appear as *Rosalind;* no, nor as *Lady Macbeth;* no, nor as *Juliet*, unless her husband dies soon, and even then it is more likely that "boys in burlesque" or "fairy queens" will be her "line of business." Nevertheless, Simmonds flatters her with hopes which he knows to be unfounded, and Wall declares that the entire energies of his whole clerical force are devoted to arranging her tour for next season, and both old and young hands feed her vanity by asking her to "remember" them when she makes up her company—and nobody can help it, because she is so handsome and so good-natured, and has that charm of manner worth all other charms (except the charm of mammon) put together.

The shadow quickly follows the sunshine. Is a thunder-storm coming up? There might well be; for here come the thunderers, arm in arm, and both so gloomy and discontented that the air seems cooler and the sky lowering as they approach. One is an actor who has grown inordinately fat, and who cannot understand why no manager will engage him to play lovers. He longs to be an elephantine *Romeo*, a mammoth *Melnotte*, and, in the slang of the mart, he "has soured upon the profession" because nobody else can "see him" in such parts. A very good actor he used to be, and would be now if he had a figure; but for what line of business outside of *Count Fosco* and *Falstaff*—neither of whom are in demand—he is now fitted it would puzzle even a theatrical agent to determine. Nor would he accept any other line than that of lovers if some such engagement, at a high salary, were offered him. He does not, and never will, realize that no ladder, no balcony, in fact no ordinary stage, could support that immense form. He has the soft voice, the glancing eye, the tricks of hand and of attitude, which become the stage lover; but he is so fat that he now seems ridiculous where he used to be admirable. Jules Janin described Alboni as "an elephant who had swallowed a nightingale"; this is a rhinoceros who has swallowed a turtle-dove. His persistence in continuing to coo when he should take to a tank, has brought him from competence to impecuniosity, from a regular engagement to a station on the mart. His companion—slim, sallow, bilious, and dark-browed—is out of work because he knows too much for his own good. He is "a scene-chewer," a ranter of the Old Bowery school, and prides himself upon his wonderful knowledge of the stage. "Knows every inch of it, Sir, from the green-room to the footlights." He has played everything everywhere, and, as he says, "in every style," as if acting were an oyster. The consequence is that, on the stage, he is never in earnest. He will wink at *Macduff* while being stabbed as *Macbeth*, and will tickle *Desdemona* while he bends over her as *Othello*. "What's the use?" he asks, "I know all about it." He knows too much "about it," and modern audiences, to whom earnestness is even more than art, know too much about him to stand his nonsense any longer. The consequence is that this clever actor, to whom his profession was a jest, now finds it no joke to get a dinner. Therefore we discover him, for sale or to let, upon the mart. Two young hands who now enter our saloon, (having found "an angel" in the form of an actor just paid off for assisting at an amateur performance at the doomed Lyceum,) are pointed out by *Uncle Tom* as worthy of investigation. They are fine-looking young fellows, rather under-sized, neatly dressed, and obviously intelligent. One is the son of a physician, who placed him on the stage to study acting, then died and left him to go on acting (before he had learned anything about it,) to support his widowed mother. He is getting along very nicely, he says, and hopes to do better in that actor's paradise—"next season." Further inquiry develops the fact that he has received $15 a week for four months during the past year, and that this is what he calls "getting along very nicely." Like Mr. Peckniff, we should be glad to learn his widowed mother's opinion upon this subject, if perfectly agreeable to herself. The other young hand has been, in his time, a very heavy swell at amateur exhibitions; wanted to go on the stage; father opposed; went on the stage; father told him he might stay there, and ordered him out of the house. So here he is on the mart, his price about $10 a week, and no bidders, while his father is rolling in luxury, and especially in that most expensive of luxuries, "a parent's curse." You can see at a glance that this young fellow will never go home and eat humble pie; you can also see at a glance that neither he nor the widow's mite who accompanies him will ever make an actor. What, then, is to become of them? They will struggle in and out of engagements, frequent the mart regularly, and become in time old hands, like those who now surround them and look upon them with contempt (for their inexperience,) and envy (for their fresh, graceful youth.)

Upon reviewing, over a farewell glass of beer, the observations of our friend *Uncle Tom*, it does not appear that "The Slave Mart" contains many great bargains either for the managers or the public. The attention of *Uncle Tom* being called to this deduction, he quite agrees with it. There is, in short, about the same chance of picking up a first-class actor or actress at a theatrical agency as there is of picking up a first-class servant at an intelligence office. It has been done; it may be done again; but the exceptions are only numerous enough to prove the rule that first-class people do not need such agencies to introduce them to employers. Good actors and actresses are too scarce not to be in constant demand. *Uncle Tom*, having his passage-money in hand from the Boston *Legree*, speaks quite independently and impartially upon this subject. Perhaps he is a little excited by the lager, also; for he insists that the Police ought to clear the pavements of Union-square of those actors who hang about outside the agencies squabbling, and sometimes fighting, among themselves, a nuisance to passers-by and a disgrace to the profession; and he declares that the whole square smells of theatrical dirty linen. There is a great deal of truth in this remark. For the past three years the actors have been so accustomed to washing their theatrical wardrobes in the square—under the impression, apparently, that this portion of our streets belongs to them and is not public—that there is scarcely a stone left unblemished by some scandal or squabble, and the odor of the suds is apparent even to the most unprofessional nose. By and by, if "The Slave Mart" be maintained, we shall have guides going about as at Holyrood, and explaining, "Here Blazes bled; there Starling starved to death; yonder Blowhard was beaten; on that stone Norman's nose was broken; Grinnis fell in that gutter, and on that stoop Spouter sat while Bullem forced him to eat the last issue of his own paper." To abolish "The Slave Mart," it is only necessary to clear the sidewalk; the theatrical intelligence offices are already very respectably managed indoors.

THE SOUTH'S PRICE.

A CALL UPON THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY TO PLANK DOWN THE CASH (IN THE PEOPLE'S MONEY) OR RISK THE LOSING OF SIX STATES.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, July 3.

It is as much a duty to pray for forgiveness for things left undone that ought to have been done as it is to pray for forgiveness for sins committed. In this view of the situation the members of the last Congress should petition the country to forgive their failure to do many things that should have been done. They did few things to complain of, but they failed to do so many things that they are open to the severest censure. The wants of the South were entirely ignored. The effort to secure and to build a Southern transcontinental railway failed at the last session because the friends of this great measure saw that it would be defeated if put upon its passage. It would have been defeated because a majority of Northern Democrats would have opposed it. This cannot be disputed, because it is admitted on all hands that many Republican Congressmen are warmly in favor of the measure. Bitter as it is, therefore, for us to acknowledge it, it is nevertheless true that our Democratic friends (?) are responsible for the failure to pass the Pacific Southern Railway bill. The excuses offered us for this by them are far-fetched and entirely unsatisfactory. They acknowledge to us that the North has received and is now enjoying vast benefits in this way, but they calmly remind us that the North received these aids from Republican administrations, and that our party is opposed in principle to giving them. They acknowledge that the South has been and is now paying her portion of the debts created in this way for the benefit of the North, but they can see in this no reason for aiding the South even to a very small extent. In other words, the Northern Democrats are satisfied that the South shall pay year after year for the benefits enjoyed by the North, but are unwilling to do anything that will cause the North to pay for anything for the South. This is drawing principle entirely too fine. It is too outrageously unjust. It will not be heard by the South any longer. We feel satisfied that if this course is persisted in, it will be impossible to elect a Democrat to the Presidency in 1880 in opposition to a Republican in favor of doing justice to the South in this matter. We feel satisfied that at least six Southern States will vote against any side-bound Democrat opposed to a Southern railroad to the Pacific, and opposed to the reclamation of the Mississippi Valley. The sooner these facts are thoroughly understood in the North, the better it will be for our Northern Democratic friends. (?)

We of the South surely are not unreasonable. We are perfectly willing to be good and obedient followers; perfectly willing that the North shall have all the high offices—the Presidency, the Vice-Presidency, a large majority of all the Cabinet positions, and all the other positions worth anything. It is entirely delightful for us to be eternally considered on our good behavior, and exhilarating for us to be looked upon as second-class equals in the Union. We feel that it is almost akin to rank treason for a Southerner to be elected to the high and mighty office of Door-keeper of the House. We have a very fine perception of all these things, but somehow we cannot appreciate a snub or a blow in the face from those who call themselves our friends. We begin to yearn for some proofs of the friendship of the Northern Democrats. We begin to weary of waiting for things that might have been done years ago.

We will do the Northern Democrats the justice to say for them that they think they are attending to more important concerns. It is their judgment that the work being done by the Potter committee is more important than doing for the South a small measure of justice. They think stirring up the Great Fraud is more important than the reclamation of the Mississippi Valley and the building of the Pacific Southern Railroad. They perhaps imagine the failure to make greenbacks receivable for duties is overbalanced by the continued wrangle over the Presidential election of 1876, and that the South is entirely satisfied to be treated with downright injustice so long as they pat her on the back and tell her to cry fraud! fraud! They are grievously, terribly mistaken. A large portion of the Southern people to-day think that the South has been treated more unjustly by the Northern Democrats than she has by the present Administration. A large portion of the Southern people are beginning to ask themselves how long will it be before disgust and desertion follow dissatisfaction.

DEATH OF TWO SISTERS ON THE SAME DAY.

The Middletown (Orange County) *Press* of the 5th inst. says: "Mrs. Elizabeth Van Wyck, mother of Gen. C. H. Van Wyck and Rev. George P. Van Wyck, died at 7:30 o'clock last evening, in this village, of apoplexy, aged 78 years. Mrs. Van Wyck was attacked with apoplexy on Wednesday, July 3, shortly before noon, in her room at the residence of Mr. Stephen Sayer, on Courtlandt-street. She was found a few minutes afterward sitting upon the floor with her hands clasping her head and resting on a chair. She was still conscious and able to speak, but lost the power of speech after half an hour. She continued in that condition until her death. Her son, Rev. George P. Van Wyck, and his wife were with her at her death, the former having been called from Bloomingburg by the news of her illness. Gen. Van Wyck and his wife, who recently returned to Nebraska from a visit here, were reached by a telegram at Nebraska City yesterday, and are on their way hither. A sister of Mrs. Van Wyck, Mrs. Caroline Du Bois, relict of Rev. George Du Bois, of White Plains, N. Y., died the same day, July 4, at the age of 74 years. The telegram to Rev. G. P. Van Wyck announcing his aunt's death and asking him to inform his mother was received a few hours after the latter's death."

RAPID CITY'S RAPIDITY.

THE BLACK HILLS AND THE GOLD HUNTERS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROADS—THE LITTLE MISSOURI AND POWDER RIVER DIGGINGS—THE FUTURE OF DEADWOOD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RAPID CITY, Black Hills, Saturday, June 29, 1878.

There has been a good deal of talk the past few months of the immediate construction of a railway into the Hills, by the Union Pacific Company, either from Sidney or Cheyenne; and during the Spring surveyors were in the field, examining routes and making estimates of cost. But news has reached here that the surveying parties have been ordered home and directed to make ready to run a line from the present terminus of the Utah Northern Railway into Montana. The Union Pacific officials have just made a tour of the line of their road and its connections, and it seems to them a much better investment to build into Montana than to the Black Hills. So far as our people are concerned, there is not much disappointment over this decision. In the first place, the majority prefer not to have a railroad; and those who do want one think that the chances are good for the extension of the Dakota Southern from Yankton; and with some assistance the Northern Pacific might be able to build a branch in this direction. And then there is the Covington, Columbus and Black Hills Railway, which hopes to get the means to build from Covington, on the Missouri River, to Crook City or some other point near our doors.

It may seem strange that the greater share of the Black Hills people do not want a railroad; but these Western traders and freighters think the old-fashioned, slow way of doing business the best. Railroads bring too much competition and lower prices. They rob the freighter of his occupation and drive out the stage companies. The owners and agents of these lines, their employes and families, are the pioneers in these new sections; they have seen a good deal of the world, are not afraid to speak their minds, and the result is they build up quite a domineering public sentiment in their favor. Generally speaking, that part of these new communities which is made up of the border and Western element looks upon railways as an innovation. They say it spoils the country for business. But those fresh from the East, the "tender feet," as they are called, are quite unanimous for "the iron horse."

In my last letter I spoke of the chances of a stampede to the new diggings of the Little Missouri and Powder River country. A good many have gone over there. No reliable accounts have yet been received, but from the "colors" that some returned prospectors have brought in it would seem highly probable that rich placer diggings have been found. The reports that are brought here are, of course, exaggerated, for they come from the lips of interested parties anxious to get the chance to pilot men into the new Eldorado for a good round compensation. It is quite tempting to a man out of luck to have a brawny frontiersman shake the colors before his eyes and offer to show him the way into rich diggings for a mere $100. And so, many gold-hunters never get fairly settled down before the winsome prospector lures them to newer fields. Rapid City, Deadwood, Central, Crook, and Lead Cities have all lost some of their surplus population the past few weeks. Quite a number have packed over into the Little Missouri country, and to new camps on the Powder and Tongue Rivers. At the point on the latter stream where Gen. Miles encamped in 1876 there is said to be quite a thriving town, and the battle-fields of Custer, in the neighborhood, are now the homes of plodding ranchmen. Miles City, as the ambitious new settlement is called, is about 80 miles from the new gulch diggings, on a tributary of the Little Powder, so glowingly reported early in the Spring. The new discoveries at Leadville, in Colorado, are taking away from the Hills quite a number of the early prospectors in the California Gulch diggings, anxious to revisit their old stamping grounds, and to hunt the fortunes that they missed before. And lately some glowing reports from Bear Paw Mountains, to the west, within the borders of Montana, have started up some of the old Helena and Virginia City miners, and they begin to think that after all their first love might have been the best. To show how quickly any reports of new diggings will induce people to pull up stakes, I have only to recite an instance in the discovery of these Bear Paw Mountain placers. They were found by some Black Hills miners going back home. They struck $20 diggings, and, although this was known but two weeks ago, there are already on the way to the scene of the new discoveries numerous parties well equipped, and ere this a town has been staked out, and corner lots are selling at prices away up in the hundreds.

Rapid City, the place from which I write, is 45 miles south-east of Deadwood, on the Sidney stage road. It is a bustling little town, well located, and likely to be one of the main points in the Black Hills country. It is about midway between the row of busy towns that lie along Deadwood Gulch and the promising placers of French Creek, Hayward and Rockville, the newer, and thriving camps are 25 miles to the south. While there are extensive mining interests being developed on both sides, the neighborhood valleys have been improved by gardeners and farmers in a small way. The chances are that Rapid City, besides supplying its share of the bullion product of the Black Hills, will be, to a considerable extent, the granary of the whole territory.

Generally, the people of the Black Hills have no difficulty in getting out the voters when there is an election of any kind. But at the local elections last week they were either too busy to vote or have been thinning out considerably. The total vote in Lawrence County, comprising Deadwood, Gayville, Lead City, Central, Crook City, Bear Gulch, Spearfish, and Galena, was less than 2,500. These camps claim to have three-fourths of all the population of the Black Hills. In a country like this, the voting force is about one to every four inhabitants. This, then, would indicate that the population of the Black Hills is somewhere between 15,000 and 18,000, very far below the estimates made by the lobbyists having in charge the bill before Congress for the creation of a new Territory. These precinct elections will have considerable effect upon the older-settled portions of Dakota in deciding what to do at the coming Territorial Convention. The Deadwood people had threatened so many things if the dictation of a nominee for Territorial Delegate were not left to them, that it seemed possible that the Yankton people might deem it policy to accede to their demands. But now the fat is all in the fire. Eastern Dakota will take the offices, and the Republicans will probably send Delegate Kidder back to Congress for another term. A great deal of caucusing to this end has already been indulged in. Ex-Gov. Remington has published a letter upon the Delegate question, and strongly urges the Republicans to stand by Judge Kidder. Referring to the threats made by Deadwood politicians of bolting if the dictation of Delegate is not accorded to them, he declares that the voting strength of that section has been greatly overestimated. He thinks that the three counties of the Black Hills will poll from 4,000 to 5,000 votes, and that out of this vote the Democrats will probably have a majority of 1,000 or more, while in the 10,000 to 12,000 votes the rest of Dakota will poll the Republican majority will not be less than 5,000.

The agricultural and grazing capacities of this section of country are becoming more and more apparent, and it will not be many years before the farms and flocks will outstrip the mining interests. There has been an abundance of vegetables raised in the vicinity of all the towns and settlements to supply the demand, and there will be in some sections quite a harvest of wheat and other cereals. The cattle men of Wyoming have, some of them, divided their flocks and driven them into this region, and there are now thousands of head grazing on the ranges of the Black Hills.

There has been more than sufficient rain in this country during the past two months. Mining and farming have in some of the districts been greatly retarded. "Water-spouts" seem to have been an uncomfortably frequent occurrence, deluging the streets of such towns and camps as are built in the gulches, sweeping away bridges, and rendering the roads impassable. Only a couple of weeks ago we had an experience of the kind in Rapid City. The creek came up to the height of 15 feet in half an hour, and the water came rolling down in vast waves, deluging the streets, and compelling the citizens to flee to the hill-sides for safety.

There seems to be such a lack of information in the East regarding the exact condition of affairs in the Black Hills, we have endeavored by careful inquiry in our travels to get at the facts. In answer to inquiries as to the prospects in Deadwood and vicinity, the editor of the *Times* at that place has furnished us the following statement, which so well tallies with the outlook as we find it in other parts of the Hills, that we furnish it to your readers without alteration:

"It is and has been for the past two months an every-day occurrence to hear some discontented merchant or business man make the remark that 'the bottom had fallen out of this camp,' or 'the Black Hills are dead,' and remarks closely resembling the above. When the question is asked us, which is often is, 'Do you think the camp dead?' our emphatic reply is, not by a very considerable. We grant that we are now, and have for some months past, been passing through dark and cloudy times; in other words, business has been so quiet and slow and money so scarce that merchants and business men of whatever nature have been unable to make any portion of their just collections, and, of course, as a result they were not able to pay some one else, so that he could pay his debts, and, as a final result, times are classed as exceedingly dull. And now, what is the reason of this scarcity of money? Simply and only this, that the mills and mines, which are our only producers, have not been producing their usual amount of values; which prompts the next question, Why have not mills, &c.? Business was ordinarily good until the Winter months, and about the 5th of March last the great storm set in which entirely blockaded everything and everybody, and held us in his firm embrace until a month ago or less, and in fact the weather has not yet settled itself into its usual equilibrium, but now the mines are turning out their usual amount of quartz, all the mills are taxed to their utmost crushing, and the placers have but just commenced cleaning up, and we predict that with the beginning of the next month, business will brighten up, in fact many of our business men report that during the past few days things look better to them, so that now we can safely say that the outlook for a good Summer, Fall, and Winter business is promising."

There is some uneasiness among the settlers over the rumors of threatened Indian raids. The Indians at Spotted Tail Agency are not satisfied with their location, nor as a matter of course, with their rations and Government perquisites. They are easily roused up to imaginary wrongs, and the defenseless outlying settlements of the Hills may become their prey. Freighters go well armed, and keep a sharp lookout; and the residents of the valleys concentrate as much as possible and keep their powder dry. The number of Indians in Red Cloud's bands, men, women, and children, is over 12,000, and old "Spot's" followers, as the frontiersmen term him, are set down at about 9,000. Should these bodies of Indians move up into this region, they could, of course, sweep everything before them. The mere handful of soldiers left at the disposal of the Government can do nothing. The frontiersmen will have to fight their own battles. While there is as yet no wide-spread alarm among our people, there is a sort of uneasiness, and some of those who have families here are sending them back to the "States" until things look more favorable.

THE STATUE OF CAPT. COOK.

TARDY RECOGNITION OF THE CLAIMS OF THE DARING VOYAGER.

From the London Times, June 27.

The fine colossal bronze statue of Capt Cook, which is now placed in the large open space between the United Service Club and the Athenæum, is a monument of so much importance as a work of art and high interest as the tribute to his memory from a young English nation, whose future land and home he first discovered, that it is in every way worthy of the fullest recognition. As we look upon this noble and commanding figure of a sailor hero, who fell not as Nelson did, with all the glory of a conqueror in a great battle, but under the barbarous weapon of savages as a conqueror of science and civilization, it is to feel ashamed that the honor is not done by us and regret that the monument is not to remain with us. The only part we can claim in it is its being the work of an eminent English sculptor, Mr. Woolner, R. A., and we may enjoy the satisfaction of feeling that it is a monument worthy the fame of the great voyager, the Columbus of his age, and worthy also to inspire the love and admiration of art among the people of Australia. It redounds to the honor of Sydney that for full 30 years its citizens have entertained the wish to have a statue of Capt. Cook, and at length, as the public subscriptions reached a considerable sum, the first step was taken in deciding upon the place for it and commencing the work. The site chosen was on the high ground where the Museum stands, and this was eligible as enabling the monument to be seen from afar, as ships of all nations entered the harbor of Sydney. Here a gray granite pedestal has been erected of the handsomest kind, 21 feet high, suitable only for such a colossal figure as few sculptors were capable of designing and carrying out. A model was made, we believe, by the late Mr. Nicholl, of Sydney, but partly in consequence of his death and partly from the money subscribed privately having been expended upon the pedestal, the work remained in abeyance until recent years, when the Colonial Government took it up with the determination of completing it. Sir Alfred Stephen, as Chairman of the committee charged with the work, took an active part, with Mr. Parker and other gentlemen, in forwarding the necessary business of the undertaking.

Dr. Woolley, the late distinguished Principal of the College of Sydney, who unhappily perished in the wreck of the London when returning from his visit to England, should also not be forgotten, as it was chiefly through his influence that the commission was intrusted to Mr. Woolner. The statue as it is now seen, though a most impressive figure, will certainly be much more imposing on the higher pedestal prepared for it. The attitude is striking and vigorous, with the right hand raised high in the air in a moment of immense delight at having caught sight of land after watching through the early dawn of morning, strong in his belief that land was there, the telescope being held in the left as no longer necessary. The fine head is most expressive and characteristic of the keen observer and dauntless discoverer, in the massive brow with deep frontal lines and temple and strongly modeled nose and chin. There is no stronger point in the statue than this preservation of likeness on such a colossal scale; and so just are the proportions of the figure in the torso and the limbs that it looks the hero without being a giant. The dress, which is the well-known uniform of the day, with the open-breasted broad-tailed coat, the long flap waistcoat and the knee-breeches, with shoes, is remarkable for good work, falline to the figure naturally and not ungracefully, the gold lace being to some extent represented by a lighter-colored bronze. But all these points of detail are quite subordinate, and subservient completely to the noble air of brave self-confidence expressed in the intellectual countenance, the broad and vigorous frame, and the general action of the figure. The statue, we believe, was first modeled in the nude, and to full scale, and afterward draped with the clothes. This method, which, though not generally followed, recommends itself as the only one that can be successful in representing a living figure, and here it is that Mr. Woolner has shown the thoroughness as well as the mastery of his art. A great excellence also, which depends mainly upon this radical method of study, is that the statue escapes from the common charge of being picturesque; it is true to the style of bronze, and it possesses the intensity and seriousness of monumental work in a degree rarely observable in modern sculpture. The casting of the statue, which was rather an arduous work, was made by Mr. Cox, of Thames Ditton Works, and, judging from the slender wood-work of the temporary pedestal, we should conclude that it is not a very heavy one, which must be favorable to its endurance. The statue is, we understand, to be allowed to remain where it now is for about two months.

THE PERILS OF THE ELEVATOR.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 6th inst. says: "A strange, and what might have been a very disastrous, accident occurred on the afternoon of the 4th, in Fairmount Park. On the top of Lemon Hill, outlooking the Schuylkill and affording a view of the country for miles around, is an elevator over 230 feet in height. Two cars run from the ground to the roof, and on holidays the elevator is well patronized. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the eastern car, while descending, became stuck, when it had reached a distance of about 40 feet of the ground, by one of the wire ropes tangling at the drum. At the time the car was well crowded, and the sudden stop caused considerable excitement. Finding it impossible to move either way, the west elevator was run down to opposite the other and the passengers transferred and carried to the ground. There were at this time about 180 people on the top and every one clamored to be taken down. The west elevator then ran up to the top and the conductor was unable to prevent its being overcrowded. Coming down this car also stuck, at a distance of about 50 feet from the top, and the excitement increased. After more than an hour's steady working on the part of the employes the machinery of the eastern elevator was put in working order, and the people from the top were taken down without any accident. One man fainted. The western car was left suspended in the air."

THE CENTENARY OF ILLINOIS.

On the morning of the 4th inst. the Springfield (Ill.) *Register* said: "A peculiar interest attaches for the citizens of this State, to the celebration of the national anniversary to-day. It is just 100 years since Illinois signed the Declaration of Independence, manifested by the capture of the oldest towns in the country, then settled by the French, who readily embraced the opportunity offered by the expedition of Gen. Clark to throw off their forced British allegiance and cast their lot with the American colonists. Kaskaskia, Prairie de Rocher, Cahokia, were the outposts of the Western country. Fort Gage, near the former, readily yielded to the overtures of the General with his ragged Virginia and Kentucky troops, who, on the morning of the 4th of July, 1778, presented themselves before its walls. Its hundred hardy men were without wonder in the history of the country and in the lives of individuals in this great valley. There could be no more appropriate occasion to more fluent than the anniversary of to-day."

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Prof. Hesse finds the melting-point of glucose to vary between 80° and 84° C.

M. Forsman is said to have discovered that the peculiar action of light upon selenium is due to an order of non-luminous undulations.

Sulphuretted oils having insecticide properties are obtained from the bituminous limestone of Orbagnoux, near Seyssel, by distillation, and they have been successfully used in stamping out phylloxera.

M. J. Phillip has transformed green ultramarine into the blue kind by treating it with sal-ammoniac, chlorine, and boric acid, and the green variety would therefore seem only to differ from the blue in having a larger proportion of sodic sulphide.

Frog culture has attained to some dimensions as an industry in some parts of Minnesota. Very little labor is involved. The principal duty of the frog-raiser is to protect the eggs and tadpoles from birds, and this is attained by means of wire screens. In market the frog-legs sell at 20 cents a dozen.

The Presidents of the various sections of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, the next session of which is to be held in Paris, Aug. 22-29, will depart from the usual practice, and deliver special introductory addresses, thus following British and American examples.

An admirable definition of chemistry has been given by Prof. A. Kekule in his address delivered on assuming the Rectorate of the Rhenish Friederich Wilhelm's University of Bonn. He defines chemistry as the science of atoms, thus distinguishing it from physics or the science of molecules, and from mechanics, which deals with matter as masses.

M. Cloez, finding that natron, or natural carbonate of soda, may be artificially produced by the action of carbonate of magnesia

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1878.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the New-England and the Middle States, stationary or rising barometer, slightly cooler, northerly winds, except south-east sea breezes on the coast.

CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC FINANCES

The Treasury statement which covers the entire fiscal year has more than ordinary interest, as it presents the annual balancing of accounts. It has two main features—that which relates to the public debt, and that which pertains to the receipts and expenditures of the Government. Neither of these bears on its surface a clear revelation of the exact condition of things. There appears to be a reduction of the public debt during the past year to the amount of over $24,000,000, but this is the debt less cash in the Treasury, and the real change is an increase of cash greater than the actual increase of the debt. Coin has been accumulated by the sale of bonds, and the actual increase of the bonded debt exceeds $90,000,000, and the annual interest account has been raised by over $1,000,000. If this were to be offset by the retirement of a corresponding amount of Government notes which bear no interest, there would be no ground of complaint, for it is but right that these notes should be paid and withdrawn in case the holders desire it; but Congress at its recent session forbade their withdrawal, so that the practical effect is that the bonded debt and the interest account have been increased merely that a large amount of coin may lie idle in the vaults of the Treasury. The actual change in the bonded debt for the last fiscal year was: a reduction of 6 per cent. bonds from $854,621,850 to $738,619,000 under the refunding process; 5 per cent. bonds unchanged at $703,266,650; an increase of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds from $140,000,000 to $240,000,000, and the issue of $98,850,000 of 4 per cents, making a total increase in principal of $92,847,150. The interest on the bonds as they now stand amounts to $95,234,472 50 per annum, against $94,230,643 50 a year ago. This takes no account of the Navy pension fund, which is a perpetual loan, bearing interest in currency at 3 per cent., or of matured bonds on which interest has ceased. There has been a decrease of the debt which bears no interest, including the legal-tender notes, from $476,764,031 84 on the 30th of June, 1877, to $455,875,682 27, or $20,888,349 57 in amount. This is due in part to the further withdrawal of fractional currency and a smaller volume of certificates of deposit outstanding, and in part to the contraction of greenbacks to the extent of $13,021,019. There has probably been no actual diminution in the volume of the currency, for there are now about $314,000,000 national bank-notes outstanding, against $301,681,445 a year ago, and a certain indefinable amount of silver coin, over and above the fractional currency withdrawn, has been put into circulation. The actual increase of the public debt, bonded and floating, exclusive of unpaid bonds which have matured and interest due but unpaid, is $71,958,800 43. Against this is set an increase in the amount of cash on hand from $186,025,960 75 a year ago to $256,823,612 08 now. The increase of coin is from $115,122,473 62 to $197,415,132 99, or of coin which is free from all demands but those of redemption of legal-tender notes, the redemption of which has been prohibited by law, from a little over $50,000,000 to nearly $142,000,000.

We may set down the amount of coin held for resumption purposes in round numbers at $150,000,000, but as it cannot be used to redeem the legal-tender notes so as to diminish their volume, in consequence of the prohibition of the recent act of Congress, it can hardly be regarded at present as so much offset from the public debt, but merely as so much specie to be retained in enforced idleness. If the Secretary of the Treasury were to be at liberty next January to use it in paying off the greenbacks presented for redemption it would be then employed in the actual reduction of debt, and would take the place in the circulation of the canceled notes. There can be little doubt that one result would be to bring the notes to par and keep them there, thereby removing the chief incentive for presenting them for redemption. In that case, their withdrawal would be gradual and unfelt, and it would be easy to keep the fund for resumption virtually unimpaired. But for the unwise meddling of Congress at the last session, there is every reason to believe that resumption would have come easily and without disturbance. Now there is a bar in its way which, if it will not prevent its coming, will at least be a serious obstacle to its permanence.

The other feature of the Treasury statement worthy of attention deals with the Government receipts and expenditures. One of the most striking peculiarities of this is the failure of the receipts to come up to the calculations by which appropriations are presumed to be in some measure guided. The original estimates of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1877-8, based on the Revenue laws existing when they were made, in December, 1876, placed those receipts at $270,050,000. Last December, when the actual receipts for the first quarter were in and closer estimates could be made for the remainder of the year, the total was let down to $265,500,000. The actual receipts were some seven and a half millions lower, yet, or $258,001,818. The disparity between the expenditures and the original estimates is not quite so great. How it happened that the estimates of receipts were so far from being justified does not appear very clearly, but it is not difficult to trace the responsibility outside of the Treasury Department. The actual receipts from Customs duties were slightly in excess of the estimates, though probably not so much so as they would have been if importation had not been disturbed by menaces of alteration in the tariff, which were kept up for several months. The falling off was chiefly in internal revenue, which had been estimated at $123,000,000, and actually amounted to little more than $110,000. The Revenue laws have been subject to constant tinkering and threats of modification in the interest of those who pay the bulk of the taxes. Last Winter, the tobacco and whisky men were led to expect a reduction in the internal tax on their products, from which a very large proportion of the revenue is derived, and as a consequence they held back from the markets all they could, hoping to realize large gains by selling under a reduced tax, and before the price had time to adjust itself accordingly. There is little doubt that the pottering with the Revenue laws was the principal cause of the falling off in the expected receipts. It is impossible to calculate closely either on receipts or expenditures, so long as the laws controlling the former and the appropriations which determine the latter are used by demagogues for political ends, instead of being carefully and judiciously considered with a view solely to the economical requirements of the Government.

LABOR AND MACHINERY.

The farmers of Ohio have recently been receiving notices from the "Working Men's Bread-or-Blood Committee," warning them not to buy or use labor-saving machinery, particularly self-binding reapers, on penalty of having their machinery broken and the stacks of grain out by it burned. There is nothing new in this resistance of rude labor to machinery; it is as old as the first machine, and its effect has always been to fix rather than prevent the employment of machinery, the manufacturer being reminded by every laborers' disturbance that the machine never strikes. The antagonism of labor to machinery being an old fact, it is a question of the greatest practical consequence whether the antagonism exists in the other direction. The use of machinery not only is a fixed fact, but that use is constantly increasing; every person concerned with it, from the inventor who shapes the machine to the user of it, acts for his own immediate benefit, and never troubles himself about the effect upon the community; on the other hand, labor is superabundant, and the question of social order and progress is really the question of the real effect of machinery upon labor. To the laborer, the introduction of a machine that does ten men's work is plainly turning nine men out of employment, besides stimulating the production of another machine to do the same thing. He was so sure of this that he smashed the spinning-jenny, the loom, the brick-former, and now would like to smash the harvester. He fails, of course, but is his hostility blind? Is the machine really the enemy he considers it?

He is right as far as he sees, for the nine men must lay off their aprons; but he does not see far enough, for the question is, whether they will not find other work. Rude labor is always plenty—machinery cannot affect this fact; the more such labor is displaced by machinery the more field is made for such labor, or the converse; hence, machinery has little effect upon rude labor. As to skilled labor, machinery has a selective action in creating a demand for workmen, first, to operate the machines—for not all of them are automatic in action; next, to make the machines themselves; next, to make the machinery that makes them, and the machinery that makes that machinery. Few tools, and no machinery, are made by tools in the hand; every step in the processes by which machinery produces the machinery that makes finished articles other than itself demands skilled labor. No change could be more decided than was the substitution of the rail-car for the stage-coach; but the former employs a dozen mechanics where the latter employed one.

The ruder labor, however—the labor that uses its hands, or waits upon the nearly automatic machine—complains. Hand-labor cleaning a pound of cotton a day was superseded by the cotton-gin; but the gin and the loom produced the cotton factory, and every labor-demand that is tributary to the factory. The railroad is not only itself an enormous consumer of labor, in operating and in keeping up its supplies, but it is an enormous creator of labor-demand by broadening the markets. If the bread-or-blood threats could devote all agricultural machinery to rust, and set rude labor at the grain with sickles, perhaps the grain could not answer the European demand, and thus might disappear the heaviest export and the heaviest business the railroads now have. Crop-raising is also dependent upon the weather, and if crops spoiled before the sickle and the rake could gather them, the now-complaining laborers would lose labor and grain together. Furthermore, but for machinery the profitable cultivation of the Western grain crop might be impossible; still further, but for machinery in making the railroads, the Western farm itself would now be unbroken prairie.

In the decade from 1850 to 1860 the number of persons engaged in manufactures within the United States increased 37 per cent., and in the next decade further increased 56 per cent. At the same time the increase in population was 36 and 22 per cent. In the grain-producing States of the West, notwithstanding this enormous increase in manufacturing occupations, the number of farmers and farm hands increased 50 per cent. from 1850 to 1860, and a further 30 per cent. from 1860 to 1870; yet the growth of labor-saving machinery was vast in all this time. And if machinery, by usurping the place of labor, were the cause of industrial depression, those countries which are especially manufacturing ones, and the parts of such countries which make the largest use of machinery, should be the worst sufferers; but this is not the fact. On the contrary, while industrial trouble extends around the world, there is no place where the social condition of the laborer is better and his possibilities of improvement greater than in this country, which is at the head of all countries as the originator and user of labor-saving devices.

Machinery cannot be the laborer's enemy unless it deprives him of work; it cannot do this when it merely discharges him from the hardest, and sets him upon other, tasks. Its function is one of change and substitution. It says to the laborer: "I will do this for you and save your muscles; do you wait on me, make me, and carry what I produce." Whoever bemoans the supposed competition of machinery in the labor market, forgets that if machinery cheapens wages, it also cheapens necessaries. The present unparalleled cheapness of textile fabrics, for example, is mainly the work of machinery, and there is not one article of human wants, whether it is of necessity, convenience, or luxury, but is made cheaper to the consumer by it. Nor would it be easy to show any decline in wages, even of rude labor, in consequence of machinery, when the purchasing power of money is considered; the wielder of the spade gets little, but he never got much; the sewing woman of to-day earns not much, but it was long ago, before the sewing-machine was dreamed of, that HOOD wrote his piteous "Song of the Shirt."

The universal and increasing use of machinery—simply because it is profitable to the inventor, maker, and user, the two first getting their share out of the profits of the latter—is a fixed fact, and would be a most discouraging fact if it meant oppression of labor. For neither moralist nor economist can fail to understand that no prosperity is possible unless there is an average improvement in the condition of all the classes who work for stated wages; yet neither can help regarding machinery as a prime agent in working out amelioration of the average condition by means of increasing cheapness. Long ago, carpets and tapestries were the possession of nobility, and the average man slept on beds of rushes; now, carpets are for everybody, and what were the luxuries of old ages are the necessaries of this. Harnessing nature to do our work is gradually slipping out of the yoke of labor, so that the demands of stomach and back do not require all our working time. Viewing machinery as the foe of labor simply because it is seen at work while laborers are idle is but one form of the common error which takes the nearest as the real cause of trouble, and imagines that if "money" were only made plenty enough, and Government only became everybody's kind uncle, the millennium of the lightest work with the largest pay would be permanently secured.

SHARING THE SPOIL.

Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON'S old servant, when asked whether his long residence with the great logician had taught him to conduct an argument, replied in the negative, but added that he thought himself capable of drawing an inference. "Well," said the questioner, "what inference would you draw from this passage: 'The wild ass snuffeth up the east wind?'" "Why, Sir, the inference I should draw would be that he might snuff a long time before he got fat." The same matter-of-fact "inference" might be fairly drawn from the result of Greece's imposing claims upon Turkey. She has demanded substance, and received shadows; she has dreamed of founding an empire, and been put off with a few slight territorial privileges; and even these are given on the same terms as the Hexham belt to the English wrestlers, "to keep while she can." Italy, too, having long watched for a chance of demanding the incorporation of the Trent District and its Italian-speaking inhabitants with her own dominions, now finds the favorable moment gone by, and is equally bitter against usurping Austria and her own neglectful Ambassador.

But the claims of Greece and Italy, however trivial in themselves, have indirectly a deep and ominous significance. Both represent the reopening, for the thousandth time, of that troublesome question of "nationality," which is to the nineteenth century what "the divine right of kings to govern wrong" was to the seventeenth. This principle has been the recognized basis of all Russia's crusades against Turkey, and it is somewhat difficult to imagine what the former will find to do next, when once all her "oppressed fellow-Slavs" shall have been set free. At first sight, undoubtedly, it seems perfectly natural and befitting that men of one blood and one language should cohere politically, instead of being parceled out among alien States, from which they have neither sympathy nor justice to expect. But were this theory carried out to its full extent, it would convulse the whole earth. Russia would then hold herself bound to seize Galicia and Bohemia. Germany would pounce upon the Baltic Provinces; Sweden would hasten to absorb Denmark; France, would annex Belgium; Spain, Portugal; America, Canada, and the whole world would be governed on the principle indicated by the younger SHERIDAN, who answered his father's suggestion that he ought to take a wife by asking "whose wife he should take."

For the present, however, it is Turkey, not Europe, that is being dissected; and the partition has been very complete. Instead of European and Asiatic Turkey, what remains is merely Asiatic Turkey with a European suburb. But of all the Sultan's self-constituted heirs, Austria is the only one whose good fortune has been absolutely unalloyed. Servia has gained Nissa only to lose Novi-Bazar. The same decision which has enriched Montenegro with Gatchko and Antivari, has balked her of Spizza, Dulcigno, and the Plain of Podgoritza. Roumania's acquisition of the Dobrudscha is balanced by the retrocession of Bessarabia. Russia has disgorged fully one-half of her intended annexations, and the advantages obtained by Greece are so slight as to be hardly worthy of mention. Austria alone has been successful in every point—Spizza, Ada-Kaleh, Bosnia, Herzegovina, the Salonica Railway—and she doubtless appreciates the wisdom of the Bohemian camp-follower's counsel to his sons: "My children, let others do the fighting, and do you pick up the spoils."

Still, these triumphs, great as they are, cast before them the shadow of a future sacrifice. Every stride toward the Ægean or the mouth of the Danube carries Austria farther out of Germany, fulfilling more and more completely Prince BISMARCK'S famous decree that "Austria must shift her centre of gravity to the eastward." To those who hold that history is wont to repeat itself, the course of events in Europe since 1866 suggests a singular parallelism with that of the last century. In 1748 we find Prussia holding the balance of power in Europe, and using her influence to bring about a general peace. In 1763 she stands victorious over Austria and France, and dictates a treaty giving her a considerable accession of territory. In 1770 we see Austria protesting against the ambitious designs of Russia in the East, and Prussia stepping forward as a mediator between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople. Finally, in 1784, we find FREDERICK the Great carrying out his long-cherished scheme of a "Fürstenbund," or confederation of German Princes, with Prussia as their acknowledged head. Every one of these events finds its counterpart in the history of the last few years, and the work which FREDERICK commenced a century ago is now being completed with such resources, and by such means, as he never dreamed of.

One decisive result at least, has been attained by the Berlin Congress—that of opening the eyes of Turkey to the real feeling entertained toward her by Western Europe. Throughout the whole of the late war, and for years before it, the courage of the Porte has been sustained by the recollection of 1854, and the conviction that its first serious peril would summon England to the rescue. But this delusion can be maintained no longer. The experience of the last twelve months has amply proved that the world's sentimental championship of Islam is at an end forever, and that although the Western powers may still combat the enemies of Turkey, they will do so, not in her interest, but in their own. It is related that a Western tourist, to whom an Italian monk was showing a consecrated lamp which had never gone out during five centuries, gave the flame a decisive puff, and remarked with cool complacency, "Well, I guess it's out now." Turkey's English enthusiasm has flickered long, but it is fairly extinguished at last.

This disappointment, coupled with the exasperation produced by the audacious demands of Greece, may in some measure account for the lurking irritation evident both at Constantinople and elsewhere. Whether there is any truth in the rumored intention of the Turkish Ambassador to quit Vienna, remains to be seen; but there can be no doubt that the cavalier manner in which Austria has overridden Turkey's stipulations has given deep offense to the Porte. The occupation, however, supported by 140,000 regular troops and a powerful train of artillery, has little to fear from within, and still less, apparently, from without. The suspension of the *Russian World (Russki Mir)* one of the most popular St. Petersburg dailies, for a strongly anti-English editorial on the subject of Batoum, shows that the "pacific Czar" has returned to his habitual policy, and is resolute to avoid all further cause of quarrel. Indeed, there is now nothing left to quarrel about. The work of the congress is virtually completed, and the few points which remain are too trivial to be worth a dispute. Unless, at the last moment, some unforeseen accident should bring up the question of Egypt, with its attendant chaos of possible reforms, hypothetical independence, financial commissions, and the conflicting claims of France and Great Britain, the peace of Europe is safe for the present.

EQUALITY AND INJUSTICE.

The feeling of discontent with their lot in life which prevails among the great mass of laboring men in all civilized countries, and gives rise to organized efforts for such a readjustment as they imagine will better their condition, is doubtless due to a variety of causes. Actual hardship and privation furnish but one. Taking one year with another, they are better off now than the same class has been at any time in the past. They have no new or special cause of complaint. More opportunities are open to them than in any former period, and the rewards of their labor are greater than they used to be. More consideration is given to their claims upon employers and upon society. More is done for their education, for the improvement of their condition, and for the relief of actual necessities than ever before. In times of exceptional depression in industry, there is undoubtedly a great deal of suffering, but it is not confined to any class. When, from any cause, production languishes and trade is dull, many are thrown out of employment or forced to accept a reduction of wages already sufficiently meager, but on the other hand, capital has to suffer from loss and disaster. Bankruptcy takes away the accumulations of years, wealth melts away, and competency is reduced to penury. There are cases of sore privation among those who have not been reckoned in the laboring classes, but pride and the sympathetic aid of well-to-do friends may prevent them from becoming matters of notoriety. But the working class is so numerous and so devoid of resources in a time of general hardship that their case cannot be concealed and their complaints are apt to be loud and bitter, although they suffer only with the rest. Their physical distress is no doubt greater than that of any other class, and calculated to excite special sympathy.

But this actual hardship, whether in a time of industrial depression or general prosperity, is not the only cause or the main cause of their restless discontent, for, as we have said, it is less now than in former times. It comes in part, perhaps, from a higher appreciation of what is necessary to fullness of comfort, from larger wants that result from increased intelligence, and from an aspiration after more of the satisfactions of life, due to the actual improvement in their condition. There seems also to be a relaxation of the old spirit of submission. The time has gone by when the doctrine can be preached with effect, that poverty is a dispensation of Providence that is to be accepted with humility and cheerfulness, and that contentment with one's lot, however lowly, is a virtue for which an ample reward is provided in the decrees of an all-wise Ruler. Resignation and obedience are no longer considered becoming attributes in men who claim the privileges of equal citizenship, under a Government of which they regard themselves of right the creators and supporters. Equality has become the cry of those who in times past have been called the "lower orders" of society, but who now demand an abolition of "orders," and the union of all men in one grand brotherhood, in which no distinctions shall be recognized or tolerated. Beneath the socialistic movement and the working men's agitations is the pervading claim to equality, and the assumption that equality is of the essence of liberty and of justice. Equality of privileges, equality of power, equality of opportunities and of compensation for the part taken in the work of society, is claimed as the natural and inalienable right of man. How much of this is due to the glorification of equal political rights and powers under a free Government, which has been a characteristic of what we have called our freedom from the time of the Declaration of Independence, it is not easy to say, but there is no doubt that this doctrine has been pushed far beyond its legitimate limits, out of the realm of the practical into that of the ideal.

The truths which our fathers held to be self-evident are subject to limitations. The inalienable right to life may be forfeited when it has deliberately interfered with the safety of the community. Liberty of the individual must be subordinate to the well-being of society, and be exercised in a way that will not encroach upon the liberty of others. The pursuit of happiness must be restricted to legitimate channels, for the imagined happiness of one may lead to the misery of others. Moreover, it is, if not self-evident, at least easily gathered from observation, that all men are not born equal. They are born with very unequal capacities, with greatly diversified tendencies of character, and in circumstances as wide asunder as human conditions will admit. They develop greater and greater inequalities from the moment of birth, through all the vicissitudes of life, until the earth that "devours her own sweet brood" claims them again. Equality, in the sense in which it is interpreted by the instigators of popular discontent, is not of the essence of liberty or of justice. If enforced by tyrannical power, and it can be enforced by no other, it would work monstrous injustice. While physical and mental capacities differ, as it cannot be denied they do, while there are degrees in industry and energy, while there is honesty and dishonesty, men will contribute in vastly varied proportions to the processes whereby the resources of nature are turned to the profit and satisfaction of mankind, and will deserve and win rewards differing as widely as their services. Liberty demands that every man be permitted to make the most of his individual capacity and of the opportunities which he may find, and justice demands that he shall enjoy the results of his labor. Were it possible by any social combination to establish a power that would interfere with this right, which is inalienable if any right is, if men were restricted to appointed tasks, not determined by their ability to perform, and to compensation allotted to them without regard to the value of their work, liberty would be at an end, and justice would be dethroned. The worst tyranny would be set up that the world has ever known, and the result would be the death of enterprise, the despair of ambition, the paralysis of effort, and a universal desolation in the realms of industry. This idea of equality is a delusion. The Almighty has seen fit to decree the development of the human race through diversity, and while it is the prerogative of every man to strive to better his lot, and to get as much out of life as he can by the exercise of his own powers, it is a mischievous doctrine that teaches him he is entitled to more, and that it is right for him to seize a share from those whose powers enable them to achieve larger results. True liberty is the liberty of every man to make the most of his capacity and opportunities, and to enjoy the results; true equality is the equality of privilege in the exercise of this liberty without restraint or interference; true fraternity is the recognition by each of the rights and claims of others, based on a universal difference, and not on a universal sameness, in the human family.

A REMARKABLE MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

The world has not looked to Scotland for anything new in theology for two centuries or more. From the time that sturdy JOHN KNOX and his coreligionists established the Calvinistic reformation down to the latter half of the nineteenth century, the doctrines which the reformers preached have been accepted and faithfully maintained unaltered. The Westminster standards, as "containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures," have been held to be perfect, at least in a human sense, and no thought has been entertained of changing them. The vicissitudes through which the Continental Reformation has passed, covering every phase of Christianity, from evangelicism to the borders of atheism, have been unknown to Scotch Presbyterianism. It has rested in perfect satisfaction with its faith, seeing no possibility of improving it, and no necessity of revising it, and tolerating no suggestions in that direction. A Scotchman might be worldly and undevout; he might turn a deaf ear to the teachings of the Kirk, but he accepts unquestioningly its system of faith, and is prepared at any time to defend it. This unwavering fidelity to the creed of the Church followed him to Ireland or to this country, and remained with him, and the Presbyterian Churches in America which now contain the largest Scotch element are those which are most noted for their conservatism.

This fidelity to the theology of a past age begins now to show signs of weakening, and there are premonitions of—to use Principal TULLOCH'S words—"a theological upheaval." The events of the past year leave no room for doubt that there is in progress an unsettling of the old in preparation for the new. There is, indeed, an open rebellion against the time-honored symbols of Westminster, and, more wonderful still, the rankest disloyalty is tolerated with scarcely a rebuke. At no other period since Presbyterianism became the religion of Scotland would a minister have been permitted to say that the Westminister Confession contained doctrines repugnant to human reason and to the Word of GOD, and continue to hold its place in the Church. Yet this is what Rev. FERGUS FERGUSON did—he did also much more—and the chief court of the United Presbyterian Church, after a full hearing of his case, terminated his provisional suspension by his Presbytery, and by a large majority restored him to his ministerial office, and this, too, without even the penalty of a public admonition. To him, to MACRAE, and to others of his friends, and the friends of modified Calvinism and of freedom of thought, the leniency of the Synod was a surprise, a revelation, a great satisfaction.

The United Presbyterian Church, the most liberal of all the Scottish bodies, has gone further, and taken action which marks the first step in the movement to renovate the Westminster theology. It has been the first of all the Presbyterian bodies of the world to embody, in the year 1878—in what is called a "Declaratory Statement," to be added to the standards—the doctrines of that modified Calvinism which the New School Presbyterians in this country formulated in the famous Auburn Platform. The doctrine taught in the Confession that CHRIST'S atonement was for the elect only, and that GOD had determined the death of all others, which has been so sharply controverted from the days of ARMINIUS to the present, and which has been so repugnant to many, is supplanted in the "Declaratory Statement" by the doctrine that GOD has made provision for the salvation of all men, desires the death of none, but that all should be saved. The dogma of election thus modified stands opposed to the dreadful and irremedial doom which the Confession fixes on so large a part of mankind. It is very proper to quote the whole of this important paragraph, which is numbered 2:

"That the doctrine of the Divine decrees, including the doctrine of election to eternal life, is held in connection and harmony with the truth that 'GOD will have all men to be saved,' and has provided a salvation sufficient for all, adapted to all, and offered to all, with the grace of His Spirit in the Gospel; and, also, with the responsibility of every man for his dealing with the free and unrestricted offer of eternal life."

In addition to this the "Statement" softens the Westminster doctrine of the total depravity of man and his inability to any good, and says his depravity is not of such a nature that he can perform no good in any sense, and that his inability is not of such a nature as to affect his responsibility. It also declares that those who accept the standards shall not be required to hold that any who die in infancy are lost, or that all the heathen must perish, or that the "six days" of creation are periods of twenty-four hours.

In the Free Church there has been a profound agitation over progress of thought in the department of Biblical criticism. The most famous of all the Scotch heresy cases has been that of Prof. ROBERTSON SMITH, of Aberdeen College, and the issue, which has been fought in Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, and which is to be fought again on an amended libel, is whether a minister of the Free Church shall have liberty of investigation, with the application of the critical tests adopted by the best Biblical scholars, and of acceptance of the results of such investigation. The chief accusation against Prof. SMITH is that in certain publications he has indulged in speculations which tend to awaken doubt of the truth, inspiration, and authority of the books of the Bible, and of the doctrines of angels and prophecy, as set forth in the Confession of Faith. His views respecting the authorship of Deuteronomy were the most severely attacked, but it is remarkable, as indicating the strength of the new movement within this body, that Presbytery and Synod between them disposed of the whole libel in his favor, and it was only by a majority of 23 votes in a total of 579 that the Assembly decided that Prof. SMITH'S views on Deuteronomy were unsatisfactory, and thus subjected him to a second trial for the same offense. There has also been another heresy case in the same Church—that of Dr. DODS—and his offense was the same as that of Prof. SMITH, but his case was settled on his promise to withdraw the sermon which contained the heresy from publication.

Last of all, the Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, under the Presidency of such a man as Principal TULLOCH, who declared his adherence to the Confession, but demanded that it be judged and accepted in a liberal sense, has put its seal of approval on a proposition which looks to the preparation of shorter and simpler symbols for the use of native licentiates of India, the Westminster standards being acknowledged as a hindrance to the prosecution of the mission work.

The rapidity with which the movement is spreading itself causes surprise, and is only explained on the ground that the practical theology of the Presbyterians has been better and more liberal than their systematic theology. Hopes begin now to be entertained by the liberal school that the next Pan-Presbyterian Council, in 1880, will propose the revision of the standards or the substitution of shorter and simpler formulas.

ANCIENT LIGHTS.

The phrase "ancient lights" does not mean elderly people gifted with peculiar views and great readiness to impart them, nor newspapers which have been published for a generation or so, nor yet writers and teachers of old time, nor anything of that sort. It is a law term for windows which have been in use for twenty years and more. This is a subject which has long had real and practical importance in England, and may probably attain like consequence with us, as population becomes denser, and style of building more permanent.

In a recent English trial, MOORE sued HALL for darkening his windows. MOORE had a building standing on one side of a city street, and occupied chiefly as a "cook shop and coffee-house." It had stood for upward of twenty years, and so was old enough to claim the benefit of the rule of ancient lights. HALL put up an immense building directly opposite MOORE'S; one so large that it darkened MOORE'S windows. In most parts of this country this would not be supposed to give MOORE any right of a lawsuit; he would be advised to "grin and bear it"; or try what skylights or reflectors could do to aid his premises. But being in England, he brought an action for damages. The jury awarded him £50, and the Court of Appeal has sustained the verdict. No great question was made that he was entitled to recover something, but HALL'S counsel showed that the rooms which were affected were only used for bedrooms, and they were not darkened so much as to interfere with this use. The business of the cook shop and coffee-house was not interrupted. MOORE'S counsel argued that what he was using his rooms for made no difference, he might want to change them into studios or a photograph gallery, and if he should, the loss of light would be a serious injury. He was entitled to his light, whether he wanted to use it this year or not. And the court so decided. The law point is the more noticeable because it is a reversal of some previous decisions, which only allowed a person to recover damages for the actual use he was making of his windows at the time.

In many States the courts have rendered decisions that the law of ancient lights is inappropriate and inapplicable in America, and will not be enforced here until the Legislatures, finding it becomes needed, may enact it. Our sparsely-settled country, they say, has not required such a law; encouragement of building is more needed than restrictions upon it. This view prevails throughout New-York State, and has been expressed more or less positively in others. Thus, while in two or three States cases have been decided in accordance with the English rule, there are ten or twelve in which that rule may be said to have been repudiated, and in these a building does not, by merely standing twenty years, acquire any privilege as to its windows which can restrict an adjoining owner from building on his lot just as he pleases. Each lot-owner may build as he likes on his own lot. A may open windows in his walls anywhere, and B may build up against them if he chooses.

Any one who walks up Broadway past Grace Church, with leisure enough to scrutinize such minute matters, may see a wall, which, according to common report when it was erected, a quarter of a century ago, had such an origin. The front yard of the parsonage of Grace Church is flanked on the left-hand side of a spectator from the street by a large building occupied as a store. The proprietor cut windows in his side wall to lighten the upper floors from above the parsonage yard. As these windows surveyed the yard, they were not agreeable to the corporation of Grace Church. There was no lawsuit probably, but the church people were, to all appearance, advised that their neighbor had a perfect right to cut windows, and that their only remedy was to build a wall. At any rate, a neat wall was built on the church lot flat against the side of the store. It can still be easily distinguished from the building, and behind this apparently useless wall the obnoxious windows might very likely be found to this day.

As cities become more densely built, cases are found to arise in which, for exceptional reasons, the courts must protect windows from interference, notwithstanding the reluctance to adopt the law of ancient lights. Such a case arose near the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, in this City, about three years ago. The owner of the whole corner built houses fronting on both streets. The house No. 125 East Fiftieth-street extended back the full depth of the lot, and one corner of it actually touched the corner of a Lexington-avenue house, which had a little yard in its rear, underneath the rear windows of the Fiftieth-street house. Thus the blinds of the Fiftieth-street house could not be opened without swinging over the yard of the Lexington-avenue house. And in the angle formed by the two rears the owner built fire-escapes for both houses; they were French flat houses. In course of time these houses were sold, and came to different owners; and then the man who owned the Lexington-avenue house, to which the yard in the rear pertained, began to build in his own yard, but close to the Fiftieth-street house rear wall, a scaffolding forty-five feet high, constructed so that the Fiftieth-street man could neither open his window-shutters nor use his fire-escape. The Fiftieth-street man brought an injunction suit and won it, for the court decided that when the original owner erected the buildings in the manner he did, and sold them, it was on the understanding that whoever bought the Fiftieth-street house should have the right to swing his shutters and go up and down the fire-escape over the other lot.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

M. Wieniawski has been playing in London.

The Vokes Family are acting in Liverpool. So is Mr. George Honey.

The Majiltons were giving performances in Edinburgh at last accounts.

The usual Sunday concert is set down for this evening at Gilmore's Garden.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lingard have complied with the invitation so often tendered them, and gone to Halifax, New-Brunswick.

The east side of town is not to be left entirely to the variety shows. A site for a new theatre has been found near the Cooper Institute.

The New-York Aquarium still invites attention. It will be open to the public throughout the Summer, morning, afternoon, and evening.

Among the numerous reports from abroad is one to the effect that an alliance is about to be effected between Mme. Nilsson and Miss Kellogg.

Mr. E. A. Sothern has telegraphed that he will leave England on the 16th inst. for New-York. The reports of his provincial engagements are unfounded.

Mr. H. Abbey, of the Park Theatre, will have charge of Lotta's starring engagements next season, and has requested Mr. James Lewis to support her in her favorite plays.

Miss Jeffreys-Lewis returned from Europe on Wednesday, and after a brief visit to Mr. D. H. Harkins, of the Fifth Avenue, started at once for California to join the "Diplomacy" party.

All of the regular theatres of New-York are now closed. "East Lynne" at Niblo's Garden, (with Miss Gussie De Forrest as the heroine,) alone remains to us. All else is variety and the Bowery.

The scenery is being painted at Wallack's for the new local play with which Mr. Boucicault will open the season there. The idea of a preliminary season, with Miss Rose Coghlan in a dramatization of *Clarissa Harlowe*, has been abandoned.

An Italian version of "Carmen" has just been made known at Her Majesty's, in London. Signor Campanini and Mlle. Hauk were the leading artists. The *Daily News* sets down the impression of the work and performance as most favorable.

Miss Rose Eytinge has secured an engagement at the Olympic Theatre, London, but she will soon return to this City with a new play, called "The Woman of the People," (adapted from the French,) in which she will appear at the Grand Opera-house.

The Grand Opera-house will be closed for about five weeks, and Messrs. Poole & Donnelly will adhere to their present system of repeating well-established attractions, the experiment of producing original plays not having proved satisfactory.

Mr. Henry Jarrett starts off his first "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe for England this week; another will shortly follow. Of the genuine negroes engaged, four, who call themselves "Troubadours," are so nearly white that Mr. Jarrett insists upon their blacking up for the performance.

The San Francisco Minstrels will reopen in August. Mr. Charles Backus (who is as great an actor as singer) is in feeble health, but he has sufficiently recovered to contradict a report, originated by his partner, Mr. William Birch, that a new joke had been secured for the opening programme.

A literal translation of a new play by Sardou will open the regular season at the Union-Square Theatre, the success of those other literal translations "A Mother's Secret," and "A Celebrated Case" having convinced Messrs. Shook and Palmer that "adaptation merely weakens a French play."

Mrs. Boucicault (Miss Agnes Robertson) has definitely decided to return to the American stage in September. This week she has gone to Brighton to see a new play, "the entirely new drama" recently written for her by Mr. Tom Taylor turning out to be the old melodrama, "The Momentous Question."

Messrs. Shook and Palmer have taken a lease of the Lyceum Theatre for three years, and will install Miss Kate Claxton as the manager. Mr. Charles Stephenson is engaged, and Mr. Stanley McKenna will be the business director. The plan of the campaign will be competition with the Grand Opera-house.

Mr. George Wood has taken another lease of the Broadway Theatre, and will open it in August with the good old sensational programmes which used to delight his peculiar public. *On dit* that Barnum's infantile hippopotamus has been re-engaged at an enormous expense, and that Mr. Banvard will paint the scenery.

Mr. Stanley Dust will endeavor to bring back with him from London the famous conjurer, Herr Freikel and lady, to take the place of the Hellers, who are announced not to return to New-York. Herr Freikel plays the piano; Madam is an adept at the "second-sight," and, what is still better, both of them speak English.

Mlle. Albani has just been engaged by the direction of the Imperial Opera of St. Petersburg for the next Winter season. She has to sing only twice in each week, and the salary to be paid for that service is 7,000 francs per night. It happens, too, that the chief prima donna of the Imperial Opera is almost always presented with a case of jewels by the Emperor and Empress, and with another by the subscribers to the opera.

A joint-stock company has been projected, with the intention of managing a theatre and a dramatic newspaper (in the style of the London *Era*) in connection with each other; and several familiar Wall-street names are mentioned as having taken shares in the new enterprise. The strongest argument yet advanced in its favor is that amateurs do not lose money fast enough when they undertake dramatic management or dramatic journalism singly. But we do not understand why this argument should have any considerable weight in Wall-street.

WOMEN CAN VOTE WHEN THEY WANT TO.

After discussing the defeat of the Woman Suffrage bill in Parliament the London *Times* of June 20 concludes: "The world, it would seem, is not yet ripe for the removal of women's disabilities. The attempt makes no progress, because the stimulus is wanting that could help it on. A change that men and women would dislike about equally is not an easy thing to bring into effect. There may be a good deal of very sound logic in favor of it, and eloquence of the highest order may be brought to bear to display it as just and reasonable; but the motive power is absent. Women are not to be roused to assert themselves; rather they join hands with their impenitent tyrants and decline the freedom which is offered them from chains which do not gall. If there ever comes a real demand for the political enfranchisement of women, it will, we may be sure, make itself heard and attended to. We are equally sure it has not come yet. The very first signs of it are missing. The right to vote and to sit in Parliament will be obtained, when it is wanted, just as new bonnets and pony carriages and other little luxuries are obtained now. Brothers and husbands will be teased into granting what their female relations are wishing for, and they will be just as little able to refuse one kind of petition as another. The woman will have their own way, whatever it may be. If they have not got votes, it is because they do not care for them, and would much prefer not having them. The revolution their ill-used friends desire to see accomplished is still far distant. The little band that fights for it gains nothing in numbers. Ridicule and ingratitude have been their reward hitherto. These they must be content to put up with, and with want of success into the bargain. It is a hard portion enough, but it is what they have now learned to expect. We cannot but admire the spirit that rises superior to all this discouragement. It may win the battle, yet, but it must first do what it has not done as yet—it must enlist

SOTHERN GIVES A PARTY.

HIS LONDON HOME IN VERE-STREET.

DUNDREARY'S MANY FRIENDS—HELLER SINGS "SAM HALL."—A STRANGE GUEST—AN ACTOR'S SUNDAY RECEPTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday June 26, 1878.

It rained in torrents, it hailed ice in lumps, it lightened, it thundered, but all the same, Sunday found Mr. Sothern's delightful rooms thronged with interesting and distinguished men. I recall to mind among these Mr. Gilbert, the dramatist, (he wants Sothern to play his "Engaged,") who is just now at work upon his new version of "Faust and Marguerite;" Hon. Lewis Wingfield, who used to write dramatic notices in the *Globe* under the signature of "Whitetygha," and whose recent novel is said to be a great success; Joseph Knight, the critic of the *Athenæum* and *Sunday Times*, and a genial good fellow; Clement Scott, of the *Telegraph*, who adapted "Diplomacy," under the signature of "Saville and Bolton Rowe;" Mr. Charles Wyndham, who has grown rich through the success of "Pink Dominos," and who managed to cut the English adapter adrift with some of the crumbs that fell from the managerial table; Mr. Bancroft, the accomplished conductor of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, and husband of Marie Wilton, the leading comedy actress of the English stage; Mr. George Grossmith, "the humorist lecturer," who reads "Dickens" better than any reciter I ever heard. Presently, when the storm cleared off, and the sun came out bright and hot, typical of "The Crushed Tragedian," disappearing before the sunshine of "The Hornet's Nest," these gentlemen were joined by Lord Londesborough, "my noble partner," of the Boucicaultian days at Convent Garden; Mr. Levi, the chief proprietor of the *Telegraph*; Mr. Howe, of the Haymarket Theatre; Johnny Clarke, the English low comedian; Charles Millward, the Treasurer of the Savage Club, and the author of innumerable pantomimes, and scores of other equally representative men, who came in and went out from 1 in the day to 7 or 8 at night.

A breakfast of well-chosen viands was spread all over the place, and a more attractive *menu* could hardly have been devised even at Delmonico's. The rooms were daintily furnished. Bric-à-brac, pictures, books, South American birds, exotic plants, and pervading the rooms the genial presence of the actor playing the part of host with the tact of a diplomatist and the hearty *bonhomie* of a kindly and good fellow. It was a delightful meeting in every way. The right men came together. They never lacked topics of conversation. Everybody had something to say to everybody else. A piece of news or a witty remark met you at every point. It was a touching incident when a well-known provincial journalist and art critic, who had physically broken down some years ago, was led in, blind, and placed in a chair. This was Joe Nightingale, of Liverpool, around whom came Howard Paul, Sothern, Grossmith, Heller, and a crowd of others to shake his hand. Nightingale was the gentleman who brought out the Milly Palmer who is credited with jilting him for Herr Bandmann. Whether this be true or not, poor Joe's physical troubles began with her marriage, which, they say, was the one great disappointment of his life. It was only a gathering of men this party at Sothern's. The tender influences of woman were absent, but there was not wanting romance enough for a score of dramas if you had hunted up the details. Mr. Robertson, the manager of the Aquarium, was there. He contradicted the rumor that his whale is dead. The imprisoned "monster of the deep" continues to be a great attraction at Westminster. Robertson is a remarkable man in his way. He built the Vaudeville and Court Theatres, and he is the author of the Westminster Aquarium. Chevalier Wikoff, too. It seems to me that this "butterfly of society" is a modern "Rip Van Winkle." He knew men who seem to me to have been dead for centuries. He was an intimate friend of the late H. L. Bateman. He is here to-day looking just as old as he was 20 years ago. I believe there are a couple of Earls present, but I don't know them.

"Hush," says Sothern. "Gentlemen, Mr. Heller has consented to sing us 'Sam Hall.' When first I heard this song I thought it was funny; the second time I thought it was sad and tragic."

And so it is. "Sam Hall" is one of the most dramatic of songs. In the time of the London night houses a famous free and easy vocalist used to sing it in the early hours of morning at Evans'. It delineates the fears, passions, and depravity of a wretched man condemned to be hanged, and going through the last sad minutes of the final hour. He is supposed to be looking through the grating of his prison and apostrophizing the crowd that is waiting to see him turned off. Sothern himself can sing the ditty with wonderful effect; but Heller at the piano gives it with a grim dramatic humor that is strangely impressive. In his hands it is a sort of wild recitative, accompanied with musical language that seems to repeat the doleful story. Sam Hall is a degraded, uneducated, miserable ruffian; and the objection to the song for a mixed audience is, after all, only in the realistic imprecation that closes each verse. I related to you in a letter some months ago how, in Charles Reade's version of "Foul Play" at the Olympic, the audience was at first shocked and then amused at a dying sailor pressed by the heroine to forgive a comrade who had wronged him, exclaiming "Yes I forgive him— —— his eyes!" This was repeated every night as long as the piece was played; it was a bit of realism upon which Reade insisted. It is this same imprecation that makes "Sam Hall" difficult in mixed society, but Heller has a way of slurring over the words so as to make them comparatively unobtrusive. The song begins something in this way:

"My name it is Sam Hall,
I've murdered great and small,
But now I pay for all,
——my eyes!

A doleful strain the music, a weird melody, full of wailing that grips you. The crowd repeats some of the lines like a chorus of awed beings. "But now he pays for all." You can hear them say it hushed and anticipating the show. Heller's moaning chords in minor keys, and his own hoarse whisper, realizes the whispering of the surging crowd collected to see Sam Hall die. At last the end:

"But now I go up stairs,
And there ends all my cares,
Kind friends give me your prayers;
(All your blarsted prayers,)
——your eyes!"

The admiring, half-stricken wonder and horror of the crowd breaks out, following Heller's eloquent fingers on the piano. "All our prayers," he repeats in a hushed voice, and there is a sobbing cry of a savage agony in those last words that haunts one long after they are drowned by the applause of Heller's appreciative audience. I fear I shall fail to convey to you an idea of the weird dramatic force of this strange song; if I succeed in touching you, then the terrible realism of it will be forgiven in the awful picture of a murderer's last moments in those terrible days of London when hanging was a favorite show with thousands of degraded men and women, who found a savage delight underneath the gallows. *The Ingoldsby Legends* and the works of Jerrold and Dickens did a great deal toward doing away with public executions, and the ballad of "Sam Hall" is a reminiscence of the days of "Tom and Jerry," the Fleet Prison, oil-lamps, and ancient watchmen.

Leaving Sothern in the midst of his admiring friends, with the wail of this wretched Sam Hall in my mind, I encountered a local antiquarian who had followed me out.

"Startling ballad that," he remarked.

"It was indeed; it has made me feel miserable."

"An appropriate spot for such a song," said the shriveled, gray-haired, starchy-looking gentleman. "Oxford-street was the way to Tyburn. Scores of unfortunate wretches have passed through it on the road to death. The place of execution for criminals convicted in the County of Middlesex was formerly situated in this parish, at the west end of this very street."

"Let us talk of the gallows," I said, smiling.

"Tyburn Tree was not far from where we are standing."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes, I assure you, we are on classic ground. In 1626, Queen Henrietta Maria did penance under the gallows at Tyburn, and in 1628 Felton, who stabbed the Duke of Buckingham, was executed here. I have a bit of the old gallows in my possession."

He took me to his house close by, and showed me this treasure, together with a bit of the tanned skin of a malefactor who had been gibbeted not very far from the scene of Sothern's party.

"Dr. Dodd was hanged in this parish for forgery, and so was the infamous Catharine Hayes, who lived in the parish, and murdered her husband in a house two or three streets from here. She was sentenced to be hanged, and then her body was to be burned. The murder was of such an atrocious character that the mob fell upon the executioner, lighted the fire before she was hanged, and literally burned her alive. Will you take a glass of wine?"

"No, thank you; I must be going."

"I thought you wanted to talk about Tyburn. I am compiling a history of the subject. You could not have fallen in with a man who knows more about it. When Tyburn ceased to be the place of execution in 1783, the gallows was bought by a carpenter, who converted it into stands for beer-butts at a public house in Adam-street, close by here. In 1758, when Dr. Hennessy was to be executed for high treason, a reprieve came at the last moment, and the mob was so disgusted that those who had paid for seats, (they used to erect grand stands,) created a riot and one man was killed. A man named Ryland was the last person hanged in this neighborhood. His crime was forgery. We were a bloodthirsty lot in those days. On June 23, 1784, when they transferred the business to Newgate, 15 persons were hanged there with "the new drop," which worked so well that in December, 1785, they executed 96 persons."

My antiquarian friend seemed to gloat over these incidents; I spare him the mention of his name. If he had lived in the days of Sam Hall he would have been one of the gloating crowd; in the time of Hennessy he would have rioted in disgust when the reprieve came. I couldn't drink his wine. It would have choked me. I slipped out while he was looking for a piece of the chain used on a gibbet at Hampstead. I went back to Vere-street, and found a tenor singer telling the vocal story of his love for "Pretty Sally." It was a comfort to feel that I was out of the immediate control of the antiquarian who had taken me at my word and talked of the gallows and kindred horrors. But not all my tenor friend's rhapsodies about Sally, nor all Sothern's dry champagne would drive Sam Hall out of my mind. What a scene it would make in an opera! The gallows, the prison cell, the face at the bars, the awful mocking crowd, the arrival of the Sheriffs, the going up stairs, that awful ballad with the grim accompaniment of an orchestra, and the sad, weird, savage chorus of the London crowd!

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT IN CAMP.

REVIEWED BY MAJOR-GEN. SHALER—VISIT OF THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

The camp of the Eighth Regiment at Creedmoor was visited yesterday by several hundred persons, many of whom were ladies. Among the visitors was a delegation from the Veteran Association comprising 40 men. Included in its ranks were Gen. N. Gano Dunn, Col. William Borden, Col. John W. Stiles, Major Leander Buck, Major John Appleton, Capt. W. H. McIntire, and the oldest member of the command, Sergt. Connor, who joined the regiment nearly 40 years ago. Major-Gen. Shaler and staff went down to the range in full uniform on the 4 o'clock train to review the regiment. The party was received by Col. Scott, and escorted to the head-quarters of Briz.-Gen. E. D. Wylie, while the artillery fired a salute of 13 guns in honor of the General. At 5:30 o'clock line was formed for dress parade, with an equalization of eight companies of 12 files front, and this formation was maintained for the subsequent ceremony of review in line and passage by Gen. Shaler. The latter was accompanied by Col. Carl Jussen, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, and Capt. Boughton, of his staff. The review was very well executed and elicited much applause. After this ceremony, the greater part of the guests left for this City by the 6:43 train. The camp will be broken up to-night, and to-morrow morning the regiment will return to the City. The result of the shooting was as follows:

Second Class.—Sergt. H. L. Davis, 37; N. J. Daly, 32; Corp. J. Edellman, 31; H. J. Hinton, 31; T. J. Tracey, 31; W. Stafford, 30; T. C. Nilan, 30; L. Haubenestel, 30; H. J. Butler, 29; G. Creighton, 29; T. Smith, 28; Corp. S. Turner, 27; Lieut. J. Shinkley, 27; J. Golden, 27; J. W. Masters, 27; C. Speir, 27; L. Greene, 27; Sergt. H. J. Lea, 28; S. Hessels, 26; Corp. F. Deck, 26; Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, 26; Corp. W. Pennington, 25; Sergt. B. F. Munro, 25; T. Arris, 25; Sergt. M. D. Lynch, 25.

Marksman's Badges.—C. Heizman, 38; G. D. Hobart, 36; Capt. E. Barker, 32; A. Oates, 32; Capt. A. L. Whitelaw, 31; W. H. Reed, 31; P. Nyland, 31; Col. Scott, 30; H. G. Hinton, 30; Sergt. F. Monahan, 29; Corp. A. Roosencrantz, 29; Capt. G. T. Fielding, 28; Sergt. E. A. Moore, 28; S. Clark, 28; Major R. V. Young, 27; W. Mack, 27; W. W. Graham, 27; J. McCabe, 27; D. Douglass, 27; Capt. W. Ecos, 27; J. P. McKenny, 27; P. J. Sullivan, 26; L. Hugh, 26; Capt. A. C. Baxter, 26; Sergt. A. Betow, 25; M. J. Daly, 25; J. F. Shirley, 25; C. Stafford, 25; Corp. L. Bensel, 25; W. Smart, 25; R. Campbell, 25; W. Rowland, 25; Sergt. H. K. Beatty, 25.

Corp. P. J. Sullivan, of Company F, won the badge presented by Col. Scott, upon the score of 72 out of a possible 100 points.

E. W. Price won the "diamond" badge in the contest for the trophy by the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club upon the score of 58 out of a possible 70 points; seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards.

A BATTLE AT NIGGER HILL.

Armed with a warrant from Justice Sutton, of Harrison, Constable Combs went into the colored settlement known as "Nigger Hill" to arrest John H. Barker, colored, on Thursday last, accompanied by Thomas Tillot, also colored, who was to point out Barker and help to take him into custody, if necessary. Barker, who was charged with indecent assault, resisted arrest. William Brooks, colored, gave him aid and comfort, expressing the opinion that it was decidedly unconstitutional to deprive an American citizen of his freedom on Independence Day. This was powerful logic to Barker, and he flourished a razor and a pistol to uphold liberty and the Constitution. Tillot drew a horse-pistol, deeming Barker's attitude too rebellious to law and justice as personified in him (Tillot) as an assistant to a town constable. Both men fired. Barker's shot hit Tillot on one of his great toes, badly cutting it. Tillot's ball struck Barker on the head, making a scalp wound. Then there was a general mêlée, in which Constable Combs was struck on the head with a gun-stock. Barker got away and fled into Connecticut; the argumentative Brooks was arrested on Friday on complaint of Constable Combs, who was able to be about with his head bandaged. Brooks was charged with interfering with an officer while in the discharge of his duties, but he was discharged for want of evidence. Tillot will not be able to go about for some time, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that his marksmanship is of a higher grade than Barker's.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND IN CUSTODY.

The surgeons of St. Vincent's Hospital reported to the Police of the Eighth Precinct yesterday that Catharine Duffy, who was brutally assaulted on Friday night by her husband, Thomas Duffy, at their residence, on the top floor of No. 314 Hudson-street, would probably recover from her injuries. Duffy was taken to the hospital yesterday by Officer Donohue, and was identified by the wounded woman as her assailant. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was held in default of $1,000 bail to await the result of his wife's injuries. The woman suffers from two severe scalp wounds, the result of the blows given her by her husband with a stove lid, and a bruise on the abdomen where he kicked her. According to Mrs. Duffy's statement, her husband's attack upon her was entirely unwarranted. After being out all day carousing, Duffy returned home in an intoxicated condition, and his wife having no money, she asked him for a few cents to buy milk for her infant, where upon he raised the stove-lid and struck her two stunning blows, following this up by kicking her in the stomach. Dr. Coggeshall said last evening that though the woman's condition was at present favorable, erysipelas might possibly result from the wounds on her head, but it was his opinion that such will not now occur.

THE RATE OF MORTALITY INCREASING.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 665 deaths, 332 births, and 143 marriages, showing an increase of 111 deaths, and a decrease of 108 births and 15 marriages, as compared with the figures of the preceding week. The large increase in the number of deaths is due to the high temperature. Four hundred of the deaths were of children under 5 years of age, 180 of whom died of diarrheal diseases. The reported mortality for the past week compares favorably with the actual mortality for the corresponding week of 1877, which was 720, notwithstanding that the mean temperature of last week was higher than that of the corresponding week last year. Ten persons are reported to have died from insolation.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROADS.

Messrs. Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton, of this City, attorneys for bondholders, have obtained an order from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, returnable in September, requiring the South Carolina Railroad Company, and the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company to show cause why they should not be placed in the hands of a Receiver. The order was yesterday served on the officers of the two roads at Charleston.

GEORGE SWETT APPLETON, THE PUBLISHER.

Mr. George Swett Appleton, whose death is momentarily expected at the residence of his brother, in Riverdale, was born at Boston, Mass., on the 11th of August, 1821. His father, Daniel Appleton, the founder of the well-known firm of book-publishers to which he gave his name, removed to this City in 1828, and here Mr. G. S. Appleton received a liberal education, which was completed by several years' study in Europe, and especially in Germany. Upon returning from this tour Mr. Appleton started independently in the business of publishing and selling books in Philadelphia, which he continued until 1860. In that year he became associated with D. Appleton & Co., the firm consisting of William H., John A., Daniel S., and George S. Appleton, all the sons of Daniel Appleton, and of W. W. Appleton, the eldest son of W. H. Appleton. Of this firm it is scarcely too much to say that the deceased gentleman was the active mind. It is true that he and his associates deferred to the eldest brother's opinion for final decisions, but Mr. G. S. Appleton's fertility in resources and in projecting new enterprises was acknowledged. To him *Picturesque America* and the *Art Journal* must be credited. His taste, also, largely determined the form in which books should be published after the firm had accepted the manuscript. He was, too, what might be called the press agent of the firm. In character Mr. Appleton resembles his brothers. Casual acquaintances may even call them cold. But nothing of this sort is said of them by their intimate associates. To them he is a man of never-failing dignity, and of very quiet manners, who never gushed in words, and whose acts of kindness were frequent and well considered. His likes and dislikes are strong, and it is said that an employe has never succeeded in re-establishing himself in Mr. Appleton's confidence if once he forfeited it. In stature Mr. Appleton is rather small, and appears more so owing to a custom of carrying his head and shoulders bent. His face was habitually pale, and a large and firm set jaw aided to make it strongly marked in character. Mr. Appleton's family relations have been happy. He married Miss Caroline Osgood, the daughter of Robert H. Osgood, of Salem, in Paris, in 1846. His daughters are Ellina and Emma, and his sons, Walter S., George S., and Francis Appleton. His daughter Ellina was married in 1867 to Mr. W. A. Fraser, a member of one of the oldest firms of Canadian merchants in Montreal. His other daughter, Emma, is the wife of Mr. Madan, a Cuban, and a stock broker in this City. Of his sons, only Walter is married, and his wife was Annie P. Beach, the daughter of W. A. Beach, of Troy. Mr. Appleton is a member of the Century Club, of which his brothers were among the founders, and it is noted as a coincidence that he should be the publisher of Mr. W. C. Bryant, the President of the club, who was the first member to die after the completion of the roll. Mr. Appleton is also the President of a photo-lithographic publishing company. In religious belief Mr. Appleton has been a consistent Protestant Episcopalian, and a member of Grace Church. His residence in this City is at No. 17 East Thirty-second-street. Mr. Appleton's disease is cerebro meningitis, and he has been ill about one month, his attending physicians being Drs. Van Buren and Keyes. On Friday he was paralyzed on the left side, and he has since lingered in a coma.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

ONE OR MORE OF THE OFFICE EMPLOYES SUSPECTED.

The employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company and of the Westcott Express Company continue to preserve an ominous silence as to the robbery which occurred at the express office in Hoboken early in the week. Chief of Police Donovan still avers that he has had no notification of the robbery, though he frankly admits that he knows that it occurred. No credence is placed in the story that the package of greenbacks was taken away by a stranger who called to make inquiries, and the secrecy which those concerned preserve concerning it would seem to indicate that it is what is known among detectives as "inside work," that the guilty party is one of the employes of the express or railroad company. There are from six to eight men employed in the office from its opening to its close, and the pretense that the withdrawal of the attention of one or even of two clerks from the valuables in his custody would enable a stranger to perpetrate a robbery is not entitled to credence. The theory that it was an "inside job" gains additional color from the manner in which the company are working it up. They do not seem to have found it advisable to intrust it to one of their own special detectives, but Chief Donovan assured a TIMES reporter last evening that Pinkerton's detectives had been engaged to follow up the clues, and were at work on the case in Hoboken yesterday. There are but few facts positively known concerning it, and they can be briefly stated. The package of greenbacks arrived on a train due at 6:00 P.M., but the majority of those in position to know concur in the statement that it contained but $6,000.

A DECEIVED HUSBAND.

MARRIED ONLY EIGHT DAYS AND DESERTED BY HIS WIFE.

Frederick Helms, a German musician, 68 years of age, residing at No. 16 Thompson-street, entered the Prince-Street Police Station last night in a state of great excitement, and invoked the aid of the Police to arrest his runaway wife. Helms informed Sergt. Knight that he is a traveling musician, and arrived in this City from Africa about a month ago. Two weeks later he met Catherine Norton, a woman about 22 years of age, at a party, and was so charmed with her personal attractions that after a three days' courtship he proposed to her and was accepted. They were married on the 28th ult., and started housekeeping at No. 16 Thompson-street. He spent $75 in purchasing dresses and jewelry for his wife. On Friday evening Mrs. Helms went out and remained away all night. Yesterday, during her husband's absence, she returned to the apartments, packed up all her clothing, and left. Her husband has not seen her since. Sergt. Knight informed the deceived husband that he could do nothing for him, as his wife's conduct was not of such a character that the Police could take cognizance of it. Helms left the station-house a sadder but a wiser man.

BASE-BALL.

At Prospect Park, yesterday, the Nameless defeated the Winonas by a score of 16 to 1.

The Resolutes of Elizabeth defeated the Orange nine by a score of 10 to 6, at Orange, yesterday.

On the Capitoline Grounds a game was played yesterday between Evans, Peake & Co. and the Chemical Bank, which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 18 to 4.

A great number of persons were at the Centennial Grounds, Jersey City, yesterday, to witness a game between the Witokas of Brooklyn and the Jersey City nine, which resulted in the defeat of the Jersey nine, after 12 well-played and closely-contested innings by a score of 4 to 3.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Forest City, 8; Tecumsehs, 0.
BUFFALO, July 6.—Buffalos, 5; Hornells, 2.
MILWAUKEE, July 6.—Bostons, 4; Milwaukees, 3; 11 innings.
UTICA, July 6.—Uticas, 8; Crickets, 4.
CINCINNATI, July 6.—Indianapolis 6, Cincinnatis, 5, in 13 innings.

SUSPENSION OF A HAVANA MERCHANT.

HAVANA, July 4, via KEY WEST July 6.—A. K. Reed, a sugar merchant of this city, suspended payment yesterday. It is said that his suspension is only temporary. Boisterous weather is reported off the coast, delaying repairs to the cable between Cuba and the United States.

COAL-DEALERS' EXCURSION ENDED.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 6.—The coal-dealers' excursion arrived here at 1:45 this afternoon, and after inspecting the Switchback and other places of interest, the party started on the return trip to Philadelphia by way of the Lehigh Valley, Perkiomen and Reading Railroad.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

GALVESTON, July 6.—A special dispatch from Queen City, Texas, says that the boiler of Sewell's saw mill, three miles east of here, exploded this morning, killing three men and wounding another. The killed men were thrown 200 feet away.

THE PROVINCIAL STAMP ACT SET ASIDE.

MONTREAL, July 6.—The English Privy Council has confirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals here, setting aside the Provincial Stamp act for imposing a stamp duty on insurance policies, as unconstitutional. The consequence will be that the local Government will have to reimburse the insurance companies in the amount of taxes so far paid, which, with legal expenses, are estimated at about $200,000.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT PHILADELPHIAN

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Last evening Mr. Bloomfield H. Moore, of the well-known firm of Jessup & Moore, died of pneumonia at his residence in this city, aged 60. Mr. Moore was identified with the leading financial institutions here, and was a prominent member of the Union League.

MIDSUMMER AT WEST POINT.

LIFE AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

IMPROVEMENTS ABOUT THE GROUNDS—CADET LIFE—THE PORTER AND HAMMOND REHEARINGS—SUMMER VISITORS.

WEST POINT, July 6.—West Point grows more attractive and beautiful each year. The improvements of the past season are very noticeable and are of such a nature that they add greatly to the comfort and pleasure of the visitor. Even in crossing the river from Garrison's he notices the comfortable ferry-boat Highlander that has supplanted the little inconvenient West Point that for so many years furnished the only means of transit. Arrived at the western side of the river, his attention is at once attracted to two new pieces of masonry. The one is a heavy granite wall 21_2 feet high and almost as broad, capped with dressed slabs of blue limestone, all heavily cemented, that now skirts the steep road leading from the landing to the riding-school. This wall, by which a formerly dangerous road is made as safe as any in the world, takes the place of the old posts and rail that used to present a frail barrier to any team inclined to run away and precipitate themselves into the river. The second new piece of masonry is a flight of broad undressed granite steps dry laid, and leading up the face of the cliff where last year a steep scrambly path, that exhausted one's breath and patience long before the summit was attained, led up to the south gate of the post and the officers' quarters near it. The flights of new steps alternate with short stretches of level graveled walk, from which can be had enchanting glimpses through leafy openings in the thick foliage of the blue river and white sails. The combination of gray steps, sun-flecked path, depths of shade, and unexpected vistas, forms one of the pleasantest rambles near West Point. Another much-needed improvement has been made by the officers of the post. In the rear of their mess-hall they have erected a plain but neat and substantial building of brick containing a large and admirably appointed ball-room. In it are, hereafter, to be held the principal hops of the year, and during the Summer the officers give a German there every Saturday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock. In addition to this series of dances, gayeties abound at the Point this Summer. The cadets give two hops a week in the Academic Building, on Monday and Thursday nights, from 8 to 11 o'clock. To these they issue invitations to the guests of both hotels, and to the occupants of the beautiful Summer places for miles around. The weekly hop at the West Point Hotel is held every Wednesday, and that at Cozzens' every Saturday evening. The next ball of the season will be given by the cadets on the evening of August 27, the day before they break up their Summer camp.

This camp is a very pleasant feature of Summer life at the Point. The mathematical rows of white tents, whose lifted curtains display the perfection of order and neatness within, the cadet guards, clad from head to foot in the whitest of linen, the busy out-of-door life, the clear bugle-calls, to the notes of which each duty is performed, altogether make a pleasing variety to the usual routine of academy life.

An innovation has been introduced in the uniform of officers and cadets of the First Class that is at once striking and pleasant. It is the white sun helmet of the British Indian Army—a very comfortable head-dress in hot weather, and at the same time decidedly military in its general effect.

During the day-time the Point is just now very quiet, many of the officers and all the furlough class of cadets being absent on leave that will expire Aug. 28. The principal topics of conversation other than the coming or past hops and Germans are the two courts-martial now in session at West Point for the rehearing and consideration of the cases of Gen. Fitz John Porter and ex-Surgeon-Gen. Hammond. The board of officers comprising the court in both cases consists of Gens. Schofield, Terry, and Getty. The proceedings in the case of Gen. Porter were begun about 10 days ago but were suspended after the opening argument had been made, until to-morrow, the 8th inst., in order that the requisite witnesses might be summoned and procured. Of these, the principal is the Confederate General Longstreet. The case is assuming formidable proportions and promises to occupy much time. It excites very general interest among Army officers most of whom are committed to the one side or the other of the question.

In the meantime, while waiting for Gen. Porter's witnesses, the board has taken up the consideration of Dr. Hammond's case, and during every day of the past week, except the Fourth, have listened patiently to the reading of the mass of evidence obtained by his former court-martial. The Doctor does not intend to offer any new evidence, but merely asks a reconsideration of that already produced.

The gayest place in the vicinity of West Point at present is Cozzens' Hotel, now owned by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and conducted, as it has been for the past 12 years, by the Goodsell Brothers. For this season the hotel has been renovated to a degree, frescoed, carpeted, and provided with a passenger elevator that more than doubles the capacity of the house for comfort. The hotel stands 200 feet odd feet above the river, is one of the most noticeable and best-known landmarks on the Hudson. It has always been a favorite resort of wealthy and exclusive New-Yorkers, to whom its broad, breezy piazzas, from which the most glorious views on the Hudson are to be obtained, offer opportunities for indulging a luxurious indolence hardly to be surpassed.

The Plymouth Rock, with excursion parties from New-York, touches at Cozzens' Landing every day, not being allowed to touch at the West Point Landing, half a mile further on. It may be a good thing for excursionists who desire to go to the Point to know that, instead of walking all that distance, if they wait until the steamer has gone on they can take the ferry-boat Highlander from one landing to the other. Cozzens' is filling up rapidly, and the following is a partial list of the guests already there: Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Schell, Gen. A. H. Terry, United States Army, and Miss Terry; Major R. P. Hughes and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. Peter Goelet, Mrs. and Miss Gerry, Miss E. Aymar, Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson, Jr., Mr. William Henry Gunther and family, Mr. William Rhinelander and family, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Skiddy, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Fischer, and Miss Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fanshawe, and the Misses Fanshawe, Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant, Gen. Joe Hooker and secretary, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noyes, Mrs. Theodore Irving, Mr. N. Chandler, Admiral Livingston and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Bell, Mr. Eugene Schieffelin and family, Mrs. Lispenard Stewart and family.

HOW TWO MARYS WERE DECEIVED.

THE TROUBLES OF A FAITHLESS LOVER—CHASTISED BY HIS MISTRESSES.

About 8 o'clock on Friday evening Officer Malloy, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was called to quell a disturbance in the tenement No. 243 East Fifty-ninth-street. On going up stairs and entering one of the apartments he found a young man sitting in a chair and bleeding profusely from a wound on the forehead. Two women were also in the room, and the injured man, who gave his name as Leo Gleason, of No. 80 Suffolk-street, charged both women with having assaulted him. One of them, he said, had cut him in the forehead with a carving-knife, and the other, he alleged, had intended to strike him with a smoothing-iron, but recoiled when she saw the blood flowing from his wound. The women were taken to the station-house, both giving the name of Mary Gleason, and each claiming to be the wife of the complainant. On the matter being investigated by Justice Kilbreth, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, the fact was elicited that Gleason, who is a butcher, had been on terms of intimacy with both women, but was not married to either of them. The one who assailed him with the knife said in court that her name was Mary Pearson, that she lived at No. 80 Suffolk-street for five years with Gleason, and that she had two children by him, who are now dead. Her rival afterward stated that her own name was Mary Stokesbury. Gleason did not desire to press the charge of assault in either case, but Justice Kilbreth, on a charge of disorderly conduct, committed Mary Pearson for 10 days and discharged the other prisoner. The quarrel began in this way: Gleason went to a picnic on the Fourth of July, and not returning, as he was accustomed to nightly, to his mistress in Suffolk-street, she went in search of him, and learning that he was at the house of Mary Stokesbury, whom she was always jealous of, she went there, and her visit resulted as related above. Instead of the two women, as would naturally be supposed, engaging in a quarrel, they combined in an attack on their faithless lover.

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THE DROWNING ACCIDENT IN THE SOUND.

The bodies of James F. Hanlon, of No. 309 East Seventy-fifth-street, and William McCarthy, of Seventy-fifth-street and Avenue A, who were drowned off Riker's Island by the capsizing of their boat on Friday afternoon, were removed yesterday to the foot of One Hundred and Ninth-street, and thence to the late residences of the deceased. The other persons who were in the boat at the time, and who were saved, are M. Connors, D. Flannagan, P. Gerry, W. Carr, and P. Sheridan. They were saved partly through their ability to swim, and partly through the efforts of Daniel Kelly, Keeper of the North Brothers' Light-house on the Island, who, witnessing the accident, rowed out in a boat to their assistance.

THE COLUMBIA CREW.

PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR RECEPTION IN THIS CITY.

The rejoicings of Columbia College men, that were so heartily manifested on Friday, have assumed the more practical shape of beginning to prepare for the reception of the victorious crew. A dispatch, sent to them yesterday, asking when they would return, was immediately answered as follows:

HENLEY, England, July 6.
JASPER GOODWIN.

Sail Aug. 1.

They will return in the steam-ship City of Berlin, and will arrive here about Saturday, the 10th.

Among many congratulatory telegrams received yesterday by Mr. Robert Cornell, President of the Columbia Boat Club, is one from Wendell Goodwin, of Boston, Captain of the Harvard crew of '74, which was beaten by the Columbia crew at Saratoga that year. It is as follows:

BOSTON, June 8.

I congratulate you on the success of the boys.
WENDELL GOODWIN.

A Columbia man, who has very substantial reasons for an extra amount of rejoicing over the success of his college crew, is a wealthy young undergraduate resident of this City, who had such implicit faith in the resources and capabilities of the crew, that he offered before they started to wager any sum that they would win the Visitors' Cup. A gentleman who had no faith in the crew took him at his word, and offered him odds of 10 to 1 on the field against Columbia. The offer was accepted, and the bet as made stood $1,000 to $100 against Columbia.

Various dispatches and letters are being received from Columbia men all over the country saying, "Put me down on the subscription list for the reception." No meeting of the Reception Committee has yet been held, but it has already been decided that the boys must be met in the Lower Bay and brought to the City in a special steamer. What Columbia means is most anxious to show is see their victorious four pitted against a Harvard four picked from the famous eight who so recently beat Yale at New-London. Although Sage, of the Columbia four, does not intend to return with the crew, and has declared that he will never row in another race in America, Bob Cornell says that his place can be filled by a man equally good, and that such a race must be arranged if possible. He says, however, that Columbia will never challenge Harvard again unless Harvard first challenges her. A challenge for a four-oared race to be rowed this season coming from Harvard to Columbia would be gladly accepted by the latter.

GENEVIEVE WARD.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN TRAGIC ACTRESS IN THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BERLIN.

Miss Genevieve Ward, the American actress, who for several years has been astonishing theatre-goers in Europe, returned to New-York in the steam-ship City of Berlin, reaching this port yesterday. Miss Ward is a native of New-York, and a descendant of one of the old families of the Metropolis. Her grandfather on her mother's side, Hon. Gideon Lee, was one of the early Mayors of the City.

Since her departure from this country, Miss Ward has played in a number of the leading European theatres, including Drury Lane, in London, where she made a sensation as *Queen Katharine* in "Henry VIII." Her last performance before the start for home was at the Shakespeare memorial benefit in that play. She also played in the Adelphi Theatre, London, for 160 successive nights as *Ogarita* in "The Prayer in the Storm," better known here as "The Sea of Ice." Miss Ward is of medium size, with a smiling, bright, vivacious face, blue eyes, and the whitest of teeth. She has been abroad for five years, and did not conceal her joy at reaching home again.

Many friends were at the Inman Line pier yesterday to meet the American actress; among others Mr. Marret, of Jarrett & Palmer, and Commodore Joseph H. Tooker. On her arrival she was immediately driven to the residence of her friend, Mrs. Thomas Reed, at No. 113 East Thirty-fifth-street, where she spent the night.

Miss Ward's success in Europe was flattering, and her appearance in New-York may be looked forward to with great pleasure. She is under engagement with Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, of Booth's Theatre, and her first appearance there is to be in "Jane Shore" on the evening of Sept. 2. She will also appear in "Henry VIII.," supported by George Vandenhoff and Milnes Levick, and in several other plays.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

HOW A YOUNG LAD LOST HIS LIFE WHILE PLAYING—KILLED BY A LANCET.

A singular accident, resulting in the death of John McTiernan, a lad 10 years of age, occurred yesterday afternoon in the street in front of the residence of Dr. Charles B. Roof, of No. 348 West Fifty-first-street. It appears that John McTi

THE IRISH PRONUNCIATION.

PROF. NEWMAN'S OPINION OF IT.

SHOULD IRISH PROVINCIALISM BE MADE THE CRITERION—ELIZABETHAN FORMS—HAMLET'S SPEECH TO THE PLAYERS IN ITS OLD GARB.

How many people there are who are anxious to learn the true pronunciation of English only those may know who are supposed to have learned it by some divine dispensation or by laborious study, it being really unbestowable and unattainable by any labor. If the inquirers upon the subject were told that the right pronunciation of English is just that in the midst of which they were born and bred, they would receive the information with doubt and wonder; of which, indeed, there would be some justification. And yet there would be also some reason in the declaration; for it would not be difficult to maintain that for the members of any community the right pronunciation of their mother tongue is that which prevails among their kinsfolk, their friends, and their neighbors. Of this all men may be sure: that if they do adopt any other pronunciation than that, they will make themselves the subjects of invidious remark, and perhaps fail to attain the only end and purpose of speech—the being understood by those to whom it is addressed. What people really mean (although they may not know it) by the right pronunciation of English, is the pronunciation in vogue in the most cultivated society in England, and chiefly of London; and perhaps we may say of the two great universities, Oxford and Cambridge. For persons of rank and education, who were born and bred remote from the British Metropolis, and who have passed most of their lives in their own counties, (particularly if those are far northward or westward from London,) are rarely without peculiarities of utterance, both in general tone and in the sounds of particular words, which mark their speech as "provincial."

Now, this pronunciation of cultivated London is not uniform. It is marked with variations due to several causes, one of which is affectation. There are namby-pamby, dawdling speakers who mince and clip their words, and utter them without distinct articulation; and these speakers, notwithstanding that they are reprehended by those who would preserve a simple, strong, and manly speech, and ridiculed, (*Punch* makes fun of them,) exert an influence. Indeed, it is impossible for even one man to persist in a peculiarity of speech, if it is not too strangely at variance with the common pronunciation, without exercising a modifying influence upon the speech of those around him. To these namby-pamby speakers Prof. Newman attributes the change in the pronunciation of *a* in words like *pass, glass, grass,* &c., which is obtaining a certain vogue in English society. Many well-educated and well-bred English people now pronounce them with a narrow utterance, like that in the vowel sound of *can*, instead of that in *father*. This is deplorable in the interest of the dignity and euphony of English speech, and it is resisted by people of the best taste, but still it prevails to a certain degree.

The right pronunciation of English means the right pronunciation *now*; and the best pronunciation has almost a conventional meaning, *i. e.*, the pronunciation of the best society. But, as we have seen, pronunciation may be really bad; affectation and fashion may change it for the worse. Yet if the deterioration prevails, it must be accepted. There is no help for this in language. We may see plainly that a change is for the worse; but within certain limits, at least, we must adopt it, or else we become singular; and to be singular in speech is to be to a certain degree unintelligible.

This constantly possible, and in some respects actually prevalent, deterioration in speech, leads students of language, not unnaturally, although perhaps vainly, to seek for what may be called the best pronunciation abstractly, irrespective of fashion—the mere usage of the day. The temptation to this inquiry is the greater when, as now, there is an unprecedentedly strong effort to make our written language conform precisely to our speech. Prof. Newman is very decided upon this point. He says: "It is at least absolutely necessary to define what is the right pronunciation, (whether or not we can persuade this generation to adopt it,) before we can wisely begin so vast a change as total remodeling of our orthography." To this he adds as a corollary that "if in this generation we protest in favor of a right pronunciation, and schools do their duty, the next generation will grow up with a new ideal. The defective utterance will be gradually thought vulgar." This opinion is noticeable, first, for the position taken in it that there is some other rule of right in language than mere usage. But, passing this by without further comment, we ask what is the pronunciation which Prof. Newman sets forth as the best? He says, "Of two rival pronunciations, that is better which best harmonizes words and aids to fix the sense." This so vainly conforms to reason and to the purpose of language that it will hardly be controverted by any competent writer upon the subject. But this is a general rule; what is the actual pronunciation which this eminent scholar and student of language regards as the best? Briefly, the Irish pronunciation. It need hardly be said that he does not desire to introduce the Irish brogue or what is properly called Irish brogue or brogues, for there are several brogues, distinctive of various provinces. He means the speech of educated Irish gentlemen and ladies. Thus, for example, in carrying out the rule of distinction of sense by pronunciation he would distinguish *soul* from *sole* by giving to *soul* the Irish pronunciation, *sowl*. As to *r*, he says "every Irish gentleman seems to me accurately to pronounce it; and I do not doubt that he has the true, primitive pronunciation, which we, from carelessness, have lost." He speaks with approval of Irish ladies, who, "without the smallest affectation or effort, pronounce *calm, palm, alms* just are they are written, retaining the *l*, and making the *a* short and sharp as in *man*." About *half* and *calf* he is not so sure, but he favors the same pronunciation, and believes that such was the English pronunciation once, and such ought to be now. He would extend it to all words in *al—walk, stalk, chalk,* and *balk*. The many monosyllables in *oo*, such as *book, brook, cook, crook, look, foot, wood,* &c. he would pronounce with the long vowel sound in *cool, rule*. In short, (to pass by other restorations, such as that of the initial consonants in words like *knife, gnat* and *psalm*, which may here only be alluded to,) the changes which he regards as necessary are all toward what we now call the Irish pronunciation.

Whether such a course is practicable is a question which I shall not here discuss; but I have no hesitation in saying that on the merits of the case Prof. Newman is right, and that the speech of educated Irish gentlemen represents the pronunciation of the English language at its best—in the Elizabethan period, the period of Shakespeare and Bacon, and of our translation of the Bible. It has been preserved, at least in a great measure, there. As to the silent *l* in *calm* and *calf*, and other clipped and silent letters, there is an illustration in "Love's Labor's Lost." *Holofernes*, the schoolmaster, speaking of *Armado*, whom he ridicules and scoffs at for his affectation in speech, says that he abhors "such rackers of orthography as to speak *dout*, fine, when he should say *doubt*, or when he should pronounce *debt—d e b t*, not *d e t*; he cloepeth [calls] a calf *cauf*, half *hauf*; *neighbor* vocatur nebour; *neigh* abbreviated *ne*." And I have myself heard the *l* pronounced in *talk* and such like words in Cheshire, England. There is no doubt that most of these now silent letters were heard in Elizabethan English.

And in taking this position with Prof. Newman, I may be pardoned for saying that it is not I that go to him, but he that comes to me. The view of English pronunciation which he presents was set forth in detail more than 20 years ago, in the "Memoradums of English Pronunciation in the Elizabethan Period," appended to the twelfth volume of my edition of Shakespeare. It was reprinted by Alexander Ellis in his great work on the history of English pronunciation, as being the first attempt to show what the pronunciation of the Elizabethan period was. Mr. Ellis gave it a modified assent, which I have good reason to believe would now be far more comprehensive. I am, of course, much gratified at having the support of such an opinion as that of Prof. Newman.

That my readers here may see what is the pronunciation of English which a man like Prof. Newman regards as the best, I give a passage from *Hamlet* first as it is printed, and next as it was spoken:

"Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his own conceit,
That from her working all his visage warm'd
Tears in his eyes, distraction in 's aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole function suiting
With forms to his conceit; and all for nothing."

Expressed as it best may be according to our orthography, it was spoken thus:

"*Eez* it not monstrous *dhot dheez* player *here*,
Boot on a *feection*, in a *dhraume* of *paesyon*,
Cloold force *hees soul* so to *hees own conseete*,
Dhot from her working all *hees veesage* warm'd;
Taerz in *hees eyez*; *deesthraction* in 's aspect,
A broken voice, and *hees* whole *feonction shooting*
Wit forms to *hees conseits*; and all for *noting*."

To many readers, to most, it will seem impossible that these can be the spoken words that Shakespeare wrote, and they will regard this pronunciation as ridiculous. A *Hamlet* that *spoke* the soliloquy thus would now be received with shrieks of laughter if he had not before been driven from the stage when he broke in on the *Ghost* with "O *mee* phrophetic *sowl meen ooncle!*" But I am as sure as I can be of anything that I do not know of my personal knowledge that Shakespeare so spoke those words, if he ever spoke them, and that Burbage so spoke them in the play. So I said more than 20 years ago, giving reasons in detail for my belief, and now men like Newman and Ellis are taking the same position. As to the ridiculousness of the pronunciation, nothing in pronunciation is *essentially* ridiculous. We laugh merely at that to which we are unaccustomed. We may be sure that Shakespeare would have laughed as much at our pronunciation as we do at his. And from laughing at *Hamlet* we are saved only by the fact that it is preserved to us, not in a phonographic, but in a conventional, orthography.

R. G. W.

THE REPUBLIC'S DANGER.

GEN. GARFIELD ON THE PERIL OF THE FUTURE — THE COMMUNISTIC SPIRIT THREATENING OUR REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Gen. James A. Garfield delivered the Fourth of July oration in Painesville, Ohio. After recounting the perils the Republic has safely passed in the past he said: "The troubles which will probably come upon us hereafter offer too wide a field to speak of at length, but I will name the most dangerous. I take it for granted that we will have no foreign wars; I take it for granted that there will be no attempt to disrupt the Union; I take it for granted that none will try to drive us from the seas. But, fellow-citizens, will we be able to keep our people so that they shall have a love of law and good government so strong that no misrule or disorder will be possible? The troubles hereafter will be within ourselves. And I want to say a single word on one danger. There has sprung up a notion that there is nothing divine in Governments; that they are the work of man, like this table or these chairs. Now, if that is true he may knock the Government to pieces with the same immunity from responsibility with which he may knock to pieces those other works of his hand. The atheism of the times has worked its way until now it is trying to expel God from our Government. I do not propose to make a theological discourse, but I will say that the Almighty cannot thus be ignored. To illustrate: Man and woman are under no obligation to found a family; yet after they have founded it, although up to that time all has been voluntary on their part, it becomes a part of the divine plan, and the bonds cannot be broken with impunity, for a stroke at them is a blow at the Almighty. And it is the same with a Government. True, we have the right to determine the form, but after it is established it is divine, and the voice of the magistrate is, for all lawful purposes, the voice of God. The walls of Jerusalem were the work of human hands; the artisan pounded and hammered even on the most sacred parts of it, and they owed their forms to him; but when it was done the workman stood back, and the presence of God filled it. So, when our fathers set up this Government, it became the adopted child of God, and rebellion against it is not only treason against the country, but treason against God. But there is a struggle soon to come, against which must be brought to bear every element of patriotism and religion within our confines. A movement is going on to which we must not shut our eyes. It is the so-called war between capital and labor. The disturbing element on this case was not born on the Hudson; it was born on the Seine, and has no part in our life. Eighty years ago, when the bloody Commune of France, after its march of cruelty and terror, was finally subjugated, the remnant fled across the ocean and took refuge in New-York, in Philadelphia, in Cincinnati, in Chicago, and in all our great cities. And this element has been working ever since and is working to-day to corrupt our people with the purpose, of making a French hell in the heart of the United States. There may have been some excuse in France at that time, as in many of the monarchies of the Old World, for the existence of such a class. If I had lived there it is possible I may have felt like them, and rebelled against a kingly tyranny that had become almost too oppressive for endurance. But in this country there is no such condition of things. There is not a boy in this crowd, black or white, no matter how poor or humble, if he has the ability and the energy, but may rise to the top; a career is open to him, and therefore he has no need to resort to desperate and criminal remedies. I tell you this element is foreign to us, and when it comes here it soon gets baptized. No doubt there are wrongs between capital and labor, and wherever they exist, in God's name let them be righted! But make all obey the laws. Any man who talks otherwise is a demagogue. If Christianity and right are to prevail against this danger it must be confronted by three things: First, intelligence, disseminated by the light of our schools; second, by giving all the play and force to Christian morality that it is capable of receiving, and, third, by using all our powers to enforce the laws. But I don't believe that such a people as ours are destined to be broken down; it is only necessary for us to understand a danger in order to avoid it or crush it. And in the whole range of this only danger I can see.

Leaving out that, I should say that the coming years sloped forward into grandeur. It would be a shame, after all the dangers and obstacles which we have overcome, to let one undo all the glorious victories already achieved. But we have only to remember with the poet that

"'Self-reverence, self-sacrifice, and self-control—
These three lead life to sovereignty and power.'"

THE MINT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 3d inst. says: "Ex-Gov. Michael Hahn, the new Superintendent of the United States Mint at New-Orleans, arrived yesterday from Washington. Before leaving the capital he filed the usual official bond, received his commission, and will at once assume the duties of his office. The slight repairs and the organization of force necessary to put the Mint in complete running order will occupy about two weeks, then the Superintendent will commence the work of making money. He will be authorized to coin silver dollars at the rate of about 1,000,000 per month. The bullion for this coinage will be purchased in this city, at rates specified by the Secretary of the Treasury. The purchase of silver, chemicals, supplies, and the employment given to laborers, on account of the Mint, will be greatly to the advantage of New-Orleans in a business way. Dr. M. F. Bonzano, who has long been connected with the Mint, and whose services could not well be dispensed with, will occupy the responsible position of coiner under the new superintendency. Mr. Joseph Albrecht has been appointed assayer, and Mr. Samuel Weeks, of this city, will be the melter and refiner."

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 5th inst. says: "The object of Hon. D. W. Voorhees' recent visit to this city was to consult with the party managers relative to the political outlook in general and his own prospects in particular. Considerable trepidation has been caused by the *Journal's* new exposure of his treasonable war record, and every effort will be made to rally the wavering ranks of the faithful. While here Mr. Voorhees met Mr. Fleming, Democratic candidate for Treasurer of State, who took occasion to deny the recently published report of his connection with a scheme to kill off Voorhees. His explanation was accepted, and an alliance offensive and defensive entered into between the two in spite of their opposing ideas on the money question. Fleming has a little sense on the financial question, and is a hard-money man; while Voorhees is an inflationist and repudiationist. But this did not prevent the distinguished statesmen coming to a perfect understanding on the great controlling issue of getting office. On this they are a unit, as the party generally is. Fleming is to manage the campaign, and it is understood the main efforts of the Democrats will be directed to carrying the doubtful legislative districts, in all of which they will try to form a coalition with the Nationals."

SHEPHERDESS AND WOLF.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "Mary Belle Loy, 14 years of age, is a shepherdess whose rosy cheeks, sunburned face, and graceful form, as she mounts her pony, would excite the envy of many city belles. Some days ago, while looking after her woolly wards, she discovered a full-grown wolf, of the coyote species, stealthily approaching the flock. She put her horse to his speed, and the wolf fled. Then there was a race over the hills and prairie, neither showing any indication of fatigue, until finally he was compelled to consider himself 'run down.' Now came the 'tug of war.' The little maid unbuckled her bridle rein, and with the ring at the end, and this only, made good her position as mistress of the situation, and without alighting from her saddle soon disabled her foe and saved her lambs. Then she started to the nearest neighbor for assistance, but found no one at home who could assist her save another girl who mounted another pony, and armed with only a dull knife, these two girls were soon galloping over the prairie to save the scalp, for which the county pays a 'royalty' when presented to the proper officer. When they returned the principal of the Red Riding Hood escapade had partially recovered and was moving off. But one girl threw him down and the other cut his throat."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

DEATH-BED OF MERCEDES.

LAST HOURS OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN—SYMPATHY OF ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

Madrid Correspondence of the London Standard.

About 2:30 a terrible return of the symptoms occurred. The Queen was again seized with hemorrhage, and the doctors declared that there was imminent danger for her life. The Prime Minister was sent for directly, and at 3:30 he arrived at the Palace after sending special messengers to his colleagues, who all followed him in quick succession. The Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies was ordered to come, and he appeared before 4 o'clock with all the priests of the Chapel Royal in attendance. Cardinal Moreno, Primate of Spain and confessor of the Queen, also arrived, and all the members of the Royal household were collected in a very short time. After 4 the weakness of the royal sufferer and the alarming symptoms increased so swiftly that the medical men informed Señor Canovas del Castillo that their worst apprehensions might soon become a deplorable reality. Every member of the royal family was in the first antechamber. I hear on good authority that the Premier himself and the Cardinals did all in their power to keep up the courage of the Infantas and of the Montpensiers. Around the Queen were her mother and father, King Alfonso, the Princess of Asturias, and the medical advisers of the household. It was a sad and solemn scene in the splendid palace of the Bourbon Kings as the morning of the 24th of June broke upon the afflicted royal family. Down below the great city was reposing peacefully, ignorant of the horrible suspense in the royal chamber. When the sun was rising and casting its lovliest rays on the beautiful scenery which is seen from the palace windows across dreary plain and bold mountains in the distance, the Queen of Spain was receiving the last sacraments of her Church. In the dimly-lighted galleries the Cardinal Primate passed amid kneeling courtiers, Ministers, and heavily-afflicted relatives to carry extreme unction to her. The Nuncio, who had also been informed, gave the poor sufferer the last blessing of her faith in the name of Leo XIII. She received the solemn rites of her religion with composure and Christian resignation, glancing several times at her nearest and dearest relatives around. As soon as this melancholy and impressive ceremony was over the Ministers all retired to the lower part of the palace, and have there remained assembled. At 8 this morning her Majesty was quiet, and still possessing all her faculties. The pulse was falling fast, and her weakness increasing, according to the last morning-bulletin which I telegraphed to you.

We heard this morning at the Palace that Queen Mercedes had asked the Duchess of Montpensier about 9 o'clock whether she had really taken any repose. The Duchess made a great effort to reply in the affirmative, as she had not left her daughter's side since yesterday. King Alfonso has also not left the side of Queen Mercedes, and both his Majesty and the old Duke endeavor to conceal from her the deep and sincere grief that afflicts them.

This 24th of June, St. John's fête day, is a festivity in Catholic Spain, and it is, besides, the eighteenth birthday of the poor Queen herself. Eighteen years ago she was born in fair Seville, and only five months ago the capital of Spain witnessed her marriage festivities. These recollections, and the natural kindness of the national character, have silenced all party feeling to such an extent that, even in the populous quarters of Madrid, you hear workmen and women say "*Nuestra Potrecita Reina.*" Those simple words of humble sympathy are as touching a homage as the telegrams from every court and the aristocratic crowd that passes through the Lord Chamberlain's office. The fête day of San Juan will hardly be a festivity this year in Madrid, and not even the most callous enemy of the Montpensiers can remain unmoved at the dreadful calamity which threatens the youthful sovereign of the country.

A POLITICAL MURDER IN RUSSIA.

ASSASSINATION OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF KIEV—HORRORS OF THE "CABINET BLEU"—SECRET WHIPPINGS FOR EXPRESSIONS OF PRIVATE OPINION.

The Paris *Temps* translates, from Russian papers, a detailed account of the recent murder of the Chief of Police at Kiev, Russia, perpetrated in the twilight of a Summer evening, at a time when the streets of a populous town are most crowded, and showing on the part of the murderer and his accomplices a coolness, self-possession, and organization which would seem to indicate that now, as much as was the case in the days of De Maistre and Talleyrand, the political régime of Russia may be described as *un despotisme tempéré par l'assassinat*. The *Temps* arrives at the conclusion that there is no donbt that the assassination of Baron Heyking at Kiev is a further link in that series of crimes which have of late so much preoccupied the Governments and the judicial authorities both in Germany and in Russia, and seems inclined to connect this latest execution of the sentence passed by an unknown *Vehmgericht* with the attempts of Vera Sassulitch in Russia and Hoedel and Nobiling in Germany. The victim, Baron Heyking, fulfilled at Kiev those delicate functions discharged at St. Petersburg by Gen. Trepoff. Both were chiefs of the gendarmerie and also of the secret Police, and in this latter capacity were held—perhaps unjustly—as responsible for the doings of the mysterious "*Cabinet Bleu.*" Its machinery has already been described, but it cannot be too often repeated, to show people in England and some of the means by which Holy Russia holds her own children in subjection. Some rash youth or some middle-aged man, after possibly a glass too much of vodka; some young woman frequenting the schools, or dabbling in the new-fangled social themes, may, in a convivial moment, when the samovar is gently simmering on the table, have expressed his or her opinion as to the necessity of internal reform. The next day, or perhaps two or three days after, the rash, heedless speaker would be invited to an interview with the chief of the gendarmerie, and would invariably be treated with every courtesy. The high official would express his regret that ingredient words should have been spoken, and leave the room, when the visitor's chair would sink with him or her, the upper half of his or her body remaining above the floor, while below unseen hands administered a flagellation the severity of which was only equaled by its ignominy. This over, the trap-door would rise again, and the victim, suffering severe bodily pain, and even more harrowing moral anguish, would be bowed out by the ever-courteous and affable chief.

These secret whippings are said to have been frequent of late at Kiev. It enables us to understand what followed. In the evening the chief of the gendarmerie, Baron Heyking, was enjoying the coolness of the air, inhaling his cigarette, in company with an old friend, strolling down the main street. Suddenly the "old friend" heard the Baron cry out, "Help! I am murdered." On turning around he saw his friend the Baron sinking to the ground, a kindgal—*i. e.*, a long dagger, something like the pliasa of the Bedouins, or the kandjar of the Turks—having been driven through his side, up to the hilt, and a man running away. The friend raised a cry of murder, and several persons started in pursuit. A lad of 15 was the first to come up with the murderer, but a shot from a revolver speedily disposed of him, and further shots disabled the other pursuers. Finally the assassin got clear off, and even his name remains a mystery. The Baron died in a few days, and it is related that the whole town attended his funeral—in all probability the murderer himself figuring among the mourners. Personally, the deceased officer was not unpopular; he was the docile instrument of an atrocious system, and he no doubt fell a victim to it. Such a system in our Western countries would bring about speedy and violent revolution; but in a country like Russia the sense of private wrong and outrage is very strong, and fully accounts for the comission of such crimes. The murderer of Baron Heyking will never be discovered.

CHANGES IN THE JAPANESE MINISTRY.

From the Tokio Times of June 1.

The appointment of H. E. Ito Hirobumi to the vacant post of Minister of the Interior has been rapidly followed by the elevation of Gen. Saigo and Admiral Kawamura to the rank of *Sangi*, and their nomination, respectively, as Ministers of Public Instruction and the Navy. Both of these distinguished officers are from the Province of Satsuma, and both have rendered, on various occasions, services of the highest national value. Kawamura took an active and prominent part in the civil war of the restoration, 10 years ago, and his skill in conducting naval operations during the recent rebellion in Kiu Siu added greatly to the reputation which he had long enjoyed. For many years he has held the sole direction of the Navy Department, and the title of Minister, while it nominally invests him with a new dignity, can give him no increase of power in his branch of the service. Saigo is a younger man than any of his colleagues, and his connection with public affairs of the first magnitude is of more recent date. He has more than once occupied the position of Vice-Minister of War, and his leadership of the memorable expedition to Formosa, in 1874, proved him to be the possessor of rare energies, a quick sagacity, and a faculty of sympathetic influence which was more remarkable, and under the circumstances more essential to the success of his mission than the courage and endurance he was sometimes called upon to display. He fulfilled important duties in his capacity as Vice-Commissioner to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and during a part of the insurrection, when Gen. Yamagata and his immediate subordinates were in the field, was placed in charge of the War Department. His functions as Minister of Education will bring him before the community in a new and somewhat unexpected light.

BOTTLED ELOQUENCE.

Why one Fourth of July oration did not "go off" is thus told by the Rochester *Union* of Friday: "Yesterday morning a young lawyer who was engaged to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Macedon arrived at the depot to take the cars. The train was standing there, and on the rear end were three empty cars that were to be left behind. The lawyer, old not come to the scene of the oration and when the first part steamed off he kept walking up and down the platform. Becoming tired of waiting, he at last concluded to ask when the train would leave, and was horrified to learn that it had gone and there would not be another all evening. Superintendent Burrows was interviewed, and the lawyer told he could go on the first freight train that came along. Unfortunately, however, none came in time, so the good people in Macedon had to go without their oration."

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

PROGRAMME OF THE FORCIBLE READJUSTERS.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* makes public an address adopted at a private meeting of readjusting members of the Legislature of the State. The address, which was sent to all the members of the Legislature supposed to sympathize with its projectors, closes thus:

The Supreme Court of Appeals of your State has recently and more vehemently reaffirmed the inviolability of the Funding act, and in effect has undertaken to erect a supremacy for its demands, which, annihilating popular sovereignty, is to be endowed with the control not only of the revenues of the Commonwealth, but practically of whatever else may come to her convertible into money, and to that absolute extent which necessitates, and in terms suggests, that you, by your Legislature, ought to and must raise the rate of taxation to such an amount as will pay full interest upon the debt and support the Government, its schools, and its institutions, while the Executive of your State has said substantially that your public schools are a luxury and a fraud by you upon the public faith, a taint upon the character of your children, and that your schools, literary and humane institutions, and even the State itself, should perish unless the provisions of the Funding bill are carried out. This state of the case brings you face to face with the great question of sovereignty—the life of the state and the well-being of its citizens—which can only be dealt with through the agency of a Constitutional Convention. The very preservation of the Government, the support of the schools, and the necessary support of your humane and literary institutions, and in reality your freedom and civilization are at once imperilled. You are called upon to bear a heavy increase of present burdens—full 50 per cent. upon the existing rates of taxation—or stand idly by and allow these evils to come, and with them the burning shame of direct repudiation of all other than the consol portion of the debt—the inevitable result of inaction—the policy of the funders—or else rise in your majesty, and by the inherent powers of sovereignty take directly in hand the situation and enforce such a readjustment of the debt as the equities and imperious necessities of the Commonwealth, her people, and her fortunes, with due regard to every just right and claim and the best interest of the creditor, mutually demand. By this decree the court has to such extent invaded the heretofore well-defined powers of a co-ordinate branch of the Government as to render your Legislature powerless any longer to deal definitely with the situation to afford that relief it demands, otherwise than to make the heretofore-stated necessary increase of your taxes, which the undersigned were elected pledged not to do, and do not understand it to be your wish that they should, if, indeed, they were prepared to advise you to so instruct your representatives. The disordered condition of affairs and the perils which have suddenly accumulated and now come to threaten the life of our Government and your freedom are such as to demand that deliberate concern and immediate treatment which a representative body fresh from the people, empowered to enact their sovereign will, can only and ought to undertake to exercise.

Therefore we, the undersigned, members of the General Assembly, deem it to be their solemn duty to advise that you take measures to give efficiency and effect to your will by public meetings, to be held as you may elect, and the organization of committees for each representative district; and we advise that you declare the following as the principles of your faith in respect hereof, to be consistently observed and earnestly promoted by your representatives:

First—The sovereignty of the Commonwealth as to her domestic affairs.

Second—The right of the people, through their representatives, to determine the manner and rate of taxation.

Third—The right of the people, by and through their representatives, to control the revenues of the State.

Fourth—The right and duty of the representatives of the people to maintain and foster a system of public free schools.

Fifth—The policy of carrying reform and economy into every department of the Government.

Sixth—The right of the people to sit in sovereign council upon the affairs of State—their own affairs—whenever so they may desire to do, and that your representatives in the General Assembly are instructed to provide promptly for a Constitutional Convention, to be held at the earliest possible day.

We feel, in making your prompt and resolute attention to these matters, we but obey the swelling wish of the popular heart, reinforced by the calm and deliberate judgment of the great body of the conservative and patriotic people of the Commonwealth, and that in this presentation of our action and of the situation and the demands of the hour we have but done our representative duty.

HOW ARKANSAS INVITES CAPITAL.

THE SLIGHT TECHNICALITY ON WHICH SHE REPUDIATES $3,000,000 MORE OF BORROWED NORTHERN MONEY.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, June 30.

The Supreme Court of the State yesterday, through Chief-Justice English, delivered an opinion declaring the "levee bonds" unconstitutional and void. The court rested upon the simple objection that the act providing for the issue of these bonds was not enacted in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the Constitution of 1868, and is therefore null and void. The Constitution of 1868 provides that on the final passage of every act a vote of the members shall be taken by yeas and nays. In respect to this act, the vote was not so taken, and therefore lacked an essential ingredient required by the Constitution as a fundamental condition to its completion. Of course, this is a legal and technical question, and does not go to the equities of the bondholders, if they have any; but it was only in its legal and technical aspects that the question of the legality of these bonds was presented to the court, and they have decided it as they were bound to decide it, according to the provisions of the Constitution of 1868, under which the act was passed to have been enacted. Many of the men who framed the Constitution of 1868 were members of the Legislature which passed, or tried to pass, the act authorizing the issue of these bonds, and their legislation in this matter has been judged by the Supreme Court according to the provisions of the organic laws which they themselves made as the absolute and essential conditions necessary to make valid their legislative acts. The decision is a correct one, and will be sustained by the approval of every unprejudiced legal mind in the State.

Judge Harrison delivered a cumulative opinion to the effect that the bonds were also illegal and void, because the act under which they were issued authorized a loan of State credit, which was forbidden by the Constitution; but, as before stated, the majority stood upon the grounds first above mentioned.

We congratulate the people of Arkansas upon this decision, which lifts a burden of nearly $3,000,000 from their shoulders, and we compliment Attorney-General Hendersons upon the zeal and ability with which he has defended the State in this as well as in the railroad aid bond cases. Through his efforts these cases were properly and ably presented to the Supreme Court, and for his valuable and efficient services in this behalf he deserves the thanks and gratitude of the people.

THE MERMAID'S SONG.

From the London Standard of June 27.

It is easier to account for the belief in the mermaid as a sea nymph who made her appearance in dangerous places, and combed her hair so as to attract the unwary mariner by the beauty of her tresses, than to understand the vocal powers with which from the earliest times she seems to have been credited. The flowing locks were as imaginary as the sweet voices. But one can see how the former attribute was suggested, and it is difficult to believe that the latter can have been the creation of absolute, unaided fancy. The poetical notions on the subject of mermaids, characterized by Dr. Murie as "ridiculous," and the result of "oft-told but unchecked repetition of tales," can nevertheless, as he asserts, be satisfactorily explained. No explanation, however, of the enchanting voice which this prima donna of the ocean has always been held to possess has yet been offered. What, in theatrical language, would be known as the "properties" of the mermaid—the comb, the hand-looking-glass, perhaps even the harp—may be accounted for. So also may the womanly appearance of the upper part of the body. Without being "*formosa superne*" in the literal sense of the words, the manatee does present a certain resemblance to a woman from the waist upward. No one, however, is given to the strange belief handed down age to age as to the mermaid's vocal abilities and the irresistible charm of her songs, and to find the origin of the musical portion of these legends it would, perhaps, be necessary to fathom the mystery of the relations existing between music and the various inhabitants of the deep, from mermaids to fishes, and including, in particular, dolphins, who have always shown themselves peculiarly susceptible to the influence of sweet sounds. In London, and in many of the chief cities of England and the Continent, fishes have of late years been associated everywhere with music. At every aquarium hitherto projected musical performances have been included as a matter of course as part of the general plan of the entertainment. If, then, the mermaid should really be endowed with musical powers, which have fallen into disuse, the position occupied by the one recently brought to London, in close vicinity to a concert-room and to a theatre, where music is to be heard at almost all hours of the day, should have the effect of calling its natural abilities little by little into renewed activity.

THE DEBT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 3d inst. says: "The floating and bonded debt of the city together amount to $19,892,284. Deducting the water works stock held by the city, and exchangeable for bonded and floating indebtedness, reduces the total to $19,220,684. The items of floating debt, which consist of unpaid ordinances of 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, amounting to about $885,000, will not be added to the interest-bearing debt, being payable out of the revenues of those years respectively in which the ordinances were passed."

SUMMER VISITORS' GUIDE.

REASON OF 1878.

Keepers of Summer hotels and boarding-houses can have their address and terms inserted in one line, according to the specimens given below, at 20 cents for each insertion, prepaid.

Amityville, Long Island, 30 miles from New-York via South Side Railroad.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
South Side Hotel	$2 00	$8 to $10

Berkshire Hills, Great Barrington, Mass., five hours from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad and Housatonic from Bridgeport.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Berkshire House	$2 00	$7 to $12

Block Island lies 15 miles off the south coast of Rhode Island, in the open sea. From Providence, via Newport, the route is by steamer, which leaves Providence Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 A. M. The steamer Ella leaves New-London at 9:30 A. M. and Stonington at 10:30 every Wednesday. By United States mail packet, leaving Newport at 6 A. M., it is accessible every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Ocean View Hotel	$2 50 to $3 00	$14 to $18

Branchport Station, near Long Branch, Shrewsbury River, reached by New-Jersey Central and New-Jersey Southern.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Dalton's Phœnix Cottage	$2 00	$10 00
DeNyse Hotel	2 00	10 00

Lake Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., one hour from Saratoga Springs on Adirondack Railroad, 12 miles west of Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George; access by Albany boats or New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Rockwell's Hotel	$2 50	$10 50 to $14

Lake St. Catherine, Vt., 70 miles north of Troy, 3 from Poultney.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Centennial House	$1 00	$6 00

Lake Winnepesaukee, Woltboro, N. H. Access from New-York by New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, or by the Boston Steam-boat Lines from New-York, via Boston.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Pavilion Hotel	$3 00	$10 50 to $17 50

Lyme, Conn., 100 miles from New-York; reached by Shore Line Railroad and Hartford Line steam-boats.

	Per Week.
Champion House	$5 to $7

Mauch Chunk, Penn., 120 miles from New-York; can be reached by New-Jersey Central or Lehigh Valley Railroad.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Mansion House	$3 00	$15 to $17 50

Metuchen, N. J.

	Per Week.
Farm House, (Box No. 64)	$5 00

Monmouth Beach, N. J.

	Per Week.
Ross Cottage, two persons	$35, $30, and $25

Mount Washington, Mass., among the hills of Berkshire, four hours' ride from New-York, by way of the New-York and Harlem Road to Copake.

	Per Week.
Lindsey Farm	8

Navesink Highlands, N. J., can be reached by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad from Pier No. 8 North River, or by the steamer Sea Bird, from the foot of Franklin-st.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Jerkinson's Hotel	$3 00	$15 to $17 50

New-London, Conn.

	Per Week.
Mrs. F. Mabrie	$8, $9, $10

New-Rochelle, N. Y.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Premium Point House	$2 50	$10 to $15

Norwalk, Conn., on Long Island Sound, 42 miles from New-York, by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, or by steam-boat daily.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Norwark Hotel	$2 00	$7 to $12 00

Orange, N. J.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Park House	$2 50	$10 00 to $15 00
H. E. Rivers	4 00	

Richfield Springs are 220 miles from New-York City, by way of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad to Utica, and from thence by rail.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
American House	$3 50	$18 to $21
Spring House	4 00	18 to 25

Rogers' Rock, Essex County, N. Y., on Lake George, 4 miles from Ticonderoga, Hudson River Railroad or steamer to Albany, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Railroad to Baldwin Station.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Rogers' Rock Hotel	$3 00	$12 50 to $17 50

Sea Cliff, Long Island, 20 miles from New-York City. Reached by steamer Seawanhaka, from Peck Slip, every day except Sunday at 4 P. M., and Sunday at 9 A. M.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Sea Cliff House	$2 00	$10 to $12
Hillside Cottage		5 to 8

Shelter Island, Long Island, N. Y. It is accessible from New-York by steamers, leaving Peck Slip three times per week; also by Long Island Railroad, via Greenport.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Prospect House	$3 00	$15 to $20

Schroon Lake, at the head waters of Schroon River, Essex County, N. Y., in the Adirondacks, 247 miles from New-York City. Reached by Hudson River Railroad and Adirondack Railroad from Saratoga.

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Leland House	$2 50	$10 to $14
Lockwood's Private Boarding-house		5 to 8

Schooley's Mountain, N. J., is 65 miles from New-York City by way of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown, and from th

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FISH AND FRUIT.

Nearly all kinds of fish were dearer yesterday than they have been for the past 30 days. The cause is principally owing to the fact that the demand, chiefly for hotels and Summer resorts, is larger in the hot months of the year than at any other season. Last Wednesday the first catch of Spanish mackerel was made off Long Island. These being fresh, are, of course, regarded as very choice. Among the delicacies in the Fulton fish market are pompano, now caught in the Chesepeake Bay, and sheepshead, caught off Barnegat. Salmon are in lighter supply, and prices have advanced to 18 to 20 cents per pound. Weakfish sell at 8 cents per pound, Spanish mackerel at 15 cents, green turtle at 10 cents, halibut at 12 cents, haddock at 6 cents, kingfish at 20 cents, codfish at 6 cents, blackfish at 10 cents, flounders at 8 cents, porgies at 6 cents, sea bass at 15 cents, lobsters at 10 cents, sheepshead at 20 cents, pompano at 30 cents, whitebait at 75 cents, frogs' legs at 30 cents, soft-shell crabs at 50 cents to $1 50 per dozen, according to size. The only kind of fresh-water fish in the market are brook trout from Canada and Long Island, the former selling at 50 cents and the latter at $1. Mr. Eugene Blackford, of Fulton Market, has lately received some samples of English whitebait from Billingsgate Market, England. They are the same in size and appearance as those now caught in Gravesend Bay, whence the greater portion of the supply is received. The catch of whitebait in our waters has been small for some time, fishermen ascribing the falling off in the catch to the fact that blue-fish are now cruising in large shoals on our coast, and are as fond of whitebait dinners as London Aldermen and other English dignitaries.

Pineapples are arriving in large small and of inferior quality. They were sold at fruit stands around Fulton Market yesterday at the rate of two to three for 25 cents for fair to good ones, and very choice were sold at 25 to 30 cents each. Bananas are in light supply, and sell at 3 to 5 cents each on the fruit stands. Strawberries are nearly out of season; they were sold yesterday in the markets at 15 to 20 cents per quart. Prices for other fruits were as follows: Peaches, 25 to 30 cents per quart; cherries, per pound, 20 to 25 cents; blackberries, per quart, 15 cents; raspberries, per one quart and a third, 25 cents; currants, per pound, 7 to 12 cents; gooseberries, per quart, 10 cents; whortleberries, per quart, 12 to 15 cents; apples, per peck, 50 cents to $1; watermelons, each 50 to 75 cents; cantaloupes, each, 15 to 30 cents; oranges, per dozen, 30 to 50 cents; limes, per dozen, 10 cents; lemons, 25 to 50 cents, and green peas, per quart, 20 cents.

The best qualities of butter sell at 25 to 30 cents per pound, and fair to good qualities at 18 to 20 cents. Fresh eggs from Long Island and near-by points sell at the rate of 14 to 16 for 25 cents, and Pennsylvania and Western eggs are a little cheaper. Prices for vegetables and meats, and other staple articles not enumerated, are about the same as last week.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

FRICASSEE OF COLD BEEF.—Take some roast beef that has been underdone, and having cut off the fat and skin put it, with the bones broken up, into a stewpan, with two large onions, sliced, two good-sized potatoes, sliced, and a bunch of summer savory, and a leaf of sweet basil, or any other sweet herbs you may have handy. Add to this the gravy and about a pint of water; cover it closely, and let it simmer for about an hour; then skim and strain it, carefully removing every particle of fat; in another saucepan melt a piece of butter the size of a walnut, which thicken with a spoonful of flour; stir it a few minutes and then add the strained gravy to it; let it come to a boil, and then put to it a tablespoonful of catsup and the beef cut in thin slices; let it simmer from five to ten minutes, but on no account let it boil, as this would render the meat tasteless and insipid.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO BROIL COLD ROAST BEEF.—Cut slices about a quarter of an inch thick from the under-done part of the meat; strew salt and pepper over it, and place it over the gridiron and let it heat very quickly; turn it over four times in two minutes, and serve it up on a hot dish in melted butter; it must be put to broil when the dinner bell rings, and served the moment it is to be eaten; it will then be found to be very nice.—AUNT ADDIE.

SOME WAYS OF UTILIZING COLD ROAST BEEF.—Meat that is to be hashed, or used on a second day in any way, would always be much better if the slices were cut from the joint or large piece as soon as it leaves the table and soaked in the gravy of the dish until the next day.

BEEF CAKES.—Take some cold roast beef; that which is underdone is best, and mince it very fine; mix with it grated bread crumbs and a little chopped onion and parsley; season it with pepper and salt, and moisten it with some beef dripping and walnut sauce; some scraped cold tongue or grated ham will be found an improvement; put it into bread, flat cakes, and spread a layer of mashed potatoe thinly on the top and bottom of each; lay a small bit of butter on the top of every cake; place them on a dish, and set them in an oven to brown.—AUNT ADDIE.

POTATO PUDDING.—One pound potatoes, boile and well mashed, salted; quarter pound butter, stirred in while warm; two ounces sugar; rind of half lemon, chopped fine, with the juice; two teacupfuls of milk and four eggs; butter the tin, put in mixture, bake in moderate oven half hour.—ALICIA.

GOOSEBERRY FOOL.—After having taken off the top and tail stems of the gooseberries, pour on boiling water sufficient to cover them, and let them stand until the skins are quite tender; then pour off the water, and allow a pound of sugar to a pound of the fruit, or perhaps a little more sugar; put them in a preserving kettle on a slow fire, and in a few minutes begin to mash them with a wooden spoon against the side of the pan; let them stew about half an hour, stirring them frequently; they must be quite cold before using them, and then add to two quarts of berries a quart of thick, boiling milk, grated in small-sized nutmeg, and let them simmer for five minutes in the milk; then add the beaten yolks of three eggs, and immediately remove from the fire; keep on the cover a few minutes longer; then turn into a deep glass dish, and set it away to get cold before it is sent to table. Serve with sponge cake, and it may require a little additional sugar.—AUNT ADDIE.

GOOSEBERRY PUDDING.—Prepare the gooseberries as above, adding a few bread crumbs and the whites of the eggs; stir the mixture well and bake it in a deep dish, with only a trimming of rich paste around the edge of the dish. Eat it cold with sugar grated over it.—AUNT ADDIE.

GINGER SNAPS.—Two tablespoonfuls boiling water, three of hot shortening, one heaping of ginger, one teaspoon saleratus; put all up cup and fill up with molasses; repeat this as often as desired to make sufficient quantity; when all mixed, put in extra spoonful of shortening and one-half cup brown sugar; mix rather stiffly with flour; bake quickly.—ALICIA.

CHEAP POUND-CAKE.—One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one-third cup milk, three eggs, one and a half cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder.—ALICIA.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

ONE WAY OF PURIFYING A SICK-ROOM.—I would like to mention to any among your readers who have charge of invalids or delicate children, who are not able to go out during the hot weather, that the air of the room may be much improved by hanging thick towels dipped in cold water, with a little vinegar added, to the open window sash, so that the air passing through is refreshed with moisture and becomes easier to inhale. This is in imitation of a custom prevalent in Calcutta, where matting is kept sprinkled on the sunny sides of the house.—E.

CLARET STAINS.—The juice of a lemon will remove claret stains from table linen.—T. C. N.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Having seen a receipt for freeing painted wood, closets, &c., from cockroaches by washing with alum-water, a subscriber to your paper would like to inquire made whether alum-water used on matting would be equally efficacious, and without injury to the matting.

How to clean white straw hats.

Whether leaves gathered for skelotonizing should be used as soon as gathered, and what kinds of leaves, if any, are best for the purpose.

How to make what is known as "Government Whitewash."

TROUBLES OF THE LUCKY NEAPOLITAN PRIEST.

From the London News, June 27.

It may seem a very pleasant thing to draw a prize of nearly £100,000 in a lottery, but a Neapolitan priest, by name Don Mattias, has found that good fortune such as this is not without its alloy. About three weeks ago this speculative ecclesiastic was proclaimed the holder of several winning numbers, the prizes attaching to which amounted to almost the sum mentioned above, and he very naturally took immediate steps to obtain payment of the money. In the meanwhile the Minister of Finance, anxious to avoid making over so considerable a sum, had been revolving in his mind how he could find a way of escape. But it was all to no purpose, for there is no law, either secular or canon, against lotteries, and as the Pope formerly had one in his States, the right of ecclesiastics to take tickets for them was self-evident. Failing the possibility of not paying him at all, the Minister of Finance has induced Don Mattias to accept his money by installments, in order that the Treasury may not have too severe a burden laid upon it all at once. But the troubles of the new millionaire do not end here, for since the announcement of his success he received, instead of one letter in the course of a month, 700 a day, most of which contain applications for relief, while the others suggest different modes of investment for his money. In addition to all this, Don Mattias is looked upon as a necromancer, and the speculation-loving Neapolitans watch all his actions with a view to discovering the combination of numbers by means of which they may also secure prizes in the coming lotteries. The church in which he celebrates mass is crowded from morning till night, and people wait outside the sacristy in the hope of being able to obtain from him what the turf prophets would call the "latest tip."

MRS. WACKERLE'S CLAIM.

HER HUSBAND DISCOVERED TO BE ALIVE IN CALIFORNIA—EVIDENCE OF THE FRAUD ATTEMPTED ON TWO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

From the Hartford Courant, July 4.

There has never been in this country, probably, a contested claim of life insurance over which more public sympathy has been expressed than in that made by Mrs. Walburga Wackerle, who has traveled from one end of the country to the other almost, spreading before the people and in newspapers the story of her husband's death and the wrong inflicted upon her by the non-payment of her insurance claims. In every State the press has taken up her story and defended it, and sharply criticised the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of this city. There has never been at any time an unwillingness to settle the loss if satisfactory proofs of Wackerle's death were furnished. No technical resistance has been made, the whole question at issue being one of fact, whether the man was actually dead, as claimed. A history of the case is, to a certain point, included in the following statement:

In April, 1867, William Wackerle insured in the Ætna Company for $30,000, and paid two annual premiums. This policy lapsed in 1869, and a new policy was issued instead, for the same amount. Wackerle, when first insured, was residing at Milwaukee, Wis. Soon after the issue of the latter policy he left his family, and was next heard from in California. Mrs. Wackerle went to him, and they returned to Quincy, Ill. Having resided there a short time, Wackerle again left his home, and, it was supposed by his wife, went South. Mrs. Wackerle went to St. Louis in pursuit of him, and from there to Texas, where she believed he had gone. At Shreveport, La., she got information, she said, that the year previous a man had been killed on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, by being run over by a train of cars, nine miles from that city. Assuming that it was her husband, she set herself at work to procure evidence to that effect. She was furnished blanks indicating what was necessary to establish his identity and death. In February, 1874, she visited Hartford with the "proofs of death." They were found to be incomplete and unsatisfactory, and an investigation seemed necessary. Two affidavits had been furnished identifying the party killed as Wackerle, but they were found to have been made by ignorant colored freedmen. In one the party is made to say that on the 25th of December, 1872, a man by the name of William Wackerle, "well known to the deponent, having worked with him on section 2 of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, was killed by being run over by a freight train," &c., and further, that he saw said Wackerle after his death, and knows him to have been the same person whom he knew alive by that name." When inquiry was made of this party, he said under oath that he was not present at the time of killing of the man on the railroad, near Shreveport, on the 25th of December, that he did not see the man after his death, and denies the affidavit as furnished by Mrs. Wackerle. The other freedman made affidavit in proofs furnished by Mrs. Wackerle, "that on the 25th of December, 1872, one William Wackerle, a laborer on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, was killed at a place about nine miles from the City of Shreveport, by being run over by a train of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company; that he was present and saw said William Wackerle, deceased, when his body was sent to Shreveport, La., for Coroner's inquest and interment; that he has frequently heard the deceased spell his name W-a-c-k-e-r-l-e to deponent." This party subsequently said under oath that he did not know the name of the man killed; that he could neither read nor write; that he could not spell his own name; that the affidavit purporting to have been made by him was not true; that it was never read to him, nor was he sworn; that his ignorance had been taken advantage of in procuring it; that his only intention was to swear to the fact of a man having been killed. The certificate of death and burial gave the name of the deceased as "unknown." Mrs. Wackerle has also furnished several affidavits in which the parties state a man was killed on the above date, and they have since heard, or have been led to believe, it was William Wackerle. In these affidavits the supposed age of the party killed was stated differently from 20 to 50. The company found that no such man as Wackerle was employed on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and to this effect had affidavits of the Roadmaster, Paymaster, Assistant Treasurer, and foreman of the gang to which the man killed belonged. From these affidavits it appeared that the man killed was Frank Ettine, who was an employe of the road, and that neither of the persons making the affidavit ever knew or heard of a man named William Wackerle. All the evidence possessed justified the company in taking the course it did.

Mrs. Wackerle put her case into the hands of one lawyer after another in Hartford, some of them upon investigation satisfying themselves that the position of the company was wholly defensible under the circumstances. She told such a consistent and pitiable story, however, that she secured much sympathy, and many people became interested in her claim. What was true of Hartford was true of other places which she visited, in which she took counsel. More than fifty different lawyers have probably from first to last interested themselves in her behalf, and thousands of people have given her all the encouragement they could.

The President of the Ætna finally advised the woman to bring suit in the courts of Louisiana, and agreed to accept service and allow the trial to proceed there, rather than compel her to go into the United States Court. She followed this advice, and suit was begun in 1876 in the District Court for that State and the trial proceeded. The woman had been very active in procuring testimony, and had had the body of the man who was killed, was supposed, exhumed, and she swore it was the body of her husband, though after remaining in the ground four years it might well have been questioned whether identification was possible. Counsel for the company introduced evidence showing that the man killed had one leg amputated at the knee, while the trunk of the body produced showed no such thing to have been in perfect order; but the jury, full of sympathy for the woman, brought in a verdict for the full amount of the policy with interest at 5 per cent., from 1872. The company took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State on a motion for a new trial, and the case is assigned for the 15th of the present month. Mrs. Wackerle, after getting judgment, came here about two months ago and wanted her money, but payment was declined while the case was pending in court, and she started off on another tour to enlist public sympathy and revive newspaper attacks upon the company.

Fortunately for the interest of justice, one of the statements of the case in her behalf came to the notice of Mr. Joseph Weinmann, of Faribault, Minn., who knew William Wackerle well, and he wrote immediately to the Mutual Life Company of New-York, where there was an insurance of $4,000 waiting the result of the decision of the other policy, and his letter was received by Mr. St. L. Dana, in which he says that he himself was First Lieutenant of Company H, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers during the war, and that Wackerle was a private in his company, having enlisted from Carver, Minn.; that the latter was in California, and he had been in recent correspondence with him concerning Government bounty, and there could be no mistake of his being alive. The Ætna Company dispatched their adjuster, Mr. J. C. Webster, to Faribault, where he found Mr. Weinmann to be just what he had represented. A letter from Wackerle, dated in January, 1878, and written in California, was shown, in which he said he left his wife at Quincy, Ill., because he was afraid she would kill him if he lived with her longer; that she had extorted everything from him—his land, cash, policies of insurance, and everything—and he had started out to escape further misery and extortion. He did not know of his wife's whereabouts, and made inquiries concerning her. With this interesting disclosure new light was, of course, thrown upon the case, and the adjuster took Mr. Weinmann to California, and there Wackerle was found alive and well. Fortunately, two other Germans—John Hein and J. Nicholas Hein—who had lived in Carver, Minn., and who were members of Lieut. Weinmann's company with Wackerle, were found there also, so that there was every opportunity for a complete identification. Wackerle himself made affidavit to his identity. Lieut. Weinmann also made an affidavit swearing to the identification of Wackerle, and the Heins each made one swearing to their knowledge of both Weinmann and Wackerle, these documents making all the evidence that is needed to leave no question of identity. A photograph of Wackerle was taken and copies sent to the Ætna office, and the man himself will come East if necessary to disprove the false claim of his death set up by his wife.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MRS. GILLEM.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* of the 4th inst. says: "The horses attached to an ambulance driven by James Burlington, and in which were seated his son, Frank Burlington, 14 years old, Mrs. Gen. A. C. Gillem, and Mrs. Lou Gillem, her sister-in-law, became frightened while descending the first hill beyond Mount Olivet Cemetery, about three miles from the city, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while on the way to the city, and started to run away. While descending the hill very rapidly, the attention of the driver being occupied in trying to check the speed of the horses, Mrs. Lou Gillem jumped from the rear end of the ambulance, and received a few slight bruises. Mrs. Gen. Gillem then attempted to jump out in the same manner, but was discovered by young Burlington, who caught hold of and tried to keep her in the vehicle, but she jerked herself away and leaped out, falling on the side of her head, causing concussion of the brain and almost instant death. After running about 300 yards the horses were stopped, when Burlington ran back and found Mrs. Gen. Gillem already dead, and Mrs. Lou Gillem suffering intense pain. He rendered all the assistance in his power, and sent a messenger to the city for the Coroner and physicians. Deputy Coroner M. S. Combs soon arrived on the spot and summoned the following jury: H. R. Coleman, B. F. Woodard, B. F. Leater, John Perry, Alexander Perry, A. J. Cotton, and B. C. Woodard. A verdict that the 'deceased came to her death by jumping from a wagon while the horses attached to said wagon were running away,' was rendered. Her body was removed to Superintendent Woodard's lodge, at the cemetery, where it remained until removed by her relatives. Mrs. Gillem was a Virginian by birth and education, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Twenty-sixth Battalion Infantry, Utica, paraded for review by Brig.-Gen. Sylvester Dering, in that city last Thursday.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Lieut.-Col. Charles Schurig commanding, will engage in rifle practice at Creedmoor on Thursday next.

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. J. G. Story commanding, will shoot for the "Bayonet" badge at Creedmoor on Thursday next.

Brig.-Gen. James H. Blauvelt, commanding the Seventh Brigade, Fifth Division, Nyack, has appointed Lieut. Charles F. Hawes aide-de-camp, with rank of Captain.

At a meeting of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, last Tuesday evening, Capt. Frank M. Pierce, late commandant of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment, was elected Captain.

The second annual reunion of the Veterans' Association, of Onondaga County, was held at Utica on the 4th. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, delivered an oration, and addresses were made by Gen. Henry A. Barnum and Charles H. Sedgwick.

Capt. Young's Cavalry Corps, of Utica, N. Y., is about to be added to the roll of Separate Troops in the National Guard of this State. Its roll contains 89 men, and the officers in command are as follows: Captain, Henry L. Davis; First Lieutenant, David Fratcher, and Second Lieutenant, Lewis Ruden.

Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards, commanding, fired a salute of 100 guns, at Tompkins Park, last Thursday morning. It is said that the expenses of the affair were borne by the members of the battery, owing to the action of the City authorities in appointing civilians to perform that patriotic duty.

An election was held by the officers of the Ninth Brigade, Albany, last Tuesday afternoon, at the armory of the Tenth Regiment, to choose a successor to Brig.-Gen. John S. Dickerman. Major-Gen. Carr, commanding the Third Division, presided, and Gen. Frederick Townsend was unanimously elected. Gen. Townsend was a good soldier and valiant officer during the war, and will probably keep up the standard of the brigade without difficulty.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has appointed a court-martial, to convene at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment on Monday evening, the 22d inst., for the trial of the following non-commissioned officers and privates: Sergt. F. Herrig, Privates H. Bartler, E. Hahn, and H. Bender, Eleventh Regiment; Privates Pfeiffer and Circle, Ninth Regiment, and First Sergt. A. S. Bennett, Corp. E. Demmler, Privates Rhinehardt, A. M. Cochrane, and E. B. St. John Henriques, Seventy-first Regiment.

The monthly meeting of Separate Troop A, Cavalry was held on Friday evening last. The committee having in charge the annual celebration of the troop in commemoration of the anniversary of its organization, reported in favor of having an excursion to Elm Park, Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue, on Monday, Aug. 19. The troop will assemble on that occasion in full uniform at an early hour, and will have a mounted parade through different thoroughfares in the City, concluding with dress parade at Elm Park. Ex-Sergt. Jacob Kramer, of this command, and ex-Capt. Maywald, of the Eleventh Regiment, have been elected honorary members of the troop.

Capt. George H. Streat, of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, has not resigned, the rumor to that effect being erroneous. The resignation of Second Lieut. George L. Davenport, of the same company, gave rise to the statement. This command stands in readiness to assemble at its armory very rapidly in case of riot duty. Since the "riot week" a year ago, Western Union Telegraph blanks containing warning orders to every member of the regiment, with both business and residence addresses, have been in readiness for immediate use. The quarterly returns of this command, ending June 30 last, show a gain of over 80 men.

At First Division Head-quarters an acceptance of the resignation, together with a brevet-commission of Lieutenant-Colonel, has been received for Major John T. Pryer, Ninth Regiment. The resignations have been accepted of Capt. Thomas N. Daly, Twenty-second Regiment, and Capt. L. Schlamp, Eleventh Regiment. Commissions have been received for Capt. William S. Duncan, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. Noel R. Park, Twenty-second Regiment. A. W. Frankenbank, recently elected a Lieutenant of Separate Troop B, Cavalry, has declined to accept the position. The order acceptin; the resignation of Major S. D. Burchard, Surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment, has been returned to General Head-quarters for revocation.

The Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, Lieut.-Col. C. V. Houghton commanding, shot for "marksmen's" badges last Saturday. As this regiment is sufficiently enterprising to send a team to Creedmoor annually, to compete for prizes, it may be interesting to its rivals to know how well its best marksmen shoot. The winners and scores were as follows: A. Earl, 41; Sergt. George White, 40; J. L. Wood, 39; Sergt. C. A. Barton, 37; Capt. J. S. Barton, 37; Lieut. A. Curtis, 34; Capt. R. G. Post, 34; F. D. Waugh, 34; Sergt. Joe. Sil. Sergt. John Slight, 30; C. D. Mills, 30; G. B. Wilcox, 29; Sergt. J. C. Barnes, 28; J. Damo, 27; Lieut-Col. Houghton, 27; E. Pwople, 27; E. W. Mead, 26; William Austin, 25; T. Dohovan, 25.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, Capt. W. C. Casey commanding, left this City for a week's encampment at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, yesterday afternoon. The company, comprising 24 files, three officers, and three Sergeants, filed out of the armory at 3:15 o'clock, and marched up to Fourteenth-street in a column of fours, thence by platoons to Fifth-avenue, and up that thoroughfare to the Grand Central Depot, the brass band of 12 pieces supplied the requisite music. Gen. Shaler has excused the company from rifle practice at Creedmoor on the 12th inst., and it will practice at Morsemere range in lieu of the regimental practice. On its return to the City, Company I will be received at the depot by Company H, Capt. J. L. Price commanding, who will escort it to the regimental armory.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, has issued a circular to the several organizations in his command detailing the conditions for contesting the possession of the Nevada badge, which was presented by the National Guard of Virginia City to the National Guard of this State three years ago for annual competition. The conditions governing the match do not differ from those in practice in former years. It will be open only to companies of the National Guard, having not less than 35 competitors; distances, 200 and 500 yards; two sighting and five scoring shots per man at each distance. In concluding his order, Gen. Shaler says: "It is desirable that as many organizations as can do so will engage in these matches, since, though they may not win, the practice will be beneficial and will tend to increase the number of marksmen."

Major-Gen. D. P. Wood, commanding the Sixth Division, Syracuse, has issued orders directing the several organizations in his command to parade for inspection, muster, and review as follows: For-ty-ninth Regiment, Thursday, July 25, at 2 P. M.; division staff and commanding officer of the Tenth Brigade, at Syracuse, on Friday, July 26, at 10 A. M.; Troop C and Battery H, on the same date, at 11 A. M.; Fifty-first Regiment, at Syracuse, on the same date, at 2 P. M.; commander and staff, Sixth Brigade, Troop I Cavalry, and Forty-eighth Regiment, at Oswego, Monday, July 28, at 2 P.M.; Thirty-fifth Battalion and Nineteenth Separate Company of Infantry at Watertown, Tuesday, July 30, at 1 P. M.; Fifth Separate Company of Infantry and Troop H, at Rome, on Wednesday, July 31, at 2 P. M., commander and staff, Fourth Brigade, and Twenty-sixth Battalion at Utica, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 1 P. M.; Third Separate Company Infantry at Oneonta, Friday, Aug. 2, at 1 P. M.

During the last season, Capt. C. E. Truslow, commanding Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, proposed the name of a candidate for membership in the company. The man was apparently unsatisfactory to a number of the members of the company, and upon reaching a ballot the candidate received six black balls. Capt. Truslow was chagrined and annoyed at this treatment of one whom he considered a good man, and attempted to ascertain the opposition of the candidate. He was not entirely successful, but selected William R. Eckers, Charles H. Jacobs, and Robert H. Thomas as being concerned in the matter, and requested them to apply for a transfer to another company, intimating that they would be dropped from the roll if they failed to comply with the suggestion. The three men chose a different course. They took the matter into the civil courts, and Judge Pratt granted an injunction restraining Capt. Truslow, Col. Ward, Gen. Beebe, and Gen. Jourdan from interfering with their privileges of membership. There will probably be an interesting sequel to the affair before long.

The new recruiting detail in the United States Army, from Oct. 1 next to Oct. 1, 1880, has just been announced in orders from the War Department. Col. Grover, of the First Cavalry, will assume the duties of Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, with his station as Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Major Wade, of the Ninth Cavalry, has been assigned to duty as Executive Officer in the same department. Col. Miles, of the Fifth Infantry, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, with head-quarters temporarily at the old Army building, Greene and Houston streets. Major Bliss, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will command the Recruiting Bureau at David's Island, and Major Anderson, Tenth Infantry, will perform similar duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. The selection of officers for the recruiting service at the several rendezvous has been left to the Colonels of regiments in each arm of the service. Capt. J. P. Sanger, First Regiment United States Artillery, the new commandant of Fort Columbus, is an efficient officer. He was for many years Adjutant of his regiment, and only recently performed a professional tour in Europe and Asia. Gen. Hancock's officers are apparently well pleased at the change to their new head-quarters on Governor's Island.

The Ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery commanding, will engage in rifle practice at Creedmoor to-morrow. Privates Christopher Quinn, John J. Weinmann, and David Hagner, of Company D, have been expelled for violation of company by-laws and non-payment of fines and dues. Messrs. F. F. Valentine, Edgar Willson, and John H. Meyer, of the Veteran Association of this command, have been appointed a committee to secure additional members in that body. The conditions under which membership may be obtained are as follows: "Any person who shall have been honorably discharged from service in the Ninth Regiment, or who may now or may hereafter be in active service in that regiment for not less than five years, or who, being an active member of the regiment, and in the service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, having been honorably discharged from such service, or who may remain in the United States service, may be elected a member of this association, but no member of the regiment now in active service shall be eligible to office in the association." The initiation fee is $5, which must accompany the proposition for membership, and the annual dues are $4, with no assessments. A committee has been appointed to design a suitable uniform for the association, and it is hoped that the veterans will be able to parade as a uniformed organization next Fall, with the active regiment. Company F, Capt. William P. Walton commanding, has accepted an invitation from the "Citizens' Corps" of Troy to visit that city during the latter part of next month. The company has extended a cordial invitation to the officers and members of the several companies in the regiment to accompany the party. The assessments for officers will be $10, and for the rank and file $5, to be paid in installments if so desired by the members. Company I, "Veteran Guard," will go on its third annual excursion, to Oriental Grove, Long Island Sound, on Thursday, the 25th inst. The steam-boat conveying the excursionists will leave the pier foot of West Tenth-street at 8 A. M., and East Twenty-third-street at 9 o'clock.

TURKISH POLITENESS.

RETICENCE, COURTESY, AND FRANKNESS OF THE MUSSULMAN—MEN WHO WILL NOT LIE OR CHEAT BUT PROTECT THEIR WOMEN AND THEIR DOGS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette of June 24.

The presence of women is supposed to soften social intercourse, yet the Turks, who do not admit women into society, are the most courteous people on earth. They are not born poets like the Arabs and Persians, they have but little taste for art, and they will not smirk to obtain a favor; but they are simple, serious, brave, and grateful. They avoid giving offense by speaking little; and their regard for truth is so great that they attribute the same quality to others, and are, consequently, easily outwitted the first time. But you must not think to deceive a Turk twice. Most of the difficulties between the Turkish and Greek races have arisen from the duplicity of the latter, who, using their tongues to forge figments with, exasperated the Turk, whose poverty of imagination gave him no chance in such a game. The low-class Turk, who has been lied to, spits on the ground and calls his deceiver a dog, passing him by in the street with an unconscious stare worse than if he threw stones at him. This impassiveness of mien is the Turk's chief weapon of defense. It guards him from enemies and bores, and, mating with the silence which is congenial to his lazy, dreamy mood, it often excites the wonder of a stranger. You enter a Turkish café, and behold 20 Mussulmans all smoking steadfastly and saying nothing. Now and then one of the company raps his knuckles on the table, which is a signal to the tablakiar, or waiter, to bring him another cup of coffee; after which he relapses into a fit of deep pensiveness, varied by occasional smileless remarks in monosyllables to his next neighbor. But if you seek to strike up a conversation with this gentleman he answers at once with a quiet urbanity which is very pleasing. There is none of the repellent "Who are you?" look to be met with in some Western countries. The Turk does not care a pin who you may be. His business is to be civil to a stranger, and nothing that you could say would astonish or anger him. If you laugh he laughs, softly, as if inwardly digesting your joke; if you talk nonsense you will simply confirm him in the opinion he has long held, that Turks are immeasurably superior to Franks; if you contrive to amuse him he will say naively as a child to you, "Masch Allah! I am happy." A Turk will seldom volunteer an opinion unless one is expressly asked of him; but if you question him, say on politics, he will answer with a mild frankness rather startling. A caikdji, as he paddles you about the boat along the shores of the Bosphorus, will not be afraid to tell you what he thinks of the Grand Vizier; and the first rude Mussulman whom you encounter at the hammam waiting to be kneaded and shampooed will let you know in a terse sentence how much he esteems the Russian Ambassador. The Turk has not been reared under a system of Police espionage which makes him fear to speak out his mind about dignitaries. If it be Allah's will that he should get into trouble for saying that such and such a Pasha has not the fear of the Prophet before his eyes, why, he must submit; but he will repeat his opinion (if asked) while going to prison, when in prison, and as soon as he comes out of prison.

One of the many characteristics which excite the Turk's contempt of the Frank is the latter's mania for putting foolish questions for the mere sake of opening his mouth. A Frank walks into a barber's shop, where a Mussulman is having his head shaved, while six others, seated on a divan and smoking, are watching the operation with tranquil complacency. It must me obvious to the Frank's mind, if he have one, that here are six customers waiting to be shaved as soon as the one with the lather on his pate has been disposed of, and yet he must needs ask the barber how soon he will have finished. Can there be a more extravagant waste of breath than this? Perhaps the Frank is an underbred person who will thrust himself into the seat, from impatience, before his turn comes; in this case not one of the Turks will protest, but the whole six of them will spit on the floor with resolute unanimity, thereby recording an opinion which the barber will understand much the Frank may not. Turks never become openly aggressive unless you insult their women, their mosques, or their street dogs. You may wink at a Christian woman if you please—that is her business or her husband's; but neither that liberty nor any other must be taken with a Mussulman woman. In Anatolia the women still turn away with their faces to a wall when they see a Frank coming, this being the Mahommedan law; and the best thing the Frank can do is to walk past without making any impertinent attempt to peer through the veil, for the women might squeal and arouse the whole quarter. As to street dogs, they are chartered nuisances, who snap, snarl, fight over offal, and bay the moon at nights; but they must not be kicked. To be treated like a dog in Turkey is to be treated with much forbearance; for the Mussulmans think it enough to give a dog a bad name without ill-using him. When a stranger has been long enough in Turkey to hear these points in mind, he may go about without fear of molestation; and he will find the Turks pleasant people to deal with in every way. In the bazaars it makes all the difference in the world both to your purse and to your composure whether you enter the shop of a Turk or of a Christian. The latter, at a Greek, begins by overcharging; then he lowers his price; he coaxes and fibs; he runs out after you into the street to bring you back by the sleeve. If he has commenced by offering you a pair of babouches at ten times their value, he will not cease worrying until he has got you to take them at 80 per cent. reduction, and he will be a gainer by the bargain after all. The fellow is so base and grasping, so impudent and loquacious, that he is not to be shaken off by entreaties or threats. But with the Turk there is nothing but peace and candid dealing. The Mussulman tradesman who sees a foreigner enter his shop lays down his pipe with an air of resignation, as if he were sorry to be disturbed. You may have been staring at his display of wares for half an hour without his having uttered a word to entice you in. Once you are seated, (for he motions you courteously to a divan, offers you cigarettes and coffee out of a pot which he keeps simmering all day on a little stove,) he waits till you have told him what you want, and then proceeds to get it with due deliberation. You have asked to see some shawls; he lifts them down from a shelf, unfolds them, spreads them out, and then mutters something by which he takes Allah to witness that they are just the things you asked for. You inquire the price; but here the Turk seems to collect himself, and does not immediately answer. This would be doing business too fast. Before you part with your money you must be convinced that the article is genuine, and worth the price put upon it. First, its texture, then its gloss, then its embroidery, are submitted to your inspection by a series of unhurried dumb motions; and finally the Turk waves the shawl, and throws it over his own shoulders that you may judge of its effect in full convenience. Now, at last, the price comes out; "Masch Allah, Effendi, six purses are the least I can ask." And having said this, the Turk heaves a sigh, as if he were grieved to part with the beauteous thing even at that price. The Frank who has had dealings with the Greek next door may think that six purses (£24) are too much, and may betake himself to the door; but if he does, the Turk will not follow him. He has asked his price; he will not reduce it by a piastre; and above all he will not run after anybody, seeing that it lies with Allah to determine whether he shall sell his shawls or not. Turkish tradesmen seldom make fortunes, but they have not yet reached the high culture which consists in selling shoddy; they do not cheat you, and they scarcely ever become bankrupt; so that on the whole they may claim to believe that Allah sends them as much prosperity as they need.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE SARDINIAN.

The Montreal *Witness* of Friday says: "It now appears that the recent fatal explosion on board the Allan mail steamer Sardinian was not caused by gas generated in the coal bunkers, after all. Capt. Dutton, commander of the vessel, testified before the official Board of Inquiry that he found among the wreck of the German and Norwegian baggage on board a number of pieces of broken powder flasks."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Louisiana consol: $10,000...sx. 75
Un. Pacific 1s:
5,000.....103⅛
3,000.....106⅞
Union Pacific s. f.
4,000.....104⅜
Un. Pac. 7s, l. g.
2,000.....108
B., C. R. & N. 1st.
9,000.....70⅛
5,000.....70⅝
N. Y. Elc. 1st.
11,000.....89⅜
6,000.....89½
Mil. & St. P. c. s.f.
25,000...100⅜
Can. So. 1st g'd.
1,000.....77⅜
10,000.....78
Pacific of Mo. 1st.
5,000.....106
M., K. & T. con. ss.
5,000.....42
Pacific Mail.
10.....17½
North-western.
500.....51⅝
1600.....51¾
700.....51⅝

Illinois Central.
100.....85⅛
Western Union.
2000.....83⅜
200.....89
510.....89⅛
700.....89⅜
300.....89¾
500.....89⅝
50.....89⅛
Pittsburg.
300.....81¾
Erie Railway.
600.....16⅛
400.....16⅜
200.....16⅝
800.....15½
C., C., C. & I.
100...b3. 26⅛
Del. & Hudson.
100.....of N. J.
100.....38⅛
100.....38⅝
50.....39¼
North-western pf.
500.....77⅛
1000.....77
Morris & Essex.
200.....85½
Wabash.
200.....14⅜

Cen. of N. J.
100.....38½
216.....opg. 38¼
100.....38½
Lake Shore.
200.....60⅜
2700.....60½
300.....60⅝
1200.....60¾
100.....60⅞
1700.....52⅜
Wabash.
100.....14¾
Ohio & Miss.
400.....8¼
Han. & St. Jo. pf.
100.....27½

North-west. pf.
100.....77⅛
15.....s3. 77
20.....77¼
1800.....77½
600.....77⅝
700.....77¾
600.....77⅞
900.....78
Rock Island.
50.....114½
St. Paul pf.
500.....83⅞
600.....84
100.....84⅛
D., L. & West.
200.....59¾
100.....59⅞
1000.....60
1300.....60⅜
900.....60⅝
Kan. & Texas.
100.....3
Morris & Essex.
200...sandist. 85½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '67.
$20,000.....105⅜
U. S. 6s, R., '81.
10,000.....107¼
50,000...b.c.107
U.S.5-20.R'65n.
10,000.....102½
4,000...b.s.102

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUNBEAM'S VOYAGE.

A VOYAGE IN THE SUNBEAM. By Mrs. BRASSEY. London: Longmans. 1878.

Mr. Brassey, the celebrated railroad contractor, divided his colossal fortune among his three sons, which gave them somewhere about $500,000 a year apiece. Unlike the sons of so many rich men, they have shown themselves worthy of great wealth, and this especially applies to the eldest, who is a conspicuously useful public man, and almost the first authority in the House of Commons in matters relating to capital and labor. His favorite recreation is yachting, and to thoroughly qualify himself for it he some years ago passed the examination for a command in the mercantile marine, and is unquestionably now one of the most accomplished navigators in its ranks.

Mrs. Brassey entirely shares her husband's tastes and interests, and evidently is cut out for a traveler, and thus it came about that on July 1, 1876, they started in their magnificent steam yacht, the Sunbeam, for a tour of the world. On July 14 Mrs. Brassey thus places the company before us:

"Our little party get on extremely well together, though a week ago they were strangers to each other. We are all so busy that we do not see much of one another except at meals, and then we have plenty to talk about. Capt. Lecky imparts to us some of his valuable information about scientific navigation and the law of storms, and he and Tom [her husband] and Capt. Brown work hard at these subjects. Mr. Freer follows in the same path; Mr. Bingham draws and reads; Dr. Potter helps me to teach the children, who, I am happy to say, are as well as possible. I read and write a great deal, and learn Spanish, so that the days are all too short for what we have to do. The servants are settling down well into their places, and the commissariat department does great credit to the cooks and stewards."

They first dropped anchor at Madeira, and on July 21 caught a glimpse of the peak of Teneriffe.

"We went ashore soon after 6, and drove to the garden of the Marquis de Sonzal, where there is a beautiful palm-tree 101 feet high. The remains of an enormous dragon-tree, old even in the fifteenth century, besides hedges of myrtle, jasmine, and clematis. * * * Every one here, as in Madeira, has been more or less ruined by the failure of the vines. They are, however, beginning to look up a little now."

The yacht excited there, as everywhere, the liveliest interest, and this even when the visitors were exposed to the risk of sea-sickness from its rolling. Thus some very elegantly attired Spanish ladies arrived on a tour of inspection, each of whom was accompanied by a young man carrying a basin.

After an interesting visit to St. Antonio, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, they crossed the line Aug. 8, and by Aug. 18 made Rio Janeiro. Some of the party went to a slave sale. Although the laws of the United States permit an American in another country to hold slaves, the laws of England do not allow a British subject to be a slave-holder. The gentlemen had therefore to disguise themselves as much as possible, one pretending to be a rich Yankee who had bought large estates between Santos and St. Paulo. At Petropolis, where the Emperor has a villa, they saw a curious breed of dogs, descended from the bloodhounds once bred to hunt Indians.

From Buenos Ayres they made a most interesting excursion, and saw the holes of the *biscachos*, or prairie dogs, outside of which the little prairie owls keep guard. The bird and beast are great friends and seldom apart:

"As we were riding along, the dogs found and killed a *biscacho* in a bank. Just as Mr. Elliott had pulled it out, and laid it dead in the field, its little companion owl arrived, and appeared to be in the most dreadful state of mind. It shrieked and cried as it hovered over us, and finally selected a small, white fox-terrier, who, I really think, had been principally concerned in the death, as the object of its vengeance, pouncing down upon his head, and giving him two or three pecks, at the same time flapping its wings violently. The other dogs drove it off; but more than half an hour afterward, while we were looking at some horses, nearly a mile from the spot, the plucky little owl returned to the charge, and again swooped down upon the same dog, with a dismal cry, and administered a vigorous peck to him."

On Sept. 16, while on the Pampas, Mrs. Brassey had an opportunity of testing the truth of travelers' tales regarding locusts. It was difficult to get the horses to face them, and although hitherto disposed to be incredulous as to some of the marvelous stories told anent the voracity and other vile qualities of these pests, she was, after brief experience, ready to believe the worst. She was in raptures with South American horses, which are broken for the saddle to perfection. Neither natives nor settlers ever ride horses—in fact, it is considered a disgrace to do so. In the country all around Buenos Ayres meat is the staple article of diet, more especially when locusts are to the fore. Sept. 28 they picked up the Captain and crew of a ship on fire. She was laden with smelting coal, and they were told at Buenos Ayres that of every three ships carrying this cargo round to Valparaiso or Callio, one catches fire, though the danger is often discovered in time to prevent loss of life. October found them in Chili, where the good looks of the people and cattle and the wonderfully plenteous appearance of all surrounding them, made their excursion exceedingly cheery. It is by far the most satisfactory of South American Republics.

At Tahiti, with which, like the Earl and the Doctor, and every one else, they were charmed, they attended service followed by the administration of the holy communion, in which cocoa-nut milk took the place of wine, and bread-fruit that of bread:

"The proper elements were originally used, but experience proved that although the bread went round pretty well, the cup was almost invariably emptied by the first two or three communicants, and sometimes with unfortunate results."

There is a delicious passage of Sydney Smith descriptive of the drawbacks attending a tropical paradise in the shape of an exasperating exuberancy of insect life, which, on Dec. 5, Mrs. Brassey would have highly appreciated.

"In the moonlight I could see columns of nasty brown cockroaches ascending the bedposts, crawling along the top of the curtains, dropping with a thud on to the top of the bed. Then there were the mosquitoes."

Mrs. Brassey speaks of the brisk and rapidly increasing trade springing up between Tahiti and this country. She had a long talk with a native, whose native country is suspected of having disappeared altogether:

"That islands do occasionally disappear entirely in these parts there can be little doubt. The Tahitian schooners were formerly in the habit of trading with a small island close to Raroenga, but about four years ago, when proceeding thither, they failed to find the island, of which no trace has since been seen."

By Christmas they were in Hawaii, and the description of a visit to the Lake of Fire is admirable in its vividness.

They had a most interesting time in Japan, and Mrs. Brassey warns intending tourists there to hurry up very quickly if they want to get there before all the ancient peculiarities are improved (!) off the face of that whilom unique piece of earth. She even thinks it possible that when they have well squeezed the foreign orange, the Japs may, on a violent anti-foreign reaction occurring, throw it entirely away, and close their ports to it more strictly than ever. "Nothing that we can give them do they really want; their exports are not large, and they have learned nearly all they care to know from the foreigner." Foreigners in Japan think that 10 years hence the Government will scarce have one foreigner in its employ, their own people having by that time become competent to take their places. Mrs. Brassey tells us that fine lacquer work rarely leaves Japan. It is exceedingly dear.

"A really good bit of old lacquer is worth from $500 to $1,000. We saw one box about three inches square, valued at $225. The taste of good lacquer are its exquisite finish, its satiny, oily feel, and the impossibility of making any impression on it with your thumb nail. It is practically indestructible, and will wear for ever."

They found Japan very cold in Winter.

"The Mikado is a very young, not very good-looking man, with a rather sallow expression, and legs that look as though they do not belong to him, I suppose from using them so little. The officials look dreadful guys in European dress, and Mrs. Brassey applauds the Empress for declining to be attired in it."

We have not space to follow these pleasant and instructive pages further. No reader of this book can fail be pleased with it, and with the exquisite drawings by which Mr. Bingham has illustrated the singularly felicitous descriptions.

MAG. A Story of To-day. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

Mag is a story with a philantaropic end in view—something written with a purpose. This style of writing is about as difficult a one as can be chosen. It is only such men as Dickens or Reade who can show up vices in the social structure and do it effectively. The art of the thing is to make the lesson to be inculcated a subsidiary one. It takes consummate cleverness to weave the bits of romance, those little flashing spangles, into the woof of hard facts and make the whole cloth uniform. The author of *Mag* has taken, we think, too short and narrow a strip of canvas for the picture, but brief as it is, the horrors of the county prison are strikingly portrayed.

Bertie Lee is a rather nice young person, the only descendant of a prosaic, aristocratic family, holding in horror the *canaille*. Our heroine, who differs entirely from the family, walking through the streets of some large city, comes across Mag, who is a wild Irish girl. Mag has not been virtuous, and, besides being addicted to drink, has a coarse tongue; but Mag's redeeming trait is the love for her baby, Tom. Mag, being drunk and disorderly through misery, becomes a frequent occupant of some county jail in the neighborhood where the elegant Bertie Lee lives. There is a negro servant, Sam, who falls from grace, and is also incarcerated. As a reward for her endeavors to be good, through Bertie's influence, the Irish girl having at last consented to enter some reformatory institution, Mag falls off a step-ladder, breaks her head, and dies. What becomes of Sam the author does not exactly state. The locality where the action takes place is difficult to trace. The large city near which Bertie dwells could not possibly be New-York, but perhaps is Baltimore or Richmond, for there are innumerable negroes introduced who are fair types of Maryland and Virginia. The author wants that little bit of *vraisemblance*, the great Defoe quality, of locating the action, which would make the impression more permanent. Such vagueness is an artistic defect. The most fantastic romance, the most matter-of-fact one, from Hawthorne to Trollope, wants something solid to build the fabric on. The negro element is one in which the author delights, and such of the colored household as are introduced are touched with a master-hand. The negro party and the methods employed (quite honest ones) to secure the feast are pleasantly comic. A stuttering negress, not always an amusing character, the author of *Mag* has made drolly ludicrous. Bertie Lee having a decided liking for Albert Thorn, there are love passages to be found in *Mag*, though it must be confessed they are rather tame, if not somewhat trite. Albert, quite willing to please Bertie, does endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners in the jail, but in rather a half-hearted way. He has to go abroad, and leaves a declaration of love, which Bertie should receive, but Fanny, the negro girl, never delivers it. However, at the conclusion all is made right, and Bertie and Albert are happy. The really strong portions of the book are the descriptions of the County Sheriff, the Prison Warden, and of the county jail. No doubt these are truthful pictures, taken from life. In many a little interior town it is the Sheriff who keeps the tavern, and when men who patronize the Sheriff become drunk and lawless, it is this same official who arrests them. On the whole, *Mag* is a creditable performance, and as it is directed against a great and crying evil, it is fully worthy of our attention and respect.

THE RELIGION OF ISRAEL. A Manual. By J. Knappert. Translated from the Dutch by Richard A. Armstrong. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1878.

The purpose of this book is to teach another reading of the Old Testament than the traditional one. We were educated to consider the history of the Jewish people as based on a rigid, absolutely exclusive monotheism. Whether this monotheism was a Divine revelation or not, is a question which many of us like best to leave unanswered; but to us all it has been represented as the one great primitive fact in the history of the Hebrew nation. It stood like a pillar of fire among the children of Israel, shaping their character, forming their destiny, all the while remaining unchanged and unaltered itself. When the Jews worshiped other gods they fell from an original higher state, bewildered by despair, reduced by fear, allured by sensuality; and all the vicissitudes of their life, their enjoyments and their sufferings, were nothing but direct consequences, rewards, and punishments incurred by their relation to this their inborn great idea. Thus we were taught. But this is an illusion, says the present book, demonstrating that the monotheism of the Jews was a mere evolution, gradual and laborious, from the lowest depths of fetishism through various forms of polytheism, and ending off by showing that this much-boasted monotheism, which finally resulted from the history of the Jews, was, indeed, nothing but an utter failure, since it split into many hostile sects or schools long before it ever became generally accepted by the people.

The author of the book, Mr. J. Knappert, is minister of the Reformed congregation in Leyden, and one of the representatives of a new theological school, which has its centre in Leyden, and Prof. Kneuen for its leader. With respect to its results, this new school agrees tolerably well with the German rationalists, but differs from them both in principle and method of working. The German rationalists wrote ponderous volumes, which could not be understood by the unlearned, except by the aid of a dictionary of technical terms and a library of books of reference. The consequence was that their ideas remained for a long time confined to the universities; they were not suited for public use, and they were not, we believe, destined for it, either. The Dutch school, on the contrary, writes manuals, catechisms, pleasant to read, easy to understand, and it introduces its books in the schools. Thus, the present volume is a catechism destined for use in the Sunday-schools. Next, the German rationalists started from the principle that nothing which disagreed with human reason could be accepted, but in course of time it became evident that in religious matters everybody has a reason of his own, and that the same idea may be light to one reason and a scandal to another. Thus, the principle were itself out into commonplace flatness. The Dutch school starts from the principle that nothing which cannot be historically proved, or which can be historically disproved, can be accepted, and of the bearing of this principle the present book gives striking evidence.

The author begins by asserting that none of the historical books of the Old Testament were actually written by the persons to whom they are ascribed, but all were compiled many centuries after the events took place, and by persons of whom we know nothing. He then goes on to explain how this circumstance makes a world of difference with respect to our conceptions of that which is told. As the narratives do not represent the events such as they actually happened, but such as they, many centuries later, appeared to a certain writer, belonging to a certain age, perhaps to a certain party, we must always remember that we look at them through a colored medium, and before we pass judgment on them we must abstract from the color of this medium. Thus, when a writer, laboring in the service of monotheism, tells us how the children of Israel fell from the one God, and worshiped idols, and how the one God punished them and brought them back to obedience, this is only a colored version of the actual event. The truth is, that a contest took place at that moment between the mass of the people, which was and always had been polytheistic, and some single prominent individual who had reached a monotheistic stand-point and strove to draw the mass up to him. In this way the whole representation which the Old Testament gives of the history of the Jewish people is falsified, all the natural moments in the historical evolutions of the monotheistic idea having been transformed into so many relapses from a divinely revealed idea, fixed for all times at the very starting point. The question is now: First, is the assertion concerning the authorship of the books of the Old Testament true? This, we suppose, must be conceded, at least to some extent. There is hardly any scholar of note who will now maintain that, for instance, the Pentateuch was written by Moses exactly as we now have it. Next, is the inference drawn from this assertion valid with respect to the true acceptance of these narratives? This too, we suppose, must be conceded, at least to a certain extent. There are numerous points in the Old Testament whose doubtful meaning or contradictions have perplexed all commentators and defied any amount of ingenuity, but which, read in this way, present no more difficulties. But there is also a world of difference between asserting that Moses has not written the Pentateuch and assuming that it was compiled from various indescribable sources, at various undefinable times, by various indistinguishable persons, and while an inference from the former premise may be legitimate, an inference from the latter runs the risk of appearing a little rash. And, indeed, Mr. Knappert seems not to be a man of much hesitation. He states that, according to all documents, the history of the Jews begins in Goshen, or rather with the exodus of Egypt. Well! but what about the traces of the history of Joseph which Brugsch Bey thinks he has found in certain Egyptian inscriptions? Perhaps Mr. Knappert has not found it proper to refute the views of Brugsch Bey in a catechism, and perhaps he is right. But he goes further. He says that all which the Old Testament tells of the history of the Jews before their arrival in Goshen is myth. Now, there is a difference between that which the Old Testament tells about the patriarchs and that which the Hindoo, Greek, Scandinavian, and Finnish mythologies tell about their heroes, which makes it impossible to bring all these narratives together, without giving an entirely new explanation of the myth-forming process. There is a realism in the Biblical stories of Abraham which Zola has never reached in his photographs of the influence of the Second Empire on French life and character, and to consider this realism the product of myth-formation is a psychological idea so novel that it looks as if it had sprung from rank psychological incompetence.

LITERARY NOTES.

—A new volume of poems may be expected from John G. Whittier in the Fall.

—Prof. A. H. Sayce's large work, *An Introduction to the Science of Language*, is now ready to go to press.

—Southey's *Life of Nelson* is soon to be published as an "English School Classic," and Walter Scott's *Rokeby* will follow in due time.

—Rev. Henry C. McCook contributes to the July *American Naturalist* a valuable article on "The Mound-making Ants of the Alleghanies."

—Mr. Frederick Wedmore, the art critic of the *Academy*, contributes a paper to the July *Temple Bar* on "Some Tendencies in Recent Painting."

—Mr. Henry Sedgwick contributes the article on "Ethics," and Prof. Huxley treats of "Evolution in its Biological Aspects," in the eighth volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

—John Miers has published, through Williams & Norgate, London, an elaborate and illustrated monograph on *the Apocynaceæ of South America, with Some Preliminary Remarks on the Whole Family*.

—Joaquin Miller will publish in London, next September, a new volume of poems, to be called *Songs of Far-away Lands*. It will be a volume of considerable length, and is to be dedicated to Lord Houghton.

—Out of ten articles in the *Princeton Review* for July, seven are from the pens of foreign writers. Among them is Prof. Lionel S. Beale, of King's College, London, whose paper on "The Materialist Revival" is his first contribution to American periodical literature.

—Samuel Smiles' *Self-Help* has had an exceptional popularity. Extracts from the book have just been published in Spain by Mr. O'Ryan, a Spanish merchant. In Asia there have appeared a Tamil and a Japanese edition, and Turkey is the only country in Europe in which a translation of the book has not been published.

—Mr. Edward Arber, an old King's College pupil of Prof. Henry Morley, has just been appointed an assistant at University College, London. Mr. Arber has done an exceptional service to English literature in his reprints of the texts of many of the Tudor and Stuart writers, and very few men are equally familiar with the writings of that period.

—A *Compendium of Irish Biography* is announced by Messrs. Gill & Son, of Dublin. The plan of the editor, Mr. Alfred Webb, is to give sketches, in a compact form, of the lives of distinguished Irishmen and Irishwomen, including those who, though not born in Ireland, took a prominent part in the affairs of that country or wrote important works concerning it.

—The late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, the Deputy-keeper of the English Public Records, is sincerely lamented. He was indefatigable as a worker, and his services were always at the command of those who needed them. He was the author of the *Life of Henry Lord Langdale*, a biography of singular merit, but most of his publications were connected with his official duties. The most important of these was an edition of *The Close Rolls*, A. D. 1204-1227, which gave him a prominent place among archivistic editors.

—A *New Plutarch* is projected in London. The leading feature of the series is that each biography will be that of a man of action, in himself remarkable and interesting, whose career covers and illustrates some important point or episode in history. The volumes as at present arranged are, "Victor Emmanuel," by Edward Dicey; "Judas Maccabæus," by Lieut. C. R. Conder; "The Last Emperor of Constantinople," by Rev. W. J. Brodribb; "Coligny," by Walter Besant; "Richelieu," by W. H. Pollock; "Abraham Lincoln," by Charles Leland; "Richard Whittington," by James Rice; "Hannibal," by Samuel Lee; "Harold Fairhair," by Erik Magnüsson; "Charlemagne," by Prof. Beesley; and "Haroun al Raschid," by Prof. E. H. Palmer. The editors of the series are Rev. W. J. Brodribb and Walter Besant. The publication will begin in October, and be continued at regular intervals.

—Dr. Samuel Johnson, the leading literary figure of the eighteenth century, is in luck. Mr. Leslie Stephen has just written a brief, rapid sketch of his position and work for Mr. John Morley's *Biographies of Men of Letters*, which is very warmly received by the English critics, and Mr. Matthew Arnold has already published an introduction to a selection from his *Lives of the British Poets* in which he expresses the opinion that what Dr. Johnson says of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray is the best possible outline to the history of English literature for the period from 1650 to 1750. What two such notable literary men have thus done for Johnson's memory is not likely to introduce the Johnsonese style, which was something quite different from the downrightness of the old lexicographer's bar-room conversations, but it will give the present generation fresh and delightful and just impressions of a man who was always loyal and true to himself and never swerved from his opinions, and was honest enough to confess his mistakes as openly as he maintained his convictions.

—Canon Vaughan, in an article on "Scottish Influence upon English Theological Thought," in the last *Contemporary Review*, happily compares the position and work of the four men who have done most in Great Britain to shape the mind of the present generation—Bishop Ewing, Dr. J. Macleod Campbell, Thomas Erskine, of Linlathar, and Dr. Norman Macleod—to Tauler and his friends of five centuries ago. He points out very clearly the work of these Scotch thinkers, and assigns to Dr. Campbell the position of leader among them. They were closely linked together, and all died within three years of one another. The last *Edinburgh Review* contained a delightful article—probably from the pen of Dean Stanley, himself the intimate friend of Bishop Ewing and Dr. Macleod—on "Three Scottish Teachers," in which ample justice is done to Erskine, Campbell, and Ewing. The same article has been republished in the *Living Age* for June 29. Taken together, these essays give the best account yet obtainable outside of several thousand pages of memoirs of four thoroughly leading and widely-influential men, whose influence upon questions of the day and questions opening in the near future is likely to be even greater than it is now.

HANDLERS OF THE STICK.

THE MEN WHO SET UP TYPE.

VAGARIES AND ECCENTRICITIES OF COMPOSITORS—LIFE IN THE COMPOSING-ROOM OF A NEWSPAPER—CYNICISM AND HUMOR OF MODERN GALLEY SLAVES.

In these days of facile intercommunication the world is growing so homogeneous that humorists are fast disappearing. Among the few left of the genuine sort are printers, especially those employed on the morning newspapers of the larger American cities; and even these are steadily yielding to the irresistible spirit of uniformity. They will be the last, however, to stand out, for something in their calling, and in their character, also, tinctures them with gypsyism. They are unconventional, eccentric, whimsical, at least in part, because they are separated from their fellows, and are seldom subjected to social influences. But then there must be a typographical temperament; otherwise printers would not be so odd, with all their official isolation. Such temperament drives them upon their fate; before they are well aware they find themselves at the "case," "stick" in hand, working familiarly at their preordained task. They are rarely able to tell how they got there. They are there by some influence apparently outside of themselves, and there, unless strong circumstance interfere, they are apt to remain. Thrown constantly together, they act and react upon one another; their peculiarities being thus increased and their angles sharpened. The composing-room, notably that of a morning newspaper, is a strange and generally a hard school, where boys and young men have the nonsense and sensibility taken out of them simultaneously, and receive a severe, unsympathetic, unique education.

One of the first things a printer learns is not to admire, at least, not to express, admiration. If he shows the least enthusiasm for anybody or anything, his older and more experienced associates accuse him of "gushing" and "sloping over," and ridicule him so unmercifully that he very soon learns to hide any exalted opinion he may have, half believing that admiration is a composite of ignorance and weakness. He does not hesitate, however, to express admiration for any person who happens to be assailed, for he loves to be on the opposite side of all questions, and he accepts, both on principle and instinct, the unpopular view. You can always count on him to espouse the cause of the man or character who is under a cloud, whether contemporaneously or historically. The much praised are the much condemned with him; his hero is the sufferer of many defeats. He enjoys being with the minority; he disesteems success. Fond of paradox, he delights to reverse popular judgments, to demonstrate what an enormous ass the world is, and how the qualities that should insure prosperity are very apt to beget failure. George Washington is no favorite with him; he takes pleasure in satirizing the Father of his Country; he has a stock of private information of a damaging sort concerning him to which chroniclers have never had access. He would not allow a foreigner to abuse him; but being an American, he deems himself privileged to say what he chooses. He does not really dislike Washington—quite the contrary; but he feels bound to censure what everybody commends. Cain, Judas Iscariot, Pontius Pilate, and Benedict Arnold he has many good words for, and if any one abuses them roundly he will become their eulogist. Not a little of this disposition is doubtless due to contrariety; but much of it comes from a rugged sense of justice and of chivalry. Upon the great names of the past and the present the printer is prone to be severe. He has a talent for unidealizing, for discovering flaws, and pointing out the general tendency to over-estimation, which he tries to correct by counter-exaggeration.

An individual the printer almost always is, and he is resolved, so far as in him lies, not to be mistaken for anything else. He does not look nor does he act like any other craftsman. He is peculiar, like his trade. Not a mechanic nor a professionalist, he is a compound of both, but affiliates with neither. After you have made the acquaintance of any member of his guild you will have small difficulty in recognizing one of its members anywhere. They have something in common, something distinctive, which shows where they belong. Even those I have met in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Holland, notwithstanding the difference of nationality, institutions, and traditions, reveal their brotherhood with the type-setters of Great Britain and the United States. The Europeans are naturally less singular, less intense, less radical than the Americans, who fill all the eccentric conditions of typography. But in both hemispheres printers on newspapers are inclined to be queer, notional, radical, skeptical. Whether living in or out of a monarchy, they are for the most part republicans, democrats, believing in the rights of man, and disbelieving emphatically in the privileges of Princes. Authority merely as such, whether of Church or State, they scout and detest. Some of the greatest radicals I have seen have been in Madrid, Naples, and Rome. Among the irreconcilables of France printers can always be found. There has never been a revolution or an émeute in Paris in which the men at the case have not played a part. Some of the bitterest foes of Kings, Queens, titles, and entail are in the news-rooms of the London journals. In our own country no political measure can be too liberal for printers, who, being born on this side, can hardly understand why monarchies are allowed to exist, and what the faith is unshaken that they must soon pass away.

The simon pure printer never breathes quite freely outside of the ocean-bound Republic. He needs all its oxygen for perfect respiration. He is not contented here—contentment is expunged from his dictionary—but he wonders why any white man—he has a marked partiality for the Caucasian race—can be a subject of any Government under the canopy. He is as intensely American as Walt Whitman—himself a printer—and seldom cares to see any other part of the globe. Of this continent, however, he is very fond, and before he is 30 he has usually seen a good deal of it. He is a migratory animal, the spirit of Ahasuerus is in him. He goes from New-York to Cincinnati; from Cincinnati to Chicago; from Chicago to St. Louis; then to New-Orleans, Mobile, Augusta, Charleston, Washington, Baltimore, and back to New-York, whence, after a while, he sets out on another circuit of the country, ever longing for a new abode; never satisfied with the place he is in. He can travel light, for he is seldom incumbered with baggage or worldly goods of any kind. With two or three shirts and his "stick" his equipment is complete, and, under such circumstances, he defies baggage-smashers, and enjoys the muscular malevolence they display toward the property of others.

I remember a Cincinnati printer who became so enamored of this branch of high art that he engaged himself as a baggage-handler to the Ohio and Mississippi Railway. He staid there for two months, and told me he had never asked for any money, considering himself well paid by the fun he had.

"How so?" I asked.

"Why, I helped to burst open an average five trunks a day, and the pleasure I received from seeing the things roll out, helter-skelter, was beyond vulgar compensation. You wouldn't have me take money from the company when I was getting so much out of the public—would you?"

"It's a queer freak anyhow."

"I don't think so. Besides, I wanted revenge. I lost some valuable baggage on that road two years ago, and as the company would not pay me for it, I determined its patrons should."

"I did not know you ever traveled with valuable baggage."

"I don't, generally, but that time was an exception. I then had a pair of cotton drawers, a bottle of the worst-tasting medicine known to the pharmacopœia, and a tooth-brush. I felt comforted with the thought that the fellow who found the medicine might taste it. But the tooth-brush was precious from association."

Baggage is a standing subject of jest with the craft. A St. Louis typo came on here at the time of the National Democratic Convention in 1868. The weather was very hot, and, knowing an ex-printer, who was a clerk in a small hotel near Tammany Hall, the St. Louisian stepped into the office and asked to have his baggage put away, at the same time taking off a wilted paper collar and handing it to his acquaintance. The clerk received it with due gravity, saying, "You will need a check for it," and tearing the collar in two, wrote a number on one half and gave it to his perspiring friend.

Some years ago a steam-boat plying between Sacramento and San Francisco blew up opposite the latter city, killing a number of passengers, and making a complete wreck of the vessel. Among the passengers was Gov. Bigler, addicted to occasional pomposity, who escaped unhurt.

After the survivors had landed, a printer on the *Alta California*, who knew Bigler by sight, inquired if he had lost much.

"Lost everything but my honor," was the magniloquent response.

"Well, Governor, you've come ashore with the lightest baggage that has been seen in 'Frisco since '49."

The compositor on a morning journal frequently has, in chronic form, Panurge's disease—want of money. He is glad to pay when he has the wherewithal; when he has not, he is ingenious in excuses and pretexts.

A *Herald* printer once bought of a tailor in the Bowery a fine suit of clothes on credit. When the bill was handed him by a collector, his pocket-book was empty. He looked at the bill, and at the $60 charged, in apparent surprise, and then said: "This is a devil of a mistake! Moses & Son have got me down for a whole suit of clothes. All I ever had of them was a coat at $30. Tell them so, and that I'll call up and settle."

The collector did as requested; but as the printer failed to keep his word he was dunned again. Once more he was amazed. "Moses & Son must have a queer book-keeper. He charges me with a suit of clothes, when I bought only a pair of trousers, price $10. I'll drop in in a day or two and pay for them. Mention the error, please."

A third time the collector appeared. Then the compositor vowed he had bought nothing but a waistcoat, which was $5, promising to discharge the debt the next day.

The bill having been presented a fourth time, the creditor expressed irritation, declaring the $60 should be 60 cents, for a pair of socks. "They've put the figures in the dollar, instead of the cent column—the stupid fellows. Call in to-morrow."

Several weeks after, having been again dunned, he asked, in rage: "Who are Moses & Son, No. — Bowery? Never was in their shop—never heard before of the swindling Jews. Tell them to go to the devil!"

II.

The newspaper type-setter has his own opinions on all subjects, never sharing the opinions of his neighbors, unless they chance to agree with his own. You can get original views any day by talking with him, and you will find that he represents the minority, because he does his own thinking. With the history of his own country, with the character of politicians, with the peculiarities of journalists, with actors and the theatre in general, he is especially familiar. He is full of reminiscences of Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, Henry J. Raymond, Thurlow Weed, Major M. M. Noah, James Watson Webb, Thomas Ritchie, George D. Prentice, Duff Green, John M. Daniel, and a host of other editors, dead and alive. He may not have seen them himself—some of them, as he would express it, may have handed in their checks before he dreamed of sticking type—but he has heard plenty of anecdotes about them, and his memory is very retentive.

In the offices of the *Tribune*, *Herald*, or TIMES you can learn of the idiosyncrasies of the newspaper scribes of the past half century North, East, South, and West; in the *World*, *Sun*, or *Evening Post* all the fatuities of, and good things got off by or put upon printers are mentally recorded and reproduced with embellishment. Their foolishness, impudences, or mistakes are not permitted to die with the circumstances that gave rise to them; lifted out of their surroundings, they are sharpened into ridiculous relief, and exploded, so to speak, upon their unlucky author when he is totally unprepared.

A typo who has made some absurd blunder in Savannah will learn, on entering an office in Milwaukee, that his blunder has preceded him. Some ludicrous incident of which he is the subject, or object, will cross the continent almost as rapidly as he can. A good thing on him, as it is styled, will take up its residence in the news-rooms of every large city, and refuse to be expelled. He cannot put a quietus upon his mistakes, either professional or personal. They will confront him again and again at unexpected seasons and in out-of-the-way places. In a printing office all days are judgment days; printers are condemned repeatedly for the same offense, and each time punished with new tortures. At first they are goaded nearly to frenzy by this worthless iteration; but they get used to it, as eels are presumed to get used to being skinned. At least, they assume to be callous, and to seem callous is to cripple criticism. I have known sensitive youth to suffer terribly in their typographical initiation, and to be obliged, after heroic endurance, to relinquish an avocation in which the bed of Procrustes is so unremittingly employed.

I have an instance still vivid in my mind. A young printer had come to the City from an interior town, and a "take" of a critique I had written on Edwin Booth's *Hamlet* fell to his lot. The "melancholy Dane" occurring in a sentence, he set it the "melancholy Dave," and, by an oversight of the proof-reader, so it appeared in the morning issue. The error which had occurred by a *v* getting into the *n* box, was no indication of his unintelligence; but it was too ludicrous to pass unnoticed.

When the unfortunate wight entered the composing-room the next day, he was greeted with, "Here comes Dave Hamlet!"

"How are you, Dave?"

"I don't care much for Booth's *Hamlet*. Dave Hamlet is the man for my money."

"This evening will be presented the sublime tragedy of David Hamlet, Jr."

"Conundrum—Why did *Hamlet* kill his uncle? Because he called him Dave. Verdict of the jury, Served him right."

"Hamlet was the Prince of Dunkirk; Dave Hamlet was a bully boy with a glass eye."

"David, thou art the man!" &c.

The poor typo turned crimson, and then pale, and as the raillery went on he attempted to explain, which caused it to increase. Finally, some imp of the "stick" burst out into impromptu doggerel:

"Come tell us a story, or sing us a stave
About the pensive, piping, princely, Dave;
Do not fret, nor swear; never rave,
If you are, my boy, the melancholy Dave."

The persecuted could stand plain prose, but wretched rhyme was more than he could bear. He assaulted the rhymester, and an encounter ensued, in which "Dave" was worsted. During that week he had six fisticuffs; then he threw up his situation and left town, in hope of escaping the jeers at his expense.

He never did escape, poor fellow. The melancholy Dave proved to be the ghost of his father's son. It followed him from city to city, from news-room to news-room; it drove him to drink, delirium, and the grave.

His death was the immediate result of the wrong letter in the right box.

Printers do not mean to be cruel or harsh—far from it. They hide kind hearts behind rough manners; but they count it the first duty of each member of their craft to take a joke stoically. If he cannot, he seems to them devoid of the proper typographical element. They have learned to do so themselves—not without repressed pain—why should not others? He who makes their acquaintance must accept their jests.

They have always been interesting to me, for they are so charmingly irreverent, so delightfully indifferent to public opinion. On any newspaper by which I have been engaged to exercise my circulation-decreasing talent, I have usually lost little time in finding my way from the editorial to the composing room. And at the witching hour—between 3 and 4 A. M.—after the typos had "knocked off," I have often been amused at their reminiscences of adventures and their rehearsals of droll experiences.

When I was in my teens I wrote a very florid, turgid sketch about somebody or something, and went into the news-room to read the proof. While so occupied, the assistant foreman came to me and said: "You write like Carlyle."

"Of course I do," I replied, and he went away.

Having finished my task, he returned with the remark: "I forgot to say that Carlyle, in my opinion, is the worst writer and the biggest fool now living."

"I think so, too," was my answer, "and for that reason I fully appreciate your compliment."

He looked at me admiringly for a moment, and announced: "You ought to be a printer."

"But if I turn journalist, won't that appease your revenge?"

"Yes; no man can do worse or get lower than that."

I had been but six hours on the first newspaper I attempted to kill (it still lives—I did not stay long) when a compositor asked me to write an obituary of his wife who had died that morning. I complied in as bombastic rhetoric as I could command. After the notice had been published he approached with a serio-comic air, and said: "I'm very much obliged; I——— I'll be happy to do the same thing for you, if you ever get married."

III.

The printer on the daily newspaper is disposed to be exceeding irreverent. He has a certain kind of religion, but little theology, and is wont to speak of all ecclesiastical matters jeeringly. One of the typos of the *Tribune*, who had put on a "sub"—an abbreviation for substitute—and knew not what to do with the leisure he had thus secured, wandered aimlessly down Fulton-street toward East River. Observing, near the corner of William, the sign on the old brick church, "Business Men's Prayer-meeting," and finding the iron gate open, he walked in, as he might have walked into Hades, if the door had been left ajar, merely for the sake of going somewhere. He stepped into a pew, sat down, and being comfortable and tired, he put his head on his hand, and was soon in a doze. One of the brethren, noticing the stranger, imagined him to be in a fit of contrition or devotion, or both, and moving forward on tiptoe, touched him and whispered, "Will you favor us with a prayer?" The disciple of Gutenberg, rousing himself, inquired, "What's that?"

"Will you favor us with a prayer?"

"Praying isn't much in my line. I'd rather be excused."

The zealous churchist, thinking him filled with the humbleness of true Christianity, thus besought him: "Never fear, brother! Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

"That may be, but my heart isn't one of that kind."

"Be not too modest in the cause of holiness. Open your lips and your tongue shall be inspired."

"But I tell you"—

"It is the spirit in which we speak, not what we say, that commends us to favor."

By this time the printer, who had been trying to resume his drowse, had become nettled at the persistency of the brother, and blurted out, "Well, if you want a prayer so infernally bad, I don't know but I can give you about a stickful. At which end of the thing shall I begin?"

The pious persistence was at an end; the hardened sinner slumbered in peace.

The printer has no more reverence for persons than for creeds. He is a congenial leveler; he holds that no man can be more than man, and that most men are much less. He habitually speaks of the Czar of all the Russias as Alick Romanoff; of the Emperor of Germany as Old Dutch Bill; of the Pope of Rome as an ancient duffer. In his eyes forms are puerilities and all etiquette a sham. There is not a grain of hero-worship in his composition; he would not flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove for his power to thunder. He would ask the Sultan of Turkey for a chew of tobacco; he would invite the Grand Lama to a game of draw-poker.

Several years before Chief-Justice Taney's death, the Government Printing-office at Washington had occasion to send him some proof slips of an important decision, and they were intrusted to a printer boy, who appeared at the Judge's office and before the Judge with, "Is Taney in?"

"I presume you wish to see the Chief-Justice of the United States?"

"I don't care a cuss about him. I've got some proofs for Taney."

"I am the Hon. Roger B. Taney."

"You're Taney, aren't you?"

"I am not, fellow. I am the Hon. Roger B. Taney."

"Then the proofs are not for you," and the unceremonious messenger would have gone off with them if the Judge had not admitted himself to be Taney simply.

On a certain occasion Edward Everett visited the composing-room of the Boston *Advertiser* at a late hour to read a proof of an oration which he had failed to see at an earlier hour. Extremely particular about his style, he was altering sentences and making additions while the forms were waiting, which so irritated the foreman that he roared out: "Cut it short, Everett—confound it, cut it short. There's no time now for patching up bad English."

New-Orleans, not long ago, was afflicted with one Williams, a newspaper bore—he was known typographically as the great artesian—who was constantly sending poor articles to the dailies, and haunting the offices to inquire if they had been used. He went into the sanctum of the *Picayune* in the morning, nobody being present but a compositor, rather muddled from drink over night, who had taken possession of one of the desks.

"Is the editor in?"

"I am-swer—to—that—name," replied the typo, who was very exact and deliberate of speech, and who recognized the bore at once. "May—I—be—per-mit-ted—to—in-quire—the nature of your—bus-i-ness?"

"I want to know if an elaborate poem of mine, entitled 'The Rose of the South,' has been accepted."

"Mis-ter Will-iams, al-low me to say that when I first saw you I formed the im-press-ion that you were a con-sum-mate ass; and although I have met you since on a great many oc-ca-sions and under a va-ri-e-ty of cir-cum-stan-ces, I have nev-er seen any-thing in your con-duct-to cause me to change the o-p

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From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

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Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

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STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
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*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI...Wed., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
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Anchoria....July 6, 10 A. M.|Bolivia....July 20, 9 A. M.
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Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
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NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For the steamers of PANAMA R.R. Co.'s
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tuesday, July 9
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, July 10
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, July 8
For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, July 10, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 6
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 10
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENT, LEE & D. RASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....June 27
ATLAS.....July 18
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....June 29
ALPS.....July 13
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FOEWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, (3,500 tons,) Capt. WEIR,
will sail for the above ports on Saturday, July 6, at 9 A. M., for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT THE SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SATURDAY, July 12
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana
NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., July 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, July 13
Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 6
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers leaving U. S. ROSS, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTY-NINTH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Rail road.
J. F. NAVARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after May 12, 1878.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 2:10, 6:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JUNE 16, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush-av. and Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, and also on July 3, at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and 12:15, night, and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. Sundays, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London at 5:45 P. M. Greenport and Orient—The steamer Endeavor will run between Greenport and Orient, connecting with all trains. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at Hunter's Point, Long Island City, and at the offices of the Long Island Express, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 70 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Northern and Montreal Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning; to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 332 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
9 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 9:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 4:05 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. (FRANCIS H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via
THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line
To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Fare by this line to BOSTON, $1 50. First class State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

$1 50 TO BOSTON,
FIRST CLASS,
VIA "THE OLD RELIABLE"
STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave daily (Sundays excepted) from
PIER 33 N. R., FOOT JAY-ST., AT 5 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON
And all points East via Newport and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
5:15 P.M. { SUNDAY TRIPS, } From 28 N. R.
{ June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } Pier
Leave Brooklyn via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Meals by splendid hands and orchestras.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.
Special Notice to Newport Passengers.
For the better accommodation of Newport travel on this line, a special train will leave the steamer wharf at Fall River, daily, at 8 A. M., (Mondays excepted,) and arrive at Newport 6:35 A. M., thus obviating the necessity of leaving the steamer at Newport at an early hour in the morning.

SUNDAY BOAT
FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

People's Evening Line.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER ST. JOHN WILL LEAVE PIER NO 41 NORTH RIVER AT 6 O'CLOCK SUNDAY EVENING FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

NEW-BEDFORD AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
On and after July 1 the new and elegant steamers of this line, the CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD and CITY OF FITCHBURG, will run daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 39, East River, leaving at 5 o'clock P. M., and connecting at New-Bedford with the steamers for Oak Bluffs, Vineyard Highlands, Katama, Edgartown, Falmouth Heights, Woods Holl, Nantucket, and Cape Cod.
THIS IS THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE TO THE POINTS NAMED, THUS AVOIDING NIGHT CHANGES AND DUSTY RAILROAD TRAVEL.
The boats from New-Bedford for New-York leave daily except Saturday.
Through tickets from Washington, Baltimore, or Philadelphia to New-Bedford can be had at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or at the office of the company, Pier No. 39, East River.
HENRY A. BARLING, Agent, No. 46 South-st.

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, AND CAPE COD.
THE ONLY QUICK AND DIRECT ROUTE
IS VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND VINEYARD HOLE.
Leave New-York 5:15 P. M., daily, Sundays included, from Pier 28 North River; arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M.; Nantucket, 11:15 A. M. next day. Returning, leave Nantucket 1:15 P. M.; Sundays, 2:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; Sundays, 5 P. M., and reaching New-York 6:30 A. M. the following morning.
RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS OTHER LINES.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
J. R. KENDRICK, Sup. GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE.
DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays included,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains FOR Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Lake George, the Adirondacks, Montreal, and all points North and West.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats. The fine saloon and state-room steamers selling tickets and checking baggage to places on the New-York Central Railroad.
First-class Fare, $1; Deck, 25c.
Excursion to Albany and return, $1 50.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—DAYBREAD and SAMUEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 8:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. To WEST POINT OR NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER at Annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga, (commencing July 1,) making close connections, stopping only at Mechanicsville, Round Lake, and Ballston. Tickets on boats. Baggage checked. Round trip at excursion rates.

150 MILES FOR 25 CENTS.
CITIZEN'S LINE, TROY BOATS. STATE-ROOMS $1 and $2. Berths, 25 cents. First-class fare, 50 cents. New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily, including Saturday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 40 North River, foot Lawrence-st. Sure connections with express trains for all points North, East, and West. State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents; Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M. daily and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 87, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THE MARY POWELL, FARE 75 CENTS, FOR West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, Coxsen, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring by ferry, leaves daily from Vestry-st., Pier 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. CONNECTS with BROOKLYN Annex Boats.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., N. R., daily (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—Take People's Line Steamers, daily from Pier No. 41 N. R., 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked direct to the Springs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

60TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
East River Savings Institution.
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1878.
Interest for the six months ending June 30, 1878, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess, has been declared, and will be payable after July 10, 1878.
W. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, JUNE 28, 1878.
INTEREST at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be payable on and after July 19, 1878.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 and interest not drawn, will be entitled to interest from the 1st of July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS—READ THE *Safeguard*, a reliable newspaper devoted to the interests of Savings Bank Depositors everywhere; fifth year; only safe and sound banks advertised, but news is published of unsafe, or failed, as well as secure, banks, besides other information for depositors. Out the 1st of every month; July number now ready. Yearly subscription, 50 cents; three copies, one year, $1. Send money in registered letter. Address THE SAFEGUARD, No. 45 Dodd-st., Jersey City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SPRING HOUSE
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
Richfield drawing-room car leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:30 A. M. Send for descriptive circular and list of visitors of 1877.
T. R. PROCTOR, Proprietor.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, PROPRIETORS,
OPENED JUNE 20, 1878.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
LEADING SEA-SIDE RESORT OF AMERICA,
Opens June 15, 1878.
Accommodations for 1,000 guests; 400 Ocean View Rooms.
Rates, $3, $3 50, and $4 per day, according to location and desirability of rooms.
Special rates for permanent guests.
Address or apply to
CHAS. & WARREN LELAND, Jr.,
Ocean Hotel, Long Branch.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE,
WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
One of the pleasant resorts among the mountains. Situated on a high elevation, it commands the most extensive view of any hotel in this region; its central locality gives easy facilities for visiting all points of interest about the mountains; railway connections with all parts; terms from $7 to $9 per week. References: W. G. Lyon, No. 30 Madison-ave., New-York; Rev. John W. Chadwick, Brooklyn; Mrs. L. Dubois, No. 322 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Address
W. F. DODGE, Proprietor, Whitefield, N. H.

NOT BURNED AS REPORTED.
THE
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
OPEN through the HOT SEASON at reduced rates.
Compare the following records of highest temperature: June 30—Mt. House, 76°; Catskill, 91°; New-York, 91°. July 1—Mt. House, 77°; Catskill, 94°; New-York, 93°. July 2—Mt. House, 77°; Catskill, 96°; New-York, 94°.

SCRANTON'S BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I., NOW OPEN.—The finest watering-place in America: a first-class hotel for families and transient guests; fine shades and lawn, adorned with walks and flower-plats; balcony 14 feet wide, 960 feet long, around the entire building; excellent bar and billiard rooms; steamer Bay Ridge leaves Bath B. A. M., 2 P. M., and 4 P. M.; leaves Battery, Pier No. 1 East River, 10 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Western Union Telegraph office in hotel.
H. L. SCRANTON, Proprietor.

MORTON HOUSE, ON THE SOUND, AT GREENWICH, CONN., 30 miles from New-York, via the New-Haven Railroad. This first-class Summer hotel will be opened for business June 12. Its close proximity to New-York offers superior advantages to business men wishing to go back and forth each day. Yachting, boating, fishing, and good driving, and the house has a fire-proof stable attached. Elegantly furnished rooms, with gas and running water in each. For further particulars apply on the premises to J. M. MORTON.

1824. 55TH SEASON. 1878
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
12 Miles from the Village of Catskill, N. Y.
Regular Stage Line from Landing.
Largest and leading hotel of the Catskill region, only first-class house on the Mountaintop and only one commanding the famous view of the Hudson Valley. Elevation, 3,000 feet. NOW OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1. Reduced rates. Send for circular.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, ON THE HUDSON.

MRS. SULLIVAN'S COWHIDE.

FLOGGING IN THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

HOW A FEMALE PRISONER WAS PUNISHED FOR GIVING BOSS M'LAUGHLIN'S NIECE A BLACK EYE—PRISON GOVERNOR SHEVLIN'S ACCOUNT OF THE CHASTISEMENT.

Among a number of female prisoners who were transferred on the 16th of November last from the Sing Sing Prison to the Kings County Penitentiary was a colored woman named Nellie White. A day or two ago it was reported that Nellie had had some trouble with one of the Matrons of the female prison, and had been roughly handled. The report, as it was heard, was that on June 22 this colored woman had been guilty of some breach of discipline, for which she was reprimanded by the Matron, a Mrs. Sullivan. Nellie, it was said, made insolent replies to Mrs. Sullivan, which so enraged her that she struck Nellie a blow in the face with her hand, and Nellie returned a blow from her fist, which gave Mrs. Sullivan a bad black eye. Mrs. Sullivan, it was said, then lost all self-control, and, procuring a horse whip, gave the prisoner a most unmerciful beating, and caused her to be put in a dark cell, on bread and water. It was further reported that Mr. Shevlin, the Governor of the Penitentiary, knew nothing of the affair at the time of its occurrence, and that he was annoyed when he heard about it, and informed Mrs. Sullivan that, if a like offense occurred again, she might consider her position vacant at once.

Supplied with these allegations, a reporter for THE TIMES went to the Penitentiary on Friday afternoon last for the purpose of investigating them. Mr. Shevlin was not there, and Mr. E. B. Crummly, the Deputy Warden, refused either to deny the story or to admit its truth. There was a prisoner there, he said, by the name of Nellie White. She was a colored woman, and was one of those who were transferred from Sing Sing in November last. He would neither allow her nor the Matron to be seen, however, saying that he was only the Deputy Warden, and that all authority in such matters must come from Mr. Shevlin, who would, no doubt, be most happy to explain the whole matter. Yesterday morning the reporter went again to the Penitentiary. Mr. Shevlin, the Governor, was present. When asked whether there was anything in the story as told, Mr. Shevlin replied that there was really not much in it, and that the details had been very much exaggerated. It was, he said, only the third case of the kind which had occurred during the seven years he had been connected with the institution—that is, only the third time during that period that it has been found necessary to flog a female prisoner. In explaining the flogging, Mr. Shevlin said that the offense which led to its infliction was committed at noon on Saturday, June 22, while the convicts were on the way from the shoe shop to the hall to get their dinner. Nellie is employed as an operator on a sewing-machine in the shoe shop. In transferring the prisoners to the hall for dinner, Nellie's clothing became disarranged, and the Matron reprimanded her for the careless manner in which she had dressed herself before leaving the shop. Nellie retorted in an impertinent way, and then Mrs. Sullivan slapped her in the face. This, Mr. Shevlin said, Mrs. Sullivan had no business to do. This made the prisoner angry, and she struck the Matron in the face with her fist, giving her a black eye. The Matron, he said, reported the case to him, and he ordered the woman to be cowhided. She was not stripped, nor tied up, nor anything of that kind, he said, but simply chastised, just as a man would chastise a disobedient child. He was sure, he said, that she did not receive more than five or six blows, and he repeated the assertion that he himself ordered the whipping, remarking at the same time that it was an established rule that no subordinate should take it upon himself or herself to punish a convict for a breach of discipline, and that he would not give any one of them who should break this rule more than five minutes' notice to get out of the place. He admitted that the woman was put into the dark cell after being whipped, but that she was only allowed to remain there over Sunday, and was then taken out and on Monday put to work.

Mr. Shevlin also denied that she was or had been suffering from the effects of the beating. The only question, he said, in regard to the matter, was whether he had the legal right to enforce discipline in the prison by the use of the cowhide. The law allowing the whipping of prisoners for breach of discipline had been abolished, so far as State prisons were concerned, but, as he understood it, that did not apply to county institutions; and, while there was not, to be any law expressly conferring that power upon the keepers of county penal institutions, there was not, to his knowledge, any law forbidding it. If there was any such law, he would be glad to be made acquainted with it, and he was not only willing, but anxious that the subject should be investigated by the proper authorities. If he had done wrong, he was willing to take the consequences. If the people who are making complaints feel aggrieved, said Mr. Shevlin, they have only to go to the Supervisors and ask for an investigation, and he had no doubt one would be ordered. He would like to have a full and open investigation at which all the representatives of the press could have free access, so that all the facts in the case could be published. Mr. Shevlin refused to allow the reporter to talk with the Matron or the prisoner, giving as his excuse for refusing that if he did so by one he would have to by all, and that the result would be that he would be overrun with newspaper men on every rumor of the kind which found its way outside the prison walls.

Rev. J. G. Bass, of No. 57 De Kalb-avenue, Brooklyn, is a missionary of the Brooklyn Home Missionary Society, and is the Chaplain of the Kings County Penitentiary. He not only visits the Penitentiary at intervals during the week, but conducts regular religious services in the prison every Sunday afternoon, and holds prayer-meetings there every Tuesday evening. His relations with the Governor of the Penitentiary, and with all his subordinates, he said to the reporter, were of the most cordial and friendly character, and he did not care to do or say anything which might have a tendency to impair the work which, under God, he felt called upon to undertake among the unfortunate inmates of the Kings County Penitentiary. Without informing Mr. Bass of the story which had been told by Mr. Shevlin, the Chaplain was asked to give his version of the affair. This he proceeded to do, and his account was a full corroboration of the story obtained at the Penitentiary, with the exception that his understanding of the facts was that the flogging was done by Mrs. Sullivan without the knowledge of Mr. Shevlin; that Mr. Shevlin, when he heard the facts in the case, not only ordered the prisoner to be released from the dark cell, but informed Mrs. Sullivan that she had been guilty of a breach of discipline, and that if ever she committed the offense he would discharge her on the spot. Mr. Bass said he had not seen the prisoner since she was whipped, and did not know how severe her punishment had been; but he looked upon it as the height of absurdity to suppose that, even if the whipping had been done by the order of Mr. Shevlin, the prisoner had got off with only six blows, when the cowhide was placed in the hands of an enraged woman, for the blacking of whose eye the punishment was inflicted. Mr. Bass said he believed that the day for using the cowhide upon prisoners has passed. The practice has been unpopular outside of prisons and penitentiaries, and it is high time keepers of these institutions were made aware of that fact. The Kings County Penitentiary is my especial pride, and I am only anxious to see it conducted on just and humane principles. In corroboration of his statement that the whipping was done without the knowledge of Mr. Shevlin, Mr. Barr said he was informed by Mr. Crummly that he was applied to at the time for two men to assist in inflicting the punishment, and that he refused to send the required assistance. Mr. Bass also expressed great surprise when informed that Mr. Shevlin had refused to allow the reporter to see either the Matron or the prisoner.

Mrs. Sullivan, the Matron, has held her place about two years. Her maiden name was McLaughlin, and she is a niece of Boss McLaughlin. She is a sister of a former Matron of the Penitentiary, who married one of the Deputy Keepers, named McNeely. When Mrs. McNeely was married, two years ago, she resigned, and Mrs. Sullivan was appointed in her place. Mrs. Sullivan is a widow. Mr. Shevlin, the Governor of the Penitentiary, is a nephew of Boss McLaughlin, by marriage, his wife being the daughter of "Bob" McLaughlin, a brother of the Boss.

Nellie White, the woman who was flogged, is 33 years old and unmarried. This is the second time she has been confined as a prisoner in the Kings County Penitentiary. Her first imprisonment was in the latter part of 1872 and the beginning of 1873, at which time she served a sentence of four months for petit larceny under the name of Nellie Nelson. She was again sentenced for grand larceny on Jan. 25, 1877, receiving a sentence in this City for a term of five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. She then gave her name as Nellie White. She was transferred to the Kings County Penitentiary, with others, Nov. 16, 1877. Mr. Shevlin said yesterday that she had always been more or less impudent, and given to "talking back," since she had been there, but that since the flogging he had heard no more complaints against her, and it was his opinion that the experience had been of considerable benefit to her.

SALE OF PATENT RIGHTS.

An auction sale of patent rights took place at No. 53 Liberty-street yesterday. There were 59 inventions offered. An improvement in breech-loading guns brought $375; an improvement in rein-holders, to prevent the lines from falling beneath the horse's feet or getting under the pole or thill of the vehicle, brought $400; an improved burglar alarm, that can be applied to any door or window, brought $1,000; an improved safety car-truck was sold outright for $7,600; an air-tight chamber pail brought $350; a mash-holder, $120; an improved car-axle box, $475; improved car-couplings, $126; a fire-escape, $1,050; fasteners for the meeting rails of sashes, devised to securely lock a window, $300; a combined cane and gun, $300; a fire-proof and durable awning, $2,000; an ice-velocipede, $300; a belt-shifter, arranged to control the motion of a hoisting-elevator, $300; an eccentric toy, operated by the breath, brought $450; an improved cork-screw, $200; an automatic fishing-rod, $300; automatic car-couplings, $500; an easy sitting-chair, $550; a letter-box, for use in tenements, &c., $1,100; an improved permutation lock, $400; a new everlasting tool-handle, $120.

THE SEXTON-SCHAEFER MATCH.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT ITS SUDDEN COLLAPSE —HOW SCHAEFER'S BACKERS STAND.

Much dissatisfaction is manifested among billiard men, as well as the public generally, at the collapse of the arrangements for the billiard match between William Sexton and Jacob Schaefer, a contest which had been looked forward to with the keenest interest. Yesterday information was received that caused billiard men generally to express an opinion that Schaefer's backers had been guilty of sharp practice of a dishonorable character. Schaefer himself was out of town, but there were none but said that his feelings were sorrowful in the extreme at the sudden termination of the preliminaries of a match in which he might have had an opportunity of winning the position of America's greatest billiard expert. In reply to the telegram sent by Saxton, which was published in yesterday's TIMES, in which the present champion, after claiming forfeit-money, offered to play another match upon the same dates as those fixed for the match just declared off, Cyrille Dion received the following telegram from Moses Bensinger, Schaefer's backer:

CHICAGO, July 5, 1878.

William Sexton, Dion Billiard Room, No. 605 Sixth-avenue:

Am surprised at you claiming forfeit. Parker, as you know, was acting as our representative, with full power to attend to the last deposit. He was disabled by an accident, and confined to his bed. We did not learn of the full nature of his misfortune until Monday, July 1, after business hours, and we then immediately telegraphed the money to Buck. Under the circumstances, did not expect a claim of forfeit by you. We want the match to go on as advertised, and will not consent to your proposal to put up more money, and I will leave it to your sense of honor whether the match shall be played or not.

M. BENSINGER.

Billiard men generally express themselves in decided terms in reference to this reply. In the first place, they assert that the Mr. Parker referred to was never understood to be an agent vested with full power, but merely as an agent sent to arrange the preliminaries of the match, such as the hiring of the hall, &c. He was injured on June 28 by being struck by the steam chamber of a locomotive while attempting to board a train at Elizabethport, but for Mr. Bensinger to say that he never learned of the character of his agent's injuries until July 1 is, so billiard men say, preposterous to say the least, and it is asserted by those who are supposed to be familiar with the facts that Parker's accident was at once telegraphed to Chicago, and that a telegram was received in reply, showing that the Schaefer party in that city were fully cognizant of his injuries. Mr. E. A. Buck, the stake-holder, in a published statement in reference to the case, states, in answer to the clause of the reply in which the writer says, "We telegraphed the money to Buck," that he called at the bank and learned that the money had been sent only on Tuesday afternoon, long after the time fixed by the articles of agreement. On this ground the Sexton party are justly angry, and the public, no less justly, are disposed to charge sharp practice on the part of Schaefer's backers. Another point leading to this supposition is worthy of note, and that is the challenge received from Slosson for the Delaney badge while Sexton was practicing for the great contest with Schaefer. It is charged that Slosson was a mere puppet in the hands of Schaefer's backers, and set up merely to annoy Sexton and interfere with his practice play. Sexton, however, was equal to the occasion, and naming the match for the earliest practicable moment, got it soon off his hands, giving Slosson an easy defeat.

In reference to the claiming of the forfeit on Sexton's part Mr. E. A Buck, the stake-holder, as well as billiard experts generally, fully agree with the justice of the course taken by Sexton in setting up this claim under violation of the agreement. Sexton's claim of forfeit is at all times acknowledged to be fair. It was done in 1875 when Vignaux, having failed to come to time in the match for the Delaney championship medal, yielded it, together with the $250 forfeit, to Albert Garnier. As the contestants were fellow-countrymen, however, Garnier returned the forfeit money to Vignaux. The forfeit-money is generally regarded as being the fund from which the preliminary expenses of a match are paid, and were not a day fixed upon for "posting" the forfeit, a contestant might back out of any match on the very day for which it was fixed, thus throwing expenses on his adversary.

Sexton was at Collender's establishment on Broadway yesterday morning waiting a reply to his telegram, but as it did not come for sometime, he started for Long Branch. He will, of course, decline to go into any match except new forfeit money is put up. Mr. Bensinger is understood to have made arrangements for coming to this City to-morrow. Should he arrive, it is expected that a new match will be made on the discussion that is likely to ensue in reference to the match. His presence here is needed, however, for while Schaefer has the sympathy of many, Bensinger is regarded as being in a position that will require considerable explanation to extricate himself from. Notwithstanding the untimely hitch in affairs, however, billiard men still express confidence that the great match will yet be played.

EXTIRPATION OF THE DOGS.

A LARGE FALLING OFF IN THE NUMBER CAPTURED COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.

The returns of the animals received at the dog pound show the very large diminution that has taken place in the number captured compared with last year, when 8,600 were destroyed. But this season very little over a fourth of that number will fall victims to the vigilance of the dog-catcher. His season during the present year has numbered 16 working days, during which time there have been captured 1,942 animals, while during the corresponding period of the previous year 4,492 were brought in. This shows a very sensible diminution in the number of vagrant curs that infest the City. Last year there were 25 dog-catchers employed; this year the number has been reduced to 15, and Mr. Mann, the keeper of the dog pound, states that these have so little legitimate business that they [the dog-catchers] fall to confiscating good animals for sale to dog-dealers, in order to eke out their earnings. If by chance a good dog is lost, it is sheer waste of time for the owner to apply at the dog pound. A well-dressed colored man went upon such a mission yesterday. The dog had been lost from a gentleman's residence on Fifth-avenue. "What sort of a dog was he?" asked the pound-keeper. "A Yorkshire terrier." "Then you need not come here. We give only 50 cents a dog, no matter what sort, and the dealers would give as many dollars for a dog of good breed."

Yesterday afternoon the pound contained nearly 300 dogs, without exception the most mongrel curs that could possibly be collected. The number received during the day was 115. The largest "draw" on one day was 434, while the largest "draw" last year numbered 761. During the whole week only 972 have been received. The last drowning was on Friday, when 402 departed this life in company. This makes the fifth batch of the season, giving a total of 1,628 dogs destroyed, and leaves 314 of the number actually caught to be classed as owned, sold, or escaped. Very few are owned; the best dogs, as before mentioned, never reach the pound at all, and the poorer ones, and the pets of the poor, who cannot well afford to pay the poundage of $3, even if the curs were worth it. The greater number are escapes; there is one thoroughly vagabond dog now in custody that has escaped by some wonderful means no less than four times. He is now honored with a specially strong chain, and his death warrant is made out for Tuesday next.

On Friday evening a little boy of about 9 years old, son of Mr. Clark, of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, was running down the sidewalk in front of the house when a large bull terrier rushed at him and seized him by the jaw and cheek. Mr. Mann, the keeper of the dog pound, happened to be passing at the time, and he at once put a bullet through the animal's skull, and prevented his committing further mischief. The child was taken to a surgeon, who was of the opinion that the slight wounds made on its face were in no way dangerous.

THE HOWELL-DEERING SHOOTING CASE.

The case of George F. Howell, charged with the shooting of James P. Deering, the Wall-street clerk, on July 2, in Fulton, near Nassau-street, was called up for formal examination at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Howell, who seemed to be more a spectator than a principal, testified that his name was George F. Howell, 20 years of age; born in Liverpool, England, and had nothing to say to the charge. Capt. Cafferty swore to the arrest of the prisoner, and his confession to him of having shot Deering, and that the wounded man was not able to attend. Edward P. Biddle, of the Associated Press, who witnessed the shooting, testified to the facts already published in THE TIMES. Howell was then formally remanded until to-morrow, and held in $5,000 bail, which, it is expected, will be furnished by his friends. Mr. Deering is considered out of danger.

BENJAMIN NOYES SENTENCED.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL INSURANCE COMPANY SENT TO PRISON.

Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., accompanied by his wife and daughter, went into the Essex County Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to receive sentence upon his conviction of conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders of the New-Jersey Mutual. It was 3 o'clock, however, before Judge Depue announced the judgment of the court. The intervening time was consumed in arguments on a motion for a new trial and appeals invoking the clemency of the court. The attendance in the court-room was very slim in the morning, but the audience increased as the hours rolled on, and when the sentence was at last pronounced the court-room was full. After Col. Abeel, the District Attorney, had moved the court to render judgment, Mr. Keasby arose and asked the court for a new trial on the grounds on which he asked last Saturday for a postponement of sentence. These grounds were three; namely, that one of the jurors appeared in court during the progress of the trial several times in a condition of drunkenness; that an affidavit, made by one Mr. Mortimer, to the effect that in the negotiations for the reinsurance of the New-Jersey Mutual risks in the National Capitol, Fay acted as attorney for the latter company, had been taken into the jury-room; that evidence had been discovered that the bonds said to have been delivered to Frost were in fact sold before the time of the alleged delivery, Mr. Keasly merely stated the grounds of the application, and Hon. Courtlandt Parker elaborated them on behalf of the accused. District Attorney Abeel, in reply, warmly resented the insinuation that one of the jurors had been drunk, and vigorously opposed the other points. In denying the application, Judge Depue passed high encomiums on the jurors, and said, as to the second point of the application, that the court had, when the case was given to the jurors, refused to allow them to take the affidavit with them, only because it was not material, and every fact recited in it had been testified to by the witness on the stand; nor was the delivery of bonds to Frost such an essential part of the case as that new evidence concerning it ought to disturb the verdict.

When that hope of the defense had been destroyed, and sentence became inevitable, ex-Secretary Robeson arose and made a touching and tender appeal to the court for mercy. He was followed by Mr. Parker, both urging the release of Noyes on payment of a fine.

Judge Depue consulted with Judge Ricord, and then, turning to the tip-staff, said:

"Let the defendant be placed at the bar." Noyes walked from the witness-room perfectly erect, but with a nervous and embarrassed air. His face first flushed and then paled as he bent his body slightly forward and grasped with both hands the iron rail at the side of the Judge's bench. He kept his keen black eye fixed steadily on the Judge during all the time the Judge addressed him.

In pronouncing sentence Judge Depue said that many interested in Noyes had been assiduous in their efforts to induce the court to leniency. The judgment might be a disappointment to them, but it was the duty of the court to pass it. If the punishment were only designed to discipline the prisoner the court might have listened to the prayers of his friends, but the object of the punishment was to deter others from the commission of similar crimes. The Judge referred to the fact that the prisoner had once seen fit to forfeit his bail of $5,000. He had gone to the State to avoid the force of two requisitions, and to that of indicating before the United States court the right of this court to try him. His bail had been expensive. To dispose of it by the imposition of a $500 fine, the limit fixed by the statute, was out of the question. In one respect Noyes stood in a different relation to the parties who had been defrauded from the other officers of the company. Their responsibility was much greater than his. But if they could not have got some one to shelter them, as Noyes, with the contract of reinsurance, had sought to do, the course of events might have been different. It was true, too, Judge Depue said, that Noyes was only one of the alleged conspirators who had been brought to justice. This was not the fault of the authorities. Seven requisitions had been made on the Governors of four States in the Union for others of them. Gov. Robinson, of New-York, had refused to surrender Baldwin; the Governor of Connecticut had refused to surrender Fay. Those caught in other States fled before the requisitions reached them. Two years, the limit fixed by the statute, would be inadequate punishment for some concerned in the crime. The court made a distinction between Noyes and the officers in favor of Noyes, and sentenced him to 18 months' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison, and to stand committed until the costs were paid. The costs are said to amount to about $1,500.

AN OLD-TIME POLITICAL ROW.

THEODORE ALLEN ASSAULTS THE SECRETARY OF THE GREENBACK-LABOR PARTY.

Such of the sympathizers with the National "Greenback-Labor" movement as were present at the meeting of the Committee on Organization of the National Greenback-Labor Party at Science Hall, Eighth-street, last evening, were treated to a vivid representation of an old-time Tammany caucus. Ex-Senator "Tom" Creamer occupied the chair, and upon calling the assemblage to order suggested that for the purpose of laying the platform and objects of the party squarely before the people a mass-meeting should be held at which such speakers as Gen. B. F. Butler, Hon. S. S. Cox, and other "eminent" reformers could be listened to. The Secretary was next directed to read the minutes of the previous meeting, when a motion was made to dispense with that portion of the business. Several vehement calls were made to proceed with them, but the majority ruled otherwise. George Washington Gibbons next offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine to consider the advisability of holding a mass-meeting, a Committee on Finance, and a Committee of Nine on Membership. The last portion of the resolution was read very quietly, but it did not escape the notice of everybody, and half a dozen sprouted up to know Gibbons's idea of that Committee of Nine on Membership!" Above the uproar which followed, The' Allen's voice could be heard. "There's a nigger in the fence," he yelled, "and I'll rake him out; no gag law, by ——; I won't have it." Here one of the Secretaries—Eugene Beebe—cried, "Put that man out." This exasperated Allen, and quick as a flash he sprang on the platform, and struck Beebe several powerful blows on his nose, causing the blood to flow freely, and leaving several contusions on his injured member. Friends of both parties separated the combatants, and a solitary policeman at the door sent around to the station-house for help. Capt. Burns and 30 officers of the reserve responded, and surrounded the entrance to the hall. Capt. Burns, in citizen's dress, took charge of affairs in the audience. The presence of the Police had a salutary effect on the belligerent crowd, and Allen rose and offered an humble apology for his "hasty action to Mr. Beebe and every member of the committee." Beebe nursed his injured nose and said: "If my old father were not lying very sick at home I'd murder that man." The "Committee of Nine on Membership" was then explained by George W. Gibbons to mean a committee to visit the several Assembly districts and see that they were properly organized. This caused another fracas, and as there was no likelihood of harmony being restored, Mr. Corey moved a final adjournment until Thursday evening next. The motion was carried, and before the audience had left the hall the janitor had the lights out.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

There was no opposition before Register Ketchum, yesterday, to the application for discharge from bankruptcy by William A. Moore, formerly of the firm of H. J. Collins & Co. He owed $48,000.

A meeting of the creditors of Dr. Abraham W. Lozier, of No. 314 West Fourteenth-street, was held yesterday before Register Fitch, and Joseph Nelson Perrow was elected Assignee; the schedules showed liabilities $67,000.

A report has been made by the committee of creditors of Edward H. Hart & Co., hat manufacturers, at No. 75 Greene-street, of which Frederick Lewis is Assignee, recommending the acceptance of a compromise of 30 cents on the dollar, in notes, at three and six months.

Judge Choate has confirmed the composition of Mosely & Moody, manufacturers of paper collars, at No. 37 Wooster-street, of which Frederick Lewis is Assignee, after five months litigation by the opposing creditors. The settlement is at 15 cents on the dollar, in notes, at three and six months.

The creditors of Ponvert & Co., importers of sugar, No. 45 South-street, met yesterday at the office of Register Fitch and elected John H. Platt Assignee in bankruptcy. Schedules were presented showing firm liabilities, $292,000; individual liabilities of Ponvert, Jr., $49,356. The following claims were proved: Phœnix National Bank, $27,977; Bank of the Manhattan Company, $12,964; Louise Y. Terry, $22,685; J. Y. Ponvert, $22,612; Louis Nemjo & Co., $15,850; John M. Burke, $14,905; Juan Kruz, $7,000; P. P. Hotchkiss, $12,000; estate of Henry R. Daud, $9,668; estate of Jules Chatelain, $9,000; George W. Lane, $6,479.

A LABORER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Lawrence Dixon, a laborer, was engaged with others yesterday morning in removing the débris from the foundation of the Park Hotel, at Beekman and Nassau streets. While Dixon was employed in clearing away a pile of rubbish in the north-eastern corner of the foundation, some of the beams which had supported the first floor of the building gave way, and crushed him to death. James White, a mason, and William Kearns were slightly injured. The body of Dixon was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station, where it was found that his skull was terribly fractured. He was a married man and leaves three children.

A ROW OVER THE PURCHASE OF A DOG.

A young German peddler, whose first name was Joseph, but whose last name no one could pronounce or understand, and who lived in Broome-street, bought a pretty chocolate-colored mongrel dog yesterday, and sat down at the corner of Second-street and Bowery to petthis affectionate purchase. While he was thus engaged a rough-looking youth of about 23 years of age, named "Phil" Brady, approached, and without any ceremony seized the dog from Joe's hands. A quarrel ensued, and an officer being called, Brady was taken into custody. It took three Police officers and a terrible blow from a club, that laid open a big gash in his head, to reduce Brady to anythinz like submission. He was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Bixby, and held in default of $500 bail to keep the peace for six months. He said the dog was his and had been stolen from him, and seeing Mr. McGowan, the Justice's clerk, talking with the magistrate, was profuse in his ironic thanks when committed, saying: "Thank you, Jimmy, for the character you gave me. Wait till I get out and I'll pay you back."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

One thousand six hundred and thirty-nine arrests were made by the Police last week.

The six free baths in this City were patronized last week by 190,190 persons, of whom 58,982 were females.

The outgoing European steam-ships from this port carried 53,804 letters and 91 bags of newspapers yesterday.

The dead body of a male infant was found yesterday in Avenue B, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

Lewis Marrion, a seaman of the ship Rhine, which arrived from London yesterday, fell overboard on June 1 and was drowned.

The United States frigate Tennessee arrived yesterday, after a three years' cruise in the China seas. She is anchored off the Battery.

The receipts of the Department of Public Works for Croton water rents during the week ending yesterday amounted to $35,217 25.

Johanna Hart, aged 10 years, while sleeping on a fire-escape yesterday at her parents' residence, No. 11 Carlisle-street, fell and fractured her skull.

The Stock Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions of regret for the deaths of Messrs. Thomas Adams and James Gilmore Reid, old members of the Exchange.

The body of James Loftus, the boy who was drowned at Hamilton Ferry on the 3d inst., was recovered from the river yesterday near the Staten Island Ferry slip.

While hanging clothes on Friday at No. 342 East Twelfth-street, Bridget Doran, aged 32 years, fell from the top floor into the yard, receiving injuries from which she died yesterday.

The City Hall was almost deserted yesterday. Many of the Aldermen left early in the day for their favorite resort, Coney Island, and others are preparing to go to Long Branch and Saratoga.

The People's Line send a steamer to Albany every day in the week, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, at 6 P. M. These boats connect with the early morning trains for the North and West.

Mr. Edgar A. Enos, of New-York, has accepted a call to the Grand-Avenue Baptist Church in Asbury Park. Mr. Enos is a graduate of Hamilton College, New-York. He entered upon his duties June 1.

Four European steam-ships arrived here yesterday, bringing 596 immigrants. The Maas, from Rotterdam, brought 43; the Mosel, from Bremen, 233, and the City of Berlin, from Liverpool, 320.

The Street-cleaning Bureau reports that during the month of June 1,900 miles of streets were swept, and 63,556 loads of ashes, 28,397 loads of street dirt, and 558 loads of garbage were removed from the City.

To-morrow evening a Gospel temperance meeting will be held in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, when Rev. J. P. Newman will preside, and a number of eminent ministers will deliver addresses upon Gospel temperance.

A boy named Robert Black, of No. 21 King-street, died yesterday from the effects of a pistol-shot wound accidentally received in Bergen, N. J., on the 4th inst., while he and another boy were carelessly handling a pistol.

Albert McKeon, aged 20, who was temporarily employed in the capacity of fireman at the Anthony House, No. 884 Broadway, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Coroner Flanagan ascertained that the young man died of alcoholism.

Deputy Coroner Goldschmiedt made a post-mortem examination yesterday of the body of John Costello, who died at the Chambers-Street Hospital soon after being beaten by several unknown men in Oliver-street. The cause of death was found to be concussion of the brain.

A squad of street-sweepers will be detailed by the Bureau of Street-cleaning on Monday to keep the wharves and piers in the City clean. They will be divided into two sections and will be required to sweep the wharves and remove the dirt daily from the piers used by excursion steamers.

Gen. James Watson Webb was out of pain yesterday, but considerably weaker in condition. He was fed upon whisky and milk as a mild stimulant. His physicians say that this condition of painless prostration may last a day or two or a week or more, according to the peculiarities of his constitution.

On the 4th inst., during the absence of the family, a sneak thief entered the residence of Mr. Alexander Rich, at No. 36 West Fifty-sixth-street, through the coal-slide in the sidewalk, which had been left unfastened, and stole three seal-skin sacques, two silk cloaks, and two silver card-cases, valued in all at $350.

Marshal Kelly granted 1,123 licenses, principally to cartmen, last week, and received $4,059 50. This is a large increase over the ordinary revenue of the office, and it is owing to the enforcement of the new ordinance requiring all persons owning business wagons, as well as trucks used for the transportation of goods, to take out licenses.

The Greenback State Committee, at a meeting held yesterday morning at No. 17 Warren-street, adopted an address to "the friends of the party" requesting them to elect three delegates and three alternates to represent each Assembly District in the State Convention of the Greenback-Labor Party at Syracuse on the 23d inst.

The fifth annual picnic and excursion of the New-York and Brooklyn Orangemen will take place Friday next, July 12, the objective point being Mount Pleasant Grove, on the Hudson. The saloon steamer Long Branch and the barges W. J. Haskett and W. Myers, which have been chartered for the occasion, will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Twenty-fifth-street, North River, at 9 A. M., and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at 10 A. M.

At a recent meeting of the American Temperance Union, held in the Cooper Institute, the following officers were elected: Messrs. W. H. Mundy, President; J. J. Burnett, I. J. Macabe, and Mrs. J. J. Burnett, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. S. Dickenson, Treasurer; Mr. A. T. Gorman, Recording Secretary; Mr. E. H. Carpenter, Financial Secretary, and Mr. Daniel Ross, Corresponding Secretary. It has been decided to suspend the Sunday meetings during the extreme hot weather.

The meeting which has been advertised to take place on the Manhattan Athletic Club grounds for the benefit of Jack Goulding, late of the New-York Athletic Club, but which has been several times unavoidably postponed, is now positively announced for to-morrow. The entries for the various handicaps closed yesterday, most of the events being well filled. Armstrong and Mott will give a relief race during the afternoon, and among other special features there will be prizes given for wrestling and boxing.

Some time ago Prof. William Miller issued a challenge to Prof. Thiebaud Bauer to wrestle Græco-Roman style for $100 a side, the test to take place at any time. Mr. Bauer has accepted the challenge, and deposited $100 with the stakeholder, the only stipulations being that the contest shall go on until it is decided either by one fall or by the best two out of three, as may be agreed upon, and that the wrestling shall be either in Boston, Pittsburg, or Philadelphia. The reason he did not accept the challenge before, he says, is because at the time it was issued he was prostrated with fever. The challenge is to remain open 10 days from July 2.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week 232 deaths occurred in this city, being 11 more than occurred the previous week.

The Department of Fire and Buildings granted permits during the past week for the erection of 29 new buildings.

Only $10 was taken in for fees in the County Clerk's Office yesterday. The oldest attaché of the office does not remember when business was so dull.

Officer Thomas Whalen, of the Eighth Precinct was dismissed from the force yesterday for being absent from duty for one week without leave.

Charles Ferdinand Nordstrothm, of No. 314 Myrtle-avenue, was united in wedlock by Mayor Howell yesterday to Johanna Sophia Maria Erickson, a Scandinavian widow.

Five casks of olive-oil and 110 gallons of wine, which did not appear on the ship's manifest, were seized on board the Italian bark Cecilia on the 4th inst. by Revenue Inspectors Van Horn and Dougherty. Proceedings have been commenced against the vessel, which is at present lying at the foot of Noble-street, Greenpoint.

A "Sunday special lightning newspaper train" will commence running this morning, and will be continued through the Summer months on the main line of the Long Island Railroad, connecting with all its branches. The train, which is to have a passenger car attached, will leave Long Island City at 6 A. M., reaching Greenport, opposite Shelter Island, at 9 A. M., and returning, leaving Greenport at 6 P. M. The return trip will be made in three hours.

A sacred concert, by Grafulla's Band will be given this afternoon and evening from the Pagoda at Manhattan Beach. The programme for the afternoon, from 3:30 to 5 o'clock, embraces choice selections from Mendelssohn, Millard, Verdi, Meyerbeer, Gounod, and Haydn, and that in the evening, from 6 to 7:30 o'clock, includes selections from Mendelssohn, Petralla, Mattei, Verdi, Lange, Thomas, and Cushing. All the music on Sundays is of a strictly sacred character.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An unknown tramp cast himself before the "Saratoga special" train, on the Hudson River Railroad, at Tarrytown, at about 1:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The train was immediately stopped, but it took some minutes to gather up the scattered and dust-blackened remains of the horribly mangled suicide. No clue could be obtained to his name, age, or nativity. Not enough of his features were left for identification, and of his clothes only fragments of a "hickory" shirt were found; whatever other garments he were had been torn to shreds under the train.

LONG ISLAND.

Mayor Debevoise, of Long Island City, yesterday reorganized the Water Board of that city, which now stands as follows: Mayor Debevoise, ex-officio, Chairman; Charles Halles, President; the Common Council; Henry White, Commissioner of Public Works; William McBride, Commissioner, and one yet to be appointed. Alexander Moran is Clerk.

There has been an erroneous impression that the hall built by Mr. Bryant in Roslyn was presented to the village by him. It was retained as private property, and a charge was made for its use. It was supposed that Mr. Bryant would make the village a present of it, but his will made no provision for doing so. It is now known, however, that he intended to convey it to the village, and that just previous to his illness he had selected two or three gentlemen as Trustees, into whose hands it was to have been given, but his sudden death prevented the carrying out of the design, and it is understood that his Executors are about to put his intention into effect.

Several weeks ago it was announced that the Long Island Excise Board intended to adopt strict measures in respect to delinquent liquor-dealers who failed to procure licenses. There are about 160 of them in the city. The rates of license fixed were for hotels, $40; for storekeepers, $30, and for ale and beer dealers, $20, hotel-keepers being required to have their applications signed by 20 freeholders. Very few took notice of the announcement of the Excise Board's intentions, and yesterday 16 hotel-keepers were surprised by a summons to answer before Recorder McArdle, in Justice Delanty's Court. The cases were adjourned until Wednesday, however. It is expected that if the 16 arrested take out licenses the proceedings against them will be abandoned.

A people's camp-meeting, under the auspices of the Christian Women's Bureau, is to be held in Covert's Grove, at Maspeth, Long Island, commencing Thursday, July 11, and continuing 10 days. It will be a union meeting of all denominations. On Thursday, July 18, there will be a grand temperance jubilee in connection with the meeting, under the direction of William B. Affleck, of England, and Mrs. Emma Gates Conklin, and Mrs. Susannah Evans Peck. Among the Pastors who will officiate during the meeting are Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Rev. W. C. Steele, Rev. W. P. Estes, Rev. George Hollis, Rev. John Quincy Adams, Rev. M. S. Howell, and others. Mrs. Sophia M. Murray, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Jane A. Benson, of Worcester, Mass., will also be present.

NEW-JERSEY.

A committee has been organized for the purpose of getting up a regatta at Rutherford Park, on the Passaic River, July 20. There are nine events on the programme, and entries close July 19.

A cricket match was played at Paterson, yesterday, between the St. George's, of New-York, and the Paterson United Eleven. The St. George's won on the first inning, by a score of 108 to 69. The highest scores were A. Marsh, (St. George's) 49, and F. Bullock, (Paterson) 43.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Dr. Harkness took place yesterday in the church on Mercer-street, Jersey City, in which he officiated up to the time of his death. Rev. C. K. Imbrie, assisted by Rev. Dr. Van Cleef, and Rev. Messrs. French, McKown and Bidwell, officiated. Rev. Dr. Imbrie led the services. Rev. Dr. Van Cleef delivered the eulogy, and Rev. J. H. Suydam pronounced the benediction. The body was inclosed in a plain covered coffin of black cloth, and mounted with silver handles and mountings. The burial took place in Fishkill.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Knights Templar of Mary Commandery, No. 36, of Philadelphia, to the number of 32, embarked on the steam-ship Anchoria, of the Anchor Line, at an early hour yesterday. They were accompanied to the vessel by a large number of friends, among whom were the Knights of Morton Commandery, who went down the Bay in a steam-tug to bid their Philadelphia brethren good-bye. They will be joined in Ireland by a number who have already sailed, and the whole party will makes tour together of Great Britain and the Continent. Past Eminent Grand Commander Charles E. Meyer, of the Grand Commandery of Philadelphia; Lieut. Emmet Crawford and Capt. Wilkins Van Vliet, of the United States Army, and Lewis C. Drake were among the Knights who sailed. Companion Drake was presented with a master's badge set with

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SOUTHERN ELECTION LAWS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FRAUD.

INFAMOUS PARTISAN MEANNESS—OUTLINE OF THE LAW PASSED BY THE LAST LEGISLATURE—HOW THE NEGRO VOTE WILL BE THINNED IN AUGUST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, July 3, 1878.

Thursday, the 27th ult., was the first day for registration of voters under the order for an entire new registration in this (Wake) County. It is now evident that the new Election law, as passed by the last Legislature, was drawn and enacted for the special purpose of putting the "Mississippi plan" in force in this State. Heretofore, under the Election law as passed by the Republicans, no challenge was allowed on the day of election, and when any voter was challenged upon presenting himself for registration, his oath was made conclusive of his right to register, unless other proof to the contrary was presented by the challenging party. A section in the charter of the City of Wilmington requiring any person who might be challenged to prove his identity, where he came from, how long he had been in the county, and the particular township in which he made application to register, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, on the ground that it was an attempt to abridge the right of suffrage.

The last Legislature capped the climax upon election laws. The law under which the August election will be held is the most infamous piece of partisan meanness that ever disgraced a set of men who are continually prating about fair elections. The present law was framed and passed for the purpose of preventing a full registration and a fair vote. The extracts from this law herein quoted cannot fail to convince every fair-minded man of the truth of this assertion. Section 8 of chapter 275, Laws of 1876-7, being the Election law, is as follows:

"Any of said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing on said books. In case of any such objection, the Registrar shall enter upon his book, opposite to the name of the person so objected to, the word 'challenged,' and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, when he, together with said Judges of Election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to; Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any person registered or offering to register at any time other than that above specified."

The requirements of this section were intended to apply in case there was not a new registration, and the old books had to be revised. It will be observed that the Registrar could set the day for hearing the objections to the right of any person to vote, on or before the day of election. The private instructions to Democratic Registrars are to set all such cases for election day, so that there may not be time to hear all the objections, and the challenged parties will thus be denied the right to vote. This section also allows any person applying to be registered to be challenged at any time, and as often as may be deemed necessary to prevent his voting. So much for this section, and outrageous as it is there are others much worse in this same chapter. Section 14 of chapter 275, Laws of 1876-7, is as follows:

"On the day of election any elector may, and it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Election to challenge the vote of any person who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter."

Section 15 applies to section 14, and is as follows:

"When any person is so challenged, the Judges shall explain to him the qualifications of an elector, and shall examine him as to his qualifications, and if the person insists that he is qualified, and shall prove his identity with the person in whose name he offers to vote, or his continued residence in the precinct since his name was placed upon the registration list, as the case may be, by the testimony under oath of at least one other elector, one of the Judges shall tender to him the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear or affirm that you are a citizen of the United States, that you are 21 years old, and that you have resided in this State for 12 months and in this county for 90 days next preceding this election, and that you are not disqualified from voting by the Constitution and laws of this State, that your name is ——, and that in such name you have duly registered as a voter of this township, and that you are now an actual resident of the same and have been ever since you registered, and that you are the identical person you represent yourself to be, and that you have not voted in this election at this or any other polling place. So help you God."

The section then goes on:

"And if he refuses to take such oath his vote shall be rejected. If, however, he does take the oath when tendered his vote shall be received. Provided, that after such oath shall have been taken, the Judges may, nevertheless, refuse to permit such person to vote if they be satisfied, from record evidence or their own knowledge or other legal testimony adduced before them, that he is not a legal voter."

The requirements of section 15 change the whole current of the law of every free Government and go back to the days of the Inquisition in Spain. It has always been held in this country that every man is innocent until proved to be guilty. This Election law presumes that every man who is challenged is not entitled to vote; that he is attempting to perpetrate a fraud upon the ballot; therefore he is required to prove his identity and his continued residence in the precinct. He is then to be required to take the oath above quoted, and after he has done all this, he may be refused registration, provided "the Judges of the Election are satisfied from their own knowledge that he is not a legal voter." The final decision is confided to the Judges, without regard to the proof adduced; a majority of the Judges of the Election being Democrats in every instance, they have only to exercise their knowledge, and declare that they are not satisfied that he is a legal voter, although no proof may have been presented to the contrary; but, going upon the principle that the applicant for registration is not entitled to vote, and is attempting to perpetrate a fraud, and is ready to commit perjury and suborn others to do likewise, may refuse to allow him to register. Was there ever anything more infamous and more plainly intended to defeat a full registration and a fair ballot than this law? What is the sequel? This law was passed for the special purpose of depriving thousands of negroes of their right to vote. It is well known that negroes are a migratory people, that they are compelled to change their residence very often in order to procure work, and to require these people to prove their identity will simply amount to disfranchising several thousand throughout the State. It might be proper to challenge a few at each polling place, but this is not the game. Every negro is to be challenged when he presents himself for registration, and the law is to be enforced to the very letter in every case. The proof of this is seen in the following: On the first day of registration, a Democrat appointed for the special purpose went to the six places of registration in the City of Raleigh and challenged every negro who presented himself for registration! Each Registrar was notified that it was demanded under the law that every negro should make all the proofs required by the law before he was allowed to register. These are the tactics in every township, in every county where a new registration has been ordered, and the new registration has been ordered in the large negro counties. In every county where the whites are in the majority, the old registration books are to be revised. The following section applies to such counties as have no new registration, but a revision of the old books:

"Every person who shall present himself for registration shall state under oath how long he has continuously resided in this State, and in the county in which he offers to vote; whether he is an alien or native born, when he became 21 years of age, whether married or single, and where or with whom he resides. Upon the request of any elector, the Registrar shall require the applicant to prove his identity, or age, and residence, by the testimony of at least one elector under oath." [This requirement also applies to the present order for new registration; the following intended for such counties as have no new registration but a revision of the old books:] "And if an elector has previously been admitted to registration in any ward, township, or precinct in the county in which he resides, he shall not be allowed to register again in another ward, precinct, or township in the same county unless he produces a certificate of the Registrar of the former township, ward, or precinct that said elector has removed from said township, ward, or precinct, and that his name has been erased from the registration books of the ward, township, or precinct from which he has removed; and the identity of any person claiming a right to be registered in any precinct of the same county by virtue of such certificate, with the person named therein, shall be proved by the oath of the claimant, and, when required by the Registrar, by the oath of at least one other elector."

An oath is then required in accordance with this section. It is confidently expected that hundreds of negroes who have changed their residence within the last two years will never hear of this section and the certificate that is required. In counties where there is no new registration the negroes will not be informed that they must procure the above certificate, but they will presume, as has been the law for 10 years, that they must register anew if they have changed their residence since the last election, and that no certificate is required for that purpose. It must be borne in mind that there are hundreds of townships in this State in which there is not a single white Republican. The opportunity for fraud is therefore very great, and will be embraced wherever it is thought necessary to elect the Democratic ticket. It will be observed that every negro and every white Republican must run the gantlet as required in the sections quoted before the election, and the same requirement may be made on the day of election.

A trick of the Registrars, which is frequently perpetrated and which is to be used freely in this election, is to put the name of the person applying to register on a little piece of paper and tell him that the name will be put on the books; but when the day of election arrives the name is not on the books, and the person is not allowed to vote.

It must be borne in mind that the Canvassing Boards of every county are made up exclusively of Democrats, the law being such that no Republican will be allowed to be one of the Canvassing Boards, and the State officers being the Canvassing Board for the State. The law does not profess to give either of these boards judicial powers, but they may assume such power. With a Democratic Supreme Court, such as we will have after the next election, a contest over an election would be the height of folly. Judging by the past conduct of the Democrats, the Republicans have every reason to believe that the ensuing August election will be a complete farce, and that fraud will be the order of the day wherever it may be necessary to elect the ticket. However, means will be adopted to expose every violation of the law, in order that the Northern people may understand the freedom and fairness that prevails in elections in the South under Democratic rule.

THE SEDUCER OF THE "VEILED LADY"

ARREST OF CHARLES W. SHERMAN FOR SEDUCTION AND ABORTION—THREE VICTIMS TO BE AVENGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, July 7.—Charles W. Sherman, a man about 30 years old, and who has for five years been a messenger for the American Express Company, running into Racine, Wis., was arrested about 30 miles from this city last night by an officer who had tracked him here from Wisconsin. Sherman is charged with seducing the daughter of one of the wealthiest agricultural implement manufacturers in Racine, and with taking her to Chicago to have an abortion procured. The Chicago papers got hold of the case at the time and wrote it up, referring to the woman as "the veiled lady," for the reason that she was constantly and heavily veiled. Sherman is also concerned in two other seduction cases, and had sought concealment at a farm-house in this county, with people whom he used to know in Wisconsin. The Sheriff went East with Sherman this afternoon.

COMMUNISTIC TRAMPS' THREATS.

A SECRET ORGANIZATION AMONG FARMERS FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7.—A farmer from Knox County was in the city yesterday, and in speaking of threatening letters from tramps, said that the farmers have formed secret organizations in some places for guarding their property. The farmers make good minute-men, and always load well. Every man is to have his gun constantly loaded, and precautions are taken against loss by fire. The threats from Communists lie principally against the use of self-binding harvesters, all the letters that have been seen being much alike in tone. This gentleman had one letter which read as follows:

"You better look out; if you don't stop usin' that machine for bindin' you will never hev any grain to thrash out. We are watching you."

This was written on a dirty piece of paper with ragged edges, and had no signature. It was found on the farmer's door-step, and had never been mailed. There is said to be no great excitement over the matter, the farmers being determined to do as they would had the letters not been written.

RESCUED FROM A CAVED-IN WELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7.—The soil near the lake shore, in Lake County, seems very bad for well digging, being of a sandy nature, and it being hard to make walls stand. The readers of THE TIMES will recall the marvelous rescue of a man who was buried about 30 feet deep there in a well last Fall, after he had been in more than 12 hours. Yesterday a sensation was created by a report that two men had been buried in a well in High-street, in Painesville. Upon further inquiry, it was found that only one man was in the well, which was being dug when the accident occurred. The well had so caved in that it was nearly level with the surface. As fast as new hands arrived they went to work, as well as they could, to rescue their fellow-townsman. He was reached sooner than had been expected, being only about three feet under ground. He was in a crouching position, and was much frightened and much exhausted from holding up the immense weight of earth. Otherwise he was not much hurt, except on his head, which received a wound from one of the rescuing shovels.

REWARDS FOR COURAGE AND HUMANITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—At the last session of Congress the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to purchase some suitable memento for presentation to D.T.J. Poyner, residing near Currituck Light, for his praiseworthy and humane conduct on the occasion of the disaster to the United States steamer Huron. The Secretary is also authorized by the same act to recognize in a simalar manner the services rendered upon the same occasion by William T. Brinkley and Josephus Baum, of Nag's Head. The sum of $100 is appropriated for the purchase of mementoes for the three persons named.

THE DEFAULTING OHIO TREASURER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7.—The *Leader* special from Canton, Ohio, says that Fessler, the Democratic defaulting Treasurer, who has just been returned from Canada, has been locked up, failing to get $275,000 bail. His defalcations, counting what has been returned from the Canada banks, amount to $43,000. He will probably plead guilty, as he is now very contrite and broken in spirit. This is another campaign point which the Republicans will use.

NOBILING AND RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, July 7.—The *National Gazette* says it has been informed that the Austrian Police have discovered circumstances leading to the belief that Dr. Nobiling's attempt on the Emperor's life was connected with the intrigues of Russian Socialists.

BERLIN, July 7.—Dr. Nobiling is sufficiently recovered to be several times examined. It is still doubtful whether he will survive his injuries. He says he plotted the crime alone, but communicated his intentions to some acquaintances, who did not oppose it. His present statement is believed.

WIRE-PULLERS AND VOTERS

CHARGES AGAINST AN OFFICIAL.

HASTY APPOINTMENT OF ERNEST DEICHMAN AS MINISTER TO COLOMBIA—APPARENT REVIVAL OF THE MISSION BY MR. HEWITT FOR HIS FRIEND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Serious charges are to be presented against Ernest Deichman, who was confirmed during the closing hours of the last session of Congress as United States Minister to the United States of Colombia. This mission was abolished by the Forty-fourth Congress, but at the last session, upon motion of Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, it was restored, and it appears that Deichman was appointed Minister mainly through the efforts and influence of that gentleman. Deichman is alleged to be a man of very bad character, but as his nomination was sent to the Senate on the last day or night of the session, those acquainted with him had no opportunity of making known his character to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which committee reported him favorably for confirmation. Minister Deichman was formerly an officer of the Navy, but was forced to resign because of bad conduct. Upon retiring from the Navy he was given one year's pay, and before the year expired he engaged in the office brokerage business, and issued a printed circular in which he offered to obtain Federal offices for applicants for a pecuniary consideration, which is in violation of law. Admiral Porter says he is a man of the most disreputable character. It is alleged that a few years ago his wife applied for and obtained a divorce in the Washington courts, making the most scandalous charges against him. These and other charges will be preferred against Deichman by Admiral Porter, who says he has the proof to substantiate them, and it is likely the President will be forced to withhold his commission. Deichman is a Democrat, and hails from Wisconsin, to which State he is now making a visit preparatory to sailing for the United States of Colombia. The revelations in connection with Deichman place Mr. Hewitt in an awkward position. The fact that the Colombian mission was restored upon his motion leads to the inference that his action in this regard was in pursuance of a prearranged plan to have his friend appointed. It is not believed that either Mr. Hewitt or the President were acquainted with Deichman's real character at the time the appointment was made.

E. L. WEBER'S MARKET VALUE RISING

TWICE SOLD AS A LOUISIANA SENATOR—ONCE TO PINCHBACK FOR $2,500, AND ONCE TO KELLOGG FOR $10,000, STATE SCRIP—HIS PRICE TO POTTER'S COMMITTEE $7,000.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Some interesting facts bearing upon the trustworthiness of E. L. Weber as a witness have just been received here from a responsible source in New-Orleans. A well-known broker of that city will, if given an opportunity, testify that he twice negotiated the sale of Weber as a State Senator. The first case was in connection with the organization of the Packard General Assembly. The Democrats were particularly anxious to secure a break in Packard's quorum, and Pinchback, wishing to make a point for himself in the contest for the Senatorship, co operated with them. His plan was to buy up enough Republican Senators to make organization impossible, and then hold them in a body in his own house. Weber, hearing of the opportunity, sent a broker to Pinchback to negotiate terms. The price finally agreed upon was $2,500, and this sum was paid Weber by a prominent Democrat through the broker, who reserved his commission. Thereupon Weber took himself out of the way of Packard's Sergeant-at-Arms, but presently an opportunity was afforded him to sell back again at an increased figure, and he promptly availed himself of it. Kellogg wanted to secure his election to the United States Senate, and Packard and the other Republican leaders were exceedingly anxious to obtain a quorum. The Republican Senators were in decided demand, and the broker's services were again called into requisition. The Republican leaders had no money, but they were in possession of State scrip, and the broker closed a bargain at $10,000 in this medium. A quorum of Returning Board members was made up, Kellogg was elected to the Senate, and Weber got his scrip. It is said that proof can be had that Weber's late testimony in Washington in support of Anderson was bought by a purse of $7,000, deposit being made in the hands of a certain well-known broker in New-Orleans. He went on to Washington ready to accept a higher bid from Sherman, but failed to get it.

POLITICAL OPINION IN OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC SERVILITY AND INCONSISTENCY—REPUBLICAN DISGUST WITH HAYESISM—GRANT FOR 1880.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7.—The *Sunday Herald*, edited by W. S. Furey, formerly of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in a leading article headed, "What It Will Come To," says: "Had the Democratic Party met the issue squarely, repudiating all the shams embodied in the Presidency of Hayes, denouncing his Southern policy as the result of a corrupt and infamous bargain, and boldly inscribed Right, Honesty, and Justice on its banners, it could have secured in 1880 an overwhelming victory, and would have carried half of the liberty-loving North. But its tampering with Hayes, its cringing servility to the few members of its own party who drove the bargain, its inability to take a position, except such as will give it a petty partisan advantage for the present, and its unworthy acceptance of favors from hands which it declares tainted with fraud, all show clearly that tens of thousands of independent voters can find no abiding place in the Democratic Party. Two-thirds of the Republican Party are disgusted with Hayes, and those who think him legally elected believe that he waived his rights founded upon the election, and consented to be counted in through a bargain and sale which involved the destruction of his own honor and the overthrow of two Republican State Governments."

In referring to Grant the editor used the most emphatic language yet used by any newspaper in indorsing him as the candidate for 1880. He says: "The fair opportunity presented to the Democratic Party was thus stupidly thrown away, and to-day the friends of freedom and free institutions are everywhere turning their eyes to the Republican Party, which, relieved of the curse of Hayesism, will fling aloft its old banner of nationality and equal rights, and under the leadership of Grant will march in 1880 to an overwhelming victory. No matter for the result in Ohio the coming Fall—that may or may not be disastrous—but, next year, the Republican Party will enter the field without being weighted and handicapped at the start. Next year the rebound will be more magnificent than in 1875, and when in 1880 Grant leads the column, the North, from Maine to Oregon, will be one vast field of triumph."

Mr. Furey is an old-time Republican, and labored unceasingly for Hayes in the Presidential campaign. He desires nothing from the Administration, and, while a personal friend of the President, he is second to none in denouncing the policy of the Administration. Notwithstanding the many blunders of Grant, his name is still cherished by Ohio Republicans, and the talk of his being again brought forward is already receiving considerable attention.

UNCONVERTED DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The circular of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee very frequently reaches that class of Democrats who were given Federal offices with a view of reconciling them to the present Administration, but who thus far have not been able to sever their connection with the Democracy. The latest response received by Secretary Gorham from office-holders of the class referred to is the following:

ILCHESTER POST OFFICE,
HOWARD COUNTY, MD., July 3, 1878.

To George C. Gorham, Esq., Secretary Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C.:

Your circular of May 27 at hand. In reply would say you are in the wrong box. I am from the Eighth Ward of Baltimore, and contribute to the Democratic cause only. Very respectfully,

A. P. MYERS, Postmaster.

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

CHANGES IN DIAZ'S CABINET—MUTTERINGS OF ANOTHER REVOLUTION—EFFORTS TO SPREAD DISAFFECTION IN THE ARMY.

HAVANA, July 7.—The British mail steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived here with intelligence from the City of Mexico to June 30. Gen. José Maria Mata has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, and the appointment gives general satisfaction. It is rumored that Sebastian Camacho will be appointed Minister of Public Works, Gen. Riva Palacio, the present incumbent, having become very unpopular. The country is ripening for rebellion. The professional revolutionists are becoming very restless. Gen. Negrete, who held the highest military rank in the Republic, has resigned his commission, and is openly mentioned as the coming revolutionary chief. Gen. Aureliano Rivers, while still keeping his office, is openly going about among the lower officers and disseminating revolutionary ideas. Gen. Casio Porteones is doing likewise. Mendez, the old chief of the Puebla Indians, having had a taste of Provisional Presidency, now aspires to the permanent Presidency. Gen. Mejia, who was Minister of War under President Jaurez, has returned to Mexico. His return has had the effect of disconcerting incipient revolution. It is believed that President Diaz will unite with Gen. Mejia in an effort to save the country from another revolution. Gen. Mejia will probably be a candidate for the Presidency.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1878.

The requisitions received and filed at the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General yesterday for postage stamps, &c., aggregate a face value of $524,195 20, being the largest total ever reported to the department on any one day. The requisition embraced 4,224,000 postal cards, a number which is also unprecedented in the records of the office.

Congress at its late session provided that from and after the adjournment of the next session of the several Territorial Legislatures, the Council of each of the Territories shall not exceed 12 members, and the House of Representatives 24 members. The compensation of members is reduced from $6 to $4 a day, and the pay of the presiding officers from $10 to $6 a day, with such mileage as the law allows.

There will be no delay in forwarding to Paris the $40,000 appropriated by Congress to defray additional expenses necessarily incurred by the United States Commissioner-General in erecting a special building for exhibits of agricultural machinery and products; in erecting a façade or frontage to the space alloted to the United States in the main building; in making the necessary alterations and repairs, and for transportation.

The Secretary of State, in compliance with a request made by Messrs. M. S. Isaacs, of New-York, and Simon Wolf, of Washington, President and Vice-President of the Board of Delegates of the American Israelites, has instructed our Consul at Tangiers, Morocco, to co-operate with the representatives of other Governments in using his good offices in behalf of oppressed Israelites in the Empire of Morocco. The instructions are similar to those given several years ago to Mr. Pelzotto, then Consul at Bucharest, and proved so beneficial for the relief and protection of the Jews, who were at that time persecuted in Roumania.

The Public Printer, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are now engaged in examination of the property recently purchased under law of Congress, consisting of 25,000 bound volumes of the *Congressional Globe*, 40,000 unbound volumes of the same, 46,000 metal plates, and 24,000 composition plates for printing the *Congressional Globe*, the two-story fire-proof building situate on the rear of the *Globe* Building, and the copyright for the complete work. Congress appropriated $100,000 for the purchase of this property. The *Congressional Globe* was established nearly half a century ago by Messrs. Blair and Rives, and took the place of the *Register of Debates*, published by Messrs. Gales and Seaton. Six or seven years ago the *Congressional Globe* gave place to the *Congressional Record*, which is now printed under direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, instead of by contract with private parties.

MOBBING OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 7.—This morning at the usual hour for service at the Polish Catholic Church at Shenandoah the priest, on going to the church, found it locked and nailed up. A large crowd of excited men and women were present, defying him to open or try to enter the church. Upon attempting to enter he was assailed with stones and clubs by the crowd. Thirty men and women were at once arrested and lodged in the lock-up, and will probably be brought here to-morrow morning. This is the second demonstration made by the congregation against this priest. There are two classes of Polanders there. A large number of them demand a change in their priest, while others insist that the present incumbent shall remain. The priest in charge is determined to rule, and will not resign, hence the trouble. It is asserted that the prompt arrival and interference of the Police prevented the excited crowd from killing him on the spot. A number of persons, including the priest, received wounds, none of which, however, are of a serious character.

TRAMPS TO BE PUNISHED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 7.—In consequence of a notification received by Gov. Gear that tramps are infesting Marshalltown and other points in the State and have taken possession of railroad trains in some cases, he has issued a proclamation urging upon the Mayors and Sheriffs to be prompt and diligent in preserving the peace, and calling attention to that portion of the Revised Statutes authorizing them to call out the militia or other citizens when deemed expedient.

AN EXPERT SWIMMER DROWNED.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 7.—William Sutcliffe, who a few weeks ago defeated Frank Prints in a 24-mile swim, was drowned in the Mississippi River to-day. Sutcliffe and others had been swimming, but were in their boat. Sutcliffe jumped out to catch the swell of a passing tow-boat. He ventured too near and was struck by a barge. He rose once after the barge passed over him, but sank immediately.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ANNIVERSARY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7.—The National Woman Suffrage Association will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the inauguration of the movement at Rochester, Friday, July 19. Nearly all of the prominent advocates of woman suffrage have promised to be present.

MURDER AND SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.

CHICAGO, July 7.—At Independence, Iowa, last night, Clarence Shaw shot and instantly killed Miss Mattie Sherwood, the daughter of a prominent citizen. He then shot and killed himself. Jealousy was the supposed cause.

THE TEACHERS ON VACATION.

FABYAN HOUSE, N. H., July 7.—All the hotels within 10 miles are already full, in anticipation of the meeting of the Teachers' Institute on Tuesday. It is expected that 3,000 teachers will be present.

THE CANADIAN ORANGEMEN.

MONTREAL, July 7.—In nearly all churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic, to-day allusion was made to the approaching Orange anniversary, and forbearance was expressed.

HOT JULY AT LONG BRANCH

THE HOTELS CROWDED AT LAST.

THE SURF AND THE BALL-ROOMS — COOL BREEZES BY DAY AND CHILLY AIR AT NIGHT — SUCCESS OF THE MONMOUTH RACES—VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sunday, July 7, 1878.

If I should ever take a notion to embark in the watering-place hotel business, I would begin by entering into a contract with the weather bureau and the managers of some first-class racing association. This combination has effected wonders for the Branch during the week. It has driven hither crowds of people, and the natural and artificial excellences of the place have held them fast in golden chains. The tide has fairly turned at last, and the first floodwaves of a prosperous season have come sweeping in. Those who were here two weeks ago would hardly know the place now. Then, the Branch lay in a dreamy doze, lovely to look upon, but without soul or animation. Now, it is all life and gayety, and excitement. The ridged surf is dotted with bobbing heads, thatched with preposterous straw hats; the beach offers a soft resting place, under canvas awnings placed here and there, to hundreds of loungers, and hundreds more of red-cheeked, rugged children dig and romp upon the sand. The bluff walk is lined from end to end with promenaders; aristocratic carriages crowd the drive, and the hotel and cottage piazzas are thickly peopled. Inside the hotels the bustle is confusing; the clerks dance frantically from drawer to desk, and from desk to safe; bells tinkle; orders fill the air, and the proprietors wear a perpetual smile. After dark the various buildings are brilliantly lighted, the music of numerous bands mingle in the air, and the parlors are filled with merry dancers.

I have said in previous letters that the Branch never looked so beautiful as it does this season. That opinion grows on me as the days pass. I cannot hope to convey to the cooped-up crowd of City "can't-get-aways" an adequate notion of the delightfulness of a sojourn here, however short, just now. Were I to attempt a description I might be accused of romancing. To appreciate it thoroughly it is necessary that one should fry and blister for a day or two with the thermometer among the nineties in the oven-like atmosphere of the City. Then, when every drop of moisture has been parched out of the body, and the skin is feverish with accumulated heat, let the sufferer transport himself hither. The journey is sufficiently short and pleasant and cheap. He will find himself in a place where everything is, in the first place, broad and roomy—immense hotels with equally immense grounds around them, wide streets, cottages wide apart, and a semi-circle of cool, blue ocean bounded only by the lighter-colored horizon. It is not the least of the attractions of the Branch—that part at least devoted to Summer visitors—that it is nowhere crowded by buildings or other obstructions to the view. A sense of space and air is given that in itself furnishes the keenest kind of enjoyment to the prisoner escaped from the cramped confines of the City. Then, there is the delicious change in temperature—cool, moist, breezy, aromatic—such has it been all the week with the exception of Thursday, and such it is to-day. The newcomer sinks into a seat on the piazza, and drinks in the refreshing draught as it sweeps full against him from the limitless expanse of ocean often for hours without moving. Under such circumstances the pleasure is really ecstatic. I have slept under the blankets every night since my arrival, except that of the Fourth, and then I awoke at daylight chilled and shivering and glad to arise and pile on the rejected coverlids for the supplementary nap. Nor was Thursday what might be called a hot day, but there was very little breeze and a very great crowd, and the result was a comparative degree of warmth which gave the grumblers a chance to complain. One can walk until his legs ache without perspiring, with the sun at its meridian, and after dark wraps and thick clothing are not only comfortable but necessary. Dancing was warmer work at any Academy ball last Winter than it has been here. And finally, unchristian though it may be, I must confess that a vast deal of additional satisfaction is to be derived from the perusal of the daily weather reports in the New-York morning newspapers.

The hotel men are unanimous in declaring that this has been the best first week in July they have had in 10 years. Guests poured in in droves on every train that arrived on the afternoons preceding race days, and on the afternoon of the 3d it was as much as the clerks could do to parcel out rooms to the clamorous throngs of applicants. On the morning of the 5th the Ocean Hotel bar-room was out of straws, a thing never before heard of. The Mansion House dines to-day 400 persons; the West End has 300 more guests than it had at this time last year; the Ocean has 120 more; the Elberon cottages are all occupied; the United States, Brighton, East End, Pavilion, and Iauch's are only a little behind, and of the cottages, but two on the published list are reported as unrented. This is a very satisfactory beginning to what promises to be a brilliant season. Landlords are well pleased with the prospect. They do not expect to make a great deal of money, as prices are very much reduced this year, but they have a reasonable certainty of protection from loss, with the probability of a fair return for their own time and investments. The class of guests here this season is noticeably superior to that of previous years. There are very few vulgar, loud, or flashy people. Nearly all are well-mannered, and the ladies dress quietly. Many toilets are rich and costly, but I have not seen one that was not tasteful. One gentleman suggested to me to-day that the attractions of Coney Island, instead of being a detriment, would, in his opinion, prove a blessing to the Branch by purifying it of the "scum" who used heretofore to mingle with the better class of visitors here. He says he has already seen the effect of it in many applications for rooms from persons who have not summered at the Branch before in several years. It is worthy of mention that, notwithstanding the reduced rates, the fare furnished at the principal hotels is excellent. I can speak from experience of the Mansion House, Ocean, West End, and Brighton, and I learn from guests at the other hostelries that they, too, are well pleased. The bathing just now is in prime condition. The temperature of the water is exactly right, neither too tepid nor too chilly, and the glow imparted by a bout with the surf remains with the fortunate bather all day long. Of all times of the year, this must certainly be the most pleasant to come here.

The racing meeting just over was a highly successful one in all respects; so much so that, as THE TIMES has already hinted, it has been determined to give another in August after the Saratoga meeting, if a sufficient number of good horses can be induced to enter. The class of attendants here, too, was much better than is ordinarily seen on a race-track, and there would doubtless have been more ladies present had the roads been properly sprinkled. Provision was made to have the work done, but there was a hitch at the last moment which could not be remedied. Better arrangements will probably be made next time. The unfortunate killing of Midgely was the only other drawback to an unsurpassed four days' sport. This was partly due to his own zeal and recklessness, and partly to the absurd practice of placing a final hurdle at the head of the home stretch, about where the deciding struggle of the race always takes place. The hurdle looks to the eager jockeys and tired horses like a mere bundle of fir branches, through which they can easily crash. They are going at racing pace. Seconds are worth hundreds of dollars, and they do not wish to lose time in slackening up and clearing such an obstacle. The result is that a horse's feet catch in a bar of the framework and down he goes, striking the earth with tremendous velocity. This was exactly what happened Midgely and Deadhead. The horse was behind and tired. Midgely thought he had a chance to win, and plied the whip before reaching the hurdle, which he attempted to rush through instead of going over it. It may be urged with reason that he should have been more careful, but on the other hand there seems to be no necessity for an additional hurdle at that spot. The horse-owners, trainers, and jockeys are unanimous in opposition to it. It is there that nearly every steeple-chase accident in this country has taken place. Many persons who attended the races in the capacity of mere spectators expressed their opposition to it also, and I was told by some that they were becoming sensitive about looking at contests of this character on account of the danger involved. Your readers must have received a tremendous impression of the extent of the betting done at the recent meeting. The amounts given were as nearly correct as they could be ascertained, and although the greater proportion of the money staked was drawn from the pockets of professional sporting men, yet the manis appeared to be universal, and there were comparatively few on the grounds on any day of the meeting who did not have an interest to the extent of at least a French pool ticket in each event. It was laughable to watch the faces of men to whom hundreds of dollars would ordinarily be of little moment as the chances of their winning or losing a paltry $5 note fluctuated during a struggle. Moralists may draw their own conclusions. I have heard of several—not sporting men in the accepted term—who came out of the meeting thousands of dollars richer or poorer.

The races being over, we lead a rather indolent existence; but—as you may judge from what has been said above—an exceedingly pleasant one. Eating and bathing are the principal exercises we take during the day. The remainder of the time is given to eating, lounging, or sleeping. In the evening there is dancing nightly. The first regular full-dress hops of the season took place at the Mansion, Ocean, and other principal hotels last evening, and were well attended. Philip Dally's Club-house (late John Chamberlin's) is doing a rushing business, if all I hear is true. A very heavy game was played there on the evening of July 3. I am assured by a reputable looker-on that $7,000 changed hands on two turns of the cards. The players were prominent officials of Philadelphia and Washington, whom it would, perhaps, be unfair to name. As may be seen by a perusal of the selected lists below, we have some distinguished people here and a fair sprinkling of New-York City politicians:

West End Hotel.—Russell Sage and family, Dr. Sayre and family, Gen. Blanchard, Pierre Lorillard, Lawrence Jerome, John J. Wright, C. H. Kalbfleisch and family, Fletcher Harper, Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister; George Bliss, of Morton, Bliss & Co., and family; J. C. Biff, Col. Lawrence Kip and family, Judge Sherwood and family, Surrogate Calvin, J. B. Houston and family, Hon. F. M. Bird and family, of New-York; Robert Garrett and family, W. F. Frick and family, H. R. Duval and wife, Washington Booth, Baltimore; Hon. J. P. Stockton and family, Hon. Miles Ross and wife, Hon. Alvah A. Clark, R. S. Green and family, Seth W. Hale and wife, of New-Jersey; Gov. H. C. Warmoth and wife, of Louisiana; J. W. Starr and wife, of Washington; D. T. Mills and wife, Chicago; E. J. Curley, Kentucky.

Mansion House.—Mrs. D. C. Corbin and family, Dr. William M. Chamberlain and family, Hon. William M. Gawtry and family, L. Goldsmith and family, Joseph Frank and family, W. H. Secor and family, Martin Deegan and family, Col. Carr and family, Thomas Minford, William M. Fliess, James Reid, Rev. John Larkin, Dr. Sanborn, Hon. John Kelly, ex-Alderman H. D. Purroy, ex-Judge Ledwith, Robert McCafferty, of New-York; Rev. M. J. Kerwin, ex-Gov. J. D. Bedle, Leon Abbett, Gen. L. Perrin, Judge L. C. Grover, New-Jersey; Judge H. B. Low, Pittsburg; C. De La Chapelle and P. Lejeune, of Paris.

Ocean House.—Hon. John H. Deane and family, Andrew Gilsey and family, Hon. Robert H. Strahan and family, Martin B. Brown and family, J. H. Delmonte and family, ex-Police Commissioner Abram Disbecker and family, Hon. Thomas Coman and family, George C. Clausen and family, and Mrs. S. B. Chase, of New-York; H. H. Honore and wife, Chicago; W. P. Hamilton and family, Baltimore; F. G. Newlands, son-in-law of Senator Sharon, San Francisco; Hon. W. J. King, Jr., and family, Buffalo.

Howland Hotel.—A. Marsh and family, D. B. Keeler and family, Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston, Rev. Dr. Howland, J. M. Morrison and wife, John A. Peil and family, J. H. Beekman and wife, William M. Judge and wife, R. E. Bixby, of New-York; Hon. W. S. Stokley, Hon. James N. Kerns and family, Hon. George H. Boker and family, Samuel Baugh and family, Philadelphia; Peter Bentley, George Alfred Townsend and family, New-Jersey; Gen. J. B. Fry and wife, United States Army.

Hotel Brighton.—Oscar Keene and family, W. E. Troupe and family, R. C. Radway and family, G. W. Perkins, Cashier Hanover National Bank, and family, John D. Wright and family, R. G. Mott and family, H. C. Heyt and family, A. J. Lightburn and family, W. W. Mason and family, R. P. Hemich and family, Dr. Huson, Sturgiss Coffin and family, R. A. Sands and family, Walter C. Stokes and family, S. W. Davis and family, New-York; Chancellor B. Williamson and family, G. D. Wagner and family, New-Jersey; R. J. Courtney and family, Pittsburg; Serapino Arigera and Cattletano Amadeos, Cuba.

Pavilion Hotel.—Anthony Allaire and family, J. H. Wellen and family, Leon Schwab, Jacob Schwab and family, F. W. Strickland, Edward Coffin, New-York; Judge Whitehead, Newark, N. J.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

ADDITIONAL LIGHTS, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following sums are appropriated by the Sundry Civil act for additional light-houses, beacons, and fog signals:

Romer Shoals Beacon, New-York, protecting foundation	$25,000
Barnegat Light-house, New-Jersey, protecting site	10,000
Absecom Light-house, New-Jersey, protecting site	15,000
Building steam tender for service on Atlantic coast	50,000
For new light-house near American Shoals, Florida Reefs	75,000
Thirty-mile Point Light-station, Lake Ontario, protecting site	5,000
Green Island Light-station, Wisconsin, purchasing additional land	200
Establishment of lake coast light and fog signal station Racine Point, Lake Michigan

MONUMENTAL FOOLISHNESS.

ARTISTIC BLUNDERING.

ÆD OF SOUND IDEAS IN AMERICA—LARKIN G. MEADE'S BENNINGTON MONUMENT—A PORTRAIT STATUE ON THE TOP OF A BELL TOWER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, June 20, 1878.

When we consider how much of its intellectual reputation and commercial prosperity France owes to its zealous cultivation of the fine arts, it should not surprise us that it is seriously proposed to form a separate "Ministry of Fine Arts," as one of the Departments of Government. The direction thus far has been confided to the Minister of Public Instruction, but, on account of the increasing importance, and to secure greater efficiency, this radical change has begun to be agitated in behalf of a branch of service which, in its effects on the welfare and happiness of the people, stands second to none other. Without discussing the reasons for this noteworthy innovation, it is sufficient here to note the fact, in contrast with the current indifference and ignorance in our own country regarding art in general. May we not learn something from the experience of other peoples? Among ourselves it is considered rather a sign of praiseworthy shrewdness if one neighbor borrows an idea of another and beats him in its practical application. This domestic competition is a fertile source of our industrial inventions and mechanical improvements. In matters of social and political science we are prompt to avail ourselves of the experience of other nations, and turn it to such good account as often to beat them on their own ground. From scholars we become teachers. Unfortunately, a contrary feeling obtains regarding art. It is a popular delusion that America is sufficient to herself in this, and that like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, an American school will spring completely formed into the world on some fine day, by a sort of intellectual miracle. Ignorant pretenders favor an idea which opens to them a profitable market for crude works. It is one that can obtain currency only where there is no sufficient standard of good art, and no general knowledge or wide-spread correct taste. To obtain these, we must follow in the track of other nations which give the fine arts their true position in the fundamental conditions of a high civilization. The first step in our progress should be to secure right guidance; to learn to distinguish between knowledge and charlatanism, and to avoid those whose efforts are chiefly given, as quacks advertise their specious wares, to manipulate the public mind to accept their badly-conceived designs—in general as strange and monstrous a jumble of fine art as the Chinaman's pigeon-English is of Shakespeare's tongue—and to look to those who study—the patient toilers who subordinate their genius and ambitions to those intellectual processes and severe practice, which alone qualify for leadership and justify success. The blind leading the blind by adroitly-laid financial strings, questions of competence being skilfully covered up by irrelevant personal interests and prejudices, is rapidly loading down our country with a series of architectural and monumental abortions that will be a perpetual eyesore and shame for those who come after us, unless kind nature, by some favoring cataclysm shall utterly destroy them. In fact, we, the most practical and worldly-wise of peoples, are paying annually large sums to monumentalize our gullibility and ignorance in art, moved by a feeling that we ought to do something, but not thinking the matter of sufficient importance to learn how best to do it, as we do in the mechanical arts, and excite thereby the envy and admiration of the world at large for well-directed progress in them. These remarks are not new. Nevertheless we go steadily on in the old way, and are likely to, until art shall become a power in the Republic as in France, by its own intrinsic virtue and beauty, instead of, as now, the reproach of the intelligent, the dupe of self-seekers, and a false light to the uninstructed. Every sermon needs a text. Mine is late in coming, but in it there is solid meat for sound teeth. It is the following paragraph which has been going the admiring round of our newspapers as a species of art annunciation, full of hope and joy to virginal brains.

"Larkin G. Meade has completed the model for the Stark monument to be raised at Bennington, Vt. According to his plan, a statue of Gen. Stark, 12 feet high, will surmount a structure 100 feet in height. This structure, which in some respects [*sic*] is to be a copy of the famous campanile of Florence, will be ornamented with bas-reliefs representing incidents in Gen. Stark's campaigns. For this monument Vermont has contributed $15,000, New-Hampshire $5,000, and Massachusetts $7,000. Its total cost is put at $75,000."

Shade of Giotto forgive us! If this "plan" were not such prodigious art-rubbish in its inception, we should suppose it was intended as a monstrous joke. Yet, Meade is no worse a sinner in "plans" than many others. Whether a joke or a folly, the country should be spared, if it is not too late to appeal to the intelligences that decide the business. The monument is to be an Inter-State enterprise, and to cost a sufficient sum, if its true intention be carried into effect, to produce something in sentiment satisfying as to the motive and creditable as art. Its chief feature is to be a portrait-statue of the old warrior himself, with appropriate bas-reliefs of his deeds on its base. Admitting, without evidence, for the sake of argument, that the sculptor is capable of modeling a good portrait-statue, the first thought that strikes us is, it should be placed where it can be seen. Surely, if Mr. Meade can make a good statue, let him place it where it will best tell its own story and edify the spectator. A bad one had better be 100 feet above, or under ground, for that matter, while for a good one, in either position it would be all the same as regards its portraiture. A rag scare-crow at this height or depth would be equally effective as to likeness or individualization. The same objection applies to the bas-reliefs that are to be let into the sides of the copy of the Tower of Giotto. My readers will recollect that this tower is a bell-tower, more than 300 feet in height, and most exquisitely adapted in architectural construction and elaborate ornamentation for its specific purpose. By itself it furnishes a supreme illustration of right means to right ends; symmetrical proportions, consummated design, rich coloring, beautiful detail, and thorough harmony of use and idea culminating in perfect art—a never-failing joy to sight and mind. It is needless, therefore, to observe to any one who has thought on art that Mr. Meade's attempt to plagiarize this bell-tower as a pedestal to a portrait statue is a folly of the shallowest sort. To an inventive mind of average force there could be no necessity of combining a centaur style of art from the works of others, instead of designing a suitable base for his statue and the bas-reliefs, where everything could be seen to advantage, and the separate parts unite in a harmonious whole, constructive and artistic. I should be grateful to Mr. Meade even for a reduced "copy" of Giotti's tower in America, adapted to its legitimate purpose, if it could be done at all. But the figures are a frightful obstacle in these hard times. Deducting $15,000 for the 12-foot statue, there would remain about $60,000 for the copy "in some respects," which would imply at least something recognizable or suggestive of the original. Florence expended 11,000,000 florins, old currency—more than $5,000,000—on the tower which Mr. Meade proposes to adopt as a pedestal to his statue. Each 40 inches square of surface cost upward of $500, at which rate, if it were literally copied, Mr. Meade's $60,000 would build but an infinitesimal fraction of the tower, and would not suffice to make a lath and plaster copy even of the whole, were such an enterprise possible. In view of the impossibility of making a creditable copy of Giotto's tower for the money proposed, and the impropriety, if it could be done, of using it to hoist Gen. Stark so high above our heads as to be practically indiscernible, let us fervently hope this "plan" will be reconsidered, and the best art-brains of the country be permitted to have a try at it.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

EUROPEAN NAVIES.

The Cologne *Gazette*, in an article on the development of the German Navy, gives an interesting statement of the relative strength of the English, French, and German fleets at the end of 1874. England, with a population of 37,500,000 souls and 7,000,000 subjects living in other than European countries, possessed 392 serviceable men-of-war, with, in round numbers, 4,000 guns, a naval personnel of 41,000 officers and men; naval estimates of £6,000,000; and a mercantile marine of 6,000,000 tons. Of the naval personnel 24 per cent were on foreign service, 17 per cent were in other navy-yards, and the rest on board; among these latter being included, it must be presumed, the 8 per cent of conditionals who

harbor ships. France, at the same time, with 36,600,000 inhabitants and 2,500,000 Frenchmen living out of Europe, had 339 serviceable men-of-war, a naval personnel of 28,000 officers and men, naval estimates of £2,650,000 and a mercantile Navy of 1,000,000 tons. Of the naval personnel 17 per cent were embarked in ships on foreign stations; 29 per cent. in seagoing vessels at home, while the rest were on shore. Germany, with 46,000,000 inhabitants and nearly 5,000,000 Germans living out of Europe, had 50 serviceable men-of-war, with 329 guns, a naval personnel of 7,000 of all ranks, naval estimates of £925,000 and a mercantile marine of about 1,000,000 tons. Of the personnel 35 per cent. were on board ships abroad, 32 per cent in ships at home, and the rest on shore.

"HOODLUMS."

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUNG RUFFIANS WHO INFEST SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Paris and London abound with criminals of every stamp, while New-York, Chicago, and other American cities are similarly afflicted, but San Francisco enjoys a monopoly of the species known as Hoodlums. These embryo criminals are a California production, and do not exactly correspond with any grade of villians in other parts of the world, unless it be the "Larrikins," who once existed in Australis, or the "Short Boys," who flourished in New-York 30 years ago. The growth of hoodlumism in this city has been rank and rapid. The origin of the word hoodlum, which has now passed into current use, is somewhat obscure, and although several theories as to the source of the term are afloat, nothing authentic can be ascertained concerning it. The signification of the word, however, is well understood. The hoodlum element first made its appearance in San Francisco in the year 1862, and forming itself into bands composed principally of half-grown boys, has existed and thrived from that day to this, a disgrace to the city and a nuisance to her inhabitants. Since the close of the civil war and the completion of the trans-continental railroad, the ranks of the hoodlum brotherhood have been largely increased by arrivals from the Eastern States and foreign countries, until now there are upward of a score of regularly organized gangs, comprising some 500 members, in operation in this city. The members of these gangs are not all criminals, but the leaders are as a rule, while in the ranks are to be found members more or less possessed of some notoriety, and who have regular criminal records.

The fraternity possess a regular system of passwords, whistles, and other signs; also, a slang dialect, which is usually understood among the veteran members of the numerous bands, but not used ordinarily except in cases of emergency, when they do not wish their conversation to be intelligible to the Police and others not friendly to their interests. The ordinary hoodlum slang phrases are too well known to require repetition, but the alphabet of the language referred to, which is Greek to the uninitiated, is as follows:

A	A	N	Nun
B	Bub	O	O
C	Cus	P	Pup
D	Dud	Q	Q
E	E	R	Rer
F	Fuf	S	Sus
G	Gug	T	Tut
H	Hash	U	U
I	I	V	Vav
J	Jug	W	W
K	Kuk	X	X
L	Lal	Y	Yoke
M	Mum	Z	Zud

In forming words each letter, except the vowels, constitute a syllable, and is pronounced as spelled. An example will exhibit the crudity of the method: "Look out for the cop, cully," translated into the hoodlum vernacular would read: "Lulookuk outut lofor thethashe cusop, cusullully," and "Lande on him," would be, "Dudanuncue onum hashimum."

As a rule, the members of the hoodlum fraternity are ignorant, low-bred, and brutal in their instincts, and do not appear to possess much of the traditional honor popularly supposed to exist among thieves, since, in order to escape punishment, one of them will unhesitatingly betray his companion, and if an individual member chances to secure a rich prize he does not inform his brethren, but selfishly conceals his booty until he can convert it into money, when, if so inclined, he will expend a portion of it among the band.

Of the various hoodlum bands that infest our city the Tar Flat gang is one of the best known. This is composed of some 15 members, whose head-quarters are around the lumber-yards at the corner of Main and Bryant streets, and the section in which they operate principally is bounded by the wharf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the south, Howard-street on the north, First-street on the west, and the water front on the east. The conduct of this band since the establishment of a branch Police station at the corner of Steuart and Folsom streets is not so bad as it used to be, although a brisk business in stealing is still kept up, and a small skiff, in which to convey away stolen property brought there by accomplices, is constantly stationed under the dock near the foot of Main-street, well manned by two or more hoodlum oarsmen. On Main-street is a house known to the Police as the "Receiving-Ship," a place where stolen goods are received, which is well patronized by the "Tar-Flatters." Joseph Dennis, the proprietor, was indicted some months ago for receiving stolen goods, and is now in jail awaiting trial. Near the corner of Folsom and Main streets, within an inclosure formed by the intersection of several narrow, dirty alleys, stands a row of dilapidated tenement-houses, the whole being known by the name of "Battle Row." The dwellings referred to are occupied by families belonging to the lower or poorer classes of society, and many of these persons are either known or suspected as the accomplices of the "Tar Flat" thieves, who, when hotly pursued by the officers of the law, seek refuge in the sinuous labyrinths of "Battle Row," and are there succored and concealed by their friends and abettors.

The head-quarters of the Telegraph Hill gang are on the corner of Green and Dupont streets, and it musters upward of 20 members, whose most popular pastimes, when not engaged in the execution of some forbidden prank, consist in getting full of bad liquor, for which they have a particular weakness, and whiling away the working hours of the day at the game of base-ball. The range of the band is over and about Telegraph Hill, and in common with the arabs who abide on the several hills in other parts of the city, they know well the country they inhabit, and are very expert in hiding themselves and eluding detection, climbing over rocks, descending into ravines, and scrambling up steep declivities, with the ease and rapidity of mountain goats, when alarmed by the Police. Many of the boys of this gang are not now so bad as they have been in past times, and of late they have shown some disposition to reform and lead honest lives, but a number of notoriously "tough" characters still remain and continue to follow their old and vicious habits. Mike Kelly, the reputed Captain, is about 18 years of age, short in stature, stoutly built, and light-complexioned. Mike is inclined to be a little fastidious in his toilet, carefully puffs his back hair, which is kept well oiled, and wears a high-crowned hat with a stiff rim, close-fitting, light-colored pants, and a short, dark sack coat. His brother Pat was lately released from San Quentin. Mike has served one or more terms in the Industrial School or County Jail. His disposition is an ugly one, and he is not averse to a brawl. August Dickinson plumes himself upon the skillful manner in which he can handle a base-ball bat, and is distinguished for a downcast, guilty look, never glancing squarely at any one, but averting his eyes and gazing at the earth or the clouds. Edward Shetlar, alias the "Rabbit," so called on account of his long ears, is some 18 years of age, tall, slight build, and of a sallow complexion. He dresses ordinarily in dark clothes of a medium quality, and ties a white handkerchief around his neck. The "Rabbit" has twice escaped from the Industrial School and has been "sent up" for burglary. He bears an unenviable reputation, and is now at large. Billy Adams is short and stout, about 19 years of age, and is now confined under a charge of burglary. He is reported to be an ill-tempered, treacherous thief, gets mad easily, and will fight on slight provocation. As has been stated heretofore, hoodlums, after they have served a short apprenticeship with one of the bands, rarely reform, but now and then there are isolated instances of this kind, as in the case of Joe Kane, who was once identified with the "Beach Combers," but left the gang about a year ago, and for some time past has led an exemplary life, and is now employed as conductor on the N. B. and M. Railroad.

STATE BANKS.

The officers of the State banks in New-Orleans have addressed a memorial to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Louisiana, asking them to exert their best efforts to secure a repeal or modification of the tax on State bank notes. They say: "We do not propose to recite the reasons for preferring our State charter, nor to decry in any manner the national system which is agreeable to our neighbors, but we assert that the proverbially sound laws of the State of Louisiana, against overissue of bank circulation and for the protection of its holders, may well be relied upon to insure stability. Besides, the General Government would derive a handsome revenue from that which is now a sealed casket under this unequal and prohibitory tax. We are satisfied that the policy of reducing the tax to the same as on the circulation of national banks would greatly inure to the interest of this city and surrounding country; being, as you know, the commercial centre of a number of States, the effect of allowing our banks the benefit of circulation would be in a very great degree to furnish the desideratum so urgently needed, that is, an elasticity in the currency which, though only local, would greatly enhance the facilities for moving our great staples during the Fall and Winter months, at which time we always have a pressing demand for circulation from the country, whence it flows to the city at a later period. This pressing need for currency we have now to supply by calling on the North, whence we have been compelled to import it at heavy cost and risk, and at times cannot obtain in quantities sufficient for our necessities, as was the case in the Fall of 1873, when the whole South was clamorous for more currency."

RECOVERY OF A LOST WILL.

Timothy Shields, a colored man, of Harford County, Md., has for several years past endeavored, in the Circuit Court of that county, to obtain possession of certain property devised to him by his former owner, Miss Mary Stephenson, deceased, and also granted to him by an instrument of writing purporting to be signed by her. After Miss Stephenson's death no will could be found, and Shields sued for the money upon the agreement he held. His case was thrown out of court, and he was notified that a bond for forever of the documents being destroyed, he renewed the suit, and lost it at the recent term of court. Since then the will of Miss Stephenson has been found, in which she bequeaths to Timothy the property he claims, consisting of a house, with the furniture contained therein, at Ixpidum, and $700 in money.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE NOISE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am the owner and occupant of a house and lot on one of the cross streets up town, near Sixth-avenue, which cost me a few years ago $30,000, and on which I have since expended $2,000, intending to make it a home for my family for years to come, but owing to the dreadful roar and noise of the elevated railroad on Sixth-avenue, we are unable to to sleep until after 1 o'clock at night, and are awakened again at 5 in the morning by the same racket. I have watched the trains for several nights and observed that very few passengers ride after 9 o'clock, and yet they continue thundering through Sixth-avenue with empty cars until after 1 o'clock, keeping everybody awake and making them so nervous that sleep is almost out of the question for the remainder of the night. I have tried to let my house or sell it, but owing to this infernal noise find it impossible to do so. Its value is very much impaired, and my family are half crazy with the unceasing noise of this railroad. It has been intimated that most of the complaints against the noise and racket of the elevated road come from stockholders of the Sixth-Avenue Company, as if they were the only ones who had ears, but I assure you that I am not and never was a stockholder in any horse-car company. Now, if the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company would stop the running of their empty trains after 9 o'clock evenings, I think one great objection would be removed, as people could then retire without being obliged to close all their windows this hot weather, and have a little peace—at least until 5 in the morning. I have also heard that they intend soon to run cars on Sunday. If they do, it will be the greatest injustice ever perpetrated by a soulless corporation on an outraged community.

It is estimated that the damage caused by the Elevated Railroad Company to property on Sixth avenue already exceeds $10,000,000. Why should not that company be held liable to the owners for this damage, especially as they paid nothing for the franchise?

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1878. N. O. P.

WORSE WEATHER THAN OURS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While we are grumbling over the weather here, let us see what they are doing in the south of California. A correspondent from Twin Oaks, San Diego County, Cal., writes June 16, 1878:

"We are having the most astonishing weather—cloudy days and foggy nights—clouds hang half way down the mountain sides by day, and about sunset a drizzle, or misty rain sets in, which keeps up until 8 the day following. As a consequence all the wheat on the low land rusted and spoiled, and we are cutting it for fodder, some of which will yield four tons to the acre. My neighbor does not get a bushel of good wheat from 90 acres. The best honey flowers are more than a month behind time. Last year we had not a decent rain for months. Highest temperature for June, 75°; lowest, 54°—do. for January, 67° and 26°." W.

DANGERS OF AERIAL TRAVEL.

A BOSTON FLYING-MACHINE UNMANAGEABLE IN MID-AIR.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 6.

The many thousand persons who witnessed the ascension of the flying-machine from the Common on Thursday morning admired the coolness of the operator, Mark Quinlan, in making the attempt in the strong wind that prevailed, but few of them had an idea that his nerves would be put to such a strain as his adventure called for.

The word to let go" was given five minutes before 9 o'clock, when the machine suddenly shot upward to a height of 2,000 feet, instead of ascending gradually and smoothly, as was the intention. In attempting to work the cranks by means of which the fans are put in motion, Quinlan found to his horror that something was binding the gearing, and that the machinery would not work. The balloon being inflated with hydrogen gas, which has a greater expansive power than the ordinary illuminating gas which is generally used in ballooning, became of greater susceptibility to the influence of the rarefied atmosphere at such a great elevation, expanded rapidly and began to crack, while the bands surrounding the vulcanized rubber cylinder or balloon began to snap. The situation of the aeronaut was one of extreme danger. He knew that he must get his machinery in motion to descend into a lower atmosphere, or accomplish the same result by a more hazardous expedient, of cutting a hole in the balloon. Determined not to resort to the cutting till all the other expedients had failed, he wound a piece of hempen cord around his left ankle, and then, removing his foot from the stirrup, fastened it securely to one of the brass pipes of which the frame of the machine is constructed. Having fastened his left wrist in the same way to the frame of the machine, Mr. Quinlan got out of his saddle, and let himself down under the machine. Having discovered the cause of the difficulty to be a loosened screw, the projecting head of which came in contact with one of the small gear-wheels, he took out his jack-knife, and using the point of the blade as a screw driver, he turned the screw back into its place, and fastened it securely. He then regained his seat, and found that the fan would work, and that under the influence of a reverse motion to the central or horizontal fan he was descending. He made his first landing at Farnumsville, near Grafton, at 10:20 o'clock, having made the 44 miles in 1 hour and 25 minutes.

After a lunch and a rest he made another ascent, with the hope that he could reach Boston in time to make two other exhibitions, as advertised. The machine this time worked well, but when he got well up he found that the lower current of wind was blowing in a more northerly direction than he had come, and in order to rectify this he started for the higher current, and found that it was blowing toward Boston, but yet he was a great way from the city, and with everything in his favor it was yet another thing to make the desired point. Contrary winds proved too much for his courage and skill, and after hearing that the wind was increasing so that the lower current had not changed as all since he started, he deemed it best to land in the most available place, and did so without much trouble, this time at Dover. He started for Boston by rail, reaching here about 6:30, and bringing his machine with him.

THE BONANZA "BOSS."

From the Paris Figaro.

Who is the richest man in the world is no longer an enigma!

It was only fit that Paris should this year number among her guests Mr. John William Mackay, of Virginia City, United States, and that its Exhibition should be visited by the most powerful representative on record of the kingdom of gold and silver. Born in Dublin in 1835, Mr. Mackay went to America when quite a youth, and was first employed in a large ship-building house in New-York. Toward the end of 1852, soon after the discovery of gold, he sailed for California in a vessel built by his late employer, and reached there in Winter of that year. Having a natural inclination for everything connected with mining, he immediately adopted it as a profession, meeting with all the hardships and ups and downs that are part and parcel of its wages. Commencing his career in Sierra County, where he remained several years, he at length made a "raise," and started for Virginia City. Here his funds ran out, and he worked for some time timbering the Mexican mine at $4 a day. As a characteristic of the man, it is stated that about this period Mr. Mackay was frequently saying that if he could only get together $25,000, to make the declining years of his dear mother comfortable, his greatest ambition in life would be attained. Beset by various changes of fortune in the vicinity, in which time he associated with Mr. T. M. Walker, and to this firm was added, in 1865, Messrs. Flood and O'Brien; remaining so until 1868, when Mr. Walker retiring, Mr. Fair replaced him. The stupendous wealth of these four enterprising men then became manifest. They having secured the Hale and Norcross, one of the Bonanza mines, were enabled to procure others, finally purchasing the Consolidated Virginia ground for about $80,000. Further acquisitions of territory resulted in their obtaining that marvelous deposit of ore known as the Comstock lode. With their constantly increasing capital, and the same energy and enterprise which by Mr. Mackay and his partners, the wonderful Bonanza mines were eventually opened to the astonished world. Mr. Mackay has three-eighths of the profit derived from them, and yearly adds to his overflowing exchequer the almost fabulous sum of 60,000,000 francs. His is calculated to bring him in exactly 125 francs and incessant efforts make it 180,000 francs a day. Little over 42 years of age, Mr. Mackay is still in the prime of life, has a handsome, commanding face, splendid physique, and fine presence, and, whether among his miners, in the society of the élite, or in the bosom of his friends and family, we view in the "Boss" of the "Big Bonanza" all those attributes which go to make up the thorough man and the courtly gentleman.

DEMOCRATIC ASSESSMENTS IN INDIANA.

An Indianapolis telegram to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The Indiana Democratic State Central Committee is reported to have made a very heavy draft upon the pocket-books of the nominees on the State ticket for the purpose of carrying forward the campaign. William Fleming, candidate for State Treasurer, it is said, has been assessed $5,000, and others in the same proportion, the whole amount raised from the five candidates aggregating about $15,000. The office of State Treasurer pays about $18,000 a year, or $36,000 for a single term. If he should fail after all, Fleming is rich and can stand it. Gen. Manson's assessment is reported to be about 14 per cent. of the sum which the office of Auditor pays in a single term. The old gentleman squealed, it is said, when the amount was named, styling it 'robbery.' Two years ago these assessments were much lighter, Tilden's bar'l making up the balance, but this year Tilden's money is not forthcoming, hence the size of the assessments. It is understood Mr. Voorhees has not yet been bled, though he will come in for his share. Some time ago his Terre Haute home was sued on foreclosure, and he is otherwise 'hard up' financially. But he will come down handsomely in legislative district, borrowing of his friends, many of whom have good-sized bank accounts from which to draw. Mr. Voorhees is not a financier, and many of his wild, inflation views are said to have their origin in the scarcity of funds and the size of his mortgages."

A REBEL SOLDIER'S STORY.

THE MIDNIGHT EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH OF THE DEFEATED ARMY OF GEN. LEE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 30.

A citizen of Houston, who was, during the war, an officer in the Confederate Navy, but subsequently got into Lee's Army, and surrendered a prisoner of war on that commander's last march, has completed a manuscript memoir of his experience in that last campaign of the great civil war of 1861. The writer describes the memorable midnight evacuation of the forts of Richmond. Then he tells of the thrilling incidents of the march of the rebel troops on that, to them, terrible morning, through the pine thickets, and over the hills of Virginia, in the vain effort to escape the mighty and victorious power led by Gen. Grant, the triumphant conqueror of a revolt that eclipses all the rebellions of history. He tells how, when his brigade of Confederate Navy men, commanded by Commodore Tucker, marched several miles to the west of the doomed Confederate capital, the terrific explosion of the blowing up of the gun-boats in the James River was heard, the earth trembling with the shock, and the mass of the explosion ascending like a pillar of fire high into the air, and shining out on the gloom of the funereal pines before the dawn of that dreadful morning. How the commissary gave out, and marching day and night without sleep, and how he and his comrades were glad to pick up shelled corn left by the cavalry horses.

About noon on the 6th of April, 1865, and while the retreating columns were wearied out with incessant marching, the distant booming of a cannon to the eastward told of Gen. Sheridan's presence in the immediate rear, and orders were soon given to form in line of battle, marching through a plantation and across a mill dam. Tucker's command were march d to an eminence to the westward, and given a position in a grove of pines. This was the field of battle in which Gen. Ewell and his entire command surrendered prisoners of war. Gentle eminences, crowned with pines and flanked by corn and wheat fields, sloped down to the creek, which flowed on the northward aspect of the battlefield. Away to the southward appeared the woods, in whose dark bosom could be seen the flashing of Sheridan's sabres. The April sun had considerably passed the zenith, and the smoke of the contest rose from the woods at the foot of the hills. Tucker's naval brigade took position on an eminence overlooking Sailors' Creek, and entering themselves in a ravine from the fire of the assailing troops. But their whereabouts seemed soon to be discovered. Nearly all the rest of their comrades of Ewell's command had surrendered to the Federals. They were surrounded on all sides except to the northward. But they stood their ground to the last, Commodore Tucker display ing the same courage and coolness as on shipboard in Charleston Harbor during the famous siege of Fort Sumter.

A critical moment came. The skirmish lines were driven in. A shower of Minié balls from the advancing troops whistled over the heads of the command; the booming of artillery awoke the slumbering echoes of the hills; cannon-balls plowed up the soil, or shot off the tops and branches and limbs of the pines, which came tumbling down upon the heads of the rebels; Parrott shells came, like flashes of lightning, blazing with an unearthly shrieking, crashing through the tree-tops, bursting in the very faces of the soldiers, filling the forest with smoke, the scent and the wild, demoniac cries almost of another hell. Above the noise of battle arose from the foot of the hills the exultant shouts of the victors, who now advanced in solid phalanx.

A few minutes before the surrender Gen. Ewell and his staff rode up the brow of the hill at a brisk trot, their fine steeds looking wild with excitement. The General halted within a few yards of the battalion. Around him were his officers in a group. No word was spoken, but defeat was plainly visible on their war-worn faces, lit up by the dim rays of the setting sun. Beneath the shadows of the pines, through whose tops the breeze seemed to rustle with mournful sighing, the party remained on the spot but a few minutes, their horses champing the bits or pawing up the pine straw under their heels. The writer of the memoir, standing in the ranks of the battalion, happened at that moment to be watching the countenances of the official group. Suddenly there came from the eastern side of the battle-field, in the vicinity of Sailors' Creek, and apparently near at hand, the sudden and dull booming of a cannon. The rebel General, with his sword-scabbard dangling by his side, quickly turned his tall-form in the saddle, and looking in the direction whence the sound came, listened intently for a few seconds. Then, seemingly having come to a conclusion, and giving, in low tones, an order to the officers around him, Gen. Ewell and his staff, putting spurs to their horses, suddenly dashed down the declivity to the northward, and were soon lost to view in the smoke and the shadows of the hills. The writer of the memoir saw them no more.

Gen. Tucker's naval brigade were the last to lay down their arms. The memoirist himself, with a companion, surrendered to a Federal Corporal, who gave him a good "cussing" for retaining his arms after receiving the signal of surrender. His sabre he broke his sword in a sort of swamp which ran up to a large plantation to the southward of the battlefield. As the memoirist threw down his arms and was taken charge of by the Federal soldiers, two rebel officers came up, one of them on horse-back. The latter, a Gen. Kershaw, of South Carolina. His companion advanced through the mud and tendered his sword to his captors. But, as the memoirist well remembers, Gen. Kershaw, on being told to do likewise, dismounted, and, with an oath, said "himself he would surrender, but his sword, never!" With that he put under his boot-heel the glittering blade of the weapon, which in one hand snapped it in twain, leaving the point in the mud in the ravine, and throwing away the hilt.

On Friday, the 7th of April, 1865, the beautiful and unclouded Spring sun rose upon the hills of Virginia, and looked upon a vast multitude that had slept on the battle-field, a portion of the Army of Gen. Grant having made a forced march the day before, numbering many thousands. About 9 o'clock the whole Federal force of cavalry was mustered, and the scene presented was one of the most grand and imposing of the great war that was about closing. At the head of the column of splendid horses and dark blue uniforms, rode a small man in an unpretending blouse, wearing on his shoulders the marks of a General of high rank. The memoirist was told that it was Gen. Sheridan. Gayly and flushed with victory, this imposing cavalry host, amid the waving of banners and the flaunting of rebel flags captured the day before, amid the playing of the bands, slowly passed to the westward, like one of those dreams in literature that delight and haunt the imagination for long years. As the victorious column marched past, one of the cavalrymen said to a rebel gray coat, "We are now going to bring in the balance of your friends." The rebel laughed contemptuously, but three days later, as he marched a prisoner of war through the streets of Petersburg, he read in the downcast looks of the citizens and the tears of the ladies who wept at the windows the verification of the Federal's remarks. So ended the fight at Sailors' Creek. It was one of the last struggles of Lee preceding the surrender of his entire army. Its scenes none of the participants will ever forget, and it belongs to the grand halo of glory of the country, in which the "blue and the gray" can equally share, and which will loom up in future generations with a grandeur that we, who lived amid the great events of the war of 1861, can scarcely appreciate.

A WESTERN TRAMP STORY.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* says: "An incident which occurred on Monday, near Davenport, has shown not only how to abate the tramp nuisance but to kill another bird with the same stone, as it were. The result in this case was not what it would have been had there been a regular plan. It was only an incidental circumstance, but however one-sided the results, it has shown the true solution of the vexed question, with outside advantages of considerable moment. It appears that 400 or 500 tramps, who had heard that harvest hands were wanted in Iowa, had seized a train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Quincy Railroad, and were making their way out of that State with all speed. Upon the same train was a large gang of thieves, who, after 'working' a few of the small cities which abound in Iowa, were on their way to their home in Chicago to spend their substance in riotous living, among their friends and companions. It is a strange coincidence that the correspondent neglects to state whether these citizens of Chicago were under the influence of liquor, but their actions lead to that conclusion. They attempted to rob the tramps. This was a dismal failure, financially and socially considered. The Working Men's Party declined to part with their hard earnings in any such way, and even the persuasive razor and sand-bag had no terrors for them—considering that the Chicago men were few and they were many. They immediately stopped the train—the conductor, being tied up in a cattle car, had nothing to say—and went for the would-be robbers, whom they chased into a field near by. The result was that the Directory publishers of Chicago will be forced to hunt up some new names in order to keep ahead of St. Louis, while several of the brotherhood were killed as well."

COLOR BLINDNESS AND ITS DANGERS.

The Royal Academy of Belgium, says *Galignani's Messenger*, has just published the report of a committee appointed to consider the subject of color blindness, in which the safety of the traveling public is so largely interested. The first question it had to consider was whether Daltonism is inherent to the constitution of the person affected by it, or whether it can be contracted accidentally? To that inquiry the committee replies that the defective vision may arise from a serious illness, bruises on the head, the abuse of tobacco or the immoderate use of alcoholic drinks, and it, therefore, recommends the periodical examination of all persons who have to deal with colored signals. The second question was: Can any practical and efficacious means be discovered to show that an agent is menaced with the loss of perception of color? To that the answer was that, as color-blindness is often only partial, accidental, or momentary, no such means exist. But the committee proposes a method to prevent accidents occurring through the defect in question. It consists in adapting to every locomotive a rapidly-analyzing apparatus which suppresses, even for those whose vision is defective to the highest degree, the possibility of confounding red or green with any other color. The apparatus consists of two glasses, one green and the other red. The moment the driver has the slightest doubt as to the color of a signal all he has to do is to look through these glasses. Seen through the red glass, the signals of that color will become more brilliancy and will form a stronger contrast with all the rest of the visual field, because it hinders the passage of the other colored rays of light. On the other hand, the green signal is observed through a red glass like light is extinguished, apparently, as the blue and yellow rays which compose it almost traverse the red of the glass. The same effect is produced in the opposite direction by the green glass, which prevents the passage of the red rays, and consequently a light of that color becomes almost, if not quite, invisible. That means of determining signals, although infallible in daylight, is not so efficacious at night, but would be nevertheless a great protection to the traveling public.

A JAPANESE STATE FUNERAL.

HOW OKUBO, THE MURDERED HOME MINISTER, WAS BURIED.

From the Japan Gazette.

A State funeral was decreed for a man than whom few had better deserved such posthumous honors, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th of May was the hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremony. The foreign diplomatic body, with the members of which Okubo had long had intelligent, intimate, and, for the most part, friendly intercourse, were invited to attend at his interment and pay the last honors to his memory. All the representatives of friendly powers now in Japan were present in the procession accordingly. A walk along the line of march to be followed by the cortége, a couple of hours before it was to start, showed that the Prefect of Police and his subordinates had taken every precaution to secure order among the spectators, and to guard against the barest possibility of any outrage on the part of any supposititious friends or comrades of the murderers. A force of 3,000 policemen had been detailed for the duty of guarding the streets along which the funeral should pass in the two miles and a half of its progress between the Minister's house in Urakasumiga-seki and the tomb on the slope of Awoyama. Crowds of people thronged the streets along the route, and every spot likely to afford a good view of the procession was occupied. The upper rooms of tea-houses and shops appeared to have been eagerly hired.

The cortége, which took in all about three-quarters of an hour to pass a given spot, was thus formed: A mounted Inspector of Police leading, followed by a guard of nine sergeants also on horseback, a regiment of carbineers, a detachment of engineers, 24 buglers, the band of the Kiodans. Then came Gen. Nodzu, of Kumamoto fame, and now commanding the Tokio garrison, riding at the head of two battalions of infantry, followed by a battery of mountain guns. After his escort of military came the actual funeral cortége and its attendants, first, 20 mikoshi-bearers, decorated with red and white silk flags and banners of colored silk, borne in double line by attendants draped in purest white. Three Shinto priests on horseback, and the chief mourner, the high priest Hirayama, in a carriage—all, too, in white—came next, and were followed by a native band of 10 musicians, who immediately preceded the coffin. This was carried by relays of 20 white-robed coolies. The outer case was made of hinoki, tastily carved and ornamented. It was 9 feet in length, 6 wide, and 6 high. Within this was laid the coffin proper, a shell of kiri two inches thick, in which Okubo had been placed in a recumbent and not a sitting posture. After the coffin-carriers came the sword and shoe bearers of the deceased, carrying a resemblance of his decorations, his sword, and a complete suit of court dress, which was put into the grave with the body. Immediately after two more attendants, also in white and bearing bouquets of flowers, came the sons of the deceased in three carriages. In the foremost was seated the young Okubo Toshikadzu, the eldest son of the Minister, followed by his five brothers in the other vehicles. Then came about 100 carriages of all kinds and descriptions; first a dozen or so containing the colleagues of the deceased, and other high officials. Then the two Princes, Arisugawa and Fushimi, each in a separate equipage, and next the foreign Ministers in the uniform of their order, in their turn followed by officials, native and foreign, and a number of friends and admirers of various nationalities, and of various ranks, of the departed, in carriages and jinrikishas, and on foot, back. The Chinese representative so far surmounted his national prejudices as to appear in a "one-horse shay" of a ramshackle kind, with a wretched pony driven by an untidy betto, and with a Celestial attendant perched uneasily on the ends of the incommodious springs. The rear was closed by a battalion of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a mounted detachment of the commissariat train.

At 3:15 the head of the cortége arrived at the cemetery in Minami cho, Sanchomo, Awoyama. A salute of 10 cannon was then fired. The family and relatives of the late Minister, the *Daijin Sangi*, foreign Ministers, and others took their seats in a temporary building which had been prepared for their accommodation. The coffin having been set down before the structure, seven Shinto priests, Hirayama at their head, read a prayer, during which the mourners, one by one, burned incense by the body. This ceremony lasted about half an hour. When it was finished another gun of 19 guns was fired, and all the guests dispersed, with the exception of the immediate relatives of the dead. These remained to offer and hear some final prayers, and,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The July-August number of the *North American Review* contains some strong and some very weak features. It opens with Mr. Francis Parkman's thoughtful, well-considered, and finely-written paper on "The Failure of Universal Suffrage." Mr. Parkman represents in an eminent degree the scholarly and philosophic class who study national affairs with a perfect freedom from political bias, and with a single regard for the vital importance of the questions at issue. His criticisms upon the character of our politicians and their methods, and upon the working of universal suffrage under present conditions, are remarkably free and candid. They constitute a sort of surgical treatment, which is very much needed, laying bare the disease with an unflinching hand, and probing the sores with a firmness that is sustained by a conviction of the seriousness of the case. What he has to say about the inherent weaknesses of our political system is worthy of study, though his suggestions of remedy are not perhaps as practical and explicit as could be wished. In general terms, he looks for it from the arousing to active and determined exertion in political and public affairs of the class whose guide and examplar he may be taken to be—the intelligent, educated, and conscientious citizens, whose apathy heretofore has allowed the baser elements to acquire an ascendency which might have been prevented and may yet be overcome.

This paper of Mr. Parkman, which is by far the most important contribution to current discussion which the *North American Review* has presented under its present management, is followed by a paper on "The International Obligations of the United States," by William Beach Lawrence. Though less timely now than it appeared likely to be some weeks ago, when there was a stronger probability of international complications, this may be regarded as of permanent value and interest. No man in the country is better fitted to set forth the principles of international law, as they have been settled in the past, than the distinguished editor of *Wheaton's Elements*. In this case, though there are some evidences of haste in the work, there is no ground for questioning the accuracy or clearness of the statement of the obligations by which this country would be bound should there be war between foreign nations with which it is at peace. The remaining contents of this number are less worthy of commendation. Mr. Edward L. Pierce, the biographer of Charles Sumner, undertakes to vindicate the memory of the Senator from certain charges which are fresh in the public mind, but which were hardly deserving of such serious and labored attention. Still, as there is too great a disposition among mankind, especially in our own country, to give credence to statements derogatory to the character of eminent public men, and there was some danger that calumny might in the minds of many continue to shadow the name of Mr. Sumner, his zealous biographer may be easily justified in thus coming to the rescue. Armed with a thorough knowledge of the man and abundant information regarding his public career, and reinforced with the testimony of many of his most intimate associates in the Senate, Mr. Pierce has been able to dispose of the charges affecting his fidelity in a manner that ought to set at rest a controversy which never had any adequate foundation, and would never have attracted much attention but for the meddling and ill-directed zeal of Wendell Phillips. "An Advertisement for a New Religion," by "An Evolutionist," is a thinly disguised satire on some of the tendencies of what is miscalled scientific thought, and shows in rather a pointed manner the social and moral consequences toward which these tendencies are directed. That any such consequences are threatened by real scientific thought or the acceptance of the legitimate conclusions of the most profound study, there is no reason to believe. The confusion of religious and scientific conclusions on both sides of controversies of this kind does not help to promote truth or clearness of vision, and the contention is unseemly at best. The author of this contribution is evidently an orthodox Doctor of Divinity and probably the President of a college located not far from Princeton, N. J. Rabbi G. Gottheil contributes a second paper on "The Jews in America," which is instructive, and will prove interesting to a considerable class of readers. One of the results of the editor's visit to Europe appears in an article on "The Native Army of India," by Sir Garnet Wolseley. That the subject is treated with great fullness of information and clearness of statement is not to be denied, but it cannot be considered a matter of very great interest in this country; neither is the British General's name, which was probably the chief recommendation in the mind of the editor, calculated to excite any devouring curiosity among American readers.

The great weakness of the *North American Review*, not only in this number but generally, is a notion that seems to pervade its management that the name of an author is valuable, independent of the merit of what he writes. This we believe to be a delusion, at least so far as it is supposed to affect the intelligent and, in some measure, educated class who read reviews. A name may be taken as some guarantee of excellence in a literary production, and so far as it proves so it has unquestionable value; but where it does not prove so, and was even not intended for that purpose, but merely as a catchpenny "dodge," it is a sort of false pretense that should be resented. It is the material—the substance—that sensible readers want, and not merely what some ephemeral celebrity may fancy that he has to say. If excellence is wanting, a name, however famous, is worthless for the purpose of making literary material salable to the thinking portion of the public. A good thing from an unknown writer is far more to be desired than worthless trash with a distinguished label attached. These remarks are intended to be prefatory to a mention of certain contributions in this review touching the national finances. There is no more important subject of discussion at this time, nor one requiring more thorough qualifications in its proper treatment, and yet a publication that sets up as a vehicle for the best thought of the country accepts for its pages the puerile vaporings of R. P. Bland, and the reckless, though rhetorical, misstatements and shallow conclusions of Wendell Phillips, on this great subject. If writers had been selected for their ignorance and incompetency, on the subject to be dealt with, no better choice could have been made, but it is unworthy of the *Review* to accept, much less to solicit, matter on great public questions from men whose notoriety is largely due to their conspicuous unfitness to deal with them. It should be added that Mr. Bland's ridiculous misrepresentations regarding the remonetization of silver are answered by a plain and unpretending statement of the historical facts by Mr. Henry V. Poor. The *Review* closes, as usual, with intelligent criticisms upon contemporary literature.

ARIADNE. A Novel from the French of Henry Gréville. Collection of Foreign Authors. No. 10. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1878.

Harine is the pet name of Ariadne, the heroine of Henry Gréville's little romance. Ariadne is a singing pupil in some grand imperial school of which Mme. Batourof is the Superior. In and out of season Ariadne will sing. She does it in class, when she should be reciting her Russian grammar possibly, and Racine gets into disgrace. The incipient prima donna, (for, with the least bit of perspicacity, the dullest novel reader knows that Harine must go on the stage before the conclusion of the book,) Harine is poor and friendless, and a charity scholar. In the school, as comrades of the singing Ariadne, are a set of wild girls, headed by the Princess Olga. The grand imperial school starves its pupil. Half for mischief, and quite as much because the young ladies are really famished, these girls make an appointment with some officers in one of the school-rooms. The rendezvous is at night. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* Besides a craving for chalk, the Princess Olga and her giddy friends are more devoted to champagne and *pâté de foie gras* than to the scapegrace officers who furnish the feast. A wary school-mistress discovers the absence of the girls from their rooms, and reports them to the Superior. There must be a lesson. The naughty young ladies, who are [all Princesses, ought to be punished, it is true, but then think of the scandal. Harine, who has had nothing to do with it, is pounced upon as a victim, and publicly expelled. Mme. Gratinof, who winks at the whole transaction, has a friend, Mme. Sékourof, and Mme. Sékourof takes Ariadne to her own house and cares for her. Ariadne feels bitterly the disgrace, and wreathes under a punishment she cannot understand. Her voice is her only consolation. There is an Italian school-master, Morini, who puts Ariadne through her *sol fége*, and prepares her for the stage. Now, there never was a singing girl in a romance who did not gain the most delicious success as an operatic singer. When Ariadne plays *Fides* in the "Prophete," and sings "*Ah mon fils*," she sets St. Petersburg and all Russia crazy. In the midst of her success Mme. Sékourof dies. Worse than that, scandal repeating the story of Ariadne's dismissal from school, embellishes it, and renders the singer's life miserable. The Princess Olga, who has grown to be the fashionable girl of the imperial city, has a return of conscience, and confesses to her own Princess Mama that it is the Olga who has misbehaved herself at school, and not Ariadne. The singer is domesticated in the Orline Palace, and the busy bodies are silenced. Here comes on the scenes a Constantin Laudof, a rather colorless character, who loves Olga and not Ariadne, though Arisdne cares for him. Ariadne has the misfortune of witnessing the affection of Laudof for Olga, and does exactly what she should under the circumstances, that is, pines away. Of course, her voice, at the proper time, gives out. A journey abroad is proposed. It is in France, at Fécamp, in a fog on a high cliff, that poor Harine, when perfectly assured that Laudof loves Olga, jumps off the precipice and is found dead on the rocks below.

Henri Gréville is the pseudonym of a woman who has the fault of being too prolific. Having lived for a long time in Russia, and writing in France, her productions are of a mixed character. She rather paints Parisian heroes and heroines and gives them Russian ornamentations. One of her stories, where a Russian noble flirts with a girl in a lower sphere of life than himself, and breaks her heart, had true pathos in it. Since the production of this really good bit of work, which obtained some local Parisian notoriety, the rest of Henri Gréville's books have been trivial and tawdry. As a sample of contemporaneous French romance writing, it is interesting enough. The moral the book inculcates is, we suppose, that young ladies in boarding-schools should not be starved or they will invite young gentlemen from the outside to bring them their suppers regardless of consequences. On just such a foundation as this Henri Gréville has reared *Ariadne*. It bears no resemblance to the fair classic heroine who gave to Theseus the slender thread which guided him through the labyrinth.

CONGRESSMAN MONROE.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* has interviewed Hon. James Monroe, at Oberlin, Ohio. In reply to inquiries he said that the movement of the Democrats in Congress had all helped the Republican cause. The Potter inquiry, the attempts to repeal the Silver and Tariff bills, and the efforts to abolish the American Army were the principal acts of the Democracy to be mentioned, and in each case the Republicans had defeated the schemes of the opposition, so that the arrows of the enemy had been turned back upon themselves.

"A part of the Democrats," he said, "were interested in the Potter investigation on account of the possible effect of unsettling the President's title. Another part, and these the conservative members of the party, were hot in pursuing the matter. Soon the interest on this ground died out altogether, and Mrs. Jenks' dramatic acting attracted attention. It was almost as good as second class—not quite, but almost as good." But finally the whole matter was neglected and half forgotten by the public. As to its result, Mr. Monroe said: "It has revealed nor developed nothing to injure or reflect upon any esteemed Republican." The extraordinary liars who have been developed Mr. Monroe looked upon as proper and curious subjects for study by philosophers and psychologists.

"The situation in Ohio?" it was suggested.

"I can say," he replied, "that at least it is very hopeful. There will be a good fight, but in the light of recent events we have all the advantage if the party will go into the contest heartily and earnestly."

The slight differences which existed in the Republican ranks last year, Mr. Monroe thought, were all mended, and that the feeling was unanimous. Said Mr. Monroe: "The party is ready now to unite as against a common enemy. The Republicans have saved the country in the attacks on the Silver bill, tariff, and Army, and now are ready to make common cause against a public enemy threatening the welfare of the country by its attempts to get control. On this ground the party will be united."

As to the National movement, Mr. Monroe had not heard much, as in his district, largely composed of farmers, there was no tendency in that direction, though there might be slight feeling in Akron and Huron County, and perhaps in Toledo, Sandusky, and Norwalk some. "But I expect," he said, "that these Nationalists will relapse again into the parties from which they came." He had heard that the colored people in Oberlin had been approached on this subject, but he had no fears for their loyalty to the party.

A CHILD'S NIGHT IN THE WOODS.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Saturday says: "Enoch Hartlove, residing at No. 9 Byrd-street, in company with his wife and child and several neighbors, went on a Fourth of July excursion to Miller's Hollow, Curtis Creek, on Thursday. During the afternoon Mrs. Hartlove and a Mrs. Laura Green became involved in a dispute, and, leaving the party, proceeded to the woods to settle the little difficulty according to the rules of the manly art. They were followed by the entire party, anxious to see fun and secure fair play. A ring was formed, but before blows had been exchanged friends interfered, the matter was amicably adjusted, and the parties returned to head-quarters. Among the others who went into the woods with the crowd was a 2-year-old son of Mrs. Hartlove, named Willie, who, during the excitement, disappeared, and was not missed until the party were preparing to return home. Search was then made, but he was nowhere to be found. Supposing that he had been drowned, the creek was dragged and the woods again searched, but without success, and at a late hour the party returned home without him. Yesterday morning the father and grandfather of the child visited the place to prosecute the search, supposing, of course, that he had been drowned. To their delight and astonishment, however, they found him within 20 yards of the spot where the fight was to have taken place, picking and eating blackberries, and seeming to be charmed with the surroundings. They returned with the plucky little fellow, who was apparently none the worse for his solitary sojourn in the woods all night."

MR. COLFAX NOT A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* of the 6th inst. says: "The Indianapolis *Sentinel* claims to be informed that at a recent meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, at the capital, Mr. Colfax was strongly talked of as Indiana's next United States Senator, the expression being that he was the man among men who could allay whatever heat of rivalry there might be between would-be candidates. It is likely that the *Sentinel*, a usually unreliable source from which to gather Republican news, is correct in the present instance, and no doubt it is true that the nomination of Mr. Colfax would rally to his support the full Republican strength, but that he will choose his mind to steadily refuse all promises looking to his return to public life is very unlikely. Indeed, Mr. Colfax has reasserted himself on that point to the *Tribune*, saying of the report in question that 'any person who wants any office of any kind can feel sure that one man will not be in his way, and his name is Colfax; that holding office is not half the fun to be found in lecturing over the country, and does not pay half as well either.'"

THE POTTER SUB-COMMITTEE.

THE DIFFERENT METHODS BY WHICH MESSRS. STENGER, BLACKBURN, AND REED FIND OUT WHAT A WITNESS IN NEW-ORLEANS KNOWS.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 4.

It is interesting to note the varying methods employed by three distinguished Congressmen here present in their endeavors to learn, discover, persuade, force, entrap, and throttle the truth from the many witnesses whom they summon to give evidence before the sub-investigation committee.

Mr. Stenger is a quiet, shrewd man, and makes his direct examination accordingly. He sits upright in his chair and keeps his clear blue eyes fixed upon those of the witness. In fact, the only vigilant things noticeable about Mr. Stenger are his eyes. At times, when the answer is expected to be important, or when, by questioning, the witness is reduced to "hard pan" replies, those eyes sparkle and the lids come closely together as the examiner concentrates his gaze. Mr. Stenger is so quiet in his manner that often the witness is thrown off his guard. For instance, in obtaining a repetition of evidence the Chairman will mildly remark: "I would like to have one little point settled—your statement a little while ago that you said, in answer to Mr. ——, that you would pay, is incorrect, I believe—," and the witness hurriedly denies that he said he would pay, before he recollects that he previously stated that he had had no interview with Anderson whatever, had only seen him, &c. Then, Mr. Stenger nods his head toward the witness, repeats the last three or four words of the testimony, as if scoring them upon the tablet of memory, and immediately springs another explosive question.

Mr. Blackburn is abrupt, energetic, and quick in his questioning, bluffing and confusing the witness until the latter is induced to say something he never intended to say. It is the examination of a roughshod cavalry officer, who sees the enemy in the intrenchments and is not satisfied until he gets at him. When he has cornered the witness, and a murmur of approbation arises from the crowd of spectators, his eyes twinkle, his eyebrows run up, and a smile of self-amused satisfaction gathers around his mouth.

Mr. Reed differs in manner from either of the above described gentlemen. He sits complacently back in his chair and asks questions pretty much as a country farmer would converse with another about the crops. This is Mr. Reed; with his claws hid. He smiles upon the witness—smoothes him with a sunny glance from his large rolling eye, and silently gives him to understand that he [Mr. Reed] is his best friend on earth. Presently he has the witness down on concurrent answers and kindly ventures to inform witness of the fact. Witness persists in his last assertion; Mr. Reed shows him, by logical deductions, (*a la Whateley's Manual*,) that he is wrong, but witness still persists. Then Mr. Reed covers his head with his expedition and claims a large indemnity beyond the expenses incurred. Such is the general practice of the nations of the five continents. Still, in spite of this, Americans have some regard for faith and honesty, and they have gone so far as to raise the question of returning the amount of indemnity to Japan, a question which is under the consideration of Congress. This proceeding of the American people has had its origin in their friendly and benevolent regard for us. Can, then, our Government accept their proposal with thanks? Would it be ungracious to make little of their kindness by rejecting it? Most decidedly we ought not to accept their offer. The sharp arguments of the diplomatic body and the ironclads stationed off the coast of Shimoda obliged our Government to agree to their claim. And since we entered into a covenant to pay an indemnity amounting to $3,000,000 we should not break it, although the Government be now chosen. It would be to defile the face of our Empire to accept the foreign proposal of receiving back what we agreed to pay. Would this not be a great humiliation to our people? Already do foreigners look upon us with contempt. If we are so base as to agree to their proposal, their mean opinion of us will be augmented. At the present day our Government endeavors to preserve equality with each of the treaty powers, and we are sure that no measure will be adopted which shall tend to bring disgrace upon us. We ought to be grateful for the kindness tendered by the United States to us, but we should not receive any refund of the Shimonoseki indemnity.

LAWYERS' FEES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Call* says: "The heaviest legal incomes in the city vary from $50,000 to $80,000 per annum. On the other hand, there are plenty of lawyers struggling to a practice who do not average $30 per month the year round. Some of our leading attorneys require a fee of $1,000 before having anything to do with a case. Important fees in criminal cases range from $250 to $2,500, and instances are common where much larger sums have been paid. In 1874, William H. Patterson and the late John H. Felton received $40,000 for defeating the Local Option law before the Supreme Court. They only worked on the case about two weeks, and worked in very leisurely style at that. The money was placed on deposit beforehand, and when a favorable decision was announced, all they had to do was to go to the bank and get it. Each of them received $20,000, equal to about $300 an hour, or $5 a minute, that he was actually occupied with the case. The emotions of a man who realizes that his ordinary professional services can be made so valuable as to net him a small fortune in a couple of weeks must be very peculiar indeed. In the celebrated city slip cases Mr. Felton's fees amounted to $250,000. On another occasion he received $30,000 for his services in a Spanish land grant contest, and on still another occasion was paid $10,000 on condition that he would not appear as attorney in a certain pending case. In 1870 S. W. Sanderson resigned the high position of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of California in order to become attorney of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The inducement offered was in proportion to the sacrifice, and consisted of a permanent salary of $1,000 per month, which was subsequently increased to $2,000 per month. Some wealthy commercial firms find it to their interest to employ attorneys on regular salaries that range from a few hundred dollars per annum up into the thousands. These attorneys see to the proper drawing of all papers of consequence, and are consulted on all occasions of doubt or importance. Nearly all the banks and corporations have their salaried attorneys. Campbell, Fox & Campbell are said to receive a large salary from the Spring Valley Water Company. Rumor has it that Bergin & McAllister receive $1,000 per month from the Bank of Nevada; that S. M. Wilson receives a salary of $5,000 per annum from the Bank of California; that Solomon Heydenfeldt (formerly of the Supreme Court) receives $1,000 per month for guarding the mining interests of Flood & O'Brien, while also receiving a salary in each case for officiating as President of a number of mining companies; Reuben H. Lloyd is attorney for millionaire Baldwin, and gets high pay, it is said. S. M. Wilson is supposed to be in the receipt of the largest income of any member of the Bar. J. P. Hoge in the course of his career has frequently come in contact with $10,000 fees."

THE SHIMONOSEKI INDEMNITY.

A JAPANESE PAPER ARGUES THAT IT WOULD BE DISGRACEFUL TO THAT COUNTY TO RECEIVE IT BACK AGAIN.

From the Yokohama Shinji Shinbun, May 31.

The Shimonoseki indemnity, which was paid in installments by the Japanese Government to the United States, was unjustly demanded, and in excess of the actual damage done. The refund of a part of the amount has long been proposed by the United States Office for Foreign Affairs. According to their recommendation, a sum of money sufficient to make good the actual damage inflicted by Japan would be received and applied toward the establishment of a school for learning the Japanese language, and the remainder should be unconditionally returned to the Japanese Government. This extraordinary proposition was made about four or five years ago, as our countrymen will undoubtedly remember. Reading through newspapers lately published in the United States, we see that the time for bringing the recommendation into practice is now approaching. We will briefly state the argument used by these friendly journals, and will then consider the question whether we should accept the proposal or reject it:

"In 1863, an American ship, the Pembroke, was fired upon at Shimonoseki by the Lord of Caoshiu, who was then in open revolt against the Tokugawa Government, and other attacks were also made by him upon vessels belonging to France and Holland until, indeed, he was subdued by the Government. The powers in treaty demanded compensation amounting to $3,000,000. Out of this sum the share of the United States was $785,000. The Japanese Government failed to pay the amount within the terms fixed for the installments, and it increased to the amount of nearly $1,500,000, with interest. After deducting the real damage and injury done to the United States there will be found a large remainder. The refund of this amount has been proposed, in order to preserve friendship between the two nations. This recommendation is expected shortly to be brought under the consideration of Congress."

Thus public opinion in the United States seems to be in favor of returning the indemnity to Japan, and it is authoritatively stated that our Government will shortly receive an intimation of the decision of Congress. Any country has the right of demanding indemnity for damage and injury wrought in war or by other causes by another State. It is, however, both ungenerous and dishonest to exact compensation beyond the wrong sustained. But the present condition of the world is not that of the Golden Age. Morality, faith, and benevolence give way to massacre, and all questions are decided by force. All nations endeavor to enrich themselves or to extend their territory, disregarding reason and right. No sooner do they observe any chance to hurt others than they send over an expedition and claim a large indemnity beyond the expenses incurred. Such is the general practice of the nations of the five continents. Still, in spite of this, Americans have some regard for faith and honesty, and they have gone so far as to raise the question of returning the amount of indemnity to Japan, a question which is under the consideration of Congress. This proceeding of the American people has had its origin in their friendly and benevolent regard for us. Can, then, our Government accept their proposal with thanks? Would it be ungracious to make little of their kindness by rejecting it? Most decidedly we ought not to accept their offer. The sharp arguments of the diplomatic body and the ironclads stationed off the coast of Shimoda obliged our Government to agree to their claim. And since we entered into a covenant to pay an indemnity amounting to $3,000,000 we should not break it, although the Government be now chosen. It would be to defile the face of our Empire to accept the foreign proposal of receiving back what we agreed to pay. Would this not be a great humiliation to our people? Already do foreigners look upon us with contempt. If we are so base as to agree to their proposal, their mean opinion of us will be augmented. At the present day our Government endeavors to preserve equality with each of the treaty powers, and we are sure that no measure will be adopted which shall tend to bring disgrace upon us. We ought to be grateful for the kindness tendered by the United States to us, but we should not receive any refund of the Shimonoseki indemnity.

A NAMELESS SIN.

BY BERTHA M. CLAY,

AUTHOR OF "THROWN ON THE WORLD," "A BITTER ATONEMENT," AND "LOVE WORKS WONDERS."

It was a terrible temptation!

The young wife, Laure Roden, after listening to the tempter, gazed almost with regret upon the wedding ring which adorned her finger, and instinctively tried to conceal it.

That ring had been placed upon her finger less than six months before by Owen Roden, a poor gardener, yet as noble a specimen of manhood as ever breathed.

Now, husband, honor—everything that a true wife holds dear—were all forgotten by the ambitious wife when the tempter pictured to her a life of ease and luxury.

The tempter sat before her in her humble home, and told a strange story of a missing heiress. Mr. Rodway, the tempter, was an elderly man, with a spare figure and a shrewd face, from which sparkled keen black eyes. During his interview with her Lady Cardin, the wife of her husband's employer, had called upon the gardener's cottage, and in a haughty, imperious manner had commanded Laure Roden to perform some menial service. Lady Cardin's manner was so unnecessarily rude that the young wife was almost stung into resentment; yet she held her pride in check, and while her face was flushed with shame, she hastily brushed the dirt from Lady Cardin's riding-habit.

This little incident was not lost upon Mr. Rodway, and when Lady Cardin had ridden away from the cottage he felt sure that he would succeed in his purpose.

"You have told me that my mother was the descendant of a noble family, and that I am the heiress to a princely fortune," said the young wife. "Prove it."

"You will not find my story uninteresting," said Mr. Rodway, nor will it take you long to understand. Years ago the Marquis—Jean Baptiste de Bourdon, one of the ancient peers of France—was banished from the kingdom, his estates confiscated. He himself a ruined man; he wanted some kind of living here in England by teaching languages; here, also, in England he married quite a young English girl, who died when her only son was born. This son grew up, married in England—married a poor, unlettered country girl, who had two children, a boy and girl—follow me patiently—the girl disappeared, married some young man of no account; the son was restored to the title and estates of his ancestors. But he, the present Marquis de Bourdon, refused either to live or to trust in a country so fickle as fair France; he sold his estates, keeping only the old Chateau de Bourdon, and has purchased Fernholme Abbey, where he lives now. It proved to be a most fortunate purchase for him. A railway company bought for an enormous sum one quarter of the land, and in a remote corner was found one of the most valuable coal mines in England; so that the Marquis is a millionaire."

He tried in every way to find his sister, but could not; his only thing known of her was that she married and lived in London, that her husband's name was Knowles, and he was a writing-master. He died in London, and his widow, with one little girl, went away. After three years of patient tracing, of unwearied labor, I have found her grave, and her living child; your mother's name was Augusta de Bourdon, you are her daughter, and the niece of the Marquis de Bourdon."

"Did my mother know who she was?" asked Laure.

"I think not; there was no hope, no thought, when she was a child, of ever recovering the family estates and honors. She was called Miss Burdon—possibly did not even know her right name; certainly John Knowles, the writing-master who married her, did not know."

"She never spoke to me of France or the De Bourdons—I cannot remember one word. You must be right—she knew nothing of it."

Mr. Rodway continued:

"The present Marquis married a peer's daughter, who died a few years afterward, leaving him a son and daughter. By a strange fatality, they are both dead, and he, with his large fortune, his grand estates and ancient titles, has neither heir nor heiress. He did all that was possible in order to find out if his sister had left any children, and after having tried in vain for some years, three years ago he placed the matter in my hands. I will be quite frank with you, and tell you all that happened. He promised me five thousand pounds if I could find Augusta De Bourdon's child and take her to him; but to this there are certain conditions. The Marquis told me distinctly that if I found his niece, and found her married, *I was to leave her as she was*—he would find some other heir or heiress; but if I found her single, and all that he hoped she would be, I was to make arrangements for taking her to him at once. Your name he knows is Knowles, but so soon as you become his adopted heiress, you will be Lady de Bourdon."

"How old is my uncle?" Laure asked, with brightening eyes.

"He is nearly seventy. There was quite twenty years' difference between your mother and your uncle; he was a man almost when his sister was born. She was brought up in the greatest poverty, and ran away with the writing-master from a house where she gave lessons."

"Then he never knew her?" said Laure.

"Hardly. He remembers her as a little child; but when he came into possession of his fortune, all trace of her was quite lost. Yet I have traced your mother through all her wanderings, to each town, until finally she settled down in a little cottage here at Rosethorpe. Can you tell me how she lived here?"

A sudden rush of tears filled the girl's eyes.

"It was hardly to be called living," she cried, with sudden passion; "sometimes we had bread to eat, and sometimes none. My mother kept a little school; then, sometimes, she found plain sewing to do. We were often hungry, and often cold, until God raised us up a friend who—who helped us."

"A friend!" he repeated.

Her beautiful face flushed hotly, her lips trembled, as she answered him:

"Yes, a friend, the truest and best; we were lonely, penniless, and friendless; he was a friend such as few know."

Again she hid most carefully the hand on which her wedding-ring shone.

"Why should he care whether I am married or not?" she asked, after a short pause.

"Your Marquis is naturally anxious; your grandfather married a peasant girl, your mother married a poor man of common origin; he believes honestly that a few more such marriages and the whole race will deteriorate. You spoke of a friend who has been kind to you. I am quite sure that if the Marquis knew of any one who had shown either to you or your mother any attention or consideration he would do anything to further his interests in life. I know that having lived long, perhaps, in this pretty little village, you have naturally grown to love it; you have made friends here, you are attached to the place and the people in it. That is all right and natural; but when you decide whether the future will pay you for giving up the present; of that, you, and you alone, can judge. It is a future that falls to the lot of few. You will be rich, beautiful, honored, and fêted; you will have money and jewels, servants, carriages, horses, dresses, everything that a woman's heart can desire—everything that can make a life bright. You have to think whether this will suit you, or whether you prefer your life as it is."

A smile of something like contempt passed over her face.

"You know that I hate my life as it is," she said. "I do not know—I purposely refrain from asking any questions, lest the Marquis in his turn should press questions upon me. I may judge from the cool manner of the lady who came to the door just now, you occupy an inferior position—one, I, should say, full of humiliation to any one proud as yourself. You must decide whether you will change this for one of honor and rank, where men and women will bow to you."

"I cannot decide!" she cried, with sudden passion.

"You will when you have time to reflect; when your judgment is cool, yourself calm, I shall take no answer until then."

"There is one other thing," continued Mr. Rodway, "that I had almost forgotten, yet it is most important. The Marquis wishes you to keep all this a profound secret; if he finds you all that he hopes to do, he will take you abroad for some time, then bring you back to England, and introduce you as his niece and heiress; he urges you to keep all your story a secret; you must not mention to any creature living what I have told you on leaving this place; you must leave everything—you understand me—everything; you must give up home, friends, all associations; in fact, if you become heiress of Fernholme, you must give up your old life as completely as though you lay dead."

"You need not decide now," he said, after a pause; "you have plenty of time. You know the little town of Saltil, five miles from Rosethorpe; I shall be staying at the hotel there next week; come over and give me your answer. You will have had time to decide by then."

"Will you not come here?" she asked.

"No," he replied; "I would much rather not; I have a great respect for the old house of Bourdon, and I do not like to hear its heiress spoken to by a woman much her inferior, as though she were her servant——"

"But Lady Cardin seldom comes here," she interrupted.

"I would rather you come to me at Saltil, Miss Knowles," he said.

Then he smiled to himself a crafty, cunning smile, as once more the young girl hid her wedding-ring.

Once more she stood in the little kitchen alone—the stranger had gone. She drew a chair to the table, and hiding her face in her hands, sat down to think.

Was it possible that all this could be true? Only a few short hours ago, and she had woke to the usual round of daily labor without a thought that time could change her destiny, without a thought that before the sun set her whole life would be revolutionized. How long she sat there she never knew. She was roused by a loving touch on her shoulder.

"Laure," said her husband, Owen Roden. "I have never seen you sit thinking before, my dear little wife. Where is my dinner? I am very hungry, and I have to go to Rosethorpe this afternoon."

"Dinner! I am so sorry, Owen," she said. "I quite forgot it. But I will get something ready for you in so short a time that you will never know that you had to wait," she replied.

There, in the same little kitchen where she had just heard that she was the lawful heiress of a great peer, she busied herself in preparing some dinner for her husband. Crisp potatoes, new-laid eggs, and slices of ham she cooked well, and while she was thus occupied all thoughts of Fernholme Abbey, of diamonds and carriages, of wealth and honor, faded away from her. She was Laure Roden, mistress of the little cottage, wife of the kindly, honest, handsome man who worshiped her.

"You take no dinner yourself, Laure," he said.

"No, I am not hungry; I will have some tea, Owen," she continued, after a long pause, "if you did not know me, and did not know my history, and met me anywhere, should you think that I was a lady?"

"A lady!" he repeated. "Indeed I should! Laure, you are one of Nature's own gentlewomen. Why, my darling, I have seen all kind of ladies at the hall, and there is not one that could be compared to you—not one."

"But do I look as those real ladies look, Owen?"

"A thousand times better, my darling," he answered.

"Do I speak as they speak?"

"No, thank Heaven, your voice is sweet and clear as the music of a bird; not one among them has such a voice. When you move, all sweet music and grace move with you; to watch you is like reading a poem. to love you makes earth—heaven. I have seen no other woman, neither among the rich nor the poor, like you."

"That is because you love me, Owen. Tell me what would a stranger think of me?"

"If he had any eyes he must think of you as I do, Laure; if he were blind he must worship you from the music of your voice and the soft sweet touch of your white hands. I cannot judge you from a stranger's point of view, but you would drive any man mad, as you have driven me."

"You look sane enough," she answered.

"Because I have won you; because I have caught the sweetest wild bird and have caged her in my heart of hearts. If I had lost instead of winning you, I should have gone mad."

Her beautiful young face paled as she heard the passionate words.

"Is it quite wise to love any one so much as that, Owen?" she said. "So many things might happen; for instance, I might die."

He clasped her in his arms with a cry of mighty love.

"Die! You, my darling, die!"

"Yes, if I might die, Owen; and what then?"

"I should die with you, my sweet. I have never forgotten what I saw once—a man lifted up dead from his wife's grave. If you were to die, my darling, before me, I should go and throw myself on your grave; I should throw my arms round it, and bury my face in the grass, and so lie there until I died. Death would not part us for long, Laure."

"I hope I am not going to die," she said, with a faint, quivering smile on her scarlet mouth.

"I am sure you are not, for we have drifted into such a melancholy conversation! Kiss me and forget all about it. It is not likely that a rough man like myself should understand a delicate lady-bird like you; but there is something in my darling's face to-day I have never seen before. What is it?"

She turned away from him with a quick, sudden flush; then she looked at the little clock.

"It is past two, Owen; you must go," she said.

"Yes, I must go. I do not like leaving you, Laure. How pleased I shall be when I can spend some part of the day with you. I shall be back by nightfall."

He went away, and Laure, following him to the door, stood and watched him. There were not many finer-looking men in England than Owen Roden. His frank, handsome face was full of health and activity. One could see at once that he was not what society calls a gentleman; his hands were not white and useless; there was no affectation about him, but his face had in it true refinement.

Laure watched him as he walked with a quick, swinging step; then she fell on her knees, with a sudden, sharp cry.

"Keep me from it, oh, my God," she prayed; "do not let it come near me. I should be the most wretched, the most guilty, the most miserable of sinners if I ever thought of it. Let me die rather than sin so grievously."

An hour later Laure stood on the threshold of Lady Cardin's magnificent mansion, in obedience to the request of her husband, who informed her that as Lady Cardin had a number of visitors she could only spare time to attend to her pet birds, and desired Laure to temporarily relieve her of that duty.

"The young person has called about the birds, my lady," said the footman, and Laure's face flushed as she heard the words.

She was shown into the beautiful room where my lady sat reading. Lady Cardin did not even raise her eyes as she entered.

"Sit down," said my lady; "I have a note to write, then I will attend to you."

She obeyed; she sat down, and lost herself in admiration of the magnificent room.

Laure longed with her whole soul for that which she saw around her. Then she remembered that she had but to speak one word, to stretch out her hand, and more than this would fall to her lot. Could it be possible that she, sitting there in such humble guise, awaiting the great lady's pleasure, that she was a far greater lady herself? Then she was startled to find Lady Cardin's eyes fixed on her with a peculiar look.

Her ladyship was secretly thinking how completely that beautiful girl looked at home in the midst of her magnificent surroundings.

Lady Cardin watched the bright violet eyes, the scarlet mouth, with its beautiful curves and delicious dimples, the straight brow that makes the face of any woman beautiful to see, the white chin, and the complexion fresh and lovely as the leaves of a rose.

She felt angry that this peasant girl, her husband gardener's wife, should have this priceless dowry of beauty, while her daughters were plain and ungainly as well; it was not right or fair. She looked at the lovely face.

"You must have been married very young," she said.

"I was seventeen, my lady—seventeen and three months," she answered.

"How long have you been married?" asked Lady Cardin.

"Five months," said Laure.

"So that you are not eighteen yet. I cannot think why young girls are always in so great a hurry to take the troubles of life on themselves. Why did you marry so soon?"

"I had no home, no mother, no friends, no money; I was alone and quite helpless."

"I hope you married for love?" said my lady gravely.

Laure's face flushed again. She felt the impertinence of the words.

"I ask you," continued her ladyship, "because a girl left alone in the world so often marries the first man who asks her, and then goes wrong afterward."

"Goes wrong," said Laure, indignantly. "I do not understand."

"You know what I mean," said her ladyship, indignantly. "Grows tired and discontented, and all that kind of thing."

"If she only knew," thought Laure, "what would she say—if she only knew!"

"Your husband is a good man and a clever man," said Lady Cardin; "be kind and attentive to him. I see that he will make his way up in the world if he has a good wife to help him. Now come with me to see my beautiful birds from Java."

My lady wore a dress of rich purple velvet with some magnificent diamonds. Laure watched her as the rich dress swept the ground; she followed her through the magnificent suite of rooms; she saw all the evidences of unbounded wealth; silken hangings, rare pictures, costly flowers, and exquisite furniture. She went through the broad, beautiful corridors lined with pictures and flowers. She saw beautiful women in rich dresses and jewels, and her whole soul was moved by these outward signs of magnificence. They went through the state drawing-room, where the splendor was so great it seemed to take the very breath of her life away. Then they came to the conservatories. She quite lost herself in that glorious vista of glass fountains and flowers.

Again the thought rose to Laure's mind:

"I may have a home even more beautiful than this, if I will."

Some one came to speak to Lady Cardin, so that again she had to rest while she waited her ladyship's pleasure. Glancing in a mirror she saw a queenly figure, and a lovely face that looked quite in harmony with the beautiful surroundings.

"I am better looking than any of the ladies I have seen here," she said. "I believe that I could hold my own with any; to watch you is like reading a poem. to love you makes earth—heaven. I have seen no other woman, neither among the rich nor the poor, like you."

"That is because you love me, Owen. Tell me what would a stranger think of me?"

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

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THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle States and New-England, slightly higher pressure and temperature, southerly winds, and clear weather.

Some of the Democratic newspapers are circulating the astonishing statement that in Washington "the failure of the Republicans to cross-examine E. L. WEBER when he was on the stand is thought to be a mistake." This is the extreme of meanness. The Republican members of the Potter committee were not permitted to cross-examine WEBER, but the Democratic members, having kept the witness occupied up to the last hour of the last session, July 3, adjourned the meeting of the committee to July 11. This was a petty game on the part of the Democrats, and was undertaken in sheer disgust with the incredible rascality of their witnesses. It was clear that WEBER had lied as infamously as ANDERSON had; but it was thought best to have his uncontradicted testimony go to the country at once. The Republicans tried to induce their Democratic colleagues on the committee to withdraw their small trick, but in vain. And now, after waiting a few days, these same men inform the country that "the failure of the Republicans to cross-examine" WEBER is having a bad effect, and that Mr. SHELLABARGER has telegraphed to Representative J. D. COX, at New-Orleans, to remedy the oversight. There is really very little left of the Potter investigation; but it is asking too much that anybody should be expected to believe that WEBER'S cut-and-dried romance should redeem the affair, if given a nine days' lease of life.

The Democrats of Arkansas, in their convention at Little Rock, the other day, very strikingly illustrated the gradual descent of Democracy into the greenback heresy. The first resolution of the platform, for example, favors making United States Treasury notes a full legal tender for all dues when the terms of the original contract do not expressly provide to the contrary. But, it is further declared that said notes shall not be receivable for Customs duties or interest on the public debt. This is a mild beginning, but the Democracy of Arkansas are made to advance through nine successive steps toward inflation, until the ninth resolution demands "the unqualified and unconditional repeal of the odious Resumption act." Half-way down this curious ladder we find a declaration of the right of States to tax the bonds of the United States. And, as it is also affirmed that the interposition of Federal courts, by civil process, between State courts is an invasion of State sovereignty, we may infer that the Democrats of Arkansas are inflationists as far as they dare to go, and that they hold extreme views regarding State rights.

It will tickle Democrats mightily to learn that Postmaster-General KEY'S attempt to administer his department on a non-partisan theory is bringing forth strange fruit. For example, a Maryland Postmaster, having received the circular of the Republican Congressional Committee, sanely replies that he trains with the Democratic Party, and is from a notorious Baltimore Democratic ward. Exactly why, under a beatified civil service reform, Postmasters should be addressed in the interest of any party is not clear. But why a Democratic ward politician should be exported from Baltimore to a village in the interior to serve as Postmaster, should be explained in the interest of a reformed civil service as well as of ordinary unregenerate politics.

A more discreditable incident is the discovery that a foreign Minister, appointed on the recommendation of Congressman HEWITT, is charged with the most disreputable and dishonorable conduct. The accused person is one DEICHMAN, nominated and confirmed as United States Minister to the United States of Colombia during the closing hours of the session. As Mr. HEWITT procured the restoration of the Colombian mission to the list from which it had been abolished, and subsequently urged his friend for the place, he has now an opportunity to add a few words to his frequent criticisms of the civil service as it is. And, as the appointee is a Democrat, it is particularly unfortunate that so bad a man should have been urged forward as a representative of a party which "sincerely desires reform everywhere."

It is reported from Mexico that Gen. MEJIA having returned to that Republic, DIAZ and MEJIA "will unite to save the country from another revolution." Several prominent chieftains are going about preaching revolutionary doctrines, and the development of Presidential candidates causes much discussion. This is almost always true of Mexico, but the approach of the national elections increases the ever-present danger of a great internal disturbance. In many respects the Administration of DIAZ has been successful. But too many of the old warring chieftains remain unappeased and unappeasable. The present condition of affairs in our sister Republic is undoubtedly very precarious.

The attentive reader must have noticed that reports from the most easily accessible Summer resorts around New-York show a vast increase of business, while the more distant and expensive places languish for want of support. Long Branch hotel managers declare that the past week was "the best first week in July" which they have had in ten years past, and it is extravagantly estimated that there were one hundred thousand people on the Coney Island beaches yesterday. The same story comes from other places of popular resort on the sea-side, from Fire Island to Atlantic City. But the season at Newport is dull, and the beautiful cottages do not all find tenants, even at the largely-reduced rates of rent. The growth of some of the most conveniently-reached sea-side resorts near New-York is wonderful. It would appear as if our citizens had just discovered that they can reach the margin of the boundless Atlantic in an hour or less. This discovery has resulted in the provision of railway, bathing, and other facilities which are complete in their way. Consequently, prudent people save money and escape annoyances by spending their occasional days of leisure within reach of home, where the inexorable demands of fashion do not destroy pleasure, and where the hot weather can be escaped without rushing into bankruptcy of purse.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

There seems no reason to doubt that the great majority of Republicans are alive to the importance of rescuing the House of Representatives from Democratic control. Underlying the local causes of the activity which has been apparent in all the conventions yet held, is a specific purpose to regain lost Congressional districts, to secure an adequate check upon the Democrats in the Senate and upon possibilities connected with the next Presidential election. Is the zeal thus manifested a zeal according to knowledge, or is its root a desire to substitute one form of partisanship for another? Is the eagerness to recover Congressional ascendency associated with an anxiety to improve the character as well as to increase the numerical strength of the Republicans in the House, or does it seek party success for its own sake, regardless of the conditions of success and its probable results?

The hopes expressed are not unreasonable. The proverbial folly of the Democrats in the misuse of great opportunities has rarely been more clearly exemplified than in the conduct of the present majority of the House. Their professions have been belied by their practice, and their vaunted economy disappears in the light of indisputable facts. They have accomplished nothing for the country; instead of relieving trade and stimulating industry, they have added to the difficulties of both. It is not surprising that a revulsion of popular feeling has set in against them which may be turned to Republican advantage. The growth and energy of the National or Greenback-Labor Party may not imply corresponding loss of ground on the part of the Democracy. Here and there Republicans will suffer from the inroads of the new organization. The main loss, however, will fall upon the Democrats, and in some districts the change thus wrought will enable the Republicans to win. If to these considerations be added the fact that the tactics of the Democrats at Washington have tended almost everywhere to promote Republican unity, we may fairly accept the confident expectations of Republicans at various points as plausible at least, and as sufficient to explain the ardor with which they are preparing to begin the work of the Fall campaign.

But something more than a bare transfer of executive power is required, if the country is to be benefited or its faith in the Republican Party justified by the results of victory. The defeats which cost the party the present House and have gradually destroyed its supremacy in the Senate, were not occasioned by accidental mismanagement or by a capricious exercise of the electoral will. Whether the explanation is palatable or not, they must be recognized as the natural consequences of the party's demoralization and of that corrupt, selfish, and arrogant management which more than aught else proved the party's unfaithfulness to its distinctive principles. As long as its energies were absorbed in its great task, and events compelled its leaders to subordinate personal ambition to the performance of duty, throughout the North and West the party was irresistible. Less meritorious influences asserted themselves and its fortunes waned. Corruption crept in, reforms were derided, principles dropped, and the governing forces concentrated in a machine which enabled the managers to crush opposition and defy criticism within the party. Untrue to itself, the party could not complain—certainly could not wonder—that reverses overtook it in closely-contested districts. Congress was wrested from it, and though the Presidency was saved the means employed to save it do not challenge admiration or suggest a desire for their repetition.

In making nominations for the next Congress, then, the Republican Party cannot too frankly avow a purpose to select men who reflect its better spirit and may be relied upon to uphold the policy which identifies its future with the welfare of the country. No greater calamity could befall the party than the renewal of its subjection to the managers of the machine—the ambitious men who control it, and the hacks and jobbers who do their bidding. They are allied to all that is unworthy in the party—to all that dragged it down, fastened upon it responsibility for bad men, and bad measures, and prevented the execution of essential reforms. The danger now is, that, profiting by the odium which the recent session brought upon the Democracy, and under cover of the unity—or, perhaps, the semblance of unity—which exists among Republicans, these machine politicians may reassert their potency in the choice of Congressional candidates. If this be done, the party will have almost as much to apprehend from success as from defeat. It will once more pass under the cloud from which it emerged at Cincinnati. Influences that dishonored it will again hold sway. Its opportunity of usefulness will be wasted, and the hopes that are now centred upon it will be destroyed.

The tests that should be applied to Republican candidates are not so much those of a noisy, pretentious partisanship as of the principles and character which alone can be depended upon in the treatment of the questions that are nearest. The financial question will be carried over to the next Congress, claims and subsidies will be urged anew, and vast schemes of internal improvement will be presented with various pretenses to recommend them. These will be the three topics of the next Congress. Closely allied to them, under different disguises, are industrial questions with which the average politician is not competent to meddle. The coming questions, therefore—those which should be kept in mind in discussing the qualifications of candidates—are economic, not partisan. They cannot be disposed of by the drawing of straight party lines, nor will their satisfactory solution be hastened by the action of Representatives who take their instructions from a caucus, and are ready to overburden the Treasury if they can thereby perfect profitable jobs or lay up help in store for another election. In all these particulars the present House is shameless. Self-interest, if no higher motive can be brought into play, should impel Republicans so to scrutinize their party's nominations as to counteract the degrading tendencies of its machine.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF "REFORM."

Although Gen. BUTLER may not have been actuated by the highest motives, or suspected of any great devotion to the purification of the public service, he did a good work in exposing the hollowness of the civil service reform professions of the present Administration, in his examination of witnesses before the Potter committee. Nothing can do the cause of real reform greater harm than a popular impression that the halting, shifting, inconsistent, and insincere policy pursued by President HAYES and his Cabinet is the result of the application of the principles of civil service reform. Such an impression cannot fail to bring the very name of reform into disrepute. The public will naturally conclude that if civil service reform produces such results in appointments as the country has lately seen, the sooner it is discarded the better for good administration. Any revelation, therefore, which exposes the bastard character of Mr. HAYES' pretended reform is to be welcomed by the friends of real reform, from whatever source the revelation may come. Gen. BUTLER has not failed to elicit information on this point wherever it could be extorted from the witnesses. The testimony of Gen. T. C. H. SMITH, for more than a year Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, was specially edifying. This gentleman is a personal friend of the President, to whom he owes his appointment, and has recently been promoted to a Paymastership in the Army. His official action may, therefore, be assumed to have been guided and approved by the President. Yet Gen. BUTLER compelled him to admit, under cross-examination, that during his career as Appointment Clerk for the largest department of the Government he had never made, or observed, or even heard of, an appointment for other than political reasons. A policy which is admitted to be so attenuated and elusive as to have escaped the observation of one of the President's intimate friends and principal agents for its enforcement, may be suspected of being a myth. The *naïveté* with which Gen. SMITH gave his testimony on this point, would justify the conclusion that he had never heard of civil service reform before, or at most had heard of it only as an unmeaning shibboleth. Can there be any doubt that, if the President were really in earnest in the reformation of the public service, if the declarations of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address were anything more than fine sentiments, intended for show and not for use, he would fail to impress his views upon all his agents. If he were governed by the true spirit of reform, he would not tolerate the grossest violation of its principles under his very eyes.

The testimony of Mr. DENNIS, of Florida, was quite as edifying and much more explicit. This gentleman swore that he was promised by the President that he should be "taken care of," and was asked to name the place he wanted. He concluded, after some investigation, that an Auditorship of the Treasury would be a suitable reward for his services. This suggestion did not meet with a favorable response, and after equally unsuccessful efforts to secure an appointment as Special Agent and as custodian of the plates and dies in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in both of which he was seconded by the President, he was finally provided for by assignment to "some position" in the Supervising Architect's office at a salary of $6 or $7 a day. What the position was he did not seem to know, nor did it matter, for he never performed any duties. Finally, he went away for three or four months, and upon returning to Washington drew pay for two months longer, thereupon severing his valuable connection with the department. It would be interesting to know what these sinecure places in the Architect's office are, and out of what fund they are paid. Gen. BUTLER has shown great anxiety for the appropriation of money for the erection of public buildings, in order to furnish relief for the suffering poor. He ought to press his inquiries far enough to find out what toll is levied upon these appropriations in the Architect's office in order to "take care of" disappointed applicants for Auditorships, and other gentlemen whose claims are recognised but whose names would not sound well in the newspapers. Nobody knows how many "mute, inglorious" Andersons and Dennises are receiving their reward out of the appropriations for new Post Offices and Custom-houses.

The reports which reach us from various quarters show that this is but a fair sample of the methods of appointment which prevail throughout the public service. We hear constantly of worthless persons being quartered upon lapsing funds, in order to take care of them; of the discharge of tried and efficient employes to make room for new appointees with stronger "claims" or "influence"; of the subordination everywhere of merit and capacity to political or personal services. In the Department of Agriculture, with an authorized force of but sixty persons, more than three hundred persons are said to have been employed at one time during the session of Congress. As most of them were employed for but three or four weeks, and were then replaced by others, the reader can form an estimate of the extent over which the Commissioner stretched the patronage of his office, so long as the money held out, and of the probable value of the services rendered by so shifting and untrained a force. The fact that these persons were employed chiefly on the recommendation of Congressmen sheds a flood of light on the panegyrics bestowed upon Commissioner LE DUC in Congress, and the unanimity with which his appropriations were passed. These illustrations might be extended indefinitely. What we have given are sufficient to show how "thorough, radical, and complete" is the "reform" in which Mr. HAYES and some of his advisers are engaged.

INDIAN POLICE.

Commissioner HAYT has recently sent out his rules for organizing and conducting an Indian Police service. This service will not everywhere be wholly new, for some Agents have already employed red men not only as farmers but as a *quasi* constabulary on their reservations; now, however, the experiment is to be tried of a regular system, under the sanction of a Congressional appropriation.

The proposed organization is ambitious and elaborate, being broad enough for an exclusively civil control of the reservations. The Commissioner is to fix the number of police at each agency, and the Agent is to command the force. Under the latter, with head-quarters at the agency, will be a Chief of Police, usually a white man, we should say, judging from his duties. He is to inspect and drill his force, to keep a written record of arrests, crimes, charges, witnesses, and property stolen, to make quarterly reports, to visit the various Indian settlements, to secure cleanliness in the camps, to instruct his subordinates, and to register the name, age, height, chest measurement, "with and without the lungs being inflated," weight, name of tribe and band, number of lodge, number in family, and birthplace of each member of his force, and also "state whether he is married or single, and the number of his children." He is also to keep a record of all the births and deaths among the Indians, giving sex, name, age, band, number of lodge, and nation. This useful man is to be nominated from among the employes of the agency, and to "perform these services in addition to such other duties as the Agent may assign him, without additional compensation;" and "in the absence of the Agent, the Chief of Police will perform the duties prescribed for that office in connection with the Police force." Exactly why any existing employe should covet so many of the duties properly incumbent on the Agent, without additional compensation, it is hard to see; perhaps a knowledge of the business will be an emolument, or, as in some civilized regions, perquisites may make the office pay.

The police, whose weights, chest measurements with and without the lungs being inflated, and number of children, are thus to be particularized, according to the strictest pattern of Metropolitan regulations, are to be uniformed, armed, accoutred, and regularly paid. Any "untidiness" in an Indian policeman will be sternly rebuked, and *a fortiori*, we should surmise, any appearance on parade in a breech-clout, or other uncanonical costume. To each five privates there will be a sergeant; every Police force will have a Captain, and for more than 15 privates] and sergeants, a lieutenant in addition. Even with a total of eight privates in the Police force of any agency, there will be a Chief, a Captain and two Sergeants. As Metropolitan Police should not be found dallying in areas, so the Indian Police "must constantly patrol their districts, and not loiter in cabins"; they must refrain from profane or vulgar language; must know all about their beats, particularly the timber, cattle, horse-thieves, squatters, and liquor-sellers thereon; must report marriages, deaths, and severe sicknesses or accidents. Civil service reform prohibits any policemen from "taking part in any Indian council, except as the Agent may direct." The scores of regulations on not receiving presents without permission, not giving away information, not compromising crime, not drinking liquor on duty, not selling the uniform, not quitting the beat, and about preferring charges, turning over "the shield or other insignia of office" on resignation or dismissal, and so on, follow so closely those current in great cities that we need not quote them. The Indian Police are to deal with all sorts of offenses, including the destruction of property, rioting, thieving, assaulting, setting fire to prairies, and the herding of cattle or horses on the reservation by white men without permission. The Captains and Lieutenants, who are to have regular commissions from the Indian Bureau, will receive $8 a month; the Sergeants and privates, $5; all will have rations for themselves and their families.

The Indian Police system is based on a sound principle, and sooner or later is likely to succeed. Indians know more than white soldiers about the *terrain* of their reservations, and about the ideas, wishes, customs, and language of the occupants; they can more easily detect signs of a contemplated disturbance or robbery, and the devices which the guilty will employ in order to escape. They are not likely to mete out a less intelligent justice than white soldiers, and their wages will be lower. More important still will be the discipline of a system which really takes a practical first step toward a possible home rule for the reservations.

Nevertheless, we look with some misgiving on the coming attempt to put the new system into operation, because a committee of Congress has now under serious consideration the question of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The settlement of that question ought to precede the establishment of Indian Police. Should the bureau be transferred, as is not at all unlikely, the Indian Police would hardly be organized under military as under civilian auspices. One of the greatest evils in our Indian policy has been its constant shiftings, leading the red men to put no faith whatever in the Government's promises. Should an Indian Police be established now, only to be abolished a year hence, the members of the Police, chosen for their influence among their bands, might not see without resentment their honors and wages taken away after they had earned a continuance of them by fidelity and usefulness.

Still, Commissioner HAYT cannot be blamed for hurrying into execution this, the leading scheme thus far of his administration. He is not bound to anticipate a transfer which he would, of course, disapprove. The argument for Indian Police, whether maintained under the War Department or the Interior Department, is palpably strong; and perhaps the narrowness of the Congressional appropriation may combine with the need of proceeding cautiously to cause little now to be done that will hereafter deserve to be undone, whatever the decision about the transfer of the Indian Office.

DEMOCRATIC NORTH CAROLINA.

During the days of Republican rule in the South it was frequently claimed by the leaders of the Democracy that, because of the power of the few dozen United States soldiers scattered here and there throughout that region, they could not hope for either a fair or free election. Exactly upon what ground they based this remarkable charge will perhaps forever remain a mystery. It is none the less certain, however, that the accusation was an unjust one, for it has never yet been satisfactorily shown that any man in the employment of the National Government, even during the worst days of Kuklux and White League supremacy, did anything to interfere with the freedom of the ballot or to secure the success of one party over another. The instruction of the men in question, particularly of the Federal officers and soldiers, was to prevent bloodshed, and as far as was in their power to preserve the peace. They did so without regard to any political organization, party, or clique. They were themselves sympathizers with all parties of American citizens, and not only their duty but their desire was to act fairly and justly toward all their fellow-countrymen. The Republicans of the South asked no favors from the Army, the Democrats professed to desire none.

But "the period of bayonet rule in the South" is now past, and the good gentlemen who controlled the White League organization have lost one of their pet grievances. They murmured against an imaginary evil, and even that has been removed. It can no longer be claimed that the soldiers of the Union interfere with the elections of the South. It would be well for all sections of the country if it could be declared that the rule of unscrupulous partisans of all classes and all kinds had ceased forever in the cotton States. Unfortunately, such a declaration cannot be truthfully made. The very men who clamored most loudly for fair play and honest dealing while their political opponents were in power, are now among the foremost to commit exactly those breaches of good faith of which they formerly professed to believe those opponents guilty. Indeed, ever since the Democracy forced itself into the government of the Southern States, it has been engaged in one continuous effort to pass election laws, which, while appearing most innocent on their face, are nevertheless intended to restrict the liberty of the ballot and limit the vote of the colored men and Republicans. Additional proof of this fact will be found in a letter from North Carolina which is printed in another column. The system under which the coming election in that State is to be held, and the infamous tricks allowed by the so-called "Challenge law," need only be understood to be denounced by all fair-minded men. The enactments in question, when shorn of legal verbiage, provide simply that the vote of any citizen of North Carolina may be challenged by any person who places himself at the polls for that purpose. Being so challenged, the Democratic election law presumes that the citizen is not entitled to vote, and not only in its spirit, but almost in the letter, assumes that he is attempting to commit a fraud. To overcome such a challenge, almost unheard-of difficulties are thrown in the way of the voter. In the first place he is obliged to prove his identity and to show his continuous residence in a given district, and is then further required to take an oath that he is a regularly qualified voter and the person he represents himself to be. Having gone through all this process, however, he is still almost as far from the ballot-box as he was when first challenged, for the admirable Democratic law under which he attempts to exercise his rights stipulates very distinctly that in spite of the proof referred to, in spite of oaths and affirmations, the citizen may still be deprived of his vote, "provided the Judges of the Election are satisfied from their own knowledge that he is not a legal voter." It will thus be seen that the decision of each case raised by a challenge rests entirely with the Judges. They are absolute in the power to say who may vote or who may not, and from their ruling there is no appeal.

It is, of course, obvious to the most casual observer of political events in the South that the North Carolina law is entirely directed against the colored men, and exists for the sole purpose of keeping them from the ballot and depriving them of the representation and influence to which, because of their majority, they are entitled. If votes are to be challenged, they will be exclusively colored votes. The right of a white Democrat to cast his ballot is never questioned in the cotton States. It would be a bold man, indeed, who would dare to challenge him at the polls. Of course, the contrary is true in regard to the negroes. At every election, even under Republican government, it was one part of the White League programme to have men stationed at every voting precinct for the avowed purpose of challenging colored citizens. How much more thoroughly will this plan be carried out in the elections that are to come? The practical effect of the North Carolina law can well be estimated even before it goes into practice. By their modes of life, and the necessities of their occupation, the negroes are obliged to go from place to place and change their residence frequently. To prove their identity and their right to vote to the satisfaction of the Judges of Election—a majority of whom are, in every instance, Democrats—will be simply impossible. All the election machinery is in the hands of their opponents, and under the new law they are absolutely defenseless. It is safe to assume that thousands of those who attempt to vote will be challenged, and there can be but little doubt that such a challenge will be tantamount to disfranchisement. "The days of bayonet rule in the South are past."

GYNAIA.

It has been discovered of late years that many habits and conditions of the body and mind are really diseases. First it was ascertained that a tendency on the part of an excited and disappointed woman to howl and throw things is not a manifestation of bad temper, but a disease called hysteria. Then drunkenness, thieving, and other unpleasant habits, were found to be diseases with difficult and painful Greek names. The very latest discovery of this kind has been made by the distinguished German homeopathist, Dr. STEINERKOFF, whose recent monograph on "Gynaia, its Symptoms and Treatment," is attracting so much attention in medical circles.

The eminent physician shows very conclusively that those peculiarities of character which cause certain men to be called effeminate are symptoms which constitute a disease called by him "gynaia." The patient who suffers from this disease is timid, excitable, averse to tobacco and dogs, and, though apparently without much energy, is, nevertheless, wonderfully persistent in clinging to his own views, and compelling other men to yield to his wishes and whims. "Gynaia," remarks Dr. STEINERKOFF, "may be briefly defined as the simulated existence of feminine moral qualities in the person of a man." With the existence of the disease we are all familiar, though it has never hitherto occurred to any man that effeminacy was a real disease. The fact that it is a disease is, however, so clearly shown by Dr. STEINERKOFF that it must be hereafter conceded.

Being a firm believer not only in the universality of the law "*similia similibus curantur*," but also in the potency of the very highest dilutions, Dr. STEINERKOFF could not long be in any doubt as to the proper remedy for "gynaia." The various symptoms were by him finally classified as different manifestations of effeminacy, or womanliness, and hence the remedy indicated was womanliness itself in extremely attenuated doses. Thus far all was plain and simple, but how to obtain a sufficiently high dilution of womanliness was the next problem. Fortunately, a would-be sarcastic sentence contained in one of the medical journals of the old school furnished Dr. STEINERKOFF with an invaluable hint. The journal in question said of the fiftieth dilution of *lachesis*, "This dilution is equivalent to one drop of the tincture of the alleged drug diluted with the whole Atlantic Ocean." Reading these words, Dr. STEINERKOFF at once saw his way. The Atlantic Ocean was precisely what he needed. Could he dilute one girl with the whole Atlantic, he would have a dilution at least as high as the fiftieth of any other drug, and probably quite as efficacious.

No sooner had this brilliant idea flashed across the Doctor's brain than he filled his pockets with phials and started for the nearest watering-place. Day after day he was observed walking on the beach with an anxious air of expectation. It was not for several days that he was able to find what he sought—a girl bathing alone and enjoying a monopoly of the ocean Tremulously seizing his watch in one hand and a glass vase in another, he waited for ten minutes to elapse, and then rushing into the surf regardless of his shoes and trousers, he scooped up a gallon of water and bore it triumphantly to his lodgings. He had now the required high dilution of girl, but it was combined with other undesirable elements. He, therefore, removed with great care the sodium, iodine, magnesia, orange peel, old boots, and other chemical substances which are found in sea water. Thus, after much labor, he prepared a chemically pure remedy, which he bottled and labeled "*Puella Domestica, 50th.*" He had his remedy at last, and it only remained to try its efficacy.

Following the example of the devoted HAHNEMANN, he proceeded to prove the new drug upon himself. A large part of his monograph—which, by the way, ought to be translated and republished here without delay—is occupied with these drug-provings, and they are wonderfully interesting. Four doses, taken at intervals of six hours, produced in the Doctor's mind a vague longing to wear bonnets, and an unconquerable tendency to sit with one foot doubled under him. Two doses, taken at an interval of eight hours, produced a distinct desire for cats, an abnormal interest in the clothing of casual ladies who passed under the Doctor's window, a profound reverence for the clergy, and a dread lest an ancient horse-pistol which had hung for thirty years unloaded in the Doctor's office should "go off" and kill somebody. There is no room for doubt in the mind of Doctor STEINERKOFF that, could he have taken little enough of this remedy, it would have transformed him, morally and mentally, into the exact image of the typical woman.

The new drug was subsequently used by its distinguished discoverer in his practice, and produced the most miraculous cures of confirmed cases of gynaia. In fact, there are few drugs in the whole homeopathic *materia medica* which have so uniformly produced such astonishing cures, and that it is a true specific for gynaia, no matter how long and how obstinately the disease may have existed in a chronic form, is nearly certain. It should be added that the Doctor asserts that no harm can result to healthy persons from bathing at watering-places, since it is only at exceptional moments that there is a sufficiently small quantity of girl in the Atlantic to form a dilution high enough to possess any medicinal virtue.

A number of the leading ladies of Chicago are meditating a plan for the founding of a Home for Inebriate Women, similar to the Washingtonian Home in that city. One of the feminine directors in the latter institution, who has had wide opportunity for observation, says that there are constant applications from women for admission there; but that among so many men they cannot be received. Most of the applicants are ignorant, coarse, vicious, though not a few are from the better walks of life, having acquired such a love of liquor that their reformation is difficult. Their drinking is ascribed largely to physicians' recommendation of liquor as a stimulant to their feminine patients, on whom the habit thus becomes fixed. It is asserted that many women occupying high positions in Chicago often appear in society helplessly intoxicated, and that a number of merchants' wives always keep liquor near them, and are regular drunkards.

The only real stag-hunting which is now to be found in England is in a romantic and secluded district of Devonshire, where the River Exe takes its rise, known as Exmoor. Here the deer are carefully preserved for hunting purposes, but are essentially wild deer, and afford in some respects the grandest of hunting sport. It is of the most exciting kind, and the killing of a stag demands great skill in venery and woodcraft, and is as different as possible to the mimic sport of hunting the tame deer, uncarted from a van, at Windsor. Lately a terrible calamity has overtaken the splendid Exmoor pack; a strange dog leaped out of a hedge and slightly bit one of the stag-hounds, which in turn developed hydrophobia, bit others, and it has been found necessary to destroy half the pack. Besides its deer, Exmoor is famous for a breed of ponies which roam over the wide moorlands.

In one of the South-western towns a man was arrested the other day for entering two or three private residences with an axe and chopping the pianos to pieces. He refused to assign any reason for his strange conduct, and the local papers intimate that he is insane. If so, we are inclined to think there is method in his madness. We have no doubt that he has suffered long and deeply from ordinary playing on the piano, and that he determined to be delivered from the torture by destroying the instruments that had tortured him. His efforts may have been laudable, but they can never be crowned with any degree of success. Unhappily, there are too many pianos in the country. If a man could destroy 1,000 per day, he could not render any very effective service against them by devoting an entire life to the praiseworthy mission. Every American seems doomed to be persecuted by this sort of thing, and there appears to be no help either for it or for him. When we have a new Declaration of Independence, we shall advocate the insertion of a few words, so as to make it read that among the inalienable rights of Man are Life, Liberty, the Pursuit of Happiness and the Destruction of Offensive Pianos.

Notwithstanding the steadily decreasing patronage of all showy Summer resorts, and the amount of money they have lost within a few years, there are still men imprudent and shortsighted enough to be putting up more expensive hotels, knowing that not one in ten of those already built is or has been remunerative. How anybody can expect to make money, especially in these times, by great and sumptuous hotels is beyond divining. Even the few inn-keepers who are capitalists, and who claim to have done a profitable business, can scarcely have done so. At one of the leading spas is a grand and magnificent house, said to have cost $2,000,000. Its owner says he made money last year. How could he have made it? Simple interest on the amount would be $120,000 per annum, and it would be extraordinary if so much as that could be cleared in a season which, so far as activity goes, is not longer at most than seven or eight weeks. If the house were packed, and everybody should give unlimited orders for wines, it would be difficult to see whence the profits, considering the enormous expenses, can be derived. From Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch, Cape May, and other fashionable resorts the same story of loss or failure comes season after season. It would really seem as if there could be no worse employment of money than in keeping costly Summer hotels, unless, perhaps, it were employed in supporting Italian opera or in starting newspapers.

Not many persons seem to know in what the Mennonites, who are arriving here to settle in the West, differ from other immigrants and other sects. Most of those who have made their homes on the other side of the Mississippi, like those now coming, are Russians, and by their intelligence, sobriety, thrift, and industry make excellent citizens. They are a sort of Quaker-Baptists, agreeing in the main with the Baptist denominations, though they believe usually in sprinkling instead of immersion. They are wholly opposed, along with the Society of Friends, to taking oath, holding office, capital punishment, and employing force, all of which they regard as inconsistent with the spirit and teachings of Christianity. They believe that the New Testament is the sole rule of faith; that the terms Person and Trinity should not be applied to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; that infants should not be baptized, and that there is no original sin. There first organization was by MENNO SIMONIS, in Holland, in the sixteenth century, and they settled in this country (in and about Germantown, Penn.,) as early as 1683. They have since spread over Pennsylvania; are found in this State, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and particularly in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Dakota. They have been much persecuted in the past, persecution materially reducing their numbers. Toward the end of the eighteenth century several thousand German Mennonites took refuge in Southern Russia, and it is their descendants who are making their homes in the West. The Emperor PAUL granted them freedom forever from military service, and their number has since largely increased from continuous immigration. It is estimated that there are now over 200,000 in the United States, and they are steadily multiplying. They are much esteemed wherever they settle, despite certain peculiarities, including a love of exclusiveness. We should welcome them most cordially, since they are averse to seeking office. We cannot encourage too liberally any such class of citizens. We should like the Mennonites to send out missionaries to the native Americans, particularly to our hosts of politicians, in the hope of inspiring them with a hatred of office. As the Mennonites are hostile to all office-seeking, it is not hard to understand why they disbelieve in original sin, or why they are opposed to capital punishment. Almost any man, after he has been a persistent office-seeker and a frequent office-holder, either has, or ought to have, from self-understanding, if from no other cause, ample faith in something akin to total depravity.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, ("Mark Twain,") who has been rusticating quietly in Germany for the past three months, has just sent over for his Pastor, Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, of Hartford, inviting the latter to join him in a Summer tramp in Switzerland and Germany. Mr. Twichell will sail next week to enjoy a vacation of several months, Mr. Clemens bearing the expenses.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Two State conventions will be held on Wednesday—the Michigan Democratic in Lansing and the Missouri Democratic in Jefferson City.

Gen. Caleb Cushing wrote a short note refusing to speak at Butler's Greenback meeting in Newburyport, Mass., and showing quite satisfactorily that he is not "in the movement."

The call for the Republican State Convention in Maine invites the co-operation of all independent voters who are in favor of preserving the credit of the National Government, and of a sound currency for the people, equivalent to coin and redeemable in coin.

A vigorous canvass is being carried on for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in the Third District of Vermont, the competitors being Hon. Bradley Barlow, of St. Albans, and Gen. W. W. Grout, of Barton. Mr. Hendee has declined to run again.

Gen. Butler told an interviewer in Massachusetts last week, when asked if he was to be the candidate for Governor of the State on the Greenback ticket, that he "had no knowledge on the subject." He said, further, that in no event should he go to Congress any more—"Unless somebody says I shan't." As to the United States Senatorship, he said: "Oh, well, there are no Senatorial vacancies for three years, and a man of my age don't look forward so far as that."

CONEY ISLAND BREEZES.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY ON THE BEACH.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS COOLING OFF AT THE PEOPLE'S WATERING-PLACE—SCENES IN THE SURF—THE BIG AND LITTLE HOTELS ALL CROWDED.

It is not easy to estimate the number of people who scatter over a beach several miles long, and all fifty hotels in that distance. Estimates of the numbers who swarm at Coney Island on Sunday are usually pretty stiff guesses. The enthusiastic reporter might easily put it at 100,000 for yesterday; the very careful reporter, whose editor is sure he might have counted the heads if he had only had the energy to try, would perhaps say 20,000, and the easy-going fellow, who spent most of the day in the shade, would guess at 50,000, with a certainty that nobody would deny it. Fifty thousand would certainly be no overestimate for yesterday. The crowds looked more like 100,000, but that would take nearly one-tenth of the whole City, which is not probable. Every means of conveyance to the island was crowded. Extra trains were ran on several of the railroads, but they were not sufficient to relieve the pressure. The boats were all filled in every corner. There was no comfortable way of reaching the island except in a carriage. Any other crowd would have been stepped on and jostled into a state of unyielding bad humor; but the Coney Island crowd is so used to this that it keeps its temper admirably, and washes out all unpleasantness in beer.

At the Manhattan Beach Hotel every place was crowded. The out-door restaurants and beer tables, the cafés, the corridors, the bar-room, (particularly,) the board walks in front, the music-stand, all were so full that moving about was decidedly uncomfortable. There were also many babies, not only at the Manhattan Beach, but all over the island. With a single ungarded step, you stepped on a baby. If you sat in the cars, a baby wiped his fingers on the back of your coat-collar. If you walked down along the beach, a baby, larger or smaller, was between your feet, and you had the alternative of tumbling in the sand, or breaking the baby's neck with the next step. There were certainly as many babies as mothers at Coney Island yesterday, and they can be accounted for in no way except on the dread principle of twins. A Herod would be an undisguised blessing to Coney Island; and any hotel with real enterprise should keep a private Herod of its own. The babies cry constantly, of course, which is bad enough; but when one reaches out for you, and makes up faces, and begins to cry in German, it is an unbearable nuisance.

The beach belonging to the Manhattan Company has been divided into two parts. The first, near the old wind-mill, is fenced off for the bathers. Nobody is admitted to it unless dressed in one of the romantic bathing-suits. Immediately back of this is a large pavilion, adjoining the bathing-houses, where visitors, on payment of a fee, may sit and watch the bathers. The second part is given up to persons who wish to patrol the beach, carriages being kept out by a stout rope fence. There were nearly 1,000 bathers at one time in the water in this place, and as many more spectators along the beach.

The new Hotel Brighton was crowded from noon till after dark. Every part of its machinery was kept hard at work, and the elegant pavilion attached to it, for bathers, was constantly full. The surf here was especially violent, coming in high rolls, and giving the bathers a fine chance to follow the old advice, and let a breaker wet them completely before going further into the water.

In the little city around Cable's everything was alive. It seemed to be the solemn intention of every visitor here to bathe, and the water contained many people than the hotels. Here, as in both the hotels before mentioned, there was excellent music throughout the afternoon and evening. The new iron tower, which is to elevate people fasterfeven than they can elevate themselves at the bars, is to be in running order in a short time. From its summit, there will be not only a fine ocean view, but an excellent panorama of all the surrounding towns and bays. There should be no difficulty in seeing Long Branch from the top of the tower. When the elevator begins to run, no airier place could be found than a seat in the car. The availabilities of this tower, as a means of committing suicide have never been put properly before the public. The commonplace North River or East River piers, and even the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge, pale and grow dim before this tremendous height, from which a man may cast himself and never even have the discomfort of knowing which end struck first. There have, no doubt, been many persons at Coney Island on a Sunday who committed suicide on Monday, (though there need be no connection between the two.) This tower should be brought before the notice of people who are on the verge, not only on account of its extraordinary facilities, but because, also, of the great saving to this corporation in the matter of Coroner's fees.

It is about in the vicinity of Cable's that the side shows, some of the most interesting features of Coney Island, begin. The three-card-monte men have not appeared this season, much to the sorrow of the young gentlemen from the country, who, despite repeated losses, are sure that, in the end, they can beat the game. The dozens are there, poor creatures, looking as if they had not had more than one or two good meals since last season. They drag themselves wearily up and down the beach, carrying passengers on their backs who are much larger and heavier than themselves, receiving nothing but blows from a club in returnfor their patient labor. Nobody was ever seen giving one of them a drink of water, although they are constantly on the hot sand. They go along, panting, and seeming to say, with each gasp, "Where's Mr. Bergh? Good gracious! Where's Mr. Bergh!" The men with the weighing machines have come down, in their prices to 2 cents a weigh. The sea-side chairs at 10 cents an hour must be on the verge of bankruptcy. Nobody ever sits in them, because they are in the hot sand, and an hour of one of them would turn a fresh damsel into a mummy. Somebody with an eye to business would make money by establishing a series of stands along the beach, where ice-water, lemonade, and other light drinks might be bought. It may not be capable of proof, and few persons may believe it, but there are really some visitors at Coney Island every Sunday who do not care to fill themselves up with beer, and would not care to walk so far back from the beach as the hotels are in any event. For the benefit of such people such stands would be a great addition to the place, and at the same time would return handsome incomes to their owners.

There is no more comfortable-looking watering place on the Atlantic coast than Coney Island. There is very little style there among the visitors. Everybody is dressed very much as suits his own sweet will. Fashion is at a discount. The people take the polish off their boots in the wet sand, and if they get too warm—the men—they take off their coats and carry them over their arms. The youngsters go in bathing with as little clothing as the law allows, and when a little girl wants to wade in the surf, she has no hesitation whatever in rolling up her—her clothing and wading. The older people, however, are always decorously clad.

The old end of the island, Norton & Murray's end, has lost none of its prestige since the new end has came into prominence. There are many New-Yorkers who do not look upon any other place as the real, old, genuine Coney Island. The crowds that gather there every Sunday, and, indeed, every day, are in no way inferior to those of the other, and newer, end of the island. The only way to reach Coney Island by the all-water route is by landing at Norton & Murray's, and thousands of persons who have no particular choice in the hotels go in this way, immeasurably preferring the cool and pleasant steam-boat ride to a dusty journey in the cars. The fare by this route, too, is lower than by any of the other lines, and passengers by the boat are always sure of the most courteous treatment.

Around Norton & Murray's many side shows are scattered. The shooting galleries are, without number, jumping at you unexpectedly from every corner. There are weighing machines and picture galleries, and all the outside amusements possible. There is no cooler place on all the island, and it is doubtful whether there is one as cool as Norton & Murray's Pavilion directly on the beach, where the best of everything is to be had. The sea breeze has a clear sweep here and the thermometer is always low, and the visitors comfortable. Many persons who do not care to wander all over the island in the sun take the boat to this place, cool off in the shade, or with a fine surf bath, and go back again in the evening without setting foot off Norton & Murray's domains at all.

The grey tent, between the steam-boat landing and the beach, still shows its white folds amid the bright green foliage. A constant string of young lads and lasses is to be seen, waiting patiently, or otherwise, to have their fortunes told. The cards are shuffled, and within the last week many a young miss has learned the secrets of future beaux and husbands.

There is a great scarcity of thermometers at Coney Island, but it is doubtful whether the mercury could have gone higher than 65° in the shade yesterday.

CONDITION OF GEN. WEBB.

Gen. James Watson Webb was feeling much better last evening. The cool weather of the previous night enabled him to enjoy his sleep, and he awoke refreshed yesterday morning. His physicians do not express any hopes of his ultimate recovery, however, deeming his apparent improvement as being merely temporary relief.

TWO VESSELS INJURED BY COLLISION.

At 11 o'clock last night as the Police cutter Seneca was backing into her wharf at the foot of Third-street, East River, she came into collision with the schooner Amos Briggs, of Haverstraw, Capt. John Dunn. The jibboom of the schooner was carried away, and the wheel-house of the Seneca was slightly damaged.

RECKLESS PISTOL PRACTICE.

Last evening John McIntyre, aged 13, of No. 337 West Forty-sixth-street, while playing on the sidewalk in front of his home, was shot in the foot by John Lower, aged 15, whose father is the janitor of a house at Thirty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. The ball was extracted by Dr. Church, of No. 238 West Forty-fifth-street. Lower ran away, and was not arrested.

Patrick Dillon, aged 63, of No. 603 First-avenue, while standing at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street last evening, was shot in the calf of the leg and slightly wounded by a pistol-ball, fired by some mischievous person, who was standing with some companions on the opposite side of the street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE CABLE SHIP FARADAY.

THE STEAM-SHIP THAT LAID THE DIRECT ATLANTIC CABLE LOADING WITH GRAIN AND CATTLE ON THE NORTH RIVER.

Lying alongside Pier No. 43 North River is a huge iron steam-ship that arrived in port Saturday night, and has ever since attracted the attention of all who have passed her. Her size alone is enough to mark her as an extraordinary ship, but her chief peculiarity is her shape and her great breadth of beam. She is sharp at both ends, and were it not from the raks of her masts and chimneys, and the greater elevation of her bows, it would be difficult, at a short distance, to distinguish her bow from her stern. She is the cable ship Faraday, the third largest merchant ship in the world; and no one who passes within half a mile of her need remain in ignorance of her name, for it is painted in gigantic white letters, nearly four feet long, on both sides of her bow and stern. The Faraday was built at Newcastle, England, in 1874, by Mitchell, who also constructed her engines, for the firm of Seimens Brothers, of Woolwich, the largest telegraph supply manufacturers in the world. She was built expressly for the laying and repairing of submarine cables, and was completed, ready for her work, at a cost of $1,250,000. Her first work was in 1875, when she laid the Direct Cable from Ireland to the United States. This cable was made and placed in position by the Seimens, who have also the contract for keeping it in repair. After laying the cable and repairing several breaks that occurred in it, the Faraday lay for 13 months in Halifax Harbor, anticipating further breaks in the cable, for those that had occurred were thought to have been effected by the enemies of the Direct Cable Company. The great ship was then ordered home, and early last Fall was sent to this country on an experimental voyage to pick up a general cargo. Since then she has made four voyages, and is now on her fifth of the same character, between London and New-York. She comes over in ballast, and returns loaded with grain, horses, and cattle. She is consigned to the Henderson Brothers, of the Anchor Line.

A general description of her exterior appearance may briefly be given as follows: She is 360.4 feet long over all, has an extreme beam of 52.3 feet, and a depth of hold of 34.7 feet. She is 4,908 tons burden, and is propelled by two screws worked by two engines of 250 horse-power each. She has three masts, is barkentine rigged, and has two chimneys set well aft and painted black. Her stem and stern are both sharp, and she has no bowsprit, but has instead a pair of heavy iron girders, projecting some 20 feet from her bows, and shaped like a horse-shoe magnet, with the opening inboard. At the outer end are two large iron sheaves or iron wheels, over which a cable may run. A similar arrangement projects over her stern. These are known as the forward and after girders, of which the former are used for picking up a cable and the latter for paying it out. Inboard her appearance is still more curious. Extending down 35 feet from her main decks and covered with wooden gratings, are three immense iron tanks, like great wells. They are about 42 feet in diameter, and were built for the stowing of thousand of miles of cable, which was coiled about iron cones rising in their centre nearly to the top. At present these cones are out, and the two after tanks are used for the stowing of grain in bulk. They will each hold 42,000 bushels of Indian corn. The powerful engines are between the main and the forward tanks, of which the latter is used as a coal bunker. Of course, each of these tanks is a vast air-tight receiver, either one of which would keep the vessel afloat should a colliding vessel wash into the others. These tanks rest on an iron, air and water tight, deck, known as the ballast deck. Below this is a clear space of six feet in depth, which, when the ship is light, is filled with water ballast, and with air when she is loaded. She has thus a double bottom, and would stand an immense amount of thumping on rocks without material injury. Between the ballast and main decks are three other decks. The sides of the main deck are at present occupied by long ranges of whitewashed stalls, for the accommodation of horses and cattle. On her last voyage to London she carried 289 horses, 25 head of cattle, 133,000 bushels of grain, and a general cargo. Over the main deck has been built a temporary hurricane deck, which can be readily removed whenever the ship is again called upon for cable work.

Although a crew of 100 men is necessary for the management of the great ship, most of the work is performed by steam and electricity. The two propelling screws, one on each side of the sharp stern-post, have each an engine, and can be worked independently of each other, the one forward and the other backward at the same time if necessary. At either end of the ship is a rudder, both of which can be used at once, or one or both may be locked immovably. The steering gear is a very small wheel, located in a roomy wheel-house amidships and just under the bridge, that can be turned with one finger, and connects with a steam steering apparatus on the deck beneath. There are also large independent wheels forward and aft, connecting by screws directly with the rudder-posts. In front of the little wheel amidships is a brass helm indicator that shows the man at the wheel just how far over one side or the other the helm may be. On the bridge above is a similar indicator for the benefit of the pilot or officers. On the bridge are also two dials, above which are brass handles, by the pushing of which one way or the other a bell is rung in the engine-room, and short sentences are communicated to the engineer. If he understands he repeats them, and they are noted on the faces of the dials before the officers. On the bows is an iron light-house, some 15 feet in height, and large enough to contain two men. From its summit is thrown an electric light that will penetrate a mile through the most dense fog.

Of the 10 large boats that encumber the decks of this queer ship, two are life-boats that, filled with water, will empty themselves in a few seconds, one is a steam launch that can make 10 knots per hour, and the rest are yawls, jolly boats, &c. Just abaft the wheel-house is a system of iron wheels and gearing, connected with a steam winch below, constituting the sounding-machine. The sounding-line is of the finest steel wire, and all the leads are so constructed that they detach themselves from the line immediately upon touching bottom, allowing the wire to be drawn up with great rapidity. By this means a depth of two and one-half miles has been sounded from the Faraday's deck, and the distance recorded, inside 7 minutes 19 seconds.

Among the many pieces of queer apparatus scattered in every part of the ship, none is more interesting than the life-saving bomb and rocket-mortar, placedaway aft, at the open end of the after girder. The mortar is a powerful little piece, requiring half a pound of powder to a charge. The bomb is conical, and has at its outer end three short tubes, turning on iron pins, so that, as the projectile flies toward the land, they shut closely about it, and offer but little resistance to the air; but the moment they strike the shore and a strain is brought to bear upon them they are pulled open, and one of them is certain to secure a firm hold. In the other end of the projectile is an iron sheave or pully-wheel, running very easily, over which the line is rove, and both ends kept on board the ship. The Faraday has ample accommodations below for 200 persons, which is the number required in cable work. On a voyage such as the present the spare state-rooms will be filled with men. Excepting two vessels, there are in the world but two ships larger than the Faraday—the Great Eastern and the Hooper. The latter is also a telegraph ship, built a year later than the Faraday, for the laying of cables. She measures but 207 tons more than the Faraday, and is not so long by 22 feet. She is also at present in the carrying trade between Liverpool and Boston. The Faraday is not a fast ship, having been built for 8 knots, though she readily makes 10, and she occupied 15 days on her last voyage from London to this port. Her commander is Capt. S. Trott, who has sailed her from the first. She will remain in port about 10 days longer.

BITTEN BY A BLOODHOUND.

Otto Scadler, aged 9 years, of No. 29 Delancey-street, was attacked by a bloodhound while he was standing in front of his home yesterday, and was badly bitten about the face. He was attended at his home by a physician. The owner of the bloodhound is not known to the Police.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

Owen Brady, aged 35, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday suffering from sunstroke, died at the hospital yesterday.

Annie Kehoe, a vagrant, was prostrated by the heat at First-avenue and Twenty-third-street, yesterday, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A PRESCRIPTION.

The Kingston *Freeman* tells this story: "A certain young man of this city being out of employment requested of a former employer a letter of recommendation to aid him in securing a situation. The letter was written and handed to the applicant, who was totally unable to read it, as was every other person to whom it was shown. A friend advised him to take it to a printing office, where it would be deciphered, as compositors are noted for being able to make out the worst specimens of chirography. It was given to compositors in various printing establishments, and in turn given up without being deciphered. At last, as a forlorn hope, it was given to the prescription clerk in a drug store, who has the reputation of being able to read anything. The man of drugs took the screed, gazed at it long and thoughtfully, and finally seized an empty quart bottle and then made a raid around the store, taking some fluid of various colors from sundry bottles, and finally shaking the compound most vigorously; then handing it to the possessor of the letter of recommendation, he remarked to that much astounded individual: 'Two dollars, and a very good cough mixture it is!'"

TAMMANY'S SUMMER WORK.

PERSECUTING ITS POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

THE DISTRICT COURT INVESTIGATION—JUDGE DINKEL'S COURT AND HIS APPOINTMENTS—WILL THE TAMMANY JUSTICES BE PERSECUTED?

The Tammany General Committee has adjourned until September, and "Boss" Kelly makes Long Branch his head-quarters. As there is likely to be more or less activity in the ranks of the Anti-Tammany Democracy during the hot months, the big chiefs of the Fourteenth-street wigwam feel that it is not safe for their followers to be idle. Once every week there is a meeting of a special committee to collect party assessments. The Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen have also been deputed to conduct an investigation, which has been for some time in progress, into alleged frauds in the District Civil Courts controlled by Republican and Anti-Tammany Justices. It does not yet appear whether or not the investigation will be pushed far enough to reach those courts where the sitting Justice is of the opposing political faith. The Special Committee of Investigation consists of Aldermen Waehner, Lewis, and Jacobus. Instead of, as might have been naturally expected, taking the courts in numerical order, the first one selected for inquiry was the Fourth District Court, where Judge John A. Dinkel, a leading member of the Anti-Tammany Democracy, presides. In the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, where the court has jurisdiction, there is a large German population, and Judge Dinkel, who is of that nationality, is very popular among them. The Anti-Tammany Democratic Party in that part of the City is stronger, perhaps, than anywhere else. Combinations between the Republicans and Anti-Tammanyites in local elections have been productive of a number of brilliant victories over the common enemy. In the Sixth Senatorial District, the greater portion of which lies within the boundaries of the two wards, since 1871 there have been three Senators elected by the Republicans and one by Tammany Hall. In the Eighth Assembly District, in the same quarter, there have been four Republicans and three Tammany Assemblymen elected since 1871; in the Tenth District three Republicans, three Tammany and one Anti-Tammany Democrats; and in the Fourteenth District, five Anti-Tammany and two Tammany, making a total of seven Republicans and six Anti-Tammany Democratic Assemblymen against eight elected by Tammany. Alderman Louis C. Waehner, Chairman of the Aldermanic Special Committee, is the leader of "Boss" Kelly's organization in the Tenth Assembly District, succeeding Owen Murphy, the absconder, and Judge Dinkel is the Chairman of the district organization of the Anti-Tammany Democratic Party. A spirit of warm political rivalry has consequently existed between the two men, and on the part of Waehner, whose political aspirations have been at different times defeated by successful combinations of Judge Dinkel and his friends, the feeling has become one of great bitterness. Mr. John J. O'Brien, a Republican of the Eighth Assembly District, says that before the election of 1875 there was a canvass made by himself and leading members of the Republican Party in the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards for candidates that might run successfully against Tammany Hall. Mr. Waehner wanted the Anti-Tammany Democratic and Republican nomination for Civil Justice of the Fourth District Court, and it was agreed that if he got the Anti-Tammany Democratic nomination he would be indorsed by the Republicans. Judge Dinkel, however, was nominated by the Anti-Tammany Democrats, was indorsed by the Republicans, and was elected over his Tammany opponent by 600 majority. Waehner could not conceal his chagrin at the loss of the nomination from his acquaintances, and has been almost hostile to Judge Dinkel ever since. Jacob A. Hatzel, who is second in command to Waehner in the Tenth District Tammany Hall Committee, was Clerk of the court, and Patrick A. Ryan, another leading light in Tammany politics in the district, was his assistant, when Judge Dinkel took his position in January, 1876.

The commission which the Justice believed that he had the power to appoint his officers, and he therefore appointed William P. Mitchell, Anti-Tammany Democrat, as Clerk, and Robert G. McCord, Republican, as Assistant Clerk, and removed Hatzel and Ryan. He also afterward appointed five other employes, all Anti-Tammany Democrats, and removed Tammany Hall officials from their positions. Hatzel disputed the power of the Justice to remove him from place, and carried the matter to court, where it was decided that his term had not yet expired; that his appointment did not expire with the outgoing Judge, but that he held it for a full term of six years from May 20, 1875; and that he was reinstated. In the meantime the Code of Procedure and Repealing act had been passed, and by a clerical error the power of appointment had been repealed and no substitute given for it, the effect being that the Clerk in office would hold over. When this was discovered, application was made to the Legislature, and a bill was passed remedying the error, which was approved by the Governor in May, 1878. On the 25th of May, Judge Dinkel reappointed Mitchell and McCord, who are now in office. Pending the passage of the bill great opposition was made by the friends of Hatzel and Ryan, and in one of the means of interfering or hindering its passage, Judge Dinkel's friends allege, was the beginning of the present investigation. Mr. O'Brien and other friends of Judge Dinkel say that while the bill was on its passage overtures were made generally to the effect, that if the promoters would appoint Hatzel Clerk the Legislature before there should be no investigation. These overtures were promptly declined. For some time afterward the movement for an investigation of the court was allowed to slumber. Recently strong efforts were made by friends of a Tammany and of an Anti-Tammany candidate for Justice of the court. The fight for the appointment of the Marshal continued for about six weeks. Louis Schlamp, Jr., an Anti-Tammany Democrat, was appointed on Friday, June 28. On the following Saturday Judge Dinkel and his officers were summoned to appear before the Aldermanic Committee. This investigation, Judge Dinkel and his officers and friends believe, has been instituted and is being pushed simply as a matter of political persecution, and is aimed only at the Fourth District Court, which they contend is managed on exactly the same system as that of the other District Courts, and quite as honestly in all particulars. To the last seven men the committee of members of Tammany Hall, who sympathize with Judge Dinkel, and disapprove of his persecution, attest in strong terms.

A NEW APPLICANT FOR ADMISSION.

THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY CONVENTION.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of June 29 says: "Washington Territory is desirous of being admitted into the sisterhood of States. So far as area and resources are concerned it possesses the requisites for the recognition of its request. The only thing lacking is population. There has been a large immigration into the Territory during the past two or three years. It still falls short of the 124,000, the number upon which representation in the lower house of Congress is based. The people are, however, preparing for the future, so as to be ready with a Constitution when the formal application for admission is made. The Territory already far outstrips Nevada in population; and two or three years at the most will find it with a population considerably more than 100,000. It possesses all the elements for a great Commonwealth and in the course of a few years it will become one of the most prosperous divisions of the Pacific coast. It abounds in timber, coal, iron, and other like sources of wealth. It has a large area of tillable land. Its rolling prairies at present afford pasturage for large herds of stock. There is more Government land open to pre-emption in Washington Territory than elsewhere on the Pacific coast. It is, therefore, one of the most inviting fields for immigration in the Union. The last session of the Territorial Legislature made provision for calling a Constitutional Convention. The election was held a few weeks ago, and, although considerable apathy was evinced by the people, the delegates were elected. As in California on the 19th inst., the farmers did not turn out, and but little over half the usual vote was polled. The delegates then elected are now holding a convention and preparing a Constitution. Up to Saturday last nothing had been done beyond a classification of articles and the appointment of a committee to consider the same. Two questions have, however, been mooted which are certain to cause considerable discussion. The first is omitting the word 'male' from the clause confirming the franchise. The second is limiting the amount of land which any one person may hold. The woman suffragists are busy with petitions in support of the former. A brief discussion is going on in the newspapers over the land problem. One member has promised to introduce a clause containing the restriction, and two other delegates have pledged themselves to its support."

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN GEORGIA.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventh District of Georgia was held in Ringgold on the 4th inst. and resulted in the nomination of Col. George N. Lester for Representative in Congress. The Atlanta *Constitution* says of him: "Of all men, Judge Lester is the one peculiarly fitted to restore harmony in the ranks of the party and take the people by storm. Born in Gwinnet County, he has been for more than half a century identified with the people of North Georgia and all their social and material interests. He was one of the most gallant defenders of the lost cause during the war. Commanding a company, he lost his arm at the battle of Perryville, while leading a brilliant charge. Judge Lester has long been a leading lawyer, not only in his section, but in Georgia. He was a member of the Confederate Congress, where he served with great distinction, and has been several times elected to the Legislature. He has been a recognized leader in every body which he served, his ability, tact, and prudence rendering him conspicuous in spite of a natural desire to avoid anything in the shape of notoriety. Judge Lester is somewhere on the shady side of 50, and in the very prime of physical and intellectual manhood. He is an active and zealous member of the Methodist Church, an indefatigable worker, careful in forming his opinions, but courageous in upholding them. At present he is Judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit and Chairman of the Central Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia."

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN SAILOR.

LIEUT. GRIPENBERG DIES AT THE EVERETT HOUSE—STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Prayers for the dead were said last night over the corpse of Lieut. Albert Gripenberg, in a parlor of the Everett House. The services were performed by Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, Pastor of the Russo-Greek Chapel in this City, in accordance with the ritual of the Oriental Church. It is the custom of the members of the Oriental Church to have prayers recited over their dead awaiting interment twice daily. The practice will not be fully observed over the body of Lieut. Gripenberg, partly because the deceased officer was a member of the Lutheran Church, and partly because of the lack of conveniences for the performance of the services. Prayers will, however, be recited once to-day, and once to-morrow by Father Bjerring.

Lieut. Gripenberg died very suddenly in the Everett House on Saturday evening. The immediate cause of his death was a hemorrhage following an aneurism of the aorta. He was 33 years of age, and was born in Finland, his family belonging to the nobility, and having estates near Helsingford. He was preceded in the service of Russia by his two elder brothers, both of whom have made good records. One has procured the title of General through bravery displayed in the battles of the late war. The other is now in this City, and holds the position of Captain in the Russian Navy. The deceased Lieutenant entered the Russian Naval School at St. Petersburg when very young, and graduated from it with distinction. He was especially noted for love of the study of the sciences. Upon leaving the school he was attached to the sloop-of-war Zemtchang, and for several years cruised in her in the Mediterranean. He afterward went on the Asiatic station, and was in Japanese waters, on board the frigate Isumund, from 1870 to 1873. Returning to Europe in the latter year, he was attached to the Baltic Squadron of Admiral Butakoff, of which he soon became Flag Lieutenant. He occupied this post until last Spring, performing his duties, which became more and more onerous every day, with a fidelity that challenged the admiration of his superiors. During last Summer and Winter, while working at Cronstadt to prepare the Baltic fleet for anticipated service against the English, his health was undermined. Needing change of air, and disliking to give up his work, he finally accepted the position of assistant to Capt. Semitchkin upon his naval expedition to this country. Lieut. Gripenberg came to this port in one of the German steamers, and started at once for South-west Harbor, in Maine, to meet the steam-ship Cimbria. He met with numerous mishaps on his journey. He had to ride a long distance in an open wagon, and was forced one night to sleep in an abandoned and dismantled house, the weather being bitter cold and stormy. This broke down his health altogether, and when he returned to this City physicians declared that his heart was very much affected, and that he must have to seek another change of air. He and Capt. Semitchkin accordingly went to the country home, at Jenkintown, Penn., of the Philadelphia financial agent of the Russian Government. They remained there for several weeks, and were then informed that it was necessary for the Lieutenant to get to Newport at once. They stayed where they were for a week or more longer in order to participate in a reunion of the members of the Russian Colony of Philadelphia at Jenkintown, which took place on the Fourth of July. Capt. Semitchkin and Lieut. Gripenberg returned to the Everett House on Friday last, and the Lieutenant was then very unwell. He was in good spirits until noon of Saturday, when he complained that his breast was filled with something that burned him. He retired to his room, where he was found suffering from a hemorrhage, about 8 o'clock in the evening. He died peacefully in Capt. Semitchkin's arms about ten minutes after said reached him.

Funeral services will be performed over the body of the deceased officer by Rev. George F. Krotel, in the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity in West Twenty-first-street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The place of interment has not yet been decided upon.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Among the royal visitors in England is King George of Bonny, in Africa.

On the 26th ult. the thermometer stood at 140° in the sun in London.

Preparations are on foot for a great agricultural exhibition in London next year.

The corner-stone was recently laid at Seven Oaks for a block of buildings for an institution for the education of missionaries' daughters.

The huntsman of the Marquis of Hartington has found it necessary to destroy 33 out of a pack of 38 Holker harriers on account of symptoms of rabies.

The trial of Hoedel, the would-be assassin of the German Emperor, has been fixed for the 8th inst. The public will probably be excluded. Thirty-eight witnesses are to be examined.

Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., brother of the Marquis of Waterford, was lately married to Miss Mina Gardner. The Prince of Wales and many other distinguished people graced the occasion.

Among the stories regarding the devotion of King Alfonso and the Princess Mercedes to each other before their marriage is one to the effect that a telephone connected the King's residence, the youth of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, not being in conformity with the Divine Word, is an unjust restriction on personal freedom and dangerous to the interests of morality. It is therefore resolved that the convention memorialize her Majesty's Government to remove this restriction, and petition Parliament in support of the Colonial Marriages bill and the Deceased Wife's Sister bill."

A letter from Geneva states that Mr. George Thompson, an Englishman, left the Glawbier Hotel, Grindelwald, on the 10th of June, intending to ascend the Faulhorn without a guide. Taking the path over the Holmattchen and becoming giddy, he got into such a position in the Kniebrecher that he dared neither advance nor retreat. Here he remained five days and six nights, subsisting on such roots and herbs as he could gather. At last, growing desperate, he contrived to slide down the mountain on his back, and late on the night of the 15th crawled to the cottage of Ulrich Gentsch, near the Abuss Alp, where he received food and shelter, and was next day conducted to Grindelwald.

The Shah of Persia has received from his son, the heir to the throne, Prince Vellahde, a telegram giving an excellent account of the affairs of his Kingdom. A contract has just been signed for the immediate construction of a railway—the first in the country—between Hinzélie, one of the chief ports of the Caspian Sea, and Teheran.

Father Hyacinthe delivered his concluding lecture in Paris on Sunday afternoon, June 23. He advocated a reform of Catholicism, based on the abolition of Papal supremacy, popular election of priests, vernacular liturgies, and liberty of marriage for priests. His auditors have been chiefly Protestants, but the attendance has been throughout exceedingly limited.

Right Hon. Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery died on the 26th ult. at the age of 75. He was educated at Eton and at Hailebury, served in India in many distinguished positions, and was ultimately Secretary to the Government of Madras and a member of Council. On his return from India he was appointed one of the Indian Council, and in this position served for 12 years. On his retirement he was made a member of the Privy Council.

An extraordinary crime has been committed in the Faubourg St.-Martin, says *Galignani*. A young soldier of the Thirty-first Regiment, named Decaux, called on a Mme. Fuseing under the pretense of paying a visit, she being a friend of his mother. He was invited by her to stay to lunch, and while she was preparing the meal he took advantage of a moment when her attention was called from him to stab her in the back with his sabre-bayonet. Thinking he had killed her, he searched the drawers and stole a sum of 70 francs, with which he made off. The woman is, however, likely to recover, and the murderer has been arrested.

A deputation from the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland lately presented a petition to the English Home Secretary, showing that at a recent meeting of the convention the following resolution was passed by a very large majority: "That, in the judgment of this convention, the prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, not being in conformity with the Divine Word, is an unjust restriction on personal freedom and dangerous to the interests of morality. It is therefore resolved that the convention memorialize her Majesty's Government to remove this restriction, and petition Parliament in support of the Colonial Marriages bill and the Deceased Wife's Sister bill."

A bill for the abolition of bull-fights was recently defeated in the Spanish Cortes. The Minister of Public Works spoke against it, and said that "bull-fights could only disappear when the circumstances which favor them, or render them necessary, have themselves disappeared."

Baker Pasha is stated to have tendered his resignation as General of Division in the Turkish Army, on the ground that the Turkish officers who fought side by side with him in the battle of Lachkisan have, despite his recommendation, not yet been promoted to higher ranks.

A woman named Ellen Heeson, under sentence of death for poisoning her mother and two children, near Warrington, England, has been reprieved, a jury of matrons having ascertained that she was *enceinte*. A commutation of the sentence to penal servitude for life has been recommended.

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A PASTOR FOR FIFTY YEARS.

A JERSEY CHURCH CELEBRATING THE EVENT.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AND THE WORK OF ITS OLD PASTOR—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor assumed the pastorate of the South Bergen Reformed Dutch Church, in Bergen, N. J., on the first Sabbath in July of the year 1828. Yesterday was, therefore, the fiftieth anniversary of the event, and the church and her congregation appropriately observed the occasion. A large part of the wealth and fashion of that section of Jersey City gathered within the venerable walls yesterday morning. Rev. Mr. Taylor, now Pastor Emeritus, occupied the pulpit with Rev. Cornelius Brett, the active Pastor of the congregation. Before the "long prayer" was offered, Rev. Mr. Brett said that it had been the custom 50 years ago for the Pastor to offer at that stage of the services, what he called the "exordium remotum." In that address the Pastor usually declares the purpose of the discourse with which the services were to close. Rev. Mr. Brett, following the olden custom, delivered the "exordium remotum" to remind the congregation of the anniversary which was yesterday commemorated—a half century of pastoral labor. For 42 years Rev. Mr. Taylor had been the sole Pastor of the church, and fulfilled his duties with the greatest possible fidelity and acceptance. On Sept. 22, 1870, he was declared "Emeritus" by the Classis of Bergen, a joint request for such action having been made by the Pastor and Consistory. As his strength has permitted him, continued Mr. Brett, he has since that time taken part in occasional services. During his years of active service in the pulpit he led 6,204 public services, officiated at 1,604 funerals, solemnized 541 marriages, made about 8,400 pastoral visits, and baptized 1,052 adults and infants, and altogether. 1,032 Parsons have been under his direct pastoral care since 1828.

At the conclusion of the reading of these statistics prayer was said, and Rev. Mr. Brett stepped to the pulpit with a manuscript sermon in his hand. He had previously announced it as the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Taylor on the occasion of his ordination, in 1828, as Pastor of the church, and it received careful attention while Mr. Brett read it. It set out the condition and responsibility of pastoral duties, and prayed for the countenance and support of the people whose shepherd he had just become.

At the close of the reading the aged divine took his place at the desk, and delivered a few words of salutation, first to the little children occupying benches on his right, and then to the Elders, on the left, and finally to the congregation on all sides of him. The salutations were very brief indeed. A hymn was then sung and the congregation dismissed.

To-day at 5 o'clock there will be held a meeting of the clergy, congregation, and other friends of Dr. Taylor to hear congratulations from representatives of the several ecclesiastical bodies and associations of which the Doctor has been or is a member.

The congregation whose golden wedding with its now aged Pastor was thus celebrated, is the oldest in the State of New-Jersey. The church records carry its history back to as early a date as 1664, and there is good

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 6.

SALES FROM 3:30 TO 5 P. M.

U. S. 6s, Coupon. $40,000.....100¾
Chicago & North-western.....100
do. pref. 500.....74½
West. Pac. 1,000.....103
M. & St. P. 1st pf. $5,000.....85 100½
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D. 1 mat. coupn. 5,000.....77
Can. So. 1st gd. 2,000.....77½
D. & R. G. 1st. 2,000.....99½
D. & H. R. '84. 2,000.....93½
Del. & H. C. '94. 9,000 m'l.....107
Can. P. C. & O. Br. 25,000.....91
L. S. & M. S. con. ss. 2,000.....55
L. S. reg. 1st. 3,000.....87
L. S. reg. 1st. 1,000.....113
L. S. Cons. 1st. 2,000.....112
Pacific of Mo. 2d. 5,000.....100
do. 3d. 2,000.....105
Del. & Hudson. 300.....57⅜
700.....57½
100.....57⅝
200.....57⅝
300.....58
Adams Express. 7.....169
North-west. U. S Express. 90.....47½
Pacific Mail. 100.....sh. 174½
100.....174⅜
50.....b10. 18
N. Y. C. & H. 100.....109½
100.....109⅝
100.....109⅞
100.....109⅞
100.....53.110
Ill. Central. 300.....86

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing July 7. '77.
Chicago & North-western	62½	47	20¾
Chicago & North-west. pf.	73½	72	46¾
Western Union	99½	87½	90
Union Pacific	64⅞	64½	65½
Del., Lack. & Western	60⅝	58½	87⅝
New-Jersey Central	39⅝	35⅜	83
Del. & Hudson Canal	58	57	35⅞
Morris & Essex	26⅝	83¾	66½
Panama	128	128	99
Erie	16⅞	15¾	6¾
Ohio & Mississippi	8⅜	7	2⅝
Harlem	140	140	139
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11¾	11	13¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	27½	27½	30¾
Michigan Central	68½	64¾	41¾
Illinois Central	86½	84½	55¾

† Ex dividend.
* Ex coupon.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 6.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	110	109	109⅜	110
Harlem	...	...	139	141
Erie	16⅞	15¾	15⅝	16¾
Lake Shore	61⅞	59⅜	61⅛	61¾
Wabash	14¾	14¼	14¼	15
North-western	52⅜	51⅝	52⅛	52¼
North-western pref.	78⅜	76⅞	77⅞	77⅞
Rock Island	115⅜	114⅜	115⅛	115¾
Fort Wayne	...	...	95	95¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	54⅜	53½	54⅜	54¾
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	84⅜	83½	84	84¼
Pittsburg	92	81⅜	81⅞	82
Del., Lack. & Western	60⅝	59½	60½	60⅝
New-Jersey Central	39	38	38⅞	39⅛
Del. & Hudson Canal	58	57	58	58¼
Morris & Essex	85⅜	85¼	85½	...
Michigan Central	68½	67¾	68¼	68½
Illinois Central	86½	85⅜	86	86¼
Union Pacific	64⅞	64¼	64¼	64⅜
C., C., C. & Ind.	26½	26⅛	26	26½
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜	109⅞
Chicago & Alton	...	...	78½	81
Chicago & Alton pref.	...	...	102	...
C., C. & Ind. Central	4	3⅞	3¼	4
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11	11	11	12
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.	27½	27½	27	28
Ohio & Mississippi	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜
Panama	...	...	127	129
Western Union	89½	88⅞	89⅛	89¼
A. & P. Telegraph	...	...	26	27
Pacific Mail	17⅞	17½	17⅝	18
Quicksilver	...	...	13	15
Quicksilver pref.	...	...	30½	33
Adams Express	...	...	104	104½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	...	...	90	91
American Express	...	...	48¼	48
United States Express	...	...	46½	48½

* Ex dividend.

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,875,727
Corresponding week last year	5,408,653
Since Jan. 1 this year	148,722,698
Corresponding period last year	176,818,040
Gold July 6, 1878	100½
Gold July 7, 1877	105⅜

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,107,529
Corresponding week last year	4,439,242
Since Jan. 1 this year	171,397,075
Corresponding period last year	133,945,538

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$133,020
Corresponding week last year	801,854
Since Jan. 1 this year	8,411,745
Corresponding period last year	21,153,386

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,570,495
Corresponding week last year	1,150,313
Since Jan. 1 this year	45,181,748
Corresponding period last year	48,300,024

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,755,941
Corresponding week last year	2,963,986
Since Jan. 1 this year	31,930,366
Corresponding period last year	31,823,144

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Week or Month.	1878.	1877.
Atch., Top. & S. F.	2d in June,	$67,000	$39,948
Atl. & Gt. West.	April.....	276,372	303,142
Atlantic, Miss. & O.	May.....	125,208	123,614
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	3d in June..	24,519	15,781
Bur. & Mo. R. in N.	April.....	146,362	68,978
Cairo & St. Louis	1st in June.	5,365	5,408
Central of Iowa	May.....	62,842	45,355
Central Pacific	May.....	1,574,000	1,554,653
Chicago & Alton	June.....	349,503	358,393
Chic., Burl. & Q.	May.....	1,157,447	917,447
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	June.....	636,000	588,223
Cl., Mt. V. & D.	2d in June.	7,149	8,166
Dakota Southern	May.....	19,039	16,347
Denv. & Rio Gr.	3d in June.	19,039	14,174
Det. & Milwaukee	April.....	77,364	76,636
Dubuque & S. City	3d in June.	18,838	18,931
Erie	March.....	1,147,208	1,170,714
Gal. H. & St. Ant.	April.....	90,682	70,430
G'nd Tr'k. W'k'nd	June 22....	142,906	155,754
Gt. West'n. W'k'nd	June 28....	79,050	73,177
Ill. Cent., (Ill line)	May.....	444,255	389,495
Ill. Cen. Iowa lines	May.....	132,287	95,026
Ill. Cen. Sp. div.	May.....	17,646	24,025
Indianap. B. & W.	3d in June.	20,492	24,025
Int. & Gt. North	2d in June.	16,419	16,302
Kansas Pacific	2d in June.	44,015	64,085
Lou., Cin. & Lex.	April.....	64,761	72,997
Louisville & Nash.	May.....	393,000	334,942
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	June.....	207,214	258,129
Missouri Pacific	April.....	334,585	332,169
Mobile & Ohio	May.....	104,231	95,401
N. C. & St. L.	May.....	124,837	128,647
Pad. & Elizabeth.	2d in June.	5,552	5,268
Pad. & Memphis.	2d in June.	3,574	2,555
Phila. & Erie	May.....	238,024	260,591
Phila. & Reading	May.....	1,286,215	1,387,329
St. L. A. & T. H.	3d in June.	9,390	9,421
St. L. Iron Mt. & S.	3d in June.	67,969	76,437
St. L., K. C. & N.	June.....	205,733	171,856
St. L. & S. Fran.	2d in June.	17,966	22,840
St. L. & S. E. (St. L.)	3d in June.	12,316	11,739
St. L. & S. E. (Ky.)	3d in June.	6,758	6,758
St. P. & S. City	3d in June.	2,705	2,677
St. P. & S. City	May.....	58,131	37,827
Scioto Valley	3d in June.	6,233	.....
S'x City & St. P.	May.....	33,215	18,108
Southern Minn.	April.....	59,900	31,000
Tol., Peo. & War.	3d in June.	17,443	20,624
Wabash	3d in June.	74,370	85,581
Worth'n & S. F.	May.....	10,019	1,524

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	58	Oil-cake, pks.	3,539
Beans, bbls.	52	Oil, Lard, bbls.	175
Beer-wax, pks.	5	Pecans, pks.	140
Cotton, bales	206	Pork, pkg.	330
Copper, bbls.	152	Beef, pks.	245
Eggs, pkg.	1,127	Nut-meats, pks.	10,185
Flour, bbls.	14,349	Lard, tcs.	4,979
Corn-meal, bbls.	800	Lard, kegs	1,100
Corn-meal, bags	1,220	Butter, pks.	7,340
Wheat, bushels	217,214	Cheese, pks.	14,150
Corn, bushels	291,750	Rice, tcs.	24
Oats, bushels	105,838	Rice-chaff, bags	126
Rye, bushels	11,738	Sugar, hhds.	53
Malt, 200s.	1,172	Sponges, bales	10
Peas, bushels	400	Skins, bales	45
Oat-meal, bags	1,325	Starch, pks.	3,365
Grease, pks.	500	Stearine, pks.	558
Grass-seed, bags	323	Tallow, pkg.	545
Hides, bales	82	Tea, pks.	5
Hops, bales	305	Tobacco, hhds.	328
Lead, pigs	1,174	Tobacco, pks.	1,295
Leather, sides	28,202	Whisky, bbls.	1,593
Resin, bbls.	926	Wool, bales	1,629
Oil, bbls.	89		

ASHES—Dull at former quotations.

BEES-WAX—Yellow quoted at 26½c.@28c. for good to very choice; dull, on a light demand.

BRICKS—Have been in quite moderate request, within the previous range.

CANDLES—Adamantine dulcet, at from 11c.@15c.; Paraffine, 12c.@20c.; Sperm, patent, 28c.; Stearic, 27c. @ lb.

COFFEE—Rio quoted firm and rather more active, including fair invoices at 15¾c., gold. Sales, 4,109 bags, by the City of Rio Janeiro, on private terms, (of which 500 bags, for Philadelphia,); and at Baltimore, 3,000 bags, by the Yamoyden, on private terms.....Other kinds unchanged.

COTTON—Was very quiet and quoted more or less nominal as to price.....The Cotton Exchange stood at 5 o'clock P. M. on light demand.

Sat.	Low Middling nominal at 11c.@ 11¼c.
Mon.	Middling at 11¼c.@11½c.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in limited request at generally unchanged prices.

FISH—A restricted business has been noted in most kinds within our previous range as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in Produce and Merchandise as a rule, was comparatively tame to-day. The continued absence of many prominent merchants from the City, on brief vacations, as resulting from the observance of the national anniversary, operated against activity.....A comparatively slow movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, mainly in a jobbing way, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,150 bbls. of all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 2,100 bbls. for export, of shipments, mostly within the range of $3 95@$4 25; 1,900 bbls. rejected Extra went at $3 80@$3 90; 1,300 bbls. City Mill Extras, of which mostly for the West Indies, within the range of $5 25@$5 40, and quoted for the English markets at $4@ $4 15; 1,350 bbls. Minnesota clears, (these mainly at $4 25@$4 75 for good to choice, of which 700 bbls. for export at $4 35@$4 50); 1,200 bbls. sought Rye flours, mostly at $4 90@$5 75 for about fair to choice; 900 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $6 2 @$7 50); 3,650 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these chiefly at $4 25@$5 65, of which 1,750 bbls. for export at $4 25 @$5); 650 bbls. Extra Genesee, (chiefly at $5 50@$7 50); 780 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 30@$3 85); 1,150 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 25@$3, the latter for very fancy); and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour, in lots, within previous ranges.....Southern Flour in moderate demand at former rates.....Sales reported of 1,550 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $5 25@$6 50.....Rye Flour quiet, within the previous range; sales, 325 bbls., in lots, including fancy superfine lots at $5 25@$5 75, (fancy in small lots at $5 30@$5 85,) and Superfine Western at $2 75@$3 15.....Corn-meal more active; sales, 2,100 bbls., of which 800 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 10@$3 85 for coarse to very choice, (chiefly at $3 15@$3 20, and 1,200 bbls. Brandywine quoted at $2 75@$2 80.....City coarse Corn-meal in rather more request in a jobbing way; quoted at 82c., country, 77½c.@80c. @ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and, under freer and more urgent offerings, has been quoted generally about 2c. a bushel lower. In instances even more depressed, closing heavy. The less favorable tenor of the foreign advices and the firmer range of ocean freights were against the export interest.....Sales have been reported of 204,000 bushels, (of which about 52,000 bushels for prompt delivery or early delivery and 152,000 bushels No. 1 White, August, at $1 07; 36,000 bushels White Western at $1@$1 12; 2,000 bushels Red Western at $1@$1 12; 2,500 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 12; 900 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 06; 8,000 bushels do. deliverable by July 27, at $1 07; 8,000 bushels do., July option, at $1 05; 8,000 bushels do., August option, at $1, (another with the price equal); 48,000 bushels do., for prompt delivery or July, at $1 07@$1 07½; 7,000 bushels Amber Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee at $1 10; 300 bushels new crop Delaware, dusty, at 90c.; 7,000 bushels steamer No. 2 Red at 97c.@$1; 8,000 bushels Canada Spring, in bond, at 98c.; 6,400 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, at $1 01, closing at $1 01, (Wilson to succeed at $1 02½@$1 03 asked, and $1 01 bid,); 32,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, July option, at $1@$1 02½, (closing at $1 bid, and $1 01 asked,); 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, August, at 99c.; 16,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, September, at 97½c.@99c., (the latter price early in the day); 16,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, July option, at $1 09@$1 09½; 8,000 bushels do., September, at 98c.@98¾c.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for New-York No. 2 Spring, July option, 99½c.@$1 01: August, 94a 98; September, 92c.@96c.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, July option, $1@$1 01; August, $1 01@$1 02; September, 97c.@99c. And No. 2 Red Winter, July option, $1 04½@$1 07; August, 99c.@$1; September nominal.....Corn has been quite active, with New-York No. 2, for prompt and July delivery, quoted stronger; later options on this grade rather weaker; and Steamer Mixed generally lower, for early delivery about ½c. under Wednesday. Export call good at the ruling figures, though checked by the firmer ocean freight rates, especially by the Liverpool steam lines. Sales have been reported of 608,000 bushels, of which 272,000 bushels for early delivery, including New-York No. 2 at 46c.@46¼c., chiefly at 46¼c., closing at 46½c., afloat; New-York No. 2, July options, 144,000 bushels, at 46½c.@46¾c., chiefly at 46¾c., closing at 46¾c. bid; do., August, 64,000 bushels, at 47c.@47¼c.; do., September, 40,000 bushels, at 46¾c.@47c.; Steamer Mixed, 44c.@45½c., and No. 2 at 44¾c.@45c.; New-York steamer Mixed, July, 48,000 bushels, at 44¾c.@45c., closing at 45c. asked; do., August, 40,000 bushels, at 45c.@45¼c.; New-York No. 2, August, 40,000 bushels, at 46¾c.@47c., chiefly at 47c.; Kansas Mixed quoted at 46¾c.@47c.; New-York steamer White at 49¾c.; No 2 White at 52¾c.; White Western at 51¾c.@53c.; Yellow Western at 47¾c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, July option, closed at 44¾c.@45c. bid; do., August, 44¾c.@45c., closing at 45c. asked; do., August, 40,000 bushels, at 45c.@45¼c.; New-York No. 2, July, 46¾c.@46¾c.; August, 47c.@47¼c.; September, 46¾c.@46¾c.....In rather more demand, and quoted somewhat firmer, with sales reported of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western, August delivery, on private terms; quoted at 53c., bid, and 55c.@57c. asked, and prime State, 64c. reported for early delivery.....Oats, Mixed, in fair request, neglected and nominal.....Oats moderately active, and quoted generally steady.....Sales have been reported of 80,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White, quoted at 36¾c.@37c.; New-York No. 1 White, 36c.@36¼c.; New-York No. 2 White, 11,500 bushels, at 32½c.@ 33c., mainly at 33c.; New-York No. 3 White quoted at 31c.@31½c.; New-York Extra quoted at 32½c.@ 33c.; New-York No. 2, 3,100 bushels, at 31c.; New-York No. 2, 2,800 bushels, at 30c.@30½c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 29c.@29½c.; White Western, 10,500 bushels, at 32c.@36c., the latter for very choice; Mixed Western, 8,400 bushels, at 29½c.@31c.; No. 2 Chicago, 1,000 bushels, out promptly, at 30½c.; No. 2 Milwaukee, 17,000 bushels, afloat, at 31c.@31½c.; do., in store, 14,000 bushels, at 30½c.; White State, 8,000 bushels, at 31½c.; New-York No. 2, 3,100 bushels, at 31c.; Mixed State, 4,200 bushels, at 30c.@31¾c.....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted as before, on a moderate movement.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in moderately active demand within the range from 10½c.@11¼c., as to weight and quality; sales, 1,000 rolls at 11¾c.....Other kinds without new feature.

HARDWARE—A very tame movement in most lines, with values noted about as before.

HEMP—Hemp has been very quiet recently at about previous figures, with Manila Hemp quoted at 6¾c.@ 8¾c., gold; Sisal at 5½c., gold; other kinds as before.

HIDES, FURS AND LUMBER—Have been in moderate demand, and quoted about as before.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand on the basis of previous figures.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans dull, at from 23c.@43c. for ordinary to strictly fancy.....Other kinds inactive, with Cuba Muscovado quoted at 34c.@35c. for 50 test. Sales, 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 35c.

NAILS—Have been rather sparingly sought after, even in a jobbing way, on the basis of $2 80 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$4 50 for Clinch. @ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin in moderate request, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 45@$1 50; other grades as before. Sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained, for export, on private terms.....Tar and Pitch unaltered.....Spirits of Turpentine in more demand; quoted for merchantable at 28c.@29½c. Sales, 450 bbls. at 28c.@ 29¼c., and 150 bbls. New-York pks. at 30c.

PETROLEUM—Quoted weaker, and slow of sale. Refined, early delivery, here, at 10½c.; as Philadelphia and Baltimore, at 10¾c.....Crude, in bulk, here, at 6¾c., and in shipping order at 8¾c.@8¾c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of 60,000 bbls. United within the range of 76c.@83¾c., closing at 80¼c., regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate demand for early delivery at steadier prices.....Sales reported of 250 bbls. Mess within the range of $10 12½@$10 37½.....Other kinds dull: Family Mess not sold at $12@$11 50: Prime Mess and Extra Mess quoted nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess very quiet, with July option quoted at the close nominal; August, $10 19; September, $10 20; October, $10 30@$10 40; November nominal; December nominal; with no sales reported.....Dressed Hogs in rather more request, with City quoted at 5¾c.@5¾c. for heavy to light; fancy Figs at 6¾c.....Cut-meats dull but steady. Sales reported of 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10-lb. average, at 6c, and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock at proportionate rates. Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted at 9c.@10c., and for Western delivery, Pickled Shoulders, in bxs., at $4 50.....Bacon firm but without important business.....Western Steam Lard has been rather more sought after for early delivery, but quoted weaker.....Of Western Steam for early delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 417 tcs. prime at $7 07½@$7 10. And for Cincinnati delivery, 250 tcs. at $6 75.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard in moderate demand, with July option quoted here at the close at $7 08; August at $7 12½; September, $7 20; October, $7 25@$7 27½; December nominal; seller the remainder of the year at $7 05@ $7 10.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,000 tcs., August, at $7 12½@$7 15; September, at $7 20, and 250 tcs., October, at $7 25 @$7 27½.....City Steam moderately inquired for, and quoted at the close at $6 90; sales, 140 tcs. at $6 90.....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $6 75.....Refined Lard in more demand, and, for the Continent, quoted, for early delivery, at the close at $7 45@ $7 55; choice do., for the West Indies, at $7 40@$7 50, with further sales reported at $7 45.....Tallow quiet and dull at 5¾c. for the West Indies on private terms.....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as previously reported.....Tallow slow of sale, with prime City quoted at 5⅝@5¾c., and sales reported of 50,000 lbs. at 5⅝@5¾c., mainly at the latter rate; prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 5⅝.

WOOL—Has been moderately sought after in a jobbing way, with Cashlin quoted at 74½c.@75c., gold; Colgate's Family, 73c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—A restricted business quoted in the leading kinds, at essentially unchanged rates.

STARCH—Has been in moderate request, with Potato quoted at 4c.@4¼c.; Corn at 2¾c.@2¾c., in bbls. and bxs. @ lb.

SUGAR—Dull within the previous range; Sicily quoted at from $35@$39 for inferior to fancy, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$52 50 @ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been more sought after since our last, and quoted firm on the basis of 7 15-16c.@ 8 1-16c. for fair to good Refining Cuba.....Sales reported of 683 hhds. and 1,281 bags Centrifugal at 7 15-16c.@8 3-16c. 1,415 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 6¾c.@7c.; 200 bags Saigua at 6¾c.; 200 hhds. Martinique at 6¾c.....Refined firm and in fair request.

TEAS—Quiet at about former rates; sales, 500 half-chests Green, and 1,600 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHISKY—Very quiet; quoted at $1 07½ cash, asked.

FREIGHTS—A brisk inquiry prevailed for accommodation for Grain on berth and charter at generally stronger rates; the actual business by the Liverpool steam lines showing a sharp advance. Vessels for Petroleum were in request for, in good part to arrive and for Continental ports, and quoted at about former figures; and tonnage for Lumber was more sought after, and quoted somewhat firmer. In most other trade interests but little animation was apparent, and rates varied little.....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 1,150 bales Cotton, (part of through freight,) at ¼d. @ lb.; 1,750 bbls. Flour, of through freight and prompt shipment, at 2s. 6d. @ bbl.; 125,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7¼d., closing at 7½d. (the last previous contracts having been for 8,000 bushels at 6¾d. and 16,000 bushels, prompt shipment, at 6d) @ bushel; 1,650 tcs. Provisions, part of through freight, at 30s. @ ton.....And by sail, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum (mainly by outport lines:) 8,000 to 10,000 brs. Cheese, reported on private terms, quoted at 40s.@42s. 6d.; equal to 100 tons general cargo at 27s. 6d.@30s. for Heavy and 22s. 6d.@25s. for Measurement Goods; 600 pks. Leather at 45s. @ ton, and 150 tcs. and bbls. Provisions at 6s. and 4s. And, by steam, from the West, of through freight, equal to 450 tons Provisions, in bbls. and tcs., at 30s., as the closing rate.....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour, of through freight and July shipment, at 2s. 9d. @ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Grain reported at 7¼d.@7¾d., chiefly at 7½d. @ bushel; 225 pks. Tobacco, in lots, part on the basis of 35s.@37½s. for hhds.; 850 pks. Provisions, in bxs., at 35s.; 136 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s. @ ton. Also, a British steam-ship, 3,125 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo.....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. @ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Flour, of through freight, at 2s. @ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. Refined Sugar at 30s.; equal to 230 tons general cargo, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d. for Heavy and 22s. 6d.@25s. 6d. for Measurement Goods; 120 bbls. Tallow at 30s.@32s. 6d. for Measurement Goods, and bbls. Provisions at 6s. and 4s.; and 150 pks. Tobacco, part at 30s. for hhds. Also, an American bark, 521 tons, with Grain, from Boston, at 8½c. @ bush. and passage.....FOR BRISTOL—A German bark, 673 tons, with coal to about 4,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, on private terms, quoted at about 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d.....FOR HULL—By steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 6¾c. @ 60 lbs.; and sundry lots of general cargo, on the basis of 35s.@37s. 6d. for Heavy and 25s. @30s. for Measurement Goods @ ton.....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT—A Norwegian bark, 689 tons, with about 4,400 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms; a British bark, 820 tons, with about 5,600 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 3d.; a British ship, 644 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,200 quarters do., from Baltimore, on private terms.....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—Two British ships, 1,078 and 893 tons, with, respectively, about 7,400 and 5,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. @ quarter.....FOR CORK FOR ORDERS—An Italian bark, 549 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 1½; a Norwegian bark, 634 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do., at 6s. 1½d.; a Norwegian bark, 479 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do., reported on private terms, quoted at 6s. 3d.@ 6s. 6d.; three Norwegian barks, with, respectively, about 6,900, 5,000, and 4,200 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.@6s.; two British barks, with, respectively, about 6,500 and 5,200 quarters do., from do., reported on the same basis; six or eight foreign vessels, (to arrive,) with Grain, from do., (capacity varying from 4,500 to 5,000 quarters,) within the range of 6s.@ 6s. 3d.; five foreign vessels, (to arrive,) with, respectively, from 4,200 to 2,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 3d.@6s. 4½d. @ quarter; and an Austrian bark, (to arrive,) hence, with 4,800 quarters Grain, at 6s.....FOR CONTINENTAL PORTS—Tonnage for Petroleum was in request, for forward loading, at about previous quotations, (and two or three charter contracts, at rumored rates, reported unpublished.).....FOR A SPANISH PORT DIRECT—An American brig, 300 tons, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms.....FOR HAVRE—A British bark, about 160 feet general cargo, on the basis of 27s. 6d. @ 30s. for Heavy, and @37s 6d for Measurement Goods, @ ton.....Also, a British bark, 846 tons, hence, with about 5,600 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d. @ quarter.....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 35,000 bushels Grain at 10d. @ bushel; and about 250 tons Corn-meal in rather more request in a jobbing way; quoted at 32c., country, 37½c.@39c. @ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and, under freer and more urgent offerings, has been quoted generally about 2c. a bushel lower. In instances even more depressed, closing heavy. The less favorable tenor of the foreign advices and the firmer range of ocean freights were against the export interest.....Sales have been reported of 204,000 bushels, (of which about 52,000 bushels for prompt delivery or early delivery and 152,000 bushels No. 1 White, August, at $1 07; 36,000 bushels White Western at $1@$1 12; 2,000 bushels Red Western at $1@$1 12; 2,500 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 12; 900 bushels do. 2 Red at $1 06; 8,000 bushels do., deliverable by July 27, at $1 07; 8,000 bushels do., July option, at $1 05; 8,000 bushels do., August option, at $1, (another with the price equal); 48,000 bushels do., for prompt delivery or July, at $1 07@$1 07½; 7,000 bushels Amber Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee at $1 10; also, an American schooner, 325 tons, with general cargo, including Palm-oil, from Boston, at 97c. @ 98c. @ ton, and primage.....FOR ELSINORE AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 392 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d.; or, if direct, at 5s. 9d.; and another, with about 2,000 bbls. do., from Baltimore, (previous to arrival,) on private terms; a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 6d.; or, if direct, at 5s. 9d.....FOR AN OUTSIDE SPANISH PORT—An Italian brig, 370 tons, hence, with about 2,250 bbls. and 4,000 cases Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. and 2½ per cent, FOR ANCONA—A Norwegian bark, 647 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. @ quarter.....FOR MARSALA, SICILY—An American barkentine, 499 tons, (now here,) with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, at $4,500.....FOR TRIESTE—An American brig, 387 tons, (at Boston,) with Tobacco, from Richmond, at 57s. 6d.....FOR SIERRA LEONE AND RACK—An American brig, 336 tons, with general cargo, at $8,500 and foreign port charges.....FOR BUENOS AYRES—An American bark, 587 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....FOR MONTEVIDEO—An American schooner, 231 tons, hence, with White Pine Lumber, at $14 25; option of Buenos Ayres at $15 25, or up-river ports at $3 extra.....FOR MONTEVIDEO OR BUENOS AYRES—An American bark, 583 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with White Pine Lumber, at $14 50 nes; and, a British brig, 527 tons, with Lumber, from Montreal, at $18 nes.....FOR PERNAMBUCO—A British brig, 218 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, at $1 25 @ bbl.....FOR ST. JOHN, N. F.—A British schooner, 113 tons, hence, with Slate, at $1 25 @ ton; three schooners, 147, 123, and 79 tons, hence, with Coal, at; a British schooner, 148 tons, with Coal, from Rondout, reported on private terms; another, 99 tons, with Brick, from Gold Spring, at $1; another, 109 tons, with do., from Croton Point, at $2 75.....FOR BARBADOS—A British brig, 186 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, (chartered there,) at 45c. @ bbl.....FOR AUX CAYES—An American schooner, 151 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $9.....FOR GUADALOUPE—An American schooner, 202 tons, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported at $10.....FOR PORTO RICO—An American schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $8.....FOR PORTO RICO AND BACK TO PHILADELPHIA—A British schooner, 143 tons, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 40c. for Sugar.....FOR TOBAGO—An American schooner, 147 tons, hence, with general cargo at $750.....FOR CAIBARIEN—An American brig, 348 tons, with Cooperage Stock and Coal, from Philadelphia, (contracts made there,) at $6@$6 50 for Shops, 90c. for empty Hogsheads, and $8 for Coal.....FOR THE NORTH SIDE OF CUBA (EXCLUDING HAVANA)—An American schooner, 213 tons, with Lumber, from St. John, N. F., at $7 50.....FOR FREDERICKSTED—A British schooner, 1,710 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates, (vessel placed under contract two or three weeks since, and previous to arrival).....FOR BOSTON—Three schooners, hence, with Coal, at 80c.; four do., with do., from Philadelphia, at $1 25; a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $8 25; two schooners, with do., from ports in Georgia, at $8 25.....FOR PHILADELPHIA—An American schooner, hence, with Ice, at $1 50 @ bushel.....And another, with do., from Jacksonville, at $6.....For the Ice trade, coastwise, tonnage has been in fair demand, chiefly for Philadelphia, on the basis of 75c. for New-York, 70c.@ 75c. for Philadelphia, 65c.@70c. for Baltimore, 65c.@ 70c. for Georgetown, $1 30@$1 40 for Savannah, and $3 for Gulf ports.....The American ship Tempiar, 947 tons, built at Medford in 1856, now at Boston, has been purchased on New-York account, reported at about $90,000.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Java, 22c.@24c. Sugar firm at 7 3-16c. @7¾c. Refined Sugars steady; 9½c. for Powdered; 9¼c. for Granulated; 9¼c. for A. Molasses steady; 35c. for 50° test. Flour dull and unsatisfactory; low grades weak; Superfine, $2@$3 25; Extras, $3 75@ $4 25; Wisconsin Extra Family, fair to good, $4@ $4 50; Minnesota do. do., $4 50@$4 75; Patent and Pennsylvania, do. do., good to fancy, $5@$5 50; Ohio, do. do., medium to choice, $5@$5 50; Patent and high grades, $6@$6 75. Rye Flour dull; $2 75@$3 for Pennsylvania and Western; quotations nominal; holders ask $2 40@$2 45, free on board. Wheat fair; local inquiry for prime Amber; exporters keep aloof; old stock neglected; old Western No. 2 and prime Red, $1 04@$1 07; Western, same grade, prime, $1 08@ $1 10; Delaware, Amber, prime dry, new, 96c.@98c.; do. do., damp, 93c; Michigan White, choice old,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, July 6:

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame house, with lot 23 by 75 by 21.8 by 75, No. 219 Bleecker-st., east side, 78 feet south of Carmine-st., for $10,000, to Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story building, with lot 18 by 70, on 24-av., east side, 19.5 feet north of 44th-st., for $9,000, to De Lancey F. Jones, plaintiff.

John Lisner, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Brann, Esq., Referee, sold the three five-story brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 85, Nos. 627 to 631 West 52d-st., north side, 300 feet east of 12th-av., for $37,000, to Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The total amount of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, July 6, was $291,164, as against $381,126, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) July 8.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 26.3 by 65.11 by 25.7 by 66.11, No. 618 Water-st., north side, near Gouverneur-st.

By Ezah N. Camp, foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 93.2, No. 353 West 11th-st., north side, 66 feet west of Washington-st. Also, similar sale, E. F. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by ½ block, No. 113 East 127th-st., south side, 140 feet east of 4th-av.

By John H. Draper, foreclosure sale, J. S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 55, No. 656 8th-av., east side, 24.9 feet south of 42d-st.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 614 7th-av., west side, 60.5 feet south of 43d-st.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, J. S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots, each 25 by 75, on Avenue A west side, 25 feet north of 76th-st.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James M. Brady, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 28 by 84.7 by 25 by 97.7, on Boston road, east side, 28 feet south of 148th-st., also, six lots, each 25 by 100, on Avenue B, east side of 16th, 100 feet south of Cliff-st.; also, a plot of land, 54.3 by 134.11 by 50 by 113.10, on Elton-st., north-east corner of Terrace-place, 23d Ward.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 25 by 200, on Manhattan-st., north side, 422 feet east of Bloomingdale road, running through to Lawrence-st.

Tuesday, July 9.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lot 25 by 100, No. 176 Thompson-st., east side, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, H. J. Scudder, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 23.10 by 100 by 24.10 by 100, No. 106 Charlton-st., south side, 124.2 feet east of Greenwich-st.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, S. B. Hyatt, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots, each 24.8 by 100, Nos. 50 and 52 Lexington-av., west side, 49.4 feet south of 25th-st.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 40 by 81.7 by 53.2 by 75.7, No. 318 East 38th-st., south side, 280.9 feet east of 2d-av.

By John H. Draper, foreclosure sale, J. S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 21 by 108, on East 86th-st., north side, about 228 feet east of 4th-av.

Wednesday, July 10.

By Scott & Myers, public auction sale of the house, with lot 20 by 46, No. 161 Madison-st., north side, 60.7 feet east of Pike-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 21.8 by 58.10 by 22 by 55.10, No. 114 Greenwich-st., north-west corner of Carlisle-st.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William F. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24.6 by 100, No. 205 Wooster-st., west side, 198 feet north of Bleecker-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 75, No. 507 Houston-st., south side, 20 feet west of Mangin-st. Also, similar sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of the house, with two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 83d-st., north side, 200 feet west of 11th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, W. W. Culver, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 25.1 by ½ block, No. 257 Monroe-st., north side, 200.8 feet west of Jackson-st.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 92.3, on East 10th-st., south side, between Avenues C and D.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 25.5 feet south of 57th-st.; also, a plot of land, 40 by 100, on 9th-av., south-west corner of 57th-st.; also, three lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 75 feet north of 56th-st.; also, a plot of land, 48.2 by 54.4 by —, on West 106th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.; also, two houses, with lots, each 25 by 199.10, on West 125th-st., north side, running through to 126th-st., 350 feet east of 8th-av.; also, a plot of land, 50.5 by 35, on 6th-av. south-west corner of 124th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, James E. Steers, Jr., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.8, on West 90th-st., north side, 475 feet west of 8th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, J. A. Osborn, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 90 by 100.11, on East 122d-st., north-east corner of 3d-av.

By T. R. Wurtz & Co., foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 108.6 by 130 by 62 by 167.8, on Broadway, south-east corner of 141st-st.; also, four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 140th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 140th-st., south-west corner of 10th-av.; a plot of land, 124.11 by 100, on St. Nicholas-av., north-east corner of 145th-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, B. Roelker, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 149th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 8th-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 170 by 114, on Helen-st., south side, known on a map of the lands of William H. Morris as lots Nos. 108, 109, 110, and a part of No. 111.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 138.8 by 81.10 by 151.9 by 105.3 by 284.2 by 128.6, on Seaman-av., north-east corner of Bolton road, running through to Prescott-av.

Thursday, July 11.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, S. Jones, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.2 by 76.1, No. 40 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, G. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 187 Forsyth-st., west side, 75 feet south of Stanton-st. Also, similar sale, E. M. Barnard, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.6 by 102.2, No. 155 East 85th-st., north side, 282 feet west of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, D. G. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East 119th-st., south side, 335 feet west of 2d-av.

By Howard W. Coates, Receiver's sale, F. B. Talghman, Esq., Receiver, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 103 West 38th-st., north side, 60 feet west of 6th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, R. C. Elliott, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with two lots, each 25 by 100.4, Nos. 126 and 128 West 50th-st., south side, 325 feet west of 6th-av.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of the houses, with plot of land 35 by 102.1, irregular, Nos. 232 and 234 East 40th-st., south side, 215 feet west of 2d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100, on West 157th-st., south-west corner of 10th-av.

Friday, July 12.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John W. Bennett, Esq., Referee, of two buildings, with lots 25 by 100, No. 99 Norfolk-st., west side, 175 feet south of Rivington-st.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. J. Marvin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 133.4 by 22 by 135.3, on West 47th-st., south side, 123 feet west of 6th-av.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, 75 feet south of 107th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sales, Messrs. W. C. Traphagen, J. C. Bushnell, J. J. Townsend, S. Jones, John M. Barbour, and E. M. Henry, Referees, of the six houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 75. Nos. 2,395 to 2,408 Madison-av., north-west corner of 130th-st. Also, similar sale, C. C. Leeds, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 75, No. 2,420 Madison-av., south-west corner of 130th-st. Also, similar sale, R. G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 75, No. 2,412 Madison-av., west side, 66.8 feet south of 131st-st. Also, similar sale, Messrs. D. Wood and Richard L. Sweesy, Esqs., Referees, of the two houses, with lots, each 17.6 by 99.11, Nos. 29 and 31 East 130th-st., north side, 475 feet west of Madison-av. Also, similar sale, H. N. Morse, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 75, No. 2,420 Madison-av., south-west corner of 131st-st. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with eight lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 146th-st., south-east corner of 10th-av.

Saturday, July 13.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, T. H. Lane, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot of land 48 by 81.9 by 44.5 by 96.7, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., north-east corner of Courtlandt-alley.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, William A. Duer, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25.3 by 92, No. 34 West 20th-st., south side, 350 feet east of 6th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 5.

87th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Anton Ahrens and wife to Louis M. Kahn.....$11,000
Same property; Louis M. Kahn to Babette Ahrens. 11,000
53d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9; Eugene F. Whitehead and wife to Albert Venino..... 100
Avenue B, s. e. corner of 10th-st., 25.3x71; Patrick Reilly and wife to Abraham Semm..... nom.
53d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9; Henry E. Whitehead, Referee, to Charles E. Whitehead..... nom.
125th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x76.11; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Tessel Wood..... 5,000
26th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21.2x98.9; Edward L. Wessels to William Whitney..... 500
40th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; James O'Shea and wife to James O'Shea..... 500
Broad-st., s. w. corner of Pearl-st., 31x34 irregular; John A. Weeks, Executor, to William Whitney..... 25,000
Thompson-st., No. 177, 22.6x100; Greenwich Savings Bank to Frederick Moff..... 7,000
Palisade-av., 24th Ward; Louisa Dean to George H. Forster..... 3,500
Stebbins-place, 24th Ward; Joseph Rosenthal and wife to George R. Redman..... 9,800
56th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x28; Caroline C. Weber and husband to Fannie H. Tenney..... 42,000
47th-st., s. s., 531.3 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5; Fannie H. Tenney and husband to Caroline C. Weber..... 15,000
Bentzer's-lane, 24th Ward; George S. Redman and wife to Louisa G. Barrows..... 16,000
Pell-st., No. 16; J. A. Goodrich, Referee, to William Simpson, Jr..... 63,000
Riverside-av., s. s., 225 ft. n. of 122d-st., 25x100; J. A. Goodrich, Referee, to Edward C. Post..... 5,000
Provost-av., Nos. 6 and 8; Thomas G. Barry, Referee, to Alfred R. Whitney..... 35,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bernhard, Fredericka, and husband to Hermann H. Meier; No. 174 Eldridge-st., 5 years..... $3,000
Foster, George H., to Louisa Dean; e. s. Palisade av., s. of River-av., 24th-Ward, 3 years..... 3,500
Friess, Peter, and wife to Susan Decker; s. s. 91st-st., 175 ft. of 8th-av., 5 years and 3 months..... 2,000
Haffer, Mathias and wife, to George Mangold and another, Executors, &c.; n. s. 151st-st., e. of Courtland-av., 5 years..... 20,000
Havens, James H., Jr., and others to John Baier; n. s. 86th-st., w. of 8th-av., 2 months..... 1,000
Hunt, Magdalena and others to Caroline A. Livingston; s. s. 21st-st., e. of 9th-av., 2 years..... 2,000
Klenger, Augusta, and husband to Louis Mitchell; s. s. 146th-st., e. of Willis-av., 2 years..... 1,560
Mohr, Adam, and wife to Rufus Prime and others; s. s. Delancey-st., e. of Allen-st., 3½ years..... 6,500
Mohn, Frederick, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; No. 177 Thompson-st., 1 year..... 3,000
McGlynn, John, to Matilda O. Rhinelander; s. s. Lexington-av., n. of 74th-st., 3 years..... 6,250
Same to same; w. s. Lexington-av., n. of 74th-st., 3 years..... 6,250
Neubauer, Severin, and wife to Henry D. Ranney; s. s. 20th-st., w. of 7th-av., 3 years..... 1,000
Redman, George S., and wife to Joseph Rosenthal; Bettner's-lane, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 1,434
Same to same; s. s. Bettner's-lane, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 1,434
Same to same; Bettner's-lane, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 2,400
Same to same; Bettner's-lane, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 3,500
Same to same; s. s. Bettner's-lane, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 3,500
Same to same; Bettner's-lane, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 5,500
Schmitthenner, Frederick, to Peter Goetz and wife; w. s. Eldridge-st., lot No. 560, 5 years..... 4,000
Weber, Caroline C., and husband to Fannie H. Tenney; s. s. 47th-st., 475 ft. e. of 7th-av., 3 years..... 5,000
Wilson, Sarah M., and husband to Annie McFeat; s. s. 123d-st., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 4,000
Wilson, Sarah M., and husband to Edward F. Brown, guardian, &c.; s. s. 123d-st., 441.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 4,000
Same to same; s. s. 123d-st., 458.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 4,000
Woehrle, Charles and wife to Henry Sturm; No. 119 Henry-st., 3 years..... 3,500
Same to same; No. 129 Division-st., 3 years..... 4,500
Woehrle, Amelia and husband to Henry Sturm; lot No. 71 of the Rutger estate, 3 years..... 10,000
Woods, Thomas to the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company; w. s. 125th-st., s. of 8th-av., 17 months..... 1,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Brenneman, Christian, to Christina Britzki..... $3,000
Decker, Clara, to Myron C. Burton..... 1,550
Emmet, Robert, Trustee, &c., to Charles Merrihew..... nom.
Dietz, Jacob, to Adam Renz..... 1,000
C. Murphy to C. Murphy, Jr..... 700
Miller, Fred'k, and others, Executors, &c., to William L. Cowdrey..... 10,500
Naylor, Henry, to Matilda A. Grosvenor..... 3,500
Rubsam, Joseph, to Ida Tauber..... 1,000
Tontonia Savings Bank, Receiver of, to Louis Kelz..... 9,000
Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company to Charles Pfeiffer..... 4,500
Weeks, John A., Executor, &c., to Francis M. Whitney..... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE BLOCK IN THE Eighth Ward bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., City of Brooklyn; comprises 70 lots, near Green-Wood; tastefully laid out; fruit and shade trees, and has a large brick building; 27th-st., and other houses for more rooms 26th-st.; it would make excellent pleasure garden; convenient to three car routes; from the building can be had a fine view of the Bay and surrounding scenery; the title indisputable; two cottage houses to sell on lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, WM. HATFIELD, South Brooklyn.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY AT PREMIUM POINT, with water front, &c., known as Keiling Property, at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, July 17. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FULL-width house No. 266 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; neighborhood unquestionable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALBERT C. LAMSON, NO. 170 BROADWAY, corner of Maiden-lane, has first-class houses for sale or to rent VERY LOW if applied for immediately.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

LENOX, 5TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.—AN elegant apartment from 1st September; smaller, with immediate possession; rent greatly reduced. R. JACKSON

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Choice country seat near Chappaqua. No finer place on the Hudson River. For sale low on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Civil Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL.....Thurs., July 11, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY..Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are very slight, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., July 13 DONAU.....Sat., July 27
ODER.....Sat., July 20 RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin..... 60 gold
Steerage..... 30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia.....July 13, 3 P. M. Victoria.....July 27, 3 P. M.
Bolivia.....July 20, 9 A. M. Circassia.....Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
Cabins $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON DIRECT.
Australia.....July 10, 1 P. M. Alsatia.....July 17, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 5 A. M. and Portland at 1 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the cuisine of the regular Swinburne's unsurpassed, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $30 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., July 13 DONAU.....Sat., July 27
ODER.....Sat., July 20 RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin..... 60 gold
Steerage..... 30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIÂ QUEENSTOWN.*
SCOTIA.....WED., July 10 BOTHNIA.....WED., July 24
ABYSSINIA.....WED., July 17 ALGERIA.....WED., July 31
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of Kinge-st.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 9, noon
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having saloon, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, those midship being the greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $80 to $80.
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 11
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, Delord.....Wednesday, July 10, 2 P. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Santelli...Wed., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, Jacquesy, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight or passage in Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., July 11 LESSING.....Thurs., July 25
HERDER.....Thurs., July 18 WIELAND.....Thurs., Aug. 1
Rates of passage from Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., 0, 2, & 4 Bowling Green.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Italy, Wed., July 17, 7 A. M. Holland, W., July 24, 11 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Helvetia, Sat., July 13, 2 P. M. Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tuesday, July 9
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, July 10
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, July 8
For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT. WEDNESDAY, July 10, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NEW NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 10
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 13
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and thro' bills of lading issued at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY HASKELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....June 27
ATLAS.....July 18
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....June 29
ALPS.....July 13
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SATURDAY, July 12
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 23
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. R. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
8:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, excepting Saturday night to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River each morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:50 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at No. 253, 261, and 413 Broadway and at at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:40 P. M.
Local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. Y. and Northampton R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Hampton R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:40 P. M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, &c.—Shortest and quickest line. 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARNER, General Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 12, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS
HOUSTON-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
COURTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Cortlandt-street Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
RUNS FROM 5:30 A. M. T

ARE WE WASTING MONEY.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS OPPOSING THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

THEY FEAR THAT IT WILL DESTROY THE COMMERCE AND DOCK PROPERTY OF THE CITY—WHAT IT IS ESTIMATED TO COST—SHALL THE WORK BE STOPPED?

The time has come, in the estimation of a good many sober-minded property-owners of this City, to decide whether or not it would not be an economical and wise thing to do to abandon the Brooklyn Bridge just as it is; to discontinue further appropriations toward it; to secure the annulment of its charter, and to have so much of it as has been built leveled to the ground. The view taken of it by the idle spectator who looks up at it from the shore or the river is scarcely worth considering, say its opponents; but to the view of it as taken by the property-owners some attention is due. They not only see the massive stone-work pillars rising to an extraordinary height, but they see, also, the broad strips of land confiscated for the approaches, the low hanging cables threatening the masts of all vessels passing under, fleets of vessels that sail away from the New-York shores of the East River rather than run risk or suffer delay in lowering their upper spars, and when they remember that the bridge is now higher above the river than it will be when finished, they naturally feel apprehension about the amount of permanent injury that may be inflicted upon the City shipping interests. Then they have another ground for complaint. When the bridge was projected the estimated cost of it was $3,000,000. This small sum it was soon discovered would not suffice. The estimate of cost rose by degrees until it became $8,000,000, and then it jumped to $12,000,000, with nothing more than a foot-bridge provided for. Now it is impossible to say what the bridge will cost. By some strange mistake or other, a great many items of cost seem to have been overlooked, and as new expenses are discovered that must be provided for, the generous plans of the projectors expand. It is interesting, if not pleasing to property-owners to learn that the man who is most ambitious to see the bridge completed before he dies, has frankly admitted that the builders are not to be cramped or hindered by any mean considerations of cost; but that the bridge is to be such a bridge as the people must have—of course, regardless of its cost. These men do not hesitate to express the fear that the bridge will cost $20,000,000 before it can be used, and they do not hide their opinion that its usefulness will be trifling as compared with its enormous cost.

This subject has been taken up by the Council of Political Reform, and its members have already begun a contest to prevent further appropriation for the bridge by this City. This they desire to do to limit in every way possible the increase of the debt of the City, whenever they find they can do so without detriment to the true interests of the Metropolis. There remain some legal points to be decided yet, and before these points are disposed of, they agree that it is unsafe to go on spending money that may be thrown away. One point is, is not the bridge going up in violation of the laws of this State and the United States, prohibiting the obstruction of navigable rivers? Another is, whether this Bridge Trustees are not violating the law creating them in, exceeding the amount of money they were authorized to use? If the Board of Apportionment persist in appropriating money beyond the prescribed amount they will become personally responsible, say these gentlemen, and if there is any force in the law preventing the obstruction of rivers, the money already spent is wasted, and it will be foolishness to spend more. A careful investigation has been made by them, with the aid of competent engineers, and they have found that the bridge will prove to be a serious obstruction to commerce. When Congress granted permission to build the bridge, it did so with the distinct understanding that it was not to be an obstruction. As it looks now, enough has been shown to the opponents of the bridge to convince them that it will destroy a large part of the commerce of the East River and reduce the value of the dock property. It is feared that when the bridge cables are in place no commerce will be found above the bridge, and, as the land space remains on the New-York shore below Fulton-street for shipping—the canal-boats and fishing-smacks occupying permanent places—the bridge will injure all the dock property on the New-York side lying above Fulton-street. The cables, they say, will be an obstruction to all vessels with masts over 115 feet high; and as many schooners—to say nothing of barks and brigs—are above this height, they will all be affected by the obstruction. They present some figures in their argument. During last year 19,534 sea-going vessels entered this port, nine-tenths of them with masts above 115 feet in height. Of coastwise vessels 14,527 entered New-York ship, and 10,413 entered the port through Hell Gate. Many of them came and went several times. If these vessels were obliged to shift their spars every time they passed the bridge, at an expense of $150 to $1,500, they would soon be compelled to seek entry by another channel than that which runs under the bridge. Schooners manned by small crews, in the crowded condition of the river, and the limited number of men carried as crews, get through with any sort of expedition. Yet 12,404 of the vessels included in the 14,000 were schooners.

The Council of Political Reform have also considered several other points which will not be urged while the legal points remain undecided. The usefulness of the bridge, they consider, will be small. The Chief Engineer has admitted that its power of resistance will not be sufficient to allow of the passage across it of steam trains. Its approaches are not convenient of access, and it will not save either time or money to those who build on each side. Then, another very serious objection is made to it. The interest on an investment of $20,000,000 would, it is estimated, carry every man, woman, and child who wanted to travel up and down town once every day for a year, yet the City is preparing to spend this money in assisting its working men and women to go out of this City, and to go over to Brooklyn—paying toll for the privilege—to build up the property owned by speculators who have had just this idea in their heads while they have been talking so loudly and generously about what is due to the afflicted people who travel on ferry-boats. Then, the approaches are to debouch on Chatham-street, at a point where four horse street railroad run, and business is already clogged daily. With an increase of wagon traffic a greater need of space would be required, and the Council of Political Reform have learned that the bridge Trustees have already talked about the possibility of securing a slice of the City Hall Park, to be converted into a street, and to use their influence to have Murray-street carried through the park between the City Hall and the Court-house.

RECKLESS PISTOL FIRING.

Luke Pearsall and Patrick Devine are roommates and board at No. 193 East Fifty-eighth-street. On Saturday night, a short time after both had retired to bed, Devine, who previously had been drinking, got up and looked for his watch, which he had placed under his pillow, but failed to find it. He immediately charged Pearsall with stealing the timepiece, and the latter, not feeling disposed to allow such an accusation to pass unnoticed, endeavored to make Devine aware of his mistake in language which was not at all complimentary. Devine, incensed at the behavior he received, started for Pearsall, who, without a moment's warning fired two shots at Pearsall, neither of which, happily, took effect. The people in the house, aroused from their slumber and alarmed at the report of the pistol, hastily summoned an officer and had Devine arrested. He was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and Pearsall appearing as complainant against him, he was committed in default of $1,000 bail. After Devine had been arrested, search was made for his watch, and it was found between the slats of the bedstead.

CRUISE OF SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

The cruising season for New-York yachts is about to be inaugurated by the Seawanhaka Club, the yachts of which will rendezvous in Oyster Bay to-night. Their annual club regatta, postponed from the 4th inst., will be sailed to-morrow, over the triangular club course from Oyster Bay out into the Sound and return. On the following day the fleet will start on its eastward cruise, which will be continued to Newport, and probably to New-Bedford. The first night out will be spent at the Thimble Islands, the second at New-London or Greenport, as the Captains may prefer, and the third at Newport. The yachts intending to participate in the cruise are the Eddie, Osprey, Schemer, Vision, Dudley, Midge, Julian, Petrel, and Blanche. Rear Commodore Cromwell will be in command, and the schooner yacht Eddie will be the flag-ship of the fleet.

ACCIDENT TO A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

A serious accident occurred yesterday forenoon to Mr. Robert Swift, a conductor on the Harlem Railroad. He left White Plains at 9:15 A. M., and on approaching Williams' Bridge he leaned forward from the platform to see how many empty cars had been left there, with a view of determining the number he might attach to his own train, when his head came in contact with a signal-post, inflicting a very severe scalp wound, and knocked him off the platform, and he received other injuries to his back by the fall. He was conveyed to Tremont, and left there in charge of a doctor until the return of the train from New-York, about 3 o'clock P. M., when he was removed to his residence at White Plains.

PROPOSED EXTRA RACING MEETING.

It is proposed to give an extra meeting of two days at Monmouth Park, commencing about Aug. 29, if the association is able to get some of the leading horses in the country to compete for the purses. Mr. Withers said on Saturday that a great inducement will be offered the famous Western horses Hindoo, Day Star, Leveler, Ten Broeck, and Mollie McCarthy to run at the park, and if any of them will accept, a liberal sum of money will be offered them. There is a great desire to see these Western cracks measure strides on equal terms with Duke of Magenta, Spartan, Danger, Bramble, Parole, and Tom Ochiltree, and if the association is successful in its endeavors to bring them together, the grandest meeting of the year will be the result.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. JOHN DOWLING.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN THE MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The funeral of Rev. John Dowling, D. D., took place yesterday afternoon in the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church. The church was crowded with friends of the deceased minister and his former parishioners, and there was also present a number of clergymen representing every sect of the Protestant faith. Seated on the platform were Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, of Brooklyn, who acted as master of ceremonies; Rev. Dr. Gillette, of Sing Sing; Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Plainfield, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Elder, of the Fifty-third-Street Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. Williams, of the Amity Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. Patton, editor of the *Baptist Weekly*, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity. All these reverend gentlemen took special parts in the commemorative services. Among the congregation were Rev. R. S. MacArthur, of the Calvary Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. Burlingame, of St. Louis; Rev. Halsey Moore, of Harlem; Rev. E. B. Hill, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church; Rev. Hugh Miller, of Williamsburg; Rev. Samuel Ullman, of the Second Mission Baptist Church; Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, of the First Mission Baptist Church, and Rev. D. C. Hughes. Four of the pall-bearers were clergymen; the other four were laymen. Their names are Rev. Dr. Bright, editor of the *Baptist Examiner*; Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the Thirteenth-Street Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of the Twenty-ninth-Street Reformed Church; Rev. Dr. Terry, of the Seventh-Street Methodist Church, and Messrs. Matthew Keiley, Freeman Bloodgood, Alfred C. Cheney, and Alpheus Freeman.

As the body was borne into the church, the organist played the voluntary, "Oh, Rest in the Lord." The casket was followed up the central aisle by the widow of the deceased, supported by her eldest son, Dr. John W. Dowling, M. D., Dean of the Homeopathic Medical College. Then followed the only brother of the deceased, a white-haired, but sturdy-looking old gentleman, escorting Dr. John W. Dowling's wife. The other mourners were Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Dowling, Pastor of the Euclid-Avenue Baptist Church, of Cleveland, Onio, and Mr. Joseph J. Dowling, sons of the deceased minister; two of his daughters, accompanied by their husbands, Mr. John Howe, of Boston, and Mr. Robert Rogers, of this City, and their children, and also a widowed daughter, Mrs. George De Witt. The casket, a handsome one, was placed in front of the pulpit, at the head of the central aisle of the church, and near by were laid several handsome floral offerings from friends and relatives of the deceased. The casket bore a silver plate, upon which was the inscription:

Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D.
Born, May 12, 1807.
Died, July 4, 1878.

After the organ voluntary, Miss McCollum sang an anthem. Rev. Dr. Elder then delivered an invocation, and Rev. Dr. Jeffrey spoke in eulogy of the deceased clergyman. He spoke of Dr. Dowling as a citizen, a theologian, the well-beloved occupant of many pulpits, and the worthy husband and father. He had enjoyed a long life—passing beyond the allotted three score and ten—and had throughout the course of that life never lost the opportunity to do good. His example was an inspiration to all left behind him in the world. Standing by his coffin, said Dr. Jeffrey, and recalling all that he achieved in every sphere in which he moved, it seemed not only not to be saddening to think that he was gone forever. We must feel a sorrow that such a man is dead, but we will bless God that such a man has lived so long.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., said he regarded it as a high privilege to be allowed to stand in the place originally assigned to his venerable father to testify to the cordiality and affection for every living being expressed in the life of Dr. Dowling. When he [the speaker] first awoke to Divine truth, the name of Dr. Dowling was the expression of earnestness and usefulness in the service of Jesus. The choir of the Broadway Tabernacle sang the hymn "Servant of the Lord, well done!" at the conclusion of Rev. Mr. Tyng's remarks, after which there were addresses by Rev. Messrs. Williams and Burchard. Rev. A. C. Gillette delivered the final prayer, following which Miss McCollum sang the anthem, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." The benediction was pronounced by Rev. A. S. Patton. The body was taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

THE "NINTH COMPANY" IN CAMP.

THE CRACK COMPANY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT UNDER CANVAS.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, familiarly known as the "Ninth Company," went into camp for a week at Tarrytown on Saturday evening. It left its armory with 78 men in ranks at 3:15 o'clock, and marched to the Grand Central Depot, where a special train was secured, which reached Tarrytown at 6:43 o'clock. The citizens had made arrangements to receive the visitors handsomely, and a company of Militia, with the village fire company dragging its highly-polished engine, were drawn up at the station to greet the soldiers. Line was formed, and headed by a detachment from the regimental band, the company marched in a column of fours up a long winding hill to Camp Hancock. The site of the encampment is a delightful one. It is situated on the crest of a lofty hill, upon the old Hoge farm. From the rear of the camp a splendid view of the Hudson and the Palisades beyond may be had, while tall trees shade the grounds on three sides. Adjoining the place are the Summer residences of Robert Hoe, David Dows, the Kingslands, and other well-known families of this City. The camp is laid out on three streets, designated by the euphonious titles of Fifth and South-Fifth avenues, and Thompson-street. The latter thoroughfare bears no resemblance to the street of that name in this City, but derives its title from the Lieutenant whose head-quarters rest on that avenue. Forty-eight wall-tents line the several streets, and the national flag floats from a mast at the entrance to the main avenue leading to the head-quarters of Capt. Casey, the commandant of the post. Each tent is neatly furnished. They are provided with bedsteads, mattresses, and blankets, gun-racks, and the smaller articles used in the brief preparation of a soldier's toilet. After their long march the members of the company were ravenously hungry, and rations were served very soon after their arrival in camp. The "mess-room" is located in a building formerly used as a coach-house, the meals being prepared in the kitchen of the old Hoge Mansion, a short distance away. A guard was next mounted, and the boys retired early. At sunrise yesterday the "morning gun" was fired, and reveille was sounded by the drummers while the colors were hoisted. After breakfast had been served the company, dressed in full uniform, marched to the Washington Irving Episcopal Memorial Church, in accepance of an invitation from Rev. J. Selden Spencer, the Rector. Ten pews were reserved in the transept for the accommodation of the company, and the remainder of the edifice was crowded with the people of the village. The band accompanied the choir and organ in the musical portion of the services. During the afternoon the men explored the woods and bathed in the brook which threads its way through a deep ravine on one side of the camping-ground. At 5 o'clock the inspection of the camp took place. Each man stood at "parade rest" at the door of his tent as Lieut. W. G. Dominick, Officer of the Day, and Sergt. Daniel Channing, Jr., Officer of the Guard, passed through the several company streets, while the band played promenade music at the entrance to the camp. Supper was served at 6 o'clock, after which came dress-parade and guard-mounting, when Lieut. Thompson was detailed Officer of the Day. The exercises will be varied to-day by company drill at 6:10 A. M. and skirmish drill at 8:40 o'clock. Gen. W. S. Hancock is expected to review the company next Saturday in the presence of many prominent military officers and civilians of this City. The company will engage in rifle practice at Morsemere range, near Yonkers, next Thursday, when it will shoot for the "Nevada" badge.

SAD END OF A PLAYFUL SCRAMBLE

Deputy Coroner Goldsohmiedt made an autopsy yesterday of the remains of John McTiernan, the lad who was accidentally killed with a lancet in the hands of William McGuire, aged 7 years, as published in Sunday's TIMES. It was found that the blade of the lancet entered McTiernan's right breast, passing between the ribs, and penetrated the lungs, causing death by internal hemorrhage. Coroner Ellinger will hold an inquest during the present week. The deceased lad and his brother Daniel are the children of James McTiernan, a laborer, residing at No. 218 West Fifty-eighth-street, while McGuire is the son of a well-to-do contractor who lives at No. 224 West Fifty-eighth-street. The three lads were playing in the street in front of the residence of Dr. Roof, No. 226 West Fifty-eighth-street, when Dora Mather, a little girl who lives on the top floor of the house, threw out of the window a cent, a rubber ball, and an old lancet which she had picked up about the house. McGuire seized the lancet, and as John McTiernan made a rush for the ball he ran against McGuire, and the blade of the lancet penetrated his right breast, as described above. The wounded lad was attended by Dr. Charles B. Roof, of No. 348 West Fifty-first-street, a brother of the Doctor before whose house the stabbing occurred, but died shortly after 5 o'clock in the evening, about two hours after he had received the wound. The lad McGuire was arrested, and is held to await the action of the Coroner. It was established yesterday beyond a doubt that the occurrence was purely accidental.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTELLATION.

The United States ship Constellation, which sailed from this port for Havre, with 600 tons of freight for the Paris Exposition, returned yesterday, and was immediately towed to the Navy-yard. After receiving on board her battery, which was taken off the vessel to put the goods for the Exposition in, and receiving a few minor repairs, the Constellation will proceed to Annapolis to take on board the midshipmen for the Summer cruise to the Madeiras and along the American coast, stopping at the several Navy-yards for general information and instruction.

OPPOSED TO ITINERANCY.

THE METHODIST PASTORAL TERM.

A MOVEMENT TOWARD ABOLISHING THE THREE-YEAR LIMIT—THE MATTER TO BE REFERRED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

For several years there has been a growing conviction among the members of the Methodist Episcopal churches in this section of the country, at least, in favor of doing away with the arbitrary rule that limits the time which a minister may remain in charge of one congregation to three years. The question was brought up at the last session of the Methodist East Conference, held in Brooklyn in April last, by the introduction of a resolution to appoint a committee to take the matter into consideration; and the way in which the suggestion was accepted by the Conference demonstrated conclusively that there was a strong feeling among the members in favor of it. It was late in the session, however, and even its friends did not feel that they had time properly to discuss and intelligently to decide so important a question. It was consequently referred to a committee, and there it remained until the Conference finally adjourned.

The question, however, is one in which so much interest is felt, not only among the laity, but on the part of the ablest and most influential members of the ministry, that it is sure to be brought prominently before the highest authorities of the Church at an early day. At the last Quarterly Conference of the Washington-Street Methodist Church, in Brooklyn, held on March 30, a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting the co-operation of the several Quarterly Conferences of the Methodist churches of that city in organizing a convention, to consist of five lay delegates from each church, for the consideration of the subject, in connection with the condition of Methodism in the city, and to take such action with regard to memorializing the next General Conference, which meets in 1880, as shall be deemed for the best interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Three reasons are set forth as having led to the action of the Quarterly Conference, as follows:

First—The committee having the matter in charge say that they have been made aware of a widespread dissatisfaction with regard to the disruption of the relations of Pastor and people by an arbitrary limitation as to time, under circumstances which seemed to make the change disastrous.

Second—They have heard the frequent and unnecessary changes in the pastorate most commonly referred to as a reason why many of their converts do not come into the Methodist Church; and, also, why many families of Methodist antecedents and training have left them to swell the ranks of other denominations.

Third—They have also heard that the dissatisfaction with the three-year rule is increasing, both among the ministry and the laity, and is likely to be in the future a source of increased disaffection and loss. Thus, while unalterably opposed to a settled pastorate in the forms known to other churches, they have reached the conclusion that the laity ought to take this question into timely consideration, and desiring only the increased power and usefulness of their church, they have thought best to invite the co-operation of sister churches in order to ascertain and formulate the sentiment of Brooklyn Methodism.

In conclusion, the committee offer the Washington-Street Methodist Church for the accommodation of the proposed convention, as convenient and central, and urge upon all of the Quarterly Conferences to send five delegates to the convention. The committee are Ahi Peace, Jeremiah Mundell, S. T. Sherwood, and J. S. Barndollar. The latter, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said that only one Quarterly Conference had as yet appointed delegates, so far as he knew, and that was the Summerfield Church, in Washington-avenue. Three others had been heard from, and they had referred the matter to their Board of Officers, with power. The object, he said, was to petition the next General Conference to abolish the limit, and leave to the discretion of the Bishop what changes should be made. The working of the present system, so far as it could be influenced, were to leave the appointments of ministers really in the hands of each church until the limit of three years has expired. If a church desires to retain a Pastor, such preference is made known to the Presiding Bishop through the Board of Deacons; and if the Bishop is satisfied that the interests of the church will be best subserved by making no changed, he respects the wishes of the people, and allows them to retain the Pastor of their choice. The same rule holds good in regard to transfers, the Bishop usually allowing the preference for any particular preacher to influence him in selecting a Pastor for them whenever a change must be made. But there is a growing dissatisfaction on the part of the laity of the Methodist Church with the system, for the reason that it rudely sunders the tenderest ties of Pastor and people in many instances, and they feel that it interferes with the effective workings of their Church system. The ablest men among the ministry are in favor of a change. In fact, about the only ones who oppose it are the weaker brethren of the ministry, and, perhaps, a few of the more conservative of laity, who look upon it as interfering with one of the "old-established landmarks of Methodism."

There is also, Mr. Barndollar said, an impression on the part of many that the intention is to dispense with the appointive system altogether, and establish a settled ministry in its stead. This is entirely erroneous. The appointments will all be subject to the same yearly revision that they are now. The only alteration will be to leave discretionary with the Bishop the question of where changes shall be made, and to relieve him from any obligation, to make a change at least once every three years, as at present. As the rule now stands, a change may be made every year, and must be every three years; the only difference will be to allow the Bishop to take such action at any and all times as he may regard for the best interests of any particular church, or of the Church at large. As to reasons why the matter was not pressed, Mr. Barndollar said, at the meeting of the East Conference last April, was because nothing definite could be accomplished until the meeting of the General Conference in 1880, and as there would be two more sessions of the annual East Conference before that, it was deemed best to defer definite action by the Annual Conference for another year. The mode of procedure will be to secure, if possible, the co-operation of the several Quarterly Conferences in agreeing to some action to be taken by the Annual Conferences, which will in turn refer the subject to the General Conference for final action. It is, of course, too early to say what action will be taken by the Quarterly Conferences, or when the proposed convention will be held. It will be several weeks, and perhaps months, before responses can be received from all the Conferences. The probabilities are that if the convention is held at all, it will not meet before Fall, and whether it shall be held at all will depend upon the action of the Quarterly Conferences.

AN ACCIDENT AT THE ERIE BASIN.

One of the large dry-docks at the Erie Basin, at Red Hook Point, South Brooklyn, was the scene of a singular accident at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, which came near resulting in the death by drowning of 30 workmen. The docks, which are owned by a stock company, are the largest private docks in the country. They are built of stone, and are constructed in the same manner as the one at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. For some time past a large number of men, in charge of Engineer Emory, have been engaged in making extensive repairs to the docks, and on Saturday they were working in the bottom of the largest one, which is 440 feet long, 90 feet wide, and between 40 and 50 feet deep, and from which the water had been pumped for the purpose of repairs, and the large gates closed, to prevent the water from flowing in. Engineer Emory, who was walking along the bottom of the dock, near one of the gates, noticed a bubbling of water at his feet, and, becoming alarmed, shouted to the men to hurry out of the dock, at the same time making a rush for the top himself. The men clambered up the stone steps with all possible haste, and had no sooner reached the top than the huge gate burst in, followed by a terrific rush of water, and in an instant the dock was filled with water, followed by several thousand feet of lumber and timber. So great was the force of the rushing water that some of the pieces of timber were hurled 40 feet in the air. Nothing but the prompt action of Engineer Emory and the precipitate flight of the men prevented the almost instant death of all the workmen at work in the dock. As it was, no lives were lost. No report of the accident was made to the Police, and it was not known outside the docks until yesterday, when the Police of the Eleventh Precinct discovered that something was wrong and reported it to the station-house. The place was guarded yesterday by seven watchmen, and no outsiders were allowed to go near the scene of the accident, and no information could be obtained from those in charge. The amount of damage could not be learned, and no one but a practical engineer would be able to form an estimate of it. The President of the company visited the docks yesterday, in company with several engineers, among whom was Engineer Martin, of the East River Bridge Company. The result of their investigations, however, could not be ascertained.

SPECULATING IN STAGE FARES.

Ever since the introduction of boxes in the Broadway stages, in which passengers were required to deposit their own fares, the companies have found it necessary to employ detectives to watch the boxes, to prevent their being tampered with, and the passengers, to see that they pay their fares. Occasionally a driver takes sufficient interest in his employer's business to keep an eye on his passengers, but such instances are rare. For some time past Edward Wheeler, the driver of stage No. 1, of the Broadway and Ninth-Avenue Line, has been watching George Tolinel, of No. 113 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, who has been a passenger in his stage at various hours of the day, and Wheeler suspected that he was making money out of the stage company by purchasing tickets and depositing them in the box instead of the money handed to him by passengers. Tolinel got into stage No. 1 yesterday at Broadway and Eighteenth-street, and rode down town. As the corner of Houston-street a lady got in and Tolinel obligingly stretched out his hand for her fare. The lady gave him two five-cent pieces, which the driver asserted Tolinel put into his pocket. Wheeler called an officer and directed him to arrest Tolinel, but before this was done both the officer and driver saw Tolinel slip something into the fare-box. The prisoner denied having substituted a ticket for the money. He said he was a jeweler, but had not worked at his trade for three years. He was arraigned before Justice Kazmire at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, and discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION

HARMONY REIGNS AGAIN—EMMA GATES CONKLIN AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

The meeting of the American Blue Ribbon Temperance Union in Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon was an unusually large one, owing to the expectation that a renewal of the trouble between Mrs. Emma Gates Conklin and Mr. John V. Reynolds would take place. At the last meeting Counsellor Reynolds vehemently protested against Mrs. Conklin withdrawing from the wall an American flag and disclosing underneath the motto "God Save the Queen," claiming that such action on her part was an insult to the American people. At the meeting yesterday afternoon on the conclusion of the preliminary exercises President Affleck said that however unpleasant it might be, in view of the extensive notoriety which had attended the proceedings at the last meeting, he desired that both parties interested should have a fair chance of stating their views, and he therefore introduced Mrs. Emma Gates Conklin. Mrs. Conklin, who was loudly applauded, said: "I have to thank you from my heart for that applause. I feel myself to-day to be here in a peculiar and wholly undeserved position. I feel sad and indignant, but I am still forgiving toward the gentleman who so injured me last Sunday. I came on the platform and read a poem composed in honor of a great and good woman—Queen Victoria. It was my right as an American woman to do so. I have not a drop of foreign blood in my veins, and I say again that I am proud to honor the Queen of England as a noble woman who deserves admiration and reverence from her sex. I regret that the Vice-President of this association, Mr. Ingersoll Lockwood, has left the platform, and I consider it cowardly in him to do so. If any blame attaches to the action of last Sunday it rests on me alone. The American flag was not pulled down, it was gently withdrawn by a woman's hand to give place to a motto in honor of a great and good woman. There were other American flags in the room. I had no intention of dishonoring the flag of my own country, and the man who would say that he could apply the expression of Gen. Dix, 'shoot him on the spot,' after an explanation had been made by a lady, would shoot a woman." Here Mrs. Conklin turned to where Mr. Reynolds was seated in the audience, also in very dramatic manner said: "I am guilty of what you charge; shoot me, shoot me!" Mr. Reynolds made no reply. Mrs. Conklin then continued her address and said: "I claim the right of a free-born American woman to openly express my opinions, and sooner than abandon that right I can face the prison or the burning by faggots. There was a grand celebration in this hall on the Fourth of July, and Senator Ecclesine took occasion to remark that a poor misguided woman had torn down the American flag. I say to Senator Ecclesine that he has made the greatest mistake of his life. No one reverences the American flag and American nationality more than I do. Bred of American stock, nurtured in an American home, I love my country far more than the political demagogues who have sought to use me as a means of ventilating their clap-trap. I say that to-day we desired to hang on this wall a picture of Abraham Lincoln, the greatest and best man of our country, and we were prevented from doing so by the society which Senator Ecclesine represents. All who are opposed to the picture of Abraham Lincoln being hung on this wall will please rise." There was no response, and Mrs. Conklin, saying "I have done," sat down. Then President Affleck asked Mr. Reynolds if he desired to offer any remarks. Reynolds rose in the audience and said: "I am deeply gratified with the explanation offered by Sister Conklin. I accept her apology personally, and I earnestly trust it will be taken by the American and all other liberty-loving peoples as freely as it has been offered." At the conclusion of his remarks a scene of much excitement occurred. Ladies and gentlemen came forward and shook his hand. He ascended the steps of the platform, and, Mrs. Conklin meeting him half way, they shook hands, amid great cheering. The American, Irish, and English flags were then intertwined on the platform.

President Affleck then announced that, understanding that the further holding of the meetings in Tammany Hall would be distasteful to the Tammany Society, they had decided to meet elsewhere. He offered a resolution of thanks to the members of the Tammany Society and Gen. Terrence for courtesies hitherto extended. It was carried unanimously. It was subsequently announced that the next meeting would be held in Irving Hall.

A PATRIOTIC GATHERING.

THE OLD GUARD AT CHURCH—NATIONAL SONGS SUNG WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Dr. Hepworth's church corner of Forty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue was selected for the delivery of the annual sermon before the Old Guard. It was delivered last evening by the Chaplain, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith. There was a large attendance of the corps, many of them being accompanied by their families, and the large church, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, was crowded. The sermon was of a patriotic character, and was enlivened with many interesting historical anecdotes. The story of the origin of the American flag was told—how it was suggested by the crest of the Washington family, and was declared to be the flag of the country by the Continental Congress of 1777. After the adoption of the Constitution of the country, Mr. Smith said, Alexander Hamilton met Mr. Mason on Broadway, and he asked that gentleman how he liked it. Mr. Mason said that he did not like it, as God was not mentioned in it. The preacher said that the nation was founded in religion. When Washington sat in Congress in this City, there was some discussion as to how the Constitution should be formally recognized. Washington said that it should be inaugurated in the house of God, and Washington, at the head of a procession, marched to St. Paul's Church on Broadway, where it was solemnly ratified. This country, Mr. Smith went on to say, presented the great truth that every citizen was a soldier. In other countries there were large standing armies. In this country the standing army was the people, with patriotic hearts. The military spirit of this country was its great strong point. What a sight it was, a few years ago, to see a million men in the field. At the time of the last war the preacher was in England, and, while at a dinner, he was asked by a gentleman where the American Army got its officers. He had but little time to reply, and he answered that its chief officer was taken from a tanyard, and there were more in store. The signers of the Declaration of Independence were of various religions, and nearly every nationality had had a hand in establishing American liberty. People of all religions and nationalities had a right, therefore, to live here and prosper. England, with whom we had fought, was our mother country; she had given us habeas corpus and George Washington. Her Queen walked now through our streets who would get a hearty and cordial greeting. In conclusion, he said that the citizen soldiery were indispensable to our protection. People were coming from Europe who mistook license for liberty. There were dangerous influences at work. Law and honest government were necessary. He would not be surprised if that silent man, now in Europe, should be called back to keep the peace. It was necessary that a more patriotic feeling for the institutions of the country should be aroused. At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's remarks, Mr. Carlos Florentine sang the "Star Spangled Banner," with a chorus by the entire congregation. All present sang with enthusiasm, and the effect was fine. The singing of "My Country 'tis of Thee," led by Rev. Mr. Arnold, concluded the exercises of the evening.

DILIGENT DETECTIVES AT WORK.

WHY THEY ENFORCED THE EXCISE LAW ON ONE EXCURSION STEAMER YESTERDAY.

Yesterday the steamer J. B. Schuyler made her usual Sunday trip to Bridgeport and City Island, carrying, it is said, over 800 passengers. As usual, when the steamer passed Blackwell's Island, the bar was opened and beer and liquors were freely dispensed. Among the numerous passengers were Detectives Moran and Crowley, of the Central Office, and it is said that the bar was liberally patronized by the officers. On the return to the City the bar was closed off Astoria, and when the Schuyler made a landing at the dock foot of East Thirty-fourth-street the detectives arrested Peter Quinn, Thomas Burns, and John Moulton, who had officiated as bartenders during the trip, and took them to Police Head-quarters, where Moran preferred a charge of violating the Excise law against them. Capt. O. Murtagh, Capt. Robert Hager, and a Deputy Sheriff named J. H. Winters, who was employed on board to preserve order, accompanied them to head-quarters, and endeavored to induce Inspector Dilks to release them, but without avail, as the Inspector was powerless to interfere, and the prisoners were locked up.

It will be remembered that several weeks ago Capt. Copeland, of the Thirteenth Precinct, while endeavoring to enforce the orders of Harbor-master Thompson and prevent the Schuyler making a landing at the Grand-Street Ferry Wharf, he was carried away an involuntary passenger on the steamer, and he subsequently caused the arrest of the mate of the steam-boat for a technical assault. The mate in return entered a civil suit against Capt. Copeland for malicious arrest. The suit is still pending, and it is the general belief that the arrests on the Schuyler last evening were made for the purpose of annoying those interested in the steam-boat, and with a view of "getting square." There was no special effort on the part of the Police to enforce the Excise law in this City yesterday, and it is certain that on none of the numerous excursion boats on the North and East Rivers was there any attempt made to prevent the sale of liquor. In view of these facts, the unwonted zeal on the part of Detective Moran calls for an explanation, and those interested in the Sunday excursions of the Schuyler propose to test the matter in the civil courts.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The second annual excursion of the Manhattan Literary Association to Columbia Grove will take place on Wednesday next.

Thomas Moroney, aged 38, a sailor on the ship Alps, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, suffering from chagres fever.

The body of Ambrose Adams, who fell overboard at Pier No. 45 East River, on the 4th inst., was recovered yesterday and taken to the Morgue.

Sarah Richards, aged 22, of No. 125 West Thirty-ninth-street, was found sick at Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue yesterday and taken to the New-York Hospital.

John Harney, aged 26, died yesterday at his home, No. 88 Greenwich-street, from injuries received on the 26th ult. by being run over by an express wagon at Communipaw, N. J.

Inspector Dilks was informed yesterday that Bernhard Heine had been missing from his home, No. 340 Sixth-street, since the 4th inst., and the Police were directed to make search for him.

Mrs. Jane Carey, an Irish woman, 35 years of age, attempted to commit suicide at a late hour on Saturday night by cutting her throat with her husband's razor, but succeeded only in inflicting a slight wound.

Robert Swift, conductor of a Harlem Railroad train, was struck by a signal-post at Williams' Bridge yesterday and seriously injured. He was taken to Ittner's Hotel at Tremont and attended by Dr. Joyce.

The front door of the shoe store of Clark & Haffner, No. 52 East Fourteenth-street, was forced open by burglars yesterday morning, but the thieves were frightened off by the approach of a policeman before they had secured any plunder.

The ninth congress of the German-American Teachers' Association will begin at Turner Hall, East Fourth-street, on Monday, the 29th inst. The sessions will last until Friday, Aug. 2. A committee has been appointed to receive the articles for exhibition.

Detective Ferris, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested August Loetkel, a German, living at No. 191 Mott-street, charged with swindling Charles Miller, of No. 82 South Fifth-avenue, out of $100 by means of a bogus check. The prisoner was locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to court to-day.

A Gospel temperance mass-meeting will be held at the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, West Thirty-fourth-street, near Seventh-avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman will preside, and among the speakers will be Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, Rev. W. P. Abbott, Rev. W. N. Searles, and Rev. David Gregg.

At the annual meeting of the insurance branch of the Ancient German Order of Harugari at Walhalla Hall yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles Seigel; Vice-President, Joseph Meyer; Secretary and Treasurer, Conrad Geib; Trustees, Charles Kuhn, Jacob Conde, and Henry Volkhausen.

Ellen Sullivan, of No. 134 Cherry-street, a well-dressed woman, with a child two months old, was found drunk on Saturday evening in the Bowery. She held the baby by the leg and was swinging it to and fro as if it were a basket. The woman was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday and was held to answer, pending an investigation by Officer Lundberg, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A meeting of railroad managers, &c., will be held at Saratoga on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The only persons to be present are the representatives of the roads controlled by Mr. Vanderbilt, and communicating with the New-York Central. The purpose of the conference is to arrange time-schedules and passenger and freight rates, and afterward to discuss the relation of the railroad roads to the trunk lines, such as the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Roads, in order to settle the position to be taken by the Vanderbilt roads with respect to their quota in the East-bound freight pool upon its re-formation.

A private investment of $600,000 in bonds of the Canada Southern Railroad was made on Saturday on Wall-street. The price paid was somewhat higher than that ruling in the market at the time of the purchase, but not so high as the figure at which the bonds were subsequently quoted. The facts connected with the investment were not made public, but it was rumored on "the street" that the bonds were purchased for the account of English capitalists who intend to hold them. The Canada Southern bonds are guaranteed by the New-York Central Road, the guarantee having taken effect on July 1. By the arrangement between the two roads it is settled that for two years to come the bonds shall pay 3 per cent. annual interest,

The New-York Times.

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ANGLO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS BY ENGLAND.

BRITISH PROTECTION OF TURKISH INTEGRITY IN ASIA THE CONSIDERATION—COUNTERACTING RUSSIAN PREPONDERANCE IN THE EAST—OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE ARRANGEMENT.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in its issue this morning, has the following special dispatch from Berlin, dated July 7: "England and Turkey have concluded a defensive treaty. England occupies Cyprus immediately, and guarantees the integrity of Asiatic Turkey."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent also says: "This defensive treaty does not necessarily come within the scope of the deliberations of the congress. It is an independent contract between the powers concerned, the validity of which could not be called in question, except at the cost of a war. The arrangement will, however, be announced to the congress on Monday. The position of Cyprus will give England absolute control over the Euphrates Valley. A line of railway, having this object in view, is to be constructed. No further Russian encroachment in this direction will be possible. So far as Asia is concerned, England and Turkey will practically form one power."

Right Hon. E. Assheton Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, made the following statement in the House of Commons this afternoon, in reply to an inquiry of Lord Hartington: "In view of the retention of Batoum by Russia, a conditional convention was concluded on the 4th of June last with the Porte, England agreeing to defend Turkey against aggression, and the Porte ceding Cyprus, which will be immediately occupied by England. Sir Garnet Wolseley will be appointed to administer the affairs of the island."

The official correspondence in relation to the occupation of the Island of Cyprus has been made public. Lord Salisbury, writing to Minister Layard on May 30, explains the necessity of an arrangement to counteract the influence in the direction of disintegration, which the mere possession by Russia of Batoum and the fortresses north of the Araxes would exercise upon the populations of Asiatic Turkey, even if it should be certain that those places would not become the base from which emissaries of intrigue could issue, to be followed in due course by invading armies. The dispatch states that private negotiations have shown that Russia is not inclined to modify those portions of the treaty of San Stefano which relate to Asia. Lord Salisbury lays stress upon its being an indispensable part of any agreement that England shall receive the right to insist on satisfactory arrangements for the good government of the people of Asiatic Turkey.

The following are the features of the convention between Great Britain and Turkey: It is stipulated that if Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan are retained by Russia, and if an attempt is made at any future time to annex a portion of the Sultan's territory in Asia, not ceded by definitive treaty of peace, Great Britain engages to join the Sultan in defending his territory by force of arms. The Sultan, in return, promises to introduce the necessary reforms to be agreed upon later. In order to enable Great Britain to make the necessary provision for executing her engagement, the Sultan consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by Great Britain, who agrees to pay to the Porte the present excess of the island's revenue over its expenditure. Finally, Great Britain engages to evacuate the island and terminate the convention if Russia restores Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan to Turkey. The convention is to be ratified within a month.

LA VALLETTA, Malta, July 8.—The Admiral commanding has received orders to suspend paying off four steam transports.

LONDON, July 9.—The *Post* states, in official form, that Sir Garnet Wolseley will start for Cyprus in a few days, and will take with him the Indian contingent.

A *Times'* Berlin dispatch reports that it is said the Russians requested the postponement of the Batoum question till Tuesday, not because a settlement was doubtful, but to give time for reflection on and confirmation of the reports of the Anglo-Turkish treaty. Lord Beaconsfield made no mention of the treaty at yesterday's session of the congress, and probably will not do so; for if he did he would thereby admit the right of the congress to discuss the treaty, a right which England cannot admit, as the treaty does not modify the treaty of Paris. It is probable that Russia will assent to this view.

The *Times* in its leading editorial remarks that the British troops are now doubtless on their way to Cyprus, and the occupation of the island is at this moment being carried into effect.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS.

THE NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING BATOUM AND CRETE—INDIGNATION IN RUSSIA AND GREECE—TOO MUCH CONCESSION.

LONDON, July 8.—Berlin advices state that the question of Batoum was at one time the cause of grave apprehensions. Its settlement is the result of an application to the Czar for new instructions, Lord Beaconsfield having declared that unless the commercial character of Batoum were strictly guaranteed England would deem herself entitled to send iron-clads through the Straits whenever she pleased. Various correspondents at Berlin agree that the settlement now reached implies that the fortifications shall be completely dismantled, and no men-of-war stationed in the harbor.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says: "As compensation for the loss of the Batoum the congress has decided that the Turks shall retain Bayazid and the whole valley leading thereto, including Alashgerd."

A telegram from Vienna points out that Batoum is not to be made a free port after the fashion of Hamburg or Altona, but is to become a Russian free port, which is quite a different thing. Respecting Crete, the solution proposed by the congress is considered unacceptable at Athens, where public opinion is exasperated. On Friday a manifestation, in which 15,000 people participated, took place in front of the King's palace. The Government is powerless to resist the current of popular feeling, and on Friday evening orders were issued for the transfer of the Royal Guard to the frontier at Lamia.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says: "Some of the Greeks in Berlin seem to have recovered a little from the profound dejection and strong animosity which the decision of the congress regarding the Hellenic question at first produced, and the more cool-headed among them begin to perceive that the best policy is to make the most of what has been obtained."

The same correspondent telegraphs that he learns from perfectly trustworthy sources that in St. Petersburg and still more in Moscow, great indignation is felt at the results of the congress. Russian diplomatists in general and the plenipotentiaries at Berlin in particular, are spoken of with contempt. They do nothing, the people say, but make concessions, and are ready to accept any humiliation to gain the approbation of Europe.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople reports that Safvet Pasha has asked Minister Layard to consent to the expulsion of Mr. Gallenga, the correspondent of the London *Times*, from Constantinople. Mr. Layard referred the matter to the Consular Judge.

A Vienna dispatch says: "According to present arrangements the army that will occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina will consist of 70,000 men and 240 guns.

BERLIN July 8.—The congress was in session to-day four hours. The *Agence Russe* says a compromise appears to have been reached in private interviews in regard to the claims of the Lazis.

LONDON, July 9.—It appears that the congress was occupied yesterday with minor questions. It indorsed the cession of the Province of Kotour to Persia, and decided that the powers should periodically receive reports on the condition of the Armenians. It settled the Servian boundary question, allotting Pirot to Servia, and referred the details of the Roumelian boundary question to a commission to act on the spot.

A Belgrade dispatch says the commandant of Servian troops on the Javor frontier reports that Osman Pasha, with 30,000 men, has entered Bosnia. No confidence can be placed in the report.

The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch says the excitement is calming, and many papers advise compliance with the decisions of the congress. The Roumanian delegates returned from Berlin Sunday night, and were to make a report at a secret sitting of the Chambers Monday.

THE AMERICAN OARSMEN ABROAD.

THE SHO-WAE-CAE-METTES TAKING A RUN TO PARIS—LEE, OF NEWARK, NOT TO ROW AGAIN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 8.—The Sho-wae-cae-mette crew arrived in London to-day. They will go to Paris to-night and return here on Saturday next. George W. Lee, of the Triton Club, of Newark, N. J., has concluded to return to the United States with the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, and not row in the Metropolitan Regatta on the Thames for the Wingfield Sculls, which are now held by F. L. Playford, of the London Rowing Club.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

SUPPLEMENTARY FRENCH ELECTIONS—INTERNATIONAL CHESS—VERA SASSULITCH.

PARIS, July 8.—Twenty-two supplementary elections were held in France yesterday for Deputies. They resulted in the return of 17 Republicans and 3 Conservatives, while in two instances there was no choice, and a second ballot will have to be taken.

Six rounds have thus far been played in the international chess tournament. Winawer, of Russia, still leads. He has won $9\frac{1}{2}$ games and lost $2\frac{1}{2}$; Mackenzie, of New-York, has won $5\frac{1}{2}$ and lost $6\frac{1}{2}$; Mason, of New-York, has won 4 and lost 8. A drawn game is reckoned as one-half a game to each. The contest will end on the 23d of July.

The *Gaulois* announces that Vera Sassulitch has been expelled from Switzerland, but there are doubts regarding her identity.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch from the Havas Agency, in Paris, reports that a fire occurred last Friday in a petroleum and tar warehouse in Lyons. Nobody was killed outright, and no further notice would have been taken of the accident had not exaggerated reports of loss of life made an investigation necessary. It now proves that 30 persons were more or less injured, of whom two have since died.

THE TROY STREET CAR ROBBERY.

A MEMBER OF THE "BEST SOCIAL CIRCLES" SUSPECTED OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CRIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, July 8.—A week ago to-day three men garroted Thomas Buckley in broad daylight, and while he was seated in a horse car which contained 15 persons. He was robbed of $3,000. Since then the detectives have been busy working up clues, and have arrested four persons for complicity in the crime. Two of them have been positively identified as the persons who garroted Buckley. Yesterday Thomas Monahan was taken into custody on suspicion of being another accomplice, but while in the Chief's office, and in charge of a detective, he sprang through a window five feet from the floor and escaped. A startling sensation has been created here to-day by the discovery that the robbery was planned by William C. Tompkins, who is a member of a wealthy family, moves in the first society, is married, and is a partner in the firm of Simmons & Tompkins, knit goods manufacturers. Tompkins is a young man, handsome, but within the past few months has become dissipated. It seems that he received $413 as his share of the robbery. This was secreted among some rubbish, but was accidentally unearthed by a workman, who also hid it when he found it. Tompkins accused the latter of theft, and he notified the Police where the money was. This led them to suspect Tompkins, though thus far he has eluded pursuit, having taken alarm and fled. The Police have recovered $1,484 of the $3,000 stolen. It is believed the arrest of these parties will result in the detection of a gang of expert thieves, whose operations have been extensive in this vicinity.

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN IN PARIS.

LONDON, July 9.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris dispatch states that Robert Carter, the American merchant of Rue Auber, whose body was found in the Seine last week, committed suicide in consequence of ill-health.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, July 8.—Advices from St. Helena, via Madeira, July 6, state that the American ship Akbar, Capt. Lamson, from Java for Boston or the Channel, was abandoned. Her crew landed at St. Helena.

[The Akbar was owned by Mr. William Perkins, of Boston. The cargo was valued at $115,000; the vessal at $30,000, and $15,000 was insured on her freight, making the total loss about $160,000, which is insured in the following offices: China, $25,000; Washington, $17,500; Boylston, $17,500; New England, $13,000; American, $12,000; Neptune, $13,000; Manufacturers, $10,800, (all of Boston;) Insurance Company of North America, (Philadelphia,) $22,500; Oriental, (New-York,) $7,500; Providence, Washington County, (R. I.,) $5,000, and Delaware Mutual, $2,100.]

A Rio Janeiro dispatch of July 5 says: "The American ship Kit Carson, Capt. Spencer, from Cardiff, April 4, for Batavia, has put in here leaking badly. She will discharge for repairs."

The British steamer Glamis Castle, Capt Greig, from Yokohama, Shanghai, and Amoy, for New-York, via the Suez Canal, arrived at Singapore on the 6th inst. She had been ashore four days on a reef and jettisoned part of her cargo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 8.—The schooner Louis Morrison was lost June 15 on Attata Bar, Mexico. The crew were saved.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8.—The schooner W. W. Brainard, from Fall River with Amboy, for New-Bedford with 200 tons of coal, went ashore on Seeconnet Point during a fog this afternoon. She is full of water.

LOUISIANA MARKSMEN IN ALABAMA.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—The rifle-team that will represent Louisiana in the contest at Mobile, July 15, 16, and 17 is composed as follows: Messrs. Bercegeay, McQuithy, Bradford, Arms, Selph, Leanord, Renaud, Schmutz, Goldthwaite, and Babbitt. This team, with three military company teams, representing the Louisiana Field Artillery, the Washington Artillery, and the Continental Guards, leave for Mobile this week.

STRIKE ON A RIFLE RANGE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 8.—This morning the men employed at the New-Jersey State Rifle Range, in preparing the buildings, grading, &c., for the opening, struck, refusing to work or to allow others to do so. Chief Keron and Capt. Darling, of the city Police, were called upon to prevent a disturbance. As the range was to be opened in a few days, the strikers took advantage of the fact to demand increased wages.

DEATH OF A SPANISH CONSUL.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Secretary of State to-day received a telegram from the United States Marshal for Iowa stating that A. Farande, the Spanish Consul at Hong Kong, had died on the cars near Red Oak, Iowa. The State Department gave notice to the Spanish Minister of the fact.

AN EMBEZZLER SENT TO PRISON.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 8.—Ira B. Wright, South Hadley's defaulting Treasurer, was to-day found guilty of embezzling $29,000 and sentenced to five years in State Prison.

BATTLES WITH THE INDIANS

A COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS ANNIHILATED.

OUT OF FIFTY ENGAGED NOT MORE THAN SEVEN LEFT—CAPT. SPERRY, THEIR LEADER, KILLED—POSITIONS OF THE HOSTILES AND THE WHITE FORCES—THE INDIANS IN POSITION WAITING FOR HOWARD.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 7.—Gov. Chadwick telegraphed from Umatilla on the 6th as follows: Arrived here to-day; have here probably 40 men for service. "From letters from Lot Livermore, of Pendleton, dated the 5th, I learn that a scout has returned to Pendleton, and reported that a full force of Snakes was encamped on Camas Prairie; that a company of volunteers numbering about 40 left on the 5th, under Capt. Sperry, in search of the enemy. There was one company of infantry and one of cavalry in camp near Pendleton, and two more companies of cavalry were expected on the 6th. A letter from Mr. Turney, dated the 6th, states that 100 volunteers are at Pilot Rock, about 18 miles from Camas Prairie, having scouts out, and will remain until the soldiers go forward. If these reports are correct, we will hear in a day or two of results."

Gov. Chadwick telegraphs here from Umatilla, under date of the 7th, as follows: "The volunteers under Capt. Sperry, 50 strong, were defeated at Willow Springs, 30 miles south of Pendleton, yesterday. Capt. Sperry is killed, and nearly all of his command are killed or wounded. We can hear of but seven left."

The following dispatch has been received here from N. B. Sinnott, dated July 6: "The stage in from Cañon City reports the hostiles are strongly fortified 25 miles from Cañon City, waiting to give Howard battle. Howard's forces were expected up to engage the hostiles on the morning of the 5th. There are about 1,600 Indians, all told, of whom about 1,000 are supposed to be armed."

The following dispatch has also been received:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD, July 6.

Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, Walla Walla:

Gen. Howard directs me to say you will immediately hire a steam-boat, equip it with artillery, and patrol the Columbia River, in order to intercept the hostiles should they attempt to cross. The present location of the Indians is on the north fork of John Day River, near the mouth of Granite Creek. If they continue moving northward they will strike the Columbia River somewhere about the mouth of Willow Creek. They may, however, turn eastward, passing by the head of McKay's Creek and keep to the left of Grande Ronde. You will keep a bright lookout in order to strike them as soon as they get into your neighborhood. Gen. Howard was with the cavalry, and will follow on the trail. Danford has been ordered from Malheur to report to Grover. Egbert has been ordered from Boise, making fast time on the Otago road northward. The Umatilla Indians have joined the hostiles, and are stealing horses and moving with them. The trail indicates a very large number of Indians and about 1,000 horses. Col. MASON.

Gen. Howard was 20 miles from Camas Prairie yesterday morning, and would move on the same day. Gen. Howard told a scout that the Indians would cross the Columbia between Lewiston and the Dalles, and possibly go out by Grand Route. Bernard is with Howard. Major Throckmorton has command of the companies from Walla Walla, which are now reported to be near Camas Prairie, having all left Pendleton for Pilot Rock on Birch Creek. This point is about 15 miles from Pendleton and 18 miles from Camas Prairie, where the Indians are in force about 1,000. It looks as if we were near a crisis.

A dispatch from Umatilla, dated the 6th, says the following dispatch has been received from Pendleton, addressed to Gov. Chadwick: [This dispatch probably refers to Capt. Sherry's defeat.] "We are in great danger here from the Indians. Our troops that went to the front from here, 50 strong, were attacked to-day at Willow Springs, and judging from those who got in, there must be over half, if not two-thirds, killed. Of those who are in, three men are wounded, and they report several others wounded before they got out. We have about 300 men here, and not one-half of them are armed. A hundred soldiers left here at 7 P. M. to the relief of our men."

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following has been received at the War Department:

PRESIDIO, via SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.

Gen. Sherman, Washington:

Delayed dispatch from Howard, dated Grindstone or Granite Creek, June 29, reports the hostile Indians about a day's march ahead of him, apparently moving toward Walluwa Valley. Wheaton telegraphs from Walla-Walla that the movement northward anticipated by him has actually occurred. Agent Connoyer informs him that the Umatilla Indians fought 400 hostile Snakes all day July 2, killing 30 and losing two. This at point 40 miles south of the agency, about 80 miles south of Walla-Walla; that the people from Umatilla and Walluwa are coming for protection to Walla-Walla, and that the people six miles from Pendleton have been driven in by hostile Indians. Wheaton is uncertain whether the Indians intend crossing Snake River near its mouth, or whether they will turn east, near Snake River country. He asks for troops. He has not been in communication with Howard as telegraphed you on the 2d inst. I sent to the Columbia the two companies of the Eighth just up from Arizona. Another company just into Yuma will be sent as soon as it arrives, together with four companies I have ordered from Camp McDermid to Winnemucca, then by rail to take steamer to Portland.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

INDIANS STRUCK CROSSING THE RIVER.

MAJOR KRESS' STEAMER INTERCEPTS HOSTILES CROSSING HORSES—ATTACK ON AND DESTRUCTION OF THEIR CAMP—A PROTRACTED CAMPAIGN EXPECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The following dispatch from Gov. Chadwick was received today at Portland from Umatilla, dated July 8, 10:30 A. M.: "At 2 o'clock this morning Major Kress went down the river on the steamer Spokane to Coyote Station, 15 miles below this place. Two miles this side of the station he found hostile Indians crossing with a large number of horses. He ran upon them, and some of the horses returned to the Oregon side while others crossed the river. The Major then made an attack on the Indian camp, and destroyed it and everything about it, including all canoes. A number of saddle blankets and buffalo robes were found in camp.

Squads of hostiles have been in sight all the morning with stock. Scouts are out. Gen. Howard was at Pilot Rock yesterday, and is undoubtedly moving this way. One small band of Indians, with about 80 head of horses, passed down opposite and in sight of this place this morning, to join the hostiles that crossed below. A friendly Indian stated that the hostiles were divided into three parties; two would go below the landing and one above, but he would not tell where they would cross. They are scattering to gather in renegade Indians for the purpose of fighting. There will be a protracted campaign. Major Kress is now patrolling the river. I shall communicate with Gen. Howard to-day."

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 8.—Edward Miles, aged 35, who has been missing since the night of July 3, was found drowned in the harbor here yesterday.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8.—John and Frank Ewing, aged 9 and 11 years respectively, and residing at Bellsville, on the Newark branch of the Erie Railway, were drowned about 7 o'clock this morning while bathing in the pond beneath the Erie Railway bridge at that place. Their hats floating in the water attracted attention to the place.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—A Winona special to the *Pioneer Press* states that Miss Annie Sweet, a school teacher of that city, and Maud Bissell, 10 years old, a daughter of Gen. M. Bissell, of Richmond, Minn., were drowned in the river at the latter place, Sunday, while bathing.

A WOMAN'S TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

SHE SATURATES HER CLOTHING WITH OIL, SETS FIRE TO IT, AND DIES IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—A very peculiar and shocking case of suicide occurred here this afternoon. The victim was Mrs. Dr. Alyne Maynard, a lady moving in the highest social circle of this city. While Mrs. Maynard was traveling in Italy about two years ago she was stricken down with fever. Upon returning she seemed to recover her mental health, but her mind was left in a very weak condition, and she gradually drifted into almost hopeless melancholy. She was given a change of scenery, and everything that care and wealth could do was done to better her condition. Finally, she was sent to an asylum in Pennsylvania, from which she soon escaped. At length her disease took a new turn, and she labored under the delusion that it was her duty to put an end to her existence. She had, when in health, a peculiarly bright intellect, and all her force was now devoted to devising means of self-destruction. She often said that she would never mar her body by cutting her throat or shooting, and no precaution was taken to prevent her from doing either of these things. She was finally taken to the house of Mrs. Johnson, on Hough-avenue, where she was cared for by Mrs. Johnson and her daughter, Dr. Maynard also devoting nearly all his time to her care. She was never left alone for a single moment while awake. To-day Dr. Maynard was away from the house, and Mrs. Johnson stepped out of the sick-room for a moment while the patient was apparently asleep. The moment Mrs. Maynard was alone she seized a small lamp that was on the stand near by, and saturating her clothing with oil set it on fire with a match. She then inhaled the flame. In 15 minutes she was dead. Dr. Cushing was called, and he said that death was caused by burns of the throat and lungs, which prevented her from breathing. She was but little burned externally. She was a lady who stood at the head of many benevolent enterprises, and was one of the most prominent women who worked for the Soldiers' Aid societies during the war.

SAVINGS BANKS' INTEREST.

LEGALITY OF PAYING INTEREST ON DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN THREE DAYS BEFORE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DAY.

ALBANY, July 8.—In response to a letter of inquiry from Bank Superintendent Lamb, Attorney-General Schoonmaker has given the following opinion concerning the payment of interest on deposits in the savings banks:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, ALBANY, July 3, 1878.

Hon. Henry L. Lamb, Acting Superintendent of the Bank Department:

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of July 1, inst., I have the honor to say that in my opinion a savings bank can lawfully pay interest on deposits withdrawn on any of the last three days of a semi-annual interest or dividend period for the length of time the money has actually been on deposit since the last preceding dividend. For example, if the dividend be Jan. 1 and July 1, interest may be paid on deposits withdrawn on any of the three last days of June or December, if the deposits have been held the length of time required by section 33 of the act of 1875. In case of quarterly payment of dividends by a bank, I think the same rule does not apply, and that a withdrawal of the deposit before the end of the quarterly interest period forfeits the right to interest. Section 33, before referred to, seems to contemplate only semi-annual payments of interest, and its provisions in reference to the withdrawal of deposits on the last three days have reference solely to such semi-annual payments. I am also of opinion that when deposits are withdrawn before the end of a quarterly dividend period, or more than three days before the end of a semi-annual dividend period, a savings bank cannot lawfully pay interest on such deposits. I think the payment of interest in such cases is plainly and clearly prohibited by the statute, and that the prohibition is founded upon sound principles of banking. It is a necessary measure of protection to savings banks. They would be very much at the mercy of transient depositors under a rule allowing interest on deposits withdrawn at any time. Very respectfully,

A. SCHOONMAKER, Attorney-General.

VERDICT FOR A POLICY-HOLDER.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The jury in the case of Schallenbarger & Son against the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for some days, this morning returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for $2,558 83. This sum covers the full amount of the policy issued by the defendant's company on the leather manufactory at Oxford and Mascher streets, and includes interest. It is the test suit which will settle the payment of over $60,000 held in various other companies in this city and elsewhere. The defense set up was that the premises did not contain the amount of stock that was represented at the time of their destruction, and consequently the firm's loss was not so great as they alleged. The verdict contradicts this assumption.

CONVENTION OF ISRAELITES.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—Delegates from American Hebrew congregations of the principal cities in the United States meet in annual convention at Concordia Hall, this city, to-morrow. About 150 delegates will be present, and as they are representatives of the religious and educated classes of the Jewish people of the country, it is expected that the gathering will be one of more than usual importance. A special object of the convention will be to harmonize and unite the various interests of the Israelites of the different sections of the country. The convention will also discuss the feasibility of securing lands in the West and South, to be colonized by Jews who are not possessed of sufficient means to establish their own homes and business. The principal aim of the session will be to consolidate all the reformed congregations of the country, to the impression and that a number of colleges, under the auspices of the council, may be established. Another object is to secure uniformity of service among reformed congregations. The session will continue until Friday. On Wednesday evening a banquet to the guests will be given at the Plankinton House, and on Thursday a Summer night's festival. During the progress of the convention there will also be held here the seventeenth annual meeting of the Rabbinical Literary Association, at which about 40 rabbis from various sections of the country are expected to be present.

CHICAGO'S CHIEF OF POLICE.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The term of service for the Superintendent of Police, for which Michael Hickey was appointed, having expired, Mayor Heath recently renominated him. The Council to-night, by a vote of 22 to 11, refused to confirm the renomination.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8.—Gov. Cullom has decided to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Bench caused by the death of Justice Breese, by the appointment of Judge David J. Baker, of Cairo. Judge Baker is at present one of the Judges of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District.

PITTSBURG EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—A party of Pittsburg editors arrived in town to-night. They are on an excursion to Cape May and Long Branch, and are accompanied by Agent Watt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Martin Claire was robbed and killed at Gatineau Point yesterday. He disposed of some land claims on Saturday, and had a large sum of money in his possession.

FALSE PRETENSES.

BOSTON, July 8.—William B. Kilburn, a dealer in boots and shoes at No. 158 Congress-street, was arrested to-night for obtaining under false pretenses $7,000 from the Howard National Bank.

SPECIE RESUMPTION FUND.

THE TREASURY PREPARED TO PAY IN COIN.

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF ALL OUTSTANDING LEGAL TENDERS HELD IN ACTUAL COIN, FREE FROM ALL COIN DEMANDS—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY AS COMPARED WITH THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—At the request of Secretary Sherman, Treasurer Gilfillan has prepared a detailed statement showing the amount of coin held by the Treasury on June 30. From this statement it appears that, exclusive of over $7,000,000 in fractional currency, the Treasury contains $180,222,502 in coin, of which amount over $161,000,000 are actual gold coin, $121,000,000 of which have been accumulated since Secretary Sherman assumed charge of the Treasury Department, for the special purpose of redeeming outstanding legal tenders in accordance with the provisions of the Resumption act. The coin in excess of the redemption fund is over $59,000,000, and is made up of equal parts of standard silver dollars, gold bullion, and silver bullion. Against these $59,000,000, there are outstanding obligations amounting to $56,747,680, made up of unmatured and matured called bonds, coin certificates, and overdue interest, leaving a surplus of $2,474,822. The redemption fund includes $10,000,000 received on Monday last from the sales of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds, which amount completes the $50,000,000 subscribed by the syndicate. Although the money was deposited with the Assistant Treasury at New-York on Saturday last, notice of payment was not received here until after the June debt statement had been made out.

The $121,000,000 held as a redemption fund is equal to 35 per cent. of the entire amount of legal tenders outstanding; but the percentage of resources to liabilities, so far as resumption is concerned, is in fact fully equal to 40 per cent., because there is always a large amount of legal tenders held in the Treasury, of which, perhaps, an average of $20,000,000 belong to the Government. The amount of legal tenders thus held will not, of course, be presented for redemption, and practically reduces the national liability by that amount. If the fractional silver coins be added, the percentage of resources is still farther increased. Secretary Sherman has no doubt of his ability to maintain a redemption fund equal to 40 per cent. of the legal tenders outstanding, and he is confident that with that amount of resources he will be able to maintain legal tenders at par with gold. The Bank of England maintains specie payments by holding coin equal to about 40 per cent. of its liabilities, and the average percentage for the past 50 years has been below 40. With a redemption fund of $130,000,000, there is no doubt as to Secretary Sherman's views touching the ability of the Government to maintain specie payments. In March last the Secretary stated to the Senate Finance Committee that with $130,000,000 he would be willing to begin resumption. The following from the official report of Secretary Sherman's interview with the Finance Committee will explain his views on this question. In reply to a question by Senator Voorhees, the Secretary said:

"I would on Oct. 1 next receive United States notes in payment for duties, and yet provide for the interest on bonds in coin. In other words, I would assume on the 1st of October next that our notes were as good as gold and silver, and would receive them as such."

Senator Morrill—Can you do that in the face of the solemn pledge of the statute-book?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, if we mean to redeem the notes on the 1st of January next; and I would show my confidence by doing it beforehand. The Secretary has the legal right now to prepay, to anticipate payment of the interest on the public debt one year. If the note is the practical equivalent of coin it will be received as coin for interest, and we should take it as coin for duties. If we lose a fraction of 1 per cent. it is a small matter. I think an act of courage of that kind would be very beneficial.

Senator Dawes—If there was a difference between the value of greenbacks and coin you would be obliged to make it up?

Secretary Sherman—Certainly; I would show my faith in our promise. We promised to redeem these notes on the 1st of January. Now we show our willingness to carry out the promise by receiving these notes a little before that date.

While, however, the Secretary believes he could maintain specie payments after Oct. 1, he is not clear that he has the authority to anticipate resumption prior to Jan. 1, as provided by the act of Congress.

TREASURER GILFILLAN'S STATEMENT.

The following is the official statement of the Treasurer:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with your verbal request I have the honor to advise you that on June 30, 1878, there were in the Treasury as follows:

Gold coin	$161,343,914	
Standard dollars	6,887,948	
Gold bullion	6,099,439	
Silver	5,891,201	$180,222,502
Fund for the redemption of United States notes, (say 35 per cent. of $346,618,016 outstanding in legal tenders)		121,000,000
Coin in excess of redemption fund		$59,222,502
Of which there will be required for the following payments:		
Unmatured calls for 5-20 bonds	$23,850,000	
Coin certificates outstanding on that date ($44,367,000 less $19,469,320 redeemed and in the Treasury)	24,897,680	
Principal of debt estimated to be due and unpaid on that date	4,000,000	
Coin interest estimated to be due and unpaid on that date	4,000,000	56,747,680
Excess over redemption fund		$2,474,822

The gold coin on hand, stated above at $161,343,914, does not include redeemed gold certificates or any other coin items, but actual gold coin. There was also in the Treasury at that date $7,136,529 in fractional silver coin. Very respectfully,

JAMES GILFILLAN, Treasurer United States.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

A RAILROAD TO BE SOLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8.—Hill & McKeekny, of Chicago, contractors of the Columbus and Gallipolis Railroad, having brought suit in the Common Pleas Court against that road praying that it be sold for the benefit of creditors, Judge Bingham to-day ordered that the road shall be sold: Hill & McKeekny, are holders of $276,000 worth of first mortgage bonds. There are is also a large floating debt. J. D. Barnett has been appointed Commissioner to sell the property after its appraisal. A date for the sale will be announced.

A TEMPERANCE LEADER'S SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, July 8.—David Porter a leader in the Murphy movement, committed suicide here this afternoon by taking laudanum. He was found on the outskirts of the town lying on the grass in a dying condition. He leaves a wife and one child. Strong drink and a fast life probably caused the deed.

"SURGEON" DRAPER SENT TO DUTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Dr. Lemuel J. Draper was to-day ordered to duty as Assistant Surgeon at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va. This is the officer whose appointment was revoked by Secretary Welles during the war for taking a rebel prisoner from Philadelphia to Baltimore without leave, and whose reinstatement by Secretary Thompson last December was criticised so severely as to call for an investigation by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which, in its report submitted a few days before the adjournment of Congress, declared that Mr. Thompson's action was illegal and unwarranted.

PRESSING THE CASE OF HUNTER.

THE DEFENSE TO BE URGED TO FILE REASONS FOR A NEW TRIAL AT ONCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 8.—The mere announcement that anything relating to Benjamin Hunter is to be taken up in the Camden courts is sufficient to crowd the antiquated building where justice is dispensed. This morning proved no exception, when Prosecutor Jenkins, who is decidedly anxious to have the Hunter case finally ended, came before the court and said to the Judge that it seemed to him that every consideration of public policy demanded a speedy and final determination of the Hunter matter. He then related to the court that he desired to go before the Court of Errors and Appeals, and have that body decide whether the word "next," contained in the supplement to chapter 60, approved March 12, 1878, does not mean that the court to which the appeal shall be taken shall be the one immediately following the session of the court in which judgment has been passed below. The act from which the interpretation is derived, and which is to be made a precedent for future cases, has not been engrafted into the digest yet because of its recent amendments, and has only been published in the State newspapers. It is as follows:

CHAPTER 60.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases, (revision,)" approved March 27, 1874.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey*, That the eighty-third section of the act entitled "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases, (revision,)" approved March 27, 1874, which is in these words, viz: "Writs of error in all criminal cases not punishable with death shall be considered as writs of right, and issue of course; but in criminal cases punishable with death writs of error shall be issued out of and returnable to the Court of Errors and Appeals alone, and shall be heard and determined at the term of said court next after the judgment of the court below, unless for good reasons the Court of Errors and Appeals shall continue the cause to any subsequent term."

The Court of Errors and Appeals is in session now, and the object of Mr. Jenkins in pressing the matter is to force the defense to file their reasons for a new trial at once, if the higher tribunal so decides. After making his speech before the court to-day, Judge Parcnest stated that the court approved his course. With this indorsement of the court below to strengthen him, Mr. Jenkins will appear in Trenton to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, and make formal application to the Court of Errors and Appeals to decide whether the defense must file their reasons now or in November next, as Counselor Scovel has privately announced would be their course.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1878.

The 4 per cent. loan subscriptions up to noon to-day were $548,900.

There were a number of cases of sun-stroke here to-day, two of which were fatal.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $669,650; the Customs receipts, $410,175.

Secretary Sherman will leave this city for New-York to-morrow evening on public business.

John A. McDowell was to-day appointed Superintendent of Construction of the Chicago Custom-house. He is a brother of Gen. McDowell.

The Army Commission, of which Senator Burnside is President, will hold its first session at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, during the present month.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has directed that the Internal Revenue Office for the Third Texas District be transferred on Wednesday from Collector Brewster to Collector Ludlow.

Secretary Thompson and party, about 50 in number, left this morning on the Tallapoosa for the Navy-yards along the coast. They will go as far north as Halifax and will be absent about six weeks.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Assistant Surgeon P. Middleton, United States Army, now on leave, will report in person to the commanding General of the Department of the East for assignment to duty.

Ensign John A. Sherman has been ordered to the receiving-ship Passaic, at Washington. The leave of absence of Cadet Midshipmen to go in the Constellation on the practice cruise has been extended till the 17th inst.

The English Government has subscribed for 150 volumes of the Polaris Arctic expedition report, which is furnished by subscription by the Public Printer at a trifle more than the cost of its printing, engraving, and binding.

Attorney-General Devens signed the Navy Department mail this afternoon as Acting Secretary of that department, which office he will hold in addition to his regular duties until the return of Secretary Thompson from his cruise along the Atlantic coast.

Mr. William H. Crook, in addition to his present duties as Disbursing Clerk at the Executive Mansion, has been designated by the President as Assistant Secretary to sign land patents, no appropriation having been made by Congress for a clerk as heretofore, to attend to such duties exclusively.

The receipts from Customs and internal revenue for the first eight days in July, as compared with the same period for 1877, show the following satisfactory increase in

THE HISTORICAL PAINTINGS.

REGNAULT AND LAURENS' WORKS.

FOLLOWERS OF GOYA AND RIBERA—REGNAULT'S MOORISH EXECUTION — LAURENS' DEATH OF MARCEAU—ROBERT-FLEURY'S FALL OF CORINTH—THE SUN-BATH AND THE CIRCUS—BOUGEREAU AND CABANEL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, June 23, 1878.

The American critics who derided the French historical school on the faith of the specimens exhibited at Philadelphia, were strictly in their right. They had to judge upon what France showed, not upon what she kept back. That miserable daub by Georges Becker, "Rispah Defending the Sons of Saul," would never under any other circumstances have been considered an example of the French historical school. Under the present condition of criticism, it is not hard to discover that France has some historical painters of genuine artistic merit, though they are by no means numerous, and it is sufficiently clear that in spite of the national desire to have such a school, there must often be years when no historical picture of the least value is exhibited. Of all the masters dead and alive represented in the Exposition Universelle, there are but three who are worthy to be considered historical painters. These are Regnault, "a light too early quenched," Jean Paul Laurens, and Tony Robert-Fleury. Of these, the greatest without contest is Regnault but, sad to say, he was cut off just as he began to produce great works, and there is but little of his brush in existence. His two *chefs d'œuvre*, the portrait of Marshal Prim, and "An Execution in the Alhambra," show clearly that he was destined for very great things indeed. Leaving far behind him the bad French school of high art, which has never been able to get rid of the villainous style of David, he studied evidently with intense ardor the methods of the noble Spanish school. Goya was clearly the painter of his predilection. I know nothing of his history, but the works of his brush speak plainly for themselves. In that most magnificent equestrian portrait of Gen. Prim, all the background is so like Goya that it might easily be taken for an effort of his very hands. In the depicting of the motley bands hurriedly marching past, the regulars and the soldier citizens, and all the terrible beauty of the fluttering banners, and the wild smoke from the artillery, Goya, the great Spaniard, lives again in the pencil of Regnault. But the latter was essentially and naturally a far greater colorist than the former, and though in the rider one sees something of the method of Goya, in the magnificently-painted black horse the strong genius of Regnault triumphed over his admiration of his master, (if I may so speak of a painter of the last century,) and the critic can observe an original style of admirable force and finish. In the Moorish "Execution," Regnault has already burst completely from tutelage, and his own style completed is manifest everywhere. Through the medium of the oleographs, or the colored photographs, this astounding picture is well known to Americans, but these can give but a feeble sense of the glowing color and the splendid sense of atmosphere. More strongly modeled than his portrait of Prim, it must be confessed that it is a far less pleasing work. Under the inspiration of Goya that picture is full of splendid gray tones, which one looks for in vain in the "Execution." Still, the painting is so admirable in its entirety that it must be a source of deep regret to all art students that such a painter should be gathered by gloomy Dis just when he was commencing to gladden the world with works of genius. For Regnault was a genius, and such men are unfortunately very scarce. Looking through this exhibition of works, all picked and chosen from the private galleries and museums of the nation, how few, how very few, of the artists deserve to be acknowledged as men of genius!

Between Regnault and Jean Paul Laurens there is fortunately less of a gap than one might expect, because the latter is also a genius. It is the part of a critic to judge by his eyes alone, and not to cram himself with information and then search for what he has learned in the pictures before him. I have, therefore, scrupulously abstained from asking any questions about Laurens; but it is clear to me that he also, like Regnault, burst entirely from the bonds of French academics and went to Spain for the inspiration of high art. It seems to me that he has studied deeply both Goya and Ribera, one a painter of the last century and the other of the sixteenth. He has not, however, imitated them, but has assimilated to himself and to his own original style the splendid methods which he obtained from them. Ribera painted almost universally with opaque tones, Goya with transparent tones, and Laurens accepts and mingles both methods in a masterly way. His picture of the Austrian Marshals and Generals of the revolutionary war crowding around the bed where lay the dead body of Marceau could not have been exhibited at our Philadelphia Exhibition, because it was only painted in 1877. Had it been otherwise, I should really have felt anger at the slight passed upon us. But there was no such slight; for Regnault was dead, and Laurens had not yet produced his great work. This admirable production, which received the medal of honor, is equally good in the strong relief of the many figures closely pressed at they are together in the modeling of the forms in the arrangement of light and shade, in the balancing of the groups, and in the force of the coloring. The paints are put on massively and with broad strokes, but there is not that willful disregard of finish in which Goya delighted. Yet these things are but the mechanism of art, sufficient, indeed, for *genre* painting, but not enough for high art. The historical painter ought to be a man of genius, and this is shown by the unity of the action and the force of the expression. Here in this picture there is but one sentiment—that of deep, sorrowful concern. All the figures express it. Some turn away from the body of Marceau as if they could not bear to look any more; some gaze steadily, as if being soldiers they must look their grief in the face; some bow their heads into their hands that their comrades may not see their old grizzled faces wet with tears. No figure is isolated from the universal pervading feeling save the dead body in the centre, with the naked sabre clutched in the dead hand, and the cold form clothed in the green and silver uniform, just as he was borne from the battle. The arrangement of the lights is admirable, but it is perhaps surpassed by the exceeding skill with which Laurens massed all the bright coloring in the centre around the body. Behind the bed on which Marceau is lying is a bright screen of yellow damask. Under the body is the crimson military cloak, and the coverlid of the bed is a deep rich color. All the rest of the picture is a mass of gray tones, resulting from the uniforms of the Austrians being all white. The admirable repression of this is one of the greatest of the mechanical triumphs of the painting. Indeed, the coloring is altogther masterly, and the whole picture, in all its parts, is most noble, and reveals much more than mere talent.

Not so the two works of Tony Robert-Fleury, in whom there is not one spark of genius, nor one scintilla of imagination. He is a laborious man of talent, who comprehends thoroughly the technical qualities required by art, and who has considerable power of handling. But he has no universal sympathy which can enable him to feel what he portrays. An artist in high art must, in his creations, feel all the sorrow and the exultation which his subject may demand. He must undergo all the agony he depicts, and thrill himself if he wants the spectator to be thrilled. Now, Robert-Fleury is totally incapable of such sympathy. His compositions are mosaics made according to the requirements of the picture. "Here," we may imagine him saying, "I must have a man of sombre tones, and here, close, too, my highest light to rivet the eye of the public by the strong contrast. Now I must think of something sombre, and then, when I have got that, perhaps that will suggest the other thing, which is to be in high light." His conceptions have never made him burn and glow and choke with stifling sobbing. Here, for example, is his picture of the "Last Day of Corinth." The city has been abandoned by the males, who fought their last battle outside the walls and were totally defeated by the Romans under the Consul Memmius. Then on the third day the Romans entered the place, made slaves of all the women and children, pillaged it completely, and set it on fire. Undoubtedly a very tragic story, and how does Robert-Fleury tell it? Well, all the women, most of them naked, are grouped around the altars of the tutelar goddess, and one in the foreground is regarding a dead child in her lap in stony despair. Another—the most prominent figure—is completely nude, in the attitude of the kneeling Venus, and her head is turned away. Others are sprawling flat on the ground, prostrate before the divinity. In the distance Memmius and his merry men are advancing as they would in a stage march, particularly the leader, who is mounted, and looks like an equestrian statue suddenly gifted with locomotion. In the background are the towers and fanes of Corinth, and there is in the centre, coming from nowhere in particular, a column of very black smoke, clear proof that they burned bituminous coal in those days, which historians have hitherto ignored. It is all very well painted, especially the kneeling nude, but where is the agony of women who did not know the fate of their husbands, brothers, lovers? All these women sprawling around the altar might be invalids taking sun-baths, for anything we knew to the contrary, and the advancing Memmius a classical circus just entering the ring for a grand promenade. Where is the action? Why don't the women get together in groups and point to the coming Romans, and behave as women would? What would women do under the circumstances? Well, considering that their husbands and friends had been cut to pieces almost to a man, they would be filled with rage and horror, they would glare at the Romans as if they were fiends. Every eye would be a dagger. Some—the red-haired ones especially—in their rage at being enslaved, in their fury at the murderers of their husbands, would spit upon the legionaries, and would tear the flesh from their own arms with their own teeth like wild beasts; would dash their heads against the altars and die rather than give themselves to the men whose swords were red with the blood of their best beloved. Others would be, in stony despair, speechless, motionless, cataleptic; others would be drowned in tears; others would be cowardly, and smile slavishly at the victors, and offer timid gifts of flowers and fruit. And old men and old women would stab them for it. But in the namby-pamby David-like picture of Robert-Fleury there is nothing of this; there is nothing of anything save nudes; there is no emotion and there is no action. His other picture, of "Dr. Pinel in the Salpetriere," is better in some respects, but it is, after all, tainted with the same weakness. The figures are all posed to have their portraits taken; they are not imbued with any unity, and do not form part of one superb whole. Even Dr. Pinel himself is nothing more than an excellently well painted portrait. He is not the nucleus of a grand action.

These are all that can be considered historical, but among the semi-historical we have some names [very well known in America. Bouguereau, Cabanel, Vely, and Lamenais are the very best of this school, which is, however, very numerous, for these pictures are excellently well suited for decoration, and therefore have a very ready sale and constant patronage. Among these I believe I must place Vely at the head. His picture of "The First Step," a moyen age cavalier leading a lady over stepping stones, is His work is painted broadly and effectively, in the true high art method. The coloring is remarkably strong, and is very notable among French pictures by its extreme richness and warmth, for it rivals in these qualities the Austrian school, which reflects so deeply the glories of the old Venetian. This, which is a merit, has not commended itself to the judges, and Vely, beyond a third-class medal, has not received their approbation. Yet he well deserves it. His forms are distinguished by extreme grace and are instinct with action. His faces are full of expression, his masses of color forcible in their relief, his draperies simple and correct, and his shadows transparent. The neglect he has experienced must spring from the fact that the French, who are pure milk-and-waterists in their ideas about color, consider his warmth and glow meretricious. And yet they have so honored Gustave Moreau, who has nothing save his color to recommend him, and that is marred by positive crassness. The "Meditation," by Vely, is also a very fine picture, and, I think, has been popularized in America by the photo-engraving process. Luminais is entirely historical by his subjects, and his treatment occupies a middle space between historical *genre* and landscape. His subjects are all taken from Gaelic times before the conquest by Julius Cæsar; but though they certainly do attract by their novelty, their reputation is based upon much more solid grounds. Luminais, from the first moment that he commenced to exhibit, resolved to paint in purely transparent tones. This method insures great luminousness, but very often detracts from the strength of a picture. At the outset his transparent tones were, it must be confessed, very muddy, but with every fresh exhibition they have improved in clearness, and one cannot doubt that, if his life is spared, Luminais will become a painter of a very high order. His two best pictures in the Exposition Universelle are "Two Gaels on a Scouting Party" and the "Escaped Prisoner." Both of these are painted in half light, but the pictures are very luminous, by reason of those transparent tones which Luminais employs exclusively. Both are distinguished by vigorous flesh painting, by capital shadows, by great breadth of composition, and intense dramatic action. In one a Gaelic scout puts his ear to the ground to detect the dull trembling of advancing cavalry, and the man's upturned face is life itself. In the other, the escaped prisoner is letting himself down a precipice by the aid of a bough, which he has been downward with him. One holds one's breath as one watches the man stepping, as it were, into an abyss, and one irresistibly casts a glance into the background, where mounted pursuers are hotly galloping after him. This artist is not well enough known in America, and it is to be hoped that Avery or Jules Oehme, of Knoedler's, who are both here on purchasing expeditions, will introduce him to the notice of American art patrons.

There will be no need to speak much of Bouguereau and Cabanel, who have found their best friends in the United States. Cabanel, for me, is only a portrait painter. I would have said only a painter of single figures, but this would not have been correct, for his portraits of family groups are really admirable. In fact, his portraits are pictures, but then, alas! his pictures are only portraits. I, however, make exception in favor of his single figures, which are often deliciously painted and most touching in sentiment. His "Penelope," the property of Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, is one of the finest subject pictures he has ever painted. But though he makes an admirable display in the Exposition, he shines chiefly, if not altogether, by his portraits. His great picture, painted specially for the occasion, of "Thamar and Absalom," is a failure, principally from the artist's inability to comprehend Absalom. Thamar, lying across her brother's knees in an abandonment of grief, is excellently conceived and admirably painted, but the swarthy, short-haired, muscular, vehement man, who invokes vengeance with a brawny arm, is much more like Othello than the long-haired, beautiful Absalom, who was a sort of Adonis. The subject is good, and admitted of capital treatment, but, unhappily, it was somewhat too complex for Cabanel, whose imagination followed the workings of Thamar's individuality well enough, but there stopped short, so that Thamar is a picture and Absalom is a portrait of an angry Moor. As for the dead Francesca of Rimini and Paolo Malatesta, it is a wonderful bit of texture-painting; but all the poetry and the tragedy has oozed out somehow, and we have nothing left save still-life art. We do not get to thoroughly firm ground for Cabanel until we reach his portraits, and then we are safe. For Cabanel has much poetry in his composition, and his portrait-groups are often deliciously poetic in their treatment. He is also capable of great *tours de force* in texture-painting, and I am told that his powers of delineating likenesses are high, though not comparable, I should think, to Honnat. It is evident, however, from the catalogue, that he is greatly in vogue, for his portraits are all of Duchesses and Countesses.

Bouguereau is without any doubt the child painter of the age. He has, however, a weakness for painting nudes, which brings him very often to deep grief. Here is the present Exhibition, side by side with some most admirable pictures of a religious character, is what he calls a "Nymphie," a collection of nude young females bathing in the river and sporting on the grass. But I cannot understand their liberty of locomotion, for they are all made of Limoges porcelain, and come evidently from the kilns of Haviland & Cie. The religious works comprise a Madonna with the infant Jesus on her lap, who kisses the youthful John the Baptist; a mater dolorosa lying across the lap of the Virgin, and being comforted for the dead child upon the steps of the altar; and a Charity having three children crawling about her, and two nestled at her feet. This last is specially charming, because the painting of children is Bouguereau's forte, and these are in his highest and best style. Of the two nestling at the feet of Charity, the little girl on the right trying to hide herself, half alarmed, half pouting, is so admirable in conception as to make this, perhaps, the best of Bouguereau's works. It has been bought by Knoedler & Co., so that it will go to America, but I do not know if it is for a special customer or for the general market. If the former, it will not be shown, as is now the custom, and a very mean and selfish one it is, in my opinion; but if the latter, of course, it will be exhibited. The Americans are buying right and left, and William H. Vanderbilt purchased and ordered to the amount of $500,000. The "Flora and Zephyr" of Bouguereau is also a very charming picture, and is much more like real flesh and blood than the "Nymphie." Bouguereau has, also, the flight of a soul through the heavens, accompanied by guardian angels, of which one may say, with justice, that it is as good in the execution as it is hackneyed and stale and flat in the composition. There is not a music store which has not a lithograph almost precisely similar. GAB.

VIRGINIA'S NEW CODE.

SOME OF ITS FEATURES—PUNISHMENTS OF CONVICTED CRIMINALS.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, July 8.

The new criminal code of Virginia, that went into operation on the 1st inst., contains the following provisions: "If any person directly gives to a voter in any election any money, goods, or chattels, or pay his capitation tax, under an agreement expressed or implied, that such voter shall give his vote for a particular candidate, such person shall be punished by fine not less than $20 nor more than $100. And the voter receiving such money, goods, or chattels, or having his capitation tax paid in pursuance of such agreement, shall be punished in like manner with the person giving the same.

"In all cases of conviction for misdemeanor the court of justice trying the case shall ascertain the punishment, where the same is not fixed by law: Provided, that not more than 39 stripes shall be inflicted in one day, nor more than 78 for one offense, and that no fine shall be assessed by a court at less than $5, or by a Justice of the Peace at less than $2 50, unless otherwise provided by law.

"Where a person is convicted of petit larceny, and it is alleged in the indictment on which he is convicted and admitted, or by the jury or Justice of the Peace before whom he is tried, that he has been before sentenced in the United States for like offense, he shall be punished with stripes; and, in the discretion of the court or justice, may be sentenced to work in the chain-gang, if there be one established, in the county or corporation in which he was tried, not exceeding 12 months.

"In any case where a female is convicted of an offense punishable by stripes, she may, in the discretion of the court, be punished by confinement in jail, not exceeding 12 months, instead of by stripes.

"Counties or cities using prisoners in chain-gangs shall provide for the payment of the expenses of said chain-gangs, and shall furnish the clothing necessary for such persons, to be paid out of their city, town, and county Treasuries.'

"Prisoners may be allowed to work out fines and costs at 25 cents per day.

"The County Court, except where otherwise provided, shall have exclusive, original jurisdiction for the trial of all presentments, indictments, and information for offenses committed within their respective counties, and also of all presentments, indictments, and informations now pending in said courts, except that a person to be tried for any felony for which he may be punished with death, may, upon his arraignment in the County Court, demand to be tried in the Circuit Court having jurisdiction over the county for which said County Court is held. But no such demand shall be allowed in a corporation court in which capital felonies may now be tried."

LOOKED LIKE A GENTLEMAN.

A HOTEL CONFIDENCE MAN'S EXPLOITS IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 8.

A gentlemanly-looking person, who has boarded at the Carrollton Hotel for the past two weeks, registering himself as Edward Everett, of Boston, Mass., was arrested Saturday, charged with passing a bogus check for $60 on a clerk in the house, and after an examination before Justice Johns, at the Middle Station, was committed for action by the Grand Jury. He is a man of agreeable and winning manners, and about 35 years of age. He represented that he was a relative of the late Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, engaged in the wholesale leather trade in that city, and doing a large business with Baltimore merchants. A few days after his arrival he left with one of the clerks of the hotel a receipted bill for $250 against J. Hutier, with the request that when Mr. Hutler should call and pay the money the receipt should be given him. Subsequently he represented that he had succeeded in selling George B. George, Superintendent of the Penitentiary shoe factory, 200,000 pounds of leather, for which he daily expected a check for $16,000. To carry out the appearance of business he sent various telegrams to Canton, would then go to Canton and send others in his own address to E. Everett. On one occasion this "merchant prince" said he had been down to Fair Haven, and contemplated the purchase of 700 acres of land in that vicinity. He was lavish at the bar, having the items mostly charged to his account. In addition to his board and a bar bill for some $6, he obtained $15 in cash from the clerks and $25 from a gentleman who boarded at the hotel.

The check, on account of which the arrest was made, was drawn one day last week on the National Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, where he represented that he kept an account. The check was not cashed, but Everett obtained on the strength of it $10 in cash from one of the clerks, who also paid a bill of some $25 for clothes which he presented against him. Mr. Coleman, having his suspicions aroused, telegraphed to the Philadelphia bank, and received a reply that Everett never had an account there. The reply was shown to Everett, who made an attempt to brave it out by insisting that he had an account there. Mr. Coleman apprised the Police authorities of the circumstances, and Detectives Gault and Hall were detailed to make the arrest. Superintendent George, of the Penitentiary shoe factory, confronted the accused and denied any transactions with him. From papers found in his sachel at the hotel it is supposed his real name is Hugh J. Campbell. Mr. Shannon, one of the hotel clerks, remembered him as a merchant in New-York several years ago, but had forgotten his real name. It was this remembrance that led to the confidence placed in him. He had but two cents in his possession when searched at the Police station.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* of the 4th inst. says: "One of the chief features of the petroleum market is the sudden decline of the primary market below $1 per barrel. The first six months of the year are gone, and with it an eventful period in the history of the trade. The production was lowest in the month of January, and from about 39,000 barrels at that time it has steadily increased to over 40,000 barrels during the past month. The entire shipments from the region were 5,215,863 barrels, or less than 30,000 barrels per day, thus causing an accumulation of about 1,520,137 barrels to the visible supply above ground in iron tanks, and wooden ones, to about 5,300,000 barrels. The cause of this excessive production has been almost entirely due to the development of the Northern Oil Field, which has increased to about 18,000 barrels per day. Most of the wells there after they are struck continue to flow and require very little attention, and a man owning a couple of wells, and not able to personally find drillers to put a new well down on contract for a share in the venture rather than remain idle. The lower river region has fallen off almost as rapidly as Bradford has increased in production. It is now believed that nothing but a prolonged period of depression will check the Bradford operators, as they will continue to develop so long as their money and credit last. The run, season has not yet set in, and it is difficult to tell how soon it may come. It is probable that the shipments for the balance of the year will average about 40,000 barrels per day, but if the production keeps on increasing it will not either raise the price or reduce the stocks. We are in a fair way, from the present outlook, to start off in 1879 with a burden of 5,000,000 barrels stock on hand unless the demand this year should be greater than is now generally anticipated."

AN INCIDENT OF THE POWELL'S TRIP.

The Kingston *Freeman* of Saturday morning says: "The crew of the Mary Powell had rather a startling experience last night, being awakened by the yells of 'Murder! murder! help! help!' and all hands rushed from their berths, thinking some of their number was being killed. The watchman and two others, with lanterns, went to investigate the cause of the outcry, and learned that a man had laid down on a pile of lumber on the dock and gone to sleep. He was awakened by feeling some one going through him for what he was worth, and seizing the would-be robber, he gave him such a pummeling as constrained him to roar for help, but as the thief was getting his just deserts he got neither aid nor comfort from the Powell's crew, who want back to their berths."

THE BILLIARD CHAMPION.

WILLIAM SEXTON DENOUNCED.

CHARGED WITH CRAWLING OUT OF THE SCHAEFER MATCH—THE LAW TO BE INVOKED BY SCHAEFER'S WESTERN FRIENDS.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The sporting men of the West, and all true lovers of the gentlemen's game, are outspoken in their denunciation of William Sexton, the billiard champion, for the cowardly manner in which he has crawled out of his match with Schaefer, and his dishonesty in securing the $1,000 which were put up 12 hours too late, owing to the negligence of the bank officials. Had Sexton put his hand in Schaefer's pocket, or the pockets of his backers, and stolen the money—for it amounts to that in the long run—he could not have been more bitterly denounced than he is at present. His sharp practice has gained for him an unenviable reputation, which will assuredly make its weight felt in the future. In conversation with one or two recognized authorities in sporting matters, yesterday, a *Globe-Democrat* reporter ascertained that if Schaefer's backers were to plead the Gambling act and sue for the recovery of the money out of which they had been swindled, they would be sustained by the friendly, and this, too, in the face of the fact that the law of the sports is the strictest in the world, and that to defy it means permanent ostracism from the craft. No one could be found who sustained Sexton's action, and it was the universally-expressed opinion that the champion who had never accomplished anything like Schaefer's wonderful performances in a game for money was afraid to meet the Western Wonder. Sexton's friends—if he has any outside of the gamblers—may induce him to see the folly of his action, and allow the match to proceed. Unless they do it may be considered off, as the following correspondence, which passed between this city and Chicago by telegraph yesterday, will show:

I.

ST. LOUIS, July 6, 1878.

The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, Chicago:

Will the match come off? The public are anxious. Answer. J. W. McCULLAGH.

II.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1878.

The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, St Louis:

It depends entirely upon Sexton's sense of honor. If he insists upon taking advantage of an accident, there will be no match. M. BENSINGER.

If Sexton persists in retaining the $1,000 referred to, Schaefer's backers should resort to the law and recover it. It may be stated that a suit for the money is equivalent to its recovery. Strange though it may seem, the law protects betting men better than any other class of people. The true sporting man resorts to it, but in this particular instance all acknowledge that there is just cause for action.

SOME NOTABLE TOURNAMENTS.

ANTIQUITY OF BILLIARDS—M'DEVITT AND HIS UNHAPPY FATE—THE FIRST TOURNAMENT.

Billiards in its present shape is essentially a game of modern invention. That Shakespeare, Spenser, and Ben Jonson knew it well, their works abundantly show; but the sport of their day was very different from the game as it is now played. During the present half century we have learned to construct tables of polished slate which cannot possibly warp, bend, or twist; to tip cues with leather—the invention in 1823 of a professional billiard-player of Paris—and to rub the leather with chalk; to stuff cushions with vulcanized india rubber, which gives an absolutely true angle of reflection; to manufacture balls of ivory taken from the very centre of the tusk, and almost infinitesimally free from bias, and otherwise to perfect the game. In consequence of these improvements the game, which for years was regarded only as an agreeable pastime, has gradually risen to the dignity of an art, and that art is now reduced to a science.

In no country, however, has billiards met with such success as in the United States. Since the days of the crusades, when billiards were first introduced to Europe, the Kings of France were its most steadfast and powerful friends. The Empress Josephine entertained a genuine love for the game, and during Napoleon's moody moments she would challenge him to a bout at billiards. In England it also met with royal favor, and Mary, Queen of Scots, may be mentioned in proof thereof. In one of her letters, written just before her execution, she wrote that her billiards had been taken away from her as a preliminary step to her punishment. Here, beginning with and just preceding the Revolution, we find the most distinguished statesmen and Generals among the patrons of the game. Later on, Governors and politicians of note, and men who ranked high in law, literature, and science, availed themselves during their leisure of the keen enjoyment afforded by this delightful game. But the most of these great men played on tables of rude construction, with timber beds, and cushions stuffed with flannel cuttings, the cue used being a tapering stick without any leather tip. Soon after the invention of leather tips, Otis Field, then of this City, afterward of Chicago, improved them to this country. A year later, Lieut. James Watson Webb (Gen. Webb now lives in this City) introduced them to Detroit, a city destined later on to be the scene of a game which, for excitement, will perhaps never be equaled in this country. It was during this same year (1824) that the first regular billiard saloon was opened in this country. It was located in the museum, where the *Herald* building now stands, and contained seven tables, "with all the new improvements," which included a new spring cushion, the invention of Mr. Abram Bassford. It was not until in 1854 that the celebrated improved cushion was invented by Michael Phelan. Later, improvements were made by Kavanagh & Decker, by Mr. Delaney, and perhaps a few others.

The first regular billiard tournament ever held took place in Detroit, Mich., on April 11, 1859. The contestants were Dudley Kavanagh, of this City, and Michael Foley, then of Detroit, the match being 1,000 points up, four balls, push shot allowed, for a money stake of $1,000. The game was handsomely contested by both men, and was won by Kavanagh by 93 points. Both these players are still living—Foley in Michigan and Kavanagh in this City. The day after this match a game was played, which will long be mentioned as the greatest that ever took place. The contestants were Michael Phelan, of New-York, the champion of the East, and John Seereiter, of Detroit, then supposed to be the best player in the West. The match was for a money stake of $10,000, the game to consist of 2,000 points. Phelan won the game by 96 points. It is estimated that $150,000 changed hands on the result. This match was followed, in 1860, by a tournament in this City for a golden cue presented by Mr. Phelan. The contestants were Philip Tieman, of Cincinnati; Michael Geary, Joseph White, James Lynch, and Dudley Kavanagh. The games were 500 points each, best three in five, the two highest to play a final game of 1,000 points. In this contest Kavanagh and Tieman were equal, and proceeded to play the deciding game, which was won by Kavanagh, who was thereupon declared champion of America.

In 1863, in this City, occurred the memorable tournament which has always been considered, from the superior skill evinced by the contestants, the most brilliant ever known. The contestants were John Seereiter and Michael Foley, of Detroit; William Goldthwait, of Boston; Victor Estephe, of Philadelphia; John Deery, of Cincinnati; Lewis Fox, of Rochester, and Vadyn Kavanagh, of New-York. The number of points of each game was 500, and the concluding game 1,000. This match was won by Kavanagh. The next year the champion cue won by Mr. Kavanagh at the tournament just mentioned was put up as a prize in a tournament where the number of points to be played was 1,500. The players in this match, which took place in Goldthwait. In consequences of illness, Mr. Kavanagh could not attend the closing game, when Fox, who refused a postponement, was declared the winner, thus wresting the cue and the championship from Kavanagh. In time Joseph Dion, then of Montreal, secured possession of this cue. John Deery tried to wrest it from him in 1864, but failed. Then John McDevitt, a brilliant Western player, played Dion twice for it and lost. Before this McDevitt, who was perhaps the most remarkable player this country has ever produced, had defeated Goldthwait in a game of 1,500 points for a stake of $2,000. This was in May, 1865, and the best average previously made was 17 2-3, and 157 the highest run. McDevitt upset all calculations, and made an average of 223, his highest runs being, 99, 101, 139, 186, 226, and 287 points. He immediately offered to play any one in the country for $10,000. After beating Cyrille Dion in a game in which he conceded the odds of 350 points in 1,500, he contended with Deery for the championship, and was beaten 355 points, with an average of less than 11 for the winner. In McDevitt's first game with Joseph Dion, (Oct. 6, 1866,) the latter won, making an average of over 25. In June, 1867, he was again defeated by Dion, by over 600 majority. In October of that year McDevitt played the first of a home-and-home match with Goldthwait for $2,000, winning by 574 points in 1,500. His largest run was 409, and his average 253. Goldthwait won the second game by 363 points. On Dec. 11, 1867, McDevitt again played Dion for the championship, and this time success attended his persevering efforts. In a game of 1,500 he won by a majority of 14 points, and was hailed as champion, a title which he never after was forced to relinquish. If we mistake not, the first to attempt to win the cue from McDevitt was Melvin Foster. The game was played at Chicago, April 8, 1868, and its termination was quite unfortunate. At the end of the fifty-eighth inning the game stood: Foster, 1,257; McDevitt, 1,088. The former then made 5, and McDevitt followed with 168, and then "no count" was claimed by Foster. The claim was not allowed, which made the run 170. Foster then put on his coat and refused to finish the game, and after some delay, and amid great confusion, the referee properly decided that "the sixteenth game of billiards for the championship of America is won by John McDevitt."

After this Goldthwait attempted to win the championship and failed. Joseph Dion also made two journeys to Chicago for the same purpose. The last attempt on the part of Dion resulted in the most remarkable game ever played. The game was the usual one of 1,500 points up, push shot allowed, but jaw barred, on a four-pocket table, of what was known then as the second size, (6½ by 11 feet.) Dion took the lead from the start, and had nearly one-third (449) of his game finished while McDevitt stood at but 42. Then the latter managed to get the balls in his celebrated triangular position. In this position the two balls forming the base of the triangle were not close together but were not far enough apart to permit of the ball forming the apex to pass between them. In this position he could play his cue-ball up and down either side of the triangle and count, as was shown in this contest, indefinitely. With 1,458 points to go McDevitt rolled up a run of 1,460 caroms, thus closing the game. This was the last of what was known as the push. The billiard professionals all acknowledged McDevitt's superiority at this game, whereupon that player returned the cue to the original donor, (Phelan,) with the stipulation that never afterward must the push shot be allowed in a public or money match. The tragic fate of this young and greatest of American billiardists is not yet forgotten. He was burned to death in the great fire which, in 1870, destroyed so much of the fair city of Chicago.

The history of billiards since that time is more familiar to our readers. It will be remembered how the four-ball push-barred game became so easy that it was soon ignored, and the three-ball or French game adopted. The appearance in this country of Carme and Rudolphe and Garnier and Ubassy and Vignaux, in the order mentioned, will be remembered. Of these five Frenchmen Carme was undoubtedly possessed of the most skill; but he was without nerve, and was easily beaten in all public contests. The others are well known. Contemporaneous with four of these foreigners were Maurice Daly, Joseph and Cyrille Dion, and George Slosson of the first class, and innumerable other players of less skill, great pretentions, and no class in particular. For a while the Frenchmen, the two Canadians, and the two Americans had things their own way. Several tournaments were held. Garnier became champion at Chicago; Vignaux gained like honors in this City, and carried them back with him to France. Another tournament was gotten up, and after much tribulation it was agreed that William Sexton, a youth known to but few at that time, might take part in the games. The contestants were the two Dions, Garnier, Daly, Slosson, Sexton, and Rudolphe. The first prize was won by Joseph Dion. The youngest player, the newcomer, made an excellent impression, won some games in fine style, and proved his right to be ranked among the stars. He at once established himself as a player of great skill, splendid nerve, and excellent demeanor. His victory in Detroit will be remembered. He was unsuccessful in his effort to bring back the cue which Vignaux had rightfully carried away, but the attempt was a brave one. Since then he has tried repeatedly to make another game with Vignaux, but the latter is afraid to play the young American.

The latest tournament was the one of 18 months ago, when Sexton, the débutant of the year before, won the championship. In this tournament another young player appeared for the first time in first class company. It was in this meeting that Jacob Schaefer, of Chicago or elsewhere in the West, entered the lists and scored two creditable victories over veteran players. Before this he had but little reputation as a billiard-player, none whatever as a first class man. In the West, in some of the minor sets and cities he had played in several matches with men of no great consequence, but while the experience may have been beneficial to him, they did not seem to bring him before the public as a star. After the tournament he practiced for a while in one of the leading down-town billiard-rooms of this City, and then went to St. Louis. In that city he played well, and in a public game in a tournament in which Gallagher, Slosson, and Cyrille Dion took part, he made a run of 429, the largest on record. He was then matched to play Sexton. Since his arrival from Chicago, where he was in the employ of a firm of billiard-table manufacturers, he has been pretty constantly at work at Albert Garnier's billiard parlor in upper Broadway. In some of these games he has played quite poorly; in others he has astonished everybody. For instance, last Wednesday night, in a game of 1,000 points with Slosson, he closed the game in eight innings, the runs are as follows: 223, 116, 1, 284, 184, 151, 39, 8. In another game not long since he made one run of 578. In the meantime Sexton has also been busy practicing, having for his opponents Joseph and Cyrille Dion. On one evening, in practice with Cyrille Dion, he ran 573 points; at another time he made 430. With his past record the public are only familiar. But since he won the first prize in the tournament of December, 1876, he has, if we mistake not, been beaten but twice—by Vignaux, in France, and by Slosson, in Texas. He has traveled everywhere and played everybody. In style of playing the two men are as opposite as can be imagined. While Schaefer cannot be called an awkward player, still some of his strokes are delivered in a manner anything but agreeable to the intelligent and critical spectator. His great strength lies in his masséand in his delicacy of touch, both of which enable him to pile up large runs along the rail. In the real science of billiards, that is to say, long following, long draws, spreads, three and four cushion shots, and other strokes which are best made when made away from the cushions—he is not so skilful as he might be. But, with the balls along the rail, at foot, head, or side, he is as apt to make a large run as not. His strokes for position are perfection, his "nursing" powers are unquestioned; and yet he does not satisfy the billiard student. From Sexton quite the reverse is experienced. No skilled billiard player or student of the game can see the champion playing at practice or in public without arriving at the conclusion that he is investing the young billiardist of Chicago with a confidence he may not permit some few gentlemen to admit as much, but we are confident that we only express the sober, unprejudiced opinion of gentlemen perfectly competent to judge when we say that Sexton has no equal. It is true the result of the game may not be in his favor; that Mr. Schaefer may have the best of it, but we will not hastily make false prophets of these judges, these experts to whom we have referred. They are giving their opinions now, on what they have seen and are daily seeing of the two men. Our own wish is that the best man may win. The height to which both these men mounted in the billiard profession has not been one of easy ascent to either, though it may seem to many. Both have experienced defeats, but with rare preservance and untiring patience they have studied all the intricacies of the game until now they are supposed to be without superiors. It is the coming match that alone will determine which of the two is the better player, at the easy game now in vogue.

For French billiards is to half a dozen or so of the professionals an easy game, much easier to them than was the old four-ball push game to McDevitt, Goldthwait, Kavanagh, and others of that ilk. Runs of small degree have crept up into high proportions until now everybody is getting from 100 to 200 in every inning. Now, as billiards becomes more cultivated these runs will, no doubt, increase in length. The game has in it a certain progressive element, say like rifle shooting, in the degrees of dexterity, which it develops. During the last half dozen years billiards has gone on steadily rising in excellence, and the more it is played the greater will be this increase. It is not too much to say that aside from the numerous professionals there are many amateurs who, with all respect for the dead, would be able to give the great Michael Phelan himself a very sound beating. The day, however, is not distant when the three-ball game, as played at present, will be done away with, or so greatly changed as to be practically a new game. Now, as McDevitt did in 1870, so can the winner in the coming match do hereafter. His right to declare that "rail billiards" must be abolished will not be questioned. It will then be for the professionals and a few students of the game, including Mr. Garnier, to determine upon a game to take its place.

GEN. NOYES AND THE VETERAN.

Last Thursday, as Gen. Noyes was about to address the soldiers at the National Home, in Dayton, Ohio, a note was handed him, which, on reading, the General said came from a soldier who was with him at the charge on Ruff Mills, near Atlanta. This was on the Fourth of July, 1864, and was the fight in which Gen. Noyes lost his leg. He asked if the soldier was present, and said that he would like to see him, and in the stir that followed among the crowd a veteran hobbled up to the platform, and shook the proffered hand of his former officer with great earnestness. Afterward, the soldier repeated to the reporter of the Dayton *Journal*, who inquired of him: "I was in Co. Noyes' regiment, Company B, when we made that charge. That was a rough one, I tell you, but we carried the enemy's works. The General was a Colonel then, and he was as brave as Cæsar. He and I were struck about the same time, and we lay so near to each other that we could almost touch him. He knew me, and he said pretty soon: 'John, are you much hurt?' I told him a piece of shell had pulled on my left leg near the ankle, and I said: 'Colonel, how is it with you?' 'My left leg is shattered,' he answered. When they came over the field with stretchers he told the men to take me first. I wanted them to take him first, but he wouldn't allow it, and stated to me that he held until they came back after him. He's been a good friend to me ever since, and got me two good places, but I had to give them up on account of my leg."

DEATH OF A CITIZEN OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Poughkeepsie *Courier* of Sunday morning says: "The intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. William S. Wright, a retired gentleman of this city, was received here yesterday with surprise and deep regret. Mr. Wright, accompanied by his wife and Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Pastor of the Congregational Church, left this city on Wednesday morning for Litchfield, Conn., by way of the Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston Railroad. The party arrived there in safety, and took rooms at one of the leading hotels of that place, where they remained until Friday night, with nothing unusual occurring worthy of note.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TAXATION OF RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—THE ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE CASE.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 898—*The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. James L. Vance, Collector of Edgar County, et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—Upon the filing of the bill in this case by the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, suing as a corporation organized under the laws of Indiana, against sundry County Tax Collectors in the State of Illinois, a temporary injunction was granted restraining the defendant from levying on the property or taking any steps to collect taxes upon the capital stock of the complainant for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, under or by virtue of any warrants in their hands for that purpose. The defendants, denying that there had been any assessments upon the capital stock of the complainant, insisted that the taxes in question were due upon assessments rightfully made by the State Board of Equalization of Illinois upon the capital stock and franchises of an Illinois corporation, the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, over and above its tangible property, for so much of its main line and the Alton branch thereof as were leased to and operated in Illinois by the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, to whom defendants claimed the taxes in question were therefore properly charged. The cause by agreement of parties was submitted upon the pleadings and exhibits filed, and upon final hearing a decree was rendered dissolving the injunction and dismissing the bill. From that decree this appeal is prosecuted. The essential facts in the case are these: The Constitution of Illinois requires the General Assembly of that State to provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property—such valuation to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct. Persons or corporations owning or using franchises or privileges are to be taxed in such manner as the General Assembly shall from time to time direct, the tax, however, to be uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

In pursuance of the Constitution, the General Assembly, in the year 1872, passed a general revenue law providing for the assessment of property, and prescribing the mode for the collection of taxes. It contained specific directions for the assessment of the different kinds of property owned by railroad companies, their visible and tangible property to be assessed under the heads of "railroad track," "rolling stock," &c. In reference to their capital stock, the statute provided that the "capital stock of all companies or associations" (other than banking associations organized under the general laws of the State) now or hereafter created under the laws of this State, shall be so valued by the State Board of Equalization as to ascertain and determine respectively the fair cash value of such capital stock, including the franchises, over and above the assessed value of the tangible property of such company or association"—that value to be ascertained under such rules and principles as the board might deem equitable and just.

The rule adopted by the State board was this: To the market or fair cash value of the shares of capital stock add the market or fair cash value of the debt of the corporation, (excluding that created for current expenses,) and from this amount deduct the aggregate amount of the equalized or assessed valuation, as ascertained by the board, of all the tangible property of the corporation, the amount remaining to be taken as the fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchises, which the board is required to assess against such corporation. At the annual meetings of the State board held in each of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, for the purpose of examining the abstracts of property assessed for taxation in the several counties, as returned to the Auditor of the State, and for the purpose, also, of equalizing assessments, the question arose as to the mode in which the capital stock of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company should be assessed for taxation. The difficulties which attended an intelligent discharge of that duty will be comprehended by a statement of the relations of that corporation to the complainant. On the 11th of September, 1867, the complainant, by a written agreement of lease with the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, acquired the right and assumed the duty of managing and carrying on, for the period of 99 years, commencing JAN. 1, 1868, the business of the principal or main line of the latter, 189 miles in length, extending from Terre Haute, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., and the Alton branch, 20 miles in length, subject to certain prescribed terms and conditions.

The tenth article of the lease is as follows: "The said party of the first part, (the complainant,) its successors, and assigns, shall and will at all times during the term aforesaid pay, or cause to be paid, any and all taxes, assessments, and imposts of whatever kind which may be at any time during such term be charged, levied, assessed, or imposed upon the said main line of said railroad and the said Alton branch thereof, or upon either or any part of either of the said railroads or their appurtenances, or upon any business or transactions done upon them or either of them, or upon any income arising therefrom, or upon any property whatsoever, the use of which during said term is hereby agreed to be furnished to the party of the first part, or which may be charged against or imposed upon the said party of the second part, (the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, for or on account of its or their ownership of said railroads, or either or any part of either thereof, or of such property or any part thereof; provided, however, that nothing in this contract contained shall be so construed as to render the party of the first part in any way liable for the tax specifically upon the income of the holders of the bonds or stocks of the party of the second part."

Under this lease the complainant took possession of all the property connected with or essential to the business of the principal line and Alton branch of the lessor. Some doubt having been expressed as to the validity of the lease under the laws of Illinois, an act of the General Assembly of that State, approved March 11, 1869, directs that the lease "be and stand confirmed according to the terms" thereof, and the second section provides: "The said lessees, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be a railroad corporation in this State under the said style of The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company," and shall possess the same rights, powers as are possessed by said lessor corporation, and such other powers as are usual to railroad corporations. Said Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company may and are hereby authorized to extend said line of road from any point on the same between the Cities of Pana and Litchfield, on the said road, or from either of said points, westward to the Mississippi River, opposite Louisiana, or any point below, not exceeding 15 miles, in the State of Missouri, with a branch thereof to the City of Quincy, in the State of Illinois, and the same to connect with the railroad bridge over said river at said City of Quincy."

At its annual meetings in 1873, 1874, and 1875 the State Board made assessments upon the capital stock and franchises of the various railroad companies of the State over and above their tangible property respectively. Having ascertained the fair cash taxable value of the capital stock, including the franchises of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, without any reference to the lease made by the latter, it fixed the sums of $2,918,184, $1,125,139, and $1,004,416 as the proportion of such valuation which should be distributed for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875 respectively, to the counties on the line of the leased railroads, for assigning to each county, in conformity to the rule prescribed by the statute, such proportion of those annual assessments as the length of line in such county bore to the entire length of the leased railroads in the State. The assessments thus distributed to the several counties through which the leased railroads passed were charged to the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company. The balance of the assessment upon the capital stock and franchises was distributed to the counties upon the lines which the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company operated, and were charged directly against it. While on the part of the State it is denied that the assessments are upon the capital stock of the present company, it is evident, as the court think, that the intention was to levy the warrants upon such of the leased property as could be seized for the payment of taxes under the laws of the State. Whether the assessment so intended levy were in accordance with the State law are the essential questions in the case, and the decision is that they were, and the decree is affirmed; the case disposing also of No. 891.

Mr. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

The following liquor-dealers, who were arrested on Sunday by the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct for violation of the Sunday Liquor law, were held at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday: Henry Hafner, No. 327 Seventh-avenue; Jacob Blum, No. 431 Seventh-avenue; Charles Leirs, No. 451 Sixth-avenue; Louis Lagarde, No. 13 Varick-place; Francis Lasourd, No. 440 Sixth-avenue; Francis Bord, No. 244 West Nineteenth-street; Christopher Donleavy, No. 447 Ninth-avenue; Frederick W. Tetjen, No. 1,351 Broadway; Henry Fuhse, No. 1,357 Broadway; Ulick McNally, No. 466 Seventh-avenue; John Appell, No. 510 Sixth-avenue, and John Schults, No. 510 Sixth-avenue.

NOT THE ELEVATED ROAD THIS TIME.

Joseph Pool, the President of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, resides on the fourth floor of the apartment-house at No. 68 Madison-avenue. The floor above is occupied by Stephen Higginson and family. Among Mr. Higginson's furniture is a kind of baby carriage and chair combined, which gives Mr. Pool undisguised annoyance. Mr. Pool says the carriage is rolled up and down, beginning at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, and continuing often till late at night, and at times even all night. The rolling of the vehicle makes a disagreeable, rumbling noise, which, according to Mr. Pool, renders his apartments uninhabitable. He and his guests, he says, are often obliged to move about from one room to another to avoid the noise. They are often bothered at dinner by the rumbling, like stage thunder, overhead. Mr. Pool says he complained of the nuisance, and that Mr. Higginson promised to stop it. On one occasion the janitor of the building put India-rubber wheels on the carriage, but this did not stop the noise. As a last resort, Mr. Pool brought suit in the Common Pleas for an injunction, and his counsel, Thomas F. Wentworth, yesterday obtained from Judge Larremore a temporary injunction restraining Mr. Higginson from continuing the noise complained of. Judge Larremore also granted an order directing the latter to show cause on the 16th inst. why the injunction should not be made permanent.

COURT NOTES.

Mme. Helen P. Blavatsky was naturalized by Judge Larremore in the Special Term of the Common Pleas yesterday.

The case of Nicholas Cassina, who is charged with the abduction of Emma Collins, was set down for examination yesterday before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, but was adjourned again until Thursday next at 10 P. M.

Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, confirmed the report of the Commissioners for opening West Eighty-fifth-street from Ninth-avenue to a road leading from Twelfth-avenue to the river. The awards are nominal, the cost $2,881 34.

Peter Gilman, the old Frenchman who dangerously stabbed Charles Moerler, a young German, at No. 351 West Thirty-ninth-street, on Sunday afternoon, was committed at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to await the result of the young man's injuries.

Isaac Solomon, of No. 60 East Broadway, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshals Jones and Strahan on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in certain bankruptcy proceedings. He was held for examination in default of $2,000 bail.

Several young men and boys were taken before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with bathing off the bulkheads and piers of the North River on Sunday. The younger prisoners were discharged with a reprimand, and the older violators of common decency were fined $2 each.

A boy named Alexander H. Stephens, who was committed to the Catholic Protectory by a Police Justice on June 30, petitioned Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the legality of his detention. He claims the commitment is void because no limit of time is fixed by it.

James Brown, a sailor, is now kept in irons on board the English bark Daisy, Capt. Lewis commanding, because, while the vessel was off the high seas, he assaulted and cut the mate. The Captain wants to bring the man back to England. Brown obtained from Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a writ of habeas corpus, and the case will be heard to-day.

United States Commissioner Shields took further testimony yesterday in the case of Michael O'Neil, who, with Andrew Murer, is charged with carrying on the illicit distillation of spirits at Nos. 56 and 58 Eutzers-street. A Mrs. Kehoe, one of the neighbors, and who saw some of the work that was going on about the distillery, identified O'Neil as a man she had often seen there driving a truck with barrels on it in and out of the gateway leading into the distillery.

Joseph Husted says his wife, Esther, to whom he was married Nov. 1, 1874, has been a frequenter of notorious resorts, and that she has been in the habit of going thence with men to houses of illfame. On these assertions he bases a suit for absolute divorce, brought in the Common Pleas. Mrs. Husted has put in an absolute denial of the charges. By consent of both parties, Judge Larremore yesterday referred the case, appointing Charles W. Pleasants as Referee.

When Gen. Pleasonton was a Collector of Internal Revenue, in 1873, a number of suits were brought against him, which were all, excepting one, settled by the Government. Fifty-six of the suits were in the State courts, and the summons's in these cases were not served until a few days ago, when they were fished out of a drawer in the Sheriff's office by a deputy enterprising deputy. A motion was made on behalf of the Government, before Judge Daniels in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, to dismiss the suits with costs. The motion was granted, except as to the costs.

Thomas Bryan, John Moulton, and Peter Dunne, who were arrested on Sunday by Detectives Moran, Crowley, and McNaught for selling liquor on board the excursion steamer J. B. Schuyler, were arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court; and were each held in $100 bail to answer. Counsel for the prisoners claimed that the arrests were inspired by malice growing out of a Sept. Copeland trouble with the owners of the Schuyler, but Justice Wandell, in pleading the accused under bonds, said he had nothing to do with motive, but had only to deal with fact.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mr. John R. Fellows argued a motion for a new trial, in the case of Terence O'Neil Donnelly, a Brooklyn contractor, convicted of the forgery of Mr. Litchfield's signature to checks for over $16,000, on the Corn Exchange Bank. Counsel based his motion on newly-discovered evidence, by which he claimed to be able to prove that at the time Donnelly, according to the testimony of the Reilly boys, was receiving the proceeds of one of the checks for $10,000 in New-York, he was engaged in his legitimate business in Brooklyn. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, opposed the motion, and Judge Sutherland took the papers, reserving his decision.

Charles Lee, arrested on Saturday on a charge of illicit distilling of spirits at No. 109 Washington-street, was brought before United States Commissioner Donal yesterday for examination. Thomas Hanlon, of Broadway and Twenty-second street, his former partner, gave testimony against him, showing that he had invested $200 in the business with Mr. Lee, and that a few days afterward, when the mash was about ready to begin work, but before the distillation was begun, the place was seized. The examination will be continued on Wednesday; meantime Lee is in prison in default of $1,000 bail. His young wife, who was present in court yesterday, evinced great distress of mind because of her husband's unfortunate position.

TWO YEARS FOR STEALING A NICKEL.

On June 28 James McElroy, who says he is 17 years of age, and lives at No. 140 Mulberry-street, tried his hand at pocket-picking on lower Broadway, and succeeded in stealing a pocket-book from the person of Mrs. Isabel Way, who lives at No. 192 Broadway. Unfortunately for McElroy, however, he was seen in the act of committing the theft by a gentleman named Weidemann, who seized him and handed him over to Police Officer Downing, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. On being searched at the station-house, the stolen pocket-book, which contained only a 5-cent nickel, was found in the possession of McElroy. When the youthful thief was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, he pleaded guilty to the larceny from the person. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to two years in State Prison.

FIVE YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

On the evening of June 5 James Cochran, a one-legged inmate of the cheap lodging-house kept by John Smith at No. 61 Cherry-street, brought a disreputable woman into the place and was ordered out by Smith. Cochran became enraged at the interference of Smith, and swearing he would have revenge, drew a knife and stabbed him in the breast, inflicting a wound from which he was confined to Chambers-Street Hospital for several weeks. The prisoner was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday. The disabled prisoner protested his innocence, stating that Smith had assaulted him, and he had only drawn the knife in self-defense. The jury, nevertheless, convicted him, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to State Prison for five years.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Claflin vs. Bland.—Prisoner discharged; warrant vacated.

By Judge Daniels.

In the matter of the opening of Eighty-fifth-street.—Order granted confirming report of Commissioners.

Smith vs. Smith.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Thrall vs. West et al.—Complaint dismissed. Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

The People ex rel. Massey vs. the Board of Police, &c.—Order granted.

Ingersoll vs. Ingersoll.—Decree granted.

Smith vs. Smith et al.—Findings signed.

Fairchild vs. Tracy et al.—Findings and decree signed.

The People ex rel. Kehoe vs. the Board of Police Commissioners.—Judgment affirmed.

The People ex rel. Brown vs. the Board of Police Commissioners.—Proceedings affirmed.

Ross vs. Boardman.—Judgment for defendant. Memorandum.

Bedell vs. Frank. Nos. 1 and 2.—Findings signed.

Bedell vs. Frank.—Application denied. Defendant must stay proceedings in the usual way.

In the matter of Crosby.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Donovan, &c., vs. The Board of Education.—Motion granted upon payment within 20 days, of the cost of the action, service notice of trial, inclusive of the costs of the General Term.

Wehle vs. Conner, &c.—Second amendment allowed; fifth and eighth defenses disallowed; ninth allowed, except that the words, "the Sheriff as indemnitee, &c., deliver," be changed so as to read, "the Sheriff having been indemnified."

Carman vs. Buckie, &c.—Motion granted on payment of costs of inquest and plaintiff's disbursements during June Term, and upon defendants' stipulating to proceed on short notice before a Referee.

The German Fire Insurance Company vs. Solomon.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Morchen vs. Schmeder.—The recitals of within order are not according to the facts.

Ferguson vs. Kohnstamm.—The judgment as now settled to be engrossed and the engrossed copy to be handed up for signature.

Wright &c., vs. Nostrand et al.—Motion granted and security in the sum of $250 ordered to be filed, unless plaintiff within 10 days file the written request of the creditors represented by him. The request of their attorneys is not a sufficient compliance with rule 85, in the absence of proof of express authority.

Lawson vs Bachman et al.—Undertaking approved.

Talbot vs. Beckett.—Order of discontinuance.

Field vs. Brady.—Order of substitution.

Orders Granted.—Pantz vs. Lahnar; Sweany vs. Duffy; Mack vs. The Highland Chemical Manufacturing Company; Day vs. Lord; Curry vs. Fowler; Gohn vs. Bogardus; McIntyre vs. Kalman; Randall vs. Duxenbury; Corey vs. Smith.

Bergen vs. Quayle.—Order dismissing proceedings with $10 costs.

Morris vs. Henderson.—Order of discontinuance.

Reiners vs. Ehlers et al.—Reference ordered.

Nora vs. Sloan et al.—Order vacating order of June 20, &c.

Lorillard vs. Clyde et al.—Motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

In the matter of the petition of Sherman, &c.—Petition denied. See opinion.

In the matter of the accounting of Weinholt, &c.—Order signed.

In the matter of the accounting of Horsfall.—See opinion.

By Judge Larremore.

Bonds Approved.—Metzger et al. vs. Horwits; Higley et al. vs. Estes.

Rules et al. vs. Lawrence.—Bond left with Clerk will not be approved until schedule is filed.

Applications Granted.—In the matter of the application of Crosby; Husted vs. Husted.

Hart vs. Hart.—Application granted; undertaking approved.

Langan vs. Nieley.—Motion granted.

Brush vs. Rapp.—Must state residence and place for business of assignor, and residence of assignee.

Ackerman vs. Kobel.—Application granted.

Belcher vs. Seymour.—Must make affidavits as to discrepancy of assets.

Applications Granted.—Tivlin vs. Schwab; Pool vs. Higgin.

Motions Granted.—Urich vs. The Knickerbocker; The Knickerbocker vs. Urich; Malone vs. Derby.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Shea.

Deitz vs. Muller.—Motion granted.

Richardson vs. McArthur.—Motion granted allowing amendment.

O'Reilly vs. Hoyt.—Motion granted. Complaint dismissed with costs.

Wallace vs. Morrison.—Motion to amend records, &c., granted as per order.

Fredericks vs. Pannenfelser.—Default opened, judgment vacated, and cause restored.

Kerr vs. Hilliard.—Motion granted; order of July, 1878, vacated; judgment ordered to be entered.

Linderbach vs. Lindau.—Motion granted; order of arrest vacated without costs on defendant stipulating not to sue.

Orders Entered and Filed.—Greenfield vs. Northern Assurance Company; Greenfield vs. Imperial Fire Insurance Company; Horton vs. Luther; Tiffany vs. Gordon; Philadelphia and Boston Whiting Company vs. Walter; Manton vs. Ferguson; Marotzki vs. Schréyer; Brown vs. Connolly; Chatham National Bank vs. Moynahan; Gilbert vs. Neville; Meagher vs. Justin; Goldberg vs. Levison; Zwaig vs. Jansen; Cohn vs. Cohn.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 19 40. 43. 59. 63. 64. 66. 68. 73 83. 91. 108, 111, 118, 131. Call begins No. 135.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 30, 1878.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Court opens at 12 M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James Merritt, felonious assault and battery.	Kittie Mahon, grand larceny.
James Cosgrove, felonious assault and battery.	Henry Hoffman and Gilbert Flint, grand larceny.
Peter McLaughlin and Peter Flemings, burglary.	Rhody Carpenter, larceny from the person.
John Patterson and James Ogden, burglary.	Florence Smith, larceny from the person.
Lawrence Hines, burglary.	Henry Ettinger, larceny from the person.
Charles H. Livingston, grand larceny.	Julia Knapp, petit larceny.
George Wallace, grand larceny.	

THE BENNINGTON MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning's issue of your paper contains an ably written letter from James Jackson Jarvis, with whose conclusions on art matters I most heartily agree, and am very grateful to Mr. Jarvis for giving me a fitting opportunity to contradict, in so public a manner, the statement which forms the "text" of his discourse. It is seldom given to man to deduce so many sound conclusions from such a baseless premise. Mr. Jarvis quotes a statement from some paper announcing that Larkin G. Mead has completed a model for the monument to be erected at Bennington, Vt., in commemoration of the battle of Bennington and the men who participated in it, which design, it is stated, is modeled after the Tower of Giotto, in Florence, and is to be surmounted by a portrait statue of Gen. Stark. I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Charles M. Bliss, the Secretary of the Bennington Battle Monument Association, concerning the same statement, which has been, it seems, extensively circulated in this country.

Mr. Bliss distinctly states that the Directors of the association have not accepted this or any design of Mr. Mead for the proposed monument, nor have they as yet invited proposals for such design.

In common with Mr. Jarvis, the gentlemen having this matter in charge are desirous of making the monument they intend to raise a fitting memorial, and one which shall not be classed among those offenses against good taste and good art which are too often erected under the auspices of similar associations, and as none of the gentlemen comprising the Board of Directors have acted on a Congressional art committee, we may hope, as well as wish, for their ultimate success. Their intention is most clearly expressed by the following resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the monument we propose to erect shall be, in the true sense of the term, a work of art worthy of the States which have contributed to it and of their children everywhere, and characterized by the correct and dignified taste which ought to control in the erection of all permanent public memorials.

And, furthermore, the association, in a published statement signed by its President, Gov. Fairbanks, declines to consider designs for the monument at present, on the ground that until funds for the erection of the monument are secured, designs are premature.

In justice to the association and its Directors it is to be hoped that this contradiction will meet as wide circulation as the report which gave cause for it, for assuredly it will not please many of the many people who have seen such report, although they may not be as accomplished art critics as Mr. Jarvis.

The Directors of the Monument Association, and all persons interested in their success, will join heartily in thanking him for so clearly stating the views they have at all times held in regard to the object of their organization, and for this opportunity of making them public.

F. E. M.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 8, 1878.

WADE HAMPTON AT BLACKVILLE.

The Charleston *News* thus summarizes Gov. Wade Hampton's speech at the reunion of the survivors of Hart's Battery in Blackville, S. C., on the 4th inst.: "Gov. Hampton, being loudly called for, responded in one of the most pronounced political speeches he has ever made. He said that he was satisfied that the Democracy could carry the State upon the platform of 1876 and upon no other; that if it could not be carried peaceably by any other policy, in his opinion it would be a victory more disastrous than defeat, as it was far better to fall in doing right than to succeed in doing wrong. If the platform of 1876 was adhered to and he could aid the State, his services were at the command of the people of South Carolina; but if, through the machinations of demagogues other policies were injected into it during the coming convention, he could not, no not even for South Carolina, surrender his principle. To save the State he would willingly surrender his life, but his honor, never!"

TAKING TOLL FROM TAXES.

The San Francisco *Alta* of June 30 says: "It appears that some officials get their mouthfill tes blunted after a short term of service, and soon put themselves in the light of the Government for whose support taxes are levied. A deputy gatherer of taxes, finding that it was comparatively easy to collect the taxes from people when having official sanction, conceived the plan of making extra official gatherings, by charging interest on the full amount of the tax bills, instead of on the 5 per cent., which accrued by reason of the delinquency. It was an ingenious plan to enrich the treasury of the deputy, but it was open to the objection that he thereby became liable to be gathered by other officers who are employed for the purpose of taking care of delinquent officials. The examination will come on soon, and then we will see if the gatherer is equally as ingenious in defense of his plan, as in its conception."

A BOSTON MAN'S FAILURE.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "A gentleman at the South End is the object, just now, of the deep sympathy of his neighbors and friends on account of a misfortune that befal him on the evening of the glorious Fourth. Like the rest of mankind here about, he was deeply concerned in the problem of how to keep cool. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he devised a novel means to that end, and announced it to his suffering neighbors with considerable pride. And when the shades of night were falling fast, he proceeded to carry out his patent cooling process by climbing out on the roof and into a comfortable hammock, which he had swung so that his weight depended mainly on a rope carried around the chimney. The building was high, the air was fresh and sweet, and the small boy was too far below with the patriotic cracker to mar the comfort of his slumbers. With a smile of satisfaction he wooed the balmiest of sleep, his last thought being sweetened with the reflection that he had, by superior insight into the possibilities of keeping cool, stolen a very solid march on the sweltering people below. But very long after the inmates of the house were startled by an uproar which plainly came from some catastrophe on the roof, and sounded as though a small thunderbolt was playing havoc with things in that neighborhood. A party of investigators cautiously clambered up there, when the inventive gentleman was discovered in the centre of a very interesting assortment of ruins, composed of bricks, mortar, soot, hammock, and ropes. The chimney had fallen, and with it the cool project of the ingenious citizen. He was not hurt much by the falling bricks, and was soon dug out."

FOLLOWED HIS PRISONER OFF THE TRAIN.

The Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* of the 1st inst. says: "As Deputy United States Marshal Smith, of Cherokee, was passing west on the Kansas Pacific Saturday afternoon, conveying three prisoners to Topeka for trial on a charge of counterfeiting nickels and 10-cent pieces, one of them, an old man, named Rummell, made a very desperate and successful effort to escape. The train was running along at the rate of about 18 or 20 miles an hour; when near Edwardsville, Rummell was seen to get up and nobble along the aisle as if going for water, and when near the door he made a sudden bolt through it and jumped from the train. Capt. Smith, who was sitting some distance from him, saw him jump off and immediately followed him, and was last seen pursuing him. As the old man was only arrested for destroying the evidence of counterfeiting, he was not regarded as a very dangerous man, and was allowed much liberty, but, as he was shackled, he was, in all probability, captured. The other guards over the remaining two prisoners came on, and, on arrival at the depot, got off to get something to eat, when one of the prisoners made a break for liberty and escaped, but was finally captured again."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Flour dull; Howard-Street and Western Super, $3 @3 25; do. Extra, $3 50@ $4 50; Family, $4 50@$5 25; City Mills Super, $3@$3 50; do Extra, $4@$4 50; do. Rio brands, $5 75 @$6; Patapsco Family, $6 75. Wheat—Southern quiet and steady; Western steady; offerings light; Southern Red, prime, $1@$1 03; do. Amber, $1 05@$1 06; No. 2 Western Winter Red, spot, $1 03; July, 99½; August, 97¾@c. September, 98c. Corn—Southern dull and firm; Western firm and higher; offerings light; Southern White, 56c.; do. Yellow, 47½@48c.; Western Mixed, spot and July, 46¾c.; August, 47½c.; September, 48¾c.; Steamer, 42c. Oats quiet; Southern, 34c. @35c.; Western White, 31c.; do. Mixed, 28c.@29c.; Pennsylvania, 30c.@31c. Rye nominal; new, 50c.@52c. Hay firm; Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, $11@$13. Provisions quiet and easier. Pork, $11 75. Bulk meats—Loose Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Packed, 5¾c.@6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Hams, 11c.@12c. Lard—Refined, 8c. Petroleum dull; Refined, 10¾c.; Crude, 8¾c. Butter quiet; Choice Western, 10c.@13c. Coffee quiet and firmer; Rio cargoes, 12¾c.@16½c. Whisky quiet at $1 09½. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn 41,000 bushels. Freights to Liverpool, per steam, dull; Cotton, ¼d.; Flour, 2s. 6d.; Grain, 8½d.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Petroleum unchanged; Coffee quiet; Rio, 14¾c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 16c.; Maracaibo, 14¾c.@18½c.; Java, 23½c. Sugar steady at 7 3-16c.@7¾c. Refined Sugars quiet and unchanged. Molasses steady at 36c. for 50° test. Rice quiet; choice steady; medium grades nominal. Spirits Turpentine, $32@33 25; Extras, $3 75@$4 25; Minnesota Extra Family, good to fancy, $4 62½@$5 25; Pennsylvania, do., good to fancy, $5@$5 50; Virginia, do., very choice, $5 50; Ohio and Indiana do., good to fancy, $5@$5 50; Patent and high grades, $6@$6 75. Rye Flour quiet at $3 75@$3. Corn-meal—Nothing doing. Wheat—Moderate local inquiry, at former prices. Rye quiet; Pennsylvania, 55c. Corn more active and 1c.@2c. higher; Rejected, 40c.@43c.; Steamer, 42c.@44c.; prime dry Pennsylvania, Western, and Southern Yellow, in cars and grain depot, 46c.@ 47c. Oats dull and weak; Rejected, 29c.; Pennsylvania and Western White, 31c.@32c.; the latter for very choice; do. Mixed, 29c. Whisky quiet and steady; Western, $1 09. At the Open Board: Corn in demand and 3c. higher; 40,000 bushels sold Mixed sold at 48c.@48¾c., September; 44¾c. bid, and 44¾c. asked, July; 45¾c. bid, 45¾c. asked, August; 46½c. bid, 46¾c. asked, October. Wheat steady at 97¾c. bid, $1 04 asked, for No. 2 Red, July; 97c. bid, 98c. asked, August; 97c. bid, 98c. asked, September; 96c. bid, 98c. asked, October.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, weak, and lower: No. 2 Chicago Spring, 90c., cash; 89¾c.@89½c., July; 81c.@81¼c., August; No. 3 do., 82c.@83c. Corn fairly active and firmer, 37½c., cash; 37¾c.@37¾c., August; 38½c., September. Receipts, 34½c. Oats active but lower; 23¾c., cash; 22½c., August; 22½c. asked, September. Rye steady, with a fair demand; 52c. bid. Barley dull and weak; lower at 48c. Pork in fair demand, but lower; $9 10, cash; $9 10@$9 17½, August; $9 3 @$9 32½, September. Lard easily and unchanged. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 1c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 176,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Rye, 3,100 bushels; Barley, 62,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 71,000 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. At the close, Wheat 89½@89½c., July; 81c. asked, August. Corn unchanged, but closed higher; 37¾c., July; 37½c., August; 32½c., September. Pork—$9 22½@9 25, August; $9 37½@9 40, September. Lard, $6 82½, August; $6 92½ September.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—Flour firm; Superfine, $3 25; Double Extra, $4; Treble Extra, $4 25@$5 25; High grades, $5 50@$6. Corn quiet and firm, 45c. Oats in fair demand at 35c. for choice. Corn-meal quiet but firm; held at $2 50. Hay dull; prime, $13; choice, $14. Pork dull at $10 37½. Lard firm; tierce, 7½c.@ 7¾c.; keg, 8c.@8½c. Bacon—Sweet-cures quiet; quoted Shoulders, loose, 5¼c.; packed, 5½c. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Rib, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, small sizes scarce and firm, 9c.; description abundant, 11c.@ 11½c. according to size; uncanvassed, 9c.@9½c. Whisky firmer; rectified, $1 07@$1 08. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13½c.@ 14¾c., gold; Sugar quiet but steady; common to good common, 6c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@7¾c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8¾c.; Yellow, clarified, 8½c.@ 8¾c. Molasses dull and nominal; Common, 23c.@25c.; fair, 25c.@28c.; prime to choice, 30c.@32c. Rice steady and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¾c.@7¾c. Bran in fair demand at 60c. for choice. Gold, 100½@ 100¾. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, 84 87½ for the bank.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and selling demand for dry sample lots; receipts mostly damp and tough; grades of market dull and opened lower for futures, but closed strong and higher; No. 3 Red Fall, 83¾c.@84¼c.; cash, 83c.@84c., July; 82½c.@82¾c., August; No. 4 Red, 72c.@74c. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 32½c., cash; 32½c.@33c., August. Oats higher; No. 2, 24¾c.@25c., cash; 23½c.@23¾c., July. Rye nominally 46c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Pork steady at $9 85@$9 90. Lard lower; offered at $6 60. Bulk-meats dull; lower to sell; salable at 4½c., 5½c., and 5¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon dull at 5½c.@5¾c., 6¾c.@6¾c., and 8¼ 10@8¾ 20 for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments —Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, July 8.—Wheat firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 03½; Extra do., $1 05; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 02½; seller July, 95¼c.; seller August, 90½c.; No. 1 Amber Michigan, 95c.; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1; seller July, 91c.; seller August, 89¾c.; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, 95c.; Rejected, Wabash, 71c. Corn firm; High Mixed, 40¼c. asked, 40c. bid; No. 2, spot, 39½c.; seller July, 40c.; No. 2 White, 42½c. bid; Rejected, spot, 38c.; held at 39¼c. to arrive. Oats quiet; No. 2, seller August, 22c. Rye dull; No. 2, 46c. Barley, 90@96c. Timothy-seed dull and nominal. Clover, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 76,000 bushels. At the close: Wheat

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle States and New-England, southerly winds, falling barometer, slight changes in temperature, cloudy and possibly rainy weather.

The statement made by the United States Treasurer of the amount of the redemption fund is a very suggestive one. The total amount of coin and bullion held by the Treasury is $180,222,502, of which amount $12,779,149 is in silver coin and bars. Suppose that the redemption fund should be required to represent 35 per cent. of the outstanding legal-tender circulation, its amount ought to be one hundred and twenty-one millions, but after deducting all outstanding coin liabilities, the Treasury has about two millions and a half more than that amount available for resumption purposes. Assuming that all the outstanding coin liabilities are payable in gold, which, under the law, they certainly are not, there is a net reserve of gold coin and bullion of $110,695,673. Had the Resumption act been left untouched, and the Silver law never been passed—that is to say, had the gradual retirement of the demand notes of the Government been allowed to proceed, and the inflation of the currency by the emission of silver dollars been prevented—the above amount of gold would have been more than sufficient to insure the successful resumption and the stable maintenance of specie payments. As it is, the gradually increasing mass of superfluous silver must be regarded as a very threatening cloud on the otherwise clear horizon of the national finances.

Between now and the 1st of January, some sixteen millions of "standard dollars" may be added to the seven millions already lying in the Treasury vaults. The use of the minted silver in payment of silver bullion cannot check the irresistible gravitation of the standard dollar toward the national money-chest. The seller of silver bullion, of course, takes his dollars to the only profitable market he can find—the importer, who can use them in payment of duties. The greater the number of them which come into the market in this way—or what is pretty much the same thing, the greater the number of silver certificates secured by their deposit—the more slender will become the stream of gold flowing into the Treasury. When the premium on legal tenders disappears, even that market will be closed to the "standard dollar," and the Treasury will then be compelled to use it for the payment of current expenses, or for the redemption of bonds. It will then and then only be ready to play the part in damaging public credit, and driving gold out of the country, which its opponents marked out for it, and for which the fanatics and demagogues who were responsible for its creation should be held to a very strict responsibility.

The coming biennial election in the little State of Delaware promises in most respects to be a very tame and one-sided affair. Democratic laws have been so well framed that the Republicans, though they claim to be in a majority, acknowledge that they have no hope of electing any part of the State ticket. Indeed, they have not as yet given any notice of holding a State Convention, and the Governorship is conceded to JOHN W. HALL, a rich ship-builder, who is prominent among the Democracy because of his ability and willingness to "bleed" freely. A good deal of interest already begins to centre about the contest for United States Senator, in which the members of the State Senate elected this year will take part, and it is noticeable that there is a strong opposition to the return of Mr. BAYARD. He has doubtless been too conservative and too honest for the leaders of his party.

The Potter sub-committee, now in New-Orleans, continues its investigation to very little purpose. During the session yesterday the Republicans, as they have already frequently done, offered trustworthy evidence to prove outrage and intimidation in the parishes. Adhering to their original programme, however, the Democratic majority refused to admit the testimony. In this effort to suppress the truth they were successful because of their numbers, and, to a certain extent, because of the resolution under which they act. They were not so fortunate in regard to the character of their chief witness, ANDERSON. It was proved conclusively that he was frequently in consultation with the Democracy during the last Presidential election, and that, after the contest, he had received between three and four hundred dollars out of the Democratic campaign fund to sign the election returns from his parish. As it is perhaps unnecessary to state, however, the Democratic leaders swore that they "did not know they were doing anything wrong" when they paid him the amount in question.

The rapidity with which the congress has dispatched the minor details of its work may perhaps make the latter appear less important than they really are, although the prevalent indignation in Greece and Russia shows that they, at least, have correctly estimated the significance of the final arrangements. The erection of Cyprus into a British colony, under the rule of Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, plants a strong outwork in front of Egypt on one side and the Euphrates Valley on the other, and bars Russia's advance southward as effectually as an iron-clad fleet in the Sea of Marmora. Austria's possession of one side of Antivari Bay neutralizes the cession of the port itself to Montenegro, while the reported acquisition by the latter of Nicsia, between which and the twin fortress of Spuz the Principality was held as in a cleft stick, destroys Turkey's last hold upon the "Black Mountain." The stipulation that the defenses of Batoum shall be demolished matters little, for those of Sebastopol, concerning which a similar agreement was made in 1856, had been restored long before Prince GORTSCHAKOFF tore up the treaty of Paris in 1870. The Austrian advance into Bosnia is postponed till next month, and it is stated that only one-half of the Army of Occupation—70,000 men and 240 guns—will actually enter the Province, the remainder being concentrated as a reserve in Croatia and Dalmatia. The proposed autonomy of Epirus, Crete, and Thessaly will diminish rather than extend the influence of Greece, whose exasperation at the arrangement is therefore natural enough.

The text of the treaty between Turkey and Great Britain, of which an abstract is received by cable, makes these provisions: If Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan are retained by Russia, and if, at any future time, an attempt is made by Russia to annex any part of Asiatic Turkey, Great Britain is to defend Turkey by force of arms. In return, Turkey allows the Island of Cyprus to be occupied by Great Britain, who agrees to pay to Turkey the present excess of the revenues of the island over its expenditures. If Russia relinquishes the three fortified cities aforementioned, Great Britain promises to evacuate Cyprus. This brings the two great powers more nearly face to face in Turkey than they have ever been on the Indian frontier. There could be no reasonable objection made to the victorious Czar's retaining his conquests in Asiatic Turkey. But it seems to be thought necessary that a Russian acquisition in that quarter should be followed by a British step in the same direction. Great Britain is promised that reforms shall be introduced in Asia Minor, and that power is bound to see that those reforms are carried out. In other words, Great Britain must police Asiatic Turkey, on the eastern border of which Russia will undoubtedly maintain an armed watch.

"THE OUTLOOK" AS SEEN BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The political influence of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS would be greater than it is if he oftener cultivated calmness and comparative moderation of statement, and for vituperation substituted argument, as in his discussion of "the outlook" in the new number of the *North American Review*. With his unquestioned oratorical powers, he has the reputation of a common scold. With an earnestness born of conviction, he has the habit of the dogmatist, who rarely gives others credit for honesty of purpose or concedes the possibility of truth and justice outside his own range of view.

Something of these characteristics appears in so much of the article as relates to the altered aspect of the Southern question and the position of the Republican Party as at once the cause and consequence of the change. He laments that the Republican leaders "have suffered the Southern question—their whole capital—to fall prematurely into abeyance;" and on the supposition that it has been "their whole capital," he sees in its removal from the area of practical politics the destruction of the reason for their party's existence. We can overlook Mr. PHILLIPS' misconception of the Republican Party in consideration of the frankness with which he acknowledges the termination in its old phases of the Southern controversy. He would have been more nearly correct in his estimate of the selfish partisan leaders who "seek only to use for party or personal ends the power they have inherited," had he admitted that the question has not disappeared with their consent, or as a result of their indifference. Their unworthy use of it contributed much to the feeling of relief which the disposal of it created, and though, probably, the majority of Republicans approve Mr. PHILLIPS' judgment with reference to the merits of the settlement, and his apprehensions with reference to the possibilities of the future, the fact is incontestable that the attempt to reopen it is confined to the politicians who miss their partisan capital and are incapable of finding anything to put in its place. Mr. PHILLIPS' present course should shame them into silence. Admitting that the Southern question is for the time out of the way, he does not shriek for its revival, or propose to the Republican Party the supreme folly of staking its existence upon the renewal of a quarrel after it has been settled by the action of the Government. It will come up again some day, he thinks, as a product of Southern arrogance and bad faith. Meanwhile, with more than his usual sagacity, he lets it drop, and directs the attention of the Republican Party to the live questions now before the country.

Of these the foremost is finance. Here and there a huckstering partisan may rave about "the bloody shirt," but, as Mr. PHILLIPS says, "the question which most keenly interests three men out of five, and possibly three men out of four, is finance." He insists that the Republican Party "has not had statesmanship enough either to conciliate or to use"—this issue; which is unfortunately true, though not in the sense of his proposition. The party's mistake, as we see it, is in trying to "conciliate" opinions and purposes which it should have fearlessly resisted and exposed, and in an over-use of movements which its antecedents and professions require it to crush. Mr. PHILLIPS quotes a remark of the late Vice President WILSON, touching the Ohio election of 1875—that Republicans should have started the greenback cry instead of allowing the Democrats to seize it. If HENRY WILSON discerned prophetically the subsequent desertion by the Ohio Republicans of the principles they valiantly upheld in 1875, his observation was sound. Had they then contemplated their subsequent desertion of these principles, they committed a mistake when they proclaimed their devotion to them. A party deliberately intent upon being dishonest should not sleep while another party secures the prize. The mistake which the Republicans of Ohio and a large part of the West have fallen into is in abandoning the ground they occupied when the greenback was issued as a necessity of the war, and when, after the war, the promise of resumption was again and again reiterated; and in attempting to make peace with those who opposed the creation of the legal-tender currency, and have advocated its unlimited expansion as a means of perpetrating legalized fraud, and especially as a means of preventing the literal fulfillment of the country's pledge to its creditors. Mr. PHILLIPS' ideal of statesmanship is not generally of the groveling order. He has waged a long fight with expediency, and compromises, and all the ordinary partisan devices for patching up settlements at the expense of principle. The treatment which he would have the Republican Party accord to the financial issue is of the kind on which he has heaped denunciation and contempt. He blames the party for not securing a patent-right to the policy of the Greenbackers, regrets that Democrats have toyed with it successfully in many districts, and urges Republicans to avert defeat by a zeal that shall atone for their early blunder. He calls this statesmanship. We call it an ignoble worship of expediency which should bring defeat and disgrace on its votaries.

Mr. PHILLIPS is hardly more fortunate in his argument against resumption. He forgets the origin and history of the greenback, the exigencies which alone made its issue permissible, the solemn promise borne upon its face, to be fulfilled as soon as possible after these exigencies ceased. He admits that only "the stress of war" justified the change in the relations between creditor and debtor which the issue of a depreciated legal-tender currency involved, but he denies the right of Government to reverse the change, however slightly, as a means of bringing about resumption. If Mr. PHILLIPS were an avowed repudiator the denial would be intelligible. But he is not. He is so desirous of preserving the public faith with the bondholders that he sees the probability of good resulting from the recognition of Southern claims in the interest which the South would thus acquire in the national indebtedness. On other points he is far removed from Mr. BUTLER. The Newburyport orator stated the greenback case in an extreme fashion. If his exposition is accurate, every owner of property, every solvent man, is concerned in the discomfiture of the movement. As Mr. PHILLIPS presents it, it is comparatively moderate and in part experimental. It is positive as regards the abrogation of resumption and the exclusive right of Government to issue the note-currency; in most other respects it is declared to be amenable to reason. Mr. PHILLIPS' own tone corresponds with the latter feature. We believe that on other occasions he has shared with Mr. BUTLER and other ultraists the notion that this country may, as a consequence of its geographical situation, defy with impunity generally-received economic laws. It can dispense with a gold basis for its paper currency, and may inflate such a currency without dread of panic. The effect, we have been told, would be to create "a peculiarly American currency," that would have no value elsewhere, and would be all the more distinctively American the more European economists derided it. Mr. PHILLIPS has rid himself of this rubbish, and actually quotes British writers in support of the ideas he expresses. RICARDO, LUBBOCK, JEVONS, FAWCETT, and we know not how many other foreign authors are adduced as witnesses in support of one or another greenback proposition. This is a hopeful symptom. The trouble with greenback theorists, as with the advocates of silver remonetization, has been that they refused to acknowledge themselves amenable to the authority of eminent financial writers and the experience of great business communities. If they will now follow in Mr. PHILLIPS' footsteps and submit their theory to intellegent discussion, with a reasonable degree of deference to authorities of acknowledged eminence, no great danger will arise. But what estimate shall be put upon the "statesmanship" which jumps to conclusions in advance of argument, and cultivates a movement which may not survive the ordeal invited by Mr. PHILLIPS' example?

INTEMPERATE SPEECH-MAKING.

Free speech is, of course, a very good thing, and the party of "free speech and free men" will in all probability be the last to make any objection to the utmost liberty of expression on the part of American citizens. In making political addresses, however, as in the ordinary affairs of life, there are certain familiar rules which should not be ignored, and it is just these rules which the every-day American orator, and particularly the political speaker South, is most given to violating. Of this fact a striking example has just been furnished by two gentlemen who claim to represent the sentiment of the Democracy in the Pine Bluff region of Arkansas.

In the county of which the town named is the seat, the Republicans, black and white, have a majority of over two thousand. The Democrats seem to acknowledge this, and a day or two since, in their county convention, Major WHITE, a man of some force and much local prominence, had the honesty, or perhaps it would be better to say the lack of tact, to comment upon the fact, and urge upon his hearers their duty, as he understood it, of keeping this majority down and without representation, as it is at present. He told his "fellow-Democrats" in distinct terms, in words which could not be falsely construed or misunderstood, that having all the machinery, all the arts and appliances, of an election in their own hands, it was clearly their duty to use them, and "forcibly, if need be, to retain the official tenure of the minority against the majority." "Ballots," continued this exceedingly intemperate orator, "ballots are our weapons if ballots will win, and we intend to multiply our ballots as often as the kaleidoscope will multiply a ray of the sun, if found to be necessary; and if still it is found expedient we will use sterner weapons. We come now not to lead but to drive; we come not to persuade but to intimidate; the colored men may outnumber us, but they can't outvote us. We care not for HAYES, we care not for Congress. It is idle to talk to us about old SHERMAN and his ARMY. We are now masters of the situation, and the negroes might as well wheel into line." This speech was applauded, and Major WHITE was followed by an equally illustrious local speaker, Mr. T. B. MARTIN, who seemed determined to outdo the effort of his predecessor. He told his enthusiastic and evidently well pleased auditors that they were terribly in earnest and knew no such word as fail. "The Radicals," he went on, "have the numbers, but we have the means. They may outvote us, but we can outcount them. In short, though the heavens fall, though the whole of New-England shed tears over the Radical defeat, though every Black Republican sheet in the land becomes a blaze of double-leaded, high-headed columns, over what they may see proper to term an outrage, yet will we not falter."

Now, we submit that this is not temperate language, not calculated to bring about that era of peace and good-fellowship between the sections which is so necessary to universal prosperity. Perhaps it would be unjust to conclude that such utterances as those quoted are the real sentiments of the majority of the white people in Arkansas. Indeed, from numerous addresses which have recently been issued for the general reader—the speeches referred to were, of course, intended for local consumption only—it must be inferred that the State of many rivers is inhabited, for the most part, by people of the most liberal and fair-minded turn. In these addresses for the general reader, Arkansas is represented, and not unjustly, as a land of promise in which every careful and industrious citizen can earn for himself a competency, if not a moderate fortune. In addition to this, the people of other sections of the Union are assured in many and glowing words that in Arkansas, as in Pennsylvania or New-York, they may express their political opinions and exercise their political rights freely and without fear of molestation or interference.

It is sufficiently obvious that the addresses referred to were written for the purpose of attracting immigration. Indeed, the best men of Arkansas freely profess to desire the immigration of Northern-born men and women to their State. They are doubtless earnest in those professions. But how can they hope to see their wishes realized when illiberal and un-American speeches of the kind quoted are continually being made in their home meetings and political assemblages? Men who boast of their superior brute force, of their power to outvote a majority and outcount their political opponents, must not be disappointed if law-abiding citizens of this section of the country refuse to settle among them. The presence of a majority of two or three thousand Republican voters may not be agreeable to the old Democracy of the Pine Bluff District; the rule of Tammany Hall in New-York, of the Meegan or McEwen gang in Albany, of "the Hill crowd" in Elmira, is not agreeable to the respectable citizens of this State, but the majority governs, and the minority can only hope to succeed, deserves only to succeed, by employing fair, just, and honorable means. Until the white people of Arkansas can bring themselves to a practical recognition of this fact, until they can subdue and bridle their many intemperate orators, invitations to settle in their rich and promising State will be circulated in the North to very little purpose.

POLITICS IN THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The forty "immortals" of the French Academy are not exclusively absorbed in the sober pleasures of the scholar's holy cell. The Academy is not exactly that kind of a place. Passions of a very human type, partisan prejudices, and personal likes and dislikes have their influence there as well as in the unlettered world. Nor are the strifes of these *savants* confined to the walls of Mazarin Palace. Outsiders take sides as their sympathies direct, and coming elections are hotly discussed at the cafés and clubs, and even in the mere daily newspapers. The contest over the last election resembled a political campaign in Indiana. Successors were to be chosen to M. THIERS and CLAUDE BERNARD. As the cable announced, HENRI MARTIN was chosen to the *fauteuil* of M. THIERS, and ERNEST RENAN to that of BERNARD. The rivalry for the place of THIERS was intense. H. A. TAINE was MARTIN'S contestant, and the party affiliations of the two men imparted a strong political color to the struggle. It was the old France against the new, the Monarchy against the Republic. Of course, the Parisian press took a part, and a lively one, in the discussion. TAINE was abused, maligned, misrepresented, and, worse than all, apologized for by his friends, very much after the American custom of treating candidates. To cap the climax of his discomfort, he was beaten.

This was his second repulse from the doors of the Academy. He sought admission three or four years ago, but his materialistic views as set forth in his book, *Intelligence*, shocked the Academicians. Monseigneur DUPANLOUP, who seems to think himself the watch-dog of France, obliged to bark loudly when any immorality comes prowling around, raised an outcry against him and he was defeated. At the late election it was DUPANLOUP and the Clericals who supported TAINE, but he, not they, had changed. In his series of books on *Les Origines de la France Contemporaine*, particularly in the first volume—on the Revolution, just issued, TAINE mortally offends the Republicans by his reactionary sentiments. He discusses the revolution and criticises its acts from the point of view of the monarchist and aristocrat. This was all that was necessary to win the favor of the Clericals and the anti-Republicans of the Academy; it was enough also to bring down upon him the invective of the Republican press, which loves to speak of the France of to-day as "sprung from the Revolution." His candidacy for the *fauteuil* of THIERS was especially offensive to the dominant party. GAMBETTA'S paper, the *République Française*, discovered the motive of his last book to be a "hatred of the Revolution, the hatred of the *parvenu* who insults his humble origin, of the pitiful wretch just freed, and unworthy to be free at all, who turns to bite the hand that has nourished him," and to have elected him to the Academy in THIERS' place would have been "a petty posthumous vengeance" on that Republican statesman.

These bitter attacks put TAINE'S friends in an explaining mood. The monarchical journals assured the Academicians that they would commit a grave error if they rejected "this distinguished writer" on account of anything he had said about the Revolution. He had not combated the principles of 1789. He had shown that the abuses of the old régime made a change necessary. He then pointed out the follies and crimes committed by the Constituent Assembly and the people in making the change. They "broke the thread of tradition," discarded history, and founded the new Government upon their own wild philosophies. Authority fell to the ground, and was picked up by men unused to the responsibility of governing. All proper governmental action was destroyed, conservatism was banished, and the "Terror" was unchained. These explanations did not suffice. Republicans remembered that TAINE condemned the Constituent Assembly for stripping the crown of its power, regarded the emigration of the nobles as a serious blow to the welfare of the country, and had, in effect, enrolled himself with the aristocratic class Considering the Republic of to-day as the outcome and justification of the Revolution, they naturally resent any disparagement of the men of 1789.

The results of this election mark a change in the attitude of the Academy toward the questions of the day in France. It is no longer the citadel of aristocracy; it has ceased to be dominated by Clericalism. TAINE was earnestly supported by both these elements, yet he was beaten by HENRI MARTIN, the historian, a Republican of long standing, the friend of THIERS, and a member of the Senate. He received but 15 votes, to 18 for MARTIN. And RENAN, the author of the *Vie de Jésus*, whose name is about as pleasing to the Clericals as a red rag is to a bull, received 19 votes, to 15 for M. WALLON, in the contest for BERNARD'S place. RENAN'S political views are not fixed enough to offend any party long. If he is a Monarchist by sympathy, he is a Republican in belief. If he lauds an elegant aristocracy on one page of his writings, he is likely upon the next to set down some good thing of the rough, honest people. Even in his modest attempt to continue and amend SHAKESPEARE'S "Tempest," he divides his praises between lords and people. The uncouth *Caliban*, representative of the masses, or as some see it, of GAMBETTA, is not without some excellent qualities. RENAN is a trimmer, not from policy, but because of his peculiar mental and moral constitution. He says himself that he has a dual mind, and can never adopt one view of a question without becoming speedily enraptured with the other. This propensity to argue both sides is the only comforting thing that Churchmen find in RENAN'S writings. It offsets, in a manner, the dangerous fascination of his style. His election to the French Academy has practically no political significance, but it is a decided rebuff for the Dupanloup wing of that body. The Bishop himself, however, was not present, as he has attended no sessions of the Academy since the election of M. LITTRE, in 1871. Popular opinion cannot have much weight with the "immortals," but it is doubtless well for the authority and dignity of the Academy that it has laid aside its reactionary views.

BUTLER'S GREAT MISTAKE.

Gen. B. F. BUTLER is a rich man; he wears good clothes, moves in what may be called polite society, is fond of high living, owns a yacht and a fine house, and, under ordinary circumstances, passes for a gentleman. Mrs. JENKS declared that he was "just splendid," which is high praise from a woman who had been cross-examined by him. We have purposely put these most attractive characteristics of BUTLER into a strong light, in order to show how hopeless it is for him to attempt to lead the Working Men. By "Working Men," of course, we mean that organization, more or less compact, which comes into politics with the avowed purpose of administering State and national affairs in the special interest of men who work by the day or week. It is generally conceded that men who receive monthly wages, and men who work on their own account and not for another, are not worthy to be called working men. The class of workmen who are known as day laborers, and who have griefs of their own, demand leadership. JUSTUS SCHWAB is a leader, and so is DENIS KEARNEY. The first named of these sells lager-beer for a living, and the other man formerly drove a dray, presumed to be another man's dray. Precisely what there is in the vocation of lager-beer selling which entitles the seller to qualify as a working man does not appear. It is enough for us to know that the working men of this region accept JUSTUS SCHWAB as a leader; nobody has any right to go behind that. KEARNEY, by consenting to be supported by the Working Men's Party of California, has made himself a salaried official. But these little inconsistencies are inseparable from the management of a new political party.

Gen. BUTLER is such a shrewd politician that it is surprising that he should fancy that he might become a leader of a party like that which boasts of SCHWAB, KEARNEY, MADOX, and DRURY as its chief spokesmen and exponents. Whatever may be said of these men, or of their newfangled doctrines, it must be admitted that their political activity has been exclusively devoted to the welfare of the organization with which they are now connected. It is fair to say that they never had any political aspirations or existence outside of the ranks of the party which they now aim to lead. They have never been professional politicians. BUTLER, on the other hand, has never been anything else. It would require a severe tension of the mental powers to think of B. F. BUTLER, a blameless youth in his native village, swapping jack-knives, fishing for tom-cods off the wharf, or chasing the chipmunk to his lair. Sports like these beguile childhood's happy hours. It does not seem possible that BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was ever a child. The American people know him only as a man who has been a political trader ever since he was born. He is not an aged man, yet there is no period in American political history in which BUTLER was not active. The stormier the time, the more active was BUTLER. And, from the time when he voted a million times, more or less, for JEFF DAVIS in convention, to the impeachment trial of ANDREW JOHNSON, his extraordinary powers have been devoted to the advertisement and advancement of nobody but BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

The general belief is that Gen. BUTLER proposes to capture the votes of the Inflationists and the Working Men of Massachusetts, and thus snatch the Governorship. Outside of that State, the annual campaign of BUTLER for the Gubernatorial nomination has been regarded as a kind of political circus. It has been looked upon with a certain amusement which has been enhanced by the anger of "the purest and best" of the Bay State. It is delightful to see the mortified rage of the high-toned descendants of the Massachusetts Silver Grays when BUTLER has cut up his pranks, in defiance of decency, precedent, and political usage. But the General's ambition, this year, reaches beyond Massachusetts. He would be the Presidential candidate of the Greenbackers and the Working Men.

With the claims of BUTLER upon the Greenbackers we have nothing now to do. But the absurdity of his ever being a candidate of the Working Men must be apparent to the commonest understanding. A Working Man's leader hates a politician, and distrusts him. To the Schwabs and Kearneys, a politician is as a pirate and a midnight assassin. But, worse than being a politician, BUTLER is rich and respectable—after a fashion. He is even a scholar, a lover of books, and he is a judge of fine wines and delicate cookery. If he were to give away his ample fortune, sell his elegant establishment, throw up his granite contracts, and hire out at day wages, BUTLER might advance his interests with the class whose suffrages he desires. Of what avail is it that he should plead that he has accumulated his fortune by his own exertions? He is a lawyer; a lawyer preys upon society and battens upon the diseased body politic. Let him wear a red shirt, and eschew white linen as a badge of an effete aristocracy. He should burn or bury his shiny broadcloth, and affect the slovenliness and democratic unkemptness of SCHWAB. He must drink lager, not in the perfunctory and dilettante manner of DORSHEIMER, but as if he loved it. Let him smoke a short clay pipe, tie a red cravat about his neck, and discourse, in forcible, ungrammatical terms, of the tyranny of capital and the robbery of property. Possibly, in such a guise, he might find the Working Men ready to overlook the fact that he has always been a politician and that he has been on all sides of all political questions. It is bad enough for him that the Working Men know him to be a demagogue. It is worse for him that they know him as one of those odious persons who have accumulated more money than they could readily spend.

Late returns, which are quite as reliable as those of an "official" character, show conclusively that the Republican negroes, by an overwhelming majority, carried the recent local elections in Summerville County, South Carolina, but as is now becoming usual in such cases, their candidates were not allowed to take their seats. They were prevented from doing so by the Democratic Council, which, upon the simple ground that "it would not do for the Radicals to carry the first election of the year," refused to declare the result of the contest. Gen. WADE HAMPTON has frequently expressed a determination to do equal and exact justice to all parties in the State which has been given up to his control. The Summerville case affords him ample opportunity to exercise his talents in the direction indicated.

One of the British newspapers has the assurance to say, in referring to the elopement of a young Presbyterian clergyman in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, with the 60-year old wife of a neighboring physician, that it is probably the influence of clerical transgressions in America upon the mother country. The mother country must answer for her own sins, instead of trying to put them off on us. We surely have no monopoly of immorality over here, as anybody can see who reads the transatlantic journals. Europe easily exceeds us in irregularities of this sort. Besides, we seldom err so grievously on the score of taste. It is not American to run away with a woman old enough to be one's grandmother. That is an esthetic sin not readily pardoned.

The fashionable game at the Paris clubs is baccarat, which seems to exercise an extraordinary fascination upon many Frenchmen who have not hitherto shown any propensity to gambling. Letter-writers say that gambling has grown to be quite a mania in the French capital, owing partly to the example set by a number of young noblemen of the highest rank, and partly to the national love of excitement. The baccarat tables are crowded nightly, and the game is often kept up until 10 or 11 o'clock the following morning. Many grades of life are represented there—venerable merchants and bankers are seen side by side with dissolute young men of rank, journalists and littérateurs with distinguished savants, actors with speculators on the Bourse, theatrical managers with Army officers, manufacturers with landed proprietors, advocates with scientists, abbés with physicians, Deputies with poets. Baccarat is a sort of French farp, and is entirely simple. It somewhat resembles lasquenet, having no other interest than is derived from the stakes. At the head of a long table, divided into two parts by a line drawn lengthwise, sits the banker, with several packs of cards in his hand, while the betters stand around him. He draws cards from the pack, putting one for the betters on the right, another for himself on the left, and the party wins whose card or cards bring nine points or the number nearest to nine; each party having the privilege of calling for supplementary cards to improve his number. Some nights single players have won or lost 50,000 to 60,000 francs, which is a great deal for France.

Mr. D. B. PENN, of Louisiana, who is justly credited with being one of the shrewdest political observers in the South, is now in New-York, and expresses even more than his usual confidence in the not far distant success of an independent party in his State. He certainly has the best opportunities of judging of the people regarding whom he speaks. Born in the Pelican State, bred a Democrat, prominent in the New-Orleans struggle of the 14th of September, he knows all about the views, disposition, and tendencies of the white people South. For these reasons his opinions are particularly worthy of attention. He is now, as he has been for some time past, an Independent, absolutely opposed to many of the doctrines of Republicanism, and though sympathizing with the Democracy in much, still against them politically. He now expresses the belief that thousands of the native white men of his State are of his way of thinking, and that they will in the coming election unite to secure the success of Independents who may run in opposition to the Democracy. In regard to the Congressional distrigts of Louisiana he is particularly confident, freely predicting that in most of them good men will be elected irrespective of party, and that when they arrive in Washington they will maintain their independence, join no caucus, and vote for the best interests of their State and the country, without regard to the dictates of any party whip. It is possible that these expectations are over-sanguine and premature, but there can be no doubt that they are sincere and the result of close observation.

There can be no question that society has improved in one respect with time. There is more humanity, less wish to inflict pain than in the last century. DAMIENS, for an attack on that reprobate, LOUIS XV., was torn asunder by powerful horses as a finish to protracted tortures inflicted with devilish ingenuity. His nearest relatives were banished and the others directed to change their names. But here is the Crown Prince of Germany causing the expression of his profound sympathy to be conveyed to the parents of the would-be assassin, NOBILING, who, if he recover, will assuredly not be put to death. That they certainly are subjects for sympathy no one can doubt, and it is one of the most painful things in this world that perfectly innocent persons have their lives wrecked by the crimes of others. A strong case in point is that of Mr. ROSS, who has not merely lost his business by the constant interruptions attending his search and miserable anxiety, but spent all he had, also a great deal generously afforded him by relations in the effort to find his boy. Recently he has received a place of $2,500 a year in Philadelphia, but this will afford no provision for his family in case of his death. When WALTER SCOTT was ruined, the late Lord Dudley said: "Let every one who has read the Waverley Novels subscribe sixpence, and Sir WALTER will rise to-morrow as rich as ROTHSCHILD;" and it is a great pity the hint wasn't taken. So we say, let every parent who has sympathized with Mr. and Mrs. ROSS contribute 25 cents, and it will cover the pecuniary loss they have sustained.

The late fatal shooting of a railway conductor, EDWARD RICKER, by ALFRED CHARTE, editor of the Eureka (Nev.) *Republican*, shows how small a circumstance may lead to manslaughter in the far West. CHARTE was a friend of RICKER, and hearing that the latter was soon to be married, printed a pleasant notice of the expected fact, without even mentioning the name of the intended bride. RICKER, instead of taking the notice kindly, as was supposed he would, sent a violent and most abusive letter to the editor, threatening to "churn him until he could not see if ever he mentioned his [the conductor's] name again in his black-mailing columns." This, in Nevada, meant war, of course. So the editor, still thinking there might be a mistake about the surprising outburst from a man he had no cause to quarrel with, went to the hotel at which the conductor staid, and met him with the inquiry: "Well, RICKER, do you want to see me?" The reply was: "I'll give you any game you want. Where will you have it?" "Right here," rejoined the editor, and, stepping out, drew a revolver, fired, and mortally wounded the conductor, while he was pulling off his coat, apparently for fisticuffs. The *Republican* fully justifies its editor, on the ground that he necessarily supposed his antagonist was armed and pulling a pistol, as any man in Nevada would be expected to do, after writing such a letter. The East is deplorably behind the West in the etiquette and ethics of homicide.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Nevada Democratic State Convention is to be held in Carson on Monday, Sept. 23.

The Boston *Traveller* promises that Massachusetts shall add one to the list of Republican members of Congress at the next election.

The Ithaca *Journal* says: "The Greenback organs in our vicinity die young. The Elmira *Herald* née *Bazoo* was quickly followed by the Cortland *Advocate*."

The New-Hampshire Republicans will try to gain a member in the next Congress. But they will have a great deal of money and beer, liberally used, to contend against.

Galen H. Carter, of Stamford, says he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the Fourth District of Connecticut, against Mr. Warner, the present incumbent.

Of course, Dr. William H. Felton, the present incumbent, will run as an independent candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of Georgia, against Col. George N. Lester, who has carried off the regular Democratic nomination.

That dreadful paper, the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*, asserts that when Senator Thurman had finished his speech in the Ohio Democratic State Convention, the chuckle-headed leader of the band struck up "Listen to the mocking bird."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that Gov. Nicholls has lately visited several of the country districts of Louisiana on a mission to reconcile certain differences among the Democrats in those sections, and that he was entirely successful.

The St. Louis *Times* says that Hon. Anthony Ittner, of the First Congressional District of Missouri, will not be a candidate for re-election, and that it is now pretty well understood that Mr. M. L. Clardy, of Farmington, will be the Democratic nominee.

W. D. Hill, whom the Democrats of the Sixth District of Ohio have nominated for Congress over Americus V. Rice, their present member, is now Insurance Commissioner of the State. The Columbus *State Journal* says that he is a Democratic politician of the straight-backed, uncompromising stamp and has been nominated in the spirit of party recognition of a man who has earned promotion simply through fidelity to the party in all political matters, right or wrong.

GREENBACKERS IN MAINE.

TROUBLE IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT—DISSATISFACTION WITH THE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

The Belfast *Age*, formerly a Republican journal, but lately an earnest, thoroughgoing Greenback paper, is not at all satisfied with the results of the Greenback Congressional Convention lately held in that town for the Fifth District of Maine. First, it asks: "Wasn't it rather a burlesque upon temperance to see men excited with liquor demanding, as they did Tuesday, in our Congressional Convention, the passage of a resolve that no candidate be supported who had not been an active supporter of temperance?" Then regarding the candidate nominated, it says: "Toward Mr. Murch, the nominee, we have none but friendly feelings, and we should be pleased to present him to the intelligent voters of our district as a suitable candidate to represent them, did not his own speech made in accepting the nomination show that he is unstable. He said that it had been understood that he was an educated man, when it was the reverse. He had never seen the inside of a school-house since he was 16 years old; he was not a speaker, and as for property, he was not worth a dollar. Now, with such testimony as this coming from himself, it is a question to be determined by the people of the district whether he would be fit to represent one of the most important districts in the Union. It was a singular speech; a man boasting of his lack of education, and of his having lived over 40 years without acquiring or saving a dollar. Whatever may be thought of his confessed lack of acquired ability, or his unsuitableness to take care of the money of, the people, having never earned, or, at least taken care of his own, he certainly deserves credit for candor. But we fear that while his boasted lack of fitness may make him popular with the stone-cutters, it will have an unfavorable effect with the rest of the people of the district, even were it not notorious as it is, that he has been the head-centre of all strikes and troubles which have occurred on the granite islands."

STOLEN BONDS REDEEMED.

The Boston *Journal* of the 8th inst. says: "Two of the United States coupon bonds that were stolen last September from the vaults of the Cambridgeport National Bank, of the denomination of $500 each, have been recently redeemed by the Government at Washington, they having been forwarded through the First National Bank of West Meriden, Conn. These were the property of Rev. L. E. Paige. Immediately after the robbery, Mr. Snow, the Cashier of the bank, sent a list of the stolen bonds to the United States Treasury at Washington, with the request to be informed on the subject, but was told that payment could not be stopped. He was, however, informed that a careful watch would be kept for the stolen bonds, and if presented for payment the party to whom they were payable would be immediately informed. On Friday last Mr. Snow received intelligence that two coupon bonds of the value of $500 each had been paid, and that they were received from the National Bank of Meriden, Conn. It is customary for all banks, upon the receipt of bonds, to take the names of parties from whom they are received, and it is quite probable that the Connecticut bank has done so in this instance, in which case the thieves may be detected. A proposition has lately been received by parties in Cambridge from the Merchants' Secret Service Bureau of New-York, to the effect that they have in their possession a Pasumpsic River Railroad bond for $1,000; a bond issued by the town of St. Johnsbury, Vt., for $1,000, (these securities being in the stolen trunk belonging to Mr. Slater,) and two Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad bonds for $500 each, which belonged to Mr. Paige; and that they will be given up upon the payment of 70 cents upon a dollar—a proposition to which no answer has as yet been returned."

"THE TIMES" AMONG THE FRENCH SAVANTS.

The journal of the proceedings of the French Academy (*Comptes Rendus*) for June 3, 1878, contains a long report of the observations of the transit of Mercury, and particularly those made at the observatory of Prof. Henry Draper. This report has been extracted from THE NEW-YORK TIMES of May 7, and full credit is given at the head of the article to THE TIMES. It is, we believe, the first time such a compliment has been paid to American journalism.

TWENTY MILES FROM NICE.

THE VILLAGE OF VENTIMIGLIA.

A LITTLE ITALIAN TOWN IN THE MOUNTAINS—THE VILLAGERS AND THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHEL—THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ALPS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

VENTIMIGLIA, Italy, Thursday, June 6, 1878.

With my limited knowledge of the Italian tongue, I am inclined to guess that this little place is named from the fact that it is about 20 *miglia* from Nice, and that, I suspect, is the principal thing in connection with it which fixes itself upon the mind of the travelers who happen to pass it in these days of Mont Cenis tunnels, and "grand tours" in 60 days. It is not a place which Mr. Cook's tourists would be likely to hit upon; Baedeker, the most sensible and compact of guide-book-writers, passes it with only a word about the Custom-house, and I should myself have been ignorant of it but for the blessed suggestion of a confrère in the TIMES office, who described it to me from memories of the days when flying trips were no more possible than they are now desirable. In accordance with his suggestion, my companion and myself took a carriage at Nice to ride to Ventimiglia. It was a perfect day. The gentle breeze from the West had massed all the fleecy clouds, of which the pure white made the blue background more splendid. The general direction of our route was north-east, along the line of the shore, but we began it by a wide detour over the northern side of a mountain promontory. The road was as broad and smooth as a drive in Central Park. For a "good hour," as our driver said, but which was nearly two, it climbed the mountain side, skirting the high walls of the villa grounds—the low terraces of the modest vineyards, sometimes giving us a view of the noble valley with its gray ribbon of dry river-bed at the bottom, and again giving sight of Nice, the wooded mounds beyond, and on the horizon the exquisite plane of the Mediterranean. Still higher, the fields of blood-red poppies receded to rosy stains; the olive orchards below became like a cloak of gray-green velvet; the convent of the Capucines, which had lifted its square form in silhouette against the sky when we drove out of Nice, became a spot of light against the mountain side, which mounted far above it; the sea and the city were out of sight, and there was nothing about us but gray and naked slopes of high hills, and in the distance only the swelling summits of the Alps, touched with the vanishing shades of blue and purple and pearl. I felt that these were the Alps which Turner loved and painted during that first visit to Italy, which has given us the most tender and the most beautiful of his mountain subjects. Presently, we began to descend, and the sea again came into view. As we came nearer to it the edges of the water in the little bays took on a play of pale emerald, relieved against a deep wine color, where the sea-wind floated in the shallows above a pebbly bottom. Nothing could be more brilliant than this jeweled border of the sea. To me it was wholly novel, and gave a charm to my first complete impression of the Mediterranean that was quite beyond my most extravagant dreams of its peculiar beauty. At Mentone—a dreary strip of closed hotels, looking like a more tawdry Long Branch, with all the pretension and little of the cleanliness of the American watering-place, we left the driver to feed his jaded team, and walked leisurely up the hill to the Pont St. Louis, a solid structure, which shows with a broad and high arch the gorge that forms the boundary between France and Italy. Resting on the parapet, we could look down a couple of hundred feet and see what may very likely be a trace of the old Roman occupancy, when these hills were the last refuge of the Ligurian tribes, or the outposts of the advancing Gauls. It was a wall of concrete, built against the eastern side of the gorge, and catching in a trough upon its crest the water of a spring, which here leaps in a light jet from the side of the overhanging rock. On the other side of the bridge, near the sea, was a massive reservoir, to which the aqueduct led.

The remainder of the ride was over a high and rather barren hill, with the moon-lit Mediterranean on the left in full sight, until we lifted the carriage-top against the heavy falling dews and half-dozed away the last hour to the music of the bells on the horses' necks. Suddenly we felt the wheels rolling over a flag pavement, passed an iron gateway, where the lights on either side made a gray glimmer against high walls, and stopped. We were in Ventimiglia. Dismounting, I found a narrow, triangular court, from which a single street curved out of sight around the angle of a lofty tower. The prospect was romantic, but the odor was unpromising, and we drove on to the hotel, near the railway station, on the banks of the Roja: found a cleanly inn, refreshing fare, villainous wine, and a smiling and swindling landlord.

In the morning I looked from my chamber window up the deep valley to where a snow-crowned peak marked an out-lying post of the Alps. To the west was the little town. Imagine a cluster of high-walled houses, massive as fortresses, clinging about the crest of a mountain spur, the dwellings of 6,000 people packed within the areas of half a dozen city squares; or rather imagine two great castles hemmed in by a lofty wall and divided by a single passage wide enough for ox carts to pass; each castle pierced by irregular winding hall-ways, arched and vaulted, and paved with round stone divided into steps by flags of lime-rock. Such is Ventimiglia. Not a street, except the main one, in which two carts could pass abreast, and out of these narrow alleys innumerable gloomy door-ways, arched and either mounting or descending at an angle of 45°. Climbing one of these alleys, I turn turn to the right and find myself between an inner and an outer wall, the old fosse, doubtless, of the town, which rises to the Church of St. Michel, perched like a watch-tower on an angle of the hill overlooking the valley to the north, and hemmed in by the crowding buildings of the town on the south and west. Outside, a simple rectangular structure of considerable height, rounded at the east, and with a lofty square tower pierced with narrow slits, and terminating abruptly in a low-pitched roof of dark-red tile. The walls are of rugged, rust-stained stone, massive and firm, though the mortar has fallen from the seams, and the clustering ferns have taken root in the vacant spaces. Inside, a full-arched vaulted structure, a high-roofed nave flanked by round pillars, with square-hewn capitals. Not a molding, not a leaf of carving, not a line of ornament breaks the unity of the grand curved surfaces. The tawdry prints hung on the doors, the clumsy altar erected at the spring of the eastern arch, the stucco pulpit against the further pillar, the glitter of the gilt church-furniture, hardly more than heighten the simplicity and solemnity of the general effect. Our Italian porter, with a bronzed face, and close-curling beard and hair that might have belonged to one of Cæsar's soldiers, points out an inscription on one of the pillars, which he complacently informs us dates from the fifth century before Christ, which really bears the name of Pius Antoninus, and is enough to confirm the tradition that the structure was originally a Roman temple; it is, at least, a very early work, bearing the impress of Roman forms and spirit. I confess that to me its age is of small import, and I am content to record an impression of completeness and unity from its architecture, and of singular gravity and even solemnity in its *ensemble*. Turning up a steep, arched passage, we again enter the labyrinth of the town. What a confused and intricate, yet striking, contrast it affords to all the ways and sights of modern life. The blacksmith is hammering a crimson bar, the red-belted inn-keeper, lounging among the big-bellied, wicker-clad bottles of native wines, the brown-legged babies tumbling on the stone floors, the skinny hags knitting bright-colored caps or gay striped hose, all are shadowed by the sombre, unlighted vaults which everywhere form the ground rooms of the houses, and whose walls and chamfered supports are of solid stone, heavy as those of a dungeon. To reach the upper rooms are stone stairways, still with the full-centred arch, barred above by doors of timber with mediæval hinges and locks, or of iron. At places the stairs are replaced by steps hewn in solid rock of the hill, and the banks of the dwellings are the same. Above, narrow, unglazed windows pierce walls so thick that a passer-by can scarcely see more than the receding embrasure. Where the alleys take in an additional foot or two of space, enough to give passing room to a couple of panniered donkeys, the opposite houses are tied to one another by flying arches of stone, or heavy bars of iron. We see everywhere the traces of the old savage life, when citizens planned their houses with reference to the need of making the outer walls of defense as compact as possible, and the further need of turning every entrance into a fortified gate. One involuntarily thinks of the enemy beleaguering the town, of assaults, and sorties, and hand-to-hand fights under the gloomy archways; of hunger and thirst aiding the foe beneath the walls; of masses in the solemn church, to invoke the succor of the local saint, whose altar replaces that of the local god; of thanksgiving fêtes for victory, when the stone fountains ran with wine, and from the narrow windows were flung the scarfs and tapestry and carpets won from the conquered Saracens. But for the most part the impression is not of the splendor and pomp of mediæval life, but of its narrowness, its barbarity, its insecurity; the intensity of its passions, the tremendous earnestness of its hopes and fears, the vigor and desperate energy of its purposes are reflected in this crowded fortress town. It must have been a life in which the weak and the irresolute, good or bad, were soon crushed out, and in which only the natures of firm fibre and fiery impulse could survive to take part in the unceasing struggle. Such a town is a key to the passionate piety as well as the unbridled license of the time. It makes the refuge in the monastery seem equally natural with splendid and sensual indulgence. One was the only hope of the defeated or incapable; the other was the proper manifestation of a will which could sustain itself in such savage surroundings.

From the ancient life to the modern in the little town itself is not a less striking contrast. Everything about its life of to-day is mean and feeble and dirty. Petty industries, of which begging is the most popular, replace the rugged activities of its early days. The shop-keepers peddle their little wares at extortionate prices or haggle over reasonable ones with native customers. The fish market, on the little piazza overlooking the sea, is strewn with stinking fish. The lazy donkeys thread their way through the filthy streets with half loads, led by drivers too lazy themselves to beat the cunning brutes. From the stately vaulted hall-ways and the pavement that has rung with armed heels, rises the indescribable stench of every form of human nastiness. We leave the old town with a sense of thankfulness that if its relics of the past are seldom equaled even in Italy, its present condition is also, even in Italy, seldom repeated.

THE POTTER SUB-COMMITTEE.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS MANAGED ANDERSON—RULING OUT EVIDENCE OF INTIMIDATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—The Potter sub-committee met at 11 o'clock. D. J. Judge, of East Feliciana, testified that he was Chairman of the Democratic Parish Campaign Committee. He detailed the occurrence in connection with Anderson's departure from the parish and the efforts to secure his return to complete the registration; under the law the registration closes nine days before election; Anderson did not return until three or four days before election; there were over 400 Democratic votes unregistered; knew Capt. De Gray, a prominent Republican, who was consulted by negroes as to their course; De Gray, in conversation, told the witness before election that it was the purpose of the Republicans to have no ticket in the field, so that parish could be thrown out; De Gray refused to vote, saying it was no use, that it was all a farce; witness stated that Anderson, after completing the returns, refused to sign them, but he promised that he would sign them when he got to Baton Rouge, on his way to the city, if some of us would go with him; I went with him in a carriage to Baton Rouge, where he signed the returns, under oath, before a Justice of the Peace; Anderson said it was not necessary to make any protest, as the election was peaceful and quiet; handing the returns I paid Anderson between $200 and $300.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reed—Paid Anderson the amount of his voucher on bill against the Parish Treasury, which was insolvent; my object was to get Anderson to complete his work; he was hard to manage, and for this reason I went to Baton Rouge with him; he refused to sign the returns in Clinton; we promised to cash his warrant for fear he would not complete his work without such payment; paid him out of the campaign funds; did not consider there was anything wrong in making such payment; would not have paid Anderson for the purpose of inducing him to do wrong; heard Anderson say that Col. Patton furnished him transportation from New-Orleans to Bayou Sara; my impression is that Anderson had forfeited his legal right to payment by his scampish action in leaving the parish before completing the registration.

To Mr. Stenger—We made application to Gov. Kellogg, under sections 22 and 23 of the Election Laws, to have some one appointed in Anderson's place when he had refused to perform his duty as Supervisor.

Mr. Stenger read sections of the law giving the Governor authority to remove for cause.

The witness said that in 1874 the negroes voted almost solidly for Republicans. In 1876 they voted the Democratic ticket.

Thomas McWilliams, colored, testified as follows: Lived in East Feliciana up to 1876; belonged to the Republican Party; knew Capt. De Gray; considered him the leading Republican of the parish; he told me to inform our friends that there was no use in voting, that the vote would be thrown out; he had known me to be a Republican.

To Mr. Reed—It was well known that I had joined the Democrats; told Capt. De Gray so after we had talked about the election.

John De Lee, of East Feliciana, testified: In 1876 I voted the Democratic ticket; in 1874 voted a mixed ticket; prior to the election in 1876 De Gray spoke to me about acting as Constable on election day; before the election I saw De Gray and Campbell; they told me there would be no Republican ticket in the parish; that this was the programme agreed on down below, meaning New-Orleans; I know that De Gray was in the habit of consulting prominent Republicans in New-Orleans; he was really the head of the Republican Party in the parish.

To Mr. Reed—Was present when Packard and Lewis made speeches in the parish, when the Republican speaker was made to take back what he said.

Here a discussion between members of the committee arose as to whether or not the question of intimidation should be gone into, which was decided in the negative.

John S. Lanier, of East Feliciana, testified: Am a planter and Clerk of the District Court; knew the leaders of the Republican Party; from conversations with them I inferred that they would not put a ticket in the field; had a conversation with Anderson, who wanted his friend Nash put on the ticket for Congress; Anderson said if this was done the election would be all right, otherwise it would not; the warrant cashed for Anderson afterward fell into my hands, and was paid into the Parish Treasury as its face value for taxes.

The witness, in response to a question, submitted a copy of an indictment found by the Grand Jury May 20, 1872, against Thomas H. Jenks for embezzling $10,000 as Tax Collector. The record shows that this indictment was nolle prossed on May 22, same year. Also, another indictment, which was similarly disposed of; there is a civil proceeding against Jenks for the amount of the deficit; I find no indictment against B. A. Lewis.

To Mr. Reed—The records of the court do not show that any warrant was issued for Jenks, and he may not have known of his indictment.

John De Lee recalled. To Mr. Stenger—In 1874 the Republican majority was about 800, but in our parish several Democrats were elected to parish offices; there was a split in the parish, but the Republican State ticket received about 800 majority.

Jesse Harrison, colored, of East Feliciana, testified: Prince Jones, who lives at Jackson, told me that Capt. Butler, Republican, before the election, came to his house and advised him not to go out on election day unless he wanted to vote the Democratic ticket.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the committee adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Hon. T. B. Reed, of Maine, a Republican member of the sub-committee, left this afternoon via Mobile for Iowa. Mr. Dent, of Ohio, is expected to arrive here to-morrow to take Mr. Reed's place on the committee.

WAGES OF CUSTOM-HOUSE WATCHMEN.

Collector Arthur yesterday received a letter from Secretary Sherman informing him that after July 1 the daily pay of the Custom-house night-watchmen will be $2 50, instead of $3, as heretofore. The reduction is made in accordance with a bill passed by Congress in its closing hours, and approved by President Hayes on June 20. Neither the Collector nor any other official at the Custom-house knows the provisions of the bill referred to by Secretary Sherman, and not one of them knew of its passage before the receipt of the Secretary's communication, which caused a great deal of surprise in the Custom-ho use.

RAILROAD MEN ON A FROLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The excursion today of the hands in the transportation department of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was a very enjoyable one. Nearly all the employes of the road had ladies with them, and the entire party numbered about 1,000. They came from the region above Pottsville, in Shamokin, Shenandoah, Mahanoy Plane and City, Ashland, Tamaqua, and other places.

RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

It is rumored that a prominent sporting man at Long Branch has offered a purse of $5,000 to be run for between the 1st and 30th of August, free for all comers, the details to be arranged by the Monmouth Park Driving Association. It is stipulated that Ten Broeck and Molly McCarthy shall be entered for this race.

THE LITTLE PEACH STATE.

POLITICS IN DELAWARE.

NO REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET—THE BAYARD AND ANTI-BAYARD DEMOCRACY—INIQUITOUS ELECTION LAWS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, July 8, 1878.

Though our elections are biennial in Delaware, and we have had a season of political rest since November, 1876, the campaign opens tardily, and appears likely to be altogether one-sided. It is uncertain whether the Republicans will even hold a State Convention; it is not at all likely that they will nominate a ticket. The Democrats have called their convention to meet at Dover on the 6th of August, and as its nomination will be equivalent to an election, there has been some interest in the preliminary canvass of names. For Governor but one person is prominently urged—Mr. John W. Hall, of Frederica, in Kent, a rich builder and owner of ships. He was the chief competitor of the present Governor, Cochran, four years ago, and now is practically conceded the place. For Representative in Congress there is no such unanimity. The present member, Mr. Williams, has served two terms, and goes out by the well-established rule of rotation, though it is also true that he has been entirely too independent and honest in his action on several conspicuous occasions in the House to preserve an unimpeached party standing. He proved himself, on the reduction of the Army question, the finances, the admission of the fraudulent Colorado claimant, and other issues, one of the very few Democratic members who could be depended upon to adhere to honest courses in spite of party pressure. The succession to his place is claimed for Sussex County, her politicians insisting that they are entitled to it, since Kent has a Senator, and New-Castle both a Senator and Governor, but the question is whether Sussex can unite on any one favorite son. Two present themselves, Col. Edward L. Martin and John H. Paynter, Esq., and they now bid fair to divide and distract the county's strength, so that the aspirants from New-Castle County—Mayor Whiteley, of this city; ex-Attorney-General Charles B. Lore, and George Gray, Esq., of New-Castle Town—are considered as having greater or less chances.

It must be observed, here, that both Mayor Whiteley and Mr. Gray are regarded as members of the group which centres around Senator Bayard, and that, to a degree never before existing, Mr. Bayard's strength or weakness in his own party, in Delaware, is the subject of much lively speculation. For some time he strode forward so rapidly in national repute that he quite dazzled the eyes of the Democracy of his own State, and appeared in a fair way to become virtual dictator of their proceedings. But there never was a great politician without envious foes in his own household; even John M. Clayton, in the days of his greatest power in Delaware, had an active and respectable faction of Whigs continually in opposition to him; and Senator Bayard is now so far unsatisfactory to many members of his party here that when the old politicians who have become alarmed at his growing power put forth their efforts, secretly as well as openly, it is not so certain whether he can hold his ground, even as one of the two Senators whom Delaware elects. His present term will expire in 1881, and the six members of the State Senate to be chosen this year (making a majority of that chamber, which has nine members only) will help elect his successor. If he does not regain lost ground before the session of 1881 it may be confidently predicted that he will have trouble to obtain a re-election. The reasons for this have been partly indicated—the ambition of other men in his own party and their unreadiness to allow him to become a virtual dictator of their fortunes. But besides this, there is a strong feeling of irritation against him on various accounts. He advocated the Electoral bill, and that turned out badly for Tilden, and disappointed numbers of good Democrats hungry for Post Offices and light-houses. Then he signified that having agreed to submit the Electoral count to the Commission, its decision must be accepted—a most unpatriotic and unjustifiable concession, the same class of people thought. But when he set himself, with Kernan, Eaton, and Randolph, squarely against the Silver bill, the whole Democratic Party in Delaware, a corporal's guard only excepted, left him, accompanied by Senator Saulsbury, and on this question many of them have been making mouths at him ever since. No Democratic paper in the State cordially sustained him, (if the *Every Evening and Commercial* of this city, nominally "independent," is not classified as Democratic,) while several have attacked him openly, and have steadily made war upon him for the past six months. "No one man can carry Delaware in his breeches pocket," they declare, and they would like to have Mr. Bayard find that out to his sorrow.

The Republicans, meanwhile, have no hope of present success in the State. The system of election laws is so contrived that even were they in a majority, (as they claim they really are,) it would be made impossible by the Democratic Assessors and Tax Collectors for them to get their votes all duly qualified, and they despair of carrying the State until this situation is changed. The Kent County Republicans held a convention several weeks ago, and resolved to run no county ticket, and to take no part whatever in the election, and while this action was considered by most members of the party in the other counties premature at least, there is a large acquiescence in the opinion that it would be better to simply hold a convention, protest against the infamous assessment and collection system, and decline to nominate candidates. The State Committee will be called together at a later day to consider whether this is not the best and most dignified course to pursue.

It ought to be said, upon this subject, that Senator Bayard, who has so virtuously assailed what he considered Republican abuses in other States, has never so much as criticised, publicly, the outrageous features of the system by which the Republicans of Delaware are kept in bonds, nor has he said aught against the unfair apportionment of the Legislature, by which New-Castle County, with more than half the people of the State, has but one-third of the members of each House—the same as the other counties. If it should now prove that the politicians of Kent and Sussex were able to send anti-Bayard delegations from those counties to the Legislature of 1881, he would have the injustice of giving less than half the people two-thirds of the Legislature brought home to him with almost as great clearness as he perceived the iniquities of his party opponents in South Carolina and Louisiana. He might then make himself still more acceptable to Republicans than some of his votes in the Senate have already made him, and be able to realize the desires of some who think him capable of breaking with the timid servers of his party, and leading a new movement in the direction of genuine reform. But he is far more likely, most Republicans here would insist, to prove himself an earnest and ardent party man in time for 1881, and to ride down the opposition factions in his own ranks by the display of zeal outshining their own. While Delaware remains so firmly bound in the Democratic toils it is hardly to be expected that he would let his present honors slip from his grasp except at the end of an unsuccessful contest for their retention.

The Wilmington City election will take place on the 3d of September, and here, as in their citadel, the Republicans propose to make fight. Isolated by the State's hopelessness, and deadened as to the natural situation by the apparent indifference of the Administration to anything asked for Delaware, they will at least make a determined effort to maintain themselves here. A Mayor is to be chosen, and there is likely to be much earnest canvass during August. Nominations will be made by both parties about the beginning of that month.

TOO HOT FOR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A benefit to Jack Goulding, the veteran trainer of athletes, was given by the Manhattan Athletic Club yesterday afternoon at their club grounds, corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street. It was intended to be a grand affair, but probably owing to the extreme heat of the day, the attendance was rather small, and the benefit was not pecuniarily as successful as was expected. There were a series of running and walking matches, in which the Manhattan Club, the Harlem Athletic Club, and several amateur associations participated, and the victors in the matches were rewarded with gold and silver medals. The principal matches consisted of a 75-yard run, a 100-yard run, a 100-yard handicap run, a one-mile walk, a three-mile walk, and a race between colored men. In the 100-yard handicap run Mr. W. C. France won the medal.

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT WHISKY.

Revenue Agents Webster and Hawley, assisted by Capt. Copeland and Detectives O'Brien and Johnson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, made a raid last night, at 11 o'clock, on the distillery of Lynch & Co., at No. 340 Delancey-street. They seized $5,000 worth of illicit spirits, five rectifying tubs, and a patent rectifying appliaratus, all of which were found in the rear of the first floor. No arrests were made. The revenue authorities ascertained recently that an extensive business of an illicit character was being carried on in the neighborhood. The establishment of Lynch & Co. was subjected to close surveillance, until it was ascertained beyond a doubt that they were systematically defrauding the Government.

OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIAM SCHIRMER.

Dr. William Schirmer, formerly one of the Coroners of this City, died at his residence, in Greenwich, Conn., yesterday morning. He was born in Cassell, Germany, about 68 years ago. In his early youth he studied medicine at Heidelberg, Germany, under Prof. Vigelius, a distinguished physician. He came to this country about 40 years ago, and had a good practice in his profession, his office being then located on Walker-street. One of his patients was Mrs. William M. Tweed, and this brought him into direct contact with Tweed, and secured him a nomination for the office of Coroner when the Tammany Ring first obtained control over the City Government. He served in that position from 1868 to 1870. Soon after the Americus Club was organized, and its home established in Greenwich, Dr. Schirmer bought a house near the club buildings, and he had since lived there. He was particularly devoted to Tweed, and sympathized with him in his fall. He visited the fallen chief of Tammany in Ludlow-Street Jail many times, and often prescribed for him when he complained of illness. At one time Dr. Schirmer rejoiced in the honor of being the physician to the Americus Club—an honor which, in his later years, he naturally failed to appreciate. He married an American lady some years since, but he leaves no children. Dr. Schirmer owned some real estate in this City, and derived a fair rental from the same. He ceased to practice his profession when he moved to the country, about the year 1872. When Tweed was in power, Dr. Schirmer was elected a member of the Tammany Society, and he was also a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE CANALS.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS FOR PORTIONS OF THE PAST TWO YEARS.

A comparative statement of the number of tons of merchandise brought from the West through to this port through the canals in the periods between the opening of navigation and July 1 in 1877 and 1878 was received yesterday at the Produce Exchange. The tonnage in the later period was 1,883,520 tons, and in the earlier, 1,194,888 tons. The increase of shipments this year was, therefore, 388,632 tons. The tolls during the intervening period of 1877 aggregated $312,252 79, against $188,767 24 during the corresponding period of 1878. The increase in tolls was, therefore, $123,485 55. The largest shipments in each year were: Boards and scantling, 1877, 290,283 tons; 1878, 383,155 tons; staves, 1877, 21,385; 1878, 20,786 tons; pork, 1877, 1,194; 1878, 2,354 tons; wheat, 1877, 53,113; 1878, 269,892; corn, 1877, 145,563; 1878, 245,166 tons; oats, 1877, 16,554 tons; 1878, 29,852 tons; bran and ship-stuff, 1877, 471 tons; 1878, 76 tons; flaxseed, 1877, 1,923 tons; 1878, 364 tons; oil meal and cake, 1877, 937 tons; 1878, 1,394 tons; pig-iron, 1877, 8,393 tons; 1878, 1,564 tons; domestic salt, 1877, 22,442 tons; 1878, 34,640 tons; sugar, 1877, 2,483 tons; 1878, 16,563 tons; railroad iron, 1877, 5,537 tons; 1878, 5,068; gypsum, lime, and clay, 1877, 6,289 tons; 1878, 61,892 tons; anthracite coal, 1877, 306,666 tons; 1878, 205,281 tons; bituminous coal, 1877, 73,671 tons; 1878, 53,353 tons; iron ore, 1877, 71,288 tons; 1878, 61,694 tons; sundries, 1877, 46,640 tons; 1878, 54,158 tons.

The total quantity of West-bound freight carried through the canals from July 1 to July 7, inclusive, was 10,461,400 pounds. In the corresponding period of 1877 it was 26,339,300 pounds. The tolls for the past week were $1,298 98; for the same week in 1877 they were $1,568 64. The greatest difference in tonnage between the two corresponding weeks of the two years was in the matter of anthracite coal. From July 1 to July 7, 1878, the quantity transmitted was 22,449,000 pounds; in the similar period of 1877 it was 14,863,300 pounds.

BASE-BALL.

THE HARTFORD NINE DEFEATED BY THE WITOKAS, OF BROOKLYN.

About 600 persons witnessed at the Centennial Grounds, Jersey City, yesterday a game between the Witokas, of Brooklyn, and the Hartford nine. The latter club is reorganizing in this City under the management of Mr. Douglas. Play commenced at 3:45 P. M., with the Witokas at the bat, but they retired without scoring, and this was their fate for three innings. In the fourth inning they scored 2 runs, and they also scored 2 runs in the seventh, and 2 in the ninth inning. The Hartfords only scored 2 runs in the entire nine innings—1 in the first and 1 in the second. This left the score 6 for the Witokas and 2 for the Hartfords. The playing in general was excellent, with the exception of Macabe, the second baseman of the Hartfords, who made some unpardonable errors. The pitching and catching on both sides were very fine. Following is the score:

Witoka	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	—6
Hartford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—Mr. Wardel.

This afternoon the Hartfords and Jersey City nine play on the Centennial Grounds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., July 8.—Peoria Reds, 3; Boston, 1.

UTICA, July 8.—The International championship game to-day between the Uticas and Manchesters was won by the Uticas—5 to 4.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 8.—Lowells, 9; Springfields, 2.

TROY, July 8.—Haymakers, 6; Albanys, (formerly Auburns,) 0.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, where it is highest, and has fallen over New-England and the lower lake region, and is lowest in Canada. Partly cloudy weather, south-east winds, and stationary or higher temperature have prevailed in the Gulf States. South-west winds and numerous heavy rains and local storms are reported from Tennessee and the lower lake region. Cooler, northerly, shifting to southerly, winds have prevailed in the North-west. The rivers generally fell on Monday, and especially at Louisville and Nashville.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, southerly winds, falling barometer, slight changes in temperature, cloudy and possibly rainy weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, south and east winds, slight changes in temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light local rains will prevail.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary temperature and pressure, light southerly and variable winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional light rains.

The rivers will generally fall, except possibly the Ohio and tributaries.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	64°	3:30 P. M.	86°	92°
6 A. M.	66°	6 P. M.	80°	86°
9 A. M.	73°	9 P. M.	73°	83°
12 M.	80°	12 P. M.	70°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.....80½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....74°

Rudolph Brennan, aged 37, of No. 603 East Thirteenth-street, was overcome by the heat in Avenue A, yesterday, and was taken home.

Richard Ferreh, aged 25, of No. 7 Albany-street, was prostrated while at work on the steamer Anchoria, lying at Pier No. 20 North River.

Robert W. Grey, aged 19, of No. 272 Delancey-street, was prostrated opposite No. 86 Market-street. He was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire caught in the engine-room of the Taunton Task Company's building, Taunton, Mass., at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and almost wholly destroyed the building. A portion of the building was saved, but in a damaged condition. The excessively hot weather made a tinder-box of the wooden structure, and gave the flames free sweep. The loss is now estimated at $75,000; insurance $60,000. Other buildings, fired by the sparks, were slightly damaged.

At about 3 A. M. on Sunday, the carriage-shop of Place, Creamer & Co., at Port Chester, Westchester County, was burned down with all its contents. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The building was valued at $3,000, and was partly insured, but there was no insurance on the contents, valued at $4,000.

A fire occurred in Defiance, Ohio, on Sunday, by which the following establishments were damaged: Messrs. Blair & Freese, dry goods; Messrs. Vandertrock, clothing; Imber, dry goods; Godell, jewelry; Napoleon, cigar factory; Sheffels, banker; Touk, printing office. The losses are estimated at $30,000 to $35,000. Insurance, $12,000.

Mary Brown, the wife of Edward Brown, of No. 415 West Thirty-ninth-street, last evening maliciously set fire to their apartments, on the top floor of the building, which was damaged to the extent of $500 before the flames were extinguished. The woman was arrested, and the Fire Marshal was notified of her incendiary act.

A fire occurred yesterday at Enterprise, Miss., which destroyed 24 houses. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

THE RED FLAG'S UPHOLDERS

FIRST-STREET AGITATORS GATHERING.

THE COMMUNISTS' PROTEST—WHAT THEY ARE GOING TO DO IN GERMANY—ORGANIZING THE GERMAN ELECTION FUND—AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC OPINION.

Leaving the glare and glitter of the Bowery, with its deafening brass bands and crowded beer-gardens at First-street, you pick your way carefully along a narrow and zephyrless thoroughfare for a couple of squares. Picking one's way is no misnomer in this instance, for the walk is packed three deep with picturesquely-clad little waifs of humanity, and you may tread upon a bare little foot, or a hand, or possibly a head, if you are in the least careless. At No. 52, a lager-beer saloon, tunneling its way beneath a tenement-house, you find yourself in the presence of citizen J. H. Schwab, whose name is so familiar in the literature of Communism, or, as they now style it, the "Social Democratic Working Men's Party." Communistic mottoes are painted on the walls. "Wealth is social in its origin and must be social in its destination" stares down in arid white letters upon one lager-beer table. "Abolish war by organizing industry," upon another. But the real gist of the whole is conveyed by a stanza in German text, which is the composition of placid Citizen Schwab himself:

"Was sein alle Hoochstes Feil
Macht so schnell gesunden,
Wunden heilen leicht und schnell
Wenn beleckt von Hunden."

Beneath hangs a version in English doggerel:

"Why so quickly healing are an Emperor's wounds?
Because they are licked so devotedly by servile hounds."

Assembled around the tables last evening were Citizens Hugh McGregor, who presided over the meeting; J. H. Schwab, Treasurer of the German Election Aid Committee; Frederick Bartlett, Robert Kraemer, E. Hall, James Dixon, T. Millat, and Henri Drury, who addressed the assemblage at some length. Drury said in a conversation previous to the meeting that the agents of the committee had already raised about $1,500 to assist in carrying on the Socialist campaign in Germany. The Secretary sent a telegram yesterday to friends of the movement in Germany, empowering them to draw on this fund, and the money will be forwarded to Frankfort as fast as collected, a credit having been opened there with a banking house. The payment of able counsel for imprisoned Socialists in Germany, is one of the purposes for which this fund has been collected. It is also proposed to establish a prison fund for the assistance of the families of German Communists. Drury says that the Socialists in this country will readily raise $50,000 for use in promoting the interests of the Socialistic Party at the pending election in Germany, which takes place July 30. The Government, he says, is straining every nerve to cut down the Socialist representation in the next Imperial Parliament.

Hugh McGregor having called the meeting to order, Citizen Drury made an address, giving his views of the situation. Notwithstanding it had been shown that the Socialists were not responsible for the recent attempts to assassinate the Emperor, arrests had not ceased, and there were now 5,000 prisoners languishing in German prisons, simply because they held opinions favorable to the reorganization of a universal Republic of humanity. Of these, 200 were editors. The extent to which this persecution had been carried was evinced, he said, by the circumstance that the censor at Berlin had recently prohibited the representation of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell." The manager thinking he would produce something to which there could be no possible objection, substituted one of Shakespeare's plays, but the Censor considered it impolitic to permit the play to be represented. According to imperial German political opinion, Schiller and Shakespeare were Social Democrats, whose works were to be suppressed. The extent to which this attempt to suppress the free expression of opinion was being carried in Europe was something unprecedented in political history. In Republican France, Blanqui, a prisoner for conscience's sake, had been nominated for a seat in the Corps Législatif by the voters of the Thirteenth Arrondissement in Paris. What then? If he should be elected it would be impossible to keep him in prison, and so the Government was bending every energy to defeat him. Drury predicted that France would finally avenge the humiliation of the recent war by assisting the Germans to throw off the yoke of imperialism, as the Germans had unwittingly assisted them in doing with Napoleonism.

Citizen Drury then read the following appeal of the German Election Aid Committee of the United States, which was adopted by acclamation:

To all Friends of Justice and Progress:

CITIZENS: During the last few weeks two attempts have been made upon the life of the Emperor of Germany. And, although it is a well-known fact that Socialists have consistently denounced assassination in every shape and form, a determined effort has been made by the imperial court party to cast the odium of said attempts on the Social Democratic Working Men's Party. In pursuance of this infamous attempt, a Government bill to suppress the propagation of Socialism was introduced into the German Parliament, and after a debate, in which the Socialist members scornfully refused to defend themselves and their party against the base accusations preferred, the bill was defeated by an overwhelming vote of the representatives of all shades of political opinion. Chafing under this plain manifestation of public opinion, the imperial court party have dissolved the Parliament, arrested and condemned to long terms of imprisonment thousands of Socialists, hoping that in the reign of terror which they have created to secure the election on the 30th of July of a servile Parliament, which will be willing to subvert all free institutions. Therefore, seeing that our brothers in Germany are now engaged in a desperate struggle against one of the most odious and despotic of military powers, it becomes our imperative duty to succor and sustain them in their struggle. And we call upon all lovers of justice, freedom, and the human race to extend to our German brothers moral and immediate financial aid.

Citizen Schwab announced that he had collected about $20 during the day, and on motion the State agents of the Social Democratic Working Men's Party were invested with authority to collect money for the German election fund, and forward the same to the Central Committee in this City.

A FATAL OVERDOSE OF CHLORAL.

FALL RIVER, July 8.—James M. Anthony, who was found dead at his residence to-day at noon, was largely interested in the Union Mills. The failure worked upon his nervous system, causing him to use as an opiate chloral hydrate. It is supposed that his death was caused by an overdose. He is believed to have been dead four hours when found. His age was about 60.

CHANGE OF BONANZA SUPERINTENDENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—On account of ill-health, James G. Fair has resigned the superintendency of the Bonanza and all other mines under his control. Assistant Superintendent William H. Patton has been appointed in his stead.

A PHILADELPHIA BANK THIEF HELD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—William H. Robinson, who is charged with being concerned in the robbery of $12,000 worth of bonds from Grant & Aull's banking-house on Third-street, was to-day held in $15,000 bail for a further hearing on Friday.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND PASSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the California Mine to-day, a dividend of $1 per share was declared. The Consolidated Virginia Company passed the June dividend.

SEVERE WIND-STORM IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, July 8.—A report from Grand Island, Neb., says a severe wind-storm prevails there, blowing down houses, &c.

COUNTERFEITS ON CANADIAN NOTES.

TORONTO, July 8.—Counter

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

L. & W. B. con.	66	Michigan Central		North-west.	
$10,000	35	100	69	800	52¾
10,000	30	200	68⅝	300	52¼
M. & S. P. c. s. f.		500	68⅜	800	52⅛
3,000	101	100	68½	200	52¾
N. W. C. C. G.				900	53⅛
5,000	101⅛	100	s. 30	900	53¼
5,000	s. 101⅛	300	bS. 39⅜	200	52⅝
4,000	101⅜	10	39	1500	52
C., R. & Q. 7s.		200	39⅛	C., R. & Q.	
10,000	100⅜	Lake Shore.		100	110
Can. So. 1st g'd.		1200	61¾	100	109¾
3,000	77⅛	1300	61⅞	St. Paul.	
R. H. & E. 1st.		2100	62	1200	54⅜
10,000	29	300	62⅛	500	54⅝
3,000	28⅝	500	62	500	54⅝
3. C. R. & N. 1st.		100	s2. 61⅞	300	54⅜
8,000	71	500	62	200	54⅜
N. Y. C. & H.		2100	62¼	200	54⅝
900	110	1000	62¼	200	54½
Del. & Hudson.		1910	62⅜	St. Paul pf.	
200	83½	1200	62⅛	100	84⅜
800	83⅝	1200	62⅜	100	84¼
500	83½	1500	62⅜	800	84⅛
Western Union.		900	62⅜	100	b4. 84
800	b3. 89½	4300	62⅜	800	83¾
800	89⅜	1000	62¾	C., L. & West.	
200	89¼	1700	62⅝	100	60⅞
210	89	3500	62⅜	800	61
100	89½	1900	62⅝	600	61¼
Ill. Central.		1200	62¾	600	61
500	86¼	1500	62⅝	200	61⅛
Erie Railway.		1500	62½	600	61¼
200	16⅛	C., C., C. & I.		1500	61⅛
300	16⅜	1000	63	1000	61¼
1000	16⅛	Morris & Essex.		300	61⅛
500	16⅛	100	86½	100	b3. 61⅜
100	b3. 16⅛	300	86¾	200	61¼
700	16⅜	100	86¼	100	61⅜
North-western pf.		100	85⅝	300	61⅛
500	78	100	85¾	700	61⅜
500	77⅜	Rock Island.		700	61¼
100	77⅛	100	115	200	61⅛
1400	77⅜	Wabash.		800	61⅛
500	77⅝	100	14⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s. R., '81.		U. S. 5-20 R., '68.	U. S. 4½ R. '91.
$10,000	107	$10,000	107⅛	$16,000	104⅜
1,000	107⅛	U. S. 5s, '81, R.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.
U. S. 5-20 C., '67.		15,000	107	$50,000	100⅜
$10,000	105⅛	U. S. 5s, '81 C.	
425,000	105⅜	10,000	106⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U.S. 5-20. R'65n.		U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	U.S. 4s, C., 1907.
$4,000	102⅛	$25,000	109	$3,000	b.c. 100¼
U. S. 5-20 R., '68.		U. S. 5s, '81, C.	
7,000	107⅛	10,000	106⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Mo. 6s, '88.		Ger.-Amer. Bk.	
$1,000	103¾	5	123
B. C. & N. 1st.		Fourth Nat. Bank.	
2,000	71	19	95
C., R. I. & P. 6s,		Wells-Fargo Ex.	
1017. C.	107⅜	30	b.e. 90½
26,000	106⅞	Quicksilver pf.	
9,000	108	200	31⅜
L. & W. B. con.		Del. & Hud.	
5,000	62	200	b.c. 58¼
M. & St. P. 1. s. f.		Pacific Mail.	
1,000	101	300	b.c. 17
M. & S. P. 1st. L. C.		N. Y. C. & H.	
1,000	108	100	b.c. 109⅜
S., R. & N. Y. 1st.		100	109⅜
3,000	102½	60	110
D. & H. C. 7s, '94.		Western Union.	
5,000	101½	600	b.c. 89
Erie 1st.		50	88⅝
3,000	c.$115	100	88⅜
5,000	118¼	50	88⅝
Long Dock.		200	88⅜
2,000	110¼	200	88⅜
Mich. Sou. & r.		200	88⅞
1,000	109½	400	89
C., P. & A. new.		900	89⅛
3,000	111	500	89⅛
N. Y. Cent. 6s.		1000	89¼
2,000	104⅜	Erie Railway.	
10,000	b.c. 104⅜	2500	b.c. 16
No. Mo. 1st.		1900	15⅞
1,000	104⅛	1060	15⅝
16,000	104⅛	Union Pacific.	
Cen. Pac. gold.		200	b.c. s3. 64⅛
4,000	106⅜	25	64
Un. Pac. 1st.		C. & R. pf.	
2,000	106⅜	10	82
2,000	106¼	500	s1. 81¾
Un. Pac. 7s, l. g.		Cen. of N. J.	
11,000	103⅜	100	39
So. Pac. 1st.		200	38⅞
1,000	82	D., L. & West.	
Pacific of Mo. 1st.		2100	b.c. 61
5,000	102½	300	61⅜
C., C. & I. C. 1st.		200	61¼
5,000	40½	200	61⅜
1,000	40¼	200	60⅞
T. & W. 1st, Sts. D.		300	60⅝
x mat. coupon.		500	60⅜
11,000	73	200	60¾
N. Y. Ele. 1st.		1700	60½
2,000	b.c. 89½	300	b.c. 51⅞
E. Tx. & Ga. 1st.		700	51⅜
2,000	100⅛	100	51⅞
Quin. & Tol. 1st x		100	52
mat. cp.	95½	10	52⅛
Q. & Tol. 1st, x		Morris & Essex.	
mat. cp.	52½	500	52
3,000	70½	200	51⅞
L. & N. con. '98.		100	51¾
4,000	104⅞	200	51¾
1,000	104¾	100	51¼
15,000	74½	200	s3. 51¼
10,000	75	Illinois Cen.	
Am. Ex. Bank.		800	b.c. 86⅛
10	103½	Wabash.	
10	103⅝	100	b.c. 14½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

C., R. I. & P. 6s,		Erie Railway.	
1917. R.	$10,000	103⅝	350	15⅜
L. & W. B. con.	1,000	72	1200	15⅞
L. & W. B. con. as.	5,000	60	300	15⅜
	5,000	62	Ill. Cen., C. & I.	
	1,000	63	100	s2. 26½
	30,000	61	Lake Shore.	
	10,000	62	700	62¼
	5,000	95	4100	61⅞
	6,000	84¼	1050	61⅜
	1,000	77⅝	1000	61⅜
	10,000	77⅞	800	61⅜
	5,000	77⅞	300	61¼
	1,000	106¼	500	61⅜
	200	89⅛	Illinois Central.	
	100	89⅜	200	86¾
	100	89⅛	North-western.	
	100	91¼	100	51¼
	200	89⅜	1400	51⅛
	100	89⅛	100	51
	100	89¼	100	51⅛
	100	89⅜	100	b3. 51⅛
	100	89⅛	North-west. pf.	
	100	89¼	100	s3. 77⅛
	100	89⅜	400	b3. 77⅛
	100	89⅛	200	77¼
	100	89¼	100	s3. 77⅛
	100	89⅜	C., B. & Q.	
	100	89⅛	50	109⅞
	100	89¼	Morris & Essex.	
	100	89⅜	100	85⅛
	100	89⅛	300	s3. 85¼
	100	89¼		
	100	89⅜		
	100	89⅛	

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 8:

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 26.3 by 65.11 by 25.7 by 66.11, No. 618 Water-st., north side, near Gouverneur-st., for $4,000, to Selina Hendricks, plaintiff.

John H. Draper, foreclosure sale, J. S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone building, with lot 25 by 55, No. 656 8th-av., east side, 24.9 feet south of 42d-st., for $12,000, to Phebe Pearsall, plaintiff.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, J. S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two four-story brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 75, on Avenue A, west side, 25 feet north of 76th-st., for $8,000, to James L. Bogert, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, E. F. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 98 block, No. 118 East 127th-st., south side, 140 feet east of 4th-av., for $5,000, to James Wiggins, plaintiff.

L. C. Phillips, foreclosure sale, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, sold the frame buildings, with plot of land 25 by 200, on Manhattan-st., north side, running through to Lawrence-st., 222 feet east of Bloomingdale road, for $4,000, to B'nai Brith Benevolent Society, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by William Kennelly, of lots on Boston road, south of 146th-st.; also, lots on Avenue B, south of Cliff-st., and a plot of land, on Elton-st., corner of Terrace-place. Sale by Hugh N. Camp, of the house with lot No. 393 West 111th-st., west of Washington-st., to July 23; and sale by James M. Miller, of the house with lot No. 614 7th-av., south of 43d-st., since die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 6.

King's Bridge-road and West Farms-road, n. s. e. of Hoffman-st.: 29.6x68x irregular, 24th Ward: John Murphy to James H. Murphy..... nom.
Same property: James H. Murphy to Mary Murphy..... nom.
31st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x93.9; Greenwich Savings Bank to Peter Ludwig..... $5,500
75th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2: Catharina Franks to George Baier..... 15,000
42d-st., w. s., 32.4 ft. s. of 48th-st., 49.5x 102.10x irregular; Jonas B. Jacobs and wife to Elizabeth Cohen..... 4,000
Broome-st., No. 521, J. Milmo McGowan to Eugenie Siebert..... nom.
Union-av., e. s., 108 ft. n. of Wall-st., irregular, 24th Ward; Anna Sahs to Philippina Paterson..... 13,500
Broome-st., No. 521, Charles Siebert to M. Milmo McGowan..... nom.
2d-av., e. s., 88.11-12 s. of 125th-st., 20x80; Mary B. Bass and husband Henry C. Sessler, Fulton-av., n. s., ¼ acre: Eliza J. D. Brodhead, Executrix, to Theodore C. Pohle..... 2,750
146th-st., n. s., 23d Ward; Daniel Lenox and wife to Alzina Sloper..... nom.
152d-st., s. s., 675 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x 199.10; Frances Meyer to Lizzie O. Meyer... 2,000
Avenue A, w. s., 50 ft. n. of 76th-st., 25x75; J. S. Auerbach, Referee, to James L. Bogert..... 4,000
Same to same..... 4,000
Madison-av., e. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 79th-st., 20x77; Dennis M. Carpenter, Referee, to Mary McGay. 12,500
West Farms and Morris's Park, to Bronx River, 260x100, 24th Ward; A. B. Tappen, Referee, to Nicholas Williams.....
8th-av., n. w. corner of 140th-st., 174.11x150x irregular; E. S. Dakin, Referee, to Mary G. Pinckney..... 2,550
124th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th av., 150x100; also, 121st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x 100.5; also, 139th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 6th-av., 79.2x88.2x104.3; also, 82d-st., n. s., 310.11 ft. e. of 2d-av., 35.11x102.2; Charles Salter and wife to James N. Salter..... 5,000
Thomas-av., e. s., 24th Ward, 200x250; Benjamin C. Everingham and wife to Lavenia H. Montrose..... 2,000
2d-av., e. s., lot No. 15, 24x100; E. C. Webster and husband to Frederick Schuck..... 17,000

LEASE RECORDED.

84-av., No. 663; Franklin Kelly, Executor, to Max Bantz, 1 year..... $1,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Church of St. Peter to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s. e. corner of Church and Barclay-st., 1 year..... $50,000
Same to same; s. w. corner of Church and Cedar sts., 1 year..... 19,000
Hearn, John, to John J. McCauley; s. s. 25th-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 6,000
Ludwick, Peter, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n. s. 31st-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year..... 8,500
Pinckney, Henrietta, and others, to James Roosevelt and another, Executors, &c., 5 years..... 8,000
Paterson, Robert, and wife to Alexander Reid and wife; n. e. corner of Avenue B and Houston-st., 3 years..... 5,000
Sacchi, Evelyn, to Florence G. Woolverton; Nos. 332 and 334 Spring-st..... 7,000
Schuck, Frederick, to Mary E. C. Webster; e. s. 2d-av., lot No. 15, 1 year..... 2,500
Siebert, Eugenie, and husband to Catherine Wright; Nos. 521 and 525 Broome-st., 2 years. 3,000
Snook, John B., and wife to Joseph Frank; Nos. 71 and 73 Johnson-st., No. 157 Mott-st., and Nos. 31 and 33 Park-st., 3 years..... 30,000
Tiejen, John H. and wife to Catherine M. E. Hilderbrand; n. e. corner of 11th-av. and 40th-st., 3 years.....
West, Joseph J., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n. s. 43d-st., w. of 10th-av., 1 year..... 4,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Caulwell, William, and another, Executors, &c., to William A. Caulwell..... nom.
Conklin, Sarah A., and another, Administrators, &c., to John Irving Savings Institution..... $4,000
Same to same..... 6,000
Cowen, Raphael J., to Newman Cowen..... 2,500
Cox, Jonathan, and another, Executors, &c., to Philip Klein..... 3,000
Freese, John, to John Haffen and another..... 1,500
Hartshorne, Lydia A., to Bernhard Fuld..... 7,000
Holt, Robert S., Executor, &c., to John A. Weeks..... 12,000
Kahn, Hyman, to Hyram D. Secord..... 1,000
Lawrence, John L., to Richard E. Stillwell..... 2,100
Mayran, Frank, Trustee, &c., to Richard E. Stillwell..... 500
Müller, Frederick, to J. P. Schuchman..... 1,400
Same to Caroline, to John T. Lord, Trustee, &c.... nom.
Schmutz, Jacob, to Mary Schmidt..... nom.
Same to same..... 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE BLOCK IN THE Eighth Ward bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., City of Brooklyn; comprises 70 lots, near Green-Wood: tastefully laid out; fruit and shade trees, and has a new brick house, 27th-st., and other houses for store-rooms 26th-st.; it would make excellent pleasure garden; convenient to three car routes; from the building can be had a fine view of the Bay and surrounding scenery; the title indisputable; two second-hand houses as well on lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, WM. HATFIELD, South Brooklyn.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY AT PEMIUM POINT, with water front, &c., known as Kellogg Property, at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, July 17. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FULL width house No. 236 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; neighborhood unquestionable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE JUDGE FOOT, in the Village of Geneva, N. Y.: 30 acres in the most perfect order: underdrained, wells, cisterns, carriage houses, barns, ice-house, bowling alley, large garden, fine fruits; spacious brick mansion, thorough repair, 20 rooms; beautiful lawn and shade trees; one-fourth mile from lake; price, $30,000, one-half on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Choice country seat near Tarrytown. No finer place on the Hudson River. For sale low on easy terms. M. A. YOUNG, Civil Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A COTTAGE BY THE SEA

Can be rented from now until Oct. 1 or Nov. 1 for $200, furnished; immediate possession; 300 yards from the ocean; the only spot in the world that is always cool and comfortable; situated at East Hampton, Long Island; time, 3½ hours from New-York. For further information address Post Office Box No. 2,194.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON, for two or three months, a gentleman's residence, in one of the most desirable localities; house fully and handsomely furnished; all modern conveniences; stable. For further particulars address C., No. 303 West 23d-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THOMAS SINCLAIR, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
jy2-law3w*Tu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM HENRY MILLER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
jy2-law3w*Tu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of June, 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN LAWRENCE, of the City of New-York, within said County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall-street, New-York.
jy6-law3w*Tu*

SHIPPING.

TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—THE SHORTest route by Newhaven and Dieppe. The cheapest route by Newhaven and Dieppe. Two departures daily from Victoria and London Bridge Stations. Seventy-two day tidal service from St. Johns. Express tidal trains London to Newhaven. Improved carriages fitted with Westinghouse brake. Pullman drawing-room cars from Victoria. Large and powerful steamers of new steamers. The largest and fastest steamers in the Channel service. The Victoria and Brighton splendid new fast steamers. These new steamers are built of steel. They have accommodation for 500 passengers each. Excellent private cabins on board the steamers. The cheapest route direct to the steamers on each side. Railway hotels at Newhaven and Dieppe Stations. Beautiful scenery between Dieppe and Paris. The line for many miles running alongside the River Seine. Through conductors between London and Paris. The Paris station (St. Lazare) close to the English quarter. Break of journey allowed at Brighton, Dieppe, and Rouen. Through tickets by either route to Paris (including Capitad) the journey between St. Lazare and the Exhibition station. Admission to all parts of the Exhibition and grounds. Pleasure trips to Versailles, St. Cloud, &c. Fares, 33s. and 24s. First and second class single. Return tickets; available for one month, 55s., 33s. Also a regular night service from London, leaving Victoria at 9:50 P. M. and London Bridge at 8 P. M. Fares—Single, 25s., 17s.; first, second, and third class. Return tickets, available for one month: 35s., 23s., 30s. Also on every Monday and Saturday, evening in June a special cheap train from London Bridge at 8 P. M., due at Paris at 8:50 A. M.; first, second, and third class. The tickets available to return within 14 days by the train leaving Paris at 8 P. M. Tickets and every information at Victoria and London Bridge Stations, and at the Brighton Continental General West Office, No. 28 Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GRADDEN..... Thurs., July 11, 9:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY..... Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSONS..... Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 42 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTIA.....WED., July 10 BOTHNIA.....WED., July 24
ABYSSINIA.....WED., July 17 ALGERIA.....WED., July 31

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st, Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1878.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 9, noon
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries as to sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room.) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 11
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates. ☞ ALL SWINE.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morgan-st.

AMERIQUE, DYLOND.....Wednesday, July 10, 2 P. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI..Wed., July 17, 7:30 A.M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACHENEZE..Wed., July 24, 12 noon

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALOZO SCOTT WELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Ethiopia.....July 13, 2 P. M. | Circassia.....July 27, 3 P. M.
Bolivia.....July 20, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M.

Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Australia.....July 17, 7 A. M. | Alsatia.....July 17, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $65 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., July 13 DONAU.....Sat., July 27
ELBE.....Sat., July 20 RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Thurs., July 11 LESSING.....Thurs., July 25
HERDER.....Thurs., July 18 WIELAND.....Thurs., Aug. 1

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
Gen'al Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing from every Saturday from Philadelphia and New-York.

JAVA sails Wednesday, July 10, 12 noon.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Italy, Wed., July 17, 7 A. M. | Holland, W., July 24, 11 A. M.
Helvetia, Sat., July 13, 2 P. M. | Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; stee age, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. EURICH, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tuesday, July 9
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, July 10
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, July 8

For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, July 10, Pier 14 East River, E. F.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NORRISON, SATURDAY, July 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF, AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 10
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 13

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENT. LEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. MILLARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17
S. S. CARONDELET, Barrows.....Saturday, July 27

Tickets issued also for

VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. S. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Pearl-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

SATURDAY, July 13
Steam-ship CAPTAIN DE CUBA.....WED., July 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 8 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Minatitlan.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only).....Thurs., July 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, July 13

Steamer leave New-Orleans Jan. 31 for Vera Cruz and Matamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av. to and along Asaltt-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st. crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st. and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Rail-road.

J. F. NAVARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after May 12, 1878,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8:40 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Forth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M.; 4:10; 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 8:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 8:05, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

J. N. DUBARRY, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 9:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. GERARD BECK, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

FULL COLLEGIATE, SPECIAL, AND ACADEMIC COURSES. Superior instruction in music. Location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and refinement; buildings elegant; a home where parents may with confidence intrust their daughters. Term begins Sept. 11, 1878.
Rev. E. S. FRISBEE, President.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall session of the 28th year of this well-appointed Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence on the 18th of September. For terms, courses of study, &c., circulars will be sent on application to CHARLES R. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
Nos. 138 and 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.

English, French, and German Boarding-school for young ladies begins its 24th year, Sept. 25. Apply for circulars to Geo. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, or to Miss C. AIKEN, Principal.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) College and Hud. Riv. Inst.—Eleven departments. Permanent teachers in charge of each. Thorough preparation for college, business, and professional schools. College course, with the Baccalaureate degree for ladies. Primary department. Address, for special terms, Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph. D., President.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—Gen. Russell's School, New-Haven, Conn.; 44th year: preparatory to college, scientific schools, or business; thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, &c. Full information sent on application.

CHEM. LABORATORY OF RUTGERS COLLEGE.—Summer courses in Analytical Chemistry, Determinative Mineralogy, and Chemical Investigation, July 10 to Sept. 10. Address Prof. P. T. AUSTEN, Ph. D., R. C. S., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MLLE. LENZ—FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 187 Madison-av., New-York, for young ladies and little girls, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART, Society Library Building, 67 University-place, will remain open during the Summer.

MOELLER INSTITUTE—BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, No. 336 West 29th-st., New-York.
P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; open during Summer; $50 per quarter; no extras; enter at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin.

THE ELMS, HADLEY, MASS.—BOARDING-School for young little girls.
Misses PORTER & CHAMPNEY, Principals.

BEERSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Send for illustrated Circular for 1878-79.

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TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 36TH-st.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, professors, tutors, and governesses; information given of good schools here and in Europe; principal speaks French, German, and Italian.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM

IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. To churches, festivals, hotels, and the trade, 25c. PER QUART. PARLOR, No. 235 4th-av., No. 7 28th Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK R. FENNESSY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Frank R. Fennessy, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the seventeenth day of July, 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
WARREN & HALLOCK, attorney for said bankrupt, No. 4 Warren-st., New-York City. je25-law3w*Tu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KATE E. STEVENSON, formerly KATE LYON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Kate E. Stevenson, formerly Kate E. Lyon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said statutes, and that the sixth day of August, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighth day of July, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy8-law3w*Tu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William T. Williams, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 30th day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN H. KEARNS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
jy2-law3w*Tu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1

THE EYE AND THE INTELLECT

SHALL WE HAVE GARDEN SCHOOLS?

DR. EDWARD SEGUIN'S PLAN—HOW HE WOULD USE THE PUBLIC PARKS—WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT THE ANCIENT GREEKS AND THE GREAT GARDENS OF EUROPE.

Dr. Edward Seguin, who is one of the Professors in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has, with the aid and countenance of the New-York Academy of Sciences, set on foot a movement to render the public parks of this City subservient to an educational purpose of considerable magnitude. The movement was initiated at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences held April 30, 1877, and had already made considerable progress when the proposition to appropriate a portion of Washington-square to military purposes was advanced last Winter. June 18, 1877, a memorial bearing the signatures of Edward Seguin, John S. Newberry, Thomas Eggleston, Benjamin N. Martin, E. R. Peaslee, and Oliver T. Hubbard, all of them prominent members of the Academy, was presented to Mayor Ely, and by him referred to the Presidents of the Board of Health, the Department of Public Parks, and the Board of Education, who conferred in considerable detail with Dr. Seguin as to the leading features of the project, but required further information as to European precedents before taking official action. Being a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Geneva, on behalf of the American Medical Association and of the Association of Physicians for Idiots, Dr. Seguin went about the collection of the necessary information at the various European educational centres, and returned to America in November last with a fully-developed plan, which he laid before the Academy of Sciences at a meeting held Feb. 4, 1878. The result was the nomination of a committee to take action in the matter, but before that body could report the news came that the Mayor was prepared to listen to the proposal to occupy a section of Washington-square with an armory building and to hear objections to the same previous to transmitting his approval to the Legislature. Landowners, physicians, and citizens of all classes protested, and the result was that the project was defeated by persistent opposition. Since then the project of establishing garden schools in the public parks has slumbered in committee; but it is intimated by members of the Academy of Sciences that it will be taken up when the meetings of the Academy are resumed in September, and that a combined movement of scientific men of the first standing will press upon the Legislature the importance of sanctioning the institution of garden schools by special statute. It should be understood, says Prof. Seguin, that a garden school and a kindergarten are two very different things. The latter is a strictly educational institution, intended for the little folks, and not susceptible of incorporation with the popular idea of a park, except by such modification as would vitiate its purpose. The former, on the contrary, in no manner interferes with the main purpose for which a park is instituted and exists, but simply classifies its features, gives them organic relation to each other, and thus subordinates a park to æsthetic culture, while at the same time rendering it susceptible of adaptation to an educational purpose.

In support of his project the Professor calls attention to the fact that Greek science and philosophy under Aristotle obtained their first coherent development in the Nymphæum founded by Alexander, who had been a pupil of the great philosopher. It was in this institution, and as its curator, that Aristotle acquired the extensive information respecting the anatomy and physiology of animals and plants with which his ponderous volumes abound. Eumenes, Ptolemy Soter, and other successors of the Macedonian conqueror developed the idea to its utmost in Greek civilization, and down to the time of Nicander the garden schools of Athens, Pergamus, and Alexandria attracted thousands of students of natural history. They became gardens of acclimatization, and centres for the study of comparative anatomy and physiology, to which ancient science was indebted for the extraordinary development it obtained under the later Greek civilization. And although antiquarians are in the habit of tracing the development of Greek art back to the earlier forms of Asia Minor, it was doubtless the optical education obtained in these gardens that gave the later sculpture of the Greeks its free hand and its peculiar truth to nature. Here kings studied toxicology. Here the famous Mithridates experimented upon animals with counter-poisons, (the ancient hemlock of which Socrates died,) opium, and their antidotes. Here Cleopatra, under Cleophantis tutelage, acquired her reputation as a toxicologist by tedious experiment with animal poisons, and learned how to die with the least agony and physical distortion.

Coming down to later times, says Dr. Seguin, Theodoric, of Lombardy, and Karl der Grosse were the first organizers of garden schools. But the movement was premature, and did not at that early date attract students. Europe was not yet prepared for a scientific movement. It was not until Alfonso d'Est and Como di Medici planned and founded the first garden schools of modern Europe that the renaissance of science and renaissance of art came on together. One of the first consequences of such schools was the toxicological epidemic that, having its origin in Italy, soon became a royal convenience in every capital on the continent. The Jardins de Montpellier, laid out by Henry of Navarre, gave the first impulse to natural history studies in France, and were instrumental in producing a new school of naturalists and physicians, who substituted observation and experiment for metaphysical speculation. As a system of thought the inductive method was formulated by Bacon, but as a practice it was first instituted by the munificence of Henry of Navarre. The creation and successive reorganizations of the Jardins des Plantes by Buffon, Daubenton, Cuvier, De Jussieu, and Lamarck, (the intellectual father of the development theory,) are familiar. The famous garden-schools of Pisa, Florence, Venice, Padua, Oxford, Edinburgh, Breslau, Leyden, Brussels, Geneva, the Luxembourg, Kew, and Sydenham have all been inspected by Dr. Seguin during his tour for information. He would introduce here a garden-school akin to, but not exactly similar to, the preceding institutions, paying particular attention to two correlated points, namely, the systematization of foreign trees and plants beneficial to public hygiene, and the better instruction of the pupils in our public schools in natural history. To further the latter purpose he would have each of the public squares adorned with special kinds of plants, succeeding each other as the seasons advance, and presenting a tolerably complete cycle of floral botany under a classification obvious to the eye. He would appropriate tracts to the comparative vegetation of the North, South, and West, and to the comparison by strongly-marked specimens of plants native to different parts of the globe. Trees, plants, and vines, which furnish articles of food and drink, or the materials for woven fabrics, he would have planted in such juxtaposition that they can be studied together. Medicinal and poison-yielding plants, classified according to their properties, he would place in such relation to each other as to transform them into educational agencies. Flowers, plants, and trees adapted to house or landscape decoration, or to furnish model leaves, tendrils, or twigs to designers in the industrial arts should be so grouped as to admit of study with the least possible trouble.

Such European parks as the Elysian Fields, Marly, and Sceaux, the two Trianons, Versailles, Dresden, Hampton Court, and Monceaux—at once mythological, fashionable, botanical, geological, conservatories of exotics, and acclimatization grounds—furnish, Dr. Seguin thinks, ample scope to the psycho-physiological capacity for receiving impressions, like heliotypes upon the retina. But they are sufficiently well classified. Calypso coquetting with Telemaque, Andromeda saved by her hero, Mme. Dubarry as Diana escaping from Louis as Endymion through misty spray, and all the gods and heroes of the ancients, in stately procession, cannot appeal to the imaginative faculty or stimulate the artistic life as a single gnarled old oak or high-topped elm can. He thinks, also, that the popular gardens of Milan, Florence, the Tuileries, the Allées of the Luxembourg, Prospect, Fairmount, and Lincoln Parks, with many more of like import, afford more comfort to the jaded than instruction to the young. But he indorses the immense glass palace gardens of England, invented by Girardin, as almost beyond criticism for their purpose. Kensington and Sydenham have, he thinks, contributed that element to the optical education of English artisans which has placed England in advance of France in the art of design.

The Municipal Council of Paris, alive to this growing inferiority, and aware of its cause, voted in October last an appropriation to convert the Park of Montsouri into a garden-school connected with the public schools of the city. The famous MM. Litré and Bourneville were among the promoters of this project. The plan of the garden-school, elaborated by Dr. Seguin, is intended to become an element of education in the sciences as well as an agent of optical training. Burril and Mène, living on bread and water, became great sculptors by means of studies prosecuted at the Jardins des Plantes. The arts of design in England are almost the creation of Kensington. Dr. Seguin thinks that the future eminence of the United States in the industrial arts depends upon the systematic development of his idea.

A REMINDER OF THE JAQUES TRAGEDY.

The terrible tragedy which occurred on the 16th of January last at the tenement-house No. 194 Orchard-street, resulting in the murder of Mrs. Annie Surnam, alias Crump, by her paramour William Jaques, alias James W. Johnson, and the subsequent suicide of the murderer, was brought to mind again yesterday by the receipt of the following letter by Coroner Woltman, who, at the request of Jaques' widow, had sent her the effects of her deceased husband:

No. 83 FIFTH-AVENUE, CHICAGO, July 4, 1878.

Henry Woltman, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 29th ult. came duly to hand. Mrs. Jaques desires me to return her sincere gratitude for your kind and prompt attention to her request, and as the balance of miscellaneous effects in your hands are of no value, Mrs. Jaques requests that they be destroyed as suggested. It appears that Jaques left her with something over $15,000 in his possession, a large portion of which sum it is supposed was invested in diamonds which he allowed to get out of his custody by some means. Mrs. Jaques is left in a condition of entire dependence, doing day's work for subsistence. Should it ever come to your knowledge that any clue has been obtained to the lost property may I beg of you to advise me as I should be very glad to aid the poor woman and see her enjoy some of the benefits of that wealth she strove so hard and faithfully to accumulate. I am, dear Sir, truly yours, C. WOOLLETT.

KATE CLAXTON'S BANKRUPTCY.

EXAMINATION BEFORE REGISTER FITCH—NO ASSETS.

Register Fitch yesterday ordered the examination to proceed of Kate Claxton, the actress, under the application of Frederick Lewis, the Assignee in bankruptcy. Her attorney, Mr. Ward, protested against her examination on the ground that two of the creditors who had proved their claims had been thrown out and their judgments reopened by the Supreme Court, while the third had consented to an adjournment, and also that Mr. Thorndike Saunders, attorney for the Assignee, had no right to conduct the examination, while he also represented the creditors. The Register decided that it was perfectly legal for the examination to go on, and denied a motion for adjournment. Miss Claxton said she did not see the necessity of undergoing another ordeal, as she had previously been examined in the State courts, and after a few preliminary questions by Mr. Saunders she burst into tears and rushed to the window of the Register's office. A few minutes later she calmed herself and took her seat, saying that she would like to withdraw from all the proceedings, that she was heartily sick of the matter, the questioning was painful to her, and she was willing to work to pay her creditors. Her attorney interrupted her and requested her to confine herself to the answers. She frequently gave vent to tears during the examination, and at other times smiled when she gave an answer which the Register characterized as "very good." In her testimony she said that her present name was Mrs. Kate E. Stevenson; she considered New-York her home, and at present resided at the Irving House; she had no bank account at the time of filing her petition, but formerly had an account with the Bank of the Metropolis; she started out for a 19 weeks' tour with a dramatic company in September, 1877, which was wound up in the following February; she had no capital except borrowed money, and the trip did not realize enough to pay all claims, and she owed her brother, who was the treasurer, a great deal. She kept no special book of accounts, but memorandums were made in a pocket diary, which has been destroyed. They were too busy to keep books, and she kept nothing in a permanent shape because there was no necessity, not being a merchant or trader. She remembered positively that all the checks, stubs, &c., of her account with the Bank of the Metropolis were destroyed, and after the business was wound up she has not deposited any money in that bank, and did not draw any. During eight years of her married life with Dore Lyon he had brought many papers to her which she had signed at his request without knowing the contents, accepting his statements that they were all correct, and she believed she signed away all title to the real estate purchased by him long ago. Her money was not used in the purchase, and she was assured by the lawyer that she was free from everything except two judgments. Relative to the costumes and scenery included in her assets she says they are now at Niblo's. She bought them at various times, paid for them, and never gave a bill of sale or chattel mortgage upon them. Although they cost something, she did not think they were worth the carriage. In her cross-examination she testified that $10 would be a big price for them, and they were necessary for her business. The examination was then closed.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

THE ROUTES AS APPROVED OF BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The report of the Rapid Transit Commission appointed by the Mayor to select routes in Brooklyn was referred to the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads. That committee reported yesterday in favor of the following routes:

From Fulton Ferry, along Fulton-street, to New Lots; from Fulton-street and Myrtle-avenue, along Myrtle-avenue, to Broadway; from Myrtle to Hudson avenue, along Hudson-avenue, to Fulton-street, and thence to Flatbush-avenue; from Fulton Ferry, along Water and Adams streets, to Myrtle-avenue; through so much of Sands, Prospect, and York streets as is situated between Fulton and Adams streets, and through so much of Main-street as is situated between York and Prospect streets; from the ferries at the foot of Broadway, along Broadway to New-Lots; from Nostrand-avenue and Fulton-street, along Nostrand and Lexington-avenues to Broadway; from Lexington and Lewis avenues, along Lewis-avenue to Myrtle-avenue; from Fulton-street and Clason-avenue, along Clason-avenue to Atlantic-avenue; from Flatbush-avenue and Fulton-street, along Flatbush-avenue to Atlantic-avenue.

A report was also presented by the committee recommending that the change of route asked by the Brooklyn Elevated Company be granted. This company requested that its route be fixed from Fulton Ferry, along Fulton-street, Nostrand-avenue, Lexington-avenue, and Broadway, to East New-York. The whole matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel to report at the next meeting.

MORE MASKED BURGLARS.

Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the grocery store and dwelling of Ferdinand Kroose, situated on Cypress-avenue, near the Jamaica Plank-road, town of New-Lotts, Long Island, was entered by four masked burglars, believed to be members of the "Shorty Lent" gang, who for several years past have made themselves a terror to the inhabitants of New-Lotts, East New-York, and Jamaica. The thieves obtained an entrance to the house by means of a ladder, which they had stolen from the premises of Mr. John Tostevant, whose residence was robbed a short time ago. The burglars first entered the bedroom of a boarder named Tostevant, a son of the Tostevant who was robbed. When he awoke two of the men had pistols pointed at his head, and was told that if he remained quiet he would not be harmed. On searching his room, all they found was $3. Three of the burglars then left the room, leaving one of their number to watch Tostevant, and went to the room occupied by Mr. Herman Kroose, brother of the proprietor of the store. His room door was locked, and being unable to turn the key, they kicked out the lower panels in an early manner, after they had been removed with a saw. The noise awakened Mr. Kroose, and he heard the men jump through the hole in the door, and almost immediately after felt a pistol pressed against his head, and a demand made for his money. One of the men lit a candle, when they again demanded his money, coupled with the threat that they would take his life if he did not comply. He then informed the burglars that there was $10 in his vest pocket and about $25 in the money-drawer in the store. Two of the men descended to the store. They had just obtained a light with which to conduct their operation, when a private watchman named Cue, seeing the flickering light, knocked on the store door with his club, demanding if all was right within, receiving an answer in a muffled tone, all right, Cue. Cue not liking the tone of the voice, aroused several of the neighbors and returned to the store. In the meantime the burglars having become alarmed returned to the upper story without taking anything from the store, and calling their companions who were keeping Kroose and Tostevant in bed, made good their escape. Two of the burglars are described as middle-aged men, and Mr. Kroose thinks the voice of one of them is the same as that of a person who, in 1876, entered the house in the same manner and stole $150.

WORK ON THE EAST-RIVER BRIDGE.

The report which was circulated yesterday to the effect that a large number of the men at work on the anchorage and approaches of the East River Bridge, on the New-York side, had been discharged, proved on investigation to be only partially correct. Mr. Collingwood, the engineer in charge of the work on the approaches, said that no men had been discharged, but that the services of about 30 of them had been dispensed with temporarily because they had nothing for them to do at present. There was nothing strange, he said, in that, because they were always putting off and taking on men, and those suspended on Saturday would be put to work again as soon as they could be used to advantage. The men who had been suspended from work were only those engaged in putting in the foundations for the derricks to be used in the construction of the piers, with the exception of six who had been for the past three or four weeks employed in cutting the stones for the facings of the arches. There would be, Mr. Collingwood said, no delay in the progress of the work. Mr. Collingwood said he had been about to commence tearing down the large tenement-house opposite the company's yard on Vandewater-street until ordered to do so by the Directors. He regretted very much that he was not allowed to proceed, because he was ready to go on; the building had been vacated, and was ready to be demolished, and the delay was irksome to him. He did not feel at liberty to state the reason why the Directors had ordered him not to proceed, but he had heard that they were not ready to go on until they had obtained more money. There is some hitch in the payment of the last installment asked for from this City, and at the last meeting of the board the Controller of Brooklyn gave notice that, owing to the non-collection of taxes in that city, he would not be able to pay over the quota asked for from Brooklyn before the middle of the month. "The truth is," said Mr. Collingwood, "Brooklyn does not intend to stand any more nonsense, and she will not pay over any more money until New-York does her duty."

A LOAN ON A WORTHLESS CHECK.

On Jan. 29 of this year, August Silliker, butcher, of No. 191 Mott-street, obtained a loan of $10 from Charles Miller, of No. 28 South Fifth-avenue, giving, as security therefor, a check for $45 on the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, and promising to return the next day and refund the borrowed money. Silliker failed to keep his promise, and when Miller went to the bank he discovered that the check was worthless, and that Silliker had no account there. The latter contrived to elude arrest until Sunday, as Miller did not know where he lived, and yesterday he was taken before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, and committed to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE FORTY-SECOND-STREET ARCH.

INQUEST IN THE CASES OF THE TWO MEN WHO WERE KILLED.

Coroner Woltman, aided by a jury of builders, began an inquest yesterday in the cases of Patrick Lynch and Thomas Joyce, the men who were killed on the afternoon of June 29 by the falling of an arch in East Forty-second-street, between First and Second avenues. The Coroner called the attention of the jury to the fact that the Department of Public Works, while giving out the contract for the work, had detailed an inspector to watch the progress of the structure. Mr. Allan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works, testified that the contract had been awarded to J. R. Byron, who made the lowest bid, $24,900. The specifications and the draft of the contract were submitted in evidence. The following is the substance of the former:

"The arch shall be constructed two feet thick, of best quality of sound, hard-burned North River brick, laid in consecutive rings: It shall be constructed in sections of not less than 50 feet each; sections shall be constructed with special reference to making a complete and perfect connection with the next succeeding section by racking back the brickwork, and as soon after as any section shall have been keyed, and as soon as the mortar has become stiff, not fully set, the centring shall be slightly loosened to allow the brick to compress the mortar. The filling of earth over the arch, for the street above, shall be put in with carts, after a layer of six inches, in order to make the earth compact and solid. The filling of sand, gravel, or stone behind the abutments, retaining and end walls and spandrils, when required, shall be put in in layers of not more than six inches thick, and kept at least two feet behind the level of any part of the adjacent masonry, and shall be thoroughly tamped and rammed down; and when broken or rubble stone filling shall be required instead of sand and gravel it shall be used."

Commissioner Campbell believed that to the best of his knowledge these specifications were properly carried out.

Stephenson Towle, engineer of the construction of sewers, believed that the work was well done. Chief Engineer John C. Campbell examined the work on June 5, and found that the mortar was not properly mixed; the filling was dumped on loose; he believed that the accident was due to the excessive weight on the north side, causing the centre to rise.

Patrick O'Brian, the inspector in charge of the work, detailed in his opinion the work was properly performed in accordance with the specifications; the mortar was composed of two parts of sand and one part cement, and the bricks were properly laid; witness believed that the mortar used was excellent in quality.

Jeremiah B. Byron, the contractor, swore that he had the work done in strict accordance with the specifications; 150 feet, or three sections, had been completed on June 12; Mr. Byron was present when the accident occurred, but he could not account for it; he was not a mason, but had superintended similar works during the past 12 years. John Kelly, a brick-layer, swore that the cement was good. Robert de Barrad, a builder, of No. 1,539 Broadway, testified that he made an examination of the mortar and bricks, and found them to be of fair quality; the cement was new, and for that reason had not hardened; the accident was, in his opinion, due to the irregular, uneven loading of the arch. John S. Fisher, Chief of the Eighth Battalion of the Fire Department; Roundsman Judson Golden, and Matthew S. Lynch, a son of one of the men killed, testified to the circumstances attending the search for and the finding of the bodies. The inquest was then adjourned until Thursday next, when a chemist, to whom samples of the mortar was given for an analysis, will submit his report.

A YOUTHFUL EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

DANIEL M. DICKERSON AND HIS CONFEDERATE ARRESTED—A CHASE THROUGH CANADA.

Daniel M. Dickerson, the youthful bookkeeper of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, disappeared from his home and place of business in May last, and the fact that he was a defaulter to a considerable amount immediately became public. His books have been examined up to the beginning of 1877, and the deficiency discovered so far amounts to $13,000. His practice was to take the money out of the drawer and cover the theft by false entries. As soon as the fact of his embezzlement had been definitely ascertained a warrant was issued for his arrest. Before his departure, Dickerson had been on terms of intimacy with Josiah Wertz, who is said to be a gambler. Dickerson had lost much of the stolen money in gambling, and it was suspected not only that Wertz had led Him into bad ways, but that he knew it. whereabouts after his flight. Wertz had in fact been with Dickerson on the day of the latter's disappearance, and accompanied him as far as Elizabeth. A detective to whom the warrant for the arrest of Dickerson was given procured the aid of a car conductor who was on intimate terms with Wertz. The conductor soon learned that Dickerson was hiding in Canada. A few days ago he ascertained from Wertz that Dickerson, having been convinced that he could not safely stay in Canada any longer, was about to go in company with Wertz on a swindling tour through the West. Dickerson was to forge checks for large amounts and the paper was to be used in Chicago, Hannibal, and other Western cities. The conductor agreed to be one of the party, and he and Wertz left Newark together. The detectives were informed that the three would pass through Detroit on their way from Canada and he went to that city prepared to arrest them. The three ventured as far as Hannibal to begin their operations. In Toronto they read of a bank robbery committed by some men, one of whom answered Wertz's description, and, fearing that they might be arrested on suspicion, they went to Windsor, opposite Detroit. At 9 o'clock Saturday evening they were arrested as they stepped from the ferry-boat in Detroit. The conductor was, of course, released. Dickerson and Wertz arrived in Newark yesterday and were taken at once before Commissioner Keasbey, who committed them for trial, the former in default of $10,000 bail, and the latter in default of $5,000. Dickerson is about 22 years of age; Wertz is five years older.

THE NINTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR.

The Ninth Regiment paraded 291 men for rifle practice at Creedmoor yesterday in the third and second classes. Lieut.-Col. M. F. L. Montgomery was in command, and Major C. E. Orvis, Brigade Inspector, and Lieut. George B. Cobb, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the shooting. The heat was intense, but extraordinary precautions had been taken by Surgeon Roof to prevent the men from suffering, and no cases of sun-stroke occurred. In the practice at 100 and 150 yards, which constituted the third class, 198 men qualified by making 25 or more out of a possible 50 points. The second class shooting was done at 300 and 400 yards, at which 47 qualified, as follows:

Lieut. George B. Cobb, 40; C. A. Jones, 40; Adam Dietrich, 39; Lieut. M. J. Beaumann, 35; Nelson Hover, 35; H. Darby, 33; W. Lockman, 33; F. Rummel, 31; R. Wolcott, 30; Corp. T. Douglass, 30; C. Campbell, 30; Corp. Schaad, 30; Sergt. Robert Coburn, 29; Sergt. W. J. McClean, 29; Corp. H. C. Jones, 29; Sergt. Martin, 29; Lieut. G. B. Campbell, 29; J. Nevin, 28; W. Reed, 28; Sergt. Thomas, 28; Corp. C. R. Dewey, 28; Ordnance Sergt. G. H. Cooper, 27; Capt. E. F. Waite, 27; Sergt. William Wallis, 27; Corp. S. Kennedy, 27; T. Buckley, 27; J. S. Gilligan, 27; Sergt. J. T. Engle, 26; D. Mackey, 26; Lieut. R. Griffin, 26; D. Mackay, 26; C. Selzer, 26; Hospital Steward W. L. Wolfe, 26; R. McWilliams, 26; R. Zimmerman, 26; Lieut. C. Houseman, 26; Corp. J. Witchen, 26; A. L. Donegan, 25; Henry Smurd, 25; R. Bell, 25; C. E. Hennessy, 25; D. R. Vanglosen, 25; A. E. Miller, 25; P. G. Jeffery, 25; J. J. Reilly, 25; Capt. G. Witzhaus, 25; G. Rollenbacher, 25; A. Worts, 25.

During the shooting the scorers detected C. H. Thom, of Company A, shooting for his son, in the absence of the latter, while D. Block, of the same company, was represented by a substitute who refused to divulge his name. Private Heatherington, of Company F, endeavored to bribe a scorer to increase his score.

MONEY LOST AT FARO.

Heinrich Schreyer, a music teacher, complained to Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, that he had lost $430 playing faro at No. 40 Bowery, on July 5, and that he wished to have the proprietors of the bank arrested. Schreyer admitted that he had been gambling for some time past, and that he had lost and won money. "Now if you had not lost any money in this house, No. 40 Bowery, but had won all you played for, would you have made a complaint in this case?" asked Justice Wandell, addressing the complainant, whereupon the latter said, "I dun'no." Warrants were issued and James Grace and George Bruce, two of the men who dealt the cards to Schreyer on the occasion in question, were arrested and brought to court. Both men positively denied that they had seen Schreyer at all on July 5, adding that if he lost any money they knew nothing about it. Justice Wandell, however, held them in $1,000 bail to answer, and sent Schreyer to the House of Detention. The latter, it would seem, is a professional gambler, as he stated to the magistrate that he has visited No. 40 Bowery at least 25 times, besides several other places of a similar description in the same thoroughfare.

ROBBING A SWEDISH IMMIGRANT.

Matts Anderseon, a Swedish immigrant, arrived in this City on Saturday by an Inman steamer, having in his possession about $20 in gold and silver and a ticket to San Francisco. At a late hour in the evening he strolled along the Battery Park, and feeling tired and weary after his voyage, threw himself on the grass and soon fell asleep. On awaking he discovered that he had been robbed of his money and ticket, and that he was without a cent. The Commissioners of Emigration, hearing of the case, secured the services of Officer Groden, of the Twenth-sixth Precinct, and instructed him to make diligent search for the thief. The officer watched the railroad offices in the vicinity of the Battery closely, and he arrested an individual of suspicious appearance who was endeavoring to sell a ticket to San Francisco. The prisoner gave his name as James Kelly, and said he resided at No. 35 Pitt-street. The ticket which Kelly had sought to dispose of proved to be the one which had been stolen from Anderson, and in the prisoner's possession was found Anderson's purse, containing $15 and a Swedish copper coin. Kelly was placed at the bar yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, and in his defense stated that he had purchased the ticket from a man who was unknown to him, and that the money found in his possession was his own. Justice Wandell locked him up in default of $1,000 bail to await trial.

THE MURDER OF JAMES DOUGHERTY.

ARREST OF THREE YOUNG MEN ON SUSPICION—WHAT THEY SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

Detectives Murphy and Reynolds, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday brought to the Police Central Office, and arraigned before Superintendent Walling, three young men whom they had arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of James Dougherty, a young butcher, who was stabbed and almost instantly killed during a fracas on the 4th inst., in Mercer-street, near Prince. The prisoners are John Buckley, aged 17, a harness-maker, of No. 15 Monroe-street; John Tierney, aged 17, employed as varnisher in John-street, and who lives at No. 220 Monroe-street, and John McCarthy, aged 17, a nickel-plater, of No. 27 Monroe-street. The prisoners were arrested under the following circumstances: The officers obtained information that one of the young men who participated in the fight with Dougherty and his companion, Henry Hill, was John Tierney. They went to the place yesterday morning where he has been employed and arrested him. He admitted that on the night preceding the murder he was with McCarthy and Buckley, and that they had "some trouble" with two young men in Prince-street early in the morning. He added that Buckley could be found in a harness shop in Pearl-street, and that McCarthy was employed as a "buffer" in a nickel-plating establishment in John-street. Both young men were subsequently arrested. Each denied having heard of the fatal result of the fracas, and expressed unbounded amazement and contrition when apprised of the death of Dougherty. McCarthy confessed that he had a knife, which he threw away on meeting an officer in Prince-street. His version of the affray was that he and his companions had been to a dance-house in Mercer-street on Wednesday night, and that while on their way home they met Dougherty and Hill, whom they did not know, at the north-west corner of Prince and Greene streets. One of McCarthy's companions stumbled against the others, who resented the action in forcible language. Paying no attention to the remarks, McCarthy, Buckley, and Tierney proceeded through Prince-street, and when near Mercer were accosted by Dougherty and Hill, who assaulted them. Buckley and Tierney running away left McCarthy at the mercy of the two. In self-defense he drew his pocket-knife, and opened the blade, intending to frighten his assailants. The stabbing, he insists, was done unintentionally. Coroner Woltman, who has charge of the case, committed the three prisoners to the Tombs to await examination at the inquest, which will be held to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

Schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Jacob Brush, clothier, of No. 532 Grand-street, to John C. Rapp. The liabilities are $24,069 29 and the assets $1,571 19.

The creditors of Edgar Williams, real estate broker, formerly a partner of the late W. H. Rayner, met yesterday, at the office of Register Little, and elected Louis J. Sick, attorney at law, at No. 4 Warren-street, Assignee. The liabilities are $125,000.

Christian T. Delavan, real estate broker, at No. 39 Nassau-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Little, having liabilities amounting to $41,076, and no assets. The principal creditors are Charles H. Delavan, $24,029; Commercial Union Insurance Company, $10,000; W. H. Anderson, $5,219.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of John Belcher, individually and as Assignee of the firm of Belcher & Houghton, dealer in paper and envelopes, at No. 28 Beekman-street, to John T. Seymour. The liabilities are $23,973 77, the nominal assets $14,421 59, and the real assets $1,362 87.

S. W. Baldwin & Son, dealers in leather, at No. 6 Ferry-street, have failed, mainly on account of the depreciation in real estate, which the senior partner was carrying. Bradstreets predicted their failure some time ago, when they were making a great deal of paper quoted at 15 per cent. The real estate is in New-Jersey, and comprises most of the assets. The amount of the liabilities is not known at present. The firm has been in business 12 years.

Charles C. Yeaton, of No. 44 Murray-street, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which has been referred to Register Dwight. His liabilities amount to $54,000, all unsecured, and he has no assets. Among the creditors are Congressman Muller, $3,750; N. T. Porter, $9,735; M. Perry, $4,750; Dr. J. H. Binge, $7,500; A. L. McDonald, $5,218; Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, $5,000; Papyrograph Company, $3,500; Orange Judd Company, $2,100.

A meeting of the creditors of Charles Scott & Co., called by the Assignee, Mr. W. S. Taylor, was held yesterday at No. 304 Canal-street. An offer of settlement of 50 cents on the dollar, cash, was made and was accepted by 12 of the 22 creditors present at the meeting, six creditors voting against the offer, and four declining to vote. On motion of Mr. Eaton, of Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton, attorneys for Mr. F. B. Lecky, of Glasgow, Scotland, the largest creditor, a committee of three was appointed to advise with the Assignee as to the best manner of converting the estate into cash, the committee being Messrs. Lecky, Story, and Elliott. A statement was submitted by the debtors showing that the liabilities are $225,000, and the nominal assets $280,000, taken at an appraised value of $140,000. The Assignee and the Committee of Creditors were instructed to wait a reasonable time to enable the debtors to effect a settlement, if possible, on the basis of the proposed offer, and were further instructed that if a settlement could not speedily be obtained, they should convert the estate into cash at the earliest possible moment, and in such manner as to them might seem best. The Assignee stated that as rapidly as the estate was converted into cash he should declare a dividend, so that the creditors would realize at the earliest possible moment. The disposition seemed to be in favor of accepting the offer of 50 cents, in order to avoid the expense and delay of winding up the estate by the Assignee, and a paper is now in circulation for signatures for a settlement on that basis.

THE LATE MATTHEW F. MAURY.

At the quarterly meeting of the New-York Marine Society, yesterday, the following preamble and resolution were adopted on motion of Capt. James F. Parker:

Whereas, During the period of our late civil war a resolution was passed by this society condemnatory of the course pursued by the late Matthew F. Maury, formerly a Lieutenant of the Navy of the United States, and directing that his name be expunged from the list of honorary members of this society, and that certain resolutions that had theretofore been passed commending him for his efforts in the cause of nautical astronomy and navigation be likewise expunged from the records of the society; and

Whereas, It seems entirely proper that at this present era of returning good feeling between the people of the North and South that this society should rescind the aforesaid condemnatory resolution; therefore

Resolved, That the action of the society heretofore taken be revoked; that the said expunged resolutions be restored to their proper place in the records as of the date of their passage; and that the name of Matthew F. Maury be restored to the list of those who have been honorary members of this society.

MARTIN MARKERT'S BODY FOUND.

The body of Martin Markert, a German, 36 years of age, who had been missing from his home, No. 242 West Tenth-street, since Saturday, was found yesterday morning floating in the North River at the foot of West Tenth-street. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it is believed that the deceased either committed suicide or fell overboard accidentally. Markert was employed as foreman in the Empire Brewery, No. 291 West Tenth-street, and worked there until 9 o'clock on Saturday night. He then received his wages, and going to his home, gave the money to his wife and ate his supper. He then went to the barber-shop of Peter Hess, No. 303 West Tenth-street, and got shaved. He did not return home that night, and his wife, becoming alarmed, made search for him, but without effect. Nothing was seen or heard of him until his remains were taken out of the river yesterday morning. His widow says that her husband had no enemies that she was aware of, nor did she know of any motive that would have induced him to commit suicide. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case.

RECEIVING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Detective Ferris yesterday arrested a woman named Margaret McCall, and took her to Police Head-quarters to answer a charge of appropriating $3,250 left in her charge some day last week. The statement of the detective is that an express messenger called at No. 469 Fourth-avenue with a package containing the money, which had been sent from Boston to Mrs. Margaret Ingham. It is alleged that the ringing of the door-bell by the messenger was answered by Mrs. McCall, who received the package and signed the name of Mrs. Ingham to the receipt. It was subsequently discovered that the package had been delivered to the wrong person, and that the receiver had left the house. Detective Ferris, who was assigned on the case, arrested Mrs. McCall on suspicion, and found a large amount of money in her possession.

THE LATE LIEUT. GRIPPENBURG.

The funeral of the late Lieut. Grippenburg, of the Russian Navy, will take place with naval honors from the main gate of the Navy-yard, foot of York-street, Brooklyn, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock P. M. Commodore Nicholson has ordered an escort of Marines, and the attendance of the officers of the station and of the United States ships Tennessee, Powhatan, Colorado, and Constellation. The remains will be buried in the cemetery of the Naval Hospital.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $2,874,210 36.

The annual festival of the Circolo Italiano will take place on Tuesday, July 16, in Bender's Schnetzen Park.

Caroline Myers, aged 35, died suddenly yesterday morning in the yard of No. 382 Water-street, from alcoholism.

Mr. R. J. Cortis, of the White Star Line of steam-ships, was yesterday elected a Director of the Maritime Association.

Henry Storck, aged 9 years, fell overboard yesterday at Pier No. 59 East River, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The League for the Protection of the Indians will hold a public meeting this evening at the home of Dr. Lozier, No. 221 West Fourteenth-street.

The following-named gentlemen were elected members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday: Frederick A. Wilcoxson, Bayard F. Foulke, and Constantine Ralli.

Capt. Hardwick, of the bark Atlanta, which arrived at this port yesterday, states that on the 19th of May, Daniel Lynch, a seaman, a native of Newport, R. I., fell overboard and was drowned.

Six bottles of smuggled brandy were yesterday taken from a man who had carried them off one of the French steamers, and was walking in Christopher-street. Custom-house Inspector Jackson made the seizure.

Communication by telegraph between Key West and Havana has been restored by the repair of No. 3 cable of the International Ocean Telegraph Company. It is expected the duplicate cable (No. 2) will be repaired in a few days.

Peter Henness, an iron-worker, who was struck in the groin by a plank while he was at work at the Eighth-Street Station of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway on Saturday, died yesterday at the Chambers-Street Hospital from peritonitis resulting from the injury.

The returns of fines from the various Police Courts for the month of June are as follows: First District, $670; Second, $808; Third, $541; Fourth, $387 50; Fifth, $143; Sixth, $16; Court of Special Sessions, $681 13; Warden City Prison, $707; total, $4,063 63.

While the steam-boat Columbia was making a landing at Pier No. 53 North River, yesterday morning, the lines parted and the big steam-boat drifted against the lighter Adams, loaded with staves, knocking a portion of her deck load overboard. No further damage was done.

Daniel Kelly, keeper of North Brothers Light-house, found the body of a woman yesterday afternoon in the Sound, off the light-house. Her age was about 40 years. She had gray hair and her clothing consisted of a red sacque, white skirt and stocking. The body is much decomposed.

At an election for Directors of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen: William R. Garrison, John Baird, William Foster, Jr., George M. Pullman, Horace Porter, José F. Navarro, George J. Forrest, William Adams, Jr., John P. Kennedy, Fausto Mora, and Charles H. Clayton.

Some bricks on scaffolding attached to a building at the corner of Spring and Thompson streets fell last evening on the heads of Sarah Gilligan, aged 4 years, and Margaret Bitten, aged 8, injuring them severely. The children were attended by Dr. Cook and taken to their respective homes, No. 92 Thompson-street, and No. 9 Crosby-street.

During the month of June last there were delivered from the New-York Post Office by the carriers and office delivery clerks 4,863,286 letters, 666,998 postal cards, and

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW PHASE IN THE EAST

ENGLAND'S FOOTHOLD IN THE LEVANT.

OPINIONS OF THE EUROPEAN JOURNALS ON THE ALLIANCE—A HEAVY AND DANGEROUS RESPONSIBILITY—THE ANNOUNCEMENT CREATES EXCITEMENT IN LONDON, BERLIN, AND PARIS—TROOPS ORDERED TO CYPRUS AT ONCE.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Right Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in answer to a question propounded by Right Hon. William Edward Forster, Liberal, member for Bradford, said that the English ratification of the convention with Turkey was sent to Constantinople some time ago, and everything is settled. Mr. Baring, one of the second Secretaries of the Constantinople legation, has taken the firman to Cyprus. "We have not yet," said Mr. Bourke, "had official notification that the convention has been formally notified to the powers."

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says: "Considerable sensation was created here by the news of the Anglo-Turkish alliance and the cession of Cyprus. There is a feeling that the Oriental question has entered upon a new and decisive stage, and that a remodeling process will continue after the Berlin meeting is over. Some diplomatists have no hesitation in saying that the European and African domains of the Porte are less likely to remain *in statu quo* for the protection specially awarded to the Levant. The first move it is thought will be made by the Roman Catholic Albanians on the confines of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who desire to be incorporated by Austria. In such case Italy is expected to occupy Albania and to offer to exchange it for South Tyrol. No little curiosity is felt respecting the action of France and Russia in the immediate future."

A Paris dispatch to the *Standard* says that the arrangement between England and Turkey, especially the acquisition of Cyprus, is not favorably received by public opinion here. Some newspapers are very bitter against it.

The London newspapers, excepting the *Daily News*, comment favorably on the Anglo-Turkish treaty.

The *Times* says: "Although the transformation of Batoum into a free port is a valuable guarantee for commercial interests, which would otherwise be threatened, Russia has successfully insisted on the retention of her more important conquests in Armenia. Lord Salisbury argues that this successful conquest will have a dangerous tendency, and create a sense of the instability of the Ottoman power throughout Syria, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia. In plain words," the *Times* says, "the Czar would begin to be recognized as the natural heir of the Sultan. Lord Salisbury continues: 'It is impossible for her Majesty's Government to accept, without making an effort to avert it, the effect which such a state of feeling would produce upon regions whose political condition deeply concerns the Oriental interests of Great Britain.' This sentence," adds the *Times*, "contains the turning-point of the ministerial policy, and upon the agreement or disagreement with the conviction it expresses must depend the judgment of the country upon the measure now announced. It is by no means an easy question whether it be worth our while to undertake a vast responsibility for the purpose of excluding Russia from Asia Minor and the Euphrates Valley. It must be decided on a balance of conflicting considerations, and of this balance the best practicable test is the settled opinion of the country at large. But of that there can be little doubt, and the inevitable conclusion is that if Russia should be allowed further opportunity to encroach upon Ottoman power in Asia, we should feel it an imperative necessity to interfere. But this being the case, it is certainly common prudence to adopt at once measures which will render such encroachments obviously impracticable. If we mean to stay the advance of Russia in the end, we shall act with but common prudence in checking her at the outset. This can only be done by guaranteeing on our own authority the integrity of the dominions of the Sultan in Asia as they are left by the treaty of Berlin."

Though the announcement of the Anglo-Turkish treaty was not unexpected, it created a profound sensation. The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: "The first impressions among leading men are that the Government will deem it necessary to appeal to the country; that the incident will dazzle the constituencies, and that the Premier will take advantage of that effect to renew his lease of office. The fact that Turkey does not part with her sovereignty over Cyprus will render it more difficult for the Opposition to challenge the policy of the Government. That it will be challenged there can be no question; though as yet there is no sign of a movement on the front Opposition bench. To make England responsible for Turkish good behavior is, however, so fraught with danger, and is such a reversal of our policy of non-intervention, that we may count upon a severe struggle between the two great political parties, which will itself afford justification for that dissolution, which Lord Beaconsfield so ardently desires."

The National Federation of Liberal Associations in Birmingham has issued a circular urging an immediate general protest against the virtual annexation of Cyprus and the secret conclusion of an alliance with Turkey.

A dispatch from Rome says: "The *Diretto*, a Ministerial organ, does not think European public opinion will view the occupation of Cyprus in a very friendly manner."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "It is stated that at an interview held to-day between Earl Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff, Lord Beaconsfield fully and frankly defended the Anglo-Turkish convention. Prince Gortschakoff replied that Russia saw nothing objectionable in the convention, as she entertained no projects for aggrandizement on the coast of Asiatic Turkey. He perceived no difference between England's occupation of Cyprus and her occupation of Malta. He would always be pleased with everything tending to strengthen England's road to India, because calculated to promote the prosperity of the whole world. Gortschakoff and Beaconsfield then shook hands, as a pledge of the new relations between the two powers."

Three British regiments have been ordered to prepare to embark at Malta for Cyprus immediately.

LONDON, July 10.—The morning journals announce in official form that Sir Garnet Wolseley will sail on Saturday for Cyprus. He will take with him a brigade of British troops from Malta, in addition to the Indian contingent.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says the Czar does not view the acquisition of Cyprus so favorably as Prince Gortschakoff does.

The *Times* dispatch from Berlin declares the rumor that the Russian delegates began to protest against occupation of Cyprus unfounded.

A Vienna dispatch says: "The *Political Correspondence* states that Count Schouvaloff was apprised of the Anglo-Turkish understanding three weeks ago. Vienna papers generally approve of England's course."

The *Daily Telegraph* believes that the British flag was hoisted at Cyprus on Monday by Lord John Hay, the commander of the Channel squadron, who had sealed orders to that effect, to be opened on receipt of a telegraphic dispatch.

SIGNS OF PEACE.

LONDON, July 9.—An order has been received at the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, to cancel the demand for the 40,000,000 cartridges remaining on the books of the department. There are various other evidences that the extraordinary activity which prevailed in the Government establishments during the last three months is about to decline.

VIENNA, July 9.—A telegram from Odessa announces that the Director of the Russian Steamer Company has left for San Stefano to prepare for the return of 125,000 Russian troops.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris telegraphs that intelligence has been received from Constantinople that the withdrawal of the Russians from San Stefano is being negotiated, and that they will leave when the Turks quit the heights commanding Varna and Shumla.

DELIBERATIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

STATUS OF BATOUM—DISPUTING OVER THE SANDJAK OF SOFIA—EARL BEACONSFIELD AND PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S INTERVIEW.

BERLIN, July 9.—It is believed the congress decided that while Russia receives Batoum as a free port, the territory principally inhabited by the Lazis is excepted from Russian control. In return for this concession, the British plenipotentiaries accepted the substitution of the expression "essentially commercial," instead of "exclusively commercial," as applied to the port of Batoum.

Much controversy has been proceeding on the subject of the Sandjak of Sopha between the Russian and Austrian military delegates, the latter proposing a strategical line reducing the territory of the Sandjak nearly one-half. It is understood that Count Schouvaloff has regained the territory which the military committee proposed to take away from the Sandjak.

The congress in to-day's sitting disposed of several additional frontier questions of a minor character, and arrived at a satisfactory settlement relative to Batoum. The report is confirmed that the razing of the fortifications at Batoum has not been formally broached in the congress. It is stated that a special understanding will be entered into on this subject. The question as to the fortifications on the land side will not be discussed, so that in that respect Russia will be unrestricted.

It is declared in high Russian circles that this settlement of the Batoum question was arranged at a private interview between Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff this morning. The settlement leaves the Lazi territory under Turkish control.

LONDON, July 9.—A Belgrade dispatch says: "Prince Milan has issued a proclamation declaring the independence of Servia."

LONDON, July 10.—The special dispatches of the *Times* and *Post* from Berlin state that the Batoum question is still unsettled, Russia and England having failed to agree respecting the exact boundaries. The *Times'* correspondent says the Russians have also revived the question touching the fortifications, and it is believed that they desire to gain time. A late Reuter telegram and the *Daily News'* dispatch from Berlin, however, state that Lord Salisbury, contrary to the arrangement between Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff, claimed that Turkey should retain Olti as a portion of the Lazi territory. The subject was immediately referred to a committee, who arranged a compromise, which, however, cedes Olti to Russia. The affair thus seems to be virtually settled.

The Berlin correspondent of the Vienna *Montag's Post*, who has frequently been the mouthpiece of Prince Bismarck, says the downfall of Turkey is now unavoidable, in consequence of the influx of Western ideas.

A dispatch from Pera to the *Daily Telegraph* announces that it was decided at a council of the Turkish Cabinet, held on Saturday last, that Turkey should not yield to the demands of Greece.

ORANGEMEN'S DAY IN CANADA.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS—BETWEEN 2,000 AND 3,000 MEN ORDERED OUT—ANOTHER CATHOLIC EXPRESSION OF VIEWS.

MONTREAL, July 9.—The following is a list of the troops that will arrive on Thursday and go into camp in various parts of the city: The Eleventh Regiment, from Argenteuil; the Fiftieth Regiment, from Hemmingford; the Fifty-first Regiment, from Huntingdon; the Fifty-third Regiment, from Sherbrooke; the Fifty-fourth Regiment, from Richmond, and the One Hundredth Regiment, French Canadian Militia, from Beauharnais. In addition to these, A and B Batteries of artillery, from Kingston and Quebec, will arrive. Lieut.-Gen. Smyth will arrive to-morrow to assume command of the troops. The camp of the artillery will be on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds and the Dominion-square. Rink drill-shed and the old barracks will be utilized for the remainder of the troops. The total strength of the garrison on the 12th of July will be between 2,500 and 3,000. Fifty thousand rounds of ball cartridges were brought from St. Helen's Island Arsenal to-day and lodged in the Quebec Gate Barracks. A number of Orangemen have already arrived in the city from various parts of Ontario and Quebec, as well as from the United States, to take part in the anniversary celebration.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have forbidden their employes absenting themselves from duty on Friday next.

It is proposed to form the retired British soldiers resident in this district, and numbering 600, into a battalion for service in case of an emergency like the present one.

The French Canadians, at their meeting last night, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the French Canadians of the western part of this city, now met together in Chaboillez-square, approve highly the resolutions passed at the magistrates' meeting, and the firm and noble attitude assumed by our chief magistrate, and we have full confidence in the means he would take for maintaining peace on the 12th of July.

Resolved, also, That we are ready and are at the disposal of the Mayor to prevent and repress troubles and maintain public peace, and that we are waiting his instructions.

Resolved, also, That a copy of these resolutions shall be transmitted to the Mayor and to the press.

As the Stanley-Street Presbyterian Church is not capacious enough to hold the Orangemen on the 12th, they have applied for the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds to hold the services in.

OTTAWA, July 9.—Major-Gen. Smyth will leave here to-morrow morning for Montreal to take charge of the troops.

NAPANEE, Ontario, July 9.—The Orangemen are holding emergency meetings in this town and county. Many who had arranged to spend the day at Picton and elsewhere have decided to go to Montreal.

A mass-meeting of French Canadians was held on the Champ de Mars to-night, about 2,000 people being present. The principal speakers were Aldermen Thibault, Mullin, and Laberge. The tenor of their addresses was in support of the Mayor's policy, which the meeting indorsed.

A meeting of the officers of the Irish societies was also held to-night at St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. P. J. Coyle and B. Devlin, M. P., upheld the course of the Mayor, which met the concurrence of the meeting.

After the meeting on the Champ de Mars, a crowd of several hundred belonging to Griffintown passed through the streets singing. They halted at Orange Hall, in St. James-street, and broke the windows with stones. No opposition was offered, and subsequently everything became quiet.

AN ECCENTRIC ENGLISHMAN'S DEATH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 9.—Henry Arnold Greene, an eccentric young Englishman of rich parentage, was found dead on Twentieth-street, near the Government reservation, about 9 o'clock this morning. As he bore evidence of having been engaged in a scuffle, it was at first supposed that he had been murdered. The body was taken to the Coroner's office, and an inquest was held, which resulted in a post-mortem examination and continuance of the case until to-morrow. Deceased has been living in this city about three years. Little is known of his history, except that he drew an annuity of $8,000 from England. All efforts to gather information regarding his family have proved fruitless. Until about six months ago he had been the victim of dissipation and sharpers; but at that time he ceased drinking, and at the time of his death was leading a retired life on Osage-street with a hackman named Waller.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 9.—It is announced that Hon. L. B. Chandler, Legislative Councilor, is to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

DISPATCHES FROM MAJOR-GEN. M'DOWELL TO GEN. SHERMAN—THE LATTER'S VIEW OF THE PROBABLE DURATION OF HOSTILITIES—VOLUNTEERS IN OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Gen. Sherman received the following dispatch to-night from Gen. McDowell:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8, 1878.

Gen. W. T. Sherman:

From telegrams received last night from Gov. Chadwick, at Umatilla, and from Department Head-quarters, at Portland, and officers in the field, the following is the situation of affairs in the Department of the Columbia: Gen. Howard and his command were on the 6th inst. near Granite City and moving toward Camas Prairie, which is near the southern end of the Umatilla Reservation; Capt. Throckmorton, in command of three companies, moving from Pendleton, is also near Camas Prairie, where the Indians are in force. The scouts say they number 1,000. Major Sanford, with two companies of cavalry, reached Baker City on the 6th. Capt. Egbert, with five companies of infantry, left Boise City in light wagons, with pack trains, on the morning of the 6th. Col. Wheaton has probably before this reinforced Throckmorton's command with two companies of cavalry and one of infantry from Lapwai. McDOWELL.

Gen. Sherman stated to-night that he believed the present Indian outbreak in Oregon would be quelled within a month at the furthest. Although the troops operating against the hostiles number nearly 800, and are deemed amply sufficient to cope with the Indians, yet Gen. Sherman, to guard against accidents, has telegraphed Gen. McDowell that if assistance is absolutely necessary reinforcements will be immediately dispatched to Oregon in anticipation of any contingency that may arise. The Eighteenth Infantry, now stationed at Atlanta, Ga., has been under orders for the past 10 days to hold itself in readiness to start westward at an hour's notice.

A telegram was received at the Indian Office to-day from Levi Gheen, agent of the Shoshone Indians in Northern Nevada and Southern Idaho, reporting, under date of 7th inst., that the "Shoshones are peaceable and obedient."

A letter was received by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day from the agent at the Lapwai, Idaho, Reservation, stating that on the night of June 24 seven Nez Percés Indians of White Bird's band returned to the reservation, and reported that "White Bird has a sick heart" and is very desirous of returning to that section of the country, but is afraid. They also reported that a part of the band would soon return to the reservation and take their chances as to the result. There were at the agency about 150 Nez Percés who could be relied upon to fight the Bannocks should they come that way.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—A special dispatch from Portland says: "At a meeting held here Sunday night to take measures to aid the settlers in Eastern Oregon, four Militia companies of Portland volunteered to start at once for the scene of the Indian troubles if their services were required by Gov. Chadwick. The Governor telegraphed that plenty of men could be obtained in Eastern Oregon, if desired. The greater need was arms and means. If the citizens desired to lend assistance, they could do so more effectually by forwarding arms and money than by sending men. To-day a volunteer company of 75 men organized here. This company, together with the other four military organizations, will hold themselves in readiness to march, should their services be needed. Great excitement prevails here over the alarming condition of affairs."

A Wallula dispatch, dated the 8th, says: "The steamer North-west left here this afternoon. She will be used as a patrol-boat between here and Umatilla. She is under the command of Capt. Wilkinson, who has 20 men hired and 12 soldiers well armed. There is a Gatling gun aboard, and he will receive two howitzers from Vancouver. Capt. Wilkinson feels confident he will catch the Indians in crossing the river between here and Umatilla to-night.

A Silver City dispatch says: "A dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from John Day Valley, speaking of the operations there by the Indians, says the latter are 'monarchs of all they survey.' The area of country invested by them embraces some 4,000 square miles, combining all natural facilities for a prolonged war. There are hardly 800 people in Cañon City, and less than 100 of the male adult population are armed. The main street of the town is within easy rifle range of surrounding eminences, which afford numerous points of vantage for an attacking party, and the whole village is at the mercy of an inconsiderable number of savages, were they disposed to sack it. The terror-stricken inhabitants have taken refuge for several days in a huge tunnel built for mining purposes, which affords the only safe retreat in the place. John Day Valley, in the immediate vicinity, is about 65 miles long, and the greater portion of it has been completely devastated by the Indians. In all the engagements that have occurred the savages outnumbered the volunteers four to one. Even when Gen. Howard gets up with the savages, his force will be wholly inadequate to cope successfully with them."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

SOCIALISM ASCRIBED TO UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE—CUBAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—A memorandum by Prince Peter, of Oldenburg, condemns universal military service as the cause of Socialism and general discontent.

HAVANA, July 9.—The Director of Finances announces that he is about to enter upon the work of radical reform of Custom-house duties which has been ordered by the Home Government. Three commissions, of five persons each, representing the tobacco raisers, the tobacco manufacturers, and the tobacco merchants, respectively, will be elected. It will be their duty to report within a fortnight whether it is expedient that the export duties on leaf tobacco should be raised and those on manufactured tobacco reduced, and to indicate what proportion of the duties both classes ought to pay, with the view of harmonizing the interests of producers, manufacturers, and dealers. Their reports, when completed, will be further considered by competent boards. The receipts from Customs in Santiago de Cuba, which, during the fiscal year 1873–4, amounted to only $750,000, have during the year 1877–8 reached a total of $1,130,000.

BERLIN, July 9.—Prof. Virchow has decided to retire from politics. Prof. Virchow was prominent in the Prussian Diet as an opponent of centralization and the military system.

ATTENTIONS PAID THE COLUMBIAS.

DINNERS TOO NUMEROUS TO BE ACCEPTED—A VISIT TO PARIS AND UP THE RHINE.

LONDON, July 9.—The Columbia College crew are stopping at the Charing Cross Hotel. They were given a banquet yesterday evening by Mr. Vandusen, an old graduate of Columbia College. The crew have had many other courtesies offered them, but were obliged to decline them. They will go to Paris to-morrow, where a dinner will probably be given them. All except Sage will go together up the Rhine, and will return to the United States Aug. 1. The crew have deposited the Visitors' Cup, their trophy of the Henley regatta, with Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., and will take it to America on their return.

TAX SETTLEMENTS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—A publication by the Auditor shows the total tax settlements for six months, ending June 30, at $1,201,490, against $650,910 for the same period last year. It is believed that the recent decline in State Consols to 74 was caused by a misunderstanding of the recent decision of the Supreme Court ordering the funding of Planters' Association bonds amounting to $300,000. Inasmuch as the State becomes entitled to the assets of the association, which are estimated at nearly $1,000,000 in value, and interest upon these bonds is provided by the association, the Consols rapidly rallied, and sold to-day at 76¾.

THE HALIFAX FISHERIES AWARD.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER WELSH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The State Department has not yet entered into correspondence with the Government of Great Britain respecting the legality of the award of the Halifax Commission. The matter will be discussed by the Cabinet at an early day, when the course to be pursued by this Government will be definitely decided. It is the opinion of a high official that the necessary instructions will shortly be transmitted to Minister Welsh, who will at once proceed to lay the subject before the British Government. The opinion prevails in Administration circles that if, after the views of this Government are submitted, England does not coincide in our construction of the law, and holds that the unanimous vote of the three Commissioners was not necessary to the validity of the award rendered against the United States, but that a majority vote was alone required to a valid and binding decision, the President will order the $5,500,000 to be paid.

GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 239,686 bushels of wheat, 531,979 bushels of corn, 61,892 bushels of oats, 9,517 bushels of rye, and 254,360 bushels of barley; total, 1,097,434 bushels, against 1,899,111 bushels one week ago. The Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 330,298 bushels of wheat, 8,245 bushels of corn, 22,079 bushels of oats, 2,822 bushels of rye, and 384,845 bushels of barley.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING — THE JULY STAKES WON BY RUPERRA.

LONDON, July 9.—The Newmarket July meeting opened to-day. The race for the July Stakes was won by Ruperra, Gunnersbury coming in second, and Rayon d'Or third. There were eight starters. The last betting was even on Ruperra, three to one against Gunnersbury, and ten to one against Rayon d'Or. The following is a summary:

THE JULY STAKES.—A subscription of 50 sovereigns each, 30 sovereigns forfeit; for 2-year olds; colts, 8 stone 10 pounds, and fillies 8 stone 7 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake; New T. Y. C.; (66 subscribers.)

Mr. J. Bouldsworth's ch. c. Ruperra, by Adventurer, out of Lady Morgan..... 1
Mr. Acton's ch. c. Gunnersbury, by Hermit, out of Hippia..... 2
Count F. de Lagrenaye's ch. c. Rayon d'Or, by Flageolet, out of Araucaria..... 3

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, July 9.—The thirty-third annual session of the New-York State Teachers' Association met this afternoon in the chapel of the High School. John W. Mears, D. D., of Hamilton College, presided. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Reeves, President Easton, of the Board of Public Instruction, delivered an address of welcome. President Mears responded in behalf of the association. Superintendent Charles W. Cole, of this city, read the report of the Committee on Education. The report of the Committee on Drawing was read by James Johonnot, Esq., of Ithaca. Frank B. Scott, of Buffalo, discussed natural history and free-hand drawing with blackboard illustrations.

At the evening session Hon. B. G. Northrop delivered an address on "Village Improvement." President Mears announced the following committees: On Resolutions—Hon. H. Kiddle, of New-York; Superintendent E. Smith, of Syracuse; Prof. J. W. Haverrill, of Franklin, and Hon. T. B. Lovell, of Attica. On Place of Meeting—Prof. J. Dorman Steele and Superintendent Edward Danforth, of Elmira; Superintendent Packard, of Saratoga; Prof. J. Johonnot, of Syracuse, and C. G. Brower, of Westchester. On Finance—Superintendent L. S. Packard, of Saratoga; Prof. J. Dorman Steele, of Elmira; Principal O. C. Hinman, of Syracuse. On Necrology—Principals C. O. Roundy, of Moravia, and Beatty, of Troy; Commissioner Riley, of Plattsburg, and Miss L. V. Bross, of Fort Lewis. Walter Bruce, of Poughkeepsie, delivered a lecture on the "Landmarks of Scott," which was listened to with marked attention by a large audience. Adjourned until to-morrow.

CAPTURE OF A HORSE-THIEF.

PORT JERVIS, July 9.—During the past two or three months the Delaware Valley, between Port Jervis and Stroudsburg, has been infested by a gang of horse-thieves, who have had their head-quarters in a dense swamp in Sussex County, N. J. Some 25 or 30 valuable horses have been stolen, together with other property. Last night two horses valued at $800, the property of Benjamin Van Fleet, and another belonging to Mrs. Joseph Cuddeback, of this town, were stolen and taken to an island in the Neversink River, five miles east of Port Jervis, where they were found this morning, having been abandoned by the thieves for some reason unknown. One of the thieves had been stopping in this place several days, and this morning a description of him was sent to different places in this vicinity. He was captured in Middletown to-day, and gave his name as Joseph W. Wright. He was brought here this evening for examination. It is thought this event may lead to the breaking up of the gang.

HANLAN'S RECEPTION AT ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 9.—Hanlan, accompanied by Healy Schooles and other friends, arrived here this afternoon by the steamer City of Portland, from Portland, Me. Reed's Point wharf was crowded, fully 2,000 persons having gathered to greet the champion. Such another gathering has not been seen there since the days of the triumphs of the Paris crew. When Hanlan stepped from the steamer he was greeted with cheers by those on the landing, and as he proceeded up the float cheer after cheer resounded from the crowds on either side. Ross and some of his backers met Hanlan and friends, and the latter were driven to the Dufferin Hotel. The oarsmen are in the best of health and spirits.

A MISSING MAN SUPPOSED TO BE MURDERED.

BUFFALO, July 9.—Ephraim Richardson, of Colden, in this county, aged 23, has been missing from his home since the 4th inst., when he returned from Lockport, with some $400 in cash. On forcing the door of his house yesterday blood stains and general confusion were apparent. It is thought he has been murdered and his body made away with. Much excitement prevails, and his neighbors have generally turned out in search of him.

HOMICIDE AT A BASE-BALL GAME.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 9.—During a game of base-ball yesterday an altercation occurred between William Lawshe, 21 years of age, and Samuel Venable, 15 years old. A scuffle ensued, and while Lawshe had Venable on the ground, Carl Mitchell, a boy 16 years old, and a friend of Venable, struck Lawshe two terrible blows on the head with a bat. Lawshe died to-day, and Mitchell was arrested.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL PIERCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—About 11 o'clock last night connection was made between the Sutro Tunnel and the 1,650 foot level of the Savage Mine. A strong draft of air at once poured into the mine, blowing out the miners' lanterns, and wafting the Savage drift with dust and gravel. Gen. Sutro entered the Savage works from the tunnel, and a general jollification ensued.

TWO MANUFACTURERS DEAD.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 9.—Benjamin Haywood, an old and prominent citizen of this place, and proprietor of the Palo Alto Iron Works, near Pottsville, died this morning after a short illness.

TROY, July 9.—James Roy, a prominent manufacturer of West Troy, died to-day, aged 69 years.

COLUMBUS RACES POSTPONED.

COLUMBUS, July 9.—The first day's races at the Columbus Driving Park, which were to have been trotted to-day, were postponed until to-morrow, because of the heavy track. A large number of fast horses are entered. Turf men from all parts of the country are in attendance, and the prospect good for an excellent meeting.

A DEPUTY MARSHAL SENT TO PRISON.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—William Springs, a United States Deputy Marshal and officer, was tried to-day in Greenville, and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to seven years hard labor in the Penitentiary.

A VANDERBILT CONGRESS.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CONVENTION IN SARATOGA.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE MAIN AND BRANCH LINE OFFICIALS—TALK ABOUT A NEW POOL—THE CENTRAL FAMILY TO BE TAKEN CARE OF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 9.—There has been a great gathering of the Vanderbilt business family here to-day, and the register of the United States Hotel is filled with the names of men who are connected directly or indirectly with the interests of the New-York Central Railroad. The object of the gathering is a series of meetings, extending over several days, at which may be discussed the interests of the road and its adjuncts, particularly with a view to consolidating the interests and developing the business of the Lake Shore, the Canada Southern, and the Michigan Central Roads, all of which are under control of the New-York Central. A very private and secret conference meeting was held for an hour this afternoon in the elegantly-furnished Parlor 50 of the United States Hotel. This was merely preliminary to the general meeting, which is to be held to-morrow, and which will be attended by nearly all the principal officers of the roads named. To-day's preliminary meeting was attended by William H. Vanderbilt, who has been a guest of the United States Hotel for some days; J. H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager, New-York Central; John B. Dutcher, General Stock Agent; J. C. Noyes, General Freight Agent, Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad; Cornelius Vanderbilt, First Vice-President New-York Central; William K. Vanderbilt, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, John Newell, General Manager Lake Shore; H. B. Ledyard, General Manager Michigan Central; J. A. Grill, Chicago, and George Darling, of Rochester. The principal subject of discussion to-day, was the equalization of freights on the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Canada Southern Railroads. There has been considerable disappointment over the sudden decrease in business. On the Lake Shore Road a dividend of 3 per cent. was expected, but the earning fell of (so a Central Railroad official tells me) so heavily during the last three months, through suicidal competition with the Michigan Central and Canada Southern Roads, that a dividend of only 1 per cent. was declared. The same officer says that these three northern roads, running almost side by side, although all substantially under Mr. Vanderbilt's control, have been competing with each other so strongly that none of them have returned such profits as they ought to have returned. Lake Shore is now doing a very poor business, and has been since the active competition began, and it was seen that something must be done for its protection or the losses would be still greater. This is the key-note to the Saratoga railroad meetings. New-York Central is the prime mover. There is the Central Road on the north, divided in its western part practically into three branches—the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Canada Southern, and these three branches doing their best to fight each other to death. Then on the south the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio, all doing their best to take away the Central's business. It could not and did not take Mr. Vanderbilt long to see that this was too great a strain on the Central. Not only three fair rivals, but the three ends of his road eating each other up. So he called these meetings to remedy the evil if possible. His plan is first to make a pool in the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Lake Shore Roads, to stop the contentions in his own household. This is the object of to-day's and to-morrow's meetings. Then to get the Erie, Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads into a pool with the New York Central, and those four trunk lines practically united would control all the through traffic of the country and fix their own prices. The first part of the plan will be very easily carried out. Almost controlling as he does the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Lake Shore Roads, Mr. Vanderbilt will have little difficulty in making a pooling arrangement for them which will put them on an equal footing and raise the rates on them all. At to-day's conference a rough schedule was outlined for this pool, which will be presented at the general meeting to-morrow, and it is considered such a foregone conclusion that the pool will be made that this part of the project is almost devoid of interest. But it is the second part of the programme that will require skillful management, cool heads, and probably many concessions on both sides. To induce the Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads to go into a fresh pool with the New-York Central Road will be no easy matter. The Pennsylvania Road, it is said, promised to send Mr. A. J. Cassatt, one of its Vice-Presidents, to represent it at the conference, with power to act, but he has not yet appeared. The Erie Road has held off stoutly, and the Baltimore and Ohio is doubtful. There is not yet a representative here of any railroads except those under New-York Central control, and many of the Central men have not yet arrived, but are expected this evening. The United States Hotel is full of railroad men, and nothing is heard about the corridor but pools and rates and tariffs. That the Central Road should move to protect itself from loss by the strong competition between the three northern roads is natural enough, but should the four great trunk lines unite in a new pooling arrangement, the ballast would be thrown out of the balloon, and rates would go up out of sight at a bound. Such, at least, is the cautiously expressed, or rather hinted, opinion of the outside railroad men with whom your correspondent has talked, and there are a number of these here, not connected with any particular road, but speculators and hangers-on in general. To-morrow's meeting will settle the question, probably, of the pool between the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Lake Shore Roads. A number of other prominent railroad men are looked for by this evening's trains. There is a deskful of telegrams here for Mr. Tillinghast, but he has not yet come to claim them. Isaac P. Chambers, the General Auditor of the New-York Central Railroad, is also expected to-night, and so are Frederick Broughton, General Manager of the Great Western, and William Bliss, General Manager of the Boston and Albany; H. B. Hurlbut, President of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Road, and E. D. Worcester, of the New-York Central; A. S. Hopkins, President of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, arrived at 5 o'clock. By noon to-morrow there will be at least 40 of the railroad leaders of the country in Saratoga.

It is broadly hinted this evening, and by many persons who through their operations in Wall-street ought to understand the subject, that the object in trying to make a pool in the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Canada Southern Railroads is not to rescue Lake Shore from its present unprofitable condition, but rather to disable it temporarily for stock speculating purposes. The idea is this: The Canada Southern Road is bankrupt, and the Michigan Central does not pay. Lake Shore is the only one of the three roads that pays even small dividends. By an equal pooling arrangement with the other roads, as proposed, even the small profits of Lake Shore would be swallowed up in the losses of the other two roads. Lake Shore stock is now at 60 and 65. If it should begin to lose money rapidly by the pooling, as it undoubtedly would, the stock would, of couse, go much lower. The present holders would sell in time to avoid loss, and when the stock was down to the lowest point they would buy again, purchasing, if they chose, the whole issue of stock for much less than the mere controlling interest is now held at. The road could then again be put upon an independent and paying basis, which would raise the value of the stock again, probably to its present point, although it is said that is is just now bolstered up by Wall-street a considerable way beyond its real value. This would make a highly profitable speculation, and whether it is well-founded or not it is certain that an intricate net-work of stock speculation lies far deeper than the real interests of the railroads. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, upon leaving the conference-room this afternoon with a very happy and smiling face, told your correspondent that the meeting was merely a family gathering, and that nothing had been done that was of any interest to the public. Some of the other gentlemen who attended the meeting, however, said the same thing with a much less confident air. It is at last settled that Vice-President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be here. Col. Thomas A. Scott, the President, telegraphed to Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday that it would be impossible for him to attend, but that he would try to send Mr. Cassatt. The latter telegraphed this evening that he would be here in the morning, and asked that there might be reserved for him a sitting-room, two bedrooms, and a bathroom. This, of course, will insure the representation of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the conference. Mr. Tillinghast also arrived this evening, and a score of other railroad men. When asked concerning the prospects of Fall business on the railroads, nearly every one replied that that depended very much upon the results of the present conference. Some of the railroaders believe that a general pool will ruin the business, and about as many others say that a pool, if well adhered to, would bring things up wonderfully. Few believe, however, even if a general pooling arrangement should be made by the trunk lines, that it would be generally adhered to. Pending to-morrow's business, several hundred millions are walking quietly up and down the piazzas listening to the delightful music.

NARROW GAUGE CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The executive committee having in charge the coming National Narrow-Gauge Railroad Convention, which meets in this city July 17, are making preparations for a large attendance. Letters from all parts of the United States and Canada are being received, showing marked interest in the question of narrow-gauge lines. As it is impossible to reach all it is desired to have present by special invitation, the committee cordially invite all persons interested in rail facilities and cheap transportation, investors, manufacturers and dealers in railroad supplies, to attend. The country of the convention is also extended to the standard and broad-gauge interests. Questions of interest to all will be presented and discussed at the convention.

ANOTHER ROAD FOR VANDERBILT TO BUY.

MONTREAL, July 9.—It is currently reported here to-day that the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad has been successful in his mission to England, which was to raise money to build some 50 miles of road which, with other lines, would form a Western connection which would replace the Michigan Central, now under the control of Mr. Vanderbilt.

FIGHTING TO SAVE HUNTER'S LIFE.

HIS CASE POSTPONED TO NOVEMBER—WHAT WILL BECOME OF GRAHAM?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, July 9.—This morning Prosecutor Jenkins, of Camden County, appeared at the Court of Errors and Appeals for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the court as to whether it would take up the Hunter case at the present term. Mr. Jenkins informally waited upon Chief-Justice Beasley and several of the other Justices before the court had begun the business of the day. The Judges decided that as there is a great press of business for this term, and the session will be unusually prolonged, and as the only holiday of the year is that secured in the three weeks of August, that they could not take up the case at the present term, and it will go over until November next, under the act of March 12, 1878, as cited in yesterday's TIMES. The Prosecutor suggested that a special session of the court might be held in September next, but to this the Judges demurred, on the ground that it would interfere with all the Circuit Courts, where the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals are engaged in September next, in their respective home judicial districts. The decision which was expected on the interpretation of the word "next" in the act of Assembly was not given. As the matter stands now, this will not be made the test case, and it will be for future affairs to develop the opinion of the court on that vexed point. As the Hunter matter stands now, it comes up on the third Tuesday of November next, in the court at Trenton. The rule of practice requires the reasons for a new trial to be filed on the first Tuesday. The opinion may be given within a short time after the arguments in the case close then, or it may lie over until the end of the term in December, as is frequently the case. It is believed that in addition to Hon. George Robeson, who has been counsel for Hunter for a long time past, Hon. Abraham Browning will also appear in the higher court. Mr. Scovel, it is said, has never qualified for the Court of Errors and Appeals, and will be obliged to drop his client when that part of the case is reached, that is, so far as the proceedings there are concerned. This action of the court gives Hunter a new lease of life, and the legal battle over him has been but just begun. Counsel for Aaron Thompson, who is one of the lawyers

register was closed. Gray's books showed that during the bank's short existence he had obtained loans on deposits of from nearly every leading firm of promin[ence] in the City, and at almost any time he and [illegible] could have got away with several [illegible] of thousands of dollars. They were in [illegible] hands, however. They were after millions, and [illegible] by the merest accident that they did not get [illegible].

As early as November Gray came within an ace of being brought up with a round turn. He had borrowed from Jay Cooke & Co., pledging as collateral three spurious Government bonds—registered 5-20s for $5,000 each that had been stolen, and for which duplicates had been issued by the real owner. When this was discovered the firm sent for Capt. Thomas Sampson, the Stock Exchange detective, and placed the matter in his hands with instructions to be cautious on account of Gray's admirable reputation and respectable connections. Gray received the Captain politely, and expressed well-feigned astonishment when informed of the character of the bonds. He offered to go at once and get three good ones in exchange. He said he had purchased them from one James Montgomery, who was then at Belize, Honduras. He gave the Captain a drawerful of valuable coupons and stocks to hold as security until his return, and when he came back refused to count them to see that none had been abstracted during his absence. This, and the fact that he did not ask his visitor's name or who he was, aroused the Captain's suspicions, and he reported strongly in favor of having him arrested; but Jay Cooke & Co. laughed at the suggestion, enumerating all Gray's relatives and indorsers to prove the impossibility of his having guilty knowledge.

THE FORGERIES DISCOVERED.

Gray kept an account in the name of the firm at the Bank of the Commonwealth, and a private account in the Mechanics' Banking Association. He was in the habit, as was customary, of overdrawing at the former bank, leaving some of the raised bonds as security until the close of the day's business. On Friday, Dec. 10, Cashier Ellis took a look through the securities left by brokers for overdrafts during the morning. He found three $10,000 certificates of the New-York State Bounty Loan credited to Gray. It struck him that this was a large amount of these bonds for a single broker to own, the issue being nearly all held for investment, and being rated above par. He examined the certificates carefully, but could detect no irregularity. He thought it best, however, to go to the Manhattan Bank and make inquiries. Handing one of the bonds to President Morrison, he inquired what he thought of it. "I'll give you [illegible] within ½ per cent. of the market price] for all you'll bring me of them," was the response. Cashier Harberger's opinion was asked. "Good as gold," was his answer. Still Mr. Ellis was not perfectly satisfied. He went to the transfer clerk's desk, but that official was out to lunch. His assistant, however, examined the bond and said it was all right. Mr. Ellis started to leave, and Gray might have continued his rascalities indefinitely had not Mr. Redding, the transfer clerk, happened to return at that moment. The two met on the bank steps. Mr. Redding looked at the bond and pronounced it good. "What made you think otherwise?" he asked. Mr. Ellis explained. "We can tell in a moment," said Mr. Redding, and they retraced their steps into the bank. A glance at the stub-book disclosed the forgeries. Mr. Ellis waited until 3 o'clock, when Gray's boy came to make good the account and get back the bonds. He then sent word to Gray to come himself, as he did not care to intrust such valuable securities to a messenger. In a few moments Gray arrived and was ushered into a private room, where the Presidents and Cashiers of the two banks and two detectives from Jay Cooke & Co.'s awaited him. He was asked where he got the bonds. He said he purchased them three days before from Mr. T. H. Pratt, "a gentleman of means residing at the St. Nicholas," who in turn bought them from a man named A. S. Blackwell. He seemed greatly surprised and annoyed when told that they were forgeries, but remained perfectly self-possessed, and answered all questions in an apparently straightforward and candid manner. He said he had two more of the bonds, one pledged for a loan with Coleman Benedict, and the other in his safe. He offered to give the latter up at once if allowed to go to his office in company with one of the detectives and to redeem the former as soon as he could raise the money in the morning. The unpledged bond was secured and a Mr. Hammond, the bank's attorney, was sent for and consulted as to what was best to do in the matter. He advised that to arrest Gray under the circumstances would be to leave themselves liable to damages, and the accomplice was permitted to depart after a session that had lasted three hours. His imperturbable coolness had thrown the old bank officers, detectives, and lawyer completely off their guard, for had they examined the bonds closely they would have seen that the transfer was dated back a year instead of three days only as he had recklessly claimed. Gray had really been entrapped into telling the truth. The bonds were a portion of the latest forgeries. The $5,000 bond had been purchased by Pratt on Dec. 7, and exchanged, as related, on the following day.

The only further action taken that night for the security of the public was to send a little notice to the newspapers that there were forged New-York State bounty certificates extant. Next morning Gray was at his office as usual, apparently cool and unconcerned. A broker from whom Mr. Fink had purchased a quantity of Quartz Hill stock the previous day for Gray's account rushed up to him furiously in the board, and exhibiting a check given to him by Gray on the Bank of the Commonwealth for the amount, said that the bank had refused to certify it. Mr. Fink hastened to Gray's office to learn what the matter was. Not seeing anybody at first but the bookkeeper, he asked him how the check's account stood. The answer was that it was all right—that Gray had $16,000 to his credit, which was true. Gray at this emerged from a rear room where he had been doing up in a package 50,000 shares of Quartz Hill stock intrusted to him by the pool and a lot of cancelled Governments. He seemed annoyed, and said that he supposed the bank's action was due to the discovery of forged certificates reported in the morning papers. Mr. Fink had not read the newspapers and was in the dark as to his meaning. He urged Gray not to let his credit, which was so high, become tarnished for the sake of a few dollars which he could readily borrow on satisfactory securities at his private bank. "I'll do it," said Gray; and taking three more of the forged certificates from his safe, he went to the Mechanics' Banking Association and obtained a certified check for $30,000 on them. He had $3,000 remaining on deposit at the bank at the time. He returned to his office with the money, and a few moments later a woman, who was afterward discovered to be Mrs. Isabella Haskins, one of three sisters, daughters of Harrington, who was Barnum's agent during the Jenny Lind furor, drove up to the door in a carriage. He handed her the package of Quartz Hill stock and she left. He went out soon afterward, and, sauntering leisurely into Jay Cooke & Co.'s, purchased $30,000 worth of Government coupon bonds with the check he had received from the Mechanics' Banking Association. At this point he disappeared.

MR. FINK RAISES THE ALARM.

Meantime, Mr. Fink had returned to Gray's office to inquire as to his success in negotiating the loan. Not finding him in, he went to the Mechanics' Banking Association, and learned that he had obtained the $30,000 check. On the street Fink met an acquaintance, who told him he had seen Gray a few minutes previous going in the direction of Jay Cooke & Co.'s. He hastened thither, and what he learned there set him thinking. He got hold of a morning newspaper, read the paragraph about the forged certificates, ran to the Bank of the Commonwealth, heard Cashier Ellis's story, ran back to the Mechanics' Banking Association, found out the character of the collateral Gray had pledged there, and then flew about from lender to lender denouncing Gray. At Walter T. Hatch & Sons he found that they had just sold out a batch of collateral on Gray's account, and held a balance of $10,000 to his credit. He warned them against giving it up, and they resented his interference somewhat sharply, but Gray never called for the money, and it was afterward attached for the benefit of his victims. The news spread like wildfire. Detectives were sent scouring the city, and two officers were left in the office of the Sheriff had possession of Gray's office. From an examination of the books of the concern it was found that the following firms were losers: Howes & Macy, $75,000; Vermilye & Co., $50,000; E. P. Scott & Co., $50,000; Juath & Co., $40,000; Coleman Benedict, $35,000; J. N. Ewell & Co., $20,000; Mechanics' Banking Association, $30,000; Brown & Loveridge, $10,000; total, $310,000. To offset this Gray left behind $29,[illegible]00 in cash—$16,000 in the Bank of the Commonwealth, $10,000 with W. T. Hatch & Son, and $3,000 in the Mechanics' Banking Association—his office furniture, and 100 shares of Quartz Hill stock worth $76, so that his net profits in Wall-street aggregated a clear $280,000. It is suspected that many other persons were bitten in a lighter way, but if so, they have wisely kept the matter to themselves.

GRAY GOES ABROAD.

No trace of Gray was discovered for nearly two years, although the victims offered a reward of 10 per cent. for his apprehension. It was afterward learned that he went first to his own residence and took his effects, and proceeded thence to the house of George Raphael, No. 95 West Eleventh-street, where he lay concealed for a week; but the manner in which he effected his escape from the country is yet a puzzle to the detectives. Mrs. Haskins was arrested at her residence, No. 159 East Thirty-fourth-street, but no case could be made out against her, and she was released. She is described as a tall, thin blonde, and is known to have been intimate with Gray. It was learned that two weeks before his flight he sent two trunks to her house and lived there up to the day of his disappearance. It was also found that he was paying attentions to several other women, but none of them could be implicated. A letter was found in his office addressed to a female clerk in the Treasury Department. It began, "Dear Birdie," and told her that he had insured his life for $5,000 in her favor, and would be in Washington on the following Tuesday or Wednesday. Another of his feminine dupes resided at Hastings on the Hudson. Pratt was captured and lay in the Tombs for a year, until he was wanted as a witness against Glover. Fink was arraigned before the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, and honorably acquitted. Gray was formally expelled from the Mining Board, of which he was elected a member on the Thursday previous to his departure. The check with which he paid for his seat was dishonored. Meantime, under the name of James Peabody Morgan, he was leading it in grand style in England. He afterward changed his title to James Peyton Morgan under circumstances that should have cost him his position with the [illegible] Company. He originally gave out that he was a nephew of George Peabody, the millionaire philanthropist. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SURVEYING THE FAR WEST.

LIEUT. WHEELER'S WORK FOR THE SEASON.

PARTIES TAKING THE FIELD FOR THE SUMMER, AND THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE TO OPERATE—OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE DIVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—In pursuance of the systematic plan for the preparation of a topographical atlas of the entire area west of the 100 hundredth meridian, parties of this survey are now taking the field for the season of 1878, in Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. Lieut. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the survey, and several chiefs of parties and assistants, are already on their way West. The forces are divided into three sections, known as the Colorado, Utah, and California sections, and consist of nine main and three astronomical parties.

The following officers have charge of the main parties, under direction of Lieut. Wheeler, viz.: Lieuts. Tillman, Symons, Young, and Griffin, of the Engineer Corps; Lieut. Birnie, of the Ordnance Corps; Lieuts. Ludlow and Macomb, with Lieut. Randolph, Third United States Artillery, as Quartermaster, Commissary, and Ordnance Officer of the expedition. Prof. T. H. Safford, and Messrs. J. H. Clark and Miles Rock have charge of the astronomical parties.

The main stations to be occupied astronomically are Fort Seldon, New-Mexico; Fort Bliss, Texas; Tularo, Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad; the Dalles, on the Columbia River, and Walla Walla, in Oregon. Signals from these outer stations will be forwarded to the connecting stations at Ogden, Utah.

Prof. J. J. Stevenson, geologist of the expedition of 1873, again takes the field, with the view of examining farther the mountains east of the Rio Grande, south from the Spanish Peaks, in Colorado and New-Mexico, and in detail the coal croppings along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains southward from the forties in parallel of north latitude.

Special geological examinations will be continued at the Comstock mining region, of which a special detail contour map has been made, with cross-sections of the most important mining claims. Other details referring to the underground workings, in continuation of the analytical investigation of all parts of mining operations in this remarkable silver region, will be carefully studied and made known.

The movements of field parties will be as follows: Party No. 1, of the California section, will move north from Camp Bidwell and examine approximately 16,000 square miles into the Columbia River basin, joining the astronomical station at the Dalles with a belt of triangulation. This party will be under Lieut. Griffin, will carry on its work between the Pecos and Rio Grande, to the south of Fort Stanton, carrying triangulation to the south and connecting with the astronomical station at or near Fort Bliss, Texas. Mr. Maxon, for five years with the survey, mostly with parties in New-Mexico, accompanies this party. Party No. 3, of this section, will be under Prof. Stevenson, and occupy the field heretofore mentioned.

Party No. 1, of the Utah section, which, but for the Indian troubles, would carry a double line of meander and triangulation checks from Kelton to Walla Walla, Oregon, is transferred to the eastern portion of the Cascade Range, California. It will be in command of Lieut. Tillman, now four years upon the survey. Party No. 2, instead of operating north and west from Fort Hall, will operate along the Sierras to the Coast Range, California, and from Los Angeles toward Santiago. Party No. 3 will continue the triangulation from an astronomical station at or near Visalia, through the Sierras, to join the triangulation from the base of Virginia City, and that developed in 1875 from the base of Los Angeles to the north and east.

The astronomical parties pursue the methods adopted by the survey at given points. The total area proposed to be occupied during this field season will be approximately 40,000 square miles. The whole work is in pursuance of plans proposed by Lieut. Wheeler in April, 1872, approved by the Chief of Engineers and Secretary of War, and adopted by act of Congress in June of that year. This plan has for its object the prosecution of a thorough, detailed, and economic topographical survey of the territory of the United States west of the one hundredth meridian, embracing 1,443,360 square miles.

All the parties are well organized and thoroughly equipped, and will be in the field in a few days. The field work will continue about five months, and if Congress makes further appropriations available early, a force can be kept in the southernmost field during the entire year. A statement of the large amount of scientifically executed work performed by this survey has recently been given to the public.

SECRETARY SHERMAN TO MR. POTTER

REPLY TO THE POTTER LETTER OF JULY 1—THE RIGHT TO PRESENT EVIDENCE OF INTIMIDATION.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Sherman has sent the following reply to Mr. Potter's letter of July 1:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1878.

To *Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman Investigating Committee, House of Representatives:*

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. upon my return to this city after a brief absence. In respect to the evidence tendered by me to prove frauds and intimidation at the election, I have to say that since the date of your letter the question seems to have been settled by the committee in favor of taking such testimony, as E. L. Weber, a witness called by the committee, has been examined as to whether there was fraud and intimidation at the election in Feliciana. In his prepared statement he was not only allowed to testify to the extent of violence and fraud in East and West Feliciana, but to the causes of that violence, and its effect upon the election, and the next day was examined by members of the committee distinctly upon the causes and grounds for the swearing out the warrants for those parties. Surely, when the committee thus seeks to prove that violence and intimidation did not prevail in those parishes, I cannot be denied the right to prove that murder, whipping, burning, raiding, and all forms of intimidation did prevail in both those parishes, and that in East Feliciana these were sufficient to deter every Republican voter from voting, though there had previously been a recognized majority there of nearly 1,000 Republicans. Whether the testimony shall be taken anew by your committee, or upon the testimony of the committee shall be received, I will with entire deference await your decision. With the view to identify the testimony offered by me, I have placed it in the hands of one of your committee, in the order in which it is referred to in my written offer. In view of the fact that your committee is now engaged in taking further testimony intended to show that the declaration set forth in the various protests are not true, it seems to me that I should be allowed to prove, by additional testimony, that these protests are true.

I also call your attention to the nature and character of the examination of E. L. Weber, on the 3d of July, when no member of the minority of the committee was present to object, or to cross-examine, and when by some misunderstanding my counsel was denied the privilege of cross-examination, unless he did so against what was claimed to be the wish and order of the majority of the committee. The questions were not only in form leading, but he was allowed to testify to common rumor, and to his inferences based upon common rumor, and this not only against me, but against several members of the House of Representatives, and other high officers of the Government.

I also call your attention to the unfairness in the suppression into which you have fallen in saying that I had given to the public communications designed for you. The only communication I have given to the public is my formal offer of testimony of violence, and that I only gave several weeks after it was sent you, and after Mr. Morrison's papers had been published; but I now respectfully ask that my tender of testimony and my memorandum to Gov. Cox and this letter may be published in the official record.

I have also to state that I am now prepared at the convenience of the committee to submit testimony here in Washington, to repel the charges against me, and have given to Mr. Shellabarger a list of witnesses whom I ask may be subpœnaed. Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN.

THE LATE BLOOMFIELD L. MOORE.

Mr. Bloomfield H. Moore, a respected citizen of Philadelphia, and a member of the firm of Jessup & Moore, died in that city on Friday evening, 5th inst., of an attack of pneumonia that had lasted several days. The *Ledger* says of him: "Mr. Moore was about 60 years of age, and was the son of a carpenter and builder of Philadelphia, who was engaged in business transactions with Jacob Ridgway. The latter, at his death, left legacies to the brothers Carleton E., and Bloomfield H. Moore, which legacies were the foundation for large fortunes. Mr. Moore married a daughter of Gen. Jessup, of Delaware, and entered into business as a manufacturer of paper with his brother-in-law—a son of Gen. Jessup—under the firm name of Jessup & Moore—a firm-name by which has since become known wherever paper is used. Some time ago Mr. Jessup retired, and Mr. Moore has since carried on the manufacture alone. He leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Count Bacon, a Swedish nobleman. Mr. Moore was a member of the Union League from the foundation of that association, and was prominent in business and social circles. The paper mills of Jessup & Moore are situated on the Brandywine and Wissahickon Creeks, and the firm has offices in New-York, Boston, and other cities."

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

ACTIVITY ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—THE ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE AND CROPS.

LONDON, July 9.—At the opening of the stock market yesterday foreign securities were very firm, and a rush upward was expected, but the market was damped by heavy selling from the Continent.

The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "The expectation that money will be cheap, tends to induce fresh speculators to come forward, and the upward movement may be renewed. Many new loans are talked about. In addition to the Russian loan for £40,000,000, there is a Greek loan mentioned, and sundry loans for Austria, Hungary, Turkey, and Spain; while railway and other industrial projects may be expected to crop up in great numbers. To-night, (Monday,) Portugal comes with the second port on her loan, which refused to float entire last year. The first installment of French railway loans is also expected in the end of the present month, and its approach seems to be heralded by the extreme activity in and the high prices of French rentes."

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British crop trade for the past week, says: "There was a heavy fall of rain in the beginning of the week, and the subsequent weather has been dull and showery, with overcast skies, and a decidedly lower temperature. Fortunately, the bulk of the hay crop had been secured, but last Sunday's rain spoiled a quantity in Essex. The rapid advance of the several crop toward maturity has received a slight check. A speedy return of sunshine must take place if the harvest is to be an early one. The agricultural reports, although somewhat variable, are, generally speaking, favorable as to the appearances of the wheat fields. The growth of straw is everywhere abundant. The plant is now so strong and the season so far advanced, that the chances of damage from any future untoward weather are greatly diminished. Unless the Summer proves exceptionally disastrous, a yield of rather over 11,000,000 quarters may be looked for as the product of the home crop. Barley has improved slightly in some districts, but the crop is by no means flourishing and anything but badly. Beans and peas are still fairly promising. In other respects the agricultural situation is unchanged. Small supplies and less demand have been the characteristic features of the trade for English wheat during the week at Mark-lane and in the country, but no further decline has taken place in prices. With moderate arrivals at ports of sell, the floating cargo trade for wheat has been fairly steady, with some inquiry for the United Kingdom and the Continent, but prices closed 6 pence per quarter lower. Maize is unchanged. Barley has slightly declined in value."

AFFAIRS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS BY THE FAMINE—IMPENDING DIPLOMATIC BREACH BETWEEN GERMANY AND CHINA—JAPANESE PRESS LAWS TO BE MODIFIED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The steamer City of Peking, four days overdue from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, arrived here yesterday, having come through with one engine, the other breaking down shortly after leaving Hong Kong. She brings the following advices:

HONG KONG, June 5.—The United States Consul at Foo-Choo has received $500 from the highest officers of the province of Fukien for distribution, through the American medical missionaries, to suffering sick. This devotion is unprecedented. Miss Trask and Dr. Osgood are designated to apply the funds.

A movement is in progress to establish a Government postal system under the sanction and encouragement of Li-Hung-Chang, Viceroy of the Petchili Provinces.

The report of an impending diplomatic breach between China and Germany is authoritatively contradicted.

The Chinese authorities are now making renewed efforts toward a conquest of Southern Formosa, a fortified city, laid out on the site of an encampment established by a Japanese expedition in 1874.

Taiwanfoo, the capital of Chinese Formosa, was devastated by a tornado at the latter end of May. There was great destruction of property and several lives were lost.

The discovery has just been made that Bishop Ravells and other French missionaries are held confined in the capital of Corea, and are in danger of death. A call has been made for their rescue.

There has been a universal and unexpected acknowledgment from the highest Chinese authorities of the efforts made by foreigners to alleviate the sufferings caused by the famine.

Rain has at last fallen in the northern provinces and distant hopes are entertained that the protracted drought with its miseries may end, but up to this time there has been no abatement of the distress.

YOKOHAMA, June 19.—All three iron-clads built in England for Japan have now arrived and are ready for service.

The three Governors of the Kanawawa Province, in which Yokohama is included, are now under arrest on charges of promoting political disorders.

The Japanese press laws are about to be modified. All imprisonments of journalists are abolished, and fines substituted. The regulation is very moderate, as a whole, though one or two arbitrary features remain.

There are serious affrays in Yokohama between sailors of Russian and British ships of war. Blood is frequently shed.

A new military college, similar to that at West Point, was opened at Tokio on the 10th of June.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WORK IN ACTIVE PROGRESS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Congress at the late session appropriated an aggregate of $4,000,000 for the continuation and completion of public buildings in all parts of the country. During the early part of the season work was suspended for want of money, but this was supplied by advances to the amount of $875,000, in the nature of a deficiency, and this enabled Mr. Hill, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, to resume operations. Now the work on all the public buildings is in full progress. Those which will be completed during the present year are at Evansville, Ind.; Covington, Ky.; Grand Rapids, Wis.; Dover, Del.; Raleigh, N. C.; Charleston, S. C., and the Appraiser's Stores at San Francisco. Ground will soon be broken for a fire-proof building, not far from the Treasury Department, to be devoted to the use of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, to the mechanical purposes of other bureaus and branches of the department, and to like purposes of bureaus of other departments. The building is to be of brick, and construcked by contract. Three hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for this purpose, and $27,500 for the site. Such a structure has for a long time been in contemplation, and besides preventing further injury to the Treasury Department, where the printing is now executed, the rooms occupied by the bureau are needed for clerical purposes.

INCREASED SALES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—During the 12 months ended June 30, 1878, the issues of ordinary postage stamps by the Post Office Department amounted to $19,488,618, as against $18,181,696 for the preceding year. The issues of newspaper stamps increased from $1,000,605 to $1,093,845; the issues of stamped envelopes and wrappers from $4,616,932 to $4,905,774, and the issues of postal cards from about 170,000,000 in number to 200,063,000. The total amount of increase in the issues for sale to the public was $1,975,169, or 7¾ per cent. as compared with the previous year. The total issues for the year ended June 30, 1877, as compared with the total for the year ended June 30, 1876, showed a decrease of 1½ per cent. The large increase now exhibited is therefore especially noticeable. Assistant Postmaster-General Hasen attributes it partly to a revival of general business and partly also to the efforts of country Postmasters during the past year to dispose of as many stamps as possible in order to swell their percentages of compensation in anticipation of the impending change of the law.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER MARRIED.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* of the 8th inst. says: "The wedding of a mother and her daughter took place in this city, the one on Friday and the other on Saturday last. Mrs. Harriet Gibbs, formerly Mrs. Nolton, was married last Friday at her residence on Spruce-street to her third husband, Alonzo Stickney, a well-to-do farmer of Darien, N. Y., and her daughter, Miss Lyda A. Nolton, by her first husband, was married in the same house on the day following to Mr. Joshua C. Goodale, of Aurora, Ill. Both ceremonies were performed by Rev. J. N. Fradenburgh, Ph. D. The youthful pair went on their wedding tour by the next train. A very remarkable circumstance is related of Mr. Stickney and his new bride. Both have been married and have families grown up, and they fell in love with each other when they were quite young, but were disappointed in love, and have only now tied the bond at the hymenial altar."

DEATH FROM AN INSECT'S STING.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Republican* of Monday says: "On Friday, June 28, while Miss Eleanor E. Wood, daughter of John and Rachel Wood, of No. 512 Orange-street, was out in the yard for a few moments, an insect of some kind lit on one of her temples and stung her. She hastily brushed the insect from her temple without ascertaining what it was, and returning into the house she thought nothing more of it until some time afterward she felt a violent itching pain in the region of the wound, which was followed by a swelling in the face. All remedies known were applied, but, failing to give any relief, a physician was called in and, afterward two other physicians were called. All the known remedies were applied, but without avail, and on Friday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock Miss Wood died. The physicians are curious as a case to know what kind of an insect stung the lady."

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON A CIRCULAR OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AS TO WAGES AND TIME.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following is the opinion of the Attorney-General on the Eight-hour law:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, July 8.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: By a circular issued from the Navy Department, under date of March 21, 1878, it is announced that "The department will contract for the labor of mechanics, foremen, leading men, and laborers on the basis of eight hours a day, but that all workmen electing to labor 10 hours a day will receive proportionate increase of their wages." The inquiry really suggested by you is whether this circular accords with the meaning and intent of section 3,738 of the Revised Statutes, which declares that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States. The provisions of this section (commonly known as the "Eight-hour Law") were fully discussed before, and carefully considered by, the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the United States against Martin, decided during October Term, 1876, (See 4 Otto 400.) The decision of this tribunal as to the proper construction and effect of the section in question is binding upon the executive departments and controls any relation which may exist between either of those departments and the mechanics or laborers employed by contract. It is, therefore, to be ascertained, whether or not the circular in question is in conformity with the section as construed by this court. In the case named, the court, after observing that the section "was a direction of Congress to the officers and agents of the United States, establishing a principle to be observed in the labor of those engaged in its service," holds that it only prescribes the length of time which shall amount to a day's work when no special agreement is made upon the subject, and that it does not forbid the making of contracts fixing a different length of time as the day's work. "There are several things," the court adds, "which the act does not regulate, which it may be worth while to notice. First, it does not establish the price to be paid for a day's work. . . . It does not specify any sum which shall be paid for the labor of eight hours, nor that the same shall be more when the hours are greater, or less when the hours are fewer; it is silent as to everything except the direction to its officers that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for a laborer; second, the statute does not provide that the employer and the laborer may not agree with each other as to what time shall constitute a day's work. . . . We regard the statute chiefly as in the nature of a direction from a principal to his agent, that eight hours is deemed a proper length of time for a day's labor, and that his contracts shall be based upon that theory."

The circular mentioned is in perfect harmony with the authoritative exposition of the law. It proposes to contract for labor on the basis of eight hours constitutin a day's work, and herein the direction of the statute is fully conformed to, and although it provides for the allowance of a proportionate increase of wages where the workman elects to labor 10 hours a day instead of 8, yet this is not at variance with the law; on the contrary, such a provision must be deemed entirely consistent with the law, and as the statute according to the construction of the Supreme Court, does not assume to regulate the price of the labor, it is to be regarded as made not less in the interest of the employe than that of the employer. Since this decision was made there has been a full discussion of the subject in the House of Representatives and the Senate, at the last session of Congress, and it was apparently assumed throughout that the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court was that which I have regarded it to be, and that it was necessary to pass an additional act by which it should be provided in some formal words that the laborers in the navy-yards of the United States should work but eight hours, work the same pay as laborers of the same class received from other employers for 10 hours' work. If such was the intention of Congress in passing the section under consideration: (see *Congressional Record*, volume 7, Nos. 105 to 133,) it was in the power of Congress, if the decision of the Supreme Court was not in conformity with the actual intent which it had in passing the law to control the matter by subsequent legislation, which should be explicit upon this subject. That, however, was not done. In direct answer to your inquiry, therefore, and in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, I am of opinion that the circular of the Navy Department of March 21, 1878, is in accordance with section 3,738 of the Revised Statutes, which embodies what is commonly known as the "Eight-hour law." Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney-General.

DON'T LOSE YOUR POCKET-BOOK IN RUSSIA.

A correspondent of the Sheffield *Telegraph* relates the following story, which he says illustrates forcibly one phase of life in St. Petersburg:

A young Scotchman from Edinburgh, Mr. B——, by name, passed a few days here for pleasure. One day he went into the Post Office to purchase a post card. Having written this card, which was simply to inform his friends of the time at which he expected to reach his home, he left the office. He had scarcely got outside when he found that he had forgotten to take up his pocket-book, which, while writing, he had placed on the table in the office. He returned immediately, and found the clerk in charge very busy counting the bank notes and 20-mark pieces, which were the contents of his pocket-book. "Excuse me," said Mr. B——, in German, "I have forgotten my pocket-book; will you be so kind as to give it back to me?" The Russian official kept the book in his hands, and stared at Mr. B—— as if he did not understand him. He who had spoken German quite fluently only a few moments ago, now could only shrug his shoulders, as he put away the foreign money in the recesses of his capacious Russian pocket. Mr. B—— then addressed himself to the other clerks, and one of them cried in an imperious voice, "Take off your hat." The Englishman had forgotten that in his hurry, and immediately complied with the rudely expressed dictate. He then asked once more for his pocket-book. "Its time is up," was the official's reply; "you cannot have just now; you must, in the first place, give satisfactory proof that you are the owner."

"Well," said the young man, "look then in the pocket-book and you will find my passport and other belongings with my signature," which, of course, he was not prepared to write for the benefit of the official.

"Not now, Sir," was the Russian's answer. "We shall examine your papers to-morrow; you may then come again."

"But I want to start to-morrow," replied Mr. B——.

"That is no business of ours," replied the Russian gentleman.

Very much put about, Mr. B—— continued to insist on the uselessness and inconvenience of putting off till to-morrow what so easily could have been done at the time, but he could get no other answer from the Russian official than this:

"We don't care," and "To-morrow you have no time."

Finally Mr. B—— went to the English Consulate and stated his case. The Consul went with him to the Post Office, but was told that the book with the money had already been sent to the Police Office. Then to the Police Office went the Consul and his compatriot. The book and money had not been heard of; no doubt they were still at the Post Office. And thus for three days the Consul and Mr. B—— were kept running from the Police Office to the Post Office, and from the Post Office to the Police Office without getting any satisfaction. At last, when the British Consul became very serious, the Russian authorities gave back the pocket-book to Mr. B——, but how!

The Russian official—Gospodin Talkoy, we may call him—kept back $7 of the money, and this simply because the pocket-book was left for a few moments on a table in a Government office in Russia. Imagine such a thing happening in England or in Germany. Mr. B—— asked for what reason this sum —about a third part of the contents of the pocket-book—was kept back. The Russian added insult to injury. "I do not want your money," he said, "but I like to make an Englisman give a donation to the new volunteer Russian fleet; that is where your gold will be sent."

Mr. B—— had to pocket the affront, and the Russian pocketed the money.

WHIPPING FEMALE PRISONERS.

Mr. James Shevlin, the Keeper of the Kings County Penitentiary, in an interview with a TIMES reporter in regard to the whipping of the colored woman, Nellie White, as published in THE TIMES of Sunday last, distinctly assumed the responsibility for the outrage, and said that "the only question involved was as to whether he had the legal right to order the woman to be whipped." He admitted that the law authorizing the whipping of convicts in State Prisons had been repealed, but that the repeal did not apply to county institutions. Part 4, chapter 3, title 3, article 4, section 149, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York reads as follows:

"No *female* confined in *any* prison shall be punished by *whipping for* any misconduct in such prison."

That law is still in force, and would seem to settle the question as to Mr. Shevlin's legal right to order the flogging of Nellie White.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

With Gen. Butler's ridicule of the New-York Tally-Ho Club every sensible man will agree.—*Boston Herald.*

Why? If a man may keep a yacht for his pleasure, as Gen. Butler does, may not another man be permitted to find his amusement in driving a four-in-hand? If all luxury is to be condemned a good many people will be thrown out of employment, and so long as a man does not spend his money in a way to do injury to others or himself he is not amenable to criticism.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, July 8.—Statement of the Boston national banks as returned to the Clearing-house July 8:

Capital	$51,350,000		
Loans	139,844,000	Inc.	$1,227,300
Specie	2,451,900	Dec.	181,900
Legal-tender notes	5,917,900	Dec.	267,300
Due from other banks	30,598,900	Inc.	1,192,000
Due to other banks	29,948,300	Inc.	1,366,900
Deposits	112,057,000	Inc.	417,700
Circulation	30,861,600	Inc.	13,100

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday substituted the Central Trust Company, in the place of the insolvent National Trust Company, as Trustee of the third mortgage on the Missouri and Pacific Railway Company, which was given to secure the issue of $4,500,000 of bonds.

George F. Howell, the young man who shot James P. Deering at Nassau and Fulton streets last week, inflicting what was supposed at the time to be fatal injury, has been indicted for felonious assault. The case is on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Deering is rapidly recovering.

Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday referred to William Sinclair the habeas corpus proceedings taken out by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the case of the boy Robert Atkins, who is the son of George Atkins, the latter being a member of the Victoria Lottus Troupe of British Blondes.

Charles H. Livingston, of No. 15 Marion-street, who on June 24 stole a watch, chain, and locket, valued at $238, from Frank Baldwin, of No. 24 Irving-place, pleaded guilty on being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins in General Sessions yesterday. Judge Sutherland sent him to the Penitentiary for 18 months.

James C. Green, a gateman of the New-York Elevated Railway, was examined before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on the charge of assaulting Joseph Collins, a Post Office letter carrier, while the latter was discharging his duty. Commissioner Shields held him on his own recognizance to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James Merritt, a colored mismith, who on June 3 stabbed Peter Armstrong, of No. 196 South Fifth-avenue, pleaded guilty. Armstrong was so seriously injured that he had to be removed to the New-York Hospital, where he remained a month. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to two years in the Penitentiary.

James Cosgrove, a longshoreman, living at Christopher and West streets, in a quarrel on June 24, stabbed John McDonough, of No. 507 Greenwich-street, in the head and neck, inflicting dangerous wounds. In General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Collins took Cosgrove's plea of guilty, and Judge Sutherland imposed a sentence of two years in State Prison.

Patrick Heffernan, while slightly intoxicated, got on car No. 17, of the Belt Line, yesterday and acted in such a disorderly manner that the conductor, John F. McGraw, refunded him his fare and ordered him to leave the car. To this Heffernan objected, and replied by striking the conductor. McGraw caused Heffernan's arrest and the latter was fined $10 by Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court.

Isaac Westervelt, a dealer in poultry, was arrested yesterday by Sanitary Inspector Brennan, and arraigned at Jefferson Market Court on a charge of housing a large number of chickens in a stable, at No. 338 West Eighteenth-street, in violation of the Sanitary Code. He had been previously charged with the commission of a similar offense at No. 172 Eighth-avenue, and is now awaiting trial on the two cases.

REV. EDWARD COWLEY'S TROUBLES.

The squabbles of Rev. Edward Cowley with the Children's and Shepherd's Folds, which seem interminable, will be before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to-day in a new proceeding. It seems that Cowley with a few others started the Shepherd's Fold in March, 1868. The affairs of the organization ran on well enough until Cowley got into trouble with his co-trustees. Then, at an election, he was left out of the board. Some friends stuck to him, however, and with him pretended to run the institution under the corporate name of the Ladies' Association of the Shepherd's Fold. This association was, after a while, incorporated. Subsequently Cowley and his associates organized and incorporated the Children's Fold, but he got into trouble about that fold rather speedily, and his thoughts turned toward the Shepherd's Fold again. He therefore called a meeting of himself, his brother, and a Miss Gahagan, and proceeded to elect a number of persons as Trustees of the Shepherd's Fold. This took place more than a year ago. After the so-called election Cowley applied to the Controller to obtain the amount of the award to the Shepherd's Fold. The Controller refused to pay it to Cowley, and also refused to hand over the money to the Trustees of the Shepherd's Fold, who were running the institution. Cowley brought a mandamus proceeding against the Controller, which is still pending. The Trustees opposed to Cowley applied to the Attorney-General recently, and have induced him to bring a suit in the Supreme Court, in the nature of a *quo warranto* against Cowley and his Trustees, to oust them from whatever offices they may hold in reference to the Shepherd's Fold. Rev. Thomas M. Peters, Frederick S. Winston, and others, are the Trustees who oppose Cowley. Their counsel, Charles F. Marsh, obtained a temporary injunction *ex parte* against Cowley and his associates. The proceeding comes before the court to-day on a motion to render the injunction permanent.

A CURIOUS BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The closing arguments in the case of the United States against Thomas Monahan, a bankrupt, who is charged with making a fraudulent disposition of his assets, were heard by United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appeared for the creditors, and Mr. Robert Sewell for the bankrupt and defendant. From the testimony elicited in the case, it appears that Monahan's present wife acted as nurse, for six weeks, in attendance on his first wife during the illness which terminated in her death. For some six or seven years prior thereto his second wife had worked as a dressmaker. For her services as nurse he claims that he paid her $2,000. Within a few weeks after his first wife's death he married the nurse, and gave her as a present on her wedding-day $500. She claims that in her business as dress-maker she saved from her earnings $6,000. None of this money of Mrs. Monahan's was ever put in any bank or place of deposit. She testified that she always kept it about her person. Some time after her marriage she advanced the whole amount to her husband to be used in his business. On the eve of his failure he returned her $4,060, and she now claims to be a creditor for the balance of $3,700. Since his failure she has applied the $4,000 to the support of the family. There is no dispute as to these main facts, and the testimony was adduced for the creditors under their side of the examination. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer claimed that the whole story, as to its probability, was a fabrication and an unlikelihood. Mr. Sewell made a clever argument for the defendant, in which he pointed out the absurdity of the Government position in the case in putting witnesses on the stand to testify to matters of fact, and then asking for a conviction on the ground, not of the evidence adduced, but on the improbability of its being true evidence. Decision reserved.

A BATCH OF DIVORCE CASES.

A number of suits for divorce appeared among the papers in the courts yesterday. Most of the cases have been reported fully hitherto in THE TIMES, and therefore present no new features.

Among such cases is the one by Lena Shillak against Jacob Shillak, in which Judge Friedman, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday granted the plaintiff $50 as a counsel fee and $5 per week as alimony. The same Judge granted attachments for contempt of court, arising from non-payment of alimony, against the defendants in the cases of Barbara Kleinknecht against Henry Kleinknecht and Mina Hoffmeister against Louis Hoffmeister. Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Common Pleas, granted a decree of absolute divorce to the plaintiff in the suit of Abraham J. Dubois against Mary L. Dubois. These parties were married in June, 1868. Mrs. Dubois was accused of having been criminally intimate with Alexander S. Prime.

Frances C. Southworth and James H. Southworth were married at Rome, N. Y., on Nov. 15, 1871, and lived together until Oct. 13, 1877, when Mr. Southworth abandoned his wife. Within a month he has been guilty of adultery, according to her accusation. She has brought suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce, and he putting in no defense, Judge Daniels yesterday ordered a reference to John W. Goff.

Mary Dougherty has brought suit against her husband, Patrick Dougherty, in the Common Pleas, for a limited divorce on the ground of his alleged cruelty. They were married on Oct. 8, 1868, and have four children. Mrs. Dougherty says she had her husband sent to the Island for cruelty, and that she has been obliged to leave him owing to his ill-treatment.

ANOTHER "DISTILLER" HELD FOR TRIAL.

United States Commissioner Osborn took the closing testimony yesterday in the case against Bartholomew Hurley, who is charged with having performed labor and rendered services in the illicit distillery at No. 56 Rutgers-street, broken up by the revenue officers about a month since. At the close of the testimony the Commissioner held Hurley to bail in $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. One of the most relentless of the Government witnesses against Hurley was his own sister, a smart, clean-looking woman named Kehoe. There were altogether 13 women in the Commissioner's Court, yesterday in this case, seven of whom expressed themselves as decidedly "agin the Guvernment," and the six other women on the question of Hurley's guilt. Some of the witnesses testified that Hurley had talked to them, or in their hearing, about the "potheen" that was being made "in the cellar below."

STILL FAST IN JAIL.

Since the incarceration of Roberts and Gleason, the forgers, in Ludlow-Street Jail, they have made frequent applications for release to the courts. These applications extend over a period of two years or more, and the details presented and published have made the cases very familiar to the public. The most recent of the applications was made by Roberts, who is detained under an execution issued in the suit of the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, in which a judgment for $91,015-35 was recovered. An order of arrest obtained against him at the beginning of the action has not been vacated. Roberts at first applied for release on the Two-Thirds act, but this was denied him. He then applied for release on the Poor Debtors' act, and this application was granted by Judge Sutherland, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the 3d inst., on the ground that he was unable to procure the requisite bail. The Guaranty and Indemnity Company appealed from this decision, and have removed the case to the General Term. The argument will be heard on Monday next, 15th inst.

ALDEN B. STOCKWELL'S PROPERTY.

Daniel P. Hays was appointed Receiver of Alden B. Stockwell's property after judgment in a suit brought against the latter by Francis Bridgeott, and yesterday Judge Latremore, in the Special Term of the Common Pleas, directed Hays to sell such property at auction, on the 13th inst., in the Merchants' Exchange sales-room. The property includes 8,175 shares of stock of the Cherry and Hall's Run Oil Company, 7,914 shares Cleveland and Buffalo Petroleum Company; 1,130 shares Noble Copper Company, 1,000 shares Oil Creek and Cherry Run Oil Company, 500 shares McCres Petroleum Company, 350 shares Milton Farm Oil Company, 100 shares St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and a few minor securities whose value is not stated. Then comes Stockwell's equity of redemption in securities on which creditors have liens. These securities include 4,386 shares of the stock of the Howe Machine Company, (limited,) of London, estimated value, $548,600, and the liens on them aggregating $380,613; 25,694 shares of the stock of the Howe Machine Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., par value, $642,350, and with liens on them to the amount of $253,500; and 7,072 shares of stock of the Indiana Manufacturing Company, par value, $176,800; liens, $45,000. Besides these there are also 40 first mortgage construction bonds of the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company.

IMPORTANT REVENUE TRIAL.

The trial of the case of the United States against George Hughes & Co., to recover $100,000 in gold, for alleged frauds upon the Revenue laws, began before Judge Choate and a jury in the United States District Court, on the 6th of June, and is still in progress. The court has recently held, upon the questions arising in the progress of the trial, first, that the question of intent to defraud the Revenue laws is a proper one to go to the jury in this case, although the alleged frauds were committed prior to the passage of what is known as the Molety act of June 22, 1874, which leaves the question of intent to the jury, to be passed upon as a distinct issue, both in cases then pending, as well as in cases thereafter arising; second, that the oath taken on making an entry is open to explanation, and that the party taking the oath is not estopped from showing that a wrong oath, namely, the consignee's oath instead of his own invoice is, or the suit: Assistant District Attorneys Sherman and Brown, for the Government, and Messrs. Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton, for George Hughes & Co.

OWNERS OF THE "BUCKINGHAM" IN COURT.

On Monday morning, Police Justice Smith issued warrants for the arrest of Elijah S. W. Hays, Donald McGuinn, and Charles Creagh, proprietors and managers of the resort known as the "Buckingham Palace." Mr. S. Conant Foster, of No. 22 West Twenty-seventh-street, was the complainant. Hays and Creagh, who were accused of keeping a disorderly house, appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, accompanied by counsel, who demanded an examination in their behalf. The lawyers said that their clients admitted that they were owners and managers of the "Buckingham," but they would certainly plead *nolo contendere* to the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Since the opening no disturbance had marred the pleasure of the entertainments there, and the highest officials (this was said with emphasis) visited it and had made no complaint. Justice Smith decided that he was then unable to proceed with the examination, and would adjourn it to Friday morning. The prisoners were locked in a 1,000 cell, which was furnished by Henry Welsh and Samuel Soot.

THE HUNTER'S POINT NUISANCES.

Complaints of the renewal of the nuisances on Newtown Creek, Long Island, having reached the District Attorney's office and Board of Health, an investigation was set on foot, and resulted in the discovery of the fact that Edward Clark, one of the indicted parties, had broken his pledge and was again manufacturing fertilizers, and using the sickening sludge acid. Clark is one of the parties who, after the conviction of Enos O. Coe, pleaded guilty, and was allowed to go unpunished on his promise to abate the nuisance by abandoning the manufacture of phosphates. Assistant District Attorney Rollins immediately ordered the arrest of Clark, who will be brought to court, arraigned on his former plea of guilty, and punished severely. The accused can be sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine; and it is almost certain that, should the charges against him be sustained, he will be sentenced to a term of imprisonment. It was also stated that the Preston Brothers had resumed the manufacture of fertilizers, but, on investigation, the statement proved to be unfounded. The Prestons are also subject to the discipline of the court, having been discharged on a suspended sentence, after pleading guilty.

WHERE A STEAM-BOAT SHOULD LAND.

Edward G. Tinker, Captain of the Port, brought suit against the owners of the boat J. B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Trained Animals.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report for to-day indicates in the Middle States and New-England, south-east to south-west winds, stationary or lower temperature, slightly higher pressures, clear or partly cloudy weather, except local rains in the interior.

Secretary Sherman, in his reply to Mr. Potter's letter of July 1, reiterates his desire to prove that intimidation did exist in certain Louisiana parishes during the Presidential canvass. And the Secretary makes a good point when he calls attention to the fact that the committee cannot consistently refuse to receive testimony of this sort, since they have already allowed Weber to testify that there was no intimidation in East and West Feliciana. Mr. Sherman, however, can only make his point; it is useless to expect that Potter and his allies will yield to the demands of justice or common decency. The purpose of the majority of the committee is to take testimony only on one side. A witness who swears that there was no intimidation is heard with complacency. A witness who is ready to swear that there was intimidation is hustled out of the committee-room. Secretary Sherman does not consider that the case is closed so far as he is concerned. It remains to be seen whether his accusers will consent to the examination of the witnesses whom he asks may be called in his behalf.

North-eastern Oregon is evidently to be the scene of the final struggle with the hostile Indians. Gen. McDowell reports that the Indian force now concentrated near Camas Prairie—between the Umatilla and Nez Percé reservations—is estimated at about one thousand. Troops are converging upon this point from various directions, and these number about eight hundred men. With these, it is thought, the enemy can be brought to terms. Several detached parties of Indians, however, have gone north and have crossed the Columbia River. But the main bulk of the hostile force is known to be below the river. The disaster reported to a company of volunteers, the other day, only proves the truth of the common saying that frontiersmen are good Indian fighters, but poor strategists. These unfortunate men moved upon the Indians without adequate support, being too impatient to wait for the movements of the regulars. Their surprise, defeat, and annihilation were the inevitable consequences of their rashness.

The Republicans of Alabama have decided to make no nomination for State offices. They are thoroughly convinced and upon the best of evidence, that were they to take part in the election their votes would not be counted and they would simply give a tacit acknowledgment to the fairness of a contest which they knew to be fraudulent and corrupt. While taking this course, however, they do not for a moment falter in their fidelity to the principles of Republicanism, nor relinquish the belief that now, as in 1872 and 1874, they have a majority of the legal voters of the State. They submit simply to force and fraud which they know they cannot hope to overcome. In doing so they issue an address, which is most touching in its simplicity, earnestness, and truth. They declare that their struggle is one of poverty against wealth, and hereditary timidity and submission against courage and aggression. Yet, having the truth and the right on their side, they are still assured that they will triumph in the end.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt's defense of his course in the Diechman affair is a grotesque illustration of the shambling way in which many Congressmen discharge their duties. Diechman was appointed Minister to the United States of Colombia, after that mission had been restored to the list by Mr. Hewitt's influence. It turns out that the appointment was a bad one, and very serious charges are preferred against Diechman. Mr. Hewitt, in an "interview" printed in the *Tribune*, says that he recommended Diechman to Secretary Evarts, as he thought "he seemed to be a particularly good candidate, in these days when civil service reform is so much talked about, and so little practiced." But Mr. Hewitt disavows having had any acquaintance with the person whom he so strongly recommended beyond a casual knowledge of him as "an agent in the House committee-rooms." This is comical. Congressmen who do business on the Hewitt plan give strong recommendations to applicants for office, and when the appointee turns out badly, they may say, "Oh, I didn't know the man."

The Diechman case will surprise people who have supposed that it was extremely difficult to obtain official appointments in Washington. This man was nominated and confirmed Minister to the United States of Colombia—a pretty desirable place—quite out of hand, as it were. The apology for the badness of the appointment is that it was made in the last days of the session. The public has long since learned to look leniently upon any error committed in "the last days of the session." But how does it happen that an appointment of so much consequence was picked up and rushed through in the last days of the session? And an unknown man appointed? And a Democratic Congressman behind him as indorser? Good candidates for office must be scarce.

The secret of the Anglo-Turkish convention has been well kept, its first appearance in a definite form dating as far back as the 4th of June. Public opinion in Turkey, however, is by no means unanimous in its favor, and even should it be fully carried out, it will still leave countless sources of trouble behind it. Apart from the disputed question of Sophia and the Roumelian frontier, which has a military rather than a political importance, the problems of African Turkey and Albania are anything but easy of solution. Should Egypt, as is possible enough, proclaim her independence, Tunis and the other Turkish settlements along the northern coast would be likely enough to follow her example, in which case England, by the terms of her own convention, would have no choice but to interfere. As regards Albania, again, the rumor of Italy's intention to occupy it, and then offer to exchange it for Trieste and the Italian Tyrol, as an ostensible concession to the wish of the Albanian Catholics to be incorporated with Austria, tallies closely enough with recent facts to be partially, if not wholly, true. Russia's next move will probably be the construction of a branch line from the Poti-Tiflis Railway to Batoum, in order to make doubly sure of her new acquisition. The interest taken by Austria in the settlement of the new frontier of West Roumelia is easily explained by her anxiety for the safety of her projected "thoroughfare" to Salonica and the Ægean, although for the present Count Schouvaloff's skillful diplomacy appears to have given Russia somewhat the advantage in that quarter.

GEORGIA AS AN ILLUSTRATION.

We print a Georgia letter which should serve at once as an encouragement and a warning. It relates to the principal Independent movements which have occurred during the last ten years within the Democratic Party of that State. Mr. A. H. Stephens has in some quarters been rather hastily credited with initiating a war of resistance to the tyranny of the Congressional caucus and the partisan subserviency of the district convention. The probable effect of the challenge he has thrown down will be his renomination in the regular course of things. With all their domineering, the Democratic managers will not incur the risk of a division, if they can by any possibility patch up a truce; and Mr. Stephens has shown that his valor does not run away with his discretion or indispose him to meet his censors half way. However this may be, our correspondent shows, by a citation of dates and names, that well-known Democrats have in various Congressional districts revolted against packed conventions and their nominations, with a degree of success that is inexplicable except on the supposition that the party in the State has elements of discontent resulting from the reckless abuse of power by the local leaders. The fiery Toombs co-operated with Mr. Stephens in 1872 in support of the Independent candidacy of Du Bose. Mr. Felton, who was elected to Congress in 1874 and 1876, on both occasions defeated the regular nominee. Mr. B. H. Hill, who now applauds party discipline and invokes curses upon the heads of those who refuse submission to its degradation, himself "bolted" the convention of the Ninth District in 1875, and began his Congressional career with professions of independence which have not been wholly falsified in practice, though now discarded as a matter of theory.

Judged by its results, Democratic independence in Georgia must be considered rather as an indication of what might be achieved than as a justification of the course pursued by those who have profited by it. The facts illustrative of its progress are worth noting, if only as evidence of an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the use of the power possessed by the Democracy. Its leaders, unrestrained by opposition, have dealt with the State in a spirit not unlike that with which Tammany in its hey-day dealt with the affairs of this city. Prudential motives are unknown to them. They are so full of the confidence which a continuance of absolute sway begets that they never dream of a reckoning. The Government they look upon as theirs forever, its offices as rewards which they may dispense at pleasure, and the State representation at Washington as an influence which should be tributary to their conception of the party's interests and their own. So far, disaffection has been unorganized and exceptional. It has been the means of enabling a few individuals to overcome obstructions raised by the regular party action, instead of being the source of the independent efforts which are so obviously needed. We are told, indeed, that the feeling which manifested itself in the election of Messrs. Felton and Hill, and invests with significance the canvass of Mr. Stephens, has revealed itself more frequently in elections to the local Legislature and different local offices. Absolute as it is, the Georgia Democracy has not succeeded in enforcing complete acquiescence in the doings of its "machine."

The remark of those who insist upon the maintenance of straight party lines, regardless of chances and consequences, will be, that the Independent Democrats who have beaten regular nominees in Georgia have, after all, proved to be Democrats and nothing else. Literally, this is true. Messrs. Hill and Stephens, for example, are unwavering Democrats. They do not pretend to have any affiliation with Republicans. At critical moments, however, their independence has been exemplified in a way that entitles them to grateful recognition. If there were more like them to leaven the Democratic Party in Congress, there would be less reason for dreading the possibility of its entire control of the Government. Besides, in discussing the probabilities of the near future in Southern politics, practical advances are of greater importance than the exaltation of an unattainable ideal. The desirable thing is the good that can be got,—not the excellence that is beyond one's reach. Since it is not possible now to wrest Georgia and other Southern States from the Democracy and to transfer them to the Republican Party, the politic course is to profit by the growing discontent which unchecked Democratic domination excites among moderate citizens, and to foster the development of the conservative force, by whatever party name it may be designated. An Independent Democrat is preferable to the partisan who obeys every order of his party's caucus and pushes his Democracy to its furthest limit; and the sagacious Southern Republican will act accordingly. He will not waste votes in an endeavor to uphold his party's ticket, knowing in advance that it cannot succeed. He will subordinate his devotion to party to his anxiety to break the uniformity of Democratic success and lay the foundation of an Independent organization. Had these tactics been applied by Georgia Republicans, the position in that State would have been more hopeful than it is. An obstinate determination to nominate their own candidates, and so, as they profess to believe, to preserve Republican integrity, has more than once led to the defeat of Independent men. The Republicans have thus contrived to insure the success of the worst elements of the Democracy. They helped the enemy under the pretense of serving their own party.

ENGLAND AS AN ASIATIC POWER.

Cyprus has become another Malta, and Asia Minor has been reduced to the rank of Cashmere, in order that the Indian Mussulman may not begin to recognize in the Czar "the natural heir of the Sultan." In other words, English diplomacy has snapped its fingers in the face of assembled Europe the moment that the settlement of the Eastern question visibly affected the prestige in virtue of which eighty thousand Englishmen rule over two hundred and forty millions of Asiatics. The vanity of France may be hurt in a tender point by this new caveat against her reversionary interest in the African States tributary to the Sultan; Germany may be piqued at the advantage which has been taken of her position as mediator; and Russia may be enraged at the Punic faith which signs in the same hour a protocol conceding to her the fruits of her Asiatic conquests and a convention which makes them a barren and costly prize. All that Lord Beaconsfield can afford to disregard as he calmly watches the effect of his master-stroke in Asia, and when he appeals to a half-admiring half-bewildered country to remember that the Empress of India has interests which must be subordinated to those of the Queen of England.

It is easy to call this kind of statesmanship theatrical, and it is obvious that the manner in which the preliminaries have been arranged for the revelation of the secret convention with the Sultan has the odor of the footlights. But posture-maker though he is, charlatan though he may be, Lord Beaconsfield has, in this case, simply accepted the consequences of a policy which is already two hundred years old, and whose ultimate consequences must have a very important share in shaping the future history of the world. When Clive and Hastings wrested from the grasp of incapable Viceroys the richest provinces of the crumbling Empire of Aurungzebe, they were preparing the way for the English administration of the inheritance of the Osmanli; when the British Crown assumed the responsibilities of the Empire which had been conquered by a company of traders, and added to its titles that of the Moslem conqueror who reigned at Delhi, it was but verifying the logic of history as clearly as it does to-day, when it extends to the worn-out debauchée who is Caliph and Sultan the same kind of protection which it gave to the last descendant of the Great Mogul.

English rule in Asia is like nothing else in the world's history, past or present. What the Macedonian Empire would have become in the East was shown when Alexander the Great bribed his soldiers to take Persian wives; the "Roman peace" was not acknowledged long enough by true Asiatics to afford any data for judging of how that iron civilization would have molded the character of dusky millions like those over whom the Empress of India rules. The Spaniard in Mexico and Peru became enervated by contact with the subject race; the Mohammedan conqueror at the other side of the world grew effeminate and indolent amid the fatness of the Valley of the Ganges. Admitting the worst that was said about the venality of Hastings during the progress of the great impeachment trial, he set the example of a calm, passionless, and inflexible enforcement of English rules of equity in the courts where law was merely an instrument of oppression and perjury was as common as corruption. From his day to this, the English rule in India has grown in wisdom, in purity, and in all the attributes of justice, without growing at all in the esteem of the people who live under it. The conqueror has held the place before the conquered of a cold, unsympathetic Providence whose very charity, magnificent as it has been in its proportions, has been doled out with a prudence which the Oriental mind fails to understand, and with a suspicion which it has resented. Community of thought has been as rare as unrestrained social intercourse; intermarriage as much of a phenomenon as the relapse of an Englishman into the faith of Brahma or Mohammed.

While English rule has kept India together with a grasp of iron, English culture has acted as a social solvent, which must ere long show very startling results. The first conquerors of India were but the first wave of the great Aryan migration, whose second flood carried from the table-lands of Asia the germs of European civilization, and the descendants of the race that grew and prospered on the southern side of the Himalayas are not so unlike their first cousins who bring back to them the mature results of centuries of culture that they cannot receive all that the Anglo-Saxon conqueror can communicate to them. The first effects of the new learning are to be found in the educated skepticism of young Hindoos who ape English manners and accept English service, but whose progress in what we call civilization is saddened by the surrender of all the happiness there is in the ties of home and all the consolations that spring from religion. The Hindoo youth, who has had a wife provided for him when he was a child in arms, who has been married before he entered his teens, emerges from an English college to look upon his wife as little better than a beast, and to curse the social ties which bind him to people who revere things that he scoffs at, and practice things that his soul abhors. Christianity might come in to reconstruct a society which is crumbling to pieces at the top, and which must, some day, be cleft to its very foundations, but, confessedly, it has not begun to do it yet. An intelligent Theism might supply a basis for the duties of to-day and the hopes of hereafter which has been done with such painful exactness by the old faith which melts away before the educating influence of the West. But that is merely the dream of those who long for its fulfillment under social conditions far more favorable to it, but, so far, hopelessly unpropitious to its realization. It is true that the Mohammedanism of India has hitherto shown more vigor than the creeds of the Hindoo, but that, too, pales its light before the culture of which its instinct of preservation has taught it to be intolerant. And now the shadow of the English administrator has fallen over Asia Minor; the remaining provinces of the Sultan are marked out for the fate of the dominions of Sindia and Holkar. The political results of the experiment will be remarkable enough—directly on the subject populations, indirectly on the governing power. But he were but a shallow student of human progress who should fail to be struck with the inscrutable possibilities which it caries with it for the social, intellectual, and religious life of the world.

DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN FORESTS.

The administration of the affairs of the American Government, always free and easy as to details, has until recently been particularly lax in regard to the public timber lands. There were many reasons for this. Our almost unlimited expanse of country and boundless woodlands naturally gave the people of the border territories the idea that there could never come a time when wood would be scarce or timber valuable. During the generation or two which has marked the progress of civilization westward from the Atlantic seaboard and beyond the mountains, the difficulty encountered by those who sought new homes has not been an absence of timber, but for the most part an overabundance of forest land. Indeed, until the great prairies were reached, the emigrant whose purpose was the settlement of the West, had to struggle constantly with the dense growth of wood, which rendered almost impassable the region through which he was obliged to force his way. The first settlers of the country in question, the ancestors of the men and women who have since pushed their way toward the Pacific limits of the continent, were surrounded on all sides by dense fields of timber. They were literally walled in by woodland, and to make clearings, to break through the natural obstacles to their communication with the outside world and their fellow-men, to break, cut, or burn highways, to make clearings and lay out open settlements, became not only the object of their lives but to a certain extent a necessity of their existence. In short, from force of habit it soon became a fixed notion with the average Western pioneer that one of the chief duties which he owed, not only to himself but to mankind, was to cut, slash, burn, and uproot everthing in the shape of a tree which came in his path.

In view of the early training of those who have made the Western wilderness to bloom, the reckless destruction, the insane waste, of timber which has been going on in all parts of the country, but particularly in the North-west and on the Pacific coast, is hardly to be wondered at. Indeed, it was not until the prairies began to be thickly populated that any scarcity of timber began to be felt, and even then no effort was made to protect the wood on the public domains. It was not until 1855 that any definite legislation was had on the subject, and even then the supervision of the public forests was simply given into the hands of the General Land Office, with a great deal of discretion, but little or no power. Until last year the loose and practically useless laws then and previously enacted remained in force, and it is no exaggeration to say that not only in Louisiana and Florida, but in the vast pine region of Minnesota, in the far Western States, and in the Pacific coast Territories, individuals and organized companies have at will despoiled the public timber domain. This condition of things would doubtless have continued indefinitely were it not for the energy and far-sighted knowledge of Secretary Schurz, the man whom politicians of a certain class delight to call impractical and full of crude theories. This gentleman, almost immediately upon his accession to office, took especial care to discover the exact condition of the public forests and the results which must surely follow their further destruction. In this most laudable work he was opposed by certain political demagogues, who sought their own advancement by appealing to ignorant prejudice; but in spite of the obstacles thus thrown in his way, the Secretary has, since the adjournment of Congress, gone on with his work most vigorously, and with rather more startling than agreeable results. He is now assured, after an investigation of the most thorough and exhaustive kind, that if the strictest measures are not soon adopted to prevent the reckless robbery, waste, and ruin of wood-land which has been for years going on unpunished and almost unnoticed, the Pacific coast Territories will soon become as barren and desolate as those districts in the south of France which were despoiled of their wood-lands by an ignorant and unthinking peasantry.

These late communications to the Interior Department are more than confirmed by the recent report on the same subject made to the Department of Agriculture by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, who was appointed by act of Congress to investigate the whole subject of timber consumption, the wants of the country, the effects of the destruction of the wood-lands, and the methods which are employed by other countries to bring back fertility to those regions which have been rendered almost uninhabitable by the reckless cutting of forests. In the valuable work in question, Dr. Hough clearly demonstrates the utter folly of the system which allows immense tracts of pine and other wood-lands in the North-west, and on the Pacific coast, to fall into the hands of a few individuals, who hold them by pre-emption and homestead entry, or in many cases by absolutely no title save that of possession, and whose only object is to realize whatever present gain they can out of the timber, without any regard to the results which must inevitably follow the reckless and lawless fashion in which it is now being destroyed. The subject is a broad one and well worthy the attention of all thoughtful men. It rises above politics, and should not, as it was last Winter, be discussed in a partisan or sectional spirit. The whole country is vitally interested in the preservation of the forest lands of the West and South, and Secretary Schurz should be supported in every effort which he makes to put a stop to their wanton destruction.

THE TYRANNY OF THE THERMOMETER.

It is still a mooted question among men of science whether a large proportion of the deaths attributed to hydrophobia are not the result of delusion. A nervous person is playfully bitten by a pet terrier, and straightway the unfortunate animal is regarded with suspicion. The sudden change of behavior toward him, curiously enough, causes him to "act strangely," and he is presently accused of being mad. Perhaps he has reason for getting at least moderately angry, but in their fright the family have little regard for reason, and the poor brute is remorsely shot. This has the effect of thoroughly convincing the bitten person that the dog was rabid, and he begins to brood over the possible consequences to himself, and in many cases, by giving his whole mind to the subject for a few weeks, he succeeds in working himself into convulsions, and dies. Having considerately put the dog "out of his misery" before his symptoms could be studied by a man of canine science, the thoughtful family have thus left the field open to controversy, and given ground for the theory of delusion. But, whether the person chiefly interested has perished by hydrophobia or delusion, probably makes little difference to him in the end. The important fact is that he had very uncomfortable convulsions, and died in a most disagreeable and unbecoming manner, and it might have been prevented by a careful and thorough extermination of dogs.

There are more things than death by alleged hydrophobia that may be explained on this theory of delusion. It is a fact that has been noted by statisticians and oldest inhabitants for many years that the severity of our Summer weather has increased, *pari passu*, with the spread of thermometers. Before these delusive instruments came into use it is notorious that we have no record of such intense heat as has afflicted us now these many Summers. In those temperate times, sun-stroke, soda-water, paper collars, and other Midsummer nuisances were unknown. It becomes a question worthy of study whether our recent sufferings are not largely due to the use of thermometers and the delusion and worry generated by a frequent inspection of the tiny tombstones on which they record the fluctuations of the weather. There can be no doubt that they have exerted an enormous influence over the human race, more especially in crowded cities, where their numbers have been recklessly multiplied, and that they have aggravated our discomfort to an almost intolerable degree. Were there no thermometers, we should not know how hot it was, and should be free from much of the fret that immediately sets in when we notice the mercury passing the ninetieth parallel of latitude on the chart of its navigation. Then, with one accord, men begin to groan and curse the intolerable heat. They leave their comfortable homes and rush off to dingy attics and meagre fare in the country, where thermometers are scarce and weather reports come in but once a week, and delude themselves with the notion that they have found a cool place. They go down and wander on the blazing sands by the seashore, or congregate on the desolate expanse of hotel piazzas, in the vain hope of escaping the effects of the remorseless mercury in the tiny tube.

It is only necessary to note the effect of thermometers on the ordinary citizen in Summer, to be convinced that they beget the most deplorable delusions and cause an immense amount of discomfort. No sooner does one's eye catch sight of the slender metallic column crawling among the nineties than it has a wild and unnatural glare, and the forehead is suffused by an unhealthy moisture. The sufferer spends his money for insidious drinks, indulges in absurd excursions, or possibly, if the delusion comes upon him very strong, he even goes to Europe, rushes wildly over the continent in insufferable railroad trains, and lives at hotels where their business is to make travelers miserable. It is a sad thing to note these results of immoderate indulgence in thermometers, when we might pass the Summer months quietly and serenely at home, if we were not continually excited and worried by this instrument of torture. It is a serious question whether we are to allow this relentless contrivance, which is plainly in league with the hotel-keepers and the vendors of soda-water and fermented drinks, to tyrannize over us any longer? Perhaps thermometers cannot be wholly exterminated, though they seriously threaten the safety of society, but they may be brought under control. As they seem to be more dangerous in the shade than anywhere else—that is to say in exposed doorways and inside of window-frames—they should be kept out of such positions. Doubtless the best plan would be to pack them in ice and keep them in the cellar. Then they could do no harm. Somehow we must escape from their blighting influence. As a famous meteorological poet once remarked:

"O, for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade,
Where Reaumer, Centigrade, or Fahrenheit,
Or any sort of fierce thermometer,
Could never reach us more."

Saints cannot now be created by the Church of Rome until the person to be canonized has been dead fifty years, a circumstance which, perhaps, is not without its compensation to the relatives of the late Pope, inasmuch as saintship was attended with such heavy fees that one of the descendants of Charles Borromeo is alleged to have said to his family, after paying all the expenses of canonization: "Be always good Christians, my dear children, but never saints; one other saint in our family, and we are ruined."

Some of the English newspapers appear as much inclined as our own to exaggeration about journalism and literature. One of them says: "'Verex,' author of the article 'Crown and Cabinet,' in the *Quarterly Review*, was offered £4,400 a year by two different journals, and finally accepted an equal partnership in the *Examiner*, which pays £16,000 a year." All this may be true, but it looks suspicious, and sounds very much like some of the New-York correspondents of out-of-town dailies.

The new Commissioners of the District of Columbia announce that they are actively engaged in maturing plans for the improvement of the streets of Washington and the paving of its many suburban avenues. It would be well if they would drop the latter portion of this programme, and confine themselves entirely to the repair of those thoroughfares in the city proper which are so sadly in need of such attention. Many of its chief avenues were, in the days of the Ring, paved with wooden blocks, which have since fallen into decay, and rendered their passage not only disagreeable but dangerous. Such streets are a disgrace to the capital, and if any money is to be expended, it should be for their improvement.

An important movement has lately taken place in London to provide hospital accommodation for single men and women in the higher classes, on payment. The design is to establish several small hospitals, and patients will, if they please, be attended by their own doctor. Those subscribing $100 will be able at any time to claim priority of admission. The scheme must evidently "supply a want," as it has met with such very strong support. Many of the London hospitals depend chiefly on voluntary contributions, but nearly all are more or less endowed, and some munificiently.

The most splendidly-endowed hospital in the world, probably, is Guy's. Guy was son of a Thames lighterman, and became a bookseller, growing well-to-do by contracting with the University of Oxford for the privilege of printing Bibles, for which they had a royal privilege. His fortune was, however, made by buying up the certificates of pay due given to sailors, when the Government had no funds at hand wherewith to pay them, in Queen Anne's time, and by lucky speculations in South Sea stock. But for a most trifling cause his money would probably never have gone to charitable purposes. He had determined to marry his maid-servant, and, preparatory to the wedding, ordered the pavement to be mended in front of his door to a point which he marked. The maid, while he was out, observed a broken place in the pavement which the paver left untouched, and pointed it out. "Yes, I know," said the man;" "but Mr. Guy told me not to go beyond his mark." "Well," said the maid, "mend that place, I'll take the blame, if there be any." Guy, probably taking this as an assumption of the breeches, was greatly irritated, and broke off the match. Besides erecting the hospital, at a cost of over £18,000, and endowing it with £220,000, he erected alms-houses and a library at Tamworth, Staffordsnire, (where his mother was born, and for which he was member of Parliament,) gave £2,000 a year to Christ's Hospital, and left £80,000 among those who could prove themselves in any way related to him. His benefactions are the largest ever made in England. He lived to 81, long enough to see his hospital roofed in. It now has a princely income from his endowment.

A gentleman living on an upper floor of an apartment house has brought, or is about to bring, suit against a City express company for the value of a valise left in the open hall on the first floor, and carried off by some person or persons unknown. An agent of the company refused to carry or even send up on a dumb-waiter, the valise to the apartment occupied by the gentleman, who declined to receive it anywhere else, averring that the company was bound to deliver the valise where he lived, and that he did not live on the first floor any more than he lived in the next block. The expressman consequently left the valise in the hall-way, and, the front door having been left open, the property was stolen. Its owner claims, with justice, that the company is responsible, and we have no doubt the courts will so decide. Of the express companies, especially the local ones, constant complaint is made. Their servants are censured for rudeness, insolence, and unwillingness to perform their duty. Everybody who deals with them knows how they act, and it is high time that some of them were taught a lesson. They are always promising what they fail to perform, and when charged with violation of their word, instead of apologizing or offering explanation, they are insulting. They seem to think that the public has no rights which they are called upon to respect. There are many exceptions, but, as a rule, express messengers are the roughest and most impertinent fellows that one comes in contact with. Why they should be so much more brutal and impudent than men of their class generally, we do not know; but there is very little question that they are. If their masters can be made to pay roundly for their employes' neglect and unwillingness to do what they ought to do, perhaps they will see that their servants behave with some small degree of decency.

For a leading statesman and popular idol, Mr. Gladstone has had a most unusual amount of electioneering trouble. A great constituency close to London, where a member of Parliament has to be half the year, is simply a great nuisance, since it inevitably leads to an influx of constituents on him probably of precisely that class whose presence is least desirable, and Mr. Gladstone is evidently sick of Greenwich. Such a constituency is in painful contrast to his former seat, the University of Oxford. But he was compelled to seek a refuge at Greenwich when rejected by his native county—Lancashire. Edinburgh, once represented by Macaulay, is now wooing him, and he seems inclined to be won if they will undertake that he shall not be bored by their local bills. The chances are that if Mr. Gladstone returns to office, he will soon follow Lord Beaconsfield into the Lords. The upper house has one immense advantage to a septuagenarian, its sittings begin at 5, and almost invariably end by 7:30, whereas the House of Commons begins at 4 and ends, perhaps, at the same hour in the morning. Young ambitious men are often greatly mortified when, by accession to a peerage, they have to leave the keen excitement of the Commons for the decorous dullness of the Lords, yet this has saved twenty years of many a man's life. With Lord Palmerston, life in the House of Commons had become so confirmed a habit that he would have felt his existence a perfect blank without it, but, then, he had not the literary pursuits to fall back upon that Mr. Gladstone has. Mrs. Gladstone, too, is not without ambition, and having become heiress of her brother, Sir Stephen Glynne, quite looks to her eldest son succeeding to a seat in the House of Lords.

A recent dispatch from Providence, R. I., mentioning the mortal wounding of a tramp by a citizen whose house he had feloniously entered, says the tramp is "evidently insane on the subject of religion, as he repeated the Lord's prayer on his knees while the Surgeon was probing for the ball." The sender of the dispatch must be a furious skeptic to accuse the poor fellow of insanity for praying when he had reason to believe he was near his end. From the sender's point of view, the wounded man may have been unphilosophic; but want of philosophy is not insanity. If it were, the world would be one vast lunatic asylum. A great many people sound in mind and morals are in the habit of praying daily under ordinary circumstances; and we do not see why a tramp, however guilty, should be charged with dementia for uttering a prayer in the face of approaching dissolution. That is the intolerance of rationalism, and ought to be discouraged. It is just possible, however, that the correspondent may have been under the impression that the Lord's prayer begins, "Now I lay me down to sleep," and that he thought repeating this, under the circumstances, indicated mental distemper. The time has not yet come when people of orthodox belief can be condemned as lunatics solely on the ground of their orthodoxy. While we would not insist on anybody praying who does not want to, we are earnestly opposed to arraigning as lunatics all who believe in prayer, and practice their belief. Even a tramp, we suppose, has a right to pray, particularly at the point of death.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens announces that he will address the people at seven places in his district during the remainder of the present month.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that the Democrats are "swimming against the stream" in the investigation that is being carried on in that city.

Washington telegrams say that the ex-Confederate General, Harry Heath, of Richmond, Va., has been appointed a Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says: "Hon. H. D. Money has sent each paper in his district $15 to announce that he is a candidate for re-election to Congress. We always thought Mr. Money a shrewd man. He will be re-elected."

Here is a troublesome conundrum that the Cincinnati *Gazette* propounds: "If custodians of public money prove defaulters in two out of five of the Democratic counties in Ohio, is it safe to put the control of the funds of the nation into the same hands?"

Democratic Congressman Finley, of Ohio, predicts that the next Presidential contest will be between Thurman and Grant. Thurman, he says, is very strong in the South, and he has no doubt that Ohio will cast her vote for him in the Democratic National Convention.

Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Atlanta, refuses to be an independent candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Georgia. He says that he has a solemn conviction of the necessity now existing of maintaining the strength, unity, and power of the Democratic organization, and he will not do anything to endanger it.

The Greenbackers of the Second District of Wisconsin have nominated Major Horace A. Tenney for Congress. The Madison *Journal* says of him: "For over 30 years we have personally known the candidate, and in that time he has been an extreme hard-money Democrat, urging the Bentonian theory of having nothing but specie for a circulating medium, an anti-Barstow Democrat, a Republican, then Democrat again, and now a Greenbacker."

The Boston *Herald* of Tuesday says: "Gov. Rice has no apprehension of any troubles arising from the coming of Dennis Kearney, the California Communistic leader. The Governor believes in free speech and fair play; but in the event of rioting, the Governor says: 'Massachusetts will fire no blank cartridges.' The Governor has great faith in our State soldiery. He says that they are splendidly disciplined, full of *esprit de corps*, and more trustworthy in emergencies than regular troops, because more intelligent. The Governor hasn't lost his grip."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $233,891 70, and from Customs, $517,401 50.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were $247,250.

Secretary Schurz left Washington this evening to take his family to Deer Park, Md. He will return Thursday morning.

Hon. Ellis Speer, Commissioner of Patents, has left town on an extended leave of absence to visit Maine and other New-England States.

The currency balance in the Treasury to-day is $11,285,000, including the $10,000,000 fractional currency redemption fund. The coin balance is $201,868,000.

Capt. Isaac Bassett, the veteran Door-keeper of the Senate, is seriously ill at his home on Capitol Hill. Capt. Bassett has been an employe of the Senate for 46 years. The first position he held was that of page, which he secured in 1832 through the influence of Daniel Webster.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day three Cabinet officers, Messrs. Thompson, McCrary, and Sherman, were absent. The session was of the usual length. The Treasury was represented at the Cabinet by Assistant Secretary Hawley. Mexican and Indian matters were both subjects of consideration at the meeting. Mr. Evarts read a letter from our Minister at the City of Mexico, but it contained no details that were absolutely new, and no additional action was taken to-day upon the subject.

POTTER'S COMMITTEES.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—The Potter sub-committee met this morning. Messrs. Stenger, Blackburn, and Cox being present. George L. Smith, Collector of Customs, in answer to questions by Mr. Stenger, gave the date of his appointment and that of his predecessor; he also submitted a list of the regular employes showing all persons employed or discharged since Judge King's appointment; also books showing the laborers employed in warehouses and other departments at 25 cents per hour. There are about 40 persons so employed.

A recess was then taken until 3 P. M.

The Potter sub-committee reassembled at 3 o'clock this afternoon, but, there being no witnesses present, adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Senator Kellogg is here to testify before the Potter committee, which will resume its sessions to-morrow. Previous to the adjournment of Congress he, on the invitation of Mr. Potter, signified his readiness to appear at any time. Capt. and Mrs. Jenks will remain here for a week, at least, and may be recalled by the committee.

NO AMERICANS IN THE COOLIE TRADE.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Some time ago the Secretary of the Navy, hearing that American vessels had been engaged in the coolie trade, issued orders to commanders of United States ships of war on the Asiatic Station requiring them to make vigilant search, and if any American vessels are engaged in that business to arrest the Captains and bring them to trial. A report has now been received at the department from the commanding officer on the Asiatic Station to the effect that, after thorough investigation, he is unable to find that the report that American ships have been engaged in the coolie trade has any good foundation.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Tallapoosa arrived at Portsmouth, Va., this morning.

Lieut. Louis Kingsley is ordered to the naval station at New-London, Conn.; Master Chauncey Thomas to duty at the Almanac Office in this city; Paymaster A. S. Kenney to the Constellation at New-York; Master S. H. May, detached from the Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster D. P. Wright, from the Constellation, and ordered to settle accounts; Naval Constructor E. W. Steele, from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to temporary duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

DISTRIBUTING THE PROCEEDS OF A RAILROAD SALE.

RICHMOND, July 9.—A decree was entered in the City Court to-day, distributing $159,712 10, the proceeds of the recent sale of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, among parties entitled to interest on the bonded debt of the Virginia Central Railroad, which was a first lien on the property of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

SECRETARY THOMPSON AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, July 9.—Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by a number of naval officers with their families, arrived here this morning on the United States steamer Tallapoosa, on a tour of inspection to the Navy-yard. They were received with the customary salute by the receiving ship Franklin.

EBER GRIDLEY'S WILL.

HARTFORD, July 9.—The will of Eber Gridley, lately deceased, leaves to his wife the use of the estate, valued at $75,000, during life. At her death the entire property, with the exception of a legacy of $500, is bequeathed, in equal divisions, to the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, at South Hadley, Mass., and Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn.

THE ROSS SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day you say, let every parent who has sympathized with Mr. and Mrs. Ross contribute 25 cents, and it will cover the pecuniary loss they have sustained. As one parent of the many thousands who have deeply sympathized with Mr. and Mrs. Ross, I venture to start this subscription with 25 cents from myself, the same from my wife, and the same in behalf of some couple who cannot afford even this, making in all $1, herewith inclosed. Make it known that you will be the Treasurer of such a fund and your appeal will be heartily answered. J. L.

No. 61 John-street, New-York, Tuesday, July 9, 1878.

SURGEON LEMUEL DRAPER.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S ILL-ADVISED ACTION.

AN OFFICER DISCHARGED FROM THE NAVY BY SECRETARY WELLES REINSTATED—WHY DRAPER'S NAME WAS REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER—HIS REBEL FRIEND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The case of Dr. Lemuel J. Draper, who was dismissed from the Navy in 1864 by the action of Secretary Welles, and whose name was restored to the Register by Secretary Thompson in December last, has attracted considerable attention. Dr. Draper was an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, and in December, 1864, was on duty on board the United States receiving-ship Princeton, which was stationed at Philadelphia, and on which John A. Menzies, a Confederate blockade-runner, was confined as a prisoner of war. The officer commanding the Princeton accorded Menzies permission to leave the ship for 48 hours, under charge of Dr. Draper. Without informing the commanding officer of his intention, Draper repaired with the prisoner to Baltimore, to enable the latter to visit his family, whom he had not seen for several years. Having no papers from his superior officers authorizing him to visit Baltimore, Dr. Draper as well as Menzies were taken into custody by the Provost-Marshal. The facts were reported to the Navy Department, and an inquiry resulted in the revoking of Draper's appointment by Secretary Welles, on Feb. 2, 1865. A few days later Dr. Draper wrote to the Secretary requesting a cancellation of the order revoking his appointment, that he might resign. The Secretary complied with Draper's wishes, canceled his previous order, and without waiting for a formal letter of resignation accepted the same. Nothing more was heard from Dr. Draper until 1868, when Senator Bayard and other public men of Delaware wrote to Secretary Welles requesting him to review his action in the case, but the Secretary declined to do so. Seven years later another application was made to Secretary Robeson, but with no better result. A renewed application to Secretary Thompson was made April 7, 1877, fortified by papers tending to show the incorrectness of the charges made against Draper in connection with the visit to Baltimore, and his subsequent arrest. This last application was entirely successful, and on Dec. 17, 1877, Secretary Thompson wrote to Draper the following letter:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1877.

SIR: Upon a full and mature consideration of all the facts in your case, the acceptance of your resignation as an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, dated Feb. 14, 1865, is hereby declared illegal and null, and you will be regarded as having been continuously in the Navy, and your name is restored to the Register. You will consider yourself as awaiting orders. Very respectfully,

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

Assistant Surgeon L. J. Draper, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

On Jan. 23 last, the severe criticisms to which Secretary Thompson's extraordinary course in Draper's case had been subjected caused the Senate to instruct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the matter. The committee, through Judge Davis, submitted its report only a few days before the final adjournment, and after an elaborate review of the case, said:

"We are of opinion that the acceptance by Secretary Welles of the resignation of Draper was a valid act. It was, in contemplation of law, the act of the President. The archives relating to the different branches of the public service are deposited in the departments, which are, by law, clothed with supervisory power over them; and we believe that from the origin of the Government, the practice, when an officer resigns, has been to send his resignation to the proper department, and not to the President."

The committee took issue with Secretary Thompson upon all the points relied upon by the latter to maintain his position, and declared that Secretary Welles decided correctly when he construed Draper's offer to resign as equivalent to a formal resignation and accepted it as such. Secretary Thompson appears to have based his action upon the ground that Draper did not actually resign but merely offered to resign. The committee concluded their report in these words:

"The principle which has been so frequently decided, that the final decision of a matter before the head of a department is binding upon his successor, where no material testimony is afterward discovered and produced, is now entitled to be regarded as a settled rule of administrative law. In the case of R. H. McGoon (13 Op., 456) will be found a reference to the cases decided by the Attorneys-General, from Wirt to Ackerman, inclusive, in which this principle is illustrated and enforced. None of them furnish the least justification for the action of Secretary Thompson, and, in answer to the inquiry of the Senate resolution, we report that his action was illegal and unwarrantable."

Although Secretary Thompson's order reinstating Draper bears date of Dec. 17 last, he was not ordered to duty until yesterday, (July 8,) and it is reported that the delay was due to the Secretary's anxiety respecting Congressional action on the subject. The illegality of Secretary Thompson's act is so transparent that the disbursing officers have heretofore refused to pay Draper the current salary due him since his restoration, and, with the exception of $49, he has not received any compensation whatever. Whether his being ordered to duty will secure Draper his pay has not been ascertained. The amount of Draper's back pay is more than $15,000, which he will ultimately obtain. It is only a question of time. The officer who arrested Draper at Baltimore reported to his superior that the arrest was made at the house of Menzies' sister, and that "the rebels were having a grand jubilee over his [Menzies'] visit." In forwarding the papers to the War Department, Gen. Lew Wallace, who was in command of the Middle Department, made the following indorsement:

"Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General, United States Army, with request that these papers be submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of informing him of the conduct of Dr. Draper, a surgeon in the United States Navy, who, without papers showing permission from his superior officer, and without obtaining permission from any officer connected with this department, or giving any notice of his purpose, or making any inquiry as to whether such a proceeding would be consistent with existing orders, insolently invades my department, bringing with him a captured blockade-runner, and is thus instrumental in getting up a secession jubilee, which, but for the promptitude of my Provost-Marshal, would have resulted in a riot. For this scandalous conduct and for the willful violation of my orders, I respectfully request that Dr. Draper may be dismissed the service."

It is due to Dr. Draper to state that he submitted papers and affidavits denying the allegations of disloyalty made against Menzies' sister, or that there was any unusual demonstration made by the friends and relations of Menzies over his visit to Baltimore.

SECRETARY SHERMAN IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening, and will remain in this City for the rest of this week. His business here is to consult with Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse and others in regard to measures looking toward resumption, but he declines to talk about what he intends to do until he has been able to accomplish his errand. He will be at the Sub-Treasury to-morrow from 10 o'clock. In conversation last evening he said that he would add nothing to the reports about the prospect of resumption that had appeared in THE TIMES, the purport of all of them being correct, and the inaccuracies being so slight and immaterial that it would not be worth while to enter into an explanation of them.

CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Official returns to the Secretary of State give the following as the composition of the Constitutional Convention: Non-partisans, 81; Working Men, 52; Republicans, 11; Democrats, 6; Independents, 2. The Non-partisans elect all Delegates at Large.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE FINANCES.

CONCORD, July 9.—In the House this afternoon an act was passed to provide for funding the present floating debt of the State, for refunding a portion of the bonded debt, and to provide for a temporary loan.

A DEFAULTER GOES TO CANADA.

NORTH TROY, Vt., July 9.—C. W. Morse, ex-Collector of the Town of Newport, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $3,000. He has fled to Canada to avoid arrest.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says the evidences taken before the Royal Commission now sitting here has disclosed an astonishing state of corruption at Kootenay. Witnesses swore that they have seen votes bought openly at the polls; that American citizens came the border into Kootenay, take some sort of an oath before a magistrate, and control the election. Kootenay is situated on the southern boundary line, and has 45 registered voters, who return two members, one-twelfth of the whole representation in Parliament.

THE LEAMINGTON YEARLINGS.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S SALE OF MR. WELCH'S COLTS AT CHESTNUT HILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The annual sale of yearlings and 2-year olds, the produce of Leamington, took place at Mr. Aristides Welch's stud farm, Chestnut Hill, this afternoon, the total sum realized being $17,320. The bidding throughout was lively, the competition between the representatives of the Lorillard brothers, of New-York, being particularly marked. Following are the sales and prices:

TWO-YEAR OLDS.

No. 1.—Bay gelding, foaled May 15, 1876, by imp. Leamington out of Mundane, by Lexington. JAMES W. BELL, New-York.....$100

No. 2.—Brown gelding, foaled May 16, 1876, by imp. Leamington, out of Meagara, by imp. Eclipse. W. ARMSTRONG, Chestnut Hill..... 85

No. 3.—Brown filly, foaled Feb. 3, 1876, by imp. Leamington, out of Lady Duke, by Lexington. W. ARMSTRONG, Chestnut Hill..... 500

No. 4.—Brown filly, foaled March 29, 1876, by imp. Leamington, out of Sabina, by Lexington. W. ARMSTRONG..... 500

No. 5.—Gray filly, foaled June 1, 1876, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Lady Lumley, by Matchem. Not offered..... ----

No. 6.—Bay or brown filly, foaled May 27, 1876, by Littleton, out of Sallie Bowen, by imp. Horton. Not offered..... ----

YEARLINGS.

No. 7.—Chestnut colt, foaled April 12 by imp. Leamington, out of Delight, by Jack Malone. EDWARD HARRIS, Albany.....$350

No. 8.—Chestnut colt, foaled Feb. 24, by Leamington, out of Tasmania, by imp. Australian. C. W. BARKER, New-York..... 85

No. 9.—Brown filly, foaled April 26, by imp. Leamington, out of La Rose, by Lexington. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, New-York..... 750

No. 10.—Black filly, foaled April 20, by imp. Leamington, out of Flash of Lightning, by Lightning. JAMES W. BELL, New-York..... 205

No. 11.—Bay filly, foaled March 23, by imp. Leamington, out of Lady Motley, by Lexington. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, New-York..... 400

No. 12.—Chestnut colt, foaled Feb. 13, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse. Reserved at $800; not sold..... ----

No. 13.—Bay colt, foaled March 30, by imp. Leamington, out of Emma Kimmal, by Voucher. EDWARD HARRIS, Albany.....1,975

No. 14.—Brown colt, foaled April 19, by imp. Leamington, out of Susan Beane, (dam of Susquehanna,) by Lexington. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, New-York.....2,525

No. 15.—Chestnut filly, foaled April 2, by imp. Leamington, out of Maiden, (dam of James A. and Peruvia,) by Lexington. PIERRE LORILLARD, New-York.....2,500

No. 16.—Chestnut colt, foaled April 25, by imp. Leamington, out of Mary Clark, by Lexington. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, New-York.....2,000

No. 17.—Chestnut colt, foaled May 1, by Leamington, out of Emily Fuller, by imp. Eclipse. J. W. BELL, New-York.....1,500

No. 18.—Bay colt, foaled May 15, by imp. Leamington, out of Long Nine, by Lighting. C. STRANAHAN, Brooklyn.....2,475

No. 19.—Brown filly, foaled Feb. 26, by imp. Leamington, out of Elastic, by Kentucky. EDWARD WILKINS, New-York..... 675

No. 20.—Bay colt, foaled April 30, by imp. Leamington, out of Mundane, by Lexington. W. ARMSTRONG..... 150

"LORD OGILVY" AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

CHARGES OF FORGERY AGAINST HIM—THE DETECTIVES ON HIS TRACK.

Wilfred Montressor, alias Cecil W. Carr, alias "Lord Ogilvy," alias "the Earl of Airlie," is just now a much-sought-after individual in Police circles, but he has thus far eluded the vigilance of the detectives who are searching for him. He is "wanted" particularly at this juncture on a charge of forgery, alleged to have been committed in Boston. Before he was released by Judge Donohue on the charge preferred by Miss Varrell, the landlady of the Boston boarding-house where he and his wife lived, Supt. Walling received a dispatch from Deputy Chief of Police Quinn, of the Boston Police, requesting him to arrest Montressor for forgery. Detective Keirns, of the Central Office, was sent to the Ludlow-Street Jail, and ascertained that Montressor was still there, awaiting a decision in his case. Keirns waited at the prison, on the 3d inst., until 10 o'clock P. M., in expectation of the decision of Judge Donohue. He then left, after receiving a promise from Warden Watson that if the order for the discharge of the prisoner arrived during the night, he would notify Superintendent Walling before discharging him. At 10:30 o'clock that night Superintendent Walling received a telegram from Warden Watson informing him that Montressor had been discharged, and had left the prison with his counsel. Since that time the detectives have been searching for him, but without avail. His wife, who is living at a hotel in this City, claims to be ignorant of her husband's whereabouts, and his lawyer professes to be entirely unaware of what has become of his client. Yesterday a Boston detective arrived in this City to assist in the search for the missing "nobleman," and will to-day offer a reward of $100 for his apprehension. The particulars of the forgery for which he is wanted have not yet been made public. It is reported that Montressor is also "wanted" in Pittsburg, Penn., for swindling two merchants in that city out of $1,000. One of these gentlemen was a passenger on the same steamer that brought Montressor to this country, and subsequently the acquaintance made on the steamer was renewed in Pittsburg. Montressor had a draft on a London banking-house for £200, which he was anxious to have cashed, and which he sent to the London Banking House and was returned dishonored. Montressor had left Pittsburg by that time, and his sponsors were compelled to pay the money to the bank, and kept the facts quiet to prevent being laughed at for their pains.

THE SPECIAL CORPS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. E. H. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, reported to the Board of Health yesterday that the special corps of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, appointed to the duty of visiting the sick poor, have reported that since the commencement of the work on the 5th inst. they have visited 2,203 tenement-houses, 13,478 families, and treated 529 sick children and adults. A considerable portion of the sickness thus far discovered is not of a diarrheal character, there being many cases of bronchitis, fever from dentition, marasmus, consumption, and other diseases incident to childhood. Several defects in the sanitary condition of premises were found and reported, and are referred to the district inspectors for investigation.

ARNOTT, THE ACTOR, ARRESTED.

Edward J. Arnott, the bellicose "leading gentleman," visited New-York yesterday for the first time since he assaulted Mr. Montgomery H. Throop in Centre-street. He was at once arrested by detectives, who have been employed to follow him in all his wanderings in New-Jersey and elsewhere since that event. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by Justice Duffy. Arnott was taken to the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, where he waived examination and gave bail in the sum of $300 to appear for trial in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of assault.

AN INSANE WOMAN AT LARGE.

At a late hour last night Patrolman Petrie, of the Twenty-first Precinct, found sitting on the stoop of a house at Lexington-avenue and Thirty-first-street, a well-dressed woman, whose actions attracted his attention. He asked her name and residence, &c., but could not succeed in getting any reply. He then took her to the station-house and thence to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that she was insane. No clue to her identity could be obtained, as she persistently refused to answer any question. She appeared to be a Jewess, about 40 years of age, and wore a black silk dress, a black lace shawl, and a black hat with red flowers inside.

ROWING CONTEST AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, July 9.—The Analostan Club, of Washington, accompanied by a numerous party of excursionists, arrived here to-day on the steamer Jane Moseley. They stopped this morning at Fortress Monroe and indulged in surf bathing and a breakfast at the Hygeia Hotel. An immense crowd witnessed a contest this afternoon between the Elizabeth Boat Club, of Portsmouth, and the Analostans, of Washington. The distance was one mile and return. The Analostans were 50 yards ahead at the first quarter mile, but lost the steady, telling stroke they commenced with, and were overtaken and passed before pulling the first mile, the Elizabeths turning the mile buoy at least 100 yards ahead. On the return the distance between them was still further increased amid tremendous cheers, whistling of steamers, and noisy demonstrations by the excited crowds. The Elizabeths won the race by about 15 lengths. Time—14:20.

The Analostans were not sufficiently acquainted with the course, and fouled with the Elizabeths in trying to take their water. They again left their course and fouled with a tug, which caused some delay. To-night at the theatre a handsome silver cup was presented to the victors by Mayor John S. Tucker.

A CONVENTION OF MILLERS.

READING, Penn., July 9.—The Pennsylvania Millers' State Association met here to-day, and, after discussing the subject of the transportation, grading and inspection of grain, adjourned to meet at Lancaster next January.

DESTRUCTIVE BENZINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Ontario, July 9.—An explosion of benzine occurred last night in the agitators of the London Oil Refining Company's works, in London East, destroying $12,000 worth of property.

THE DUTY OF A SOLDIER.

FITZ JOHN PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF HIS MILITARY FAMILY—GEN. LONGSTREET TELLING ALL ABOUT WHAT THE REBELS DID—GEN. MARSHALL, OF PRINCETON, EXAMINED.

WEST POINT, July 9.—The examination of Gen. Warren in the Fitz John Porter case, was resumed at 11 o'clock this morning. He testified that from noon of the 29th to the close of the day he heard no musketry firing, nothing but distant cannonading, indicating what might or might not come; he saw Gens. McDowell and Porter together about noon of the 29th in conference, but did not know what passed between them; up to that time all the forces witness knew anything about had been moving to the front, but at that time all such movements ceased and there was no forward movement except the advance of the skirmishers.

What is known as Pope's map of Bull Run was shown witness. It locates Gen. Porter's position where no enemy was in front of him. The witness testified to its incorrectness. It was so erroneous in fact, witness said, that he could not give proper answers to questions. He claimed it did not represent anything that he knows anything about.

Gen. Warren was next questioned as to the route taken by Capt. Pope and orderly with the famous 4:30 order to Gen. Porter from Gen. Pope, ordering him to advance. The testimony of Capt. Pope and orderly was read to him, when he gave a description of the route probably taken, saying that the most direct route was six miles long, but that the probable route was much longer. Witness was present with Gens. Porter, Sykes, and Morell, on the night of the 27th of August, when Gen. Porter made known that he had an order to move that night at 1 A. M., Gens. Sykes and Morell urged against it, because the night was dark, the troops were hungry and worn out, not having cooked their supper, and the movement would result in confusion, loss of time, &c.; there was no parking of the wagons; it was more like pell mell; that night there were a great number of wagons and vehicles of all sorts between Warrenton Junction and Bristow Station, in great confusion, and it sounded as though the horses were on a run, every one trying to get out of the way of the enemy; as soon as daylight came, the march commenced, Gen. Warren's brigade following Gen. Sykes' division, and Bristow Station was reached by him at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning; this witness was on the march with the whole of Porter's corps from Harrison's Landing to Bristow Station, and it was made with dispatch; Porter was very anxious to obey the order on the night or the 27th, but he reluctantly gave way to the advice of those about him; witness never saw Porter do any act, or heard him say anything, against Gen. Pope; his conduct on the 30th evidenced that he did everything to carry out an order; he was with the troops that made the assault on Jackson's position and received the enfilading fire of the enemy; he was with two brigades of Sykes' in regular order, and saved the day; he did all in his power to aid every man a diarrheal earnest, anxious, and actively engaged; he was always solicitous for information, very energetic in generalship, and was always placed in an important position.

The cross-examination of the witness by Recorder Gardner was close and rigid, especially as to the accuracy of his map. He (the witness) did not say on that day, "My God, 15,000 men and 24 guns lying idle! Our place is down there," and the witness added, "The imputation of this to me is false."

Gen. Schofield also questioned the witness keenly and pertinently, some of his questions pointing to McDowell's movements to the right.

Leipold, an orderly attached to Gen. Porter's staff, testified that he was with Gen. Locke on Aug. 29, 1862, and was with him when he saw Gen. McDowell, about 7 A. M.; saw him again with Gen. Porter in the afternoon in front of the column; saw Gen. McDowell later in the day with Gen. Porter near a church in the rear of the column; Gen. Locke dismounted and went over and conversed with Gen. McDowell, and then Gen. Locke rode back to the head of the column.

The next witness was Gen. James Longstreet, of the Confederate Army. He stated that his residence is now at Gainesville, Ga.; Gen. Jackson's force, on the 28th of August, was about 22,000 men, and he was east of Thoroughfare Gap, and Longstreet was at Thoroughfare Gap, with 25,000 men, divided into divisions of three brigades each; there were two battalions of artillery and several batteries, but there was no regular artillery organization; the troops were in fine condition; his troops were marching to the support of Jackson on the afternoon of the 28th; three brigades got through Hopewell Gap that night, and the Federal forces on the east of the gap abandoned their position; the witness and the troops then took a direct road to Gainesville, and then straight to Jackson's command, marching three miles an hour after the artillery firing was heard, and reaching a supporting distance to Jackson at about 9 o'clock A. M.; Gen. Hood's troops were deployed at once; Kemper's three brigades were thrown in the direction of Manassas Gap Railroad, and other troops were in supporting distance; there was no cavalry with Longstreet, but all the cavalry of the Army was with Jackson; all of the witness' troops were in position by 11; the troops under Anderson were along the Warrenton Pike, 4,000 or 5,000 strong, and joined Longstreet's forces as dark.

The McDowell map was shown witness and he said the position on it of his and Jackson's forces at 12 o'clock that day is generally correct. He looked at Gen. Warren's map and said his left was 300 or 400 yards from Jackson's right, and the general direction of his line was also pointed out. Sometimes his skirmishers were only 200 or 300 yards in advance. The larger portion of artillery was massed between him and Jackson, and there were other batteries along the line; witness had no particular head-quarters that day; the first infantry fighting occurred about 5 P. M.; it was brought about accidentally by both advancing at the same time; it lasted till after dark; he knew of no terrible battle raging that day from daylight till after dark; if there had been he would have known it; Gen. Lee's plan was for Longstreet to bring on an engagement, and the latter asked time to make a reconnoissance, which he did and, deemed the plan hazardous from seeing large numbers of troops in front of him which had afterward turned out those of Gens. Porter and McDowell; because of the woods in front of him, he thought his position a good one for defense; in view of the impenetrable woods it would have been very hazardous for Gen. Porter to take his command around the road to Groveton, and if he had attempted it, his forces would have been broken up; Gen. Porter's position checked the forces of the witness till it was too late; if Gen. Porter had attacked that day any time after 12 o'clock the forces of witness would have annihilated him, for the Federal lines were then too much extended and disjointed; the battle on the 30th was brought about by an attack on the witness saw heavy masses of troops pressing the latter, and instead of obeying an order from Gen. Lee to reinforce Jackson, witness placed batteries in position and poured an enfilading fire against the troops; they fell back three times, when he finally charged and dispersed them, following until 10 P. M.; if Gen. Porter had made an attack on him on the 29th, he could have held him without drawing from the rest of the Army.

The cross-examination was made with Lieut.-Col. Smith, of Gen. Pope's staff, prompting the Recorder in the questions, and it was searching and persevering.

Gen. E. G. Marshall, of Princeton, N. J., and at present on the retired list of the Army, was called after Longstreet. He testified that the evidence given by him on the trial was very incomplete, as he was sick and believed to be mortally wounded at the time his deposition was taken, and now wished to add to it. He testified that he was the Colonel of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, and detailed, with references to the map, the picket service he was ordered on by Gen. Porter on the 29th. He also gave his evidence of his observations of the force of the enemy, and his reports to Gens. Merrill and Porter on that day.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY HIS COMRADE.

A distressing accident, resulting in the death of a boy, occurred yesterday morning, in the grounds surrounding the New-York Juvenile Asylum, at Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street. A party of lads were playing base-ball. One of them, named William Hamilton, a little fellow aged 12 years, was at the bat. To his left and a little in advance of him stood James J. Crowley, aged 14. As the pitcher sent the ball in, Crowley cried out to Hamilton: "Now, Billy, hit it a good one!" The little fellow struck hard, but missed the ball. The bat, in small one of its primitary shape, flew from his grasp and went straight at Crowley. Its larger end struck him back of the lower jaw, and under the right ear. He threw both of his hands up to his head, cried out, "Oh, my!" and, after turning completely around, fell upon his face, dead. The boys were horrified by the accident, and ran in a fright to the asylum. A physician was summoned, and decided that the bat had struck and paralyzed a bundle of nerves communicating with the boy's brain. Young Crowley had been in the asylum since last December, having been sent there for playing truant from a public school. His father is a policeman, living at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue. The boy Hamilton has been in the asylum since September, 1877, having been committed on account of destitution. Both boys were considered good ones in the institution.

THE DOUGHERTY HOMICIDE.

Coroner Woltman yesterday investigated the case of James Dougherty, who was fatally stabbed by John McCarthy in Greene-street, near Prince, on the morning of the 4th inst. McCarthy and his companions, Tierney and Buckley, were present during the examination of the witnesses. Mr. Alfred Steckler appeared for McCarthy, and Mr. Francis Gibbons for Buckley. Henry Hill, who was with Dougherty when he met his death, was examined, and repeated his version of the affray with the McCarthy party, as published the day after the murder. Officer McDonald, of the Eighth Precinct, identified McCarthy and Buckley as the young men who had run away in Mercer-street. Officer Hendricks testified that he found a blood-stained knife where the fracas occurred. The prisoners by advice of counsel refused to make any statements. The admissions of McCarthy after his arrest were repeated by the officer who arrested him. Deputy Coroner Miller gave the result of the autopsy of the body, describing the stab wound as entering the left breast and penetrating to the heart. The verdict of the jury was that Dougherty died of a stab wound inflicted by John McCarthy. He was committed to the Tombs, and Buckley and Tierney gave $500 bail to appear as witnesses.

MORE RAPID TRANSIT DEMANDED.

WHAT RESIDENTS ON THE NORTH-WESTERN PORTION OF THE ISLAND REQUIRE.

A largely-attended meeting of owners of property in the district bounded by West Eighty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, and the Hudson and Harlem Rivers was held last evening in the Methodist Church in Tenth-avenue, above One Hundred and Fifty-second-street. Its purpose was to discuss the necessity of and the means to procure the extension of the elevated railways to the Harlem River, through Eighth or Tenth avenue, or through both streets. Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tieman was called to the chair. After stating the object of the meeting, he said that the Hudson River Railroad Company was evidently determined to cut off the communication of the people of the district with the lower part of the City, as it had stopped running some of its trains to the local stations. He considered that the time was ripe for the building of the elevated railroads to Macomb's Dam and Kings' Bridge. He did not believe, of course, that it would pay to run trains to the uppermost end of the island every three minutes, but was convinced that half-hourly trains would prove remunerative. Resolutions were then adopted declaring that rapid transit was the necessity and the right of the people of the district; that the entire City would be benefited by the extension of the elevated railroads; that the companies were bound by their franchises to build the extensions, and that they would be remunerated for their expenditures in building them.

Congressman Fernando Wood said that rapid transit was a necessity to open up the district to a large population. He declared that when the elevated railroads would be in operation for a time the north-western section of the City would be to New-York what the West End is to London. He advised his hearers to unite, in urging the railroad companies to lengthen their western lines, and to consider that if these companies refused they could be forced to do so through the courts, as they had been granted certain privileges over the property of individuals on condition that they should do thoroughly a work advantageous to the public.

Mr. Simeon E. Church urged that a committee be appointed to prove to the Directors of the elevated railroads that it would pay them to run their lines through, instead of stopping at Eighty-first-street, which they will reach about Sept. 1. A statement was read showing that at present 67,300 persons travel weekly between the upper and lower ends of the island, all of whom would at once patronize the elevated roads.

Mr. Lawson N. Fuller declared that Sixth-avenue property will in a few years be the most valuable on the island, excepting that on Fifth-avenue. He was prepared to find a purchaser for all that owners wish to sell. One piece of property on Fourteenth street, which had been in the market for years at $16,000, was sold recently for $27,000. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait upon the Directors of the elevated railroad companies: Fernando Wood, William P. Dixon, Daniel F. Tiemann, Cyrus Clark, James Monteith, Rev. Charles Stoddard, D. D., Edward C. Donnelly, Isaac P. Martin, B. W. Van Voorhis, Gen. Herman Uhl, Sheppard F. Knapp, A. L. Poulard, Isaac M. Dyckman, James O. West, Richard H. Bowne, Edwin Dobbs, E. P. Griffin.

THE NEW-YORK COUNTY DEMOCRACY

PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN NINE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—NAMES OF SOME OF THE PERSONS CHOSEN.

Primary elections for the choice of delegates to the General Committee of the New-York County Democracy were held last night in nine of the Assembly districts of the City. The members of the local committees were chosen at the same time. No elections were held in the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Districts, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The absence from the City of local leaders was the cause of the postponement in several of the districts. The elections differed from those of the Tammany Democracy in that they were conducted without disorder. The best known among the persons elected to the General Committee are:

Second District.—Dr. John O. Swan, John Devlin, James Ford, Maichel Connolly, Martin Gilligan, William Churchill, and William Burns.

Fourth District.—William H. Van Ness, James Van Valkenburg, Morris Fitzgerald, David Kelly, Jr., Richard Walsh, and Edward Meyer.

Eighth District.—Seth C. Douglass, Theodore Allen, Morris E. Sterne, Oscar H. Bogart, William Grote, and Stephen Mott.

Ninth District.—M. J. Murphy, James Murray, Dr. Albert J. Minor, Pierre Thierry, Henry Ott, Jr., Royal A. Osborn, and Jacob Eckardt.

Eleventh District.—John E. McGowan, Henry Gilsey, Richard Roden, Joseph Crocheron, Gratz Nathan, Fletcher Waterman, David Kennedy, and Daniel Barrett.

Fifteenth District.—William T. Nealis, M. D., James McConville, James E. Kerrigan, George Geoghegan, Thomas M. Smyth, Jeremiah Hearty, and Jeremiah Harrigan.

Nineteenth District.—James A. Deering, Dennis A. Spellissey, Michael J. Cummings, Thomas Shannon, Patrick Guiltoyle, Charles Simms, Andrew Keating, and Wendel Becker.

Twentieth District.—Emanuel B. Hart, Francis M. Bixby, Dr. Feodore Mierson, John M. Barbour, ex-Judge Joseph Koch, Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Charles Lawrence, Major James Haggerty, John D. Coughlin, John C. Ham, L. P. Bayne, William Galvin, Jacob Fleischauer, John G. Westfall, and Henry E. Knox.

Twenty-first District.—John J. Phillips, Jacob Siebold, Jr., James A. Sherry, William G. Marsh, William Turnbull, Thomas Doran, and Anthony J. Panet.

The newly elected members of the General Committee will meet in Clarendon Hall, in East Thirteenth-street, for preliminary organization this evening. Elections for delegates will be held in some districts to-night, in others to-morrow night, and all will probably be concluded by the 16th inst.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 9.—During a severe thunder-storm at 7 o'clock last evening the handsome barn and stable of the Boyle estate at Deal Beach, one mile north of Asbury Park, N. J., was struck by lightning and burned. Five horses were saved, but the carriages, harness, hostler's property, and some furniture were consumed. The barn was considered one of the finest in the State, and was superbly furnished. Loss, $10,000; insurance unknown. The property was owned by Mrs. Knapp, of New-York, and was occupied by Clarence Leavy. The adjoining buildings were saved.

CHESTER, Penn., July 9.—During the storm this evening the lightning struck and set fire to a block of brick buildings in this city, three of which were destroyed. The loss, however, is not over $3,500.

Alanson Blackmer's barn, at Belchertown, Mass., was yesterday struck by lightning and burned, with its contents, including a horse. The loss is estimated at $1,200, and partly covered by insurance.

A barn belonging to Simon Westfall, about two miles from Port Jervis, was struck by lightning during the thunder-storm of Monday evening, and totally destroyed. Loss, about $3,000.

The barn of Silas Carrington, at Hartford, Conn., containing a horse and eight tons of hay, was yesterday struck by lightning and entirely destroyed.

A severe thunder-shower passed over Boston last evening, continuing some hours and greatly cooling the temperature. Lightning struck in many places in the city and suburban towns. At Newton a woman whose name was not ascertained was instantly killed. Four houses and a Methodist church were struck by lightning and more or less injured. At Hyde Park considerable damage was done. The ferry-boat Delaware, on a trip to Chelsea, was struck and slightly damaged.

During the thunder-storm last evening several places in Philadelphia were struck by lightning and numbers of persons were injured in various parts of the city. One person, an unknown boy, taking shelter under a tree, was struck by lightning and killed.

LARGE FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

A fire broke out in Milwaukee at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the drying-room of the Western Steam Tobacco Works, owned by B. Leidersdorf & Co. The loss on stock, which is almost total, is estimated at $75,000; insured for $50,000. The loss on the building, owned by Frederick Vogel, is $20,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the drying-kiln on the third floor. The estimated loss is $103,000. The insurance is $59,000, as follows:

INSURANCE ON STOCK AND MACHINERY.

Hoffman, of New-York.....	$2,500	Glen's Falls, Glen's Falls, N. Y.....	2,500
Williamsburg, of Brooklyn.....	3,000	Safeguard, New-York	2,500
Queens, of London..	4,000	Buffalo, German.....	3,000
Lorillard, of New-York.....	2,500	State.....	2,500
Royal, of Liverpool..	5,000	Association, of Philadelphia.....	2,500
Phenix, of Brooklyn.	2,000	American, of Philadelphia.....	2,000
Home, of Ohio.....	2,000	Reading, Reading, Penn.....	2,500
Germania, New-York.	5,000	Firemen's, New-York	3,000
British America, Canada.....	2,500		
Total.....			$49,000

ON BUILDING.

Manufacturers' of Boston.....	$2,500	Underwriters of Boston.....	1,500
Home, New-York....	2,500	Mechanics' and Traders', New-York.....	1,500
Royal of Liverpool..	2,500		
Total.....			$10,500

BUSH FIRES IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, July 9.—Bush fires are raging in the Ottawa Valley. A large district of well-timbered land on the Gatineau has already been destroyed.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

AN ADDRESS TO ALABAMA VOTERS.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS HAVE DONE—INACTIVE ELECTION LAWS—"YOU CAN OUTVOTE US, BUT WE CAN COUNT YOU"—THE CONVENTION'S PLATFORM.

The Alabama Republican State Convention, which was held in Montgomery on the Fourth, and decided that it was inexpedient to make any nominations, issued the following address to the people:

The members of the Republican Party of the State of Alabama assembled in convention by their delegates for the purpose of counseling and advising among themselves as to whether, in view of the fact that by the laws of the State an election for Governor and other State officers is to be held on the 5th day of August next, they should nominate candidates for these offices, and invite for their candidates the suffrages and support of the qualified electors of the State, have resolved to make no nominations, and not to contest with the Democratic Party for the control of the State Government.

They know that this action will be deemed extraordinary, and will perhaps render them liable to the charge of being wanting, either in devotion to the principles of Republicanism, or in the courage and energy required to struggle for their triumph.

In answer to these charges they proudly ask attention to their labors and sacrifices in the past, and they further ask of their countrymen calm consideration of the conditions which caused them to make this decision.

We positively believe that between the time of the opening and closing of the polls on the 5th day of August next, a greater number of the qualified electors of the State would cast their ballots for the nominees of this convention for State officers—if any were made—than for the persons who were nominated by the Democratic Party. We positively believe that if every qualified elector in the State, who so desired, were to vote on that day, and the ballots were honestly counted, that our candidates for State offices would be elected. The Republicans are as numerous to-day as they were in 1872, when they carried the State, or as they were in 1874, when they cast more than 97,000 ballots, and more than one-half of the honest, legitimate votes of the State. There have been no desertions from their party in number sufficient to be appreciable or in number greater than its accessions.

The great mass of our party in the State, believing that to vote at elections is a priceless boon, the assertion of, and the guarantee and security for, their new-found freedom and citizenship, are easily induced to exercise that right on election day. It must be a grave obstacle that would deter them. The Almighty has taught them wisdom equal to that of the statesmanship which aided the fifteenth amendment to the organic law of the land, that the exercise of the suffrage is the all-powerful and only method by which they and the State can be secured from that terrible class persecution and oppression which invariably result from laws made by the one class in the exercise of political power to the exclusion of the other.

TALL GRAIN FROM GEN. KILPATRICK'S FARM.

All the "tall-grass" stories that we have seen this season are thrown into deep and impenetrable shade by some wheat and oats from the farm of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, at Deckertown, Sussex County, N. J. The General has sent us some stalks of Shouan oats 6 feet 10 inches high, and some Clauson white wheat standing 5 feet 11 inches. The oats are headed for a big yield, and the wheat heads are long, compact, and thickly set with plump kernels. And these are not selected stalks, but fairly represent the field. There are six acres of the wheat and 20 of the oats, both as good as the specimens sent. The distinguished cavalry man seems to be practicing the arts of peace with remarkable success.

MANGLED BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.

PITTSTON, July 9.—A man named Melvin was run over and frightfully mangled on the Lehigh Valley Railroad this afternoon, at Coxtown, a short distance above this place.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Ill. C. A. & C. 8s.	Pul. Pal. Car.	Ohio & Miss.	
$2,000	9½	100	78
N. W. C. C. 6.	Chic., Bur. & Q.	North-west. pf.	
1,000	101½	100	72¾
2,000	101⅜	100	72¾
Chic. Sou. 1st 7s.	Rock Island.	10	72¾
1,000	77½	100	72¾
1,000	77¾	100	77¾
Erie Railway.		100	77¾
3,000	15⅝	Lake Shore.	
Mo. K. & T. con. as.		300	61¼
2,000	42	200	61⅝
Mil. & St. P. pf.		100	61⅝
16,000	100⅞	100	61⅝
Chi. Pac. gold.		200	61⅝
1,000	106⅛	Wabash.	
Pacific Mail.		100	14
52,000	10⅝	100	13⅞
C. P. 1st, St. J. Br.		200	13⅝
1,000	92¼	100	13⅝
C. C. C. & I. 1s.		100	13⅝
2,000	40½	100	90½
C. C. C. & I. 1st.		Chi. & N. W.	
1,000	52⅛	100	51⅝
Pacific of Mo. 2d.		100	51⅝
2,000	91	500	51⅝
Ohio & Miss. con.		300	51⅝
2,000	95	100	51⅝
L. & W. B. con. as.		200	13⅝
12000	10. 59⅜	North-western.	
1,000	80½	100	51¼
2,000	60¼	400	51⅜
Western Union.		200	51⅜
400	89	300	50⅞
Del. & Hudson.		100	50⅞
200	58	500	51⅜
50	58¼	100	51⅜
100	58	400	51⅜
Pacific Mail.		St. Paul.	
100	16⅝	500	53⅞
Cen. of N. J.		300	53⅝
100	47⅞	100	53⅝
Delaware & Hud.		200	53⅝
200	59¼	300	53⅝
300	59⅜	1200	61⅞
200	59⅜	200	61⅞
Pacific Mail.		North-west.	
100	17¼	600	51⅞
100	17	500	51⅞
N. Y. C. & H.		North-west. pf.	
100	93.103⅜	200	78¼
50	103⅜	700	78¾
Western Union.		200	78¾
800	89¼	500	78¼
Erie Railway.		Rock Island.	
100	15⅞	700	118
100	15⅝	Morris & Essex.	
C. C. & I.		200	85¾
100	28¼	50	85⅝
100	28¼		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s '81, c.	U. S. 5-20 C. '68	U. S. 4½ '91, c.
$10,000	107⅛	$10,000
10,000	107⅜	10,000
25,000	105⅝	5,000

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 4½ '91, c.	U. S. 5s '81, c.	U. S. 4½ R. '91.
$40,000	104⅜	$10,000

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

C. & I. 1st., cp. on.	American Ex.	Chic. & N. W. pf.
$1,000	107⅝	100
S. J. C. 1st. 90.	Wells-Fargo Ex.	100
2,000	115½	16
N. J. C. 1st, con.	Adams Ex.	200
4,000	98	300
N. J. C. conv. as.	U. S. Express.	100
5,000	74½	5
L. & W. B. con.	Penn. Coal.	1,000
1,000	71	100
2,000	70	100
C. R. I. & P. 6s.		100
1917, c.		100
2,000	82.103	100
M. & St. P. 1st. Ld.		100
2,000	103	100
M. & St. P. con.		100
10,000	102⅜	100
M. & St. P. 8s. 1st.		300
1,000	121⅝	1000
C. & N. W. 1st.		200
1,000	110	100
S. W. U. C. 6.		100
10,000	101⅛	400
10,000	101⅜	300
C. P. 1st, St. J. Br.		300
10,000	102⅞	100
S. B. & N. Y. 1st.		300
1,000	102⅝	300
L. & C. 1st.		100
3,000	100	100
D. & H. C. 7s, '94.		100
6,000	101⅞	100
Ohio & Miss. con.		300
2,000	98⅜	300
R. & W. 1st. S. L. D.		300
2 mat. coup.		300
1,000	79	300
Continental Bank.		500
15	75	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

N. W. C. C. 6.	Del. & Hudson.	Cen. of N. J.
$24,000	101½	300
Ft. Wayne 2d.		300
1,000	110	Lake Shore.
M. & St. P. 1st.		100
10,000	101	900
W. U. T. R. 1900.		300
5,000	103¼	200
Pac. of Mo. 1st.		200
5,000	105¼	North-west.
Fourth Nat. Bank.		100
32	95⅞	100
American Ex.		100
100	47⅞	100
Delaware & Hud.		200
200	59¼	300
300	59⅜	200
200	59⅜	200
Pacific Mail.		100
100	17¼	600
100	17	100
N. Y. C. & H.		200
100	93.103⅜	200
50	103⅜	200
Western Union.		500
800	89¼	500
Erie Railway.		700
100	15⅞	200
100	15⅝	200
C. C. & I.		200
10	28¼	50
100	28¼	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Del. & Hudson.		Cen. of N. J.
300	58⅞	100
300	58⅜	200
Lake Shore.		100
100	61¼	St. Paul.
100	61⅛	500
300	61¼	200
200	61¼	200
200	61⅛	500
North-west.		St. Paul pf.
100	51⅛	800
100	51⅛	300
North-western. pf.		100
100	51⅛	200
200	78¼	700
200	78¾	200
300	78¼	200
500	78¼	200
Rock Island.		300
700	118	3900
Morris & Essex.		100
200	85¾	200
50	85⅝	310

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 9.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Lacrosse.	Lacrosse.	Gold Placer.
500	.34	100
500	.35	100
500	.35	500
100	.35	100

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Con. Virginia.	California.	Lacrosse.
50	11¾	500
20	11¾	500
25	11¾	100
10	10¾	100
5	10¾	100
Gold Placer.		
100	.44	
Dahlonega.		N. Y. & Col.
100	.16	100
100	.16	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

California.	Plumas.	Gold Placer.
20	13½	100
10	13¾	100
40	13¾	100
50	14¼	100
Dahlonega.		N. Y. & Colorado.
500	.16	100
100	.16	

TUESDAY, July 9—P. M.

The impression created among superficial observers that the drop in Lake Shore, following in the sharp advance of yesterday morning, should be accepted as a certain indication that the bull movement on the Stock Exchange had culminated, seems, judging by the events of to-day, to have been a hasty, if not an erroneous, conclusion. Of course, the ups and downs of speculative shares often momentarily depend on the manipulations of the leading operators, but, at the same time, it will not do to entirely ignore the influences which natural causes must sooner or later exert upon values—a fact which was amply demonstrated to-day by the strength of the Granger stocks and the buoyancy of the coal shares. The former were favorably affected by the gratifying advices from the great Western States in regard to the crop prospects, while the improved outlook for the coal trade and the steady appreciation in the prices obtained for coal, naturally stimulated purchases of the coal stocks, both to cover short contracts and for the long account. The greatest advance was in New-Jersey Central, which rose 4¾ ₱ cent., from 39¾ to 43¾, closing strong at the highest point of the day, while Delaware and Hudson improved 1⅞ ₱ cent. Lake Shore was again the most active stock, and, after an early decline of ⅝ ₱ cent., advanced 1⅜ ₱ cent., to 62, with closing sales at that figure. Investment shares were firmly held; and the general market in the final dealings exhibited a decidedly strong tone.

Up to the close of business no definite intelligence had been received in regard to the action had at the meeting of the representatives of the Vanderbilt lines at Saratoga to-day, and the result of their deliberations is naturally looked for with intense interest on the street. Part of the gossip of the street to-day was to the effect that a prominent bear operator belonging to the "Twenty-third-street party" had been a heavy sufferer by the advance in prices.

The transactions aggregated 110,279 shares, embracing 31,600 Lake Shore, 20,550 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 17,650 Northwestern, 10,500 St. Paul, 9,384 New-Jersey Central, 5,800 Erie, 3,750 Delaware and Hudson, 2,700 Western Union, 1,325 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1,250 Morris and Essex, 1,000 Rock Island, and 1,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

Lake Shore declined from 61⅜ to 60⅝, and rose to 62. North-western common, after declining from 51¼ to 50⅞, advanced to 51⅞, the preferred rising from 77⅛ to 78¾, and closing at 78½. St. Paul common fell off from 54⅛ to 53⅛, advanced to 54¾, and rewarded to 54, while the preferred rose from 83⅜ to 84¾, with closing sales at 84½. Pittsburg declined from 91¼ to 80¼, and recovered to 80½. Rock Island was steady at 118. New-York Central sold at 109½@109⅝. Michigan Central at 68, Illinois Central at 86½@86⅝, and Western Union at 89⅛@89¼. Erie fluctuated between 15⅛ and 16, closing at 15⅞. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced from 109½ to 110. Union Pacific declined from 64 to 63½. Wabash fell off from 14¼ to 13⅝, and recovered to 14. Pacific Mail advanced from 16⅝ to 17¼, and reacted to 17. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford sold at 155¼, and Pennsylvania Coal at 153. New-Jersey Central rose from 39¼ to 43½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, after declining from 61 to 60⅜, advanced to 61½. Delaware and Hudson rose from 58 to 59¼, and closed at 59⅛. Morris and Essex was firm at 85½@85¾.

Bank shares sold at 75 for Continental and 95¾ for Fourth National.

The Money market was easy, and capital was abundant at 1½@2 ₱ cent. to borrowers on call. In discounts, prime mercantile paper continued to be quoted at 3½ @ 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ½, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, quiet and easier, 3-16@¼ premium; St. Louis, 75 premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; Chicago, 60 premium, and Boston steady at par.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for Consols, which advanced ¼ ₱ cent., to 96⅜@96½ for both money and the account. United States bonds were firm, with closing sales at 106¼ for new 4½s, 107⅝ for 1867s, 110¾ for 10-40s, and 109½ for new 5s. In American railway shares Erie common closed at 16¼, preferred at 32½, Illinois Central at 88, Pennsylvania at 32¾, Reading at 19, and New-Jersey Central at 40. Bar Silver was scarce, and advanced to 52½d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England gained £56,000 bullion on balance to-day. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three months' bills is down to 2½@2⅝ ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes rose to 116f. 5c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and steady. Actual business was on the basis of $4 83½@$4 83¾ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 86@$4 86⅛ for demand, $4 86¼@$4 86⅜ for cables, and $4 80@$4 81⅛ for commercial bills.

The gold speculation was steady, with all the sales at 100½. On gold loans the orders were "flat" to 2½ ₱ cent. for borrowing and 1 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were strong, and advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. In railroad mortgages the transactions aggregated $326,600. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols dropped from 72 to 70, do. assented from 60⅜ to 56, and New-York Elevated Firsts from 89¾ to 88½. New-Jersey Central Consols rose to 89, do. Firsts of 1890 to 115½, do. convertibles assented to 74½, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 72. New-Jersey Central Consols assented declined to 75, Central Pacific Firsts to 106, do. Land Grants to 96, Union Pacific Firsts to 103, Missouri Pacific Seconds to 70, Canada Southern Firsts to 77, and C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 40½. St. Paul 8s Firsts advanced to 121¾, New-Western Gold coupons to 101½, Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 105¼, Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupons, to 79, Delaware and Hudson coupons of 1894 to 101½, Erie Thirds to 107¾, Lake Shore Registered Seconds to 100¾, Morris and Essex consolidated Firsts to 93, C., C., C. and I. Firsts to 108½, and Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Firsts to 102⅝. Ohio and Mississippi Consols sold at 98½, and C., C., C. and I. Consols at 85. State bonds were dull. North Carolina 6s Funding Act declined to 9½, and Missouri 6s, Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, to 103¼. District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 84⅜.

The exports of domestic produce from the Port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,765,521, against $5,022,893 for the corresponding week last year, and $7,170,396 in 1876. The total exports since Jan. 1 this year were $177,162,596, against $138,968,433 for the same period last year, and $133,067,073 in 1876.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1878.

Gold receipts	$314,213 89
Gold payments	619,922 09
Gold balance	118,402,618 29
Currency receipts	1,878,594 43
Currency payments	765,531 82
Currency balance	43,145,328 26
Customs	215,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 9.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	100½	100⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104¼	104½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅜	105⅞
Bills on London	$4 83½	$4 83¼
New-York Central	109⅜	109⅝
Rock Island	115⅛	115
Pacific Mail	16⅝	17
Milwaukee and St. Paul	54⅛	54
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	83⅝	84½
Lake Shore	61⅜	62
Chicago and North-western	51⅞	51⅞
Chicago and North-western pref	77⅛	78½
Western Union	89⅛	89¼
Union Pacific	64⅛	63½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	61	61½
New-Jersey Central	39¼	43½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	58	59⅛
Morris and Essex	85	85⅝
Panama	128	128
Erie	15⅜	15⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅜	7⅝
Harlem	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11¾	11¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	27	27
Michigan Central	68	68
Illinois Central	86⅞	86⅝

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109⅝	109⅛	250
Harlem	140	140	100
Erie	16	15⅛	5,800
Lake Shore	62	60⅝	31,600
Wabash	14	13⅝	718
North-western	51⅞	50⅞	7,800
North-western preferred	78¾	77⅜	9,350
Rock Island	115	115	1,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	54⅛	53½	6,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	84¾	84	4,500
Pittsburg	80⅛	80¼	300
Del., Lack. and Western	61½	60⅝	20,550
New-Jersey Central	43½	39¼	9,384
Del. and Hudson Canal	59⅜	58	3,750
Morris and Essex	85¾	85⅛	1,250
Michigan Central	68	68	400
Illinois Central	86⅝	86½	300
Union Pacific	64	63½	670
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	26¾	26½	250
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	110	109½	1,325
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅝	7⅜	100
Western Union	89¼	89	2,700
Pacific Mail	17¼	16⅝	800
Mo., Kansas and Texas	3	3	1,000
Total sales			110,279

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100½	1:00 P. M.	100⅞
10:30 A. M.	100½	1:30 P. M.	100⅞
11:00 A. M.	100⅜	2:00 P. M.	100⅞
11:30 P. M.	100⅜	2:30 P. M.	100⅞
12:00 M.	100⅜	3:00 P. M.	100⅞
12:30 P. M.	100⅞		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120½	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅛	107⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅛	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅝	102⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅝	102⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105⅞	106
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅞	106
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107⅞	108¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107⅞	108¼
United States 10-40s, registered	109	109¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	109	109¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅛	107⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅛	107⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100¼	100⅜

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $510,000 for interest, and $27,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$13,523,000
Gold balances	1,478,805
Currency balances	1,488,715

The following is the Clearing-House statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$93,394,484
Currency balances	2,858,732
Gold exchanges	6,072,884
Gold balances	1,297,117

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. R. & S. J. due '87	103¼
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	113
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	113
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	121
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat. R.	8	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15½
Ala. 8s, of 1892	20	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15½
Ala. 8s, of 1893	20	N. C., N. C. R. & J.	70
Arkansas 6s, Fund	20	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Is.	4	N. C. N. C. R., con. J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R., con. A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66	9½
Ark. 7s, M. O. & E. R'y	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68	9
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, n. bds. J. & J.	6
Georgia 6s	102	N. C. 6s, n. bds. A. & O.	8
Georgia 7s, new bs.	104½	N. O. sp. tax, class 1	2½
Georgia 7s, ind'rs'd.	106	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Georgia 7s, gold bs.	106	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Illinois coup. 6s, '79, 100		Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Illinois War Loan	100	S. C. 6s, 1888	112
Louisiana 6s, con.	51	South Carolina 6s	44
Louisiana 6s	51	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	51	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	30
La. 6s, new fd'g bs.	51	S. S. 6s, F. Act '86	30
La. 7s, Penitentiary	51	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 6s, Levee bs.	51	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 8s, Levee	51	S. C. 7s of 1888	30
La. 8s, 1st of '75	51	Tenn. 6s, old	32
La. 7s, Consolidated	75½	Tennessee 6s, old	35½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	34
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	101	Tenn. 6s, n. b., s.	34¼
Mo. 6s, due in '86	103¾	Virginia 6s, old	20
Mo. 6s, due in '87	103⅞	V. 6s, n. bs. '66	20
Mo. 6s, due in '88	104	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	20
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	104¼	Va. 6s, Consol bs.	72
Mo. A. or U. due '92	104	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s.	25
Mo. F. bs. due '94-5	104	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4½
Mo. H. & J. due '86	103¼	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	84⅜

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 7s	71⅝	Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	20
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	27⅞	M. S. & N. I. S. f. 7p. c.	109⅝
Chic. & Alton 1st	113⅞	C., P. & Ash. old bs.	101⅜
Joliet & Chic. 1st	100⅝	C., P. & Ash. new bs.	110⅞
L. & M. Riv. 1st	97	Buf. & Erie 6s, 1st	102
St. L. & I. M. 1st	97	Buf. & Erie 7s, 1st	102
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	111⅛	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	41	90	103
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	111	Lake Shore div. bs.	110
C. R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	107⅞	Lake Shore C. C. 1st	110½
C. R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	107⅞	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	100½
C. R. of N. J. 1st. 90	113	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	100½
C. R. of N. J. 1st c.	75¾	Marietta & C. 1st	112
C. R. of N. J. con.	86	Mariet. & C. 4th S. F.	103
C. R. of N. J. 8s'd	74⅜	Mich. Cen. 7s, 1902	110
Lehigh & W. B. c. g.	68	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	104½
L. & W. B. s. g. 8s'd	53	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	103
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	121⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	104
M. & St. P. 2d 7s, P. D.	107⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, I. & M.	102	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	113½
M. & St. P. C. s. F.	100⅞	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	120
M. & St. Paul 2d	100	North Missouri 1st	104¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	111	O. & M. Con. S. F.	98¼
C. & N. W. int. bds.	106	O. & M. Con.	98¼
C. & N. W. con. bds.	111	O. & M. 2d Con.	87½
C. & N. W. 1st	110	Cen. Pacific Gold bs.	106
C. & N. W. 1st s. f.	103⅜	C. P. San. J. B.	92½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	107⅞	C. P. L. Gt. bs.	96
Win. & St. P. 1st	98	Un. Pacific 1st bs.	106½
Win. & St. P. 2d	88	Un. Pac. L'd. G't. 7s	108⅛
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	108⅞	Un. Pacific S. F.	104⅜
C. C. C. & I. con. bds.	85	Pac. of Mo. 1st	106
D., L. & W. 2d	106	Pac. of Mo. 2d	99
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	115½	Atl. & P. 1st	91¼
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	105¾	Atl. & P. W. & C. 1st	118
S. B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	102½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	112
S. B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	102½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	112
Morris & Essex 1st	118	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	110
M. & E. con.	87½	Cl. & P. 4th S. F.	105
Mor. & Essex 7s, 1900	122	Col., C. & Ind. bs.	40⅞
M. & E. 1st C. 6.	92½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	108
B. & H. Can. 1st, '91	99¼	St. L. & I. M. 2d	60
B. & H. Can. 1st, '91	99¼	Alt. & T. H. 1st	100
D. & H. c. 7s '94	101½	Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	60
Alb. & Sus. 1st	107½	T., P. & W. 1st, E. D.	97
Alb. & Sus. 2d	103½	T., P. & W. 1st, W. D.	97
Ren. & Sar. 1st, c.	115	Tol. & W. ex coup.	101½
Erie 1st extended	116	T. & W. 1st, Sk. Div.	88¼
Erie 2d, 1879	104⅜	T. & W. ex mat. coup.	78
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	107⅜	Tol. & W. 2d	87¼
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	104⅜	Tol. & W. ex & N. '77 c	67
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	107¼	Tol. & W. eq. bds.	11
Long Dock b'ds	109⅜	Gt. West. ex coup.	101½
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	107	Gt. W. ext. & sk. '77 c.	66
Han. & St. Jo. C. 6.	94⅞	Q. & T. ext. & N. '77 c.	71
D. & S. City 2d div.	104	H. & C. M. 1st, '90.	80
Dub. & S. City 1st	103	W. U. bds, 1900, c.	103
C. F. & Minn. 1st	86½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 9.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	114	114½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	127	128½
Pennsylvania Railroad	31⅞	32
Reading Railroad	18⅜	18⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	39½	34½
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	34	34½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	6⅞	7⅛
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	6¾	7¼
Northern Central Railroad	14½	14⅝
Lehigh Navigation	19¼	19⅜
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	4	4¼
Hestonville Railway	37	38
Central Transportation	37	38

Following are the quarterly statements of the State banks of the City of New-York:

LIABILITIES.

	March 16, 1878.	June 22, 1878.	Comparisons.	
Capital	$12,375,200	$12,272,800	Dec.	$102,400
Net'p'ts	4,372,500	4,675,800	Inc.	303,300
Circulation	25,300	25,300		
Deposits	4,201,200	4,958,700	Inc.	757,500
Due depos'rs	29,979,600	28,408,700	Dec.	1,570,900
Unpaid div'ds	84,400	59,700	Dec.	24,700
Total	$51,038,200	$50,401,000	Dec.	$637,200

RESOURCES.

				Comparisons.
Loans & disc'ts	$33,361,900	$31,969,200	Dec.	$1,392,700
Other stocks & bds.				
and m'tges	3,539,100	3,894,200	Inc.	355,100
Due from b'ks	2,825,300	2,752,100	Dec.	73,200
Real estate	1,417,600	1,508,800	Inc.	89,200
Cash items	232,500	255,300	Inc.	22,800
Specie	4,722,100	1,329,100	Dec.	3,393,000
Legal t'd'rs	4,925,000	8,684,500	Inc.	3,759,500
Over-drafts	14,700	9,800	Dec.	4,900

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 9.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	8½	Julia Consolidated	6
Alta	6⅝	Justice	4⅜
Belcher	4	Kentuck	2¾
Best & Belcher	14⅞	Leopard	½
Bullion	4¾	Mexican	14¾
Caledonia	2⅜	Occidental	12
California	13⅝	Ophir	38¾
Chollar	25½	Overman	10⅝
Consolidated Virginia	8⅞	Raymond & Ely	3
Crown Point	9⅝	Savage	7⅞
Eureka Consolidated	56½	Sierra Nevada	7¾
Exchequer	2⅞	Silver Hill	⅞
Gould & Curry	7	Union Consolidated	7⅝
Grand Prize	3	Yellow Jacket	8
Hale & Norcross	7¾		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 9, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	115	Resin, bbls	289
Bees-wax, pks	10	Oil-cake, pks	225
Cotton, bales	1,239	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
C. S. Oil, bbls	241	Pork, pkg	435
C. S. Seed, bbls	592	Beef, pkg	55
Copper, bbls	417	Cut-meats, pkg	4,758
Eggs, pkg	2,567	Lard, tcs	2,878
Flour, bbls	11,732	Butter, pkg	7,414
Corn-meal, bbls	1,960	Cheese, pkg	28,664
Wheat, bushels	13,030	Rice, tcs	440
Corn, bushels	8,100	Rice-chaff, bags	131
Oats, bushels	29,725	Sugar, hhds	120
Rye, bushels	1,350	Sugar, pkg	14
Malt, bushels	5,075	Spelter, pcs	77
Oat-meal, bbls	90	Stearine, pkg	52
Oat-meal, bags	1,650	Tallow, pkg	41
Grease, pkg	444	Tobacco, hhds	887
Hides, bales	427	Tobacco, pkg	52
Hops, bales	135	Whisky, bbls	442
Leather, sides	10,936	Wool, bales	670
Moss, bales	50		

ASHES—A very slow trade noted at old quotations.

BEES-WAX—Yellow dull; quoted at 28½c@28c. for good to very choice ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Without important dealings. Adamantine quoted at 11.28c. Paraffine, 19c. @20c. Sperm, patent, 27c.; Stearic, 27c. ₱ lb.

COAL—A comparatively limited movement has been reported, with rates quoted steady. Liverpool House Canal, at 1.78@1.82 per Altoona. Other kinds in more request, with business for the week embracing 4,299 bags Laguayra, 5,487 bags Maracaibo, 478 bags Mexican, and 600 bags San Domingo on private terms. Stocks quite strong; 8,135 bags Laguayra, 10,095 bags Maracaibo, 3,289 bags Jamaica, 3,540 bags Costa Rica, 735 bags Mexican, 495 bags Angostura, and 8,142 bags Savanilla.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for since our last, for early delivery, partly for shipment, at about former prices. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 981 bales, (of which 170 bales were on last evening,) including New-York No. 2 at 10½c. for choice, of which 1,250 bbls. for export at 9½ @ 9¾c. ₱ quarter. FOR HAVRE—By sail, equal to September, 104,000 bush

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, July 9, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. H. Hyatt, Esq., Referee, Scott & Myers sold the two three-story brick houses, with lots, each 24.8 by 100, Nos. 50 and 52 Lexington-av., west side, 49.4 feet south of 26th-st., for $18,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. William Kennelly, under a foreclosure order, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, disposed of the frame buildings and stables, with plot of land 40 by 81.7 by 53.2 by 75.7, No. 318 East 38th-st., south side, 280.9 feet east of 2d-av., for $2,500, to John F. Murray, plaintiff. Under a similar court order, J. S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, John H. Draper sold one lot, 21 by 108, on East 86th-st., north side, about 228 feet east of 4th-av., for $5,250, to Grace Davenport, plaintiff. The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett, of the house, with lot, No. 106 Charlton-st., east of Greenwich-st., to July 10, and sale by D. M. Seaman of the building, with lot, No. 176 Thompson-st., near Houston-st., to July 16.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 8.

Hunt's Point and West Farms road; Oliver Bryan to Frank S. Fhirns..... nom.

25 h-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; Charles Bruning to Edward Baur..... $12,000

30th-st., s. s., 139.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 36.9x98.4; Michael Devine and wife to Joseph B. Snyder..... nom.

76th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x80, irregular; Joseph Emrich and wife to John Gick..... 5,950

Same property; William A. Cauldwell and wife to Joseph Emrich..... 4,750

97th-st., n. s., corner of Union-av., 50x136, 23d Ward; Henrietta Barnum to Robert D. Barnum..... nom.

3d-av., w. s., 22 ft., n. of 82d-st., 29.1x87; also, Jacob st., 34th Ward; Honora Murphy to Ellen Murphy..... 14,000

Same property; James Murphy and wife to Honora Murphy..... 14,000

44th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 125x100.5; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 29,250

10th-av., s. e. corner of 116th-st., 100x100.11; R. F. Andrews, Referee, to Alphonse Ralisbier.. 7,600

57th-st., n. s., 66.8 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x100.5; R. F. Andrews, Referee, to Gustav Walfors..... 3,000

Bleecker-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Carmine-st., 22x75; R. F. Sherwood, Referee, to Homeopathic Life Insurance Company..... 10,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Frances A. W. s., s. of 4th-st.; William B. Astor to Catharine Munning, 20 years..... $382 50

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Armstrong, Henrietta, and husband to Clara B. Sutton and others, Trustees, &c.; n. s. Henry-st., lot No. 897, 5 years..... $5,000

Blesson, James, and wife to Cornelius McCoon; n. w. corner of 1st-av. and 76th-st., 4 months. 2,250

Botss, John, and wife to Daniel and Edmund Titus, Executors, &c.; No. 117 Henry-st., 5 years..... 3,200

Bracco, George, and wife to Frans Wahl; No. 121 Essex-st., 3 years..... 6,000

Emrich, Joseph, to William A. Cauldwell and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 76th-st., s. of 1st-av., 3 years..... 3,000

Gouverneur, Mary M., and others to Auguste Richard; Nos. 50, 52, and 54 William-st. and No. 49 Pine-st..... 20,000

Hopkins, Mary H., and husband to Augusta D. Hopkins; n. s. 50th-st., e. of Avenue C, 1 year. 3,000

Lodiler, Mary C., and husband to E. S. McCafferty; s. s. 54th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 3 years. 500

May, John, and wife to William Kemp; s. w. corner of Avenue C and 5th-st., 3 years..... 5,500

Mansfield, Ernst, and wife to Adolphe Cohen; No. 16 Chrystie-st., 5 years..... 10,000

Pettigrew, Thomas A., and wife to Harold Lawton, No. 78 Forsyth-st., 2 years..... 500

Phillips, Charles H., and wife to The Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females; s. s. Downing-st., lot No. 216, 3 years..... 3,000

Schmuck, Jacob, and wife to William Egner; n. s. 89th-st., s. of 9th av..... 5,000

Stewart, Frances G., and another to The Equitable Life Assurance Society; s. s. 37th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 1 year..... 10,000

Underwood, William J., to Cornelius Myers; s. s. Terrace-place, 23d Ward, due..... 800

Van Wyck, Cornelia, to George T. Hewlett; 1 year..... 1,500

Wardle, Francis J., to Elias Guggenheimer; s. s. 52d-st., e. of 10th-av., installments..... 2,100

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bohde, Angeline, to William Roland..... $1,500

Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank to E. Preterre..... 3,000

Gray, Susan J., and another, Executrix, &c., to Herman S. Le Roy, Trustee, &c..... 4,000

Hier, Bernard, to Herman Beine..... 6,000

King, Eliza, and others, Executrix, &c., to John McLaren..... 6,000

Lockwood, Lavi A., and others, Executors, &c., to Mary De Peyster Bache..... nom.

McQuade, Patrick, to William McShane 675

New-York Life Insurance Company to Ernest Miller, Executor, &c..... 8,012

Same to same..... 8,012

Same to same..... 13,020

Schmitzer, Christian, to Philip Boger..... 3,375

Union Dime Savings Institution to Henry Morgan, Executor, &c..... 7,500

Same to same..... 500

Union Dime Savings Institution to Union Theological Seminary..... 8,000

Wall, David F., to Samuel W. Green..... 4,150

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

LENOX, 57TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.—AN elegant apartment from 1st September; smaller, with immediate possession, rent greatly reduced. R. JACKSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Hotel to Let.

The International Hotel, of Virginia City, Nev., one of the finest and most complete edifices for hotel purposes on the Pacific Coast. The hotel is nearly new, having been finished within the past year. It contains about 150 rooms, en suite and single, all of which are furnished in the very best style. The above is the only hotel in Virginia and has been erected and finished in the best possible manner, containing elevator, electric annunciator, connected with every room, hot and cold water, baths, and all modern conveniences for the comfort and accommodation of guests, and furnishes a long-felt want in the City of Virginia, in its capacity as a first-class hotel. The hotel is now open and doing a fine business. The party leasing it would be required to buy the furniture. For particulars, address I. C. BATEMAN, San Francisco, Cal., or A. HANAK, Virginia City, Nev.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE LONG-ESTABLISHED SADDLE, harness, and horse clothing store of E. Bartlett, deceased, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place, the best corner in the City. Inquire of DANIEL BIRDSALL & CO., No. 283 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NORCTON COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 25 ACRES, ONLY $15,000 FOR ALL.—The undersigned will sell by order of court, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the country residence occupied by Francis H. Grain, at Noroton, Conn. The place is only a minute's walk from the Noroton Station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and three miles from Stamford. It is in fine order, well laid out, and in every way desirable for a permanent residence. For particulars apply to D. C. CLARK, Attorney, Stamford, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 33 William-st., New-York.
WM. D. SHIPMAN, Assignee, &c.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, BUILT about three months, with six rooms, situated at City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; accessible to New-York by railroad and steam-boat; plenty of fruit trees bathing, &c. Particulars address STEPHEN & LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside,) at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 240 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight as low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
.....SATURDAY, July 13
Stmsp.ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
R. R. NIAGARA, 2,293 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17
R. R. CARONDELET, Barrows.....Saturday, July 27
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., July 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, July 13
Steamer leave New-Orleans July 31 for Vera Cruz via Mazamoros, Tampico, Progreso, making close connection with steamers for Havana. New-York and above ports.
E. A. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LONG-ESTABLISHED SADDLE, harness, and horse clothing store of E. Bartlett, deceased, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place, the best corner in the City. Inquire of DANIEL BIRDSALL & CO., No. 283 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
CELTIC, Capt. Cameron.....Wed., July 11, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are unsurpassed in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. JONES, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
The customary passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50° at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK VIA LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA...WED., July 10 BOTHNIA...WED., July 24
ABYSSINIA, WED., July 17 ALGERIA...WED., July 31
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1878.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $80 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 11
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, July 10, 2 P. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI..Wed., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEZ..Wed., July 24, 12 noon
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Ethiopia...July 13, 3 P. M. Circassia...July 27, 3 P. M.
Bolivia...July 20, 9 A. M. Devonia...Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Australia...July 16, 1 P. M. Alsatia...July 17, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $75 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., July 13 DONAU.....Sat., July 27
ODER.....Sat., July 20 BERLIN.....Sat., Aug. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 7:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., July 18 WESSENLAND.....Thurs., July 25
HERDER.....Thurs., July 18 WIELAND.....Thurs., Aug. 1
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Italy, Wed., July 17, 4 P. M. Holland, Wed., July 24, 11 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Helvetia, Sat., July 13, 2 P. M. Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $20. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, July 20
Connecting for Central and South America.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, July 10
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5
For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DASCENT, WEDNESDAY, July 10, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 408 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY..... July 10
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY..... July 13
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance at destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....June 27
ATLAS.....July 18
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....June 29
ALPS.....July 13
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FOSWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
On and after July 8 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:40 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT R. I. Passengers for this line take 8:00 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Allerton at 11:13 A. M. and 4:13 P. M. Fare $2 50.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Brooklyn.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
J. F. NAVARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after May 12, 1878.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Boats of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M.; daily; 10:10 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878.
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON,
L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JUNE 16, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 7:30 minutes, 9:45 P. M., East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Fulton-st. and Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, also on July 4, at 6:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 8:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, at 8:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and 12:15, night, and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern R. R., Merrick Accommodation, 8:30 A. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City, 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2:30 P. M. Manhasset House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at the offices of the Long Island Express, No. 194 Fulton, corner Washington; No. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Butland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River and Kingston, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE, ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
5 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and Southwest. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8: 5 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton; Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
General Passenger office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Deabr sses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Pompton and Way, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and Way, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

OFFICES TO

THE HANDLERS OF THE CUE.

READY TO MAKE ANOTHER MATCH.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN SEXTON AND SCHAEFER'S REPRESENTATIVE — SEXTON REFUSES TO WAIVE FORFEIT, BUT IS READY TO MAKE A NEW AGREEMENT.

The representative backer of Schaefer, Mr. Bensinger, arrived in this City from Chicago yesterday morning, and a meeting between that gentleman and Sexton was immediately arranged to take place at the office of the *Spirit of the Times*. The parties interested assembled at 11:45 A. M., and a conference of two hours was held, resulting in no compromise, and they adjourned without naming a time for a second meeting. Sexton on entering was received cordially, there being present Mr. E. A. Buck and staff, Messrs. Bensinger, Rudolphe, Newhall, and Humphrey, the latter Sexton's business representative. Mr. Sexton's presence being announced to the Schaefer party, Mr. Bensinger, as spokesman, asked that the game go on as originally made.

Mr. Sexton—The first game is ended, providing you comply with the articles of agreement. You have forfeited the game and $1,000. Put up more money and let the game go on as originally made.

Mr. Bensinger—I am willing to defray all the expenses of the original match, provided you will waive all claim to the forfeit.

Mr. Sexton—I have not full power in the matter, and the parties interested with me have telegraphed from distant points, saying: First—"Consent to nothing but new match." Second—"Give up nothing you are fairly and honorably entitled to, but make new game, if possible."

These dispatches come from two different persons and from different directions.

Mr. Bensinger—It is a small amount of money—$1,000—to cause the stopping of the game.

Mr. Sexton—If you had me in the same place what would you do? Why you would claim the forfeit, just as I have done. If I did not claim forfeit, being honorably entitled to it, the public would feel that, as I had won the $1,000 by forfeit and then should consent to go on with the original match, waiving claim of forfeit, it was all a door-money affair.

Mr. Bensinger—I think not, for the match was made all right, and with perfect good intentions. Now, let the original game go on; you waive claim to forfeit, and if we win we will give you $1,000 back.

Mr. Sexton—I decline such a proposition.

Mr. Bensinger then made some remarks about billiard-table manufacturers having to do with Sexton's part of the game, which the latter denied.

Mr. Sexton then continued, and, feeling annoyed, said: "I have more money in the stakes than any other person, and as to your last remarks I will now inform you that I shall hold you to everything, and enforce my claim to the game and forfeit."

Mr. Buck then remarked that it would be a great disappointment to the public, and that the best way was to arrange a game in some way, and that he was willing to pay $100 toward the expenses of the original match.

Mr. Bensinger said: "I can easily raise the rest of the money required for expenses among my friends," to which Mr. Buck remarked: "Go and do it."

After two hours' conference Sexton finally said: "It rests just here with me. I have received the forfeit, which I shall keep. Now, if you wish to make a new match I am ready in any amount of money. I hear that you wish Schaefer to play me for the medal; if so, I will accept your challenge, and go right into your own city and play," and with this declaration the conference, at 1:45 P. M., broke up, Mr. Bensinger retiring.

In all probability the parties interested will meet again during the week, and, after calm consideration, will agree upon a new match, and dispose of a matter which has excited the billiard world. Such playing as these men have shown in practice has never before been witnessed, and as to Sexton, he was never before so stimulated in his practice preparations for a match as he has been in this one. To use his own words: "I never knew before how well I could play, having never been pushed for the full development of my skill. I never played such billiards in my life as I have in my recent practice."

The Chicago party now acknowledge the right of Sexton's claim to forfeit, and the only course for them to pursue is to arrange for a new game. This will be according to all sporting rules and precedents.

THE POOL CHAMPION CHALLENGED.

Even should the great match between Sexton and Schaefer fail to be contested, as now seems probable, the public disappointment at that result is apt to be considerably modified by the fact that there is to be a match at 15-ball pool, the interest of which is greatly increased by the reputation of the contestants between whom it is to be fought, namely, Cyrille Dion, champion of America, and G. Wahlstrom, the Swedish champion. Wahlstrom was one of the contestants in the national tournament for the O'Connor championship medal, and astonished every one by the great brilliancy and dashing spirit of his play. After literally "walking away" with all the other competitors, he was defeated by Samuel Knight and Cyrille Dion, the latter winning the title of champion by his conquest. Previous to the defeat the "Swede" was the public pet, but at the close of the tournament many and loud were the complaints against him, many charging unhesitatingly that he had "sold" the game, and that his plea of a "sprained thumb" interfering with his play, was a transparent cloak for his trickery. It was charged that on the very day of his game with Dion he was dining with the latter, and had been bought off before night. It was also said that his backer had ceased to put up money on him previous to the contest with Knight. Very many lost heavily by his defeat, as he was the favorite by long odds, and even professionals said that he had lost his standing with the public forever. The tournament was soon forgotten, and ceased to be a topic of discussion, except for some occasional expression of disgust at the result, it being declared New-York had seen the last of "pool" tournaments.

The "Swede" was not heard of since the contest until the latter part of June, when he sent out the following manifesto:

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1878.

J. D. O'Connor, care W. H. Collender, Nos. 84 and 86 State-street, Chicago Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I hereby challenge Mr. Cyrille Dion to play me for the medal emblematic of the championship of the 15-ball pool game and $250 additional, the game governing contests for said championship. To make this challenge good, I hereby send you $100 and require forfeit. Yours, G. WAHLSTROM.

Yesterday. Wahlstrom, with his second, Mr. Gleason, and Mr. Dion, and his second, Michael Geary, met in Collender's establishment on Broadway and Tenth-street, and put up the $250. Under the rules the arrangement now is as follows:

When $250 have been put up on each side, the $500, as well as the medal, becomes subject to forfeiture. The remaining $250 must be put up at least 10 days prior to the date of the contest, and after such final deposit the match must be play or pay, death alone relieving the players from their contract. The rules further specify that the holder of the medal must play within 30 days of the challenge, and should he refuse, he must forfeit the title to the medal and the stakes. Should both players conspire to violate the provisions, the stake money is returned, the medal reverts to its donor, and the match is declared "off." The match will be the best 21 out of 40 games, making it a longer struggle than its predecessor in the late tournament. The Swede yesterday declared himself ready to play at any time—the earlier the better. He felt very bad over the charges that had been made in reference to the late games, and said that it was "a lie" to say that he had "sold" any game. He lost nothing by the tournament because he had no money up, but he did not get what he worked for, first place. Dion, he said, was a good player, and he considers himself beaten on a "level" game. He did not believe he would be defeated a second time, however.

Dion on his part was unable to fix a date for the match until he learned what Sexton did about the Schaefer match. If that was to be played in New-York, then he would want the pool match to occur outside of the City. The earliest time he could name would be the end of the month. Mr. Gleason did not like this, and argued that the game must be played in New-York, the place where his man contemplated it would be played when he issued his challenge. Mr. Gleason further contended that the donor of the medal had something to say on the point, and Mr. Collender, as stakeholder, wrote to Chicago yesterday to learn Mr. O'Connor's views before he decided upon whether the match should take place in New-York or elsewhere.

"GIVE THE SPITZ MORE ICE.

Blood will tell, even in a dog. A large Spitz was coming down Chatham-street yesterday, hot, panting, and miserable, looking as if he wished his too, too solid flesh would melt, so he might trot round in his bones a while, as Sidney Smith once remarked—or was it Patrick Henry? Suddenly he paused beside a ponderous block of ice that had just been lowered from a cart. There was a puzzled yet eager look in his eye. He seemed trying to remember something. Slowly it broke over him that he was a Polar dog. Then came a rush of tender recollections, how his remote ancestor, the Arctic fox, wooed a contemporaneous Esquimau female of an allied species on Greenland's icy mountains, or thereabouts, and how the ice-fields gleamed and the white bears danced. Heredity asserted itself at once, and the Spitz leaped upon that block of ice and rolled over it, rubbed his nose and cheeks against it, lapped it, and fairly hugged it with his paws. It was beyond all question the happiest moment of his life, and he seemed ready to go mad with joy instead of with hydrophobia. The love of ice is evidently one of the deepest instincts of the Spitz's nature, and it does not fade out under the influence of a warmer climate. Perhaps this animal has been calumniated. If he had more ice he would be less likely to munch the hand that fed him.

HATCHING ALLIGATORS' EGGS.

The Aquarium has received from Florida a large number of alligators' eggs, which it is proposed to hatch artificially in that institution. Very little is known about the development of the alligator, although the habits and peculiarities of the crocodile are well known. This experiment will be the first that has ever been tried in hatching the eggs of the alligator, and should it prove successful will be of considerable scientific importance. The experiment of keeping California salmon alive during the hot weather has been successfully done at the Aquarium for the first time, these valuable fish having heretofore invariably died during the Summer months. It has been accomplished by turning one of the tanks into a refrigerator, which is kept filled with ice, and these fish are now to be seen in a perfect state of health.

BURGLARS UP-TOWN.

HOW THE RESIDENCE OF MR. FALK WAS INVADED—ESCAPE OF THE THIEVES.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Bernard Falk, who, with his family, occupies the first floor of the dwelling No. 4 Mitchell-place, (East Forty-ninth-street, between First-avenue and Beekman-place,) was awakened by an unusual noise in the front parlor of the house. Mr. Falk, who uses the back parlor as a bedroom, got quickly out of bed, and on going into the front parlor was confronted by two men wearing dark suits of clothes and light felt hats. Believing that the intruders were burglars who had entered the house with the intention of plundering the premises, Mr. Falk ordered them to leave the house. Thereupon one of the men drew a revolver and told Mr. Falk that the best thing he could do would be to go back to bed and keep quiet or he would blow his brains out. Mr. Falk, being unarmed, deemed discretion the better part of valor, and obeyed the mandate of the burglar. He retired to the back parlor and laid down on the bed, but, at the same time, kept a close watch upon the movements of the burglars, who, when Mr. Falk first perceived them, were busily engaged in ransacking a bureau in the front room. After the interruption, and when Mr. Falk had retired, the burglars finished overhauling the contents of the bureau, and then left the premises. Mr. Falk followed them to the front window, and noticed that the two men who had entered the house were joined by three others, who had been evidently watching outside. When the burglars perceived that Mr. Falk had followed them to the window, one of them fired two shots from a revolver in the air with the evident intention of frightening Mr. Falk and to prevent him from pursuing them. The pistol-shots awakened a neighbor, who, going to the window of his bedroom, fired a pistol-shot to attract the attention of the Police. The burglars thereupon fled in the direction of First-avenue, and made their escape before a Police officer made his appearance. An examination of the premises showed that the burglars had entered the house through the front parlor window, which had been left open, the window being within easy reaching distance from the railing of the front stoop. They carried off a gold watch chain and locket, valued at $60, belonging to Mrs. Falk, and a pocket-book containing $1 and some private papers. The pocket-book, minus the dollar, was subsequently returned to Mr. Falk by John McCann, a private watchman, who found it at daylight in front of the apartment-house No. 332 East Fifty-first-street. The particulars of the robbery were reported to Capt. Mount of the Nineteenth Precinct, yesterday, and Detectives Tooker and McGowan are looking for the burglars, with every prospect of success. Capt. Mount says that there is no truth in the report (published in the evening papers) that the men were masked. Mr. Falk has given the Police a description of the men whom he found in his room, and this he certainly could not do if they had worn masks, and the story about "masked burglars" arose from the stupidity of the Sergeant who made out the official report in misapprehending a remark made by Mr. Falk, that one of the men wore a scarf or piece of white muslin about his throat, which partially concealed the lower portion of his chin. From the description given by Mr. Falk, Detectives Tooker and McGowan have reason to believe that the robbery was committed by the members of a gang of young thieves, who make their head-quarters in the upper end of the Nineteenth Precinct, and they are hopeful of arresting them ere long.

FUNERAL OF A RUSSIAN OFFICER.

CEREMONY OF KISSING THE DEAD—LIEUT. GRIPPENBURG BURIED WITH NAVAL HONORS.

The funeral of the Russian officer Lieut. Grippenburg took place yesterday from the Church of the Holy Trinity, German Lutheran. Lieut. Grippenburg died, it appears, of disease of the heart, while on his way to Newport to recuperate. The coffin was removed from the hearse by his brother officers in full Russian uniform. It was covered with black cloth and trimmed with silver. Upon the head of the coffin was placed a cross of immortelles; the sword, cloak, and cap were disposed upon the lid so as to rest, rather metaphorically, upon the breast of the dead. The plate bore the inscription: "Albert Grippenburg, Lieutenant in the Imperial Russian Navy. Born 1845; died 1878." The remaining space was occupied by wreaths of immortelles, bouquets, and floral tributes from the friends and relatives. The middle pews in front were appropriated to the officers who accompanied the Lieutenant on his mission to America. The funeral services were performed by Rev. George F. Krotel, who recited the prayer for the dead, read St. Paul's argument for the resurrection, and delivered a brief panegyric of the deceased, who, he said, was one of those that fulfill the picturesque description of David by going down to the sea in ships. The Pastor said he had been informed by those who knew the deceased that he was a man of simple and unaffected piety; one who had the intellectual vision to see the hand of God in the tossing of the waves of a Summer sea, as well as in the terrors of tempest on mid-ocean. He had been informed by his brother officers that Lieut. Grippenburg knew of his malady, and had long anticipated that his end must soon come. They had often found him on deck, gazing out at sea with that far-off look in his eyes that only comes with the contemplation of the hereafter. In conclusion, the gray-haired Pastor offered a simple and impressive prayer for the soul of the dead. The Russian officers, standing in rank, each walked slowly to the altar railing, while the minister stood silent at the head of the coffin, and the organ moaned a funeral dirge in slow and solemn minors. Here, having crossed himself, each knelt before the altar railing and kissed the face of the dead officer. The ceremony took about 10 minutes, during which the silence was disturbed only by suppressed sobs. The undertaker then closed the coffin lid, his fellow-officers lifted it upon their shoulders, and bore it to the hearse, which, according to the Lutheran custom, was preceded by Rev. Mr. Krotel.

At the navy-yard in Brooklyn the escort was formed as follows: A company of Marines, in full uniform, with arms reversed, preceded the hearse; the Russian officers formed a hollow square around it, and a detail from the Powhatan constituted the rear of the column. The officers of the station and those of the Powhatan, Colorado, and Constellation headed the column, which moved to the beat of muffled drum to a grave prepared for the reception of the remains in the cemetery of the Naval Hospital. Mr. Krotel recited the simple Lutheran service for the dead, and the ceremony was over. Lieut. Grippenburg had, the Pastor said, passed nearly all his life in the Russian service.

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY STATISTICS.

From the mortuary report of Dr. Nagle, Register of Records, presented to the Board of Health yesterday, the following figures are taken: Six hundred and sixty-five deaths were reported to have occurred in this City during the week ending Saturday, July 6. This is an increase of 111 as compared with the preceding week, but is 8 less than the number reported for the corresponding week of last year. The actual mortality for the week ending June 29 was 606, as follows: Sunday, June 23, 57; Monday, June 24, 82; Tuesday, June 25, 82; Wednesday, June 26, 80; Thursday, June 27, 91; Friday, June 28, 109; Saturday, June 29, 105. This represents an annual death-rate of 29.09 in every 1,000 inhabitants, the population estimated at 1,083,256. The number of deaths reported during the week of children under 5 years of age was 400, or 60.15 per cent. of the total, and from diarrheal diseases 184, showing an increase compared with the mortality of the preceding week, of the former of 116 and of the latter of 83; the number of deaths in tenement-houses increased 58, in houses containing three families an increased 45, and in institutions 3. Ten deaths were caused by the direct effects of heat and 8 by drowning. Of the 400 children under 5 years of age that died in this City during the week, 6 were in the First Ward, 3 in the Fourth, 5 in the Fifth, 8 in the Sixth, 17 in the Seventh, 15 in the Eighth, 14 in the Ninth, 25 in the Tenth, 24 in the Eleventh, 33 in the Twelfth, 12 in the Thirteenth, 10 in the Fourteenth, 6 in the Fifteenth, 16 in the Sixteenth, 25 in the Seventeenth, 11 in the Eighteenth, 52 in the Nineteenth, 42 in the Twentieth, 20 in the Twenty-first, 47 in the Twenty-second, 3 in the Twenty-third, and 1 in the Twenty-fourth.

A SHIPMENT OF THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Probably the finest stock of thoroughbred yearlings ever sent out of this country were shipped for Liverpool yesterday in the Wisconsin, of the Williams and Guion Line. They are 10 in number, were bred in Kentucky by Mr. Sanford, and were recently sold by him. Previous to their shipment they were kept at the stables No. 120 West Forty-sixth-street. The Duke of Hamilton is the owner of a bay colt, a chestnut colt, and two bay fillies, all by Glenelg. August Belmont is the nominal owner of two bay fillies, both by Glenelg, and a bay colt by Virgil. A bay filly by Monarchist, belonging to Matthew Dawson, and a bay colt, also by Monarchist, the property of M. H. Sanford, make up the collection. Several of these yearlings are intended for the Derby, and much is expected of them by American sporting men. The Virgil colt is 14 hands and 3 inches high, and his nominal purchase price was $5,100. The bay colt bought for the Duke of Hamilton is considered the finest of the lot by many, although his price was but $500. The yearlings were placed in well-padded stalls on the main deck, between the engine room and the forecastle. Upon their arrival at Liverpool they will be taken to Littlefield's stables, at Newmarket, for sale or training. Some 40 head of draught and farm horses were also carried out by the Wisconsin.

THE COMMUNISTS TALKING.

MASS-MEETING AT GERMANIA HALL.

ALEXANDER JONAS SETS FORTH HIS THEORY OF INDUSTRIAL POLITICS—RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY WITH THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

There was a very large meeting of Communists at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening. Mr. Alexander Jonas, editor of the *Volk-Zeitung*, was the first speaker, and delivered a somewhat extended address in German, in which he discussed the present political condition of Germany. Already the acumen of that political gambler, Bismarck, had comprehended the rapid strides which the idea of a social revolution was taking in Germany. The result was that he was bending every possible energy to overcome the movement, since, as it had formerly in France, it must ultimately sweep away the whole imperial fabric in Germany. He described the silent pressure of the imperial power, and the *Blut und Eisen* policy by which its doctrines were enforced. Seizing the opportunity offered by the Nobiling attempt upon the life of the Emperor, Bismarck had bent all the resources of the Government to defeat the Socialistic Democrats. Although the hypothesis that the Socialists were in the least degree responsible for the attempt had been exploded, arrests still went on, in obedience to a policy that was only too glad of an opportunity to apply the screw. He [the speaker] wanted the Social Democrats of America to convince the Social Democrats of Germany that they were with them heart and soul and sympathy. He had no doubt that they should be able here to raise $10,000 almost in a day to assist their imprisoned brethren. The crisis of the struggle was now felt by the Imperial Party in Germany to be at hand, and they must exact an unexampled exercise of political oppression. The Social Democrats in Germany ought to poll a million votes. As Mr. Jonas made his several points against Bismarck and in favor of a revolution in Germany, he was greeted with deafening shouts and clapping of hands.

Citizen Hugh McGregor next read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Considering that the Imperial Government of Germany is now manifesting the same despotic tendencies to suppress the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and the freedom of advanced ideas, as has been manifested in all ages by Governments based upon militarism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Socialists of all nations, residents of New-York, in mass-meeting assembled, hereby declare themselves bound by solidarity to extend their soul-felt sympathy and material aid to their brothers in Germany who are suffering imprisonment for having performed their duty in the struggle for freedom.

Considering that the present wide-spread struggle now taking place in so many nations is but an expressions of the aspiration of the working classes of the world to eliminate military civilization and establish an industrial civilization, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we rejoice to learn that Socialistic documents were found in the knapsacks of about 15 per cent. of the conscripts in the German Army, and we hope the discovery gave as much pleasure to Bismarck and his Kaiser as it did to us.

Considering that the cause of freedom is universal, and that no society can be successful that is based upon war, which is destructive; that a successful and happy State can only be founded on industry, which is constructive; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon our brothers in Germany to use every effort in the coming election to send representatives of labor to the German Parliament; to boldly defy intimidation, and to agitate for the overthrow of militarism—even though prison or exile be their only reward.

Citizen Henri Drury was next introduced, and, the shouts of the multitude having subsided, commenced with an allusion to Alexander and to the remark of Napoleon I. that within 50 years Europe would be Cossack or republican. The Social Democrats were most decidedly of the opinion that Europe would be republican. The war of 1856 was pretty conclusive proof that Europe would never become Cossack; and Russia had just lately had her neck wrung again. They held that Europe would be republican, because all the military force of Prussia had no more succeeded in stamping out the Social Democracy of Germany than had the Police of New-York in stamping out Socialism in America at Tompkins-square. [Shouts and cries.] Let Bismarck sneer; let the Emperor smile; let the Crown Prince shrug his lordly shoulders; but the smile turned deadly upon their lips at the spectacle of Russia trembling before one weak woman, and demanding her expulsion from England. There was an example of what fear these men had of ideas. They might say that they did not care what the working men thought. But it was of vastly more consequence to them what working men thought than it was to the working men what Kings thought. But were they sure that the moneyed class in the United States—the bourgeoisie—would not ultimately act exactly as they had done? There were enactments on the statute-books of the State of New-York which showed something of what might be expected. But recently the Governor of Pennsylvania had agitated some abridgement of the right of suffrage, and upon what principle was it to be abridged? The vote was to be given to no man who had an interest in the State. And what was that interest to be? A certain amount in greenbacks to his credit at the banker's. He would recall one more circumstance. When the Tweed Ring was at the zenith of its power a cartoon appeared in a certain comic paper representing Tweed with the head of a bear and Oakey Hall with the head of an ass. Possibly the cartoon was not so far from right. But that was not the question. On the records of the Mayor's office at that date would be found an order commanding the Police to seize the edition of that paper upon the news stands; and this order had been partly carried out, and a portion of the edition confiscated, when Hall found out the affair was going to make a noise, and he withdrew the obnoxious instruction. There was another little affair that showed which way the current was setting. They all remembered a little meeting at Steinway Hall. It is true that they were deprived of discussion, but the platform stood by with axe in hand, and was free to use it. They might gather from these facts that the cause of freedom in Germany was identical with the cause of the Socialists here. The working man was a slave here just as really as he was in Germany. Just so long as the organization of industry was the same here as in Germany—the old system of work for wages. It was high time that men should learn that there was nothing in a name—that form of government did not mean liberty. There were loud shouts, with stamping of feet and an occasional hiss as Drury retired from the platform.

Mr. George Winter was next presented as a Socialist who had just arrived from Germany, and was prepared to give some pictures of affairs in Germany as they are at the present moment. But what he principally did was to repudiate the New-York daily press as an organ of public opinion, and to deliver his very deliberate conviction that the newspapers of the City of New-York are mercenary. He next verged upon a parallel between the working men in America and Germany. The German working man was hungry, he said. Here there is very little difference; the American working man is hungry also. And neither was very likely to have his hunger satisfied under the present state of things. [The applause at this point was tremendous.]

The next speaker, also a recent arrival from Germany, was introduced as Henry Glebe, and proceeded in a strain very similar to that of his predecessor.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, the President, in the chair. It was decided to have a long-range match at Creedmoor next Saturday, beginning at 10:45 A. M. The conditions are as follows: Distances, 1,100 and 1,200 yards; two sighting and 15 scoring shots at each range; prize, a Remington long-range rifle or a double-barreled shot-gun. Two designs were chosen for gold badges to be shot for in the short-range and mid-range matches. The short-range badge will be in the form of a pin-bar, upon which will be engraved the word "Palma." The bar will be fastened to a ribbon. Below the bar will be a garter surrounding the mongram "A. R. C." A second bar will depend from the garter, having on its face the legend, "200 yards." The mid-range badge consists of a bar, to which is attached a shield bearing the date "1878" on its face. Suspended from the shield is an oblong black onyx seal, upon which will be cut in white German text "A. R. C." Major Fulton was detailed to superintend the match on Saturday next. Mr. John P. Waters on Saturday, July 20, and and Major H. S. Jewell, on Wednesday, July 24. On motion, it was decided to leave the contest of matches, when less than 10 entries are made, at the option of the officer in charge. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $255 19. Dr. J. M. Dart, of Elizabeth, N. J., was elected a member of the club. An adjournment was then taken.

SUICIDE BY PARIS GREEN.

Christian Schaefer, a German, aged 35, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking a dose of Paris green at his residence, No. 2,389 First-avenue. The motive of the suicide is explained by the circumstance that Justice Kasmire had issued a warrant for Schaefer's arrest on a charge of abandonment. It was given to Officer Burnett, of the Harlem Police Court Squad, who endeavored to execute it yesterday morning. When he entered Schaefer's rooms the man was dying. It appeared that he had heard of the issuing of the warrant, and preferring death to imprisonment, took the poison on the impulse of a moment.

[SLASHED WITH A RAZOR.

On the 4th inst., at a picnic at Dobb's Ferry, ill feeling grew out of a trifling dispute between John Francis and James Burke. At the depot the next day the same young fellows and some acquaintances chanced to meet, when Francis was led into a new dispute with two of Burke's friends, by whom he was struck. While recovering from the effect of a second blow, Francis says, Burke suddenly came upon him from the rear, passed his left arm around his [Francis'] neck, seized hold of his chin, and then with his [Burke's] right hand slashed Francis' right cheek with a razor. The instrument was set against the jaw bone, very near to the jugular vein, but just then Francis put his head down, and the keen blade traversed his cheek to the rear, cutting clean through the flesh, otherwise it must have reached his throat. The physician who sewed up the wound took 14 stitches, one-fourth of an inch apart. Burke was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Storms, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury of Westchester County on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

CRICKET ON STATEN ISLAND.

THE MANHATTAN AND STATEN ISLAND CLUBS AT THE WICKET.

A match between the Manhattan and Staten Island Cricket Clubs was played yesterday on the Staten Island grounds, which are now in splendid condition. The home team were the first to wield the willow, and sent forward Irving and Moore. The latter made a two out and a single, and was bowled. He was succeeded by Hole, who slipped two, and in attempting a drive was caught by McKenzie, third man. Seaward missed half a dozen balls with his bat and then brought his leg into play, for which the umpire ruled him "out." Jarvis slipped Jackson and was cleverly caught by Scott. Irving was bowled by Tilley in the same over. Dodge was caught by Tilley by a following-up ball. Haughton was the first man to make a stand, and he was followed by Eyre, both of whom made double numbers. Sprague made several good hits, and was getting into form when caught. On the whole, the batting was very tame. The only duck-egg was made by Irving.

The Manhattanites, at 1:30, sent Ames and J. Tucker to the wickets. Haughton and Sprague bowled, both giving slows and having the whole field clustered around the wickets, as if it were a game of base-ball. Haughton gave a slow shoulder ball, nice for lifting, but Sprague delivered unplayable grass-cutters, which had to be blocked dead. Ames blocked one of these to his sorrow. The ball rose and was caught by Eyre. Scott was in good form, and slogged Haughton's slows unmercifully. A thunder-storm came on shortly after 2, and delayed the game for over an hour. Tilley made an excellent stand. After all his execution in the bowling, the veteran of 68 years stuck at the wicket until the conclusion of the innings, when he was carried out, amid loud hurrahs, with a score of 33. The visitors won, with two men to spare.

The match being virtually concluded, very little interest was attached to the second innings. Messrs. White and Halden were the umpires. The following is the score:

STATEN ISLAND.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
A. D. Irving, b. Tilley	0	not out	6
G. E. Moore, b. Tilley	3	b. Tucker	6
R. Hole, c. McKenzie, b. Tilley	3	l. b. w., b. Tilley	2
B. Seaward, l. b. w., b. Tilley	2	not out	5
C. M. Dodge, c. and b. Tilley	4	c. Gowdy, b. Jackson	2
C. T. Jarvis, c. G. Scott, b. Jackson	1	c. substitute, b. Jackson	1
M. G. Haughton, c. Jackson, b. Tilley	13	b. Jackson	0
J. J. Eyre, c. Scott, b. Jackson	16	b. Jackson	17
J. Sprague, c. Gowdy, b. Jackson	5	st. G. Scott, b. Tilley	1
W. H. Dadridge, not out	3	c. G. Scott, b. Jackson	0
C. W. Durand, b. Jackson	1		
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2	7	Byes, 1; leg-byes, 1; wides, 2; no-balls, 1	5
Total	58	Total	45

Bowling Analysis.—First Inning—Jackson: 64 balls, 19 runs, 2 maidens, 4 wickets, 2 wides. Tilley: 60 balls, 32 runs, 6 wickets.

MANHATTAN.

E. G. Ames, c. J. Eyre, b. Haughton	2		
J. Tucker, l. b. w., b. Sprague	0		
G. Scott, c. Durand, b. Haughton	8		
A. Tucker, b. Sprague	0		
H. Tilley, not out	33		
W. McKenzie, run out	1		
C. W. Jackson, b. Sprague	14		
W. Chippendale, b. Sprague	4		
J. H. Gowdy, b. Haughton	4		
W. Scott, absent	0		
C. Tyler, absent	0		
Byes 4, wides 5	9		
Total	71		

Bowling Analysis.—Haughton: 105 balls, 31 runs, 5 maidens, 3 wickets, 2 wides. Sprague: 114 balls, 23 runs, 8 maidens, 4 wickets, no wides. Eyre: 9 balls, 4 runs, 1 wide. Moore: 6 balls, 4 runs, 2 wides.

CRICKET NOTES.

Saturday next New-York St. George's First Eleven will play Staten Island on the grounds of the latter, which are now in excellent condition.

On July 18 the First Eleven of Manhattan Club will meet First Eleven of St. George's, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

On July 31 and Aug. 1 St. George's will again try their strength against Philadelphia. A two-days' match will take place on their grounds at Hoboken with the Merion Club.

On Aug. 2 and 3 the Merion (Philadelphia) Club will play at Staten Island against a team of the Staten Island Club.

AN EXCITED CATHOLIC PRIEST.

HOW A PARK-ROW JANITOR DISTURBED HIS EQUANIMITY.

An eccentric and very excited individual, attired in clerical garb, rushed into the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and was followed by an officer with a prisoner. The excited individual gave his name as James Hogan, said that he was a Catholic priest, and that he resided at No. 131 Keep-street, Brooklyn. He accused the prisoner, William H. Moore, janitor of the buildings Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row, with assault. It appears that Hogan, who evidently had been drinking, was seated in a chair in front of the buildings named having his shoes blackened, and when the bootblack had completed the operation on one shoe, Hogan got up from the chair and walked to and fro in the vestibule, feeling in his pockets as if for change. He drew forth a bottle, a cigar, and several other small things, but he apparently had no money. In the meantime, Moore, the janitor, had seated himself in the chair previously occupied by Hogan, and when the latter became aware of that fact he asked Moore by what authority he had taken the chair, at the same time clutching him by the arms and endeavoring to pull him up. The janitor did not budge an inch, but Hogan did in consequence of a terrific right-hander planted on his nose by Moore. Hogan, with one shoe shining brightly and the other besmeared with mud, ran to Officer Quinlan and ordered him to take Moore into custody. The policeman was disinclined to make the arrest at first, but when complainant threatened to report him at headquarters he changed his mind and took Moore to the Tombs Police Court. The latter stated to Justice Wandell that he was accustomed to keep a chair at the entrance to Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row, as it was his business to keep out peddlers and others who had no business there. He added that he was sitting in his usual seat yesterday morning, but was called inside for a moment, and when he returned found Hogan sitting in the chair. He did not molest him, but waited until he got up, and, thinking then that the stranger had no further business with the bootblack, he took his seat, and proceeded to read a newspaper. Hogan snatched the newspaper from his grasp, tore it into pieces, and demanded possession of the chair. Justice Wandell decided that Moore was not to blame, and discharged him. Hogan, very much dissatisfied with the result, left the court, uttering mysterious threats and gesticulating wildly.

THE TEUTONIA SAVINGS BANK.

A meeting of the depositors of the bankrupt Teutonia Savings Bank was held last night in Concordia Hall. Some 500 of the depositors were present. Mr. August Kleman presided. Mr. Charles Wendt, chief clerk of the Receiver, made a report as follows: Furniture, real estate, &c., $126,950 56; mortgages, $533,800; bonds (City and town,) $471,908 40; total, $1,182,658 96. Liabilities in the shape of loans of a very doubtful character to be deducted from the above are $284,500, which leaves available assets of $898,158. From this latter amount is to be deducted some $154,477 97 invested in bonds in Springport, N. Y., Southfield, Middletown, and Smithfield, Staten Island, nearly all of which are considered worthless by the Receiver. The amount due depositors is $879,876 67. Mr. Douschau, of the committee, reported that the affairs were badly mixed, and that within three months of the closing of the bank $300,000 were drawn out. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Receiver to take legal proceedings against the Trustees and other officers, and also censuring the Bank Department for its inaccurate and careless reports.

FUNERAL OF MR. ASHER TAYLOR.

The funeral of Mr. Asher Taylor, late Vice-President of the Exchange Insurance Company, who died on Friday last, took place yesterday from St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, on Sussex-street, Jersey City. Among those who attended were the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, of which Mr. Taylor was a member; the Directors of the Exchange Insurance Company; Mr. Edward Bill; President Combs, of the Exchange Insurance Company; Mr. Charles A. Peck; President Burtiss, of the Empire City Insurance Company; Mr. Montgomery, Secretary of the Exchange Insurance Company, and many others. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Col. Charles Roome, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Col. Cyrus H. Loutrel, Mr. Oliver B. Tweedy, Mr. Henry R. Freeman, Mr. C. B. Bostwick, Col. W. H. Riblet, and Mr. J. M. Wilson. The services were conducted by Rev. D. H. Sterling, and the remains were taken to Middlestown, N. J., for interment.

A HANDY VOLUME FOR ADVERTISERS.

The *Advertisers' Guide-Book*, a quarterly pamphlet, published by J. H. Bates, at No. 41 Park-row, this City, contains in its June issue nearly 88 pages of information relating to the newspapers of the United States and Canada. A complete list of all the newspapers available for advertising is given, arranged alphabetically, by counties, and the date of the establishment of each of the journals and an estimate of its circulation is appended.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Permit Bureau granted 17 licenses to keep dogs yesterday.

Patrolman J. C. Crane, Eighteenth Precinct, was dismissed yesterday for intoxication.

Mayor Ely left this City yesterday to join in the reunion of the Ely family, which will take place at Lyme, Conn., to-day.

The franchise of the ferry from Ninety-second-street, East River, to Astoria, is to be sold at auction by the Controller on July 12.

John B. Gough, who sails for England to-day, carries with him an address from the American Temperance Union to the Band of Hope, England.

Thomas Ryan, aged 3 years, fell out of a third story window of his parents residence, No. 275 Avenue B, into the yard last evening and was instantly killed.

A meeting of publishers and book-sellers will be held at Leavitt's trade sale rooms, Astor-place, this morning at 9 o'clock, in relation to the death of Mr. George Sweet Appleton.

Lawrence Salmon, of No. 882 Second-avenue, fell from the track of the New-York Elevated Railroad in front of No. 7 Greenwich-street yesterday and was seriously injured.

William Abell, aged 10 years, of No. 127 Forsyth-street, was attacked by a vicious dog at the corner of Forsyth and Rivington streets last evening, and was severely bitten on the upper lip. He was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The corner-stone of the granite coping at the north-eastern side of the Custom-house rotunda fell during the storm yesterday afternoon to the flagging beneath with a report like a cannon shot. Nobody was hurt, but there was considerable excitement for a few minutes.

Customs Inspectors Van Horn and Donohue yesterday found 26 cases of brandy and one case of wine hidden beneath some coal in the hold of the bark Denmark, from London, at the foot of Nineteenth-street, North River. They had it transferred to the Custom-house seizure-room.

During a fight early yesterday morning at Forty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, James McNabb, aged 21, of No. 451 West Fifty-second-street, was stabbed in the back and shoulder and slightly wounded by a man named Powers, who made his escape. McNabb was attended by Police Surgeon Waterman.

Samuel Curtis, aged 30, of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, while sitting on the wharf at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and the Harlem River yesterday, was taken with a fit and fell overboard. He was rescued from drowning by William Acker, of One Hundred and Forty-second-street and College-avenue, and taken to his home.

Sneak-thieves have infested the neighborhood of Wall-street during the past few days. Ewen, Walsh & Co., of No. 62 Broadway, lost a gold watch, chain, and locket; Thomas Denny & Co., of No. 30 Pine-street, $30 in cash and a coat; Chase & Higginson, of No. 24 Pine-street, three coats, and E. M. Hubbard, of No. 19 Broad-street, two coats. No arrests.

Mr. Henry King, President of the Sea-Side Sanitarium, has received the following additional subscriptions in aid of the Sea-Side Sanitarium for destitute s

The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK NATIONALISTS.

PROBLEMS THAT MUST SOON BE SOLVED.

STRENGTH OF THE WORKING MEN'S AND GREENBACKERS' ALLIANCE IN THE RIVER COUNTIES—THEIR FAVORITE CANDIDATES—WHAT THEY EXPECT TO DO—THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 9, 1878.

The meeting of the State Convention of the "Nationals," or "Greenbackers," or "Labor Reformers," or whatever other name they may call themselves, at Syracuse, on the 23d of this month, has suggested as timely, during the interval between now and that date, a tour of observation with a view of ascertaining, as far as possible, the real strength, purposes, and proposed methods of action of the new party in this State. I will first give the result of my observations and inquiries in the river counties above New-York.

It should be remembered at the outset that the search for accurate and detailed information with regard to the party (if it can be called a party) is attended with considerable difficulty, owing to the secrecy of its action. It affects the Know-Nothing tactics to a great extent; its organizations hold their meetings in secret, its members generally put on mysterious airs, and those of them who are willing to talk are largely given to exaggerating its strength. They claim to have organizations, more or less extensive, in 45 out of the 60 counties in the State, and give the number of their organizations or "clubs" as 250 and over. They assume to hold the balance of power, as between the two old parties, in several Congressional and a large number of Assembly districts, and propose, as a general rule, to make independent nominations of their own for all offices, and compel the indorsement of their candidates by one or the other of the existing parties. With this view they intend to make their nominations—as they hold their State Convention—in advance of the other parties. They claim to be indifferent to the two old parties alike, and equally desirous of breaking them both up; but the bulk of their strength lies in the cities and large towns, and much the larger percentage of it is drawn from the Democratic Party. There are, nevertheless, a great many Republicans in their ranks, and in some of the rural counties it is claimed that a majority are (or were) of that faith. The new party is made up of a motley crowd, comprising, either among its members or sympathizers, the larger share of men who are hard up, or out of employment, or disgusted with old party ties, and includes almost every disappointed and played-out politician who has lost his hold on the old parties and hopes to become a leader in the new. It takes in Greenbackers, Labor Reformers, idlers, tramps, Communists—anybody, in fact, who chooses to come. It is in that happy condition just now when men of all principles or of no principles at all are welcome to its ranks. But it will not remain so long. By and by it will have to announce distinctive principles and lay down a definite platform. It may be forced to do it at the convention in Syracuse, although there is a disposition among the more intelligent leaders to fight shy of the laboring men's crude notions and make greenbacks and the financial question the main plank in the platform. But whenever it does do it there will be a scattering in the ranks; for the elements of the party are discordant, their ideas are inharmonious, and the principles they will seek to embody in their platform will be utterly irreconcilable. The party in this State and in all the Eastern States, if it is to become a party at all, will be a laboring men's party rather than a greenback party. All through the State outside of New-York City and its immediate vicinity it is now called the Laboring Men's Party, or the "Labor Reform" Party. They refuse to accept the name of "Nationals," given to the party by the Toledo Convention and generally accepted by the Greenbackers. Three-fourths of the votes cast by the party in this State at the Fall election will come from the so-called laboring classes; and yet most of the leaders of the party at present, and the larger share of the intelligence, come from the "Greenbackers." It does not require a very extended intercourse with the men representing these two elements of the party to discover that their ideas and aims are entirely different. The farmers, for example, who have joined the party are all Greenbackers simply, and they would be shocked at the idea of countenancing for one moment many of the doctrines uttered by the Labor Reformers and printed in their organs. While it may be true that open and avowed Communism can rarely be found in the State outside of Justus Schwab's beer shop, yet one may hear any day, and in almost any county, sentiments uttered and doctrines preached which tend legitimately to Communism, and which would logically result in that if put in practice. The Greenback farmer can very easily fraternize, as he is now doing, with the Labor Reformer, so long as the financial question is alone kept uppermost; but when he finds the Labor Reformer coming to his door, as has been done in Ohio, and demanding that he shall cease to use machinery in tilling his farm, and shall employ hand-labor instead at prices to be fixed by the laborer himself, the farmer will be likely to forego his Greenback heresy rather than continue in such company. But these issues must be met, for the laboring men, who do the principal voting for this new party, will not long suffer the Greenbackers to do all the talking or frame all the platforms.

There has been a good deal of bickering already between these conflicting elements of the party here in Albany, where it is very strong, and also in Elmira and other places, but the leaders claim that it is now harmonized, so far, at least, as not to jeopardize the peace and order of the Syracuse Convention. The Greenbackers have labored hard to convince the working men that their troubles will all be over as soon as the financial question is settled on a greenback basis. The unlimited issue of paper money which is to follow the adoption of their ideas will, they assure the Labor Reformer, set all the wheels of industry in motion, give him plenty of work at high wages, and leave him no time or inclination to bother his head with those revolutionary notions about capital and labor which have been engendered by idleness and misery. This is Peter Cooper's idea, and as that benevolent old gentleman furnishes most of the money to run the machinery of the new movement, it is no more than fair that his ideas should be allowed to prevail, at least in the first convention and platform of the party. It is probable, therefore, that the Greenbackers will have it pretty much their own way at Syracuse, and the Labor Reformers will be persuaded to refrain from disturbing the convention, and throwing odium upon the movement, by attempting to interpolate any of their more objectionable dogmas in the platform. If the Greenbackers succeed, and the result should be as they predict, there will be no longer any occasion for a Laboring Men's Party, and that element will step out. If it should not succeed, and the laboring men should take the reins of the party in their own hands, as their superior numbers would give them the right to do, then the Greenbackers would step out. So that, in any event, the party, as now constituted, will be necessarily a short-lived one, and this is the unanimous prediction of all the old politicians with whom I have conversed, who have watched the rise and fall of parties and factions in this country for the last half century.

Meanwhile, the "Nationals" are bent on making hay while the sun shines, and in this State they confidently expect to hold the "balance of power" for a year or two at least, and to elect three or four Congressmen of their own this Fall, and enough Assemblymen to decide the next United States Senatorship, besides wafting into power and place a multitude of small-fry politicians whom they shall nominate for local offices. Judging from what I have seen and heard in my travels, thus far, I would not be surprised if their expectations were realized. In Westchester County, the first place visited, I found them well organized, with clubs comprising several hundred members in each Assembly district. The trades-unions are largely represented in these clubs, as they are in New-York, and the laboring men take to the movement with great alacrity. In the First Assembly District of this county ex-Assemblyman A. H. Purdy is a favorite leader among them. In the Second District William E. Barton, Jr., of New-Rochelle, is at the head of the organization, and in the Third District Samuel Shapter, of Pleasantville, is in the front rank. The first two belonged to the Democratic Party and the last to the Republican. It is estimated that about 80 per cent. of the members of the organizations in this county are drawn from the Democratic Party. They have not yet decided what course they will pursue with regard to nominations this Fall—whether to make nominations of their own or to select from the candidates of the other parties. Judging from the feeling among them, Tammany is not likely to derive much aid and comfort from the organization, and if Clarkson N. Potter gets returned to Congress from that district he will have to furnish the working men of Westchester County something better and fresher in the way of argument than Tilden's old "fraud" cry.

In Rockland County the new party has been organized under the direction of W. H. Shupe, the head man of the party in the State, and editor of its leading organ, the *Advocate*. He, with his assistant, Mr. Hutton, lives in Rockland County, and they have succeeded in rallying together enough Nationals to hold the balance of power there, and to dictate the nominations. Mr. Shupe was formerly a Democrat, but at present professes to have no partiality for either of the old parties. "Jim" Nelson, who has two or three times represented the Democrats of Rockland in the Assembly, including the last session, is said to be anxious to assume the leadership of the Nationals of his district, but Shupe and Hutton have got the start of him and are disposed to ignore his claims to leadership. It is, therefore, doubtful whether Mr. Nelson will be privileged to ventilate his oratory and gift of story-telling in the next Assembly.

Putnam County has not, as yet, felt the influence of the "National" movement to any great extent, the head centre of the party in New-York declaring it as his conviction that a county which would suffer itself to be represented four years in the Legislature by such a man as Hamilton Fish, Jr., was beyond redemption. There will be no organization there till the people are ready to forswear Fish, which it is reported they are ready to do almost to a man.

Orange County has several organizations, or clubs—one in Port Jervis, and two or three in Newburg and vicinity. Ex-Assemblyman Frank Abbot, who was once elected Senator, but whose seat was contested and won by Hon. E. M. Madden, is said to be a prominent leader of the party in Orange. They have not yet developed strength enough in this county to seriously affect the contest between the old parties for local offices or members of the Assembly. It is intended, however, to thoroughly organize this and other neighboring counties not yet canvassed, before the Fall election.

In Dutchess County very little has yet been seen or heard of the "Nationals," although there are quite a number of "Greenbackers" scattered through the county, mostly among the farmers. They have three organizations in the county—one at Hyde Park, one at Pleasant Valley, and one at Wappinger. The one at Hyde Park claims to have 100 members, the leading men being E. Van Wagner, Charles Todd, Joel Budd, and Nicholas Winnie—all farmers. There are also several leading Greenbackers in Poughkeepsie, J. V. W. Doty, counselor at law, formerly of New-York City, being most prominent. He has written several pamphlets on the financial question, and is the favorite advocate of the Greenback Party among the farmers of the county. Ex-Surrogate Dorland, a sore-headed Republican, has also partaken of the virus, and occasionally assists Mr. Doty in expounding the true faith to the neighboring farmers. The Dutchess County Greenbackers say they do not expect to accomplish much in that county. If money could be eliminated from the canvass they think the Greenbackers would be able to make a good showing on election day, but the county has been so demoralized since Whitehouse entered the political arena there that there is no use. One Greenback in the hand is worth two in the bush, they think, and so they pocket the money and their own principles at the same time. In other words, they sell out, and sound financial doctrine makes no headway in Dutchess County.

Ulster County, on the opposite side of the river, presents a good show of Greenbackers or Labor Reformers, and they propose to run candidates for the Assembly in each of the three districts, and also an Independent candidate for Congress in the district comprising Ulster, Greene, and Schoharie Counties. There are several clubs in Kingston and vicinity; one in Lloyd, which polled 150 votes last Spring, and others in different parts of the county.

In Greene and Columbia Counties very little is heard of the new party, and if there are any clubs at all, they are not strong enough to have any perceptible influence upon the vote. There are more or less sympathizers with the movement in Catskill and in Hudson, and there is a small organization at Chatham Four Corners, but these two counties still remain to be canvassed, if the Nationals expect any returns from them next Fall.

Albany City and County are probably more strongly represented in the movement than any place in the State, in proportion to the population, except Elmira. They claim to be able to poll 7,000 out of the 18,000 votes that the city averages, and 14,000 out of the 30,000 votes of the county. Here, however, it is a Working Men's Party, known by that name, and composed chiefly of that class. It polled a larger vote than the Republican Party at the Mayoralty election last Spring, though the circumstances then were somewhat exceptional, and they received large accessions from the Republican ranks. The employment of prison labor in the manufacture of stoves has been a special grievance to the mechanics of Albany, having deprived large numbers of work, and anti-prison labor is, accordingly, a leading plank in their platform, which they will scarcely permit to be ignored at the convention in Syracuse. They have a daily organ called *The Working Man's Advocate*, started originally, it is said, by rival brewers, who sought to defeat Nolan for Mayor last Spring. It is now reported to be sustained chiefly by Mr. Amsden, a brewer, and by contributions from Working Men and Greenbackers. Among the Greenback leaders in Albany are George O. Jones, Samuel Rice, tobacconist; William Doyle, stove manufacturer; William Gregory, brewer; John Barnett, and Elias Hale, detective. The leading men among the Working Men are Nelson Chase, lumber-dealer, who ran as their candidate for Mayor last Spring, and Dennis Phelan, one of the proprietors of the *Advocate*. The Greenbackers and Working Men maintain separate organizations here, and there has been more or less clashing between them, owing to their different views as to the remedy for their common complaint, but it is said that they will act in harmony at the State Convention and in the Fall elections. George O. Jones appears to be their leading candidate for Congress, although if Hamilton Harris should run on the Republican side he will draw very largely from the Working Men, with whom he is a general favorite. They announce their intention to run independent candidates for the Assembly, but Albany politics are subject to "combinations" which frequently obliterate party lines and puzzle outside politicians, and very likely it will take that course next Fall. The Republicans here do not appear to be at all disturbed by the new party, and deem it as likely to work in their interest as in that of their opponents. Both the Greenbackers and the Working Men have an organization in every ward in the city. The City of Cohoes, in this county, has five clubs, one in each ward, and claims 700 voters in the new party. Green Island has one club of 200 members.

Rensselaer County and the City of Troy supply large recruits to the new party, though they are not so numerous in proportion to the population as in Albany County. They will run separate candidates for Congress and the Assembly. Mayor Murphy is said to be a leader in the movement at Troy, and Assemblyman Burns is also trying to make something out of it.

Washington County has an organization at Sandy Hill, and one or two at Whitehall, and there is also one at Glenn's Falls in Warren County. Essex and Clinton Counties are comparatively free from the infection at present, though an organization is said to be in progress at Plattsburg, where the Working Men take exception to the construction of a railroad to Dunnamora Prison by convict labor.

To sum up, the new party is probably sufficiently strong in the river counties to hold the balance of power in Westchester, Rockland, Ulster, Albany, and Rensselaer.

The delegates to the Syracuse Convention, as far as can be learned, will not be elected in a uniform method or on any uniform basis of representation. In some cases, as in Chemung, these are to be elected by a county convention, while in others they will be elected by Assembly District clubs, and in still others they will probably be designated from head-quarters. It is expected, however, that each county that has a Greenbacker will send a delegate if he has to elect himself, and, in counties fully organized, it is expected that there will be three delegates from each Assembly district. The leading candidates talked of for the nomination to the Judgeship of the Court of Appeals are William C. Ruger, of Syracuse, who was the counsel of Belden & Co., in the Canal Ring suits; Judge Westbrook, of the Supreme Court, Third District, and ex-Speaker Maguire, of Elmira. The latter gentleman is very strongly pushed by the Nationals of Chemung County and along the line of the Erie Railway. They are all able lawyers and would be no discredit to the Bench of the Court of Appeals, but I have not heard that either of them have ever been identified with, or expressed any sympathy for, the principles of the new party. Perhaps they are like other people, and have yet to learn what the principles are.

THE GREENBACK-LABOR PARTY.

ORGANIZING A GENERAL COMMITTEE IN THIS CITY—A SPLIT IN THE PARTY.

Another attempt to organize a General Committee to govern the National Greenback-Labor Party in this City was made last evening at Science Hall, in Eighth-street. When the Chairman, Walter H. Shupe, took his seat, the hall was partially filled with working men. Mr. Shupe, who was greeted with loud applause, proceeded to make some remarks, the burden of which was that the organization was unlike Tammany Hall and other political parties, notwithstanding statements in the newspapers to that effect; that it was a national organization for the benefit of the people, and that he, for one, would not coalesce with anything but the "National Greenback-Labor Party." His speech was loudly applauded. Resolutions were then adopted denouncing certain Democratic newspapers, "which were supported by a horde of office-holders," for alleging that Mr. Shupe had made a bargain to sell the party out to Secretary Sherman, and highly complimenting Mr. Shupe for his services. Mr. Shupe, in returning thanks, said that certain innuendoes thrown out by the newspapers, that he had been bargaining with Secretary John Sherman, "were as false as hell is false."

The Secretary and Chairman of the Committee on Organization were then called upon, in succession, to give a report of the organizations in the various districts. Neither were present, and a report was finally made by the Chairman of a sub-committee of the body. After some wrangling, in which Theodore Allen, Carsey, and B. O'Reilly took part, it was finally declared that the organization of the General Committee was completed, and the Committee on Organization was discharged with thanks. A committee of five was then appointed to prepare by-laws for the central body, and another committee of five was appointed to arrange for a mass-meeting next week at the Cooper Institute. It was also resolved that primary elections for delegates to the Syracuse Convention should be called by the Chair for Tuesday evening next, and after the appointment of three persons to act as a Finance Committee, and the reception of a report from a Committee on Election Inspectors, from which it appeared that the Police Commissioners had stated that they were empowered to appoint Inspectors only for the two great political parties, the meeting adjourned. After the adjournment a petition to the Board of Aldermen as follows was circulated for signatures:

"GENTLEMEN: In view of the duties incumbent upon your honorable positions, in connection with the fact that great numbers of the people are in absolute want, or reduced to insufficient means; therefore, we would respectfully recommend for your serious consideration the necessity of the purchase, on the City's credit, of flour and coal in sufficient quantities, to be deposited in proper depots, and sold in small quantities to the citizens at cost price, thereby preventing extortions of corporations and monopolies; and we further recommend as a measure of public relief that legal action be taken by your honorable body to furnish necessary employment to the people to meet the demand of their necessities. Therefore, we submit the propositions: That the City shall issue labor scrip in denominations from $1 to $50. The scrip to be receivable for all taxes, licenses, and claims due the City; and it shall be used for the erection of public schools, building of permanent wharves, piers, bridges, ferries, markets; also, the construction of buildings on City property suitable for dwellings and other purposes, &c. We believe this method of employment will relieve labor without increase of taxes. All of which is respectfully submitted."

While the meeting at Science Hall was in progress another meeting of the party in the Fifth Assembly District, in Bleecker-street, near South Fifth-avenue, was being held. This meeting adjourned without transacting any business of particular interest, although it was intended that at the meeting Walter H. Shupe and other officers of the General Committee would be denounced. Those present stated that this proceeding was postponed for another occasion, when charges would be preferred against Mr. Shupe of an attempt to sell out the party and with bargaining with Secretary John Sherman for that purpose. The General Committee which was organized last night would also be repudiated, and it would be shown that, under the by-laws of the National Party, the General Committee formed last night had no power to discharge the Committee on Organization. Arrangements would be made for a mass-meeting to perfect a proper organization of the National Party in this City. Among the leaders in this movement are Thomas J. Creamer and George W. Gibbons.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—George B. Earle died this morning from the effects of a pistol ball accidentally discharged through his hand on the 4th inst. He was Alderman for the Third Ward for seven years, and was one of the founders of Earle's Boston and Providence Express.

BEACONSFIELD'S SURPRISE.

EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

OPINION ENTERTAINED IN THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS — APPROVAL EXPRESSED ON THE CONTINENT OF THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS AS IN THE INTEREST OF CIVILIZATION—A RUSSIAN EXPLANATION.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says: "The date for the publication of the Anglo-Turkish treaty is supposed to have been selected with a view to avoid ulterior complications. If the Berlin peace is signed by Russia with the knowledge of the existence of the Anglo-Turkish treaty the latter treaty cannot hereafter be alleged by Russia as a reason for impugning the validity of the Berlin instrument; whereas, should Russia now decline to adhere to the Berlin treaty unless modified to suit the position which supervened since the publication of the Anglo-Turkish treaty, she must prepare for the troubles she wished to avoid when going to Berlin. It is understood that the French Government are going to ask, or already have asked, Russia whether she does not prefer abandoning the idea of Asiatic annexation rather than see the Cyprus treaty carried into effect. Should this question be negatived, France, it is thought, may adopt a more active policy."

Lord Beaconsfield's coup has thrown into the shade all other topics, but it is yet too soon to judge what direction the current of public opinion here and on the Continent will take. The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says that when the Anglo-Turkish convention was first announced there, English diplomacy enjoyed a prestige such as it had not enjoyed for a long time, but, later, some dissentient voices were heard. The coup, said some, is undoubtedly clever, but it is questioned whether in the long run it will redound to the honor and interest of England. Others still speak of the event with unqualified admiration. The *Vienna Presse* says: "We cannot but hail with sincere satisfaction this victory won without bloodshed by English policy over the Eastern question; for the existence of Turkey, so frail when she herself is her sole support, will, under the energetic protection of England, be able to be maintained for long years." A majority of the Vienna papers speak in the same friendly tone. The *Times'* Paris correspondence represents public opinion there as about equally divided. While the press comments are very conflicting, some critics say that France ought to be satisfied, as it is now shown that England has no designs on Egypt, while others declare that England virtually has possession of Egypt in securing Cyprus.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: "Official Liberals will not directly challenge the policy of the Government, but will criticise it, and may even propose a resolution, but in any case the effect will be to throw the responsibility entirely on the Government; to find fault with them for the surprise, and to bring into prominence the limitless obligations in which the country is likely to be involved. The most remarkable feature of the situation is the doubtful view held of this stroke of policy by the Conservative Party. They regard it as a necessary result of the late campaign, but many of them look upon it as a necessary evil. As a party they feel heavily the responsibility cast upon them." The same correspondent says: "The system upon which Asia Minor is to be administered will be generally based upon the Indian practice of residents, or agents. These representatives of the English Government will be placed in most of the Pashalics for the purpose of watching and reporting on the local administration, but will have no administrative powers. The Ambassador at Constantinople will act upon the information they supply, and the machinery to enforce what may be deemed requisite for the good government of the country will be manipulated by the Porte. In order that the demands of the English Ambassador may receive the needful material support, there will be a large garrison permanently fixed in Cyprus. But for the objections of France, the British occupation would have been, not in Cyprus, but in one or more towns on the mainland. I have reason for saying that the Anglo-Turkish convention was considerably modified out of deference to the views of the French Government, and that, over and above the convention, there is an arrangement by which the interests of France in Syria are guarded from interference."

BERLIN, July 10.—It is uncertain whether the subject of the Anglo-Turkish convention will be brought before the congress, but its discussion by the latter is not considered improbable. Should this be the case, it is believed that the question will not raise material difficulties in the congress. It is thought, in fact, that the discussion of the treaty will be of great advantage in promoting an understanding among the powers.

The *North German Gazette* declares that the occupation of Cyprus cannot fail to be greeted with approval in the interests of civilization and progress. It believes that Germany had been previously informed of the arrangement without, however, being asked to pass opinion thereon.

PARIS, July 10.—The *Journal des Débats* considers that England, being unable to count upon any assistance for checking the Russians in Asia, had the right to act alone.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* says it is to be hoped that the convention will not come in collision with the peaceful work proceeding at Berlin. Lord Beaconsfield simply acquired Cyprus so as not to return from the congress empty-handed.

LA VALETTA, Malta, July 10.—The transport Canara has sailed for Cyprus with the commissariat, staff, and Indian sappers to prepare for the reception of troops. The Twenty-fifth Madras Regiment is under orders to embark with the European troops.

LONDON, July 11.—One of the *Times'* correspondents at Berlin is authorized to deny most positively that France has asked Russia whether she would not prefer to give up the idea of Asiatic annexation rather than see the Anglo-Turkish treaty carried out. It is understood in France that England occupied Cyprus instead of Egypt, although strongly urged to take the latter course, because she did not wish to disturb her good relations with France. The correspondent thinks peace may be already regarded as signed.

FRESH ATROCITIES IN ROUMELIA.

BULGARIANS AND COSSACKS INTENT ON EXTERMINATING THE MUSSULMANS AND CHRISTIANS WHO FAVOR THEM.

LONDON, July 10.—A Constantinople dispatch to the *Times* says: "Mr. John Henry Fawcett, British Consul-General and Judge of the Consular Court, has returned from Lagos and reports that intense suffering exists among the population south of the Rhodope Mountains. He enumerates the horrors perpetrated by the Bulgarians and Cossacks, and sometimes by regular Russian soldiers, whose design seems to be extermination or utter dispersion of Mussulmans and Christians favorable to them. In the Domodes District, 53 villages have been plundered and burned by Russian and Bulgarian troops within the last two months. Twenty-three villages have been equally laid waste and burned in the District of Healdev, and in the Philippopolis District 12 villages have been burned. In numerous villages there has been wanton destruction, attended by deeds of unheard-of barbarity. Cases of men and women deliberately burned alive have been frequent. The violation of the young has also been very frequent. Nothing more horrible than the particulars of this report can be imagined. Its veracity rests on the official authority of one of the most respected of her Majesty's servants, and of men employed by him upon his conviction of their perfect trustworthiness. Mr. Fawcett intends to lay his report before the English, Austrian, and French Ambassadors, with a view to sending out a commission of inquiry to the spot, to endeavor to put an end to these excesses which disgrace humanity."

THE DOINGS OF THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

READING THE TEXT OF THE TREATY OF PEACE BEGUN—THE SIGNING TO TAKE PLACE SATURDAY.

BERLIN, July 10.—The congress sat four hours to-day. It ratified the committee's arrangements in regard to Batoum, and disposed of several questions of detail. The material portion of the work of the congress being herewith concluded, the reading of the text of the treaty of peace was commenced. A great portion of it was read and agreed to. The Anglo-Turkish convention was not mentioned. Lord Beaconsfield was absent, because suffering from a sore throat.

The Berlin *Provincial Correspondence* says that all important questions connected with the treaty of San Stefano are now adjusted. The commission for the settlement of frontiers has also arrived at a satisfactory result. The treaty of peace will be signed on Saturday. The Anglo-Turkish convention will not delay the conclusion of the congress, as it does not affect the treaty of San Stefano.

LONDON, July 11.—The *Standard's* telegram from Vienna announces that a commercial and railway convention between Austria and Servia was signed on Tuesday. This argument is made in view of the approaching occupation of Bosnia. The Austrian naval reserves will shortly be summoned, and officers have already been ordered to join their ships.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

DEATH SENTENCE OF HOEDEL, THE ASSASSIN—LAUNCH OF AN ITALIAN IRON-CLAD—CUBANS LIBERATED.

BERLIN, July 10.—Hoedel was arraigned to-day on the charge of attempting the life of the Emperor. He pleaded not guilty, maintaining that he only attempted to commit suicide. Thirty witnesses testified, however, that he aimed at the Emperor. He was sentenced to death.

LA SPEZZIA, Italy, July 10.—The Dandolo, one of the most powerful iron-clads in the world, was successfully launched in the presence of the royal family to-day. The Dandolo is companion ship to the Duilio, which was launched in 1876. She is about 340 feet long and 65 feet in breadth, and her armor is 22 inches thick. She will be armed with 100-ton Armstrong guns carrying projectiles of 2,500 pounds weight.

HAVANA, July 10.—One hundred and forty-three Cubans, who were transported to Spain during the insurrection, have been liberated there.

BOUTWELL ON SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE WORCESTER FREE INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—Ex-Senator Boutwell, who is understood to be one of the candidates for the succession to Butler in Congress from the Seventh District, came before the public to-day, for the first time since his return from Washington, in an address at the Commencement of the Worcester Free Institute of Industrial Science at Worcester. The address was mainly on the advantages of a technical training and the ultimate general and permanent good from the development of the inventive faculties, and the only portion which could be taken as significant as bearing at all in public matters was the closing, the presentation of propositions to which he invited the laboring classes of the State to assent. These were:

First—All organizations, and, indeed, all efforts are not only useless but pernicious which are intended to prevent or retard the introduction and use of labor-saving machines.

Second—That as citizens of the United States, and especially as citizens of Massachusetts, we are all involved in an active competition with other countries.

Third.—That our chief if not our only security is to be found in a system of careful practical technical scientific training of the laboring population, by which they may be able to keep themselves abreast, if not in advance, of their competitors in the production of what we may be necessary, useful, convenient, or elegant in the economy of mankind.

Mr. Boutwell advocated the establishment of a system of schools for technical training from the foundation of our public school system, first, in the manufacturing cities and towns, and the school in each with propriety, he contended, might be designed to promote local interests, and to advance the trades and branches of industry with which the citizens and laborers are best acquainted. This system, he argued, would give to every locality the means of promoting its private prosperity, while the result in the aggregate would fully represent the industrial interests of the entire community, and an intelligent, inventive, progressive, laboring population is so essential to the welfare and prosperity of a State that he did not hesitate to recommend the establishment and support of these schools at the public expense.

DEFENSE OF THE MEXICAN BORDER.

REPRESENTATIONS MADE TO THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT THROUGH OUR MINISTER IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Our Government, not long ago, again instructed Minister Foster to bring to the attention of the Mexican Government the fact that raids continue to be made into Texas without a seeming effort on the part of Mexico to suppress or prevent them. The Mexican Government met this complaint by saying that, although it had the most friendly intentions, the United States should not expect it to guard that part of the Rio Grande border, being an extensive, uninhabited country, where Indian depredators cross the river, pilfer from American citizen, and then return to the Mexican side. In all other respects the Mexican Government had acted in good faith, and therefore it protested against the invasion of its soil by American troops. Our Government, through its Minister, made but a brief though respectful reply to this, showing there had been much forbearance on its part toward Mexico, and as that Government could not, or would not, prevent depredations upon the property of American citizens by Mexican citizens, our Government would, while endeavoring to afford American citizens necessary protection, pursue the thieves wherever found, in order to recover the stolen property, and to punish the thieves.

A BOND THIEF HELD FOR TRIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Edward Pettingill, alias Anderson, who was arrested in this city under the name of Edward Perkins on the 28th ult., after having negotiated for the sale of $2,000 in stolen United States bonds, was brought up for a final hearing before United States Commissioner Smith this morning. He is charged with having been implicated in the theft of $48,000 in Government securities from the house of Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, in Washington, about the 31st of May, and has been identified as the person who sold $12,000 of the stolen bonds at the banking-house of Drexel & Co. in this city. The defendant, after being committed in default of $25,000 bail, was taken before Judge Cadwalader, in the United States District Court, and an order for his removal to Washington made. He will be taken to that place this afternoon.

A SURPRISED MURDERER.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Henry J. Redemeier, who shot and killed Herman Vosse while at work on a new building at the corner of Bremen and Kossuth avenues on June 19, was arraigned before the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon, and, to the great surprise of the court and lawyers present, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Jones to be hanged on the 23d of August. Redemeier's attorney was not present, and it seems from an interview with the prisoner after his return to jail that he did not know what he was doing when he pleaded guilty. It is regarded as a strange case, but, it is said, nothing can now save the man except the intervention of the Governor.

A BURNING SHIP SCUTTLED.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—The British ship St. Cloud, Capt. Durkee, at this port, from New-Orleans, has been on fire, and was scuttled.

GERMAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—The fifth annual National Convention of the German Young Men's Christian Association opened in this city to-day. Delegates are present from Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. The convention commenced with religious services. After the appointment of temporary officers, of whom W. Nestadt, of Chicago, is President, and the transaction of other preliminary business, the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

THE TROY STREET-CAR ROBBERY.

A BLOODY SEQUEL TO A DESPERATE THEFT—AN OFFICER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN ARRESTING TWO OF THE THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, July 10.—To-day a bloody sequel was enacted to the daring street-car robbery which occurred in this city eight days ago. It is thought that the thrilling scene of to-day will result in the death of at least one person. This morning two men embarked on an eastward-bound train from this city, and the conductor, thinking that their personal appearance agreed with published descriptions of the remaining two of the garroters who are at large, telegraphed ahead to North Adams, Mass., for two officers to meet the train and arrest the pair. A telegram was sent to this city for a full description of the parties, and on the receipt thereof at Pittsfield, the suspected persons—Thomas Monahan (who was a participant in the garroting of Buckley) and his brother John—were apprehended by the officers. They were searched for arms, but none were found, and the two were handcuffed together. They were in the care of Deputy Sheriff Walden and Officer Quinn. It is thought that at that place some one surreptitiously gave them revolvers when riding in the train in a seat confronting the officers. The prisoners suddenly sprang to their feet, drew revolvers, and commenced firing, literally emptying them into the faces of the surprised officers. The two men were handcuffed together, but continued to fight ferociously, and kept up the shooting until some passengers had hastened to assist the Deputy Sheriff, and forced the men down in the aisle. While prostrate, Thomas Monahan deliberately fired two more shots at Officer Quinn, inflicting what are thought to be fatal wounds, as both balls took effect in the abdomen. The passenger-coach was full of people, many of whom were ladies, and the scene was a terrible one for several moments. Not until some one had jumped upon the prisoners and stamped them into unconsciousness did the desperadoes cease fighting. They were frightfully cut and wounded in many places. Near Chatham the officer shot said he thought he was dying, and he was placed in care of physicians there. The other officer was also severely injured, but not dangerously. Officers from this city met the party at Greenbush, and the two prisoners were safely lodged in Troy Jail. Thomas Monahan, who was the robber, and most desperate of the two, after reaching here told the officers that he had shot himself in the head. A hole was discovered in the side of his skull. He repeatedly exclaimed: "I am sorry that I killed the man, but I killed myself too." The affray occurred on the Boston and Albany Railroad. Particulars received at this city show that Quinn is not fatally injured, and that one of the pair offered him $200 to let them escape. The bribe was refused, when they resolved on the desperate plan stated, with such serious results. Much excitement prevails in this city over the event.

THE HANLAN-ROSS ROWING MATCH.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 10.—Since Hanlan's arrival here the interest in the coming race has greatly increased. Hanlan and his friends, accompanied by a number of St. John men, visited the Kennebeccasis course to-day. Hanlan has selected quarters at the Claremont House, six miles from the city, and within a few minutes' walk of the river. He will commence practice to-morrow. Ross, who has been in strict training for several weeks, is in splendid form, and looks forward to the race with confidence. A new Swaddle & Winship boat is now on the way from England for him, and he expects it to reach here in time for use in the race on the 25th. There is very little betting on the result of the race, three to one on Hanlan being looked for. Ross is quite confident, however, and his backers are satisfied with his performances.

ACCIDENT IN A BLAST FURNACE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—This afternoon an accident occurred at the establishment of Stephen Robbins & Sons. There was some impediment in the working of the blast furnace, and an effort was made to cool it off, when an arch of fire was formed in the furnace, which fell into the water beneath. The great steam pressure thus formed badly scalded a number of the employes. John McChesney, Superintendent, was so badly hurt that he cannot survive, and Joseph Russel, Patrick Waters, Patrick Conners, Harry Ennis, John Gallagher, and Hugh Keefe are among the badly injured.

SWINDLING OFFICIALS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 10.—It has been discovered that fraud, to a large extent, has been perpetrated on the city by charging for double the amount of stone-work on the new reservoir lately completed here. It is claimed that there was collusion between the party doing the work and the city officials who made the measurements. One of the latter has left for the United States. It is estimated that the excess of payment by the city will reach about $20,000.

THE COMING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Prof. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, accompanied by several scientists, is in the city to-day. He will leave for Pike's Peak in the morning, for the purpose of making observations of an eclipse of the sun on the 29th of July. Pike's Peak and Denver are in the path of the totality of the eclipse. Prof. Langley has made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company for telegraphic service in connection with the observatory.

EXPLOSION OF COAL-OIL GAS.

TRENTON, July 10.—This morning an old man named Lovett entered the cellar of a grocery store in which he was employed with a lighted candle in his hand. A body of gas generated from coal-oil ignited, and an explosion followed, which blew the old man backward and burned him so seriously that he is now in a dying condition. The front window of the building was blown out and the building caught fire.

FALSE REPORT OF CHOLERA AT NORWICH.

NORWICH, July 10.—The report of a case of cholera here is entirely unfounded. The reporter of the *Bulletin* investigated the rumors yesterday, and traced them to a couple of ordinary cases of cholera infantum and cholera morbus. There have been no cases of anything more serious. The physicians say there neither is nor has been any case of cholera here.

A BUFFALO FIREMAN KILLED.

BUFFALO, July 10.—At a small fire this morning, Arthur A. Poole, member of Neptune Hose No. 5, and ex-Foreman of that organization, was instantly killed by the collision of the hose cart with a truck wagon. He was thrown under the wheels of the wagon, and run over.

THE TITLE TO THE GUADALOUPE MINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, the case of the Quicksilver Mining Company against the Santa Clara Mining Association, of Baltimore, involving the title to the Guadaloupe Mine, was decided for the defendant.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 10.—J. Martin Smith, a dry goods merchant of this city, shot himself in the left side, just below the heart, at 10:30 this morning, at his residence in East New-Brunswick. Physicians say he can live but a few hours. No cause assigned.

A WIFE MURDERER TO BE HANGED.

HARRISBURG, July 10.—The Governor to-day issued a warrant for the execution, on the 17th of August, of Hezekiah Shaeffer, of Franklin County, who stands convicted of the murder of his wife.

THE NEWARK WARD ACT.

TRENTON, July 10.—Ex-Gov. Bedle has finished argument on the Newark Ward act case before the Court of Errors. The decision will be rendered at the close of the present term.

A NEW-YORKER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

MONTREAL, July 10.—A stranger named James Wilson, who arrived from New-York this morning, shot himself in the head with a revolver in the Revere Hotel. He is not expected to live.

VANDERBILT AT SARATOGA

ARRANGING A POOL WITHIN A POOL.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CENTRAL'S CONNECTIONS TO BE CON

that the railroad corporation so control legislation that they not only "regulate the charges to be paid to them by the public, but also the statutes and the administration of the statutes whereby they procure exemption from taxes." It is estimated that "if these two corporations alone, the New-York Central Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company, were to pay yearly their just share of taxes, at least $4,000,000 per annum would be added to the revenue, and so much burden lifted from the rest of the community, and the public debt would soon be materially reduced."

Mr. Fink is accused of unfairness in his arguments. Speaking of the reports of the New-York Central, which he uses as a basis, the committee say:

"The account is made up expressly to mislead the public as to the cost of transportation by that line in order to be in keeping with its inflated statement of cost. This account, which is yearly rendered to the State Engineer and Surveyor, is, as all railroad men know, a mere sham, gotten up according to the present peculiar methods of railroad book-keeping, which can, as stated by the Massachusets Board of Railroad Commissioners, 'make the cost of railroad transportation appear, at will, either more or less.'"

Mr. Fink's allegation that no distance discrimination exists against New-York is answered by quotations showing that other cities have absorbed entire lines of her trade. The committee think that Mr. Fink's assertion that "a fair proportion of business must be awarded to each of the seaboard cities" would be satisfactory if such proportion were fairly allotted, but they say:

"This is precisely where the difficulty lies. The merchants of New-York think that the interests of the managers of New-York railroads are so diverted that they do not pay sufficient attention to westbound freights, upon which the prosperity of the distributing trade (and many other interests) in this City depend, and consequently it is fast being driven to other points. What better indications of this can there be than the fact that of the 14,000 cases of dry goods sold in New-York at the recent sale of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan but 526 were shipped from New-York, the rest being shipped from other points at less rates than they could be sent from this City."

Mr. Fink says that complaints should be accompanied with evidence of a positive character. The committee reply:

"No one knows better than Mr. Fink the extreme difficulty of compiling "evidence of a positive character" in freight movements, especially by the merchants. The sources of information are largely in the hands of the roads, are accessible only to their managers, and, at best, can only be estimated. Surely, it is not the fault of the public that authoritative information is lacking. They have endeavored for three years past to obtain a Board of Railroad Commissioners in this State, for the purpose of obtaining information, and Mr. Vanderbilt has defeated the endeavor in every instance. Even a legislative committee of inquiry was denied them at the last session."

Various other arguments and objections are similarly answered. In conclusion, the committee say:

"No effort can succeed in maintaining the railroads on an inflated basis while all other interests are down to hardpan. There can be no possible objection to an apportionment of traffic when all interests are upon the same basis, but we do not believe it to be either right or practicable that the railroads should, through the power of combination, escape the general shrinkage in which all other interests are involved. During periods of inflation they increased their capital; in times of general shrinkage and depression this capital, upon which the community are expected to pay dividends, should be reduced. Until this is done the community can hardly be expected to accept willingly the railroad definition of the word 'reasonable rates,' as established by the pool, especially when accompanied by a differential rate against New-York, when her superior volume of business and the favorable grades of her roads entitle her to at least equal rates with her competitors."

The report was adopted, and copies ordered sent to members of Congress and the Legislature and to the commercial bodies throughout the country. On motion of Mr. Watrous, it was resolved hereafter to admit members of the association to meetings of the board, with privilege to discuss and vote upon all measures except such as relate to the property of the board or are immediately connected with the prescribed duties of the Directors. The Treasurer reported no debts and a working balance on hand of a little less than $1,000. Mr. A. B. Miller offered a series of resolutions complimenting the Superintendent of Public Works for his efficient management of the canals and approving his "refusal to appoint or retain unfit persons in official positions at the dictation of political demagogues or others," which were adopted. The board then adjourned until the second week in September.

POTTER'S ROAMING COMMITTEES.

REASSEMBLING OF THE WASHINGTON SUB-DIVISION—NOTHING DONE—PROCEEDINGS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Potter Committee met to-day, pursuant to adjournment, Messrs. Potter, Hunton, Springer, and Hiscock being present. It was intended to examine Senator Kellogg, who was summoned at the instance of Gen. Butler, but, as that gentleman was not present, the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning. It is believed that Butler desires to examine Kellogg upon the action of the Harlan-MacVeagh Commission. Mr. Hiscock also desires to examine Kellogg in connection with the statements made by Weber and other witnesses for the Democrats, and should Gen. Butler fail to place Kellogg on the stand he will be called by Mr. Hiscock. The Democrats have nearly exhausted their list of witnesses in the Louisiana case, and after a few have been called by the Republicans this branch of the investigation will probably be turned over to the sub-committee now at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.—Before the Potter subcommittee to-day Col. Joseph M. Tomlinson, chief clerk of the Collector of Customs, testified as to persons employed in the Custom-house. It being shown there were some omissions from the list of employes, made out by him and submitted yesterday by Collector Smyth, at the suggestion of Mr. Cox Col. Tomlinson was requested to perfect the paper so that it it would show all the employes since Collector King's appointment, with the dates of their dismissal, reappointment, &c.

William Williams, colored, was examined relative to an affidavit made by him and submitted to the committee in Washington, as to a conversation between Dix, Fisk, and Hobbs that Weber did not sign the Anderson-Weber agreement, and that Anderson did not swear to it. The witness waited on them at the St. James Hotel; Weber told witness he was in a hurry; that parties had been after him to sign a paper which he did not intend to sign, but was going away; after this party had left the table Dix told the witness that the man's name was D. A. Weber; this was on Saturday, the 16th of November, the day before Weber was killed.

In the cross-examination by Mr. Blackburn witness did not seem very positive about dates, and did not remember that Weber was killed in March. Witness said he did not authorize anybody to put in an affidavit; the statement that Weber said he was going home, and that part in which Seymour's name is mentioned, was not read to him; supposed from what he had been told that he was confused by Mr. Blackburn in the explanation of contradictory statements as to whether he had been told that Weber was present or not at the time the Anderson-Weber agreement was signed.

R. T. Hobbs testified—Was present some weeks ago in Dix's office, when the conversation occurred as related in Williams' affidavit. Wilder told me that Weber did not sign the Weber-Anderson agreement; Dix came after me before breakfast on the morning of the conversation before Williams; I knew he wanted Williams to swear to the conversation; Dix was afraid I would go back on him, and wanted me to make an affidavit of what Wilder had said; Wilder told me that he and Anderson went to Seymour's office together, when Anderson signed the paper, and that when Anderson signed the paper no one else was present.

J. F. Kelly, Supervisor of Registration for Richland Parish, testified: I made up the returns, and brought them to the city soon after the election; delivered them without protest; induced with them were two affidavits of intimidation and violence, one of which was made by a person I would not believe on oath; did not make oath to the paper published as my affidavit in Sherman's report; believe some of the statements made therein are true, and that some are not true, though the reports, as stated, were made to me by the parties named; the witness detailed at great length the occurrences between the time he came to the city with the returns and the time of his final protest, showing that efforts were made by prominent Republicans to induce him to make the protest. He also gave the names of persons in the parish who would swear to violence and intimidation, and went up and brought some of them to the city. The witness said he did not feel justified in making the protest, and would not have made it but for the persistent efforts of Gov. Kellogg, Campbell, and others, who importuned him to do so.

The committee adjourned to to-morrow.

BASE-BALL.

The Hartford Club, (professional,) of Hartford, played the Witokas, on the Union Grounds, yesterday, beating them by 3 to 2 in a game of 10 innings. The Hartfords have been reorganized, and now have four celebrated players, in addition to the old members. They play the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, to-day; the Orange Club, of Orange, N. J., Friday; the Jersey City Club, on the Centennial Grounds, Jersey City, Saturday.

TROY, July 10.—Haymakers, 7; Lowells, of Lowell, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Nationals, 9; New-Yorkers, 2.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 10.—Matthews, the pitcher of the Worcester Base-ball Club, has been expelled for intoxication.

PEORIA, Ill., July 10.—Milwaukee, 2; Peoria Stars, 0.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Hornells, 8; Forest Citys, 9; in 10 innings.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 10.—Springfields, 5; Mutuals, 0.

THE ARMY ACT EXPLAINED.

SOME FALLACIES CORRECTED.

PARTICULARS AS TO FUEL, FORAGE, AND QUARTERS—CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH ALLOWANCES ARE NOW MADE TO OFFICERS—HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED SECTIONS OF THE ACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—There seems to be considerable misunderstanding with reference to the new legislation engrafted in the Army Appropriation act passed at the last session of Congress, and particularly in reference to the allowances of officers. Allowances are not entirely cut off, as will be seen by referring to sections 8 and 9 of the act, given below. The fuel allowance is prohibited, but the Quartermaster's Department is authorized to furnish commissioned officers with fuel under certain prescribed regulations. Forage is allowed mounted officers serving with troops in the field or at posts west of the Mississippi River, but it must be furnished in kind, and commutation for forage is prohibited. Horses are allowed mounted officers under the regulations heretofore existing; that is, such officers are allowed to purchase public horses from the Government at a small advance on cost price. Commissioned officers were never furnished horses at the public expense. They were always furnished forage for the number of horses allotted them, and when they failed to draw forage in kind they were paid its cash value. The only change made in this regard is that forage is allowed only to officers serving west of the Mississippi River, and is issued only in kind and for the number of horses actually employed in the public service. For instance, a Brigadier-General is allowed forage for four horses, but if he employs but one horse, he cannot draw forage for the three which he does not own and use in the public service. The many officers serving about the War Department at Washington, who have been for years drawing the cash value of forage for horses they did not own, and for which in the discharge of their public duties they had no use, will be affected by this change.

Allowances for quarters are reduced, but not cut off, as is generally supposed. Officers are to be furnished with quarters in kind at all posts and stations where there are public quarters belonging to the United States. Where there are no such quarters, commutation is allowed at the rate of $10 per room per month, instead of $18 as heretofore. The number of rooms heretofore allowed has not been reduced. A Major-General is allowed 6 rooms; Brigadier-General and Colonel, each, 5; Lieutenant-Colonel and Major each, 4; Captain, 3; Lieutenant, 2. Under the old law, the General of the Army was allowed $50 per month for forage and $300 per month for quarters and fuel. The Lieutenant-General was allowed $50 per month for forage, six rooms for quarters, and five cords of wood per month from Sept. 1, to April 30, and for the other months of the year one cord per month. Under the new law, the General of the Army is allowed $125 per month for commutation of quarters, and the Lieutenant-General $70 per month. The forage allowance heretofore drawn by these two officers ($50 per month) is cut off, and they are now allowed only forage in kind for the horses actually owned and used by them when serving with troops in the field or at posts west of the Mississippi River. Under the old law, the pay and allowances of the General of the Army aggregated $18,000 per annum. Under the new law, his pay will be reduced to $15,300. The pay of the Lieutenant-General is made $11,900 per annum under the new law.

Following is the portion of the Army Appropriation act which changes existing laws:

SEC. 2. That in every Official Army Register hereafter issued, the lineal rank of all officers of the line of the Army shall be given separately for the different arms of the service; and if any officer be promoted from the ranks, or shall have served in the volunteer army, either as an enlisted man or officer, his service as a private and non-commissioned officer shall be given, and in addition thereto the record of his service as volunteer.

SEC. 3. That hereafter all vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy so long as any such remain unemployed; and any vacancies thereafter remaining shall be filled by promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army, recommended under the provisions of the next section of this act. Provided that all vacancies remaining after exhausting the two classes named, may be filled by appointment of persons in civil life.

SEC. 4. That to insure the selection of proper candidates for promotion from the grade of non-commissioned officers, company and troop commanders will report to their regimental commanders such as, in their opinion, by education, conduct, and services, seem to merit advancement, and who have served not less than two years in the Army; the reports to set forth a description of the candidate, his length of service as non-commissioned officer and as private soldier, his character as to fidelity and sobriety, his physical qualifications and mental abilities, the extent to which his talents have been cultivated, and his fitness generally to discharge the duties of a commissioned officer. If recommended on account of meritorious services, the particular services referred to must be stated in detail. On receiving the reports of company or battery commanders, the regimental commander will forward the same to the department commanders, with such recommendation of non-commissioned regimental staff as he may deem worthy of promotion; and the department commander shall annually assemble a board, to consist of five officers of as high rank as the convenience of the service will admit, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of such non-commissioned officers. The board, constituted as above, shall submit a full statement in the case of each candidate examined; and on the said statements the department commander shall indorse his remarks and forward them to the Secretary of War not later than the 1st day of June in each year. The Chief of Engineers and of other staff corps may make similar recommendations of the non-commissioned officers of their respective commands to the Secretary of War, who shall convene a board of officers for like purpose.

SEC. 5. That hereafter women shall not be allowed to accompany troops as laundresses: Provided, that any such laundress, being the wife of a soldier, as is now allowed to accompany troops, may, in the discretion of the regimental commander, be retained until the expiration of such soldier's present term of enlistment.

SEC. 6. That hereafter, in time of peace, all military head-quarters, except Army Head-quarters, shall be established and maintained at points where the Government own buildings or barracks, within the several departments and divisions, and in such buildings or barracks, and not otherwise, unless the Secretary of War shall by an order in writing otherwise direct.

SEC. 7. That on and after the passage of this act, all officers of the Army of the United States who have served as officers in the volunteer forces during the war of the rebellion, or as enlisted men in the armies of the United States, regular or volunteer, shall be, and are hereby, credited with the full time they may have served as such officers and as such enlisted men in computing their service for longevity pay and retirement. And the retired list shall hereafter be limited to 400 in lieu of the number now fixed by law.

SEC. 8. Allowances of or commutation for fuel to commissioned officers is hereby prohibited; but fuel may be furnished to the officers of the Army by the Quartermaster's Department, for the actual use of such officers only, at the rate of $25 per cord for standard cord wood, or at an equivalent rate for other kinds of fuel, according to the regulations now in existence; and forage in kind may be furnished to the officers of the Army by the Quartermaster's Department, only for horses owned and actually kept by such officers in the performance of their official military duties when on duty with troops in the field or at such military posts west of the Mississippi River as may be from time to time designated by the Secretary of War, and not otherwise, as follows: To the General, five horses; to the Lieutenant-General, four horses; to a Major-General, three horses; to a Brigadier-General, three horses; to a Colonel, two horses; to a Lieutenant-Colonel, two horses; to a Major, two horses; to a Captain, (mounted,) two horses; to a Lieutenant, (mounted,) two horses; to an Adjutant, two horses; to a Regimental Quartermaster, two horses.

SEC. 9. That at all posts and stations where there are public quarters belonging to the United States officers may be furnished with quarters in kind in such public quarters, and not otherwise, by the Quartermaster's Department, assigning to the officers of each grade, respectively, such number of rooms as is now allowed to such grade by the rules and regulations of the Army: Provided, that at places where there are no public quarters commutation therefor may be paid by the Pay Department to the officer entitled to the same at a rate not exceeding $10 per room per month, and the commutation for quarters allowed to the General shall be at the rate of $125 per month, and to the Lieutenant-General at the rate of $70 per month.

Sections 10, 11, and 12 provide for the appointment of a commission of three Senators and five Representatives to consider the whole subject matter of reform and reorganization of the Army.

SEC. 13. That from and after the passage of this act, all promotions in the Army, in each and every grade, arm, corps, and department thereof, shall cease, and thereafter no promotions or appointments shall be made to fill any vacancy which may occur, or be created therein, until after such report shall be made and acted upon by Congress: Provided, that this limitation shall not apply to the line of the Army below the rank of Captain.

Section 14 provides for the appointment of a commission of Senators and Representatives to consider the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

SEC. 15. From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the Army of the United States as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress; and no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any of the ex omes incurred in the employment of any troops in violation of this section, and any person willfully violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

THE ARMY AS POSSE COMITATUS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ORDER CALLING OFFICERS' ATTENTION TO THE RECENT ACTION OF CONGRESS ON THIS SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Gen. Sherman, in General Orders, dated July 7, 1878, invites the attention of all officers of the Army to the section in the Army Appropriation bill providing that "it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the Army as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress." The order contains the provision of the Constitution and acts of Congress understood as intended to be excepted from the operation of the above section and authorizing the employment of the military forces for the purpose of executing the laws, namely:

First—The fourth article of the Constitution declaring that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Second—The Civil Rights law (sections 1,984, 1,989, and 1,991 of the Revised Statutes) which makes it lawful for the President to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or of the Militia, as may be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process, or as shall be necessary to prevent the the violation and enforce the due execution of civil rights.

Third—The Elective Franchise law, (section 2,002,) prohibiting the presence of troops near the polls, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls.

Fourth—The Indian laws, (sections 2,150, 2,151, and 2,152, R. S.,) which authorize the apprehension of every person who may be in the Indian country in violation of law, examination and seizure of stores, preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law, and also in destroying and breaking up any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits set up or continued within the Indian country.

Fifth—Section 2,460 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the President to employ military force to prevent the felling, cutting down, or other destruction of the timber of United States in Florida, and to prevent the transportation or carrying away any such timber as may already be felled or cut down, and to take such other and further measures as may be deemed advisable for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida.

Sixth—Section 5,297 of the Revised Statutes makes it lawful for the President, or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the Militia thereof, as shall be necessary to compel any foreign vessel to depart the United States in all cases where, by the laws of nations or the treaties of the United States, she ought not to remain within the United States.

Seventh—Section 5,297 of the Revised Statutes, which makes it lawful for the President, in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, on application of the Legislature of such State, or the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to employ such number of the Militia as from any other State or States which may be applied for as he deems sufficient to suppress such insurrection, or, on like application, to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he deems necessary, and sections 5,298, 5,299, and 5,316, authorizing the President to employ troops to enforce the laws whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions or assemblages of persons or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, the execution of the laws is obstructed.

Eighth—Section 5,577 authorizing the President at his discretion to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the rights of the discoverer of a guano island, or of his widow, heir, Executor, Administrator, or assigns.

The order concludes as follows: "Officers of the Army will not permit the use of the troops under their command to aid the civil authorities as a *posse comitatus* or in the execution of the laws except as authorized in the foregoing enactments. When applications for the use of troops for these purposes are received, they must be forwarded through the military channel to the Adjutant-General for the consideration and action of the President."

SUMMER TROTTING EVENTS.

RACES AT HARTFORD, SUFFOLK PARK, AND COLUMBUS.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—The uncompleted races of yesterday were finished to-day, M. R. winning the three-minute race, and George B. Daniels the 2:24 class race. The following are the summaries:

THREE-MINUTE CLASS.—Purse $300.

T. H. Hurd, Carmel, N. Y., b. g. M. R.	3	1	1
J. D. Willis, Middletown, N. Y., br. g. Tommy Norwood	1	3	4
S. G. Smith, Concord, N. H., b. m. Volunteer Girl	6	2	2
John Moore, Morrisania, N. Y., blk. g. Leader	2	4	3
T. S. Foster, Hartford, b. g. Democrat	5	9	8
J. H. Martin, New-York, b. g. Bill Green	7	5	6
Jacob Fountain, Gravesend, N. Y., blk. g. Shorty Fountain	9	8	7
A. Woodward, Boston, b. g. Colonel Peabody	4	6	dr.
E. Cook, Boston, ch. g. Robert Bonner	8	7	9

Time—2:22½; 2:23¾; 2:30; 2:32½.

RACE FOR 2:24 CLASS.—Purse, $400:

W. Sargent, Medford, Mass., ch. g. B. Daniels	1	1	2
A. Goldsmith, Blooming Grove, N. Y., b. g. Alley	2	2	1
J. Trout, Boston, ch. g. Anodine	3	3	3

Time—2:26½; 2:25½; 2:25; 2:26½.

After the decision of yesterday's unfinished races, the regular programme of to-day was taken up, viz: the 2:38 and 2:30 class races. The former was won by R. S. Bent's Myrtle, Boston, and the latter by A. Woodward's John Hall, Boston. The following are summaries:

FOR 2:38 CLASS.—Purse, $400.

R. S. Bent's b. m. Myrtle	1	1	8
J. Fountain's blk. g. Newbrook	4	3	1
H. G. Smith's b. m. Mary Day	2	4	2
P. McIntyre's g. g. Barry	3	2	3
G. H. Frink's ch. m. Dollie	3	8	5
G. H. Thacher's r. m. Juno	8	7	4
C. M. Hutchinson's ch. m. Katydid	5	5	dr.
C. W. Tolle's blk. g. Jeremiah	7	6	7
H. C. Woodnut's ch. m. Olive	6	dis.	

Time—2:30¼; 2:32; 2:30; 2:31¾.

FOR 2:30 CLASS.—Purse, 400; divided.

A. Woodward's, b. g. John Hall	2	1	1
A. Goldsmith's, br. g. Oscar	1	2	9
C. Spalding's, b. g. Dio	4	7	2
H. Bigley's, g. m. Cora F	6	6	3
J. F. Fogg's, ch. g. Croft	3	5	4
T. Grad's, g. g. W. H. Arnold	5	4	6
L. H. Hurd's, b. g. Modoc	7	8	7
J. Joslyn's, ch. g. Hiokok	8	9	8
J. Haslett's, b. g. Fitzgerald	9	3	5

Time—2:30½; 2:30¾; 2:30½; 2:28½.

To-morrow's programme embraces the 2:45 and 2:27 events.

SUFFOLK PARK, Penn., July 10.—This was the second day of the Summer trotting meeting. Following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE, (Unfinished.)—3:30 class; purse, $100, divided.

General Norcross	1	2	2	1
Columbia	2	1	1	3
Hard Pan	3	3	4	2
Clark Chief	5	4	3	4
Ike Smith	4	5	5	5
Belle Strideway	6 dis.			

Time—2:45; 2:42; 2:40; 2:39; 2:39.

SECOND RACE, (Unfinished.)—2:34 class; purse, $200.

David Wallace	3	*	1	1
Glide	1	4	3	3
Belle of Philadelphia	2	3	2	2
Sorrel Top	4	*	dr.	
Village Girl	5 dis.			

Time—2:31; 2:35; 2:30; 2:34; 2:31.

*Dead heat.

THIRD RACE—Purse $100; for pacers with no better record than 2:35.

Bill Corney	1	1	1
Bill Arlington	3	3	2
Don Cameron	5	4	3
Nellie Anderson	4	6	4
John S	2	2	dis
Richmond	6	5	dr.

Time—2:35; 2:35; 2:40.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $150; for the 2:50 class.

Sorrel Top	1	1	4
Amber	3	2	1
Dudley	2	2	2
Frank P	4	4	3
Taylor	dr.		

Time—2:33; 2:35; 2:43.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $250; for horses that have never beaten 2:27.

Jersey Boy	1	1
Lady Kidder	2	3
Champion Merrill	4	2
Sam French	3	4
Preston	5	5

Time—2:30; 2:28.

COLUMBUS, July 10.—All of the first day's races of the Columbus Driving Park Association, which were postponed from yesterday, were trotted this afternoon.

In the 2:40 class the starters were Black Cloud, Cary, Berry Hill, Lady Geer, Donk, and Katie Middleton. Katie Middleton won three straight heats in 2:33, 2:34, and 2:38; Hill second, Lady Geer third.

In the 2:33 class, purse, $800, the starters were Ethel, Silversides, Loafer, Sheridan, Lew Scott, and Calmer. Lew Scott won an exciting race of six heats, after Ethel, Silversides, and Sheridan had each taken a heat; Sheridan second, Silversides third, and Ethel fourth. Time—2:23½; 2:22; 2:22½; 2:24½; 2:24¾, and 2:26.

The races will continue Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

NEWBURG BAY YACHT RACES.

A LIVELY CONTEST ON THE HUDSON—THE WINNING BOATS.

NEWBURG, July 10.—The fifth annual regatta of the Newburg Bay Yacht Club came off today in the presence of immense throngs of spectators on both sides of the river. There were 32 entries, in four classes, the length of the boats ranging from 12 to 32½ feet. Twenty yachts started. The start was made with a light south-west wind and ebb tide. The race was well contested, and the scene was picturesque. There were two squalls during the race, accompanying thunderstorms. The first squall capsized four yachts, but their crews were all rescued. During the second squall there were several narrow escapes, and most of the vessels shortened sail, but no yachts capsized. The course was 20 miles for the first, second, and third classes, and 15 for the fourth class, which was composed of the smallest yachts. Only nine of the starters finished, and the prizes, all of which were gold coin, were awarded as follows:

First Class.—$125 to the William E. Brown, of Newburg, which beat the Breeze, of Tottenville, Staten Island, and the Fiyaway, of Ulster Park. Corrected time—4:8:40.

Second Class.—$75 to the Clara S., of New-York, the only vessel of the class which finished. Time—4:31:15.

Third Class.—$50 to the George B. Dean, of New-York, which beat the Excelsior, of New-Brighton. Time—4:22:39.

Fourth Class.—$25 to The Brothers, of Jersey City, beating the Hipi, of New-Brighton. Time—3:48:6.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The stockholders of the corporation organized to operate the Southern Railway Line voted unanimously, to-day, to authorize an increase of their capital to $2,500,000, for the purpose of bidding for the contract to complete and operate the unfinished portion of the line from Somerset, Ky., to Chattanooga, Tenn.

A NEW-YORK GIRL ABROAD.

MINNIE HAUK'S GREAT SUCCESS IN LONDON.

PECULIARITIES OF METROPOLITAN CRITICISM—THE NEW OPERA OF "CARMEN"—THE STORY OF THE PERFORMANCE—SHABBY TREATMENT OF FANNY DAVENPORT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29, 1878.

To compete with a foreign people in their own specialty, whatever it may be, is to enter upon an almost hopeless task. But when the specialty is art, the competitor the child of a busy nation not yet settled down to the promotion and enjoyment of art pure and simple, and the arena in which she runs the race is Italy—then, at first blush, one would think the candidate for fame utterly overweighted, handicapped beyond all possible chance of success. Yet Minnie Hauk, "a New-York girl," as she was called by a gentleman sitting behind me at Her Majesty's Theatre, has fought this great fight and won the battle. The "New-York girl" stands in the foremost rank among Italian artistes on the lyric stage, and, so far as acting goes, to my mind she is equal with the best of them. It may be that I have a prejudice in favor of nature. It may be that I am weary of the same set of actions which the Italian schools teach for comedy and tragedy. Even Salvini raised his arms, waved them, curved them, extended them, flourished them just the same in *Hamlet* as in *Othello*. Ristori, with all her charms of style and manner, with all her intensity, had this monotony of action. The Italian singers all have it. They all move alike. They are all unnatural. Superfine critics call it "idealization." But criticism is just as much in a groove as operatic acting. Any fool can praise Patti, because the art world has accepted her, and her own intensity has lifted her above the mechanical tricks and stupid formalisms of the Italian mechanical stage. But it requires a free and independent mind to do justice to a natural artist in a new rôle, and to accept a fresh study. With all respect for English musical critics—the dramatic critic never touches opera—they seem to me to want courage. They are too much alike. They are happiest when writing about accepted performances, when comparing some new artist's method to that of a predecessor. When a new singer plays a part which Patti has almost made her own, then they are full of delightful comparisons, in which Patti is exalted and the new artist lectured in approved technical language. Some of the critics write as if they had a dictionary of musical terms at their elbows. When Victor Hugo wrote his nautical characters in *L'Homme qui Rit*, he used up in his dialogue and descriptions the shipping terms of all the encyclopedias, so that half the British Navy had to be turned on to the work of translation before the novel could be done into English. More than one of the musical critics here give one this idea of their work; it is meant more as an exhibition of their own learning than an intelligent report and criticism of opera. The same set phrases, the same technicalities, the same formalities, just as the Italian artists themselves give us repetitions of the same pose, the same stride, the same gasps, the same hugging of the heart; in short, the same utterly unnatural actions. The musical critics of London are afraid of each other. Musical controversies are so bitter that they are avoided as much as possible. That is possibly one of the reasons for the timidity which I notice all round.

THE CANT OF CRITICISM IN LONDON.

Minnie Hauk, for example, has strangely puzzled some of them. She is an actress as well as a singer. She throws herself into the parts she plays. She forgets to be unnatural. She does not remember to saw the air here and grasp her heart there. She forgets to take three steps at this point and fling out her arms at that. She only remembers that she is impersonating character, passion, love, hate, remorse, vengeance; and she does it with all her heart and soul. The critics can't help admiring now and then, and the best of them have pointed out how original she is in her interpretation of certain well-known characters, though reading between the lines one can see that they rather resent her departure from the old lines. Illustrative of the timidity of London criticism, I take up the first notice of the new opera "Carmen." The artists are not criticised at all. The libretto is discussed, the music is gingerly dwelt upon. Minnie Hauk and the other actors are left over for future consideration. It did not matter that the prima donna made a great success with the audience. It did not signify that she was called and recalled three and four times by one of the most brilliant audiences of the season. Critic No. 1 will wait and see what critic No. 2 says. Critic No. 2 strikes the safe note of comparison, and catches up the cant phrase of "idealism." Patti, he says, would have done this with it; Trebelli would have done that; Minnie Hauk is too realistic. How a gipsy cigar-maker, who is a vulgar coquette, a beautiful Bohemian Circe, with bandits and soldiers for victims, is to be "idealized," the critic does not tell us, but Patti would have "idealized" the part and Trebelli would have "refused" it. Why has he not the courage to say that Minnie Hauk "realized" it; that she took hold of this ugly part with the grip of a great artist; that by her acting, her singing, her *abandon*, her grace, her naturalness, she lifted the part clear out of the gutter; and that a large and critical audience recognized her power and rewarded the artist with loud and demonstrative tokens of their admiration and approval? For that is exactly what happened at the first representation in London. The opera was repeated on Wednesday. In spite of the sudden and almost unexampled heat of the weather this happened again. It was nearly midnight when the work was finished, yet they called the prima donna three times before the curtain. Minnie Hauk has established her reputation in this difficult world of London, where she may now be regarded as a popular favorite.

THE OPERA OF "CARMEN."

The story of the new opera of "Carmen" is worth telling. The origin of the work is a novel by M. Prosper Mérimée. MM. Meilhac and Halévy furnished the libretto to the late M. Georges Bizet, and the opera was produced at the Salle Favart. At this theatre they called everything opera comique, hence "Carmen" has been regarded as outside the legitimate world of "grand opera," but the story is tragic enough for Italian fancy, and sufficiently improper for the French mind, which in art is both sensuous and sensual. M. A. Lauzières has translated the French libretto into Italian, and thus "Carmen" comes to London with the advantage of Minnie Hauk and Campanini in the leading parts, and Sir Michael Costa as conductor. "Carmen" would make a capital melodrama if the subject were not offensive. It is the old story of "Circe" in another shape. The heroine is the fastest, prettiest, and wickedest of the girls employed at a cigar factory in Seville. She has lovers innumerable. The local soldiery all swear devotion to her; she is true to none. *José*, an officer of dragoons, however, is more attractive to her than the others. At first he is indifferent to her, which sharpens her woman's desire to win him. She is arrested for stabbing one of her companions in a brawl. *José* is the officer on guard over her. They are alone. She throws her circelan spells over him. She sings to him. She confesses her love for him. He connives at her escape in consequence, which is the realization of her chief aim in fascinating him. In all these scenes of daring, defiance of authority, wheedling, mock sentiment, feminine glorification in the consciousness of beauty and the power to fascinate, Minnie Hauk was artistic in the highest degree. She was the wild, careless, reckless, wicked, flippant Spanish beauty of the factory. Her escape ends the first act, the mounting and dressing of which were admirable; and it should be said, in favor of the composer, that his choruses came in quite naturally; they were not dragged in, as is too often the case in opera; they arose spontaneously out of the story, not as if they were accessory to it, but belonging to the action and necessary to the plot.

The second act is laid in a picturesque tavern outside Seville, where *Carmen* is the reigning queen of a party of smugglers and bandits. She is followed thither by *José* after a conclusion of a period of imprisonment which he has suffered through the escape of *Carmen* from his custody. He finds her at the smuggler's haunt to repeat his love, to offer her marriage. She undertakes to keep him. The Captains of the band think he will make a useful recruit. The siren commences her wiles. She sings to him, dances, makes love, coquettes. The bugle call is heard. The dragoon must return to his regiment. His failure to do so means desertion, disgrace, perhaps death. *Carmen* puts against all this her love. She is piqued. Then she is soft and winning. She paints to him a life of freedom. She describes the joys of the mountain with him as her companion. She conquers the soldier. The curtain goes down upon the smugglers strengthened by this new companion. Nothing could have been more artistic than Minnie Hauk's scene with Campanini during his struggle to do his duty and her efforts to win him from it. Campanini was admirable, indeed, throughout all his scenes with he American prima donna.

In the third act the story progresses rapidly. It is a mountain scene. The smugglers are moving contraband goods. *José* is here in bandit dress. *Carmen* is the heroine of the action still. Her professed love for *José* has calmed down. He is afflicted with doubts and fears. There appears upon the scene *Escamillo*, a famous *torèador*, who has previously excited *José's* jealousy. *Escamillo* tells him boldly that *Carmen* no longer loves him; that he has been duped; that she has confessed it: that he [*Escamillo*] is now the favored suitor. The two men fight with knives. Just as *José* is about to strike *Escamillo* down, *Carmen* appears and arrests the conqueror's hand. *Escamillo* is rejoiced that *Carmen* should be his prerogatives. Signor del Puente, so well remembered in New-York, plays the part of *Escamillo*. He has a fine baritone voice and looked the part of the torero to the life. The fight ended, *Michaela* (Mlle. Valleria) enters. She is a peasant girl in love with *José*, whom she tries to bring back to [the paths of honesty and virtue. She comes with a dying message from *José's* mother. *Carmen* watches the scene between *Michaela* and *José* and openly shows her preference for *Escamillo* over *José*. *Carmen* is almost brutal in her declarations of favor toward her new lover. *José* even hints that she shall die rather than be another's. She defies him; and finally, overcome with grief, he hurries off with *Michaela* to seek the peaceful valley and the bedside of his dying mother. Mlle. Valleria, *petite* in figure, but with a well-trained voice, sang the difficult passages which the composer has set down for her in this act with earnest feeling and much vocal skill. She was loudly applauded when the leading artists were called before the curtain. There are some very charming numbers in this act, notably, a sextet and chorus, and a card-playing trio, full of originality of invention and treatment.

We are outside the circus in the fourth act, where a Spanish bull-fight is to take place, and *Escamillo* is the great *spada* of the day. His name is emblazoned on the walls of the arena. The circus is only indicated, cut off from the audience by the entrance-gate and curtains. All the life and color of the event is shown by processions of officials, the sight-seers, the bull-fighters themselves, with processional choruses and much spectacular display, including a picturesque ballet. At length the stage is clear for *José*, who comes on to find *Carmen* awaiting her new lover, the victorious *Escamillo*, who is then supposed

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

FOREIGN TOUR OF GILMORE'S BAND.

A MUSICAL CONQUEST OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIX WEEKS—SIXTY-FIVE ENGAGEMENTS BEFORE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

EDINBURGH, June 26, 1878.

After a very successful musical campaign of five weeks in England, there was an appropriateness in Gilmore's Band making their farewell appearance in Great Britain on Scottish soil. In a musical point of view, their success and triumph have been beyond all anticipation, and, in view of the adverse circumstances which they have had to contend with, the financial result of the tour has been remarkable. The band came over unheralded by any great preliminary flourish of trumpets, but they had only to be heard to charm the ear and captivate the hearts of the English people. They have visited all the great centres of art, industry, wealth, and aesthetic culture. Mr. Gilmore has been honored and favored by officials in high places, while his band have been granted the free use of a number of parks by the Mayors and corporations of cities visited. Concerts have been given in the following places in the order observed, while the number in each place is also shown: Liverpool, 2; Dublin, 6; Liverpool, 2; London, 2; Manchester, 5; Sheffield, 2; Roth-rham, 2; Bradford, 2; Nottingham, 2; Liverpool, 3; Birmingham, 4; Bath, 2; Bristol, 3; Manchester, 3; Bolton, 1; Hull, 3; Sunderland, 2; New Castle-on-Tyne, 3; Edinburgh, 2; Glasgow, 3; Aberdeen, 2; Dundee, 2; Edinburgh, 2; Sunderland, 2; New Castle-on-Tyne, 1.

It will thus be seen that the band have given 65 concerts in 20 of the principal cities of Great Britain. They have performed this remarkable feat in some 37 week days, besides traveling nearly 3,000 miles by railroad. Perhaps the most popular music played by the band have been the national anthems and patriotic melodies of the two countries. The enthusiasm that "Yankee Doodle," the "Star-spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and "Auld Lang Syne" produce among the audiences can be described as nothing less than a public furore. Mr. Gilmore has usually commenced and closed the concerts with one or more of these favorite airs, and the public desire for "more" seems insatiable. To add to the international character of the concerts, numerous public halls have been tastily decorated with emblems of various countries, while the Cross of King George and the Star-spangled Banner have entwined their folds in musical accord. In a musical and artistic sense their execution and performance have been above criticism—almost unexceptionally—while their merits and proficiency have agreeably surprised all who have heard them.

As the Manchester *Examiner* remarks: "Though rumor had led us to expect great things from this celebrated orchestra, the performances last night surpassed the most brilliant descriptions. Such wonderfully finished playing indeed could only be secured by the aid of clever artists, accustomed to rehearse constantly under the guidance of a competent and experienced conductor, and those who went to the concert last night anticipating a sensational display, depending chiefly on violent contrasts and rythmical efforts, were agreeably surprised by hearing performances, the refinement and delicate expressions of which could not be surpassed by the finest French or Viennese military orchestras."

I might quote column after column of similar laudatory notices, but this will suffice to show the general tenor of the praise given by the English press. Their concerts have been patronized by people of artistic taste and culture, and where these characteristics have predominated among the audience the popular enthusiasm has been greatest at their performances. The band's marvelous execution of Wagner's overtures, Liszt's rhapsodies, Beethoven's symphonies, and similar classical compositions have been rapturously applauded, and for the refinement and delicacy of expression in the rendition of this music the band have won their fame and renown.

The soloists have received equal praise and commendation with the band as a body for their artistic and finished playing on their several instruments. Mr. Walter Emery, who is well known in New-York, is a cornet player, and has received very high praise for his fine execution on this instrument. The playing of M. DeCarle on the piccolo, Mr. Lefebre on the saxophone, Mr. F. Bracht on the flute have always elicited the heartiest applause. Mr. Bernstein's "American Fine Sketch" solos have very much pleased popular also. The vocalist, Miss Norton, has been considered a special attraction of the concerts, and to say that she has received the praise of the press and the plaudits of the people equally with the band is to give her nothing more than she is entitled to. For Mr. Gilmore this tour has been a great personal as well as professional success. His energy and perseverance, combined with masterly power of direction and superior genius, has made the successful result of this tour possible.

Having concluded their six weeks' tour in Great Britain, the band leave Hull on the 27th inst. in the steamer Sea Gull for a Holland and Belgian tour of one week, arriving at Rotterdam Tuesday morning (27th) the band will proceed to The Hague, where they will give a concert before the King and royal household of Holland. Friday (28th) they will visit Rotterdam, and Saturday (29th) Amsterdam. Brussels, Antwerp, and Nassau will in turn be visited, and on Wednesday (3d July) the band will arrive in Paris. On the 4th of July a grand reception will be tendered them in the Trocadero Palace, on which occasion Mr. Gilmore's band will give a concert. They will play in Paris again on the 8th and 10th days of July, during the intervening time trips will be made to Havre, Rouen, and other cities. They expect to remain in the vicinity of the French capital three weeks. The last of July they start on their German tour via Metz and Strasbourg, at which places concerts will be given. The route will probably be up the Rhine via Coblentz, Cologne, and Wiesbaden. The band expect to pay Great Britain a second visit on their way to America, some time in October.

THE TWO MASONS.

A CALIFORNIA STORY OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, July 3.

The story of the claim made by the Widow Mason upon the estate of the late Supervisor John A. Mason is one of those extraordinary narratives which justify the adage that truth is stranger than fiction. The claimant in the case was married to one John A. Mason, in New-York, in 1841. They then went to Illinois, and lived there until May, 1850, when he started across the Plains to California. She heard from him occasionally after his arrival until 1854, when his letters ceased, and nothing more was learned concerning him. His wife and family finally concluded that he was dead. Some vague rumors to that effect reached them long subsequently. In 1873 or 1874 the supposed widow happened to see a Sacramento paper containing the business advertisement of John A. Mason. This coincidence in names suggested to her that her husband might yet be living, and she caused a letter to be written to the address given in the newspaper. An answer came in due course, to the effect that the writer was not her husband, but that if he heard anything of, his namesake he would let her know. The handwriting of this letter, as she testified, did not appear to resemble that of her husband, and it would seem that at this point she was nearly convinced of her mistake. In 1876, however, she heard of John A. Mason's death, and the disease of which he died, and his age, again revived the half-clouded impression. She then came to Sacramento, saw Mason's photograph, and became persuaded that it was that of her husband. Whether the two men really did resemble one another at all closely it is difficult to ascertain, for it is apparent that Mrs. Mason had not remembered her husband was not vivid by any means. Thus, she seems to have been uncertain as to the color of his eyes. She did not know his middle name. She was doubtful on several other points which marriage for 10 years with a man might be thought to have sufficed to fix in any woman's memory. Again, she expressly says that she "made allowances" for the altering effects of time, but it is clear that this could not be done with any approach to precision, since it is quite impossible to tell how a person's face will change in 20 years, and all the allowances might be made in the wrong direction. The evidence given leaves no room for doubt that she did entertain the belief that the whole career of the John A. Mason who died here has been traced, and it has been shown to have been impossible that he should have been the man who married Catherine Eisenach at Buffalo in 1841. It cannot be said that there was at any stage the least doubt as to the decision involving upon the merits. But there are, nevertheless, abundant points of interest about the case. Had the claimant been enabled to see the real face of the Sacramento Mason it is probable that she would have been convinced of her error. As it was, she had only a photograph to guide her, and under the circumstances it is perhaps not very surprising that she should have discovered resemblances which had no real existence. A photograph is generally misleading. In the first place, its lack of color completely changes the appearance of the face. The blonde is transformed into a brunette. The color of the eyes, the shade of the skin, the color of the hair, are all passed. And when an absence of 20 years from the supposed original is added to these difficulties, it is not wonderful that such a mistake, led up to by the preceding coincidences of name, age, &c., should have occurred. As to the fate of the Illinois Mason, it remains, and perhaps will continue, a blank. He dropped out of sight in 1854, and as he had always been a loving husband and a steady, industrious man, the most rational presumption is that he ceased to correspond with his wife only because he had ceased to live. At that period the death of an unknown man would have caused no inquiry and no comment. Tragedies of a far more thrilling character had become familiar to the restless adventurers who peopled California. This man had been a miner, and had been prospecting in Tuolumne County. He may have died in the hills, or in some obscure tavern in one of the short-lived mining towns. The probabilities are very great that no clue to his end will ever be discovered.

WHAT SPOILED THE CHEESE.

The Utica *Observer* of Monday has the following paragraph in its Rome correspondence:

"The case of the Westmoreland poisoning is still fresh in the minds of the people. The cows that were poisoned and died were left unbroken in the pasture where the others run. The man who owned them carried his milk to the factory. For some time back the cheese made has not been good, and a thorough investigation proved that the milk doing the damage was that which was brought by the man who had his cows poisoned. It was not the poison which caused it, but it was caused by the cows inhaling the impure air arising from the dead cows. He was ordered to keep his milk out of the factory, and after this was done no difficulty was experienced in manufacturing good cheese."

KEARNEY COMING.

THE DIRE THREAT HE MAKES—HE WILL POUNCE LIKE NIGHT UPON AN IMBECILE SCRIBE.

The "Working Men" of San Francisco assembled, as usual, on Sunday, June 30, at the sand lot, and Denis Kearney called the meeting to order. Having ejaculated the customary opening cry of the meetings, "The Chinese must go," he proceeded to address those assembled as follows, as reported by the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW-WORKING MEN: I see the faces of a great many sore-heads and traitors among you to-day, and you must beware of these people, who for years past have been living like blood-suckers upon the community, but now that they have found out I can't be hanged, they come here at the eleventh hour as lickspittles for their masters. Our troubles are but just begun, and you must be more vigilant than ever, for we are the dominant party of the State to-day, and we want no pirates or bummers in our ranks. Still, it is well enough for them to attend our meetings, and we will try to make honest men out of them, but their hearts are so black that the process of regeneration will prove a difficult one. It would be well for all the thieves in California to resign now, but they won't do it. I wish we had it in our power to put them all in prison and keep them there. They have tried to entrap me, and have fallen into their own nets. There is the Police brokerage, and the infernal thieves who have preyed on us for years—the political cut-throats. If this thing continues I fear an uprising of the people, who will crush out the infernal scoundrels who have been swindling the people. Petty thieves are to be found in every Court-house in California. My friends, the election returns will be doctored, for the non-partisans, or sarroters, have had their emissaries at work in all parts of the country where I have visited, and the ring thieves who see their bread and butter vanishing before their eyes are resolved to hold on to their offices, and fix the election returns. Now, here comes a voice from San Quentin, where the place where felons are supposed to be sent; but, my friends, the persons in charge of that institution are bigger felons than those inside the walls. Newton Morgan acts as Captain of the watch, and performs the duties for which McAllister is paid the sum of $200 per month. If Morgan can get a job for nothing, it would be well to let McAllister take a furlough. How about the great seal of the State of California which has been forged, and the thousand and one poor families who are likely to lose their homesteads in consequence of the fraud? To these men we send greeting, and advise them to take a rifle and shoot down the first man who goes there to eject them from their land, and we pledge them the support of the Working Men's Party. It is impossible for a country to prosper where the law is all on one side. Let the settlers protect themselves until we get into power, and then we will take care of their property. We propose to change the old order of things, and make laws for the benefit of the poor, the weak, and children. The *New-York Herald*, in a recent scurrilous editorial referring to the Working Men, has the effrontery to assert that California is governed by hoodlums, and wonders what had become of the Democratic and Republican Parties. I sent the journal word that these organizations were ground to powder, dried up, and blown away by a breeze of corruption. 'O, my God!' says the *Herald*, 'is this man Kearney coming East?' [Cheers and laughter.] The *Herald* is the organ of monopolies and cut-throats, and does not want to see me there; but I shall go, nevertheless, and pounce like death at night upon the imbecile scribe who penned that article. But a day of reckoning is at hand, when we will fill the cells of San Quentin with rascally politicians, and we shall also clean out that sink of iniquity, the San Francisco Stock Exchange, for the men composing it are the worst band of thieves in this city, and the inside workings of the institution would, if known, cause the blood to run cold in your veins. We are soon to start a newspaper which will show the people where some of the money goes, and we want you to support it. We will drive back the Mongolian lepers to their native land with our weapons if we fail to do it by the ballot.

ADDRESS OF GEN. W. H. F. LEE.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, delivered the address at the decoration of the Confederate soldiers' graves in Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday. Among other things, he said: "On such occasions as this a solemn pleasure comes hand in hand with a high duty. We feel that while we survive it is our duty to publish to the world the virtues of the men at whose graves we mourn. They did not die in vain. 'The blood of the brave sends,' says Scott, 'a roaring voice through all time.' Who can contemplate the sacrifice these men made? Who can look upon these silent mounds, whether lonely by the roadside where they fell on the march, or thick like forest trees on the battle-fields they never yielded, or in city cemeteries, crowned with flowers, the emblems of woman's love and devotion, and not feel, while tears come to the eye, the heart grow stronger for the sight? Who were those men? Catch a sight of their line of battle; listen to that cheer. See the onset with which they fall upon the foe. Let some such memories as these quiver in the heart and say, 'Has this blood been shed in vain?' Not in vain, for but for them no people, however small in numbers and weak in resources, can be overcome until their rivers redden with the blood of the slain, and there is not left a Corporal's guard to carry on the fight. They did not die in vain, for truthful history will recount such examples of patriotism, self-sacrifice, and daring as will make its pages that tell of these heroes lessons of public virtue, and their lives the text-books which mankind may be learned. Even the record of the heroes of the Pagan age is to-day the text-book of Christian schools. Such blood is never shed in vain, unless all Grecian valor and Roman prowess shall be held for naught; unless Poland's example speaks no more; unless the glens of Scotland, full of self-sacrifice, or the green bogs of Ireland, drenched in the blood of freedom, have ceased to nerve men to deeds of virtue and of daring, the blood of these men whose graves we decorate has not been shed in vain. By their manly sacrifices civilization has been purified and freedom advanced to a higher love among men. The time will come when those who fought us in the field will take pride in the fact that as much as in the defense and in defense of constitutional liberty, as well as for our dear old land, [applause,] and they will join with us in appreciation of the vicarious sacrifices made by the gallant men whose graves to-day we strew with flowers. But the past must not claim all our heart. To the past of duty still lies before us. Our sacred claims on our allegiance. Virginia still lives. Our every thought should be given to her honor and prosperity. It is not manly to repine—not manly to let the past crush the present. We must make Virginia the equal of the great Empire State, and strive to turn here the tide of the Western trade, that great river of gold that fertilized wherever it passed."

A MINER FALLS 1,450 FEET.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* of the 2d inst. says: "At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon C. F. Germann, a shift boss at the Caledonia Mine, fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 1,450 feet, and was torn to shreds. W. E. McKay, Germann, and another man had been down to the 700-foot station to change a pump clack. Having completed this work, they rang the cage down to the 1,600 level. At that point the assistant was landed, and McKay and Germann started for the surface. The tools which had been used in changing the clack were on the cage, and Germann had in his hands a piece of plank some six feet in length, which he was taking to the surface. He had the plank under one arm and held to the crosbar of the cage with one hand. Mr. McKay was holding to the crossbar, and all went smoothly till the cage was within 150 feet of the top of the shaft. The cage then gave a sudden bound, throwing Mr. McKay up against the bonnet, injuring his hip and side. When he had collected his senses and looked about Mr. McKay found that Germann was gone, and knew that he had fallen to the bottom of the shaft. The plank Germann had been carrying was also gone. Undoubtedly the end of the plank caught under the wall plate of the shaft and threw Germann off. In falling to the bottom of the shaft Germann's body appears to have bounded from side to side, striking against the timbers, and this tore his garments. The head was torn off, also the hands and feet and the arms and legs were whipped to pieces, leaving portions of flesh and fragments of bones along down the shaft and scattered about at the bottom. The trunk was left a shapeless pulpy mass. The remains were rolled up in a blanket and when brought to the surface lay in a heap that bore very little resemblance to the body of a human being. The bodies of men who fall such a distance are generally terribly mangled, but in this instance the dismemberment and rending to pieces were much greater than is usually seen. The deceased was a native of Switzerland, Waukesha County, Wis., and aged 31 years. He was an old resident here, and a good, careful miner. He was married a year ago last April, and lived on Petaluma-street, near the cemeteries. He leaves many friends and a wife and one small child."

LAST MOMENTS OF MERCÉDÈS.

The Paris *Univers* gives the following details of the last moments of Queen Mercédès: "It was daybreak. The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, the infant Christina, and the Ministers assembled immediately. The royal chaplain was called in haste to administer the last sacrament, but Cardinal Moreno, confessor to the King, arrived at the moment, and he it was who gave the extreme unction to her Majesty, who was perfectly conscious. The King, in despair, held the hand of the Queen clasped in his, and addressed to her words of tenderness and consolation. The grief of the family added to the general scene. The dying woman not only preserved the use of all her faculties, but also a great serenity of mind. The Cardinal having asked her, according to the rites of the Church, whether she regretted leaving this world, she replied: 'Yes, for Alfonso and for my parents.' In a moment of lucidity she succeeded in raising herself up in her bed. But science had already the previous day pronounced its final decree, and Rube hence remained."

LAW REPORTS.

A GILBERT RAILWAY VICTORY.

DECISION IN THE $4,000,000 SUIT AGAINST IT—ITS BOOKS NOT TO BE OVERHAULED.

A decision was yesterday rendered in the Superior Court, by Judge Sedgwick, in the suit of the New-England Iron Company against the New-York Loan and Improvement Company, impleaded with the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company. The suit, which has been reported at length, was brought to recover about $4,000,000 for aiding and abetting the Gilbert Company in the breach of contract for furnishing iron for the building of the road. The case came before Judge Sedgwick on a motion to dismiss a petition made on behalf of the plaintiff for a discovery of defendant's papers and books. The petition set forth that a knowledge of the contents of the minute books of the Gilbert Company, and of other papers in the custody of the defendants—the Loan and Improvement Company—was necessary to prove the plaintiff's case. Judge Sedgwick, in deciding the case, says that an action for aiding and abetting a codefendant to commit a breach of contract may be assumed to lie, and that knowledge of the obligations of the parties and fraudulent intents are material to be proved against the defendant. He further says: "A consideration of the issues in this action shows that the discovery is not needed to aid the plaintiff to prove the statement of the complaint of the breach of plaintiff's contract, or that the present defendant's contract supplanted the plaintiff's contract. If these matters can be proved, they can be easily proved without the discovery. But to prove circumstances of knowledge, motion, and intent on the part of the present defendants, the discovery may show that the defendant's corporation knowingly ousted the plaintiffs from the benefits they would have derived from a performance of their contract. Perhaps there would be facts shown relevant to the amount of damages. By rule 15 the party applying shall show to the satisfaction of the court or Judge the necessity of the discovery sought, the particular information which he requires, and that there are entries of the matter he seeks a discovery of. Again, the rule requires that on the face of the petition there should appear at least a probability that the books or papers contained the information asked for. It is not enough that perhaps it may be found there and perhaps not. The rule further requires that the information wanted should be described in a particular, not a general manner. At all stages of this proceeding it is supposed that the party may move for the action or defense is, and what testimony he seeks."

The Judge then recapitulates what the parties seeking the discovery ask for, and what it is necessary to prove. They want the names of the officers and managers of the defendant's corporation, the amount of stock held and owned by each, what the relations were that they maintained with the codefendants, and to the several construction contracts for building and equipping the elevated railroad, and to show and prove the actions and resolutions relating to the making and execution of the contracts, and all matters pertaining and relative thereto which are unknown to the petitioners, and the allegations relating to the same. "From these allegations," says Judge Sedgwick, "it clearly appears that the matters so generally stated are not, as stated, evidence in the cause. In each proposition matters are included which cannot be evidence. The probability is that the greater part of the particulars involved, but not stated, are of this kind. The other particulars may or may not be evidence. The petition itself does not characterize any entry or document as to which it can be said that it is admissible evidence. It may be guessed from the pleadings that the applicant supposes or believes that if he were to have an opportunity to examine all the documents, some part of their contents would show that individual officers or stockholders of the corporation were greatly interested, or intentionally aided, in bringing about a breach of the alleged contract with the plaintiffs. To accomplish this even would involve the defendant being forced to exhibit that which it is probable he has a right to keep undiscovered. But the petition does not point to the places where the information exists, nor does it describe the entries, except by stating their supposed effect as evidence rather than their intrinsic character. The description that is given is consistent with their not being evidence. Nor does the petition show any reason for resorting to this method of discovery, either in expediency or necessity. The first impression is that the kind of evidence called for can be had abundantly outside of the discovery of the books, and at least the petition does not show the contrary. In fine, the petition does not meet the requirements of rule 15, and the application to dismiss it must be granted."

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

A MOTION TO EXAMINE A NEW WITNESS FROM CANADA GRANTED.

A motion was made in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, before Surrogate Calvin, to take the testimony de bene esse of a witness offered in behalf of the contestants in the Vanderbilt will case. Mr. Lord appeared on behalf of the contestants, and Mr. Clinton for the proponents. The witness in question was a Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, *nee* Ellsworth, a resident of Montreal, Canada. Pending the argument which was had on the motion, Mrs. Campbell remained in the ladies' waiting-room attached to the court. She came to New-York some three weeks since to testify, but Mr. Lord claims that he had not the opportunity at that time to put her on the witness-stand. After her arrival she left the City with her husband, but had now returned, and was available. The parties, he claimed, would be saved much time, trouble, and expense, by consenting that her testimony be taken now, as otherwise she would return to Canada in a day or two, and it would then be necessary to send a commission to Montreal to take the proofs, which at best was but an unsatisfactory way of examining a witness for either party. Mr. Clinton raised the principal legal objection that the court had no power to order the taking of testimony de bene esse, causes being left in Surrogate's Court being in the nature of "proceedings," and not "actions at law." The Surrogate concurred in Mr. Clinton's view, but held that the court had power either to take the testimony orally in open court or to send it before a Referee to be taken. The difficulty in the first instance, however, was that the whole proceeding had been adjourned to Sept. 20, and he could only reopen it by consent. Mr. Lord and Mr. Clinton both expressed disapprobation of a reference. Mr. Clinton said he was not averse to the suggestion that the witness be examined in open court, provided he had some reasonable assurance from Mr. Lord that there would not be other similar applications for the purpose of obtaining from time to time during the Summer vacation. By order of the court the contestants, after the reassembling of the court in September, were to have but eight days in which to present the remainder of their testimony. The court could readily see how they could by this means take the benefit of any amount of additional testimony during the vacation. An informal discussion followed between the Surrogate and the counsel, and Mr. Lord left the court-room to consult Mrs. Campbell, the result of the conferences being that it was agreed that the examination of Mrs. Campbell shall take place at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning in open court.

STRUGGLING FOR A BANK DEPOSIT.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Daniels, an argument was yesterday heard in regard to the disposition of a fund of $2,214 now in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to the credit of the St. Patrick Mutual Alliance. The money is claimed by two different parties, each claiming to be the "genuine" organization. Mr. Matthew P. Breen appeared for one party, and stated that the men he spoke for could clearly establish that they were the only corporation, and were therefore entitled to the fund, while the opposite side were only pretenders. A difficulty arose by reason of the fact that William O'Connell and another had appropriated to their own use large sums of money belonging to the association, while they were acting Secretary and Treasurer. When asked to pay it back, they not only refused, but with their associates "set up" for themselves. Mr. James Matthews appeared for the other side, and claimed that the parties he represented were entitled to the fund. The bank representatives, Messrs. Devlin and Miller, said the bank was only anxious to have the matter settled and have the fund taken out.

ARGUING THE RIGHTS OF A MAN IN IRONS.

The habeas corpus case of George Brown, cook of the British bark Daisy, was argued before Judge Daniels yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. It seems that a quarrel arose between the mate and Brown, and it is alleged that Brown stabbed the mate. The British Consul at Sagua la Grande gave a certificate to Capt. Lewis, of the Daisy, directing him to convey Brown to the United Kingdom, and to keep him in irons until his arrival at his destination. The vessel came to this City, arriving 10 days ago. Brown has been kept in irons on board the vessel during all the time since she left Sagua la Grande. Counsel for Brown claimed that the Consul's certificate did not warrant bringing him to the United States, and was no authority to keep the man confined on board of the vessel in an American port. Counsel for Capt. Lewis contended that the certificate was full authority for the Captain to detain and confine Brown in any place where the vessel might go until her arrival in Great Britain. The court reserved its decision.

A STENOGRAPHER'S UNPAID SALARY.

Edward Underhill, Assignee of Edward A. Underhill, brought suit against the City, in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover $1,700 balance of salary claimed to be due to E. A. Underhill for services as stenographer of the Surrogate's Court. The City demurred to the complaint, claiming that the statute authorizing the appointment of the plaintiff and prescribing his salary provides in express terms that the salary shall be paid from the fees of the Surrogate's Court paid into the Treasury of the County. If there be no such fees, the obligation to pay did not arise, and therefore the only duty of the City was to pay the greater part of the fees. Judge Van Hoesen in his decision overrules the demurrer and says: "Though it is not at all clear that any statute has charged the City with the duty of paying the salary of the stenographer of the Surrogate's Court, I shall overrule the demurrer and leave the City to interpose its answer. The question raised by the demurrer can be argued at the trial, and the City will lose no right by pleading." He adds that there is nothing in the case to rebut the presumption that the Supervisors did their duty by levying the tax, and the only question, therefore, raised by the demurrer is whether any statute made it the duty of the Supervisors to provide for the stenographer's salary.

SHARP PRACTICE BY MR. COMSTOCK.

HE PROCURES ANOTHER INDICTMENT AGAINST MRS. CHASE—IT IS SET ASIDE.

The prosecution of Mrs. Dr. Sara Blakeslee Chase by Mr. Anthony Comstock assumed a new and decidedly bold aspect yesterday. After the arrest of Mrs. Chase, on complaint of Mr. Comstock, for selling unlawful instruments, the Grand Jury for May inquired into the case, and dismissed the complaint unanimously. Mr. Comstock subsequently waited on District Attorney Phelps with a number of new affidavits against Mrs. Chase, and asked permission to go before the Grand Jury then in session. Mr. Phelps read the affidavits, and sent them to be filed in the Clerk's office with the original papers, with the following indorsement: "I do not think it best to send this case again before a Grand Jury. It is evident that the indictment failed, not for lack of evidence, but because the Grand Jury did not think it for the public good to order it." After the Grand Jury had dismissed the complaint, Mrs. Chase commenced a suit for damages for false imprisonment against Mr. Comstock, and the matter is now at issue. Mr. Comstock, it is said, subsequently endeavored, without the knowledge of the District Attorney, to interest the foreman of the June Grand Jury in his case, but failed in having the case reopened. Nothing further was heard of the Chase matter until yesterday, when Mr. Comstock, provided with two indictments drawn in his own handwriting, presented himself in the Grand Jury room, without the knowledge or consent of the District Attorney, and laid them before the jury having called for the original papers. Ignorant of the action taken by the members of the grand inquest in May, the Grand Jury granted Mr. Comstock's request for a hearing in the Chase case, and after listening to his statements, ordered two indictments against the accused, using the bills already prepared by Mr. Comstock. The latter departed without apprising the District Attorney's office of his action, and the first intimation that department had of it was when the Grand Jury came into court and presented the indictments. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, acting for Mr. Phelps, immediately laid the facts of the case before Judge Sutherland, and asked that a nolle prosequi be entered on each indictment. The court granted the motion, and the bills were accordingly nullified, Mr. Rollins making the following indorsement:

"The within case was fully considered at the May Term of the Grand Jury, and unanimously dismissed. Mr. Anthony Comstock made application to District Attorney Phelps for an opportunity to present this case again before another Grand Jury. The District Attorney did not consider such a course wise, for reasons set forth at length by him on the papers containing an abstract of the evidence. These papers, together with the original complaint, across which was written by the Secretary of the Grand Jury, a dismissed unanimously, were filed in this office May 16 on file in the office of the Clerk of the court. Without consultation with the District Attorney, and without informing the Grand Jury of the prior dismissal, Mr. Comstock went before the Grand Jury and procured this indictment, to which the District Attorney, by leave of the court, now enters a nolle prosequi."

The case of Mrs. Chase therefore remains the same as though the Grand Jury or Mr. Comstock had not touched it. The action of Mr. Comstock, in his method of approaching the Grand Jury, has elicited pretty severe criticism.

COURT NOTES.

The case of George F. Howell, who shot James P. Deering in Fulton-street on the 2d inst., was on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday for pleading. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to an indictment for felonious assault, and the trial was set down for Friday next.

Judge Larremore yesterday, on a petition of Charles Tracy, one of the attorneys for William L. Scott, Assignee of the firm of Kenyon Cox & Co., substituted Edward A. Wickes as a party to succeed John F. Tracy, who was the creditor petitioning for an accounting, and who has since died.

Henry Wilson, a carpenter, of No. 30 East Thirty-fourth-street, who attempted to steal notes representing $500 from the safe of Elias Moore, No. 308 West-street, pleaded guilty to attempted larceny in General Sessions, yesterday. Judge Sutherland sent him to the Penitentiary for one year.

William O'Neill, the cartman who was arrested on a charge of rendering services and performing work in the illicit distillery Nos. 56 and 58 Rutgers-street, was yesterday committed by United States Commissioner Shields to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail was fixed in the sum of $500.

John Reilly, who was arrested in this City, after 14 years' wandering, for the murder of Officer O'Brien, of the Twentieth Precinct, in 1864, was called up for trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Mr. John O. Mott, the prisoner's counsel, announced that he was ready for trial, but, this being a short term of the court, Judge Sutherland set the case down for the first Monday in September.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins took pleas of guilty from Henry Daniels, of No. 331 West Thirty-eighth-street, who stabbed his wife Sophia; and Morrison C. Schenck, of Hoboken, N. J., who threatened to shoot his wife Hannah, living at No. 142 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street. Judge Sutherland sentenced Daniels to five years in State Prison, and Schenck to one year in the Penitentiary.

Alonzo Hendon, Captain of the British brig Belle Walters, who was arrested on Tuesday for attempting to take his vessel out of port after an attachment had been served against her out of the United States Court, made application yesterday, to Assistant United States Attorney Fiero, to have a summary disposition made of his case. He was accordingly taken before Judge Choate. In the District Court, pleaded guilty, was fined $25, paid the fine, and was discharged from custody.

On the 4th inst. jewelry, clothing, and money, all valued at $600, were stolen from the apartment of Thomas Ross, at No. 121 Second-avenue. A tell-tale footprint led to a search of the next joining room, occupied by Henry White, alias Wilson, and his wife Flora, where a portion of the stolen jewelry was found. White and his wife were indicted for burglary, and on being arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday pleaded guilty. The man, who is notoriously bad character, was sent to State Prison for three years, and the woman to the Penitentiary for 18 months.

A CHINAMAN'S HOPES BAFFLED.

JUDGE CHOATE REFUSES NATURALIZATION TO A MONGOLIAN.

A Chinaman giving the name of Charles Miller made application yesterday in the United States District Court to be naturalized a citizen of the United States. His application was taken in due form by Mr. James Patrick, the Naturalization Clerk of the court, and presented to Judge Choate. Miller claims to have been 28 years a resident of New-York, and to own considerable personal property. He is also married to a Caucasian woman. He makes his application for naturalization on the ground that he desires to purchase and hold real estate. Judge Choate took the case under consideration, and finally decided that the application was covered by the decision rendered in the case of Ah Yup by Judge Sawyer, Circuit Judge of the United States for the District of California. That decision was rendered April 29, 1878, and the opinion accompanying it was an elaborate document, discussing the whole question raised by Ah Yup's application, both from the constitutional, the legal, the legislative, and the ethnological stand-points. Judge Sawyer held, in effect, that the statutes relating to naturalization expressly inhibited the naturalization of Mongolians, Malays, and Indians by its use of the words "any alien, being a free white person, shall be entitled to citizenship," upon complying with the conditions prescribed by the law, which has since been made also to apply to "aliens of African nativity or persons of African descent." He therefore decided that a Mongolian was not a "white person" within the meaning of the statute, and was thereby excluded from citizenship. Judge Choate, on the grounds set forth in the Ah Yup case, denied the application of "Charles Miller."

THE M'CORT PERJURY CASE.

The case of Alfred Tegetmeier, of No. 7 East Twenty-seventh-street, against Mrs. Marcella McCort, of No. 243 West Twenty-third-street, in which the latter is charged with perjury growing out of a suit for divorce brought by her against the former, and which was to have come up for examination before Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was abruptly terminated yesterday by the defendant waiving examination and giving bail in $2,500 to appear before the Grand Jury. Mr. Edward S. Brown, of No. 570 Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn, became her surety. The proceedings in the divorce case have been fully published in The Times. Mr. Tegetmeier claims that he was never married to Mrs. McCort, that she had simply been his mistress, and that she committed perjury when she swore he was her husband.

A NEW MORTGAGE TO PAY AN OLD ONE.

In the Court of Common Pleas a petition was presented to Judge Larremore yesterday on behalf of the Catholic Church of St. Mary for leave to mortgage the church property at Attorney and Grand streets for $2,000. The reason for the application was said to be that the Dry Dock Savings Bank, which holds a mortgage for $8,000 on the property, demanded payment of $2,000 on account, and the church has no other way of raising the money than by making a new mortgage.

DISPOSAL OF A LUNATIC'S ESTATE.

Maria Schneider some time ago presented to the Superior Court a petition asking that the lunacy of her husband, W. Schneider, be inquired into, and asking also for her appointment as committee of his person and estate. The jury appointed by the court to make the required inquiry found that Schneider was insane, and also found that he was possessed of $3,236 83 of personal property, and had debts amounting to $688 66. Judge Freedman yesterday, in the Superior Court, confirmed the finding of the jury that made the inquiry, and appointed Mrs. Schneider a committee to take charge of her husband's estate, first directing her to file a bond in $5,200.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Potter.

Lane vs. Lane.—Order of reference granted to take proof of defendant's property and circumstances.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of McCloskey.—Order granted denying motion.

Youngstein vs. Genin.—I am of the opinion that the relator is entitled to the custody of his child.

By Judge Daniels.

Adamson vs. Purse.—It is quite clear from the papers that the only design of the motion made in this action was to prevent the defendant from removing the plaintiff from the premises occupied by him because of the alleged expiration of his term. It was not intended by means of it to prevent the defendant from collecting the rents accruing from such occupation. No case for such interposition was in any form shown in the action, and without it no such interference can be justified. The motion now made is simply for liberty to proceed under the statute for the non-payment of rent accruing since the injunction was issued, and the right to apply for it has not been abridged by the disposition of previous motions applying for it because the plaintiff was not entitled to the restraint imposed by the injunction on the circumstance that the term still continued. The papers now show that the rent has become due, which the plaintiff has failed to pay. That is a new subject matter not heretofore presented or passed upon, and not affected by any decision yet made in the case. And on that the defendant is entitled to liberty to proceed summarily to recover possession of the premises. Motion to that extent granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The New-England Iron Company vs. The New-York Loan and Improvement Company.—Application granted, with $10 costs. Opinion.

By Judge Freedman.

Crocker vs. Wehberg et al.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Hilliard vs. McMullin.—Order opening default, and denying motion for the appointment of Receiver, &c.

Shilton vs. Shilton.—Order for alimony and counsel fee.

Martin vs. Henderson et al.—Order of discontinuance.

In the matter of Schneider, &c.—Order confirming findings of the jury and appointing a committee.

Grogerman vs. Kohnenstamm.—Decree settled and signed.

Orders Granted.—Medley vs. Prior; Lord vs. Walker; Morris vs. Oehler; Baldwin vs. Orth; Randall vs. Dusenbury; Strong vs. Smith; Hart vs. Hart; Bleson vs. Briegel; Starin vs. Kelly; McMahon vs. Walsh; Reiter vs. Stewart; The St. Louis, &c., Railroad Company vs. Robinson.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Granted.—Brockway vs. Callaghan; Brockway vs. Bode; Brockway vs. Carson; Brockway vs. Dynar; Brockway vs. Lynch; Morrison vs. Bolander.

Stuart vs. Titus.—Judgment ordered.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Mildenberger vs. Mildenberger.—Let this order be resettled on notice for July 15, 10:30 A. M.

Holly vs. Gaines.—I cannot intelligently dispose of this motion till the answer is handed in. Memorandum for defendant's counsel.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Shea.

Proceedings Dismissed.—Strauss vs. Reinheimer; Conner vs. Helfrich.

Hawkins vs. Turner.—Order of June 24, 1878, vacated.

Dowell vs. Lockwood.—Motion to file security for costs granted.

Held vs. Gottschalk.—Motion granted unless defendant appears for examination on July 23, 1878.

Dolan vs. Woods.—Defendant discharged.

Donnell vs. samuels.—Referred to Mr. R. C. Chetwood.

*In the matter of the Nautilus Club.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for the Middle States and New-England, north-east to north-west winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

The Democrats of Michigan have adopted a platform in which there is the usual amount of reaffirming "time-honored principles," and "arraigning" Republican corruption and fraud, though there is rather less trimming on the financial and cognate questions than among some of their neighbors. They have been unable to emulate the courageous utterances of the Republicans in regard to the Socialistic movement in politics, but they have not openly truckled to it. Though indorsing the prohibition of further contraction of the legal-tender currency, they have at least declared gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution, with which all paper should be convertible. Of course, they profess to believe the stale partisan falsehood that Democratic legislation has saved $50,000,000 on national expenditures during the last four years.

Official reports from several of the Indian agencies in the disaffected districts of Oregon clearly disclose the sources of the present difficulties. The main causes of the discontent of the Indians are three in number: The failure of the Government to provide for their sustenance, the aggressions of the white settlers, and the alienation of their lands without compensation therefor. The particular specifications in each of these branches of the difficulty are given, so that it is easy to see that the facts are not in the least misrepresented. In one instance, the conduct of white settlers—which resulted in two homicides—was so brutal and provoking that an Indian war might have ensued if the Indians had not been unexpectedly patient. One agent complains of the "scalawags, rum-dealers, and horse and cattle thieves" who infest the border of his reservation. And another declares that the white settlers in his vicinity seem determined that there shall be an Indian war, "cause or no cause." It is reassuring to learn that the forces under Gen. HOWARD are driving the Indians; but it is not pleasant to reflect that the war, such as it is, might have been, and should have been, avoided.

European critics are united in considering the master-stroke of Lord Beaconsfield as an impressive one, though they are divided as to its wisdom. Public opinion in England is somewhat dazed by the magnitude of the obligations which the country has assumed, and the "weary Titan," as the Liberal journals call it, is not quite so conscious as it might be of thorough capacity to carry the new load. In France, there is a vague distrust of the consequences of England's supervision of Syria; in Germany there is admiration mingled with cautious dissent; in Austria almost unanimous approval; and in Russia there is doubtless a strong undercurrent of protest to which the Government is likely to allow only the most guarded expression. As to the working of the convention, it seems that Asia Minor will be placed very much on the same footing as the native States of India, only that the British residents, who will be stationed at various points, will report to the Ambassador at Constantinople, who will thus be a kind of Mayor of the Palace to a *fainéant* Sultan.

A good many of the friends of *Harper's Weekly* will regret to find that it is becoming a journal of political casuistry as well as of civilization. We thoroughly sympathize with the general principles of civil service reform so ably and persistently maintained by the *Weekly*, and have only differed with it on the ground that it has been frequently disposed to gloss over the very slipshod application of these principles by the President and the members of his Cabinet. It is from the lack of consistency, courage, and manliness that the present Administration has sunk so far in public esteem, and it is somewhat depressing to find so influential an exponent of intelligent Republicanism as the *Weekly* counseling a line of policy which can only result in placing the President and his advisers in a still more contemptible position. The gist of this advice is briefly as follows: "The President failed to secure the consent of the Senate to a change in the Collectorship of the New-York Custom-house; the Senate having now adjourned, the President should exercise his power of suspending the Collector, and take his chance of finding the Senate more favorably disposed in December." It is admitted that neither the letter of acceptance, nor the inaugural address formulate any principles under which such a course could be justified, but it is urged that the time has come for supplementing these admirable productions—consistently ignored as they have been—by rules calculated to furnish reasons for the dislocation of the "Conkling machine," which the Custom-house is assumed to be. We submit that if the cause of "reform" can be advanced only by the employment of trickery, evasion, and hypocrisy, it had better be allowed, for the present, to stand still.

T. A. and W. P. add 50 cents each to the dollar contributed by J. L. to a fund for the benefit of the father of the lost CHARLIE ROSS. In making the suggestion in THE TIMES of Tuesday that if every parent who has sympathized with Mr. and Mrs. ROSS should contribute 25 cents, it would cover the pecuniary loss they have sustained, we had reference rather to a simultaneous movement all over the country than to one which should be organized by a single newspaper. If the suggestion meet with a spontaneous and general assent throughout the land, we should be glad to form one of the thousand agencies that would be called into being for the receipt of public subscriptions, which would be at once the expression of a universal sentiment and a makeweight to the pecuniary sacrifice made in a cause of the most vital moment to every father and mother in the United States.

THE NEW PARTY IN THIS STATE.

Politicians of the Bourbon type, Republican or Democratic, will find food for reflection in the reported results of a tour of investigation now being made in this State by an experienced and trustworthy observer. His purpose is to acquire data for determining the nature and strength of the third party movement, and its probable influence in the Fall election. His first report refers to the river counties, so-called, from Westchester to Rensselaer, and the conclusions he has arrived at will not tend to increase the comfort of the party managers who believe that the coming campaign may be conducted in the old ruts, with the old rallying cries, and a contemptuous indifference to the plans of the new organization. Almost everywhere he discovers it to be vigorous and aggressive, its arrangements shrouded in secrecy, and its general aim being to acquire the balance of power. He estimates that this object will be attained in five of the counties which he has already visited, and his study of the forces at work leads him to concede the probability of the party's success to the extent claimed by acknowledged leaders. If this expectation be realized, the new party will be an important element in the election of a United States Senator and will not be unfelt in the next Congressional delegation. The tone of our correspondent's letter sufficiently vindicates him from the supposition that his recognition of the influence of the new party is in any degree influenced by sympathy with its opinions.

Those who have watched the growth of the movement in other States will see in its condition here evidence of the diverse nature of the forces which at present constitute its strength. It is not harmonious in its principles or its aims. In the towns, its membership is derived mainly from the Democracy. In the rural districts the drain is upon the Republicans. This general fact explains much of the diversity that exists within the party as regards its ulterior objects. The Democracy of the towns supplies "Labor Reformers,"—working men who have crude notions as to the equities of the relation between industry and capital, and whose tendencies run—often unwittingly—in the direction of Communism. These are reinforced by politicians with various sorts of reputation, who are in search, simply, of the winning card; by citizens who have lost faith in both of the other parties and are ready for almost anything by way of change; by "hard-up" and discontented people generally. These are prolific sources on which Labor Reformers and Greenbackers may draw without much effort. The farmers, on the other hand, furnish the Greenbackers, pure and simple. They are wedded to the doctrine of an inconvertible currency, and they are persuaded that its expansion is required to set the wheels of trade and industry in profitable motion. Labor Reform, in the semi-socialistic sense of the working men's element in the party, does not commend itself to them; they avail themselve of the alliance only because the Labor Reformers are also Greenbackers.

Evidently, there are seeds of dissension in an organization made up of elements thus radically opposed. Naturally, too, there are jealousies in this State, where the labor element is powerful, and where the Greenback farmers have property, intelligence, and a fair share of political training. The same causes of trouble exist in every Eastern State to an extent unknown in the West. Little prophetic vision is needed, therefore, to foresee the gradual development of a quarrel for ascendency that will end in fundamental changes. The more earnest of the Labor Reformers will not long be content with an alliance which ignores their cherished ideas or thrusts them into the back-ground; while the farmers—the life and soul of the Greenback agitation—have too much at stake to tolerate pretensions which assail the foundations of private property. These differences have cropped out repeatedly in this City and at other points in the State. They may possibly come to the surface, unpleasantly, in the convention to be held at Syracuse. And, sooner or later, they will disintegrate the party. So far, the Republican and Democratic prophets who predict that its power will not last over two or three years, seem to be correct. But the prospect of its disruption in 1880, or thereabout, does not afford compensation for the damage which it may meanwhile inflict upon the old parties. We have to do now with the Fall campaign, and with the part to be played in it by the new organization, whatever it may be called.

The Greenbackers control the party for the time. They contribute the funds and most of the practical intelligence. They have, moreover, certain specific propositions, which have a support that can be no more termed sectional, in and out of Congress. Of course, their measures, if enacted, would be followed by disappointment and increased suffering. They may compel the abandonment of resumption; they may tax the Government bonds; they may redeem them with a currency inflated for the purpose; they may commit the country to vast schemes of internal improvement, and may keep the Treasury printing-presses at work to supply the money. Still they would fail to produce the prosperity they promise. And their failure would precipitate the collapse of their organization. In this contingency there is no more consolation than in the prospect of disruption from other causes. The fact which concerns us now is, that the Greenback movement, which has been supposed to be essentially a Western movement, is in full operation at our doors, with a probability of being able to damage Republicans as well as Democrats, and to impose a check upon both in the Legislature.

In the presence of this great fact, it is difficult to speak with patience of the folly of managers of the old parties who would have them go into the campaign in full reliance upon the efficacy of worn-out cries. The Democrats shout "fraud," and wonder that the country is not electrified. The "machine" Republicans flaunt "the bloody shirt," and imagine that the majorities of war time will be restored. With all their absurdities, the Greenbackers have a better appreciation of the topics which directly touch the people. Their diagnosis of the disease to be treated is inaccurate, and the remedies they prescribe are arrant quackery. But at least they have succeeded in creating an issue which the old parties must squarely meet or which will entail mortification and loss upon both of them. The Democrats may cry "fraud" till election day, and may try to out-general the Greenbackers by bidding against them. These would be characteristic tactics. The Republicans cannot afford to imitate them. The Southern question has lost its power to charm or to excite. The financial question is the question which overshadows all, and they must face it manfully or submit to consequences which they cannot like. An immense amount of fraud enters into the composition of the new party, but its earnestness explains much of its growth and renders it dangerous.

BOYNE BATTLE RIOTS.

Nearly two hundred years ago, on the 12th of July, the battle of the Boyne was fought, the Catholic Stuarts received their most decisive defeat, and the Protestant Prince of Orange was placed in secure possession of the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. Almost ever since that decisive conflict which brought about these results, certain factions of the British Protestants, calling themselves Orangemen, in no matter what quarter of the globe they might happen to be, have celebrated, or attempted to celebrate, the anniversary of their victory. With equal persistency and determination, bands of Catholic Irishmen who delight in the name of Ribbonmen have from time out of mind declared that such celebrations should not take place; and between them both much bloodshed, innumerable disturbances, and breaches of the peace have occurred. If the resolute but excessively bigoted and stupid people who go to make up the two factions would select some secluded and out-of-the-way spot, some place beyond the pale of civilization, for this annual renewal of the old conflict, it is possible that nobody would object to their engaging in an amusement which seems to afford them so much pleasure. Unfortunately, however, they always select some thickly-populated city as the scene of their periodical conflict, and the results are frequently fatal, and always injurious, to a very large number of peace-loving citizens who have nothing in common with either the Orange or Ribbon factions. These facts, however, have no effect upon the rival associations. Blinded by prejudice and a sort of religious insanity, they throw common sense to the winds, and rush head long into a riot which always entails fatal results. No unprejudiced observer who has noted the progress of the disturbances in question can doubt that both parties are largely to blame for them. Still, it must be admitted that the first blow is almost invariably struck by the Ribbonmen. The men of the opposite faith are certainly pig-headed and bigoted enough, but it cannot be denied that, all things considered, they have right on their side. Their desire is simply to celebrate, in a peaceable way and by meetings and processions, an event which they cherish as of great importance. The Catholic Ribbonmen try by violence to prevent such a celebration; the Orangemen fight for what they conceive to be their rights, and so year after year the Boyne battle, on a small scale, is fought over again.

For some time past the United States has been happily free from disturbances of the kind in question. Canada, on the other hand, has suffered severely from them. Last year the Orangemen of Montreal, "the city of religious riots," yielding to the advice of the authorities, the importunities of other Protestant societies, and the dictates of reason, abandoned their original intention of celebrating their cherished anniversary in the usual way, but their concession only resulted in increasing the insolence of those who had declared that a procession should be prevented at all hazards, and one young man, for wearing a yellow lily in his button-hole, was set upon and murdered in the public streets. Referring to these facts, and realizing that no concession which they can make will deter their enemies from committing violence and bloodshed, the Orangemen of Canada seem this year determined to parade through the streets of Montreal, no matter what may be the consequences. The Ribbonmen express an equal determination to prevent the celebration, and in the very face of what threatens to be a most serious outbreak, the civil authorities of the town have allowed themselves to be involved in a stupid quarrel regarding jurisdiction. On the one hand, the Board of Magistrates insist that to them belongs the duty of preserving the peace and putting down any disturbance which may occur; while on the other, the Mayor, a ridiculous person with little sense and no backbone, insists that he is the only proper person to prevent riots and guarantee security to the citizens. Doubtless, remembering the laughable and fruitless efforts which he made in that direction last year, when to a crowd of wild Ribbon ruffians he mildly remarked, "Now, please, go home, boys; go home," the Dominion Government at Ottawa has sided against him in his desire to prevent a procession, and granting the request of certain of the magistrates, has ordered between two and three thousand of the troops at its command to be in readiness to prevent a disturbance.

Of course, it is sincerely to be hoped that the presence of this comparatively large number of armed and organized men will have the moral effect of overawing all those who may contemplate any breach of the peace on the 12th, and that no resort to actual force will be necessary. If such a resort does become absolutely necessary, however, in the interest of good order and good government, not only in Montreal, but throughout the Dominion, there should be no child's play, no shirking of a plain duty. Under the present laws of Canada, the Orange procession in Montreal is clearly as much entitled to protection and safe conduct as is the St. Patrick's Day parade in Toronto. So long as the laws remain as they are, both celebrations must be permitted, and, consequently, those who engage in them should be protected. When it is deemed advisable to prohibit one—and there are many arguments in favor of such a course—it is sufficiently obvious that in the interest of fair play, at least, both should be interdicted. But whatever course may be pursued, it must be plain to the most casual observer that it is the first duty, not only of the local, but of the Dominion authorities, to preserve the peace and prevent the interruptions to business which are now so frequently occasioned by these religious riots, and which result in such serious loss to the great portion of the community which has no sympathy with either Ribbon or Orange men.

AMONG THE PROPHETS.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, fatigued with his efforts to reduce the Customs revenue of the country, has returned to this City for rest and recuperation. He sauntered into a Methodist church, near One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, the other night, and made one of a meeting of West Side property-holders assembled to discuss rapid transit questions. While other people are complaining of the nuisance of the elevated railroads, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and his associates complain that they have no rapid transit. Mr. WOOD has much property along the West Side boulevards, which he acquired during the palmy days when he was dictator of New-York. Mr. WOOD says that he owns a great deal of land on Ninth-avenue and on the Bowery, and that he is not afraid of its being injured by elevated railroads. "On the contrary, quite the reverse;" he thinks that the people will never consent to the discontinuance of the elevated railway. He cannot get enough of it. And if his property, which he has secured by means into which we will not too curiously inquire, is not immediately improved by the extension of elevated railways, he proposes to make it hot for somebody, or some corporation.

There is such a radical difference between the views of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and those of the people who object to the practical confiscation of their real estate by the elevated roads that one's attention is arrested. While certain people propose to indict an elevated road as a nuisance and have the vast structure on Sixth-avenue taken down, Mr. WOOD is not sure that a case cannot be made out against the corporation if it should refuse to him and his fellow-property-holders "the same facilities which are extended to the residents of the lower parts of the City." This is rather good. It is at least refreshing to hear, in the general howl of protest, one man asking for more. Mr. WOOD, speaking for those who own parcels of land on the West Side boulevards, says: "We want to come here in 30 minutes from Wall-street." And he is decidedly of the opinion that the people can compel the corporation to build a road wherever they demand it. Instead of following the route laid down by the Legislature, the railroad corporation must incline its ear toward the Methodist church near One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, and run a line wherever the meeting there convened shall decree.

On this branch of the subject, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD waxed eloquent. Mr. WOOD, we may say, has not been noted for his exalted piety. And we have a distinct recollection of certain transactions of his which were at the time stigmatized as "nefarious." It is true, also, that the Statute of Limitations was pleaded in his behalf when it was sought to punish him. As a patriot, too, Mr. WOOD was not brilliant. When the war of secession began, he suggested that New-York ought to be a free city, independent of the rest of the Republic, and he was more ready to assist in carrying out such a suggestion than to put down the rebellion. Now, however, Mr. WOOD, rising to the crisis at the Methodist church on the West Side, near One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, affirms that "we are Americans, with one destiny, one flag, and one GOD." This is very good of the ex-Mayor. If he had had his way, we should now have at least two countries, several flags and destinies, and nobody knows how many deities. Concerning the last clause of this burst of rhetoric, it must be said that Mr. WOOD is growing polemical, as well as pious, in his advanced years. It was not long since he denounced "Jesuitical proceedings," which was a novelty that shocked those who thought they knew FERNANDO WOOD; for he was once nothing if not Jesuitical.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD is a member of Congress. He would like to be re-elected. Therefore, although his name is synonymous with everything that is bad, mean, and dishonest in politics, he rolls up his eyes and prates about "one destiny, one flag, and one GOD," at a rapid transit meeting of property-holders on the Ninth-avenue boulevard. Nevertheless, this is a good sign. It shows that a little decency and morality have come into politics since the days when FERNANDO WOOD and the sharpers of his time pillaged the people without concealment. And, although the devil is to be feared most when he quotes the Scriptures for his own ends, the spectacle of FERNANDO WOOD preaching unity, patriotism, and broad-church religion must needs be edifying. We should not look a gift-horse in the mouth, but be grateful when a hardened sinner like WOOD preaches that "we need fortitude, courage, patience—the virtues of our ancestors, the founders of the country." Nobody ever suspected that FERNANDO WOOD had any of the virtues of his ancestors. He certainly never had any of his own. But if at this late day, when he has grown gray and rich, and given to moralizing, he would also be thought virtuous, let us give him credit for being reformed, even though he trade on borrowed capital. Whether the elevated railroad goes up the West Side or not, the demand for its extension has given FERNANDO an opportunity to put himself "also among the prophets."

THE NEW MALTA.

By a singular freak of fortune, Turkey is now being protected by the very device once employed to overthrow her, viz., the erection of a Levantine island into a fortress for the Christian soldiery of the West. Rhodes, garrisoned by the Knights of St. John, was for years a thorn in Turkey's side in the fullness of her power, and yielded only to the overwhelming forces of SOLYMAN the Magnificent. The great Venetian Captains of the Middle Ages regarded Cyprus itself as the true basis of any attack upon the Ottoman power, and NAPOLEON'S keen eye marked it as an important point in the wonderful anti-Turkish campaign which he planned in 1798, and would undoubtedly have accomplished but for the desperate resistance of Acre. But times are changed, and the Moslem conqueror, old and feeble, is fain to make a crutch of the spear that was once aimed at his life.

Considered merely as a place of residence, Cyprus has few equals, and the English officers fixed upon the burning rock of Gibraltar will doubtless envy their happier comrades who are destined to guard its Eastern rival. Those who have approached the island at sunrise will not easily forget the long succession of green, sloping hills rising like waves against the clear morning sky; the clustering vineyards which have supplied for ages the far-famed "wine of Cyprus"; the little white-balconied villas peeping shyly through dark baskets of encircling foliage; the endless windings of the shore, checkered with tiny bays, bold rocky ridges, and broad sweeps of smooth white sand along the edge of the blue sparkling sea. Nor are the towns themselves, however dirty and slovenly, without a certain barbaric picturesqueness of their own. Sauntering through the narrow, winding streets of Larnaka or Famagosta, and marking the old world aspect of the high, blank houses, between whose projecting fronts the sky appears far overhead like a little ribbon of burning light; the black-eyed, olive-cheeked tatterdemalions, brisk and voluble as any Neapolitan lazzarone, with their little baskets of fish or fruit on their heads; the portly, white-bearded Greek merchants moving solemnly past; the painted walls and gilt cupolas of the quaint old churches; the dark-robed priests, with their long silky hair over their shoulders, gliding noiselessly to and fro—one would hardly be surprised to meet *Othello* marching down to the shore on his way back from Aleppo, or *Fortunatus* boastfully chinking the magic purse whose wealth no profusion could exhaust.

Upon this charming little retreat a new and formidable importance has just descended. Its possession, combined with that of Malta and Gibraltar, makes the Mediterranean as completely a British lake as the Black Sea was a Russian one thirty years ago; and Turkey's murmurs, Austria's suspicions, Italy's jealousy, Russia's secret alarm masked by a feigned acquiescence, are natural enough. The excitement formerly caused by England's presence at Corfu is matter of history, but Corfu, a remote and comparatively unimportant station, cannot for a moment compare with Cyprus. An unbroken communication with India, a powerful hold upon Western Asia, Turkey protected, Egypt secured, Russia virtually checkmated, the command of the Levant, the supremacy of the Mediterranean—all hang upon the possession of one little nook of earth. Should England succeed in holding it, she will attain a position which even the annexation of Egypt could never have given her; but it is more than doubtful that she will be suffered to do so unchallenged.

Although it is said that the wealth of Great Britain, as indicated in taxable incomes, has fallen off in the last two years, the increase for a period of 12 years is something remarkable. This is seen in a comparison of the recently-published Parliamentary return of the values assessed to the income tax for 1876–7 with that of 1864–5. The increase from all sources is from £330,580,729 to £490,344,906, and it is most marked in the assessments on employments and industrial establishments and appliances. At the same time there has been a considerable extension of exemptions and abatements, so that the increase of actual incomes must be considerably greater than that of the assessments, which is nearly 50 per cent. in 12 years.

One phase of the litigation in which the Emma Mining Company is still involved in England has come to an end by a disagreement of the jury on the essential points submitted to it. It was in a suit brought by the company against Messrs. LEWIS & Son, of Liverpool, who had promoted the formation of the company and the sale to it of the mine by Messrs. PARK and STEWART in 1871. They were a respectable firm of metal brokers, and undertook this business for 250 paid-up shares in the company, of a nominal value £5,000. It was alleged in the suit that they were aware of the comparatively worthless character of the mine, and conspired with PARK and STEWART to conceal the facts and effect the sale for the large sum of £1,000,000. The jury were unable to agree as to whether there had been any conspiracy, or whether the defendants were cognizant of facts regarding the mine which they suppressed. Had they found for the plaintiffs on this point, it would have involved a verdict for the whole difference between the amount for which the mine was sold and its actual value. As it was, they were agreed that the Messrs. LEWIS were promoters of the company and of the sale of the mine, and received the 250 shares of stock, and if that fact would justify a verdict, they expressed the intention of finding for the company in the amount which the defendants actually received, with interest and dividends, or £8,188 in all. Mr. Justice DENMAN was not prepared to enter judgment on that basis, and expressed a purpose to hear argument upon it after the long vacation, and that is the way the case rests.

It may be safely asserted that were the proprietors of two-thirds of the more fashionable Summer hotels to say to their guests to-morrow morning: "We are going to give you a rather less elaborate menu, and to reduce charges 25 per cent. a day," the bulk of the guests would welcome the change. What aggravates so many people in the American hotel plan is that they are oppressed by a consciousness all the while that they are paying for their brother guests. They do not as home have soup, fish, entrées, pièces de résistance, and dessert, do not desire to have them, and do not avail themselves of them when in a hotel. They demand as good air and as much cleanliness in chamber and cookery as their neighbors who have $100,000 a year, but are quite content to forego their table luxuries, just as Brown at the club dines off a steak and pint of porter, while his neighbor Smith, perhaps of inferior social standing, but more plethoric purse, feasts on turtle and Veuve Cliequot. Here, in fact, is the strong point of the European plan. The hotels conducted on the American system err especially in making their arrangements for the rich rather than for those in moderate means. If, instead of aiming at the style of table suited to families with $50,000 a year, they aimed at adapting themselves to those who live well on an income of say $5,000, and charged accordingly, they would satisfy a far larger *clientèle*. Let them rest assured that a dinner of soup or fish, a couple of dishes of meat, and some kind of good pastry and fruit, would, with two sorts of vegetables and a salad, amply meet, if all was good, the wants of 49 guests out of 50. Nor do we see any reason why those who demand extra luxuries in the way of eating should not pay extra, just as they do for liquors.

The foreigner who arrives in New-York in the dog days, and seeks recreation after dinner, is naturally recommended to Gilmore's Garden, but, accustomed to the concert gardens of Europe, is sadly dismayed to find that splendid resort a garden entirely on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. Instead of seeing above his head the blue and silver of heaven, he finds a roof successful in retaining a good deal of the heat which the sun pours on it by day and is generated by gas at night. Duly allowing for difficulties of site, we cannot but deem it strange that in such a City as this there should be no one place of out-of-door Summer amusement, and all the more so since New-York's German population exceeds that of all save the largest German cities. If there be more enjoyable pleasure on one of these piping evenings than to sit under the blue heavens with pleasant friends, smoking and sipping cool drinks and enjoying cheerful converse in the pauses between the performances of a splendid band, we should like to know it. But no one can compass this pleasure in New-York and Brooklyn. There was a time, however, when New-York possessed a pleasure haunt of this kind without a parallel. Men of 50 recall the charms of the Battery, when you could sit on the balconies, inhale the evening breeze, which, in BRYANT'S beautiful words, has been "out upon the deep at play," as it came fresh from the ocean over the magnificent moonlit bay, and listen to the band. The *tout ensemble* could not be surpassed even by St. Mark's Place, Venice. There is no reason why it should not be revived. The objection to the Battery on the score of inaccessibility no longer holds good. It can now be reached in a few minutes, and if the Directors of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad could contrive to get Castle Garden into their hands and make an open-air Summer concert hall of it, their dividends would be satisfactory. Every rood of the Battery Park should be retained as a pleasure ground. If not further encroached upon, we should not be surprised were, a few years hence, some of the old houses commanding the bay to become splendid restaurants.

The annual report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint of Great Britain shows that last year the amount of new gold coin struck at the Mint in London was less than that of light coin withdrawn for recoinage, so that there was an actual decrease of £458,759 in the circulation. There were no new sovereigns struck at all, and only £1,098,741 in half-sovereigns, while £1,557,500 of worn coin were returned for recoinage. Taking the last three years together, the annual average of new gold coinage has been £1,106,288 in sovereigns, and £916,484 in half-sovereigns, or £2,022,740 in all, while the average surplus of new coin over old withdrawn has been £580,788. But during the same period there has been an importation of gold coin from Australia, struck at the Sydney and Melbourne branch Mints, amounting on the average to £2,849,667, annually. How far this has been offset by exportation cannot be ascertained, as no distinction is made between coin and bullion in the Custom-house returns. It is curious to notice that in France during the same three years, where specie payment has been in suspense, and the double standard is supposed to prevail, the coinage of gold has been much greater than in Great Britain. Last year it was an equivalent of more than £10,000,000, in 20 and 10 franc pieces, and the average for three years has been equal to £8,887,817, per year. Meantime, the silver coinage of France has been entirely suspended, which shows how far it is a double-standard country in practice, whatever it may be in theory.

By a curious perversity of public sentiment, dogs are selected as the animals of which hydrophobia is deemed to be almost the exclusive property. This is very far from being the case. The Duke of Richmond, who fell a victim to this dire disease while Governor-General of Canada, died from a bite from a pet fox, and numbers of the very worst cases known have been occasioned by cats. Only last month an inquest was held at Manchester, England, on a boy of 5, named PRITCHARD, when the evidence went to show that about two months ago the deceased was bitten by a cat. The wound was dressed and healed up, but last week the child became ill, having been pining ever since the bite, and on Thursday was admitted into hospital, suffering from symptoms of hydrophobia. He was placed under the treatment most recommended, but, although hopes of recovery were entertained, the disease subsequently showed itself anew, and the child died from the exhaustion induced by the malady. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from hydrophobia from the bite of a cat." About a year ago a similar case occurred here, the victim being a young man who had shown kindness to a homeless cat, a marauder around the house. These stray cats are not only a nuisance but a positive danger, and should be summarily disposed of.

Despite the ridicule that has been lavished, and with good and sufficient reason, on the French Academy, from the date of its founding to the present day, every Frenchman is extremely desirous to be a member, and thoroughly delighted after he has become one. There has hardly been a clever Gaul, from VOITURE to CHERBULIEZ, who has not perpetrated his *mot* at the expense of the Academy; but after any Frenchman has been elected his witticisms on that subject have either ceased or been restricted to his privacy. Scarcely any censure of the Academy but has had its basis. It was not even instituted, as has been claimed, for the purification or encouragement of the language and the literature. RICHELIEU'S object was to bring literature under the influence of the court; to counteract the power of the press; to bind a body of the ablest writers by self-interest to sustain the existing order of things. The Academy is, to a great extent, a pompous sham. Many of the most gifted Frenchmen have not been members. MOLIÈRE, one of the very first geniuses of his country, was passed over, which is as if SHAKESPEARE had been set aside in England as intellectually unworthy. A very large proportion of the members have been nobodies, men who had never written, and never could have written anything. The Academy, after an existence of over 240 years, has been of almost no service to the French tongue or to French authorship. It is a sounding name and little else, and the whole country is perfectly conscious of the fact. Still, every Frenchman, as has been said, is eager to be a member, and the most eminent writers feel embittered if they are not chosen. The simple reason is because the membership is limited to 40, and to be one of 40 out of 40,000,000 is to be distinguished. The honor is really numerical. If there were 4,000, or even 400, Academicians, the feverish anxiety for admission would be far less than it is now. But while the membership is so limited—and it is not likely to be increased—there will be the same restless ambition for the Academy among Frenchmen that there is for the Executive Mansion among Americans. The obligation of each candidate to solicit the suffrages of every representative of the body is mortifying, degrading, and sufficient, one would think, to prevent any man of dignity and spirit from acceptance of the candidature. The man who has proved his right to election by talent or scholarship should not be asked to demean himself by solicitation. But there are, and can be, only 40; the Frenchman murmurs to himself; and to be one of the 40, he is willing to walk in the valley of humiliation and beg for a favor which, if he be entitled to it, should be conferred without asking.

POLITICAL NOTES.

J. M. King has been nominated for Congress by the Greenbackers of the Fifth District of Illinois.

Col. John R. Winston, of Caswell County, N. C., has announced that he will run as a Greenback candidate for Congress.

The Greenbackers of Baltimore have nominated Mr. R. Henry Smith for Mayor. The Republicans decided not to make any nomination.

It is said that Hon. W. A. H. Loveland will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Colorado. But he probably will not be Governor.

The Illinois Democratic State Committee is to hold a meeting in Springfield on Thursday, Aug. 8, to make arrangements for the coming campaign.

The Chicago *Tribune* has information that Gen Farnsworth will not be a candidate for Congress this Fall, but will be a candidate for United States Senator should the Democrats and Independents control the new Legislature of Illinois. Quite likely, under these circumstances, he would find Mr. William M. Springer a competitor.

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune* of the 6th inst. says: "Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, it is said, has become so confident of his popularity and of his strength in Colorado that he is willing to take the extraordinary risks of another candidacy for Congress. He will doubtless be the nominee of the Democratic Party. The Republicans will be obliged to make the majority against him this time about 2,000."

This is the way in which the New-Orleans *Democrat* spoke of the announcement that Jeff Davis was to address the survivors of the Army of Tennessee in Mississippi City yesterday: "The two excursions, one from New-Orleans and one from Mobile, will meet on the 10th inst. at Mississippi City to enjoy the greatest treat that our fellow-citizens have been favored with for many years; that is to hear the illustrious chieftain and President of the Southern Confederacy speak to his people from the rostrum. We have no doubt that all those who can afford it will join in Wednesday's excursion to Mississippi City, for this is perhaps the only chance that our people will have to hear distilled eloquence from the lips of the greatest man of the age."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* says: "We believe now, as we have done from the first, that Mr. Tilden ought to have assumed the whole management and responsibility of the case, and not left it to be boggled and butchered by the weak hands at Washington, to which he transferred the trust. If he was really opposed to the Electoral Commission, why did he not say so? It is folly to talk about Mr. Tilden's not having time to present his protest. How much time, pray, does a gentleman require to say yes or no, when a proposition is presented to him, involving his own dearest rights and honor, and the vindication of the people by whom he has been supremely honored? Three days ought to be enough, even for a slow man like Mr. Tilden. The fact is, the Democracy lost its banner and its battle from the day it put forward this intensely unpopular and vulnerable man as the exponent of reform principles."

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

EXAMINATION OF VARIOUS EX-OFFICERS OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 10.—The hearing of Fitz-John Porter's case was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. Charles Johnson, of Newburyport, Mass., was called. Witness was Colonel of the Twenty-fifth New-York, of Morell's Division, Fifth Corps, and Brevet Brigadier-General. He testified that his division could not have marched more rapidly from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station, as the roads were blocked up; Porter's corps did not retreat on the 29th; he heard no infantry firing, only occasional artillery firing; he saw Porter that day in exposed positions near the picket line while the troops were in line of battle.

Capt. Randol, First Artillery, United States Army, was in command of a battery in Sykes' Division, Fifth Corps. He testified that the march from Warrenton Junction to Bristow was as rapid as was possible. He was questioned closely in regard to the famous 4:30 order. He said he went to Porter's quarters, and saw Capt. Pope bring the order to Porter between 6:30 P. M. and 7 o'clock, he was positive about that. He heard no infantry firing till night; there was no such thing as the retreat of the Fifth Corps on that day; as to the events of the 30th, the brunt of the battle was borne by the Fifth Corps.

T. Sullivan, of Oswego, N. Y., Colonel of the Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers, and in command of a brigade of King's Division, of the Fifth Corps, and John A. Johnson, of Newport, R. I., who was Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Hatch, of King's Division, gave similar testimony to the foregoing.

The Recorder objected to receiving this line of testimony as not bearing on the charge against Porter, but after argument the court admitted it.

John S. Leachman, who was a guide for Gens. S. D. Lee and Anderson, of the Confederate Army, in bringing them through Thoroughfare Gap on the 29th, and was stationed with the artillery on the 30th, and witnessed the Union assault, described the appearance of the field and the severity of the fight. He also described the country minutely and at great length.

Mr. Bullitt, of counsel for Porter, says that his side will finish next week.

MR. SHERMAN'S VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

SEMI-OFFICIAL INTIMATION OF THE NATURE OF THE SECRETARY'S MISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—There is much speculation here, as well as elsewhere, upon the subject of the visit of Secretary Sherman to New-York. Many believe, and it is to be regarded with good reason, that the visit of the Secretary has reference to an early resumption of specie payments, and it is known that there has been discussion among prominent Treasury officers here as to the propriety of soon paying out the smaller gold coin. Mr. Sherman was particularly guarded, before his departure from Washington, in his answers to all inquiries as to the meaning of his visit to New-York, so that those who sought to know the object of it were obliged to content themselves with the assurance that it is upon public business. He will, of course, have daily consultations with prominent Treasury officers in New-York, and in all probability, with prominent business men in that City. The visit of Treasurer Gilfillan to New-York is closely related with that of Mr. Sherman. The Secretary will probably be absent for some time, and is attended by his private Secretary, Mr. Babcock, which is an indication that there will be considerable official business performed during his stay.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1878.

The 4 per cent. loan subscriptions to-day amounted to $785,550.

The revenue receipts to-day were $301,759, and the Customs receipts $406,561.

The United States steam-ship Fortune, with the Dale in tow, left Annapolis this morning for Washington.

The President to-day appointed John L. Frisbie, of Michigan, to be United States Consul at Rio Grande, Brazil. He has also appointed Daniel J. Lewis to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Monroe, La., vice J. S. Ray, suspended.

Pay Director Th

HOWARD STRIKES INDIANS.

A GALLANT FIGHT ON BUTLER CREEK.

THE SAVAGES DRIVEN FROM THREE STRONG POSITIONS AND PURSUED FIVE MILES INTO THE MOUNTAINS — CAPTURE OF THEIR STOCK, CAMP, AND AMMUNITION — HOWARD'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMP PURSUIT, HEAD OF BIRCH CREEK, July 8, via UMATILLA, Oregon, July 10.—Gen. Howard came to Pilot Rock yesterday, took up Winter's and Parnell's companies of the First Cavalry, two companies of the Fourth Artillery, and one company of the Twenty-first Infantry, and arranged for supplies. He sent the above artillery and infantry companies under Thockmorton to guard the crossing of the Columbia River, attached the two cavalry companies to Bernard's battalion of the First Cavalry, and this battalion of seven companies then moved out from Pilot Rock six miles. The Indians being located, the column took up a rapid trot, and at the end of three miles found the Indians strongly posted on the Bald Corryel Mountains. They were driven from that by all the companies deployed as skirmishers except McGreggor's company, which remained back with the pack train.

The Indians retreated to a still stronger eminence, crowned with lava rocks, and were charged and driven in a rout from there also by Winter's company, supported by Whipple's. The charge was made over the lava rocks, and up a steep that seemed impracticable. The enemy was then pushed through the timber and pursued till the rugged country, want of water, and the hard work had exhausted men and animals.

The fight was on the headwaters of Birch Creek. It began at 8 A. M., and the pursuit was suspended at 12:30 P. M. It will be resumed in the morning.

The Twenty-first Infantry, under Miles, was in rear of the Indians one day's march, but they avoided him. Their line of flight is toward the Grande Ronde. Sanford, with two companies of Summers' and Carr's First Cavalry is there. The Indians are also reported crossing the Columbia River below Umatilla.

Our loss is slight—only five wounded and about 20 horses killed. The enemy's loss is unknown, but probably is comparatively large. One dead man was found tied to the tail of a horse abandoned in a cañon in their flight.

We captured about 200 or 300 horses, a mass of camp property, dresses, provisions, &c., and some ammunition.

Capt. Bernard manœuvred his troops splendidly, and pleased Gen. Howard very much, who declares no troops could excel the conduct of the First Cavalry.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 9.—A dispatch just received here from Wallula, under date of the 9th inst. says: "Yesterday afternoon, just after the passage of the train from Walla-Walla to this place, a band of 60 Indians crossed the railroad about six miles from this place, all well armed. They professed great friendship for the whites, and claimed to be Chief Moses Indians, sent to aid in fighting the hostiles. But few people here believe their story, but think them some of Chief Moses' restless spirits going to join the hostiles. To-night some five or six families arrived from Lower Yakima, having been notified by friendly Indians to leave the country, as the hostiles expected to cross the Columbia and raid the whole region."

The following dispatch has been received from Pendleton: "Gen. Howard left Pilot Rock at 6 A. M., July 8, going toward Willow Springs. Scouts this morning reported to Gen. Howard that there were about 250 Indians at or near Willow Springs, and Gen. Howard pushed forward to meet them, and probably ere this has engaged them."

The following dispatch is from Umatilla, dated the 9th inst.: "A letter received from Pendleton, July 8, to Gov. Chadwick, signed by J. B. Keeny, says: 'Gen. Howard attacked the Indians at Beasley's Mill. The hostiles number about 400. Gen. Howard repulsed them three times, and is still fighting. He captured from 400 to 500 head of stock, together with provisions and ammunitions. Fifteen of the troops were wounded, two mortally.'"

The Portland *Dispatch* has the following special from Umatilla, July 10: "Gov. Chadwick left at 4:30 this afternoon for La Grande. He will have a consultation with Gov. Ferry at Pendleton to-night. Gen. Howard is in the Blue Mountains, between the heads of Birch and McKay Creeks, and is driving the hostiles toward Meacham's road.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A dispatch received at Major-Gen. McDowell's head-quarters here from Gen. Howard, dated at "the head of Birch Creek, July 8," says he found the Indians in force on the 8th near the head of Butler Creek. He advanced two columns, one under Throckmorton, consisting of two companies of artillery, one of infantry, and a few volunteers, and the other under Bernard, consisting of seven companies of cavalry and 20 of Robbins' scouts, Gen. Howard accompanying the latter column. Bernard's scouts notified him of the vicinity of the hostiles, when the cavalry moved forward at a trot over three foothills, each over a mile in ascent. The Indians were strongly posted on a rocky crest. One company was left with the pack-train. The others deployed, and advanced handsomely under a heavy fire. The ascent is described as steeper than that of Missionary Ridge, but no man broke ranks, though several saddles were emptied and many horses killed. The enemy was driven from his position to another height, in the rear of the greater elevation, and crowned with natural defenses of lava rocks. In 20 minutes this position was also stormed from different sides at once, and a rapid pursuit commenced of the flying Indians, who abandoned their horses, provisions, ammunition, and camp material. The hostiles made for a thick timber crowning Blue Ridge, and made another stand, but were again dislodged and pushed four or five miles further into the mountains. The rough country and the great exhaustion of the men and horses caused a cessation of the pursuit for the day.

In this engagement five enlisted men were wounded and about 20 horses killed. It is impossible to state the loss of the enemy. Their women and children and best horses were moved before the fight began, apparently in the direction of Grande Ronde, and the hostiles fled in that direction. Officers and men behaved in the best possible manner throughout the affair.

Division head-quarters have received the following from Gen. Wheaton, dated yesterday: "Small bands of Indians with large numbers of horses crossed to the north side of the Columbia River at different points yesterday morning. Capt. Kress, with a patrol-boat, attacked and dispersed three bands at different points, captured and destroyed boats, packs, and camping outfits, landing and skirmishing with two parties. This was below Umatilla. Above that point Capt. Wilkinson, with another, came upon a party crossing, and scattered them, capturing and destroying their boats and supplies. Worth's command has been placed on another boat and is now patrolling the river."

HOWARD'S REPORT TO McDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following telegram was received this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, 1878.

To Gen. Sherman:

The following dispatch was received from Gen. Howard, dated Head of Birch Creek, July 8, at Pilot Rock:

"I formed a junction with the troops Wheaton had been ordered to meet me under Throckmorton. It being uncertain, from conflicting reports, whether the main body of the hostiles was near the head of Butler Creek or nearer the Columbia Crossing, I sent two excellent scouts to place their camp, and at sunrise moved two columns, one under Throckmorton, consisting of two companies of artillery, one of infantry, and a few volunteers which proceeded by the stage road directly to Butler Creek Post Office. The other column consisted of seven companies of the First Cavalry, as a battalion under Bernard, and severally commanded by McGregor, Whipple, Bendire, Winters, Parrell, Ward, and Bomus, with about 20 of Robbins' scouts and a Gatling gun. I accompanied Bernard's column. We had proceeded some three miles toward the head of Butler Creek, when we met the two scouts, who reported the Indians in force on a height about three miles from us. Bernard, taking the trot, moved quickly into position over those troublesome foothills, the least of which is pierced by a cañon and over a mile in the ascent. The cavalry sped from hill to hill in the vicinity of the enemy strongly posted on a rocky crest. All the companies except McGregor's, which was with the jack-train, were deployed and used during the engagement. The advance was made along several approaches in a handsome manner, not a man falling out of the ranks. The different sides of the hill were steeper than Missionary Ridge, still the troops, though encountering a severe fire that emptied some saddles and killed many horses, did not waver, but skirmished to the very top, the enemy abandoning his position and running to the next height in rear, slightly higher, especially crowned with natural defenses of lava rock. In 20 minutes the height was charged from different sides and taken. Thence commenced a rapid pursuit of flying Indians, who abandoned their spare horses that were on the field, perhaps 200, mostly jaded and worthless, also provisions, ammunition, and camp material. The hostiles struck for the thick pines which crest the Blue Ridge, and again made a stand, using the trees for defense. Again the cavalry pressed them in front and on the flank, and in a few minutes dislodged them a third time and pushed them four or five miles further in the mountains. The rough country and the great exhaustion of horses and men caused a cessation of pursuit for to-day. In this battle 5 enlisted men were wounded and probably 20 horses killed. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is difficult to tell. Their women, children, and best horses in droves were well out of the way before the battle began, seemingly toward the Grande Ronde. The fight is in that direction.

"Capt. Bernard is entitled to special credit for this engagement, as indeed, for the entire campaign, and his officers and men did as well, as brave and true men only can do. Could you know the difficulties of this wilderness you would then appreciate their loyal services."

McDOWELL, Major-General.

SHERMAN'S THEORY OF THE CAMPAIGN

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Gen. Sherman expresses the opinion that the recent engagement between Gen. Howard and the Indians is but the prelude to two or three other battles of a similar character, after which the red men will scatter, and, forming into small roving bands, will be easily overpowered and captured by the troops or by the settlers. The General thinks the outbreak will terminate, as usual, in making many prisoners of war, a finale which doubtless many of the Indians desire, as they will then be supplied with their daily rations and be cared for by the Government.

ATTACKED BY INDIANS IN NEBRASKA.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., July 10.—John Lee, the mail-carrier between Camp Sheridan and this post, was fired at by Indians this noon at Dead Horse Creek, about 23 miles from here. One bullet entered the mail-sack and carried away the pommel of the saddle. Lee escaped unhurt.

GRIEVANCES OF THE INDIANS.

STATEMENTS OF THE AGENTS AS TO THE NUMBERS ABSENT FROM THE RESERVATIONS AND AS TO THE CAUSES—ENCROACHMENTS OF WHITES AND INJUSTICE OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a telegram from Agent Rooke, of the Klamath (Oregon) Agency, dated July 6, in which he says: "No Indians are off reservation without authority. All my Indians are loyal and peaceable, and doing well. During the unnecessary excitement there may be 600 hostiles in the field. There seems to be a determination on the part of many white people to have war here, cause or no cause." The agent also states that the encroachment by white settlers upon the reservation, and the grant by Congress of about 12,000 acres of the Indians' lands to aid the construction of a military road through the reservation without any compensation to the Indians, constitute grievances of which they complain, but they nevertheless remain peaceable.

A dispatch received at the Indian Office to-day from Agent Rhinehart reports, under date of Cañon City, Oregon, July 7: "All the Indians belonging to the Malheur Agency are with the hostiles, except 40 of Winnemucca's band, now at Camp McDermitt, Nev. Gen. Howard's scouts report 1,000 hostiles 60 miles north of here, moving toward the Columbia River, and 600 troops four miles behind. The hostiles killed four settlers, wounded five, and burned seven houses while passing 20 miles west of here a week ago. Their grievances are scant supplies, too much work, the appropriation of their land by white settlers for herding purposes, and the grant by Congress for a military road of about 6,000 acres for which they have received no compensation."

The total number of the Klamath Reservation Indians, according to the department records, is 897 and of the Malheurs 759, including in both cases women and children.

Agent Bagley, of the Siletz Agency, Oregon, in reply to a telegraphic inquiry of the 3d inst., reports to the Indian Office, under date of July 9, that there are 380 of his Indians off their reservation working for white settlers. Seven hundred remain. He adds: "I hold the Nastucca Indians here, and ask that I may purchase supplies for the indigent and those who are at work to the amount of $500. I can keep the Indians peaceably employed. There are no Siletz Indians hostile." The desired authority to purchase supplies was communicated by telegraph to-day. The cause of the presence of the Nastuccas on this reservation and some interesting details suggestive of the causes of some of the Indian difficulties in the North-west are set forth in the following letter, which was also received from Agent Bagley to-day:

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY, TOLEDO, }
BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, June 21, 1878. }

Hon. E. A. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: I desire respectfully to report that on Monday morning, at an early hour, Sam, Chief of the Nastuccas of Salmon River came to the agency and reported that one of his men had been shot and killed by a white man, and that in turn one of his men, a brother to the one killed, had shot and killed the white man. The Indian was much excited and seemed to fear an attack from the friends of the white man. He said he had been to Grande Ronde Agency, and informed Agent Sinnott before coming here. I proceeded with haste to the scene of the difficulty, and there on Tuesday morning found Agent Sinnott at or near Sam's house, and in company with Mr. Sinnott went to the house of Mr. Elon Dodson, a brother of Perry Dodson, who had been killed; also to the houses of some of the Indians, and to the ground upon which the fight had occurred, making all possible inquiries concerning the affair, with the object of learning its cause and probably final termination, from which I obtained the following information, viz.:

First—That the Dodson brothers were, and had been, much prejudiced against Indians, though they were their nearest neighbors, with whom they had been trading and trafficking for two years past. From Elon Dodson I learned that the Indians were not human but brutes, and incapable of improvement, hence had no rights in land which ought to be respected, though he claimed to be a law-abiding man, and would treat the Indians well, because the laws of our country required it. He thought the Indians came to kill his brother, though he admitted his brother commenced the combat which resulted in his death. He had many friends who would render assistance, but had sent to Salem for a warrant to arrest the Indians who had been guilty of murder. He was well armed and prepared to defend himself, and intended to do so. He went with me to the place where the fight occurred and showed me the positions of the combatant, where they fell, &c.

Second—From the Indians I learned that the Messrs. Dodson had ever been overbearing in their manner toward them, and that their lives had been repeatedly threatened by them; that on Friday, the 14th inst., Sam had been informed that two bulls belonging on the reserve, and placed in his hands by me for Indians who were here at the agency, were being driven off the reserve by the Dodson brothers, and that he proceeded forthwith to endeavor to prevent their being driven off, and that when he protested and attempted to return them Messrs. Dodson swore at him and threatened his life if he did not go away, and he returned without them.

Saturday morning Sam and two other Indians went across Salmon River to see Messrs. Dodson about the cattle; met the Dodson brothers and another man. Hard words passed between them for some time, when Perry Dodson kicked an Indian in the breast. The Indian clinched with him, when Perry Dodson drew a revolver from his pocket and shot him through. He fell and called to his friends to kill Dodson, as he had shot him. An own brother of the wounded and dying Indian went to his relief, and struck Dodson three blows with a hatchet; then, seeing a gun in the hands of another Indian, took it and shot Dodson. There were at the time a few camps of settlers in the Willomette Valley, who had come to the West for health or pleasure, who were immediately informed by the Indians of what had occurred, and assured that no danger attended their remaining in their camps, as the Indians did not, nor had they at any time desired to fight. Knowing the feelings of many whites in Oregon, and fearing violence might be attempted, I deemed it prudent to bring the leaders near the agency, where I may prevent further trouble. When an effort is made to arrest them by legal process, I will render assistance to the officers making the attempt, but should mob violence be attempted, I cannot restrain the Indians from defending themselves on their own soil. To subsist these Indians I must make some purchases not authorized by you, but required by the exigency above shown. While these Indians are kept here they will be required to work for themselves, driving lumber we issue to them down the river, to be used in building their houses at Salmon River. In my telegram of this date I have requested you to order a survey of the north line of the reserve, and in relation to this matter, would respectfully say that until we know positively where the territory of the reserve terminates and that of citizens begins, it will be impossible to prevent collisions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BAGLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

James S. Patten, United States Indian Agent at the Shoshone and Bannock Agency, Wyoming, writes, under date of July 2, 1878, asking authority to increase the Indian Police force on his reservation from 10 to 20 men, and states, as reasons for this request, that there are a "great number of scallawags, rum-dealers, and horse and cattle thieves inhabiting the southern boundary of this reservation, and that there is very strong suspicion of a regularly organized band in that region carrying on illicit traffic with Indians, trading them whisky and other offensive articles, or stealing a horse as opportunity offers."

THE FACTION TROUBLE IN CANADA.

PREPARATIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES TO PRESERVE ORDER—MAYOR BEAUDRY NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE PROCESSION.

MONTREAL, July 10.—The committee appointed at the French and Irish meetings held here last night waited upon the Mayor to-day, and presented the resolutions of confidence in him which were passed. The Mayor briefly thanked the deputation. All the city corps have been ordered out and to be under arms from 7:30 A. M. on Friday. Canvas tents were put up on the Lacrosse Grounds this afternoon. The guards on all the armories were doubled to-night. Until the arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Smyth the disposition of the troops will not be known. Chief of Police Nagely proposes to employ the whole force at his command upon the 12th in keeping the streets clear of crowds and dispersing gatherings wherever found. The hospital authorities have made ample provision for treating any patients that may be brought there on the 12th. A ward has been specially set apart for this purpose. The Police received information that a large number of thieves and rogues of every description are in the city awaiting their opportunity. Many large manufacturers have posted up papers in their establishments notifying their employes that if they absent themselves from work on Friday without leave they will be instantly dismissed. The Clerk of the Peace to-day swore in 90 men employed at the Grand Trunk Railway Station and works as special constables. The Police magistrates have received numerous applications from employes of large firms to be sworn in as special constables for the protection of their employers' property. Large numbers of people applied to-day to the Police magistrates, under the Blake act, to obtain licenses to carry fire-arms. Through the omission of the Government to appoint a Commissioner to grant such licenses, the applications were not granted. There are many rumors floating about as to mischief threatened on the 12th. It is said that quarrymen from St. Jean Baptiste Village, and laborers from St. Henry and other villages around the city, intend joining force with city roughs in setting up a barricade on Victoria-square to impede the passage of the procession. It is also asserted that a plot exists for burning Orange Hall and the Presbyterian Church, where it is contemplated to hold commemorative services. It is stated that the Catholic clergy and influential Irish citizens are about to join in issuing a proclamation enjoining their co-religionists not to interfere with the Orange procession, but to remain peacefully at home or at work. The bill to abolish party processions, which is being put through the Quebec Legislature, has not yet been read a third time. As it has also to pass the Legislative Council and receive the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction, there is a possibility of its not becoming a law before the 12th.

"The Mayor has issued a proclamation, which will appear in the morning, protesting against a large body of military being brought in from outside at great expense to the city, and advising all peaceable people to stay at home on the 12th, and not interfere with the procession. The Irish Catholic societies received legal advice this evening from four of the most eminent lawyers of the city, to the effect that the Orange body was illegal, and that the Mayor has power to stop the procession. The executive officers of these societies are in session considering what action should be taken on this advice, and a large crowd outside awaits the result. The Mayor has given his assurance that he will not interfere with the procession.

Battery A, from Kingston, arrived to-night, and is encamped on the Lacrosse Grounds, Sherbrooke-street. Sir Selby Smyth is also here.

QUEBEC, July 10.—A mass-meeting of Roman Catholics has been called for to-night, at 7 o'clock, on Durham Terrace, by advertisement. The object of the meeting is not stated, and no name is signed to the advertisement.

Three hundred young Irishmen are drilling nightly in the Champlain Market Hall, and will, it is said, proceed to Montreal on Thursday. B Battery leaves this evening for Montreal to assist in the preservation of peace. There is intense excitement here in reference to the anticipated trouble.

Battery B, under command of Col. Strange, left this evening by boat for Montreal. They were hissed and hooted at on embarking, and a slight rush was made on them by the crowd at the boat, when they were ordered to load with ball-cartridges. A mass-meeting of about 2,000 Catholics was held to-night, the greater portion being composed of Irishmen from the coves. They marched in procession, firing pistols, and were headed by the Diamond Harbor Fife and Drum Band. After parading the principal streets, the procession dispersed.

It is reported by an evening paper that Parliament House would probably be burned, if the Party Procession bill was not adopted. This is not credited, though, in view of the excitement the Premier moved an adjournment of the House at 8:50 P. M. Rumors are current with reference to pillaging to-morrow by laborers out of work.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 10.—Sir Edward Selby Smyth, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, left this morning for Montreal to take personal command of the volunteers under arms.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, July 10.—The Orange Grand Master of Ontario, East, has issued an address in which he advises the Orangemen under his jurisdiction to refrain from visiting Montreal on the 12th, as sufficient military protection will be afforded the brethren there.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 10.—The Commencement exercises of Bowdoin College were continued to-day by the annual meeting of the Phi Betta Kappa Society, Alpha Chapter, of Maine. D. C. Linscott was elected President, and Prof. H. L. Chapman Secretary and Treasurer. Remarks were made by Prof. Packard, the Treasurer. The society, headed by Chandler's Band, proceeded to the church on the hill, where Rev. William Henry Savage, Class of '58, delivered the oration.

The college church was filled this afternoon, to hear the address before the Bowdoin College Alumni, delivered by Hon. J. W. Simonds, of Portland.

This evening the Commencement concert and reunions of the various societies took place.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Charles J. Ditty and O. F. Bump, of Baltimore, to-day made formal charges to the President against Collector Thomas, of Baltimore. The principal complaints are, that he disregards the President's civil service order, and is actively participating in politics; also, that he pays more regard to obliging his friends in matters of appointments than he does to the Government's interests. The charges will be referred to the Treasury Department.

A BRIG RUN DOWN AND SUNK.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The signal service station, Lewes, Del., reports to the Chief Signal Officer at 9:40 P. M. as follows: "The brig Kramlin, Capt. Haskell, from Cienfuegos, with a cargo of sugar, was run down and sunk in 30 fathoms of water by the steamer Golden Grove, near South Shoals, yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. The Captain's wife and a seaman named Charles Smith were drowned. The Golden Grove has landed the Captain and crew of the brig here."

DECISION AGAINST GOV. NICHOLLS.

MONROE, La., July 10.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana rendered unanimous decisions this morning affirming the judgments in the Pacific Bell Way Company's mandamus suit against Gov. Nicholls and others, and the Louisiana Levee Company's mandamus suit against Addison and others. The court also unanimously reversed the judgment of the lower court in the Public Administrator's case, and decreed that Col. Phillips is entitled to the office.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRACY.

PLATFORM OF THE MICHIGAN BOURBONS.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—PANACEAS FOR NATIONAL ILLS—DEMOCRATS COMPLIMENTED FOR THEIR ECONOMY.

DETROIT, July 10.—The Democratic State Convention met at the Opera-house in Lansing at noon to-day, and was called to order by D. M. Dickinson, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Dr. Foster Pratt was chosen temporary Chairman. After the transaction of customary routine work the convention took a recess until 2:30 o'clock. On reassembling the convention effected a permanent organization, electing Dr. Foster Pratt permanent Chairman. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Democratic Party of the State of Michigan, in convention assembled, renewing its fidelity to its time-honored principles, standing for a sacred preservation of the national credit and the nation's faith, for the Constitution and the laws, and for the great truth that this is a Government of the people, where the will of the people should rule, does hereby declare:

First—That we arraign the Republican Party for its corruption in office, its unwise legislation, and its wicked perversion of the people's will as expressed at the polls. It has squandered public funds and lands and corrupted the body politic; it has placed men in office who are dishonest and incapable, and has used their positions as private pequisites; it has legislated for the rich and oppressed the poor, and has created gigantic monopolies; it has burdened each town and city with debt and taxation, and driven them to the verge of bankruptcy; it has driven our commerce from the sea and destroyed our once powerful Navy, and it completed its career of crime and dishonor by stealing the Presidency from the people and placing a fraud in the Presidential chair.

Second—We indorse the investigation of the electoral frauds, to the end that the truth of history be vindicited and a repetition of such crimes prevented.

Third—We declare that gold and silver coin are the money of the Constitution, and that all paper money should be convertible into such coin at the will of the holder. We are opposed to further forcible reduction of the volume of currency, and we affirm the action of Congress prohibiting such reduction. We declare that the prostrate condition of the business interests of the country imperatively demand that taxation, both State and national, shall be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the attainments of the objects for which such taxes shall be levied, and that economy shall be practiced in every department of the Government. We congratulate the country upon a reduction of over $50,000,000 in the national expenditures during the last four years, and which result was secured by the Democratic House of Representatives.

The following State officers were nominated:

For Governor—ORLANDO M. BARNES.
For Lieutenant-Governor—A. P. SWINEFORD, of Marquette.
For Treasurer—ALEXANDER MCFARLIN, of Genesee.
For Secretary of State—GEORGE H. MURDOCK, of Berrien.
For Auditor—Gen. W. J. B. SCHERMERHORN, of Lenawee Junction.
For Commissioner of the State Land Office—GEORGE H. LORD, of Bay.
For Attorney-General—A. B. MORSE, of Ionia.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. TRIESDALE.
For Member of the Board of Education—E. F. UHL, of Grand Rapids.
For Chairman of the State Central Committee—WILLIAM B. MORAN, of Detroit.

The convention adjourned at 6 o'clock.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATS' CREED.

AN UNKIND KICK AT TILDEN—UNLIMITED GREENBACKS, SILVER, AND PURITY OF ELECTIONS DEMANDED.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The Democratic State Convention met in Jefferson City at 11 o'clock this morning. Gen. John A. Hockaday was elected temporary Chairman. In a brief address he indorsed the policy of paying the national bonds in greenbacks and giving the country fewer bonds and more greenbacks. The usual committees were appointed, and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, but none of the committees being ready to report, several delegates were called upon and made brief speeches. Among them was ex-Gov. Woodson, who, among other things, said: "The man whom the Democrats had elected to the Presidency, when the crisis came, proved himself unequal to the contest. If he had the courage of Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and had stated to the people of the United States: You have elected me to the first office in your gift, and by the eternal God, I will be President, he would be President."

James O. Brodhead, of St. Louis, was elected permanent President, with a Vice-President from each Congressional district; A. A. Lesseur, Secretary, with five assistants. A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, and after an absence of some time, during which several speeches were made, principally on the financial question, ex-Gov. Woodson, Chairman, reported the following platform:

The Democratic Party of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled, declares its confidence in, and unshaken adherence to, the great principles of Democratic representative Government, its devotion to the national Union and Constitution, with the amendments thereto, its unswerving maintenance of the following principles, namely: A strict subordination of the military power; opposition to large standing armies in time of peace; purity of elections, and their absolute freedom from all interference by the officers of the Federal Government, civil or military; profound respect for the popular will fairly and legally expressed at the ballot-box, and a fixed purpose to expose and punish all political fraud or corruption, the political equality of all citizens, the largest right of individual liberty consistent with the rights of others, universal education, and general and active participation by the body of the people in public affairs. We congratulate the country on the fact that, after nearly 13 years from the cessation of hostilities, a state of peace in accordance with the Constitution and laws has been reached in our Southern States.

Second—We solemnly arraign and condemn the high Electoral Commission as faithless to the people of the United States in refusing to investigate and expose the wicked and glaring frauds by which the will of the people at the last Presidential election was defeated. Its refusal to do so was in violation of the spirit of the law under which it was organized; and while the decision made by the Forty-fourth Congress of this question as to who should be declared President of the United States for the present Presidential term was, in our judgment, final, that decision ought not to preclude a full investigation and exposure of all frauds connected with that election, and the accountability of all who were guiltily concerned with them, and we heartily indorse the action of the majority of the House of Representatives in pursuing such investigation.

Third—We regard the national banking system as oppressive and burdensome, and demand its abolition and the retirement from circulation of all bank-notes and the issue of legal-tender notes in lieu thereof, and in quantities from time to time sufficient to supply the wholesome and necessary business demands of the entire country. We demand that all greenbacks so issued shall be used in the purchase and retirement of United States bonds, so that the interest-bearing debt of the country may be lessened to the extent of the greenbacks thus put in circulation. Legal-tender notes, commonly called greenbacks, should be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations as are in terms of the original contract expressly made payable in coin.

Fourth—That the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof can be exercised under the Constitution by Congress alone, and that the possession of the power imposes the duty of its exercise to the extent of all gold and silver bullion offered for coinage at Mints of the United States, and we regard the limitations and restrictions imposed by Congress upon the coinage of silver as impolitic and unjust, and should at once be removed; that a return to specie payments is impossible in the present financial condition of the country, and we demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the act of Congress of Jan. 14, 1875, known as the Resumption act, holding the same to be unwise and ruinous to the interests of the people.

The policy inaugurated and maintained by the Republican Party of contracting the active circulating medium of the country, constituting, as all admit it does, the standard of value of the property and product of the country, and regulating as well the prices paid for all labor, stands pre-eminent in the long list of its oppressive measures as the most stupid, inexcusable, and oppressive of them all. Being opposed to all monopolies and all laws discriminating in favor of one class of our people at the expense of and to the prejudice of all others, we declare our unqualified hostility to all protective tariffs, and demand that there shall be tariff for revenue only.

Seventh—The Democracy tenders to the debtor and laboring classes of the country its warmest sympathy, and pledges itself at the earliest moment to revise the cruel and destructive policy of the Republican Party which brought ruin upon them. We demand that all legislation shall be so enacted and administered as to secure to each man as nearly as practicable the just rewards of his own labor.

Eighth—That in view of the large appropriations that have been made by the Federal Government for works of public improvement on the sea-board and lakes, justice to the people of the Mississippi Valley demand that appropriations shall be made for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries commensurate with the commercial wants and interests of this section of the country, and believing in the constitutional power of the Government to aid in the construction of national enterprises which serve to benefit large sections of the country, and which cannot be accomplished by individual enterprise or State action, we favor such legislation in this behalf as will not increase the national indebtedness or impose any additional burdens upon the people. Such a policy, in our opinion, while it should cheapen the cost of transportation and add to our agricultural wealth, would afford remunerative employment to the surplus labor of the country.

Ninth—That there can be no legitimate employment of organized forces in this country except to execute the laws and maintain the public peace; that reform must be made in the national, State, and municipal Governments by the reduction of expenditures and taxes, the dismissal of unnecessary and incompetent officers employed, and the strict enforcement of official responsibility.

Tenth—In the language of the Indiana Democracy, we declare that the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the Circuit Courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the State tends to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases, and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the true interests of the people. We demand such legislation as will restrain and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the Constitution and expressed in the Judiciary act of 1877.

Eleventh—We favor and invite immigration to our State from all sections of the country.

Mr. McCann, of St. Louis, moved to amend the report by adding a resolution in favor of a change in the character of our bonded indebtedness by a law whereby the present outstanding bonds of the State may be called in and thereby substituted for registered bonds bearing reasonable rate of interest, and of small denomination, namely, in sums of $10, $20, $50, and $100 each.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was lost—yeas 114, nays 135.

The platform was then adopted unanimously.

The following ticket was nominated, and the convention adjourned:

For Judge of the Supreme Court—ELIJAH NORTON.
For Register of Lands—J. E. MCENERY.
For State Superintendent of Public Schools—R. D. SHANNON.
For Railroad Commissioner—A. M. SEVIER.

The three first named are present incumbents.

THE MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS—RENOMINATION OF HON. MARK H. DUNNELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, July 10.—The Republican Congressional Conventions for the First and Third Districts of Minnesota, were held to-day in Albert Lea and Minneapolis respectively. At the former the only serious candidate was Mark H. Dunnell, of Owatonna, the sitting member, who was nominated on the first ballot, a few votes being cast for Gen. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, and others. The platform strongly affirms the validity of the President's title, but is otherwise silent as to Hayes. Its most emphatic plank is a financial one, which vigorously maintains the monetary policy of the Administration and the propriety of the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Dunnell, the nominee, has been in the House of Representatives for three terms, and is now the most conspicuous Minnesota member, having a place on the Appropriation Committee and taking some share beyond a silent vote in general legislation. He is the most prominent politician in Southern Minnesota, next to Senator Windom, whom he sometimes aspires to succeed. He is a shrewd party manager, and his district is organized and in hand.

In the Third District Convention the candidates were Dr. J. H. Stewart, the sitting member, and Hon. W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis. There was bitter feeling against Washburn among Stewart's friends. Methods were employed by them to capture the convention, but Washburn, having an overwhelming majority, difficulties were reconciled. Stewart withdrew and Washburn was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Washburn is a heavy mill operator in Minneapolis, and a conspicuous representative of the business interests of his district, which is made up, outside of St. Paul and Minneapolis, of pine and lumber counties in the north of the State. He is of the famous family of Washburns to which the ex-Governor of Wisconsin and the late Minister to Paris belong. He is the business representative in Minnesota of his brother, Gov. Washburn, who is chief owner of the great mills lately destroyed. Mr. Washburn is highly respected for his personal qualities and business talents. He has never been in public life, though he was once a candidate. His election is certain, as is that of Dunnell.

THE NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, July 10.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District held their convention in Goldsboro to-day. The proceedings were very orderly. Every county was represented. On the thirty-first ballot Mr. James E. O'Hara, of Halifax County, was nominated. The nominee is a colored man. He is well educated, is a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, and is a forcible and ready debater. The district is largely Republican, the counties containing heavy negro majorities having been thrown together by the Democratic gerrymander. There does not appear to be any sign of disorganization or an independent Republican candidate in this district.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—H. L. Dickey was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Ohio District.

THE BODY OF DAVID TRUMBULL FOUND.

NEW-LONDON, July 10.—The body of David Trumbull, one of the Yale crew, who was drowned in this harbor on Wednesday last, was found by a fisherman at 3 o'clock this morning. His face was so badly decomposed as to make recognition impossible. The clothing, however, with a scroll, key, and badge, settled the question of identity. The remains will be forwarded to New-Haven this afternoon for burial.

FORECLOSURE IN SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 10.—Twenty parcels of property, about and including the Pavilion Spring, were sold under a mortgage foreclosure by the Receiver of the Continental Insurance Company today. All were bid in by a representative of the Receiver.

A SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

MONTREAL, July 10.—E. H. Goff to-day instituted an action for $50,000 damages against the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company for false imprisonment and defamation of character, arising out of the late proceedings of the company against Goff. Other actions, civil and criminal, are to follow.

A LAWYER'S PREDICAMENT.

TWO BOSTON ADVENTURERS EXPOSED.

A LIVELY STORY FROM THE HUB—WHAT CAME OF PROMPTNESS BY BANK OFFICERS AND PERTINACITY IN DETECTIVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—What is known as the "Western hotel game" was tried on an ordinarily sharp Boston lawyer to-day, and was frustrated by the shrewdness of a bank Cashier, but to the extreme discomfiture of the lawyer. The operator was a young and attractive woman, and the victim was Charles E. Allen, having an office in Pemberton-square. The development of the case was full of surprises to all concerned. Late this forenoon the young woman in question drove up in a carriage to the National Security Bank, on Court-street, and, entering the bank, presented a check for $1,000, signed by Charles E. Allen. The gentleman has had frequent dealings with the bank, and from the fact that some time ago several blank checks had been stolen from his check-book, and a few had been subsequently presented at different places for payment with forged signatures, the bank officers were particularly cautious in paying out money on checks purporting to be drawn by him and presented by strangers. Accordingly, the Cashier, Mr. Charles R. Batt, when the check was presented, became at once suspicious and stepped to the President to ask whether he should give the money. As the woman was giving the closest attention at the time, the President, fearing to arouse her suspicions, thought it prudent to reply in the affirmative.

As soon as the teller had begun counting out the bills the Cashier slipped out of the bank unperceived, and hastened to the detectives head-quarters, in Pemberton-square. Officers Wade and Hersom immediately hurried to the scene of the transaction, and, as but a few moments had passed since the presentation of the check, the woman was still there. After the officers had stationed themselves outside, the Cashier entered and informed the woman that no payment would be made. She then started to leave, and was arrested by the detectives, who took her to their office. On the way she attempted to swallow the paper that had caused so much trouble, but this was prevented. The woman gave the name of Louisa Silvan, and on searching her keys were found to rooms in the Revere House. Then followed the surprises.

The detectives first went to the lawyer's office in Pemberton-square, confident that he would prove the signature on the check as a forgery. But the lawyer was out. They then repaired to the Revere House, and in answer to an inquiry if Louisa Silvan was stopping there, were shown to an apartment in the hotel. Unlocking the door with the keys which had been found, what was the detectives' astonishment at discovering the very lawyer of whom they had been in search, undressed and appearing very much ashamed at being caught in this predicament. Questioning him,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Union Pacific c. f. 2. $2,000.....105¾ 1,000.....106⅛ 1,000.....106⅜ 1,000.....106½ L. & W. R. con. ss. 10,000.....56 1,000.....56⅛ Er. & Sh. & Sa. con. 1,000.....95 2,000.....95⅛ Pa. Pac. 1st. 5,000.....82½ Western Union. 300.....99⅜ 500.....99½ 1,000.....99⅝ Del. & Hudson. 200.....59¼ 100.....59⅜ 100.....59½ 100.....59⅝ Del. & Hudson. 300.....59½ 100.....59⅝ 100.....59¾ 100.....59⅞ 300.....59⅝ 200.....59¾ Mich. Central. 200.....68⅛ 100.....68¼ 200.....68⅜ 200.....68¾ 100.....68⅞ 200.....69 100.....69⅛ Mich. Cent. & L. S. 100.....85⅛ Erie Railway. 100.....16⅛ 100.....16¼ Lake Shore. 100.....62⅛ 200.....62¼ 100.....62⅜ 100.....62½ Chi. & Alton. 100.....77⅛ Pittsburg. 100.....81 100.....81⅛ Ft. Wayne. 100.....100 Rock Island. 100.....115¼ 100.....115½ Michigan Central. 200.....68⅛ 100.....68¼ 200.....68⅜ 200.....68¾ 100.....68⅞ 200.....69 100.....69⅛ Del. & Hudson. 100.....110¼ St. Paul pref. 200.....84½ 100.....84⅝ North-western. 100.....52 300.....52⅛ 800.....52¼ 200.....52⅜ 300.....52½ 200.....52⅝ 200.....52¾ 200.....52⅞ 200.....53 North-western pf. 100.....78⅜ 20.....79 200.....78⅝ North-west. pf. 200.....78⅞ 300.....79 100.....79⅛ North-west. pf. 320.....43¼ 300.....43⅜ 400.....43½ 100.....43¾ 100.....44 300.....44⅛ 100.....44¼ 100.....44⅜ 119.....43½ St. L. & West. 300.....61¼ 1500.....b3. 61⅝ 800.....61¾ 800.....61⅞ 300.....61⅜ 200.....61¼ 2000.....61⅝ 1000.....61⅞ 100.....62 Ohio. & N. W. 100.....b.s. 53 200.....52¾ 100.....52⅞ Chic. & N. W. pf. 200.....b.s. 78⅞ 200.....78⅞ 200.....78⅞ 100.....78⅞ 100.....b3. 78¾ Cen. of N. J. 500.....43⅞ 300.....43¾ 100.....44 300.....43⅝ 100.....44⅛ 100.....44⅜ 100.....44½ 100.....44⅝ Del., Lack. & West. 100.....b3. 79¾ 100.....79¾ 100.....79⅞ 100.....80 100.....80⅛ 100.....80¼ 100.....80⅜ 100.....80½ 100.....80⅝ 100.....80¾ 100.....80⅞ 100.....81 200.....81¼ 100.....81⅜ 100.....b3. 81½ 100.....81⅝ 100.....81¾ 200.....81⅞ 100.....b15. 61¼ 200.....61⅜ 100.....61⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20. R. '65o. $50,000.....102½ U. S. 5s 10-40 C. 1,000.....106⅛ U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 10,000.....b.c. 105⅞ U. S. 5s 10-40 C. 4,000.....84½ 7,000.....84 R., C. & N. Int. 1,500.....74 C. & O. 1st, 6 p. cs. 1,500.....80 C., B. & Q. 8s. 1,000.....104½ 12,000.....111¾ A. C. 1st '90. 2,000.....115¾ S. L. & I. M. 1st. 1,000.....108⅜ 1,000.....108⅝ 19,000.....b.c. 74½ N. J. C. conv. 1,000.....87 Han. & St. J. 8s. con. 3,000.....105½ 1,000.....104½ Mo. & St. P. 8s. 1st. 2,000.....b.c. 112⅜ N. W. C. G. 6s. 10,000.....101½ N. J. C. conv. as. 1,000.....74 19,000.....b.c. 74½ N. J. C. conv. 1,000.....87 2,000.....b.c. 87⅛ Han. & St. J. 8s. con. 3,000.....105½ 1,000.....104½ M. & St. P. 8s. 1st. 2,000.....b.c. 112⅜ N. W. C. G. 6s. 10,000.....101½ Pac. of Mo. 1st. 5,000.....106¼ American Express 52.....47⅜ Del. & Hudson. 200..b.c.b3. 59½

U. S. 6s, R., '81. $50,000.....107⅛ U. S. 6s, '81, C. 20,000..b3. 107¼ 25,000.....107¼

U. S. 4½, R. '91. 10,000.....104⅜ U. S. 4½ '91, C. 10,000.....104⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....106⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. ia., '86s. $2,000.....103¼ Mo. 6s, '88. 1,000.....104½ D. of C. 3.65s C. 4,000.....84½ 7,000.....84 R., C. & N. Int. 1,500.....74 C. & O. 1st, 6 p. cs. 1,500.....80 C., B. & Q. 8s. 12,000.....111¾ A. C. 1st '90. 2,000.....115¾ S. L. & I. M. 1st. 1,000.....108⅜ 1,000.....108⅝ 19,000.....b.c. 74½ N. J. C. conv. 1,000.....87 2,000.....b.c. 87⅛ Ohio & Miss. 2d s. f. 2,000.....93¾ Cen. Pac. gold. 1,000.....106 C. P. 1st, St. J. Br. 10,000.....92½ Tex. Pac. 1st. 5,000.....106⅛ E. & W. 2d. s. f. 5 p. c. 1,000.....82 N. W. C. G. 6s. 10,000.....101½ N. J. C. conv. as. 1,000.....74 19,000.....b.c. 74½ N. J. C. conv. 1,000.....87 2,000.....b.c. 87⅛ Han. & St. J. 8s. con. 3,000.....105½ 1,000.....104½ M. & St. P. 8s. 1st. 2,000.....b.c. 112⅜ N. W. C. G. 6s. 10,000.....101½ Pac. of Mo. 1st. 5,000.....106¼ American Express 52.....47⅜ Del. & Hudson. 200..b.c.b3. 59½

U. S. 6s, R., '81. $50,000.x.1105⅜

U. S. 6s, C., '81. 7,100bcb3.107¼ U. S. 10-40 R. 13,000.....109

U. S. 5s, '81, C. 10,000.....107 U. S. 4½, R., '91. 10,000.....104½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

N. J. C. 1st, con. $1,000.....99 L. & W. B. con. ss. 1,000.....54½ 9,000.....54¼ M. & St. P. 1st. M. D. 1,000.....102⅜ 9,000.....102½ Mil. & St. P. c. s. f. 2,000.....101 Lou. & Mo. 1st. con. 3,000..b.c. 99½ Chi. & Mil. 1st. 1,000.....107½ Mor. & Ess. 7s, '71. 1,000.....101 D. & H. R., '94. 10,000.....101½ A. & St. Jos. 2d. 2,000.....103¾ B. C. R. & N. 1st. 14,000..b.c. 74½ Ohio & Miss. con. 1,000.....98¾ Ohio & Miss. 2d s. f. 2,000.....93¾ Cen. Pac. gold. 1,000.....106 C. P. 1st, St. J. Br. 10,000.....92½ Tex. Pac. 1st. 5,000.....106⅛ E. & W. 2d. s. f. 5 p. c. 1,000.....82 N. W. C. G. 6s. 10,000.....101½ Pac. of Mo. 1st. 5,000.....106¼ American Express 52.....47⅜ Del. & Hudson. 200..b.c.b3. 59½

Ontario Silver. 100.....b.c. 79 At. & Pac. Tel. 100.....27 Western Union. 1,000.....b.c. 99⅝ Quicksilver. 200.....89¾ Quicksilver pf. 100.....32 200.....b.c. 96 Ontario Silver. 100.....b.c. 79 At. & Pac. Tel. 100.....27 Western Union. 1,000.....b.c. 99⅝ Quicksilver pf. 200.....89¾ Quicksilver pf. 100.....32 200.....b.c. 96 Ontario Silver. 100.....b.c. 79 At. & Pac. Tel. 100.....27 Western Union. 1,000.....b.c. 99⅝ Quicksilver pf. 200.....89¾ Quicksilver pf. 100.....32 200.....b.c. 96

C. & P. p'd. 300.....b.c. 81¾ Chi. & N. W. 500.....b.c. 62⅛ 200.....b.c. 52⅜ 200.....b.c. 52⅝ 300.....52¾ 200.....52¼ 100.....52⅝ 200.....52¾ Chic. & N. W. pf. 200..b.c.s3. 78⅞ 200.....78⅞ 200.....78⅞ 800.....78⅞ 300.....b3. 79 Ill. & Mis. R. 300.....b.c. 54⅛ 200.....54¼ 300.....54⅜ 100.....54½ L. & West. 300.....b.c. 61⅜ 100.....61¼ 100.....61⅜ 200.....61⅝ 100.....61¾ 200.....61⅞ 100.....b15. 61¼ 100.....61⅜

L. S. & M. So. 900.....b.c. 62⅛ 1100.....62¼ 1800.....62⅜ 1800.....62¾ 1500.....61½ Wabash. 100.....51⅞ 200.....51⅝ Chic. & N. W. pf. 200..b.c.s3. 78⅞ 200.....78⅞ 200.....78⅞ 100.....78⅞ 100.....b3. 78¾ Cen. of N. J. 500.....43⅞ 300.....43¾ 100.....44 300.....43⅝ 100.....44⅛ 100.....44⅜ 100.....44½ 100.....44⅝ Del., Lack. & West. 100.....b3. 79¾ 100.....79¾ 100.....79⅞ 100.....80 100.....80⅛ 100.....80¼ 100.....80⅜ 100.....80½ 100.....80⅝ 100.....80¾ 100.....80⅞ 100.....81 200.....81¼ 100.....81⅜ 100.....b3. 81½ 100.....81⅝ 100.....81¾ 200.....81⅞ 100.....b15. 61¼ 200.....61⅜ 100.....61⅝

THIRD BOARD—12:30 P. M.

Sugar. Flag. 200.....19 200.....19 200.....20 500.....c. 20 500.....c. 19 200.....19 Gold Placer. 100.....b.c. 35 100.....b.c. 35 Mexic. 100.....a.c.8 Hermes. 100.....a.c.4.05

Bertha & Edith. 500.....06 500.....06 500.....06 500.....b10. 06 500.....b10. 06 500.....b10. 06 500.....b10. 06 California. 10.....b.c. 13 200.....a.c. 13 Consol. Virginia. 100.....b.c. 13 10.....a.c. 13 Gold Placer. 100.....c. 40 100.....c. 38 100.....38 100.....s3. 38 200.....a.c. 38 500.....a.c. 37 100.....b10. 37

Bertha & Edith. 500.....06 500.....06 500.....06 500.....b10. 06 500.....b10. 06 500.....b10. 06 500.....b10. 06 California. 10.....b.c. 13 200.....a.c. 13 Consol. Virginia. 100.....b.c. 13 10.....a.c. 13 Gold Placer. 100.....c. 40 100.....c. 38 100.....38 100.....s3. 38 200.....a.c. 38 500.....a.c. 37 100.....b10. 37 Moose. 100.....s3. 38 American Flag. 200.....10 500.....10 100.....10 100.....10 100.....10 100.....10 Lacrosse. 500.....35 500.....35 500.....35 100.....35 100.....35 100.....35 100.....35 100.....35 100.....35 100.....35 American Flag. 500.....10 100.....10 Lacrosse. 500.....35 500.....35 100.....35 100.....35 100.....35 100.....35 100.....35 100.....35 100.....35 100.....35

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

L. S. consp. 1st. $6,000.....112 Ch. & No. 1st. 7,000.....70 L. & W. B. con. ss. 10,000...b3. 55 N. J. C. conv. 1,000.....87 D. & S. C. 2d Div. 9,000.....104¾ Un. Pac. 4 f. 2,000.....105¾ Cen. Pac. gold. 500.....106 B., C. & N. 1st. 1,000.....74 Western Union. 100.....s3. 99⅞ 100.....99⅝ 100.....b3. 99¾ Del. & Hudson. 300.....59½ 100.....59⅝ 100.....59¾ 300.....59⅞ 300.....59⅝ 300.....59⅞

Illinois Central. 100.....86⅜ Erie Railway. 100.....15¾ 100.....15⅞ Lake Shore. 1200.....62½ 200.....62⅝ 500.....62¾ 400.....62⅞ 100.....c. 62¾ Rock Island. 100.....115¼ 100.....b3. 115½ 100.....115¾ Michigan Central. 200.....68½ 100.....68¾ 200.....68⅞ 300.....69 100.....69⅛ Pittsburg. 100.....81 200.....81¼ 100.....b3. 81½ 100.....81¾ 200.....81⅞

Michigan Central. 100.....68⅜ 100.....68½ 100.....68⅝ Mich. Cent. & L. S. 100.....85⅜ North-western. 100.....52⅛ 100.....52¼ North-west. pf. 200.....78⅞ 200.....78¾ 100.....79 North-west. pf. 200.....78⅞ 300.....79 100.....79⅛ North-west. pf. 320.....43¾ 300.....43⅞ 400.....44 100.....44¼ 200.....44⅜ 100.....44½ North-western pf. 100.....b3. 78¾ 20.....79 200.....78⅝ St. L. & West. 300.....61¼ 1500.....b3. 61⅝ 800.....61¾ 800.....61⅞ 300.....61⅜ 200.....61¼ 2000.....61⅝ 1000.....61⅞ 100.....62 Ohio. & N. W. 100.....b.c.s3. 53¼ 200.....b.c. 52⅜ 200.....b.c. 52⅝ 300.....52¾ 200.....52¼ 100.....c. 52⅛ 500.....b.c. 52¼ Chic. & N. W. pf. 200..b.c.s3. 78⅞ 200.....78⅞ 200.....78⅞ 800.....78⅞ 300.....b3. 79 Ill. & Mis. R. 300.....b.c. 54⅛ 200.....54¼ 300.....54⅜ 100.....54½ L. & West. 300.....b.c. 61⅜ 100.....61¼ 100.....61⅜ 200.....61⅝ 100.....61¾ 200.....61⅞ 100.....b15. 61¼ 100.....61⅜

L. S. & M. So. 900.....b.c. 62⅛ 1100.....62¼ 1800.....62⅜ 1800.....62¾ 1500.....61½ Wabash. 100.....51⅞ 200.....51⅝ 100.....51¾ 200.....51⅞ 300.....b.c. 52 100.....52⅛ 100.....b.c. 52¼ 100.....52⅜ 100.....52½ 100.....52⅝ 100.....52¾ 100.....52⅞ 100.....53 Chic. & N. W. pf. 200..b.c.s3. 78⅞ 200.....78⅞ 200.....78⅞ 800.....78⅞ 300.....b3. 79 Ill. & Mis. R. 300.....b.c. 54⅛ 200.....54¼ 300.....54⅜ 100.....54½ L. & West. 300.....b.c. 61⅜ 100.....61¼ 100.....61⅜ 200.....61⅝ 100.....61¾ 200.....61⅞ 100.....b15. 61¼ 100.....61⅜

Ch. & Alton. 100.....77⅛ Pittsburg. 100.....81 200.....81⅛ Ft. Wayne. 100.....100 Rock Island. 100.....115¼ 100.....115½ Michigan Central. 200.....68½ 100.....68¾ 200.....68⅞ 200.....69 100.....69⅛ Del. & Hudson. 100.....110¼ St. Paul pref. 200.....84½ 100.....84⅝ North-western. 100.....52 300.....52⅛ 800.....52¼ 200.....52⅜ 300.....52½ 200.....52⅝ 200.....52¾ 200.....52⅞ 200.....53 North-western pf. 100.....78⅜ 20.....79 200.....78⅝ North-west. pf. 200.....78⅞ 300.....79 100.....79⅛ North-west. pf. 320.....43¼ 300.....43⅜ 400.....43½ 100.....43¾ 100.....44 300.....44⅛ 100.....44¼ 100.....44⅜ 119.....43½ St. L. & West. 300.....61¼ 1500.....b3. 61⅝ 800.....61¾ 800.....61⅞ 300.....61⅜ 200.....61¼ 2000.....61⅝ 1000.....61⅞ 100.....62 Ohio. & N. W. 100.....b.c.s3. 53¼ 200.....b.c. 52⅜ 200.....b.c. 52⅝ 300.....52¾ 200.....52¼ 100.....52⅝ 200.....52¾

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following attractions were offered at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, July, 10, and disposed of as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 21.8 by 58.10 by 22 by 55.10, No. 114 Greenwich-st., north-west corner of Carlisle-st., for $9,000, to Jefferson Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, W. W. Dulver, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick building, with lot 25.1 by half block, No. 257 Monroe-st., north side, 200.8 feet west of Jackson-st., for $4,435 to Richard Harding.

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a house and lot 25 by 92.3, on East 10th-st., south side, between Avenues C and D, for $1,600, to William A. Gregory, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame house and stable, with two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 83d-st., north side, 200 feet west of 11th-av., for $4,500, to Lewis Ingles, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, James R. Steers, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.8, on West 50th-st., north side, 475 feet west of 8th-av., for $2,500, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, J. A. Osborn, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 90 by 100.11, on East 122d-st., north-east corner of 4th-av., for $5,000, to Thomas H. Taylor.

T. W. Ware & Co., foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 140th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 10th-av., for $2,525, to Annie O. Willett, plaintiff. Also, a plot of land, 108.6 by 130 by 62 by 167.8, on Broadway, south-east corner of 141st-st, sold for $1,600, to plaintiff. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wells, Esq., Referee, disposed of nine lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 140th-st., south-west corner of 10th-av., for $1,750, to Pauline M. Morgan, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 170 by 114, on Helen-st., south side, known on a map of the lands of W. H. Morris as lots Nos. 108, 109, 110, and a part of No. 111, for $8,000, to John McLoughlin, plaintiff.

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 138.8 by 81.10 by 151.9 by 105.3 by 264.2 by 128.6, on Seaman-av., north-east corner of Boston road, running through to Prescott-av., for $4,350, to George Opdyke.

The remaining public auctions were adjourned as follows: Sale by T. R. Warren & Co. of a plot of land on St. Nicholas-av., corner of 145th-st., to July 17; sale by John T. Boyd of the house, with lot, No. 507 Houston-st., west of Mangin-st., to July 24; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of lots on 9th and 10th-avs., 57th, 106th, 125th, and 126th sts., to July 30; sale by Winans & Davies of the house, with lot, No. 205 Wooster-st., north of Bleecker-st., and sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of four lots on West 149th-st., west of 8th-av., sine die. The premises No. 161 Madison-st. announced by Scott & Myers were withdrawn upon a bid of $5,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 9.

80th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100; Sarah McGee to Margaret Doyle..... nom.

53d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100; Philippina Trier and husband to Meunier Bayer..... $11,500

6th-av., n. e. corner 126th-st., 17.4x75; James H. Sullivan and wife to Caroline E. Duryee..... 14,000

74th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Margaret Lauth to Clemence Bonllan and others..... nom.

129th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 8th-av.; Harriet E. Sheldon and husband to Elizabeth Goble..... 5,500

10th-st., n. s., 450.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21.5x94.9; Alexander S. Williams and wife to John S. Waterman..... 16,500

8th-av., s. s., 37.10½ ft. s. of 29th-st., 18.1x65; Mary Frost to John Frost and others..... nom.

Crosby-st., lot No. 114, 25x100; Ellen M. Ryan to Loving A. Robertson..... 16,750

24th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; Thomas O'Connor to Henry C. C. Feetch..... 6,000

Riverside-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 192d-st., 50x100; Levi Spiegelberg and wife to Alfred C. Post..... nom.

Claremont-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of 122d-st., 75x100; Levi Spiegelberg and wife to Mary Post... nom.

7th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., Excursion Silas M. Scilwell, Jr., and wife to John M. Dodd..... 2,500

Riverside-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of 122d-st., 25x100; William H. Gardner and wife to Levi Spiegelberg..... nom.

Lexington-av., w. s., corner, 20.5x85; H. Glover, Referee, to Samuel Philips..... 1,000

Water-st., No. 618; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to Selina Hendricks..... 4,000

57th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x100.5; S. G. Courtney, Referee, to Julius Negbaur..... 5,000

Boulevard, e. s. corner 95th-st., 75x131.1; T. D. Sheehan, Referee, to Catharine C. Seofield... 6,000

8th-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 42d-st., 55x25; J. S. Auerbach, Referee, to Phebe Pearsall..... 12,000

125th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11; Adrian M. Joline, Referee, to John Valentine.. 4,100

LEASE RECORDED.

6th-st., s. s., e. of Avenue A; John J. Astor to Christopher Wenning and others; 20 years..... $350

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Barry, John J. and wife, to Richard Nevills; No. 25 Chatham-st.; installments..... $2,000

Bossuet, Louis, and wife and others, to Stuyvesant Insurance Company; s. s. 157th-st., 23d Ward, 1 year..... 2,300

Epstein, Hart, to Bernhard Effinger; n. s. Stanton-st., e. of Attorney, 5 years..... 3,000

Faulkner, Edward H. and wife, to United States Life Insurance Company; s. w. corner Elm and Worth-sts., 5 years..... 50,000

Findley, Carlibel, and husband, to Julia A. Chase; n. s. 63d-st., e. of Madison-av., 15 years..... 5,000

Hall, Nicholas, and wife, to Charles Finkbeiner and others; m. e. Houston-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year..... 8,000

Heffernan, Joseph, and wife, to Bank for Savings; s. w. corner 1st-av. and 112th-st., 1 year..... 4,500

Heslin, Cynthia, and husband, to Bowery Savings Bank; e. s. Sullivan-st. n. of Bleecker-st; also, w. s. Sullivan-st. n. of Bleecker-st., 1 year 75,000

Irving, John T. and wife, to Anna ——; n. s. 37th-st., w. of Lexington-av.; 3 years..... 16,000

Laspire, Cecilia T. and husband, to Union Dime Savings Institution, n. s. 84th-st., w. of 3d-av., 6 months..... 5,000

Lenhard, Conrad and wife, to Andreas Yuenger; n. s. 125th-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year..... 1,000

Lentz, Franzio and wife, to August Vernier; s. s. 9th-st., e. of 1st-av., 5 years..... 4,000

McGrath, Mary F. and husband, to William Fritche, s. s. 148th-st., 236 ft. e. of 3d-av..... 500

Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company to Central Trust Company, Trustee, to secure bonds..... ——

Moore, Harriet, and husband to Henry W. Heinmann; s. s. Grand-st., corner of Mercer-st., 3 years..... 15,000

Oppenheimer, Joseph, and wife to Moses Stern; n. s. 53d-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years..... 7,000

Siewer, Rudolph, and husband, to Catharine Wright; No. 523 Broome-st., 2 years..... 3,000

Wenning, Christopher, to Heinrich Schade and wife; s. s. of 6th-st., e. of Avenue A, 5 years.. 3,000

Wilson, Peter M., and Peter M., Coriell E. Yreling, Executrix; s. w. corner Bank and Bleecker-sts., 5 years..... 27,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Amend, Barnard, Executor, to Mary Berman..... nom.

Auld, Robert, to Margaret C. Hutcheon..... $3,200

German Savings Bank of Morrisania, Receiver of, to Lorenz Zwguer..... 276

Bloodgood, John H., to Elizabeth Bloodgood.... nom.

Hutcheon, Alexander R., and wife, to Robert Auld..... 3,250

Mutual Life Insurance Company to Frederick L. Williams..... 6,400

Zahn, Bernhard, to Henry Schrieber..... 6,000

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE JUDGE FOOT, in the Village of Geneva, N. Y., 30 acres in the most perfect order; underdrained, walls, cisterns, carriage houses, barns, ice-house, bowling alley, large garden, fine fruits; spacious brick mansion in thorough repair, 20 rooms; beautiful lawn and shade trees; one-fourth mile from depot; price, $20,000, one-half on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, BUILT almost three months, with six rooms, situated at City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; accessible to New-York by railroad and steam-boat; plenty of fine bathing, fishing, &c. For particulars address STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A COTTAGE BY THE SEA

Can be rented from now until Oct. 1 or Nov. 1 for $200, furnished; immediate possession; 300 yards from the ocean; the only spot in the world that is always cool and comfortable; situated at East Hampton, Long Island; time, 3½ hours from New-York. For further information address Post Office Box No. 2,194.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. Carpenter, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS BEARING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39, N. R., FOOT OF LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Italy, Wed., July 17, 7 A. M. | Holland, W., July 24, 11 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Helvetia, Sat., July 13, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

OCEANIC, Capt. GLEADELL.....Thurs., July 11, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARENT.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plan and other information, apply as the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA, WED., July 17 | ALGERIA...WED., July 31
BOTHNIA...WED., July 24 | RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 7

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 11
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at low rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 79 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., July 13 | DONAU.....Sat., July 27
ODER.....Sat., July 20 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., July 17, 7:30 A.M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEYE, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Ethiopia...July 13, 3 P. M. | Circassia...July 27, 3 P. M.
Bolivia...July 20, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M.

Cabins $65, $75, and $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia...July 17, 7 A. M. | Victoria...July 24, noon.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Thurs., July 11 | LESSING.....Thurs., July 25
HERDER.....Thurs., July 18 | WIELAND.....Thurs., Aug. 1

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, July 20
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, July 10
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 17, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 13
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

.....SATURDAY, July 13
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17
S. S. SCHILLER, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA, TUXPAN AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., July 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, July 13

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.

PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 5:15 and 8 P. M., at Newport. THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

COURTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty, Fifth and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Rail road.

J. F. NAVARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JUNE 18, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street Ferries, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Islip, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, Garden City, and Farmingdale, 8:30, 9 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and 12:15, night, and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, Smithtown, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Lloyds Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. Special trains leave Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon, (7:35 A. M.,) Patchogue, (8:15 A. M.,) Greenport, (9 A. M.,) Sag Harbor, (9:20 A. M.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:30 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 6:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Long Island City at 10:28 P. M. For New-London—The steamer Osprey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhasset House, 2:10 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway and No. 736 6th-av.; at the office of the Long Island Express, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination. S. SPENCER, General Superintendent. J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 11 A. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M. daily. From the West, 6:50 A. M., daily except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 5:20, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, and 9 (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albany.

9:00 A. M. Saratoga and Troy Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Night Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Rts., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent

GRAY, THE FORGER, IN TOWN

HIS ARRIVAL ON THE NEVADA.

SURRENDERED TO SUPERINTENDENT WALLING BY DETECTIVE KEALEY—THE OFFICER'S ADVENTURES IN ENGLAND—HOW THE FORGER WAS ARRESTED.

The steamer Nevada, of the Guion Line, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought to this City Sergt. James Kealey, of the detective force, having in his custody William E. Gray, the forger, whose history and exploits have been already fully published in THE TIMES. The Sergeant says that he was treated with great courtesy by the authorities in London, and every facility was afforded him in obtaining the custody of the prisoner. When he arrived in London Gray was in prison, and as soon as the necessary papers were perfected, Sir Henry Ingram, the magistrate before whom the prisoner had been arraigned, issued an order for his extradition to this country. Sergt. Kealey made arrangements to leave England on the Nevada, which sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult. The day before, Gray was taken to Liverpool by Inspector Shore, of the Scotland Yard detective force, and confined in the Bridewell in that city, and just previous to the sailing of the Nevada Gray was brought on board, with his baggage, and formally delivered to Sergt. Kealey, who signed a receipt for the prisoner. Gray took his arrest and extradition very coolly, and but few of his fellow-passengers knew that he was a prisoner. He was very quiet, and gave his custodian no trouble whatever. During the last few days of the voyage Gray seemed to realize his position, and a marked change was noticed in his manner. He became nervous and restless and somewhat depressed in spirits. He was remarkably reticent during the entire voyage, and seemed averse to talking with the Sergeant in relation to the crimes for which he is to be tried. The steam-ship was sighted off Sandy Hook shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and that fact was immediately telegraphed to Police Head-quarters. By direction of Superintendent Walling Detectives Dilks, Crowley, and Handy, of the Central Office, had gone down to Staten Island on the previous evening, and when the Nevada steamed up abreast of the Quarantine landing these detectives boarded her and relieved Sergt. Kealey in looking after the prisoner, who, since land had been sighted, had been confined in his state-room. When off the Battery the tug-boat Only Son, in the service of the Guion Line, on which a party of Police officials had embarked, steamed alongside, and the passengers on the tug-boat boarded the Nevada and congratulated Sergt. Kealey on the successful accomplishment of his mission. The steamship proceeded to the Guion wharf at Pier No. 38 North River, where Sergt. Kealey and his prisoner landed. The Sergeant and Gray entered a coach, and were driven direct to Police Head-quarters, where Gray was presented to Superintendent Walling. He was then locked up in one of the strong rooms attached to the detective department at the Central Office. Before being locked up his pedigree was taken in the usual form, and in reply to the questions he said that his name was William E. Gray, that he was 32 years of age, a native of the United States, was married, and in no business at present. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighs probably 150 pounds. He is of light complexion, and wears a light beard all around his face, and was dressed in a neat dark business suit and high black silk hat.

Sergt. Kealey was accompanied on the return trip by Col. W. Frank, formerly in the United States internal revenue service in this City, and who claims to have been chiefly instrumental in securing Gray's arrest, and who has come to this country to claim the reward offered for his apprehension. Col. Frank said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he was a warm friend of Sheridan Shook when that gentleman was Internal Revenue Collector of the Thirty-second District. He had also been connected with the Secret Service Department. The manner in which the final arrest of Gray was effected is, according to Col. Frank's story, as follows: Frank became acquainted with Gray when he was a stock-broker in this City, subsequently Frank went to England, and has resided in London for seven years past. After Gray's release in 1876 he lost sight of him for a time, but was continually urged by George Mickle, a son of ex-Mayor Mickle, of this City, to secure his arrest as a matter of favor to Detective Sampson, who was anxious to have him brought back to this country. Frank became friendly with a great many Americans living and doing business in London, and one day during the month of May last he was waited on by two American gentlemen, who asked him if he knew a man named William E. Gray, who was dealing extensively in Texas lands. Col. Frank obtained a description of this man, and the result was that he became convinced that the land speculator was none other than the forger Gray who was "wanted" here. He set inquiries on foot, and found that Gray lived at No. 15 Claverton-street, Pimlico, and had offices at No. 103 Cannon-street and No. 58 Broad-street, in the city. At the Cannon-street office he was known as J. H. Balfe, but at the Broad-street office and at his home he went by his real name. He was living in good style with his wife, formerly a Miss Balfe, (a daughter of the composer,) and one child, a girl 8 or 9 months old. Frank sent a man to Gray's office to get an accurate description of him, and the description thus obtained in all details at once. He then gave the information in his possession to Inspector Shore, of the Metropolitan Police, and the arrest of Gray followed on the 29th of May. When arraigned before the magistrate Gray did not attempt to deny his identity. When arrested, he had been living two months in London, having returned to that city from Germany. He told Frank that since his release in 1876 he had visited this City, arriving here on the steamer Britannic just about one year ago. He then went to Texas, where he remained several months. He subsequently came back to this City, and returned to England on one of the White Star steamers. The prisoner will be arraigned at the District Attorney's office to-day.

MAJOR SIBLEY'S SUDDEN DEATH.

STRICKEN WITH CEREBRAL APOPLEXY AT HIS HOTEL—SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

Major Alexander Hamilton Sibley, of Detroit, Mich., died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy at the New-York Hotel. Major Sibley was born in Detroit in October, 1817. Upon leaving school he was employed as a messenger for the Bank of Michigan. He rose to be Paying Teller of the bank, and held that post for many years, and up to the dissolution of the institution. After a short period, during which he was engaged in the shipping business on the lakes, he became, in 1845, interested in the mining of copper on Lake Superior. Although successful in this pursuit, he was attracted to California by the reports of fortunes being made there rapidly, and became one of the immigrants of 1849 to San Francisco, who have since been known as "the Argonauts." He did not go to the mines, but remained in San Francisco, where he went into business. He made a good deal of money at first, but three fires occurring in quick succession, stripped him of the greater part of his possessions. He left San Francisco and went to London, England, where he began business as a banker, with a limited capital. He returned to this country in 1856, and once more became interested in copper mining on the shores of Lake Superior. He continued in this business until the formation of the Silver Islet Mining Company. Two weeks ago he came to this city from Detroit with Capt. W. B. Frue to assist the latter in organizing a company to work the Penobscot gold lead in Montana Territory. He worked every day from the time of his arrival at the New-York Hotel, and appeared to be in the best of health. On Tuesday night he met his son apparently merry, and conversed with Capt. Frue until 1 o'clock yesterday morning. At 6 o'clock in the morning the latter heard the fall of a heavy body in Major Sibley's room, and, upon entering it, found him lying upon the floor, upon his face, as if he had just rolled out of bed. His face was purple, and he died two minutes after the attendant lifted him from the floor, and before the arrival of a physician. Coroner Woltman visited the hotel yesterday with a jury, and held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of death from cerebral apoplexy. Some months ago the Major was prostrated by a tumor, and, although receiving expert medical treatment, his life was despaired of even by his physicians, as the tumor was succeeded by a stroke of partial paralysis that disabled his left side. Contrary to expectation, however, he rallied and recovered his former good health, which he retained until his sudden decease. The deceased was a brother of Gen. Henry H. Sibley, Governor of Minnesota, who earned a considerable reputation for his conflicts with the Sioux Indians in 1862. He had captured quite a number of them, and was about to hang them, when he received a telegram from President Lincoln forbidding the execution. He was also a brother of Col. Ebenezer S. Sibley, who is now spending the Summer in Europe. He leaves a wife and three children, two sons and a daughter. The body will be removed to Detroit for interment.

A DOCTOR BOUND TO THE PEACE.

Dr. Charles J. Jewett, of No. 257 West Fifteenth-street, was called yesterday to answer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Mrs. Elizabeth Ronald, of No. 301 Eighth-avenue. It appeared from Mrs. Ronald's statement that about a week ago the Doctor attended an infant child of hers, which died after a few days' illness. On July 5 she went to Dr. Jewett's office and requested a death certificate. The Doctor made out the certificate and handed it to Mrs. Ronald, who started to go. She was, however, prevented from doing so by Dr. Jewett, who caught hold of her arm and attempted to take back the certificate unless she paid him for his attendance on her child. Mrs. Ronald managed to release herself from Dr. Jewett's grasp, and, with the certificate in her possession, left. The Doctor then went and reported the death of the child to the Bureau of Vital Statistics as having been attended with suspicious circumstances, and an inquest was held, which revealed the fact that the child died of cholera infantum. Dr. Jewett denied having intended to hurt Mrs. Ronald, but said that he thought he had a right to prevent a person from carrying off his own property. Justice Smith said that, although it was a mere case of technical assault, the defendant was inconsistent in giving a death certificate and afterward reporting the case to the Bureau of Vital Statistics. He held the Doctor in $100 bonds to keep the peace.

THE NEW HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

ADOPTION OF A CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS —ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A meeting of the hotel-keepers and hotel managers of this City was held last night in the Westminster Hotel, for the purpose of completing the organization of a protective association. The following-named gentlemen were present: Messrs. A. J. Dam, of the Astor House and Union-Square Hotel; William L. McIntyre, Aberdeen; W. W. Brockaway, Ashland House; E. L. Merrifield, Continental Hotel; James H. Rodgers, Coleman House; William D. Garrison, Grand Union Hotel; Mr. Ryder, Hotel St. Stephen; Uriah Welch, St. Nicholas Hotel; T. B. Rand, St. Cloud Hotel; Mr. Peabody, United States Hotel; M. Riley, manager of Westminster Hotel; A. N. Ashman, Sinclair House; David Hexter, Prescott House, and L. A. Kerr, Putnam House. Mr. Uriah Welch presided, and Mr. D. S. Walker, of the Westminster Hotel, acted as Secretary. A report was presented by Mr. Garrison, on behalf of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the projected association. The constitution presented was adopted. It declares that the new organization shall be known as the Hotel Association of New-York, and shall consist of hotel proprietors and managers. The primary object of the association is stated to be to promote the business interests of hotels. The constitution provides for the election of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and members of an Executive Committee, and for the appointment by the President of three gentlemen to form a Committee of Appeals. The association is to meet four times a year, on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October. The Executive Committee is to meet on the first Wednesday of every month. The two by-laws which were presented by the committee were adopted. They are as follows:

First—It shall be the duty of each member to notify the Secretary of every person willfully avoiding the payment of a just claim for board or room, or for pilfering, or robbing from a guest or inmate of the hotel, giving name and description of said "beat" or delinquent, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to register the name and description of said delinquent upon a book to be kept for that purpose, and immediately notify the other members of the association, giving them such information as he receives.

Second—It shall also be the duty of every member to notify the Secretary of each person discharged from his employ for bad conduct or misdemeanor, stating the nature of the same, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to enter the same upon a book to be kept for that purpose, and to notify each member of such action.

Upon motion of Mr. Garrison, the officers chosen at the last meeting were elected officers of the new association. The following gentlemen were chosen to be associated with President Welch in the formation of the Executive Committee: Messrs. E. L. Merrifield, J. H. Breslin, W. D. Garrison, and A. J. Dam. The association adjourned to meet in the St. Nicholas Hotel on the first Wednesday of October next.

THE CHAPEL OF THE PILGRIMS.

THE CORNER-STONE LAID BY REV. DR. STORRS.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Chapel of the Pilgrims, at the corner of Henry and Degraw streets, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, conducted the exercises, assisted by the members of his church and congregation. At 6:30 o'clock a large number of persons had assembled in the immediate vicinity of the new chapel. The exercises began with an address by Rev. Dr. Storrs, followed by the singing of the hymn "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," prayer by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Storrs, and the benediction. The building covers an area of about four lots, occupying a space of 100 feet square. It will seat about 1,200 persons in full view of the platform. The arrangement of the rooms is such that the central portion will form the auditorium, while outlying portions on all sides, separated by balanced screens. The centre of the building will be occupied by the infant department, with a seating capacity for 411 pupils, besides ample accommodations for the adult classes of the school. The exterior of the building is to be of Philadelphia pressed bricks, Belleville stone, and terra-cotta. The cost of the structure, land, &c., will be about $35,000, and the mission work in connection with it is to be under the charge of George A. Bell, formerly of the Plymouth Bethel, in Hicks-street.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

MATCHES FOR "APPLETONS' CYCLOPEDIA," THE DALY BADGE, AND A LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

There were two matches on the programme to be contested at Creedmoor yesterday, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, but only one of them filled. The weather was very hot, but a cool breeze blew from the southern quarter, tempering the heated atmosphere, while it rendered it difficult for the riflemen to take perfect aim. A shower of rain fell at 2 o'clock, and drove the long-range marksmen, who were practicing at 1,100 and 1,200 yards distance, temporarily under shelter. Capt. L. C. Bruce accompanied a party of gentlemen who were interested in the trial of a new invention of gun-barrel, by which a shot-gun may be converted into a rifle at a moment's notice. The principle is simple, consisting only of the insertion of a 44-calibre rifle-barrel, 20 inches long, into the breech of a shot-gun. The party made good scores with the novel weapon at 200 yards distance. The first match contested was for the "Appleton Prize," a complete set of *The American Cyclopedia*. There were 21 entries, and the conditions were as follows: Distance, 200 and 300 yards; two sighting and seven scoring shots. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being 70 points:

C. E. Blydenburgh, 58; Dr. S. T. G. Dudley, 58; F. H. Holton, 56; A. H. Howlet, 56; R. H. Keene, 55; Dr. M. M. Maltby, 55; J. W. Mangam, 54; C. G. Zettler, 53; J. W. Todd, 52; E. A. Perry, 52; R. E. Lewis, 52; J. L. Cochran, 49; N. O'Donnell, 48; Homer Fisher, 48; J. W. Hitchcock, 47; J. A. Hatry, 46; E. W. Price, 46; W. H. Dunlap, 45; J. L. Farley, 40; A. W. Dimock, 38; A. Funck, 13.

The "Washington Greys" Rifle Club shot for a life membership in the National Rifle Association, and an accompanying badge, presented by Capt. L. T. Baker. The conditions were: Distances, 200 and 300 yards; five shots at each range. The leading scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points: Sergt. J. F. McHugh, 40; Corp. W. T. Miller, 38; Private J. Buckbee, 35; Quartermaster-Sergt. G. E. Pasco, 33; Private J. Rozell, 31; Sergt. W. Wilson, 27.

The Rosamond Rifle Club of Staten Island had a challenge match with the Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association of Long Island, at Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. Each club was represented by a team of six men. The distance covered was 200 yards; 10 shots per man. The Jamaica Club won by three points, the scores standing as follows:

Jamaica Team.—W. S. Elmendorf, 41; John Fleming, 40; Theodore Rogers, 39; G. H. Creed, 38; J. M. Crane, 36; Thomas Lloyd, 35. Total, 229.

Rosamond Team.—E. Brown, 41; H. C. Metcalf, 39; S. Ellis, 38; W. Robinson, 37; G. W. Ellis, 37; W. M. Wright, 34. Total, 226.

This was the final match in a series of three contests between the two clubs, of which the Jamaica Association won two.

TWO JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Two little urchins, named John W. Sheehan, of No. 571 Greenwich-street, and Michael Buckley, of No. 264 West Houston-street, each 13 years of age, were arraigned yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Smith, on a charge of burglary. While the youthful prisoners shed tears profusely, the complainant, Thomas Keely, stated that on the evening of the 5th of July the prisoners broke into his premises, a wooden structure attached to No. 305 West-street, occupied by him as a candy store, forced open the bar and lock, and stole about $3 worth of candies and papers. He captured the juvenile burglars while they were making away with their plunder. Both boys pleaded not guilty to the charge, but were held to answer in default of $1,000 bail each.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Baron Ungern Sternberg, of Russia, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Lieut. E. W. Remey, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. E. G. Marshall, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chief-Justice Morrison R. Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. H. de Hegerman Lindencrone, Danish Minister at Washington; Gen. Christopher C. Augur, United States Army, and Paymaster A. S. Kenny, United States Navy, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon; United States Circuit Judge Hugh L. Bond, of Baltimore; Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago; Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Rochester; United States Treasurer James Gilfillan, and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

FUNERAL OF GEORGE S. APPLETON.

TRIBUTE OF PUBLISHERS TO THE DECEASED —THE REMAINS INTERRED IN GREEN-WOOD.

The remains of George S. Appleton, of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., publishers, were followed to Green-Wood Cemetery yesterday afternoon by a large number of relatives, friends, and employes, and deposited in the same vault that contains the ashes of Daniel Appleton, formerly the head of the house. In the morning, at 9 o'clock, a meeting of the publishers of this City to pay some tribute of respect to the memory of the dead was held at the Leavitt auction-rooms, in Clinton Hall. Owing to the early hour and the absence of many publishers from the City for the Summer, the attendance was not so large as might have been expected under other circumstances, but the leading firms of New-York were nevertheless represented. Present were Joseph W. Harper, Jr., of Harper & Brothers; James Pott, of Pott, Emory & Co.; Smith Sheldon and Isaac Sheldon, Edwin Young, James S. Baker, J. Blair Scribner, of Scribner, Armstrong & Co.; Charles Wiley, Charles T. Dillingham, Mr. Blamire, representing the London publishing interest; George A. and William Leavitt, Mr. Widdleton, and a number of others. Smith Sheldon presided at the meeting, and the following memorial resolution was adopted:

"It having pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death our friend and associate, George S. Appleton, we, the publishers and booksellers of New-York, who esteemed him, desire to express our high opinion of his character and the sense of the loss which we and the community have sustained in his decease. Mr. Appleton occupied a high and honorable position among the publishers in this country. He was a man of strict probity in business affairs, conscientious and exact in the discharge of all the duties of a citizen, modest and genial in social intercourse, and as a religious man reverently devout and earnest, without the slightest trace of ostentation or display. The death of such a man is a loss, not only to his immediate friends, but to the community of which he was a member, and our sorrow at his death is lightened only by the thought of the bright and cheering example afforded by his honorable and useful life. To his surviving partners, and especially to the members of his immediate family circle, we tender our heartfelt sympathy in the affliction that has fallen upon them, and pray that the remembrance of a life well spent may soften their grief, and prove comfort and light in the darkness of the shadow of death."

The assembled publishers then repaired in a body to Grace Church, where they were assigned seats near the altar at the left. The funeral services commenced at 10 o'clock, the immediate relatives occupying the pews directly in front, and the employes of the firm being assigned seats a little further back. The latter, marshaled by their respective heads of departments, numbered about 500. The coffin, a walnut casket shrouded in black cloth, bore a solid silver plate inscribed: "George S. Appleton; born Aug. 11, 1821; died July 7, 1878." The services were performed by Rev. J. C. Tibbitts, who preceded the remains to the altar, repeating, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand in the latter days upon the earth." He was assisted by Rev. John C. Eccleston, of Staten Island, and Rev. George D. Wildes, D. D., of Riverdale. Among the prominent persons present were Marshall O. Roberts, Effingham Townsend, Charles A. Peabody, Benjamin R. Fields, and Alexander J. Cotheal. There was no music. The pall-bearers were followed to Green-Wood by the heads of departments in carriages. Among them were Prof. E. L. Youmans, of the *Popular Science Monthly*, and Judge Tenny; Oliver B. Bunce, of *Appletons' Journal*; J. C. Derby, E. F. Thomas, James Hale, R. Irving, G. W. Davis, C. T. Dillingham, and many others.

FATAL RESULT OF A FIRE.

BURNING OF A BUILDING IN EIGHTH-AVENUE —A CIGAR-MAKER SUFFOCATED.

A fire, which was accompanied by a tragic loss of life and thrilling escapes, took place yesterday morning on the premises No. 73 Eighth-avenue, a four-story brick building. The house was occupied by Mr. P. J. McDonnell, owner of a tea store on the ground floor, and his cousin, Mr. P. E. Nagle, Recording Secretary of the New-York Press Club, who resided on the second floor, and by a Cuban named Caspar Castillo, a cigar-stripper, employed by F. Principello, who lived on the top floor. Mr. McDonnell was sleeping in the bedroom adjoining the front parlor, and Mr. Nagle in a bedroom at the front of the building, just off the parlor. McDonnell had injured his wrist badly two days previously, and so great was the pain he suffered that he was unable to sleep at night. This misfortune proved to be the means of his escape, for, he says, he is a very sound sleeper ordinarily. He had fallen into an uneasy doze from exhaustion, when he was suddenly awakened by the heated temperature of the room and the smell of smoke, which was making its way from the entry through the cracks of the doorways. He sprang from his bed in affright, and rushing back into the dining-room opened the door leading to the hallway. He was driven back by the flames and dense smoke that met the doorway, and slamming the door, he ran to his cousin's bedroom. Nagle was in a deep slumber, and was fast becoming unconscious from the heated air he was inhaling. He dragged him from his bed, and with some difficulty awakened him to a sense of his danger. A gas-jet was burning in a glimmer in the bed-room which Nagle hurriedly turned up, and then stood for a moment dumbfounded, watching the paint peeling off from the door. The momentary feeling of terror passed away, and quickly seizing such clothes and valuables as he could, he ran to the parlor window and threw them into the street. His cousin, in the meantime, after which both men stood at the window in their night clothing, not knowing what to do. To jump from the window was to run the dangerous risk of becoming impaled upon the row of meat-hooks beneath them. Finally, however, as the smoke poured in behind in a dense and suffocating volume, they dropped, in desperation upon the awning, and clung to it until it began to give way, when they crawled out beyond the meat-hooks, and dropped safely to the pavement. Previously to this Nagle had repeatedly shouted "Fire," and alarmed Officer Todd, of the Ninth Precinct, who ran to the spot and caught a bunch of keys that Nagle threw him, with instructions to open the front door. In the excitement of the moment the officer got the wrong key caught in the key-hole, and thus cut off all means of escape except through the windows.

The alarm was sent out at 3:20 A. M., and the engines quickly arrived. The front door was burst open, and the firemen rushed in. At this moment Nagle recollected that he had left his gold watch, which he values highly, beneath his pillow, and ran up the ladder to get it, but was afraid to again venture into the house. A fireman, more accustomed to the smoke and flames, climbed in, and came back with a sheet he had torn from the bed, and in this was found the watch. The flames were by this time rushing up the staircase, and Chief of Battalion Blesqui, inquiring if anyone was in the house, was told there was an inner room, kneeling on the floor by the bed with his face buried in his hands, and insensible. This was the Cuban, Castillo, who was employed as a watchman at night. It appeared that he had rolled out of bed, but had fallen insensible from the heat while endeavoring to reach the window. Chief Blesqui carried him down, and as the street was quickly as possible, as he could still feel the man's pulse beating. An ambulance was telephoned for and the surgeons strove for a quarter of an hour to resuscitate the man without success. The fire was extinguished after damaging the building and contents to the amount of $2,000. The origin of the fire was a mystery, but it is believed that it began beneath the cellar stairs, and was the work of an incendiary. The building is owned by Mrs. M. Le Comte, and was insured for $12,000 in the Globe and the German-American Company. McDonnell is insured in the People's Company for $2,000 on his tea store stock, and $1,000 on his domestic furniture.

TWO HIGHWAY ROBBERS ARRESTED.

On Tuesday night Richard Murray, of No. 177 High-street, Brooklyn, fell asleep on a stoop in Chambers-street, having in his possession a mold of gold-leaf, valued at $40, the property of his employer. While in a state of somnolency he was approached by two young fellows, who, having satisfied themselves that Murray was fast asleep, proceeded to rifle his pockets of their contents. Officer Randall, of the Fifth Precinct, saw the whole transaction, and when the thieves had finished their work he gave chase, and succeeded in capturing both of them. The prisoners, who gave their names and addresses as George Smith, of No. 68 Vandam-street, and John Gilligan, of No. 522 Washington-street, were arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and were committed for trial, each in default of $1,000 bail. While the thieves were being chased they threw away the gold-leaf, which was afterward recovered.

LONG ISLAND CITY LIQUOR-DEALERS.

There was a hearing before Recorder McArdle yesterday in the cases of those liquor-dealers of Long Island City against whom proceedings have been commenced by the Board of Excise. Those arraigned were William Hussey, George McNulty, Michael Carney, James Bradley, (ex-Supervisor,) James Connelly, John Darcey, Carl Fohrman, Terence Price, Jacob Stahl, and Henry Schumacker. It appeared in the case of William Hussey that the complaint was a mistake, that it should have been against Joseph S. Hussey, his son, in whose name the business was carried on. Each of the others pleaded not guilty through their counsel, C. D. Henry, of New-York, and the trials were postponed until Friday. The Excise Commissioners presented a new batch of complaints against Patrick Fitzgerald, Joseph F. Hussey, Arval Budderus, Edward McDonald, Andrew Raleb, and John Zepthner, who will be arraigned on Friday. The Commissioners express their determination to proceed against all liquor-dealers found selling without license, and say that they already have testimony sufficient to convict 76 out of the 160 known to have been violating the law by failure to take out the proper license.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Robert Somerville, auctioneer, of No. 7 University-place, applied for his discharge from bankruptcy yesterday before Register Dayton, and it will be granted, there being no opposition by the creditors.

The creditors of A. & D. Fisch & Co., importers of fancy goods at No. 91 Franklin-street, met yesterday before Register Ketchum, received schedules showing liabilities $85,000, and elected Joseph Loth Assignee.

The failure of William Carr, salter of hides, at the foot of West Forty-sixth-street, is announced. He salted hides for tanning, and the business has not been profitable for over a year. His liabilities amount to $30,000, mainly due to cattle men.

The schedules in the matter of the assignment of E. L. Moodie & Marian A. Parker, dealers in soap, to Albert L. Thorne and Lafayette V. Streeter, were yesterday filed in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities are stated at $2,158 80; nominal assets $1,883 91, and actual assets $719 16.

Rafael R. Barthold, Consul-General of Paraguay, and commission merchant at No. 40 Stone-street, has suspended, mainly on account of inability to make collections from his customers. He has been in business for 25 years, had excellent credit, was highly respected, and was estimated worth $100,000. His business during the past few years has been mainly on orders, and was unprofitable, as many of his customers failed on account of Cuban troubles. The total liabilities are about $50,000, of which there is due for merchandise about $10,000. His assets are principally outstanding accounts in Cuba amounting to $90,000, a large part of which he cannot realize.

John J. Burchell, builder, at No. 206 East Fifty-sixth-street, has, through his attorney, Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer, applied for relief in bankruptcy. He was one of the largest builders in the City, but the depreciation in real estate and losses by foreclosures of mortgages caused him to lose a fortune. His liabilities amount to $1,500,000, of which over $1,000,000 are secured by real estate mortgages. His assets are nominally $110,000, consisting of three houses and lots, valued at $60,000 and mortgaged for $35,200, and miscellaneous debts, $50,000. The principal secured creditors are the New-York Life Insurance Company, $268,500; estate of Gertrude Cutting, $72,700; Citizens' Savings Bank, $63,000; Seamen's Bank for Savings, $69,000; estate of Adon Smith, $25,000; George T. Strong, $28,000; estate of Richard French, $25,000; Theodore Moss, $20,000; Manhattan Savings Institution, $10,000; A. R. Eno, $21,600. Among the unsecured creditors are Jeannette Burchell, $230,237; Henry J. Burchell, $17,134; James Bigiow, $4,094; Butcher & Butler, $4,033; J. L. Schuyler, $3,250; L. C. Ward, $3,457; James Officer, $4,615; Chatham National Bank, $1,500.

THE GRAND ARMY IN NEW-JERSEY.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S FARM TO BE USED AS A BATTLE-FIELD.

Extensive preparations are being made for the next annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of New-Jersey, and the reunion promises to be one of the most memorable ever held by the posts. The site selected for the coming encampment by the committee at the close of the last annual encampment was the attractive farm of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, at Deckertown, among the hills of Sussex County. The encampment will last three days, beginning Aug. 26, and 20 acres of corn for the supply of the troops have been planted. Military discipline will be strictly enforced, and the bivouacking will be a reproduction, as near as possible in these times of peace, of the old-time scenes of war. Besides the posts of the State, the Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., will camp on the grounds. Hexamer's Battery, Hoboken; a Philadelphia regiment, with 800 men, and a battery of six pieces; a regiment of the New-York National Guard, and the Tenth Regiment of New-Jersey, will also stack arms on the broad field prepared for the reception. Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, with 1,000 infantry and a troop of cavalry, will march overground to the scene of the festivities. The first day will be allotted to the reception and assignment of the troops. On the morning of the second day there will be a "guard-mount" at 9 o'clock, and a drill at 10. At 2 P. M. the troops will assemble for dress parade. President Hayes is expected to arrive on the third day. He will be received at the depot by the Fourth Regiment, New-Jersey, and escorted to the camp ground. At 10 A. M. there will be a drill. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, will deliver the oration at 2 P. M. The great event of the reunion will be the sham battle, which will follow the address. Gen. Kilpatrick will lead one army to the open field, and the armies will meet. The day's festivities will close with a review of the troops by President Hayes, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, and others. On the next day, after a morning drill, the tents will be "struck," and the guests will leave for their homes.

A HOT WEATHER SALE.

Messrs. Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. began at 10 A. M. yesterday a peremptory sale of 10,000 bales of flannels and blankets of an aggregate wholesale value of between $700,000 and $800,000. The auction-rooms at No. 64 White-street were packed with buyers from all the principal dry goods houses of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, and every other large city in the United States and Canada. The atmosphere was broiling, but the bidders, with the aid of fans, stuck manfully to their work until 3:30 P. M., with an interval for lunch, which had been provided by the auctioneers. At that hour 232 lots out of 437 had been disposed of, and an adjournment was taken until this morning. Bidding was eager, and good prices were obtained. About $350,000 was realized. Plain scarlet brought from 33½ cents to 17½ cents; 24-inch from 18 to 20½; 3-4, from 20 to 25; XXXX from 26½ to 28; 7-8, from 23 to 33; 4-4, from 28¼ to 36; 24-inch plain orange, from 15 cents to 18½ cents; 3-4, from 18½ to 28; 7-8, from 21¼ to 31¼; 24-inch plain blue, from 14 cents to 21¼ cents; 3-4, from 16⅝ to 23¼; black, from 22½ cents to 24 cents; gray, 22½; plain gray mixed, 21⅜; plain blue mixed, 27½ cents; plain black mixed, 28; 23-inch super plain white, from 13½ cents to 15⅜ cents; 3-4, from 17½ to 25½; 7-8, from 17½ to 30; 4-4, from 24¼ to 33¼; crown flannel—3-4, from 14⅜ cents to 25 cents; 7-8, from 18 to 28½; Quechee flannels—3-4, from 21¾ cents to 33 cents; 7-8, from 10 cents to 14 cents; 7-8, from 11⅜ to 15½; 4-4, 18½; 7-8 white Shaker, from 17¼ cents to 38½ cents; 4-4, from 18½ to 42; scarlet, from 32⅜ cents to 47½ cents; twilled scarlet, 42½ cents; Whittenton cheviots—fancy shirting, from 7¾ cents to 8 cents; Scotch, from 9⅜ to 10½; shirting plaid, from 9¼ cents to 10⅜ cents.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.

Mormon recruits have been arriving at Castle Garden lately in unusually large numbers. Yesterday the Nevada brought 596. The majority (500) are Scandivavians, 150 of these being from Sweden, and 30 from Norway. Sixty-four of the others are English, and the remainder are Germans and Welsh. About 40 are old men and women upward of 60 years of age, and there are many little children. They are divided into families averaging six persons each. One family has 11 members. The men were farmers, tradesmen, or mechanics in their native country. They are under the charge of Bishop Cook, President of the Utah Mission Society. Seven Scandinavian Elders, named respectively N. M. Petersen, Andrew Hendrickson, O. Olsen, D. Hansen, Bent Yenson, J. Christiansen, and John F. Bowman, and a German Elder named Schottled are of the party. They are accompanied by Lawrence Young, a son of the late Prophet, a young man of 26 years, who has been on a mission in England. When five days out, Elder Hyde, an American, 40 years of age, and born in the faith, died of heart disease. He was very ill before starting, and did not expect to make the voyage alive. His body was placed in a zinc coffin and covered with pitch and thick paper, and will be taken to Utah for burial. A child died also, and was buried at sea. The new-comers are all in good health, except one woman, who was sent to the hospital last evening suffering from measles. They will take the 3:30 P. M. train to-day, and will be distributed among the 225 Mormon settlements in Utah. There were 35 other steerage passengers on the Nevada. The Herder, from Hamburg, brought also yesterday 233 immigrants, and the Abyssinia, from Liverpool, 59.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS.

At 6 o'clock last evening the steamer Bay Ridge ran into the steamer P. C. Schultz, a few miles off Fort Hamilton, striking her abaft the wheel, but no material injury was done. The collision created intense excitement among the passengers of the latter steamer, some of whom made threats against the pilot of the Bay Ridge. The two boats leave the same pier at the Battery for Bay Ridge, Bath, and Locust Grove, and there is a great deal of rivalry between them. Shortly before the steamers left the pier some of the hands of the Bay Ridge accosted the passengers of the rival steamer at the Battery, and endeavored to induce them to sail on their boat, but failed. The officers of the P. C. Schultz intend to complain against the pilot of the Bay Ridge.

KILLED ON AN ELEVATOR.

John Weinger, living at No. 183 Washington-street, Jersey City, met with a horrible death at Matthiessen & Weicher's sugar-house, Tuesday evening. He was loading an elevator at the second story of the building, with barrels of crude sugar. Weinger had four barrels on the elevator, and was about to ascend to the fifth story, when the large pin which fastens the hoisting rope to the elevator broke in two. The elevator fell violently to the cellar, three floors below. Weinger was horribly mangled, and died within an hour after he had been removed to the hospital.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received a check for $25 from Nettie W. for the Sea-side Sanitarium.

The afternoon New-Haven steamer, leaving Pier No. 25, East River, at 3 P. M., will leave at same hour on Sundays during the Summer season.

President Roberts officiated as Acting Mayor yesterday in the absence of the Mayor, who is attending the reunion of the Ely family at Lyme, Conn.

Customs Inspectors Van Horn and Donohue seized two cases of smuggled brandy and 10 bottles of bitters on the Maria Farisari at the Atlantic Dock yesterday.

The investigation into the management of the Civil District Courts will be resumed this morning by the special Aldermanic committee appointed for that purpose.

The Controller has approved of the sureties on the contract for paving Fifth-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

At the last meeting of City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., Ellwood E. Thorne, Past Grand Master of Masons in this State, was unanimously elected an honorary member.

William McCullough, aged 33, of No. 84 Second-street, Hoboken, fell from the New-York Elevated Railroad at Forty-first-street and Third-avenue yesterday and was severely injured.

The materials of the old buildings, Nos. 9 and 11 Franklin-street, formerly used as a station-house, are to be sold by auction on July 19 by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Lawrence Salmon, a workman on the New-York Elevated Railroad, residing at No. 882 Second-avenue, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday from the effects of his fall from the Greenwich-street structure.

Andrew Rodgers, aged 35, employed on the steam-dredge America, at the foot of Clarkson-street, was knocked overboard yesterday by the parting of a line and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The Hamburg steamer Herder, which arrived on Tuesday, was run into by a large ship on the 8th inst., during a heavy fog. Her flag-staff and stanchions were carried away and the other vessel lost her bowsprit.

Charles H. Brown, aged 15, of No. 512 East Eighteenth-street, was severely burned about the lower extremities while playing with fire-works at his residence on Tuesday night. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday a motion to reconsider the action taken recently by the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York removing Prof. J. B. Frobisher, teacher of elocution, was lost.

The Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday, and, on the recommendation of its Executive Committee, appointed Russell Sturgis Professor of Architecture and Arts of Design, at a salary of $3,000 per annum.

Since July 1 from 12 to 15 tons of silver have arrived at the Assay Office for coinage. Its estimated value is nearly $500

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GEN. ARTHUR'S REMOVAL.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE RECESS OF CONGRESS.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VISIT AT LENGTH MADE PLAIN—GEN. MERRITT COMMISSIONED AS COLLECTOR, AND S. W. BURT AS THE SUCCESSOR OF A. B. CORNELL IN THE NAVAL OFFICE—LACK OF ZEAL IN "REFORM" THE OSTENSIBLE CAUSE OF THE CHANGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President to-day removed Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Collector of Customs at the port of New-York, and appointed Gen. E. A. Merritt, the present Surveyor of the Port, in his stead. He also removed Hon. A. B. Cornell, Naval Officer, and appointed to the vacancy thus created Hon. S. W. Burt, the present Deputy Naval Officer. The commissions of Gen. Merritt and Mr. Burt were signed by the President this afternoon, and forwarded to New-York by to-night's mail. It is understood that a successor to the office made vacant by the promotion of Surveyor Merritt will be determined upon before Secretary Sherman returns to Washington. Although it was generally understood that the President had determined to supercede Gen. Arthur and Mr. Cornell, the announcement of the change caused considerable surprise, for the reason that it was believed the changes would not be made until after the Fall election. Those in the confidence of the Administration say that the investigation now being made into the invoice system revealed such a laxity of administration on the part of Collector Arthur that an immediate change became imperative. In this connection it is said that a report recently received from the commission touching undervaluations, reflect severely upon Deputy Collector Lydecker, and will lead to his early removal. Another reason assigned for the removal of Gen. Arthur and Cornell is that they were not in earnest sympathy with the Treasury Department in introducing and carrying out the reforms recommended in the Jay Commission and the Weighers' Department is specifically referred to as illustrating Gen. Arthur's shortcoming in this particular. It is charged that Gen. Arthur made a formal show of carrying out the reforms directed, but in fact paid no attention to the matter, and that he and Naval Officer Cornell are so closely identified with their subordinates, by reason of long association, and have become so accustomed to conduct the business of the Custom-house in accordance with rules and practices of long standing, that they could not introduce and carry out reforms with the earnestness and vigor that would mark the administration of new men. The members of the Cabinet now here are very guarded in talking about the changes, but what they do say leads to the conclusion that numerous changes in subordinate positions will shortly follow, and it is quite likely that some changes will also be made in the Customs division of the Treasury Department.

The announcements of the changes were made shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, and, contrary to the usual manner of making such announcements, were given to representatives of the press from the Treasury Department instead of from the Executive Mansion. Earlier in the day the officials who would of necessity know that such changes were impending were questioned as to the probability thereof, but no information was obtainable.

GEN. ARTHUR'S CAREER AS COLLECTOR.

Gen. ARTHUR was appointed Collector of the Port of New-York, for a term of four years, in November, 1871, and the appointment was received with marked approval on all sides. The results of his first term of office were so thoroughly satisfactory to the business men of New-York that his reappointment was a foregone conclusion. He was renominated by the President in December, 1875, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed without reference in the Senate—a compliment never before paid, excepting to ex-Senators. He is the first Collector of this port who was ever reappointed for a second term, and is, with one or two exceptions, the only one in half a century who ever held the office for more than a whole term of four years. His Administration has been marked by such a civil service policy as has never before been known in the New-York Custom-house. In his letter written to the Secretary of the Treasury, last Winter, after the Custom-house Investigating Committee had finished their labors, Gen. Arthur says:

"The subject of civil service reform and the modes of appointment to office is that to which the commission gives most attention. The essential elements of a correct civil service I understand to be, first, permanence in office, which, of course, prevents removals except for cause; second, promotion from the lower to the higher grades, based upon good conduct and efficiency; third, prompt and thorough investigation of all complaints, and prompt punishment of all misconduct. In the face of the misstatements of the commission, and in spite of persistent misrepresentations, I claim that the administration of my office has been characterized by the observance of all these. In this respect I challenge comparison with any department of the Government, and maintain that civil service reform has been more faithfully observed, and more thoroughly carried out, in the New-York Custom-house than in any other branch or department of the Government, either under the present or under any past National Administration. I am prepared to demonstrate the truth of this statement on any fair investigation." He did demonstrate it absolutely from figures and statistics taken from the records of the Custom-house, and his letter was unanswerable and has been unanswered. He showed that during his term of over six years in office the percentage of removals was only 2⅜ against an annual average of 28 per cent. under his three immediate predecessors, and an annual average of about 24 per cent. since 1857, when Collector Schell took office. Of the 923 persons in office prior to his appointment, 531 were still retained on May 1, 1877. As to promotions, Collector Arthur gave statistics which proved that during his whole term the uniform practice was to advance men from the lower to the higher grades, and almost without exception on the recommendation of heads of bureaus. All appointments except two to the 100 positions commanding salaries of $2,000 per year, were made on this plan, and none at all at the instance of outsiders. No such civil service was ever maintained in any other Government bureau in the country. It also appeared from the statistics and history of the Custom-house as quoted in the Collector's letter, a great number of improvements were introduced during his administration; in fact, that a constant series of reforms were being put into practice. In this connection, Gen. Arthur says: "It is not my purpose here to enumerate them all, but I may call your attention to some. The general order system, so-called, had been for more than a quarter of a century a constant subject of complaint by the merchants, of investigation by Congress, and of alleged corruption. Since the changes in the system and in the charges for storage introduced five years ago, no whisper of complaint has been heard. By a change in the system of ordering goods for examination, a system of fraud and corruption by which the Government had lost large sums has been effectually checked. By another change triplicate consular invoices have been for the first time rendered of some value, and frauds in the suppression of invoices and the procurement of appraisement orders, so-called, have been stopped. Fraud or misconduct under the former system led to the removal of six or eight officers of the Appraiser's Department. The introduction of a system by which prompt notice is given to merchants of refunds of duties, has saved them from imposition and delay in the receipt of moneys due. A change in the liquidating department has reduced the time needed for the liquidation of entries from months to weeks. Only importers can appreciate the value of this change. The efficiency of the bureau in charge of the public store has been so increased that the complaints of petty pilfering and delays have almost ceased. And in general the efficiency of the entire force, including that immediately under the control of the Surveyor, has been so increased as to be greater than at any previous period."

The New-York Custom-house, during Gen. Arthur's administration, has been the best investigated place in the country, but every attempt to find a flaw has resulted the same. It has come out from each ordeal without a single breath of allegation against its head. It may be that these attempts have been made because the Collector has stood up so steadfastly for his people. When new Administrations come into power, and there are new crowds of office-seekers to satisfy, there is apt under such circumstances to be some jarring. It is a fact that the only attempts at violation of the civil service rules have been made not by him but from Washington. An examination of the Custom-house files of to-day would reveal many letters from Washington, accompanied by the strongest recommendations, urging the appointment of their bearers to various positions in the New-York Custom-house, from that of Deputy Collector down. These efforts to violate his system of civil service reform have been steadily withstood by Collector Arthur.

The presence in this City of a commission, partly composed of Treasury Agents, and partly of Western merchants, with one New-York representative, has given rise to the rumor that some faults were recently discovered. These allegations related, however, to undervaluations, and belong exclusively to the Appraiser's department, and any effort to connect them with Collector Arthur must be the result of malice or an ineffective attempt to show cause where none exists.

Gen. Arthur was admirably fitted to discuss the legal questions continually arising under the manifold revenue laws, and it was his constant habit at the close of each day's business to carefully go over and settle the many points raised in the correspondence bureau, and by applications from merchants. The New-York Custom-house thus became under his management a reference not only of the Treasury Department, but of nearly all the other Custom-houses in the country, and perhaps no more instructive school could be found than this one where the revenue laws were under his supervision daily interpreted.

SKETCHES OF THE NEW OFFICIALS.

Gen. E. A. MERRITT, the newly-appointed Collector, is certainly not a man who from his past life gives any assurance that he will in future become prominent in the work of civil service reform. He, at least, cannot be counted upon to divorce the New-York Custom-house from politics, for during all his life he has been a political manipulator of the lowest, the most treacherous type. It need not be expected that he will bring to the place either executive ability or business experience, for his training has led him very far from mercantile pursuits and the careful routine of counting-houses. He is an ignorant man, who finds great difficulty in writing the simplest letter correctly. He is from the country, almost from the backwoods: he has comparatively no acquaintance with the business men of this City, and knows next to nothing of the wants of the business and importing community. He is a thoroughgoing, dyed-in-the-wool politician, however, and if, as is the general belief, he was appointed to display his peculiar talent as a political trickster, there seems to be no doubt that his career in the Custom-house will be a most successful one. Gen. E. A. Merritt is not yet an old man, but he has gone through a great deal, has been the hero of many petty political fights, has trained with many factions, has been everything by turns and nothing long, and by hook or crook has, like the cats, always managed to land on his feet.

The boyhood of this political weather-cock was spent in St. Lawrence County, which is to-day his nominal home. He received little or no education, as has been intimated, but early developing a marked talent for making a living without what is commonly called honest work, he naturally drifted into the undercurrent of political intrigue, and even before he was of age began to grow fat on public pap. For a considerable time he was most successful, and by flattering those who could serve him, and being all things to all men, he went from one little office to another, and no matter what political clique came into power, was always sure to turn up as pound-master, town constable, or something of the kind. He changed his tune so often, however, that even the good-natured people of St. Lawrence began to tire of him, and after a time, becoming alive to the importance of the old saying that a prophet hath no credit in his own country, he determined to forsake the home in which his peculiar talents were no longer fully appreciated, and to seek his fortune in travel. In short, he joined a wandering circus, and after a time became what is known as the "canvas man." His duties were simple but none the less important. He erected the tent in which the clown and ring-master disported themselves, and when "the show" was over folded away "the cloth" and saw that it was safely packed and ready for shipment to the next point of exhibition. In this occupation the new Collector of the Port of New-York is said to have gained a remarkable knowledge of men and a happy faculty of adapting himself to the ways of those in whose company he might by good or bad fortune be thrown. At all events, he returned to his old home in St. Lawrence, and, by reciting many pleasing little incidents of his adventures "on the road" and "under the canvas," he soon regained the popularity which he had lost by becoming too well known, and found it possible to return to his old trade of political office-holding. Subsequently he ran for the Legislature. His usual good luck attended him; he was elected, and going to Albany became attached to what was known as the Fenton gang. In this position he did well, and soon by exercising the talent for manipulating men which he had acquired in the circus, took high rank among his fellows and earned the gratitude of his chief—a chief, by the way whose smooth ways and oily manners he has since very successfully imitated.

Some time after the war broke out, indeed after Mr. Fenton became Governor, Gen. Merritt began to display a desire to serve his country. He did so, acting as Quartermaster-General on the Staff of his patron—hence his title—and also as Quartermaster of a New-York regiment. Of his services in these capacities the record makes no mention. During the legislative session of 1867 and 1868, however, he again became prominent, and in a field much better suited to his talents than was the theatre of the war. It was during the session in question that Vanderbilt, "the old Commodore," was making his fight against Gould and Drew. Votes were in demand; some ill-natured people say that the influence of a State Senator was valued as high as $50,000, and Gen. Merritt, because, as is believed of his well-known talent for "manipulating" men, was sent for to aid the Vanderbilt cause. No one charges that he earned money corruptly during those exciting times, but there seems to be no doubt that he did all he could to advance the interests of his friends. He did not succeed, however, in securing the vote of the Senator from St. Lawrence, which he particularly desired to do, and for some time after the Winter in question very little was heard of him. Shortly after President Grant was elected for the first time, however, he again came into prominence, and once more through the instrumentality of his friend Mr. Fenton. At the time in question, it may be remembered that there was a serious contest over the principal appointments in the New-York Custom-house, but at last the matter was compromised. Mr. Grinnell, the candidate of the merchants, was made Collector. Mr. Cornell became Surveyor at the request of Senator Conkling, and Gen. Merritt stepped into the Naval Office as the representative of Senator Fenton and his interest. But he did not serve long. His talent for "manipulation," which at Albany and other places had been so well developed, could not long remain idle, particularly as he had been careful, immediately upon his appointment, to call a number of his old circus friends, the canvas men, to his official aid. At all events, it was soon suspected that in the interest of his patron and Tammany Hall he was doing too much "manipulation" in the Custom-house, and he was removed. His career since then is reasonably familiar to all newspaper readers. He was mixed up with the somewhat unsavory New Capitol Commission at Albany, and "for the benefit of his health," as he says himself, "learned to do a little surveying." Then, in 1875, at the earnest solicitation of the Fenton interest, and to please that then mythical body of men, the Liberals, he received the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. He was defeated and remained in seclusion until President Hayes, at the request of Mr. Fenton, again dragged him before the public. He was nominated to fill the vacancy in the Custom-house occasioned by the resignation of the Surveyor-General, Sharpe, and was confirmed because Senator Conkling, trying to conciliate the Fenton influence, did not include him in the adverse report made upon Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince, who at the same time were nominated for Collector and Naval Officer. As a Surveyor Gen. Merritt has done nothing to disgrace or distinguish himself. He has simply drifted along in a place the duties of which are manifestly beyond him. The one noticeable characteristic which he has displayed during his recent official career has been a fondness for wearing his uniform—a blue flannel coat with brass buttons—at Coney Island and similar public places. Such, in brief, has been the life of the man who has been appointed by a "reform" Administration to succeed Gen. Chester A. Arthur as Collector of the Port of New-York. His career has certainly been a remarkable one. From a circus tent to the second place under the Treasury of the United States is a long step.

Col. SILAS WRIGHT BURT, the nominee of the President for the position of Naval Officer in place of Hon. A. B. Cornell, is a son of the late Thomas M. Burt, formerly one of the proprietors of the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, and first Superintendent of the New-York Banking Department. He was born in Albany, April 25, 1830. He is a graduate of Union College, where he was a class-mate of the present Collector, Gen. C. A. Arthur. After graduating with honors he took a special course in the department of civil engineering, which profession he followed for several years in this State and also in the West. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was appointed Assistant Inspector-General and Auditor of Military Accounts on the staff of Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, which position he continued to hold throughout the succeeding administrations of both Gov. Seymour and Gov. Fenton. In 1869 he was appointed Deputy in the Naval Office, and made special Deputy in 1870, since which time he has had the practical business management of the office, as Special Naval Officer and Controller. He was Chairman of the chief commission appointed in this City, under the civil service rules established under the Administration of Gen. Grant.

THE NEW COLLECTOR AND NAVAL OFFICER.

WHAT THEY SAID OF THEIR APPOINTMENTS YESTERDAY.

Gen. Merritt was found surrounded by a number of friends in the Surveyor's office at the Custom-house. He said that he presumed the announcement, as published in the afternoon papers, was correct, but he did not know anything about it personally, and had received no official notification in regard to it. He was perfectly satisfied with his position as Surveyor and did not desire to make any change. He was not a candidate for the office of Collector, and did not desire it, and would not be particularly glad if the rumor should prove to be true, and the position should be tendered him. He was sure of his ability to fulfill the duties of his present position, but he was not so positive in regard to that of Collector. He had heard the subject talked of more or less during the last 24 hours, and that was all the previous knowledge he had had of the contemplated movement. He supposed, however, that the point had been reached when it had been determined to make a change. Not having received official notification of his appointment, of course, he had received no instructions as to the course to be pursued by him in the administration of the office, and he did not know when he should assume charge, or what he should do when he did assume charge. Neither had he the slightest knowledge as to who would succeed him as Surveyor of the Port.

Mr. BURT was also found in his office in the Custom-house listening to the reading of the Washington dispatches, as published in an afternoon paper, announcing the changes in the Custom-house, and receiving the congratulations of his friends on his promotion. He had not received any official notification of the change, and said he was in complete ignorance in regard to whether the reports were true or false. He presumed, however, that they were true. The first intimation he had that anything was likely to transpire was from reading what he called "a mystical sort of an editorial paragraph in a morning paper yesterday." He had no previous knowledge that the changes were to be made, and was not prepared to say anything further at present.

People who know say that Secretary Sherman had interviews with both Gen. Merritt and Mr. Burt on Wednesday, and there is every reason to believe that both of them were duly informed of their promotion then, if not at a much earlier date.

THE RETIRING OFFICERS.

WHAT GEN. ARTHUR SAID LAST EVENING.

Gen. ARTHUR said last evening that he had as yet received no official notification of his removal from office. He had been told by Secretary Sherman on Wednesday that he was about to be superseded, and that was all. No previous intimation had been given him that such a step was contemplated, and the announcement of Secretary Sherman came like a thunder-clap. Mr. Sherman had assigned no cause for the removal, and he (Gen. Arthur) doubted if any cause would or could be assigned. The Collector was surrounded all day yesterday by a crowd of friends, personal and political, who called to offer sympathy or to satisfy a curiosity as to how he accepted the situation. He was as genial and urbane as usual, received them as pleasantly, and answered all questions so far as lay in his power.

Mr. A. B. CORNELL could not be found in the City last evening, and inquirers at his house were told that he had gone with some friends to Manhattan Beach.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

GENERAL SURPRISE AMONG MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN, AND INDIGNATION IN ALMOST ALL QUARTERS.

Simultaneously with the arrival of Mr. Secretary Sherman in this City it was announced through official channels that he came for "recreation." Yesterday it was developed, and also through official channels, that at least one part of this "recreation" was the removal of Gen. Chester A. Arthur from the position of Collector of the Port, and the appointment of Gen. E. A. Merritt, Surveyor of the Port, to that place, also the removal of Mr. A. B. Cornell from the Naval Office, and the appointment of Mr. S. W. Burt, his deputy, to that position. The announcement was a complete surprise to all those not in the confidence of the Secretary, and it is no exaggeration to state that no similar event of recent occurrence created so marked and disagreeable a sensation. At first down-town merchants, importers, and bankers, and the few politicians who had heard the news, refused to credit it. They regarded the Custom-house matter as settled, if not definately, at least until the reassembling of Congress. Attention was called to the fact that the whole question had been fairly and openly fought out in the Senate, and that the desire of the Administration to remove Messrs. Arthur and Cornell had been fairly defeated. In view of that defeat, and the subsequent inaction of President Hayes, it was argued that he would not place himself in a false position by stirring up the old strife, defying the Senate and removing officers against whom there had been no charges, and one of whom at least was warmly supported by the most extensive, respectable, and influential business interests in New-York. The fact that Mr. Merritt's name was connected with the Collectorship was regarded as casting additional discredit upon the story, and there were not a few well-informed persons who looked upon it as a huge joke. When the news was officially confirmed, however, and there could no longer be any doubt of its authenticity, there was a universal expression of disgust at the action which had been taken. Of course there were degrees to the dissatisfaction expressed, but there was no disinterested persons who applauded the action of the Administration. So much has recently been said and written regarding the Custom-house appointments that men of all classes seem to be familiar with the subject and to take an interest in it. None of them, however, were satisfied with the removal of Gen. Arthur at this time. The American notion of fair play rebelled against what was universally regarded as a snap judgment, and the one opinion was that President Hayes, instead of breaking up the power of what he regarded as an antagonistic political organization, had seriously injured himself and those persons in this State who have heretofore been counted among his friends. Indeed, the new move seemed, from every stand-point, to be regarded as a mistake. Politicians laughed at it, business men declared that if civil service reform took such a shape they were quite satisfied to go back to the old methods, and merchants who had business with the Custom-house wondered who "the man Merritt" was, and, hearing some incidents of his career, shrugged their shoulders in evident disgust. Even Congressman McCook, who has always been regarded as one of the President's strongest friends, condemned his latest action, and Thurlow Weed summed up the whole situation by declaring that, without any regard to personal feeling, and speaking simply as a disinterested looker-on, he had in all his experience never known so foolish a political blunder.

VIEWS OF POLITICIANS AND OTHERS.

GENERAL EXPRESSION OF SATISFACTION WITH GEN. ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATION.

Col. CHARLES S. SPENCER said that although the President, in the appointment of Gen. Merritt, had selected a gentleman well known to the Republicans of this City and State, who have confidence in him, still he sincerely regretted the removal of Gen. Arthur, and he believed that his regret was shared by a large majority of the Republicans in this City. He did not believe, however, that the removal was caused by any failure on the part of Gen. Arthur to discharge his duties faithfully, ably, and honestly.

Police Commissioner D. W. CLINTON WHEELER felt very strongly upon the subject. Gen. Arthur was, he said, one of the best Collectors of the Port New-York has ever had. No one could lay a finger on any official act of his which was not perfectly straight, and he had always been found at the post of duty. The removal was, he thought, a fine commentary upon the professions of civil service reform with which the Administration had set out. In his opinion it would greatly injure the Republican Party.

Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK has always been regarded as one of the stanchest friends of the Administration. He has made himself conspicuous by working and talking in its favor at every opportunity, both here and in Washington, last Winter. Yet, yesterday afternoon, after the receipt of the news, he expressed his indignation in strong terms in presence of seven or eight other persons. He denounced the removal of the Collector as an act for which neither reason nor excuse could be assigned. The manner in which it was done especially excited his condemnation. He said that he thought it a particularly mean thing for the President, after having been beaten at every point while Congress was in session, to turn around at this time and wreak his vengeance in so paltry a manner.

Gen. PINCKNEY, the Chairman of the Republican City Central Committee, was surprised that the President should make any changes at this time. As to Gen. Arthur, he believed that he had given satisfaction not only to the business men of this City, but also to the Republican Party. "No man," said Mr. Pinckney, "did more for the election of Mr. Hayes than Gen. Arthur, and why he should be removed from office before the expiration of the term for which he was appointed is something that seems to require an explanation, in order that the President may be justified before the Republicans of this City and State. So far as Gen. Merritt is concerned, I have nothing whatever to say against him or his appointment. I have known him favorably for many years. I would like to state that Mr. Cornell's removal also surprised me, as he had given great satisfaction in the performance of his duties, and had held office for only a moiety of the term for which he was appointed."

Hon. THURLOW WEED said that, as a Republican, he had always been, and was now, anxious to sustain the present Administration. He had differed with it, he said, somewhat in regard to its civil service reform policy, and also in regard to the veto of the Silver Remonetization bill. But with reference to the changes in the New-York Custom-house he was taken entirely by surprise. He had not anticipated anything of the kind, and had supposed that the matter had been settled, at least until the next meeting of Congress. He had regarded Gen. Arthur as an excellent Collector, who had always performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the merchants and the people generally, and he very much regretted his removal. He called at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel early in the evening, he said, after he heard of the changes in the Custom-house, for the purpose of having a conversation with Secretary Sherman upon the subject, but was informed that that gentleman had left town.

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ gave his impressions in a few curt sentences. It looked to him as if the political alliance between the Custom-house and Tammany Hall had been dissolved. But he had no interest in the question of who was Collector; all he cared about was the form of the administration; if they could get in a man who would cut off the heads of at least 200 sinecures. Of course, it was a familiar fact to everybody that Collector Arthur was a firm supporter of Senator Conkling, and Gen. Merritt an adherent of Fenton; but he did not care to discuss the political significance of the change, if it had any. Cornell was also a prominent supporter of Senator Conkling. Col. Silas W. Burt, in his place, had been Controller of the Naval Office for years, and was thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office. Indeed, he had practically administered the bureau for a long time, and his appointment was a well-deserved promotion of an efficient officer. Mr. Schultz had no fault to find with Collector Arthur, and believed that he was generally popular with the business men of the City. As to this man or that man being Collector, he had no interest whatever; but he had an interest in reform to the proper administration of affairs at the Custom-house, and should support anybody in the office who carried out that principle. He did not regard it as any detriment to that cause that the understanding between Tammany Hall and the Custom-house should come to an end.

Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES spoke, he said, under the supposition that the condition of affairs under which the removals were made were similar to those existing last Winter, when the first attempt at change was made. The changes probably were the result of Secretary Evarts' peculiar ideas of leadership. Gen. Sickles believed that, as such, they demonstrated that the Secretary would be a more efficient officer if he was more acquainted with the honorable methods of the politicians, as they comprehended not only tact and judgment in action, but also a shrewd estimate of, and deference to, public opinion. He liked to believe that the President and his Cabinet meant well, but he was often forced to admit that they did not succeed well. The present removals were dictated by a course that could not exactly be considered a manly one under the circumstances, and there was little doubt that public opinion would condemn them, and express decided dissatisfaction. If there was any political motive in the removals it was difficult to discover what interest they subserved. The politics of the State could not be changed by changes in the Custom-house. If the man removed was objectionable in any particular sense, the course of the Administration was more objectionable still. Gen. Arthur was always considered a very courteous Collector, who administered the duties of his post with fidelity and ability. Gen. Sickles had spoken to ex-Secretary Bristow in reference to the Collector, and had received a response that he was a very satisfactory official, who did his duties well. Secretary Sherman expressed the same laudatory opinion. What reform could be gained by supplanting him with Gen. Merritt was not exactly apparent. Merritt represented the Fenton machine, which was "the machiniest of machines," while Arthur represented the Morgan influence, which was not much of a "machine" character. The course of action which public opinion would be more satisfied with, would have been for the Administration to have submitted the changes to Congress for approval, even if one set of new nominations were rejected, and not attack the men after the adjournment of Congress, when the public considered the matter definitely settled. As matters now stood, the Government course was a bad political "blunder," and so Gen. Sickles thought the public would regard it. The General also said that when the removal of Collector Arthur was discussed at Washington during the past season he spoke to the President on the subject. The only justification the President could offer for the proposed removal was that the Collector had appeared indifferent in carrying out the reforms suggested by the Jay Commission. Instead of looking after the carrying out of these reforms himself, he had handed them over to commissions in each of the departments, thus evincing a lack of interest in the important branch of the civil service, of which he was the head. Gen. Sickles suggested to the President the wisdom of Gen. Arthur, who had the appointing of his subordinates, in submitting the question of what officers should be dispensed with to experts in each department instead of doing so himself, thereby doing away with all causes of complaint. The President then admitted the wisdom of the plan as carried out by Collector Arthur, and said it had not struck him in that light before. On returning to New-York the General was surprised to find that Collector Arthur, in carrying out the suggestions of the Jay Commission, was not acting on any plans of his own, but under express instructions received from Secretary Sherman.

JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., a well-known Republican politician and ex-Excise Commissioner, when asked what, in his opinion, the effect of the action of the Administration would be on the politics of the State, said that he did not see that it could have any effect on anybody, except to bring discredit on an Administration that could stoop to such a contemptible trick. He could not see what reason the President could have for doing as he had done, except a desire to get control of the politics of the State against Roscoe Conkling, and that, in his opinion, was all there was in it; and the effect would be to so disgust the people of the State that the object intended would be thereby defeated. He spoke of the Administration, he said, and not of the men appointed. But the act is so palpable on the face of it that it could only affect the Administration adversely. He did not know whether there was any sinister intention on the part of Hayes and his advisers to play into the hands of the Democratic Party, but they did not care who they hurt or who they helped so long as they could get a dig at Conkling. It is only an echo of the old cry of 'Anything to beat Grant,' changed, this time, to 'Anything to beat Conkling.' If he understood the feeling of the Republicans of the State of New-York, and he thought he did, it is bitterly opposed to Hayes and his Administration; and if a convention should be held to-day he was of the opinion that that feeling of opposition would be even stronger than it was in 1877. It is a well-known fact, Mr. Patterson said, that Hayes was made President by the persistent action of the New-York delegates to the Cincinnati Convention in voting for Conkling. It was the 61 votes of New-York which made Hayes President, and Evarts and 'his gang' had nothing whatever to do with getting those votes. The moment he got into office his very first act was to call around him the men who had always been inimical to Grant, and, he might add, to the Republican Party. The result will be that if these men live the Republican Party must die; and if the Republican Party is to live these men must die, so far as politics are concerned. All this talk about the one-term principle, as represented by Hayes and expressed by him in his letter of acceptance, is the merest clap-trap. Nobody had asked Mr. Hayes for any such pledge, and it was volunteered on his part as a bid for popular favor. I was at Cincinnati during the convention, and I watched the course of events pretty closely, and became convinced that the Ohio men themselves, even, did not want Hayes nominated. It was the work of the politicians, who were afraid Blaine would be nominated. I was coming down the stairs of the Grand Hotel one day during the convention, and I heard one man say to another: 'Now you hold your delegation for Hayes just one day longer, and he will be nominated.' 'To hell with Hayes,' said the man addressed, 'we don't want him nominated.' I did not want to turn around and stare the man in the face," said Mr. Patterson, "and when we got down stairs the crowd was so great that I could not see him, so I never knew who he was. But I have my opinion. There is no doubt in my mind that Hayes and his advisers determined at the very outset of the Administration to do this thing. They tried it before Congress adjourned, and failed, and just as soon as the Senate is out of the way they resort to their contemptible trick of suspending the obnoxious officials, and supplying their places *ad interim*. But they will find out that they have made a mistake, in my opinion. The transaction is of a piece with nearly all the acts of the Administration in its attempts to improve the civil service. Mrs. Van Lew was the Union spy, and all the information Grant received of the movements of Lee's army was obtained through her. The first thing Grant did after he was inaugurated was to appoint Mrs. Van Lew Postmistress of Richmond, and the first thing Hayes did was to remove her, at the request of the "reconciled" element of Richmond, and put some one else in her place. But in the present instance it is only a case of suspension, under the Tenure of Office act, and the reckoning will come when Congress meets in the Fall. Of course, Mr. Hayes is not compelled to give his reasons for his action until Congress meets, and by that time the election will be over. Of course, he will not call an extra session of the Senate to consider the confirmation of the men named as successors of Mr. Arthur and Mr. Cornell. If that had been desired the changes would have been made before the adjournment. I am not aware that any charges have been made against either of the men named, nor is it necessary that there should be. When Congress meets, however, Mr. Hayes will have to give his reasons for doing as he has done, and if they are not sufficient to satisfy the Senate Mr. Cornell and Mr. Arthur will remain in office, and that is all there is about it."

HOW IT WAS FORESHADOWED.

From Harper's Weekly of Yesterday.

By the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt as Collector of New-York the Administration declared that, in its judgment, the public interest required a change in that office. The interests of Senator Conkling, however, required that no change should be made, and he was able to rally a majority of the Senate to defeat the nomination. The situation certainly is not different from that of last Autumn, except by the lamented death of Mr. Roosevelt. The reasons that made a change desirable still remain, and if the change be now practicable the Administration ought to make it. The New-York Custom-house is precisely what the President holds that the great public offices ought not to be—a centre of political activity and management. Unfortunately, in his letter of acceptance and in his inaugural address, while saying in substance that efficient officers would be retained, the President omitted to say that the kind of political activity at which his order of a year ago was aimed would be considered to be absolutely incompatible with such efficiency. This was an omission, however, which can be readily repaired by a simple declaration to the proper effect; but it has furnished an argument to the enemies of reform, who have insisted that no officer, however actively engaged in the practices which the President justly condemns, could be consistently removed so long as he was technically efficient. The result has been that the Administration seems to have been restrained by its own principles of reform from removing those who are notoriously and flagrantly engaged in violating those principles.

This is an absurd situation, from which the Administration can be relieved readily by such a declaration as we mention, and by prompt and vigorous action. The Custom-house is a political "machine," and the Administration can now make such changes as will disable it as a machine without substituting another for it. It is now, with much of the rest of the national service in the State, what is generally known as "a Conkling machine," and as the powerlessness of the Executive over the machine while the Senate is in session has been demonstrated during the late session more plainly than ever, the machine is not restrained by fear of Executive interference. The Administration, however, by the changes which it deemed essential last Autumn, can now dislocate the machine, and remove an incubus from free popular political action. What Mr. Roosevelt could have done is still practicable. It is possible to take the Custom-house out of politics, even if the attempt should be made at the next session to put it back again. But it is not possible to make reforms with those who do not believe in them nor desire them. To do this, decisive steps must be taken; but they should not be attempted if there is not a perfect willingness to bear the sneer that the Administration is setting up its own machine in the place of the old one. The one thing always evident is that reform in the civil service will not be the work of office-holders who share Mr. Conkling's and Gen. Butler's contempt for such reform.

BOLD TRAMPS IN IOWA.

FIFTY OF THEM BOARD A FREIGHT TRAIN AND ARE CARRIED INTO CAPTIVITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—An organized company of tramps, 50 in number, boarded a Rock Island freight train at Neola, Iowa, this morning, and declared that they would ride into Council Bluffs. The train men were powerless to put such a large number off. The conductor telegraphed to Council Bluffs, and when the train arrived it was met by the Mayor, Marshal, Police, and 200 citizens sworn in as special policemen. On the train they captured 40 tramps, 10 of them escaping. The worst ones were punished and the rest were ordered out of the town. Several shots were fired by the officers, but no one was hurt. The tramps say that 150 more were to follow them from Des Moines to Omaha. This is the first public demonstration in Western Iowa of the tramps who have so sorely infested Eastern and Central Iowa for weeks past, and against whom Gov. Gear was compelled to issue a proclamation. Capt. Bainbridge arrived here to-day from Fort Hall with three Bannock Indians, a father and two sons, of very desperate character. They were ordered to Omaha Barracks for safe-keeping. A strong guard was necessary to bring them to Omaha. The old man made a desperate effort to get free from his manacles on the way here.

A CONVICT'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

"TOM" BALLARD, THE COUNTERFEITER, TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—The Albany Penitentiary was the scene last night of the most determined attempt at suicide that has been recorded for many a day. "Tom" Ballard, the famous counterfeiter, who was serving a term of 30 years' imprisonment for making counterfeit United States notes, stabbed himself in the neck and in the left arm with a rude knife made by himself out of a steel rib of a shoe. Finding that death did not seem likely to ensue from these wounds, Ballard, with the same weapon, ripped his abdomen open from the naval upward, so that his entrails lapped out upon the floor. With all these wounds, which he claims to have given himself between 1 and 2 o'clock Thursday morning, Ballard lay conscious and without aid on his cot until 7 o'clock this morning, when his groans attracted a keeper, who informed Deputy Superintendent Woodruff that he thought Ballard was ill. When Woodruff entered Ballard's cell, he found the convict in his cot under cover, and so self-possessed that no thought of the terrible injuries he had inflicted upon himself was suggested by his appearance. Ballard simply began begging that he should not be punished, and pulling down the bed-clothes and showing the wound in the abdomen, said appealingly: "Its no use to punish me; I have taken my own life." The deputy immediately sent for the prison physician, who did all that he could, but there seems to be no possibility of recovery, as the intestines are shrivelled and gashed in places. It was disclosed upon further inquiry of the prisoner that he had meditated suicide for several weeks; 27 years of his sentence remaining still to be served, and the prospect of so long a time in prison was especially gloomy to so active and intelligent a man as Ballard has been. But he was never able to screw his courage to the commission of the act until last night, when he heard two fellow-prisoners in an adjoining cell say that they "had put up a job to get him the liveliest switching he ever had." Then, he said, he committed the deed on the impulse of the moment, to avoid the switching. He had had opportunities in plenty to kill himself all along, as acids had been found in his cell, and he had used in the shop where he worked a keen-edged knife, but he had, nevertheless, committed the deed with a blunt instrument, as described above. There was no reason why he should fear punishment, being a well-behaved convict, and never having been either punished or reported. Ballard has a wife and daughter living on Forty-fifth-street, New-York, who have been sent for. The officials of the penitentiary, in Capt. Pilsbury's absence, at first refused to give out any particulars whatever about the matter, and even professed ignorance of any unusual occurrence in the prison. Ballard will be especially remembered for an alleged proposal made by him to the Government to give the authorities a recipe for the prevention of all counterfeiting in return for a pardon, and for his general reputation as the most successful counterfeiter in the country.

SUDDEN LOSS OF SPEECH.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DEPRIVED OF THE POWER OF ARTICULATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—A singular case has just been brought to the notice of the medical profession here. Peter Lavelle and wife, waiters in a Central-avenue dining-room, retired to rest a few nights since in good health. Next morning Mrs. Lavelle awoke and attempted to speak to her husband, when she found herself totally deprived of the power of speech; all efforts to articulate were unavailing, and a physician was sent for. The only symptom of disease apparent were a thick dark coating on the tongue and a hollow appearance of the eyes. On the same afternoon Lavelle, while sitting in front of his employer's establishment, was observed to fall back in his chair; another waiter undertook to arouse him, when it was found that he was unable to speak a word. Since that time neither man nor wife have spoken, and the physicians are unable to account for the loss of speech. The patients have been removed to the residence of Mrs. Lavelle's sister, in Covington. Lavelle is very ill, but will probably recover. His wife is growing weaker daily, and all hopes of her recovery are abandoned. The theory has been suggested that poison had been placed in their food, which caused paralysis of the tongue. So far, no physicians of prominence have investigated the case.

THE STATE BOARD OF AUDIT ADJOURNS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—The State Board of Audit to-day continued the case of Charles E. Daniels, who claims $110,000. It was put over till the next meeting. The claim of James Brown, $1,135, for services rendered the Department of Public Instruction, was taken up, but put over till the next meeting. It then adjourned until Sept. 10, 1878.

SEVERE STORM IN WISCONSIN.

MADISON, July 11.—On Tuesday evening a very severe storm passed over Columbia County. Considerable damage was done to out-houses, fences, &c. The destruction to the grain crop is reported to be very great. A similar storm is reported from the southern part of Dane County.

MURDER ADDED TO ROBBERY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11.—Constable Thomas Quinn, of North Adams, who was shot by Thomas Monahan, one of the Troy robbers, in the cars at Rich

returns, about how the State had gone? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Was there any other place to find it out except in the Secretary of State's office, or from the Returning Board? A.—In no other place, except that the Democratic State Central Committee had certain parties in each parish charged with the duty of making up a statement of the vote as accurately as they could obtain it, and forwarding it to them at New-Orleans, and they published a statement on information obtained in that way.

Q.—But they got it from the face of the returns? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the Chairman—I suppose it was perfectly notorious after the election what the face of the returns showed throughout the State? A.—Yes, Sir; in about 10 days after the election.

By Mr. Butler—Did you telegraph to Florida any statement as to how the State had gone at any time before the 6th of December? A.—I telegraphed two or three times, perhaps, that it had gone favorably.

Q.—From what sources did you obtain the information? A.—From my knowledge of the result of the election as indicated by the returns from the different parishes, and the notorious fact that in certain parishes there was a degree of terrorism that I believed would show the absence of a fair election and justify the Returning Board in throwing out the vote; my opinion was in relation to the general result only; I telegraphed to friends in Florida to that effect, and also to Mr. Chandler, of the National Republican Committee; I happened recently to come upon one of my telegrams to Mr. Chandler, dated the 7th of November, in which I predicated my belief that we really carried the State on the returns as they came in from close parishes and from parishes where they had before been Democratic, and where we were then polling a larger vote than since reconstruction.

The witness produced the telegram referred to addressed to Zach Chandler, and dated Nov. 6, which states that terrorism existed in certain parishes, and that colored people were prevented from voting on account of intimidation, &c.

The Witness—That was the kind of dispatch that I sent; Mr. Chandler asked me if I believed we had carried the State, and I said I did, and I sent him this dispatch.

Q.—Did you get any information direct or indirect from the Returning Board as to how the returns footed up as they though? A.—No, Sir; I cannot say I did; all the information I had was that which was accessible to the Visiting Committee and others; the Returning Board had their meeting in the State-house, where my office was, and the Visiting Committee used to come into my office often, but I do not think I attended one session of the Returning Board, certainly not in private, and I do not think in public, though they held their sessions in the Senate Chamber; but I would hear from time to time what was regarded as reliable information as to the progress of the count; the Returning Board, in all cases where the parish was not disputed, would announce so many votes for the Hayes Electors and so many votes for the Tilden Electors, but where there were charges of irregularities those parishes would be set aside for further action.

Q.—Which were the disputed parishes that were laid aside? A.—I think they were 17 in number where there was more or less intimidation claimed.

Q.—Was there any question in regard to the Parish of Orleans? A.—Yes, Sir; there was in regard to the Third Ward, by the Republicans, and as to one poll in the Seventh Ward a charge was made by the Democrats.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED IN THE UNDISPUTED PARISHES.

Q.—Now, laying aside those that were questioned, how did the polls stand on those parishes that were unquestioned? A.—To the best of my knowledge and belief I think the returns from the unquestioned parishes would give a majority to the Republican ticket throughout; in 17 of the parishes, where there was more or less intimidation, and in five of which, namely, East and West Feliciana, Ouachita, Morehouse, and East Baton Rouge, where the Republicans were thoroughly terrorized, the colored registration was 27,269, and the white registration was 20,360, giving a colored majority of registered voters of 6,949; the vote in these 17 parishes, as cast on the face of the returns, which there was no dispute about, was 10,970 Republican only, and 21,123 Democratic; that is, these 17 parishes with a colored majority of nearly 7,000 gave a Democratic majority of 10,153; that is the basis of intimidation; in the 40 parishes where we all agreed there was no intimidation, and the election was fair and peaceable, the colored registration in 1876, which was about the same as previous years, was 87,999, and the registration was 72,034, showing a colored majority of 15,965; these 40 parishes returned the following vote: Republicans, 65,000; Democrats, 59,392; giving a Republican majority of 6,000 and upward; these are undoubted statistics compiled by me from the official papers.

Q.—How did you ascertain, in the registration, whether a man was a Republican or a Democrat? A.—We ascertained it only from the fact that the different officers kept a tally of the colored people registering and of the white people registering, and we assumed that the colored people voted the Republican ticket and the white people the Democratic ticket, and the result showed the fact in all these 40 parishes, not only in 1876, but for the last two years.

Q.—You assumed by the same reasoning that all the men who voted the Democratic ticket were white, and all the men who voted the Republican ticket were black? A.—Not exactly that, but we calculated from that basis, with this modification: that we got as many white voters to vote the Republican ticket as they got colored men to vote the Democratic ticket; we judged of the present by the past, because we had tested it in quite a number of elections in East and West Feliciana Parishes, the most thoroughly Republican parishes in the State; the registration of 1876 in West Feliciana shows about 399 white voters and 2,213 colored; you must bear in mind there was a new registration made in 1874 and another registration in 1876, which was the registration of 1874 corrected and amended; the registration of 1876 in East and West Feliciana was substantially the same as that of 1874, with the proper corrections made.

Q.—The duty of the Supervisor of Election was to correct the list, then, of 1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Therefore, there were about the same number registered in East Feliciana Parish, whether Mr. Anderson did or did not go there and act as Supervisor? A.—Yes, Sir; about the same.

Q.—What, then, had intimidation to do with altering the registration in 1876? A.—I do not think it had so much to do with altering the registration—it probably had not much to do with that, except that the new colored men would not come forward and register.

Q.—It would only, then, affect the accretions in the parish and those thrown out on account of death and removal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The bull-dozers never affected the registration, then? A.—No, Sir; of course not; it was not a new registration, but only a revision of the old registration; a duplicate certificate of registry was issued from the one held by the applicant in 1874, except in New-Orleans and Jefferson Parishes, where there was an entirely new registration.

THE NICHOLLS GOVERNMENT.

Q.—When did you first hear of the Nicholls Government? A.—On the first Monday of January, 1877, when those who claimed to have been elected on the face of the returns and not returned by the Returning Board, in connection with other members admitted by both sides to have been elected, met at Odd-fellows' Hall; there was considerably less than a quorum in both houses assembled; they organized, and sent a joint committee to me asking for recognition, which I declined to give them, because I had already recognized and sent my Message to the legal Legislature in the State-house.

Q.—Were there any armed men acting in connection with them? A.—Not on that day; on the next day they met, still having less than a quorum, and proceeded to comply with that requirement of the Constitution in regard to counting votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and they did this from data furnished them by the persons charged by the Democratic State Committee with collecting it in the various parishes. The Secretary of State declined to furnish them the vote, stating that he had already furnished it to the legal Legislature. After counting the vote they declared Nicholls elected as Governor, and Wiltz Lieutenant-Governor.

Q.—When did armed men appear on the scene? A.—On the following Monday, a week after both houses of the Packard Legislature went into joint convention at the State-house and Gov. Packard delivered his inaugural address, and the first knowledge I had of any tumult or disorder was as I was about to leave the platform on which Gov. Packard had delivered his inaugural. There was a great tumult in the street, and the thing changed just as you would shift the scenes in a theatre—just as quick as that. The old Government went out, and the moment it went out everything was tumult and confusion. An irresponsible class of people came down from the inaugural ceremonies of Packard and gathered around the State-house, and made some demonstrations of violence, although there were not apparently any armed men among them.

The witness then related at length the events connected with the seizing by force of the court buildings and the breaking up of the courts, and the subsequent appointment of Judges by Gov. Nicholls and their successors.

Q.—What were the names of the Judges of that court which was thus broken up? A.—Chief-Justice Ludelling and Associate Justices Howell, Morgan, Leonard, and King.

Q.—Were they all Republicans? A.—I believe they were.

Q.—Had they been the legally recognized Supreme Court of the State? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had their terms expired? A.—Yes, Sir, their terms had expired in August, 1876, but they were holding over under the clause in the Constitution providing that all civil officers appointed by the Governor should continue to discharge the duties of their several offices until their successors were appointed, qualified, and inducted into office.

Q.—How about the members of the Legislature elected from Ward Seven, Parish of Orleans? How did they get their seats? A.—They were elected on the face of the returns and held undoubted tenure of office, but they were excluded and kept out by the Nicholls Legislature.

Q.—And three men who never had been returned in any way were put in their places, and made to form a part of the Nicholls Government? A.—I believe that is the case.

Q.—Had the three men who went into the Nicholls Legislature from the Seventh Ward, been conceded by the Democratic papers to have failed in their election? A.—Yes, Sir; it was generally admitted that they had failed in their election; there was no question about it.

Q.—When the Nicholls Legislature was finally organized by the MacVeagh Commission did it require these three men to make a quorum? A.—It did to make a Returning Board quorum.

Q.—Then without these three men the Nicholls Legislature, even as organized by the Harlan and MacVeagh Commission, did not contain a Returning Board quorum unless they took in these three Democratic members? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any ground of legal right or form of law or constitutional provision by which Nicholls and his people were anything except an organized mob? A.—I know of no reason why Mr. Packard and his Government was not the legal State Government of Louisiana, and the Packard Legislature the legal Legislature of the State, and the Supreme Court, the legal and undoubted Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana; as to the Supreme Court, there is one statement I wish to make; the Supreme Court was composed of five members, two of them I had appointed at the beginning—Mr. King in the place of Mr. Wylie, appointed by Gov. Warmoth in 1868, and Leonard in the place of Taliaferro, appointed in 1868, and who had died during the Summer of 1876; these two men were commissioned by me two or three months before I went out of office; I did not recommission Ludelling, or Morgan, or Howell when their time expired in August, for the reason that under the clause in the Constitution, providing that all civil officers should continue to hold office until their successors were appointed, qualified, and inducted into office, they could legally hold until that was done, and as there was no Legislature in session I preferred to fill those vacancies as they occurred only; however, when the Legislature did meet, in January, I sent to the Senate the nominations of Ludelling, King, and Leonard, and they were confirmed, and I commissioned them; I regarded the Supreme Court as the undoubted and legal Supreme Court of the State, and that was the most difficult point the opposition had to contend with.

A COURT TO WHICH PACKARD COULD APPEAL DESTROYED.

Q.—Under the Constitution of Louisiana the question of who is really elected Governor can be tried before the Supreme Court, can it not? A.—I think it can.

Q.—Do you not know that after the MacVeagh Commission had disposed of the Packard Legislature, Gov. Packard threatened to appeal to the Supreme Court? A.—Yes, Sir; he would have submitted his claims if he could.

Q.—But Nicholls had thrust it out; after Packard had threatened to appeal to the Supreme Court to determine the legality of his election, did not President Hayes destroy the forum of that court by appointing Mr. King Collector? A.—The fact of his appointing him Collector and his taking the oath of office did destroy the court, on the ground that the taking of one office is a virtual and legal surrender of the other.

Q.—Then what Nicholls did by force President Hayes confirmed by appointing him Collector; was this the same Mr. King, who, after he had been in office a little while and the court was destroyed, had his name withdrawn and his nomination not acted upon by the Senate? A.—He is the same man.

Q.—After the object of his appointment had been accomplished, then, the nomination was withdrawn. Where is he now? A.—He is in St. Landry Parish; he has retired from public life; I do not think the Republicans wanted him as Collector.

Q.—Then, against the wish of the Republicans of Louisiana, this man, being one of the legal Supreme Judges required to make a legal quorum, was appointed to this office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Mr. P. H. Morgan, who was one of the Judges who held over, was appointed, by the President, to be Judge of an international court in Africa? Was he not translated into that position? A.—I believe he was appointed to such a position.

Q.—And just about that time, was it not? A.—It was about May last year, I think.

Q.—Then, when Morgan and King had been appointed, Packard had not much chance with the Nicholls Judges, had he? A.—I don't think he had.

Q.—I want to ask you, in all solemnity, this: Do you believe, from your knowledge of what took place, that there was any other reason for appointing Mr. King Collector than to get him out of that court, so that Packard would not have his rights tried by a legal court?

Mr. Hiscock commenced to make objection to the question, when the witness answered that he could not say as to the matter referred to, whereupon Mr. Hiscock withdrew his object on to the question.

Mr. Butler—The objection being withdrawn, I will now ask you if you do not believe that to be the fact? State whether you believe it or not?

Mr. Hiscock—I object to that question.

Mr. Butler—After an objection has been withdrawn it cannot be renewed, I believe; [laughter;] however, I will state my reasons for putting the question. A commission was sent down to New-Orleans, called the MacVeagh-Harlan Commission, to get another Legislature to take the place of the Packard Legislature. The witness has testified, and there has been testimony here tending to show that, under these influences, the Packard Legislature went over to the Nicholls Legislature. It has, then, been testified that that Court had threatened to appeal to the courts for redress, he evidently thinking that he had a right to appeal to the Supreme Court; that the only Supreme Court that had any validity was the one composed in its majority of Judges—Ludeling, King, and Leonard—they were all Republicans; that the fact of the existence of that Court troubled the opposition, meaning thereby the Nicholls Government, more than any other fact, and under these circumstances Mr. King was made Collector; that appointment disorganized the court, but as an evidence that he was not taken for that reason, as soon as the court was disorganized, and they were before the country could pass upon his appointment as Collector, his name was withdrawn by the same Executive who appointed him. Now, under these circumstances, I propose to ask this witness (who knows that, while King made a good Judge, he was no more fit for Collector than a sieve would for a water-pail) if he does not believe the reason of the appointment of Mr. King was substantially for the purpose of breaking up that court. I think the question is pertinent.

Mr. Hiscock replied that the statement was predicated on the fact that the Nicholls Government was afraid of this court—a court that had not the power to execute processes, while at the same time Nicholls, having a quorum of the Senate, could terminate the court at any time by appointing other men to their places. He thought it was hardly competent for any one to swear as to what influenced the President in making such an appointment, or what operated on the mind of Gov. Nicholls in his action in the matter.

By Mr. Butler—I will ask you, then, if you know on whose recommendation Mr. King was appointed? A.—I think he was appointed on the recommendation of Thomas C. Anderson, and I recommended him also. That the President did or did not appoint Mr. King with reference to his connection with this court I cannot, of course, say, but I know Mr. King was an old resident and above all was an old line Whig. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did Bowles Baker recommend him? [Laughter.] A.—I should not be surprised if such was the case. He had been a member of the Legislature for a number of years, and I recommended him on the ground of his being an old resident and an old line Whig.

Q.—Do you know who recommended Judge Morgan to the position he obtained? A.—I think he was appointed by Mr. Evarts upon his own motion.

Q.—Was not the question mooted about Gov. Packard appealing to the Supreme Court before the court was broken up? A.—I think the matter had been discussed by himself and friends before that.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mr. King's name was withdrawn about the time that Bowles Baker returned from Texas? [Laughter.] A.—I do not think his name was ever sent in; there was an extra session of the Senate afterward, and Mr. Lawrence's name was sent in for Collector; it was said that Mr. King declined at the last moment in order to relieve the President of all embarrassment, but not, I think, until it was understood that he would not be reappointed.

The committee then, at 4:35 o'clock, adjourned until Friday morning at 10:30.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 11.—The sub-committee of Congress met again to-day. Hiram Smedley testified regarding the Anderson-Weber agreement as follows:

I saw the name of D. A. Weber signed to that paper by J. W. Jones, notary public, in the back room of my coffee house on Exchange-alley; Jones spent most of his time about my place; I only saw Jones sign Weber's name once; don't know whether the paper was a single or double sheet; about two months ago, before Dix went to Washington, I had a conversation with him; he said they wanted him to swear that he had seen Weber sign the Anderson-Weber agreement, but he could not.

To Mr. Blackburn—Jones had the reputation of signing other people's names and fixing up crooked papers; to the best of my knowledge and belief, when Dix and Wilder certify that Weber's name was signed to the Anderson-Weber agreement, at the date given they certify to a falsehood; I told Seymour a few days ago that he knew his certificate was untrue.

E. L. Weber was examined by Mr. Cox as to his testimony given in Jackson, Miss., in 1866, before the Boutwell committee. Witness said his testimony was given, in most cases, from information received, and proceeded to explain the circumstances under which he testified at the instance of Gov. Kellogg, and said many of his statements were made for political effect; that he knew at the time they were not true; some of the statements he believed at that time were true, but he knew now they were false. Witness explained his misunderstanding of the objects of the Regulators, which he knows now were to break up stealing, dealing in seed cotton after night, &c.; witness said the statements then made were not wilfully false, but from hearsay and imagination; his intention was to tell the truth; thinks in most cases he told the committee the truth as understood by him at that time; he knows now that those statements were false; he was never warned away from the parish; had no information that would justify him in making those statements.

In answer to a question by Mr. Cox as to the Sherman letter, witness said he found it in a box sent from his brother's at Bayou Sara to his father-in-law's warehouse in Donaldsonville; found the letter after Mrs. Jenks' visit; showed it to no one; tore it up at once, because it exposed his brother's wrong doings; his brother told him there were no grounds for protesting the parish. The witness admitted that he had been indicted, forfeited his bond, and afterward, at the suggestion of the District Attorney, made a false affidavit in order to have the bond restored. Weber was on the stand three hours under cross-examination by Mr. Cox. He became very much excited several times, accused Mr. Cox of browbeating him, and appealed to the committee for protection.

The witness said the visiting statesmen, who made promises, were responsible for the protests made by Weber, Anderson, and others. In answer to a question relating to the withdrawal of the indictment, the witness, turning to Mr. Cox, excitedly said: "You Republicans could use my brother, who is dead; you could use us on the stand to swear to any kind of a lie you wanted in order to support and sustain you; now that you cannot use me as your tool you propose to ruin me." Mr. Cox disclaimed any such motive as that imputed to him by the witness, and said he wanted to give the witness an opportunity to vindicate himself.

MR. POTTER TO SECRETARY SHERMAN.

The following letter explains itself:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 10, 1878.

SIR: I received this morning your letter of the 8th instant, and have laid it before the committee. Gen. Garfield and the other gentlemen who visited Louisiana, named in the list sent me by Mr. Shellabarger, will be summoned for as early a date as practicable. As to Weber's examination, neither Gen. Cox nor myself could remain over the 3d, and as he desired Weber to be in New-Orleans for further examination by him on the 10th, it was arranged that Messrs. Hunton and Springer should continue Weber's examination so that they desired, and so that they and that Mr. Shellabarger should attend for Gen. Cox. The stenographer's minutes of the session do not disclose any objection by Mr. Shellabarger which was not assented to, nor any request of his refused, and I understand from those gentlemen that no difference between them and Mr. Shellabarger as to the conduct of the examination existed whatever, nor that anything occurred to which he took exception. As to the publication by you of your letters to the committee, I do not find that I was under any misapprehension. Your letters of the 20th of May, the 1st and 10th of June, and the 8th inst., were published in full when sent. That to which Mr. Morrison proposed a reply was not, indeed, then published, but the substance of it was given to the press at the time.

As to the testimony of intimidation in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana proposed, in neither of those parishes did the election officers make any protests with the returns, and, as received by the Returning Board, the returns of the elections of 1876 in those parishes stood absolutely without objection; afterward Anderson, as Supervisor of East, and Weber, as Supervisor of West Feliciana, undertook to forward protests upon which the Returning Board might reject the vote of those parishes. It is claimed that they did this without cause, solely for political purposes and because of political promises, and it is in evidence that they have themselves confessed to this. It is also claimed that the fact that there was not a Republican vote cast in certain sections which had theretofore been largely Republican, was the result of a conspiracy to withhold the Republican vote there, and, if so, for political purposes and because that result as occasioned by intimidation, and therefore furnish a ground for rejecting those parishes. The committee have not considered that the evidence that you propose (and which has been taken by former committees) of certain alleged murders, whippings, and outrages not known to Weber or Anderson, nor connected with the alleged conspiracy, and upon which neither they nor the parties engaged in the conspiracy acted, could have a bearing upon those questions, nor upon the action of the Returning Board on their protests, and they, therefore, decided not to take the same. Where, in the course of the examination, the witnesses, T. H. Jenks, Pitkin, and Weber, have referred to intimidation in those parishes, it has been incidentally or as bearing upon the conspiracy. Should it later appear that the specific acts to which you refer have any bearing upon this conspiracy or upon the good faith of Weber or Anderson or of the Returning Board in respect to their protests, the committee will then consider the practicability of taking the testimony, and that in contradiction of it, or of permitting you to use instead the reports of such testimony taken before former committees. Respectfully your obedient servant, CLARKSON N. POTTER,

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS IN CUBA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL SYSTEM—RESTRICTION ON CIPHER DISPATCHES IN BUSINESS REMOVED.

A letter from Havana, dated July 6, has been received in this City, which says:

"The beginning of the promised reforms on this island has been made during this week with the promulgation of the royal order establishing the organic municipal and provincial laws in force in Spain, and the *Official Gazette* contains a very long explanation of the application of those laws. The principal importance of this measure lies in the privileges it affords all citizens to vote, a freedom heretofore unknown to the people at large. Henceforth every man who pays a tax of $5 has a right to vote for members of the municipality and for the future representatives of this island in the Spanish Cortes. Formerly all the right to vote for municipal officers belonged to the moneyed class, and their opinions and their will ruled, frequently hampering the action of the Government in a very serious manner during the trying days of the insurrection. Henceforth any village, town, or district whose inhabitants can raise funds to sustain a Government may elect its own municipality. Furthermore, the island will be subdivided into provinces, (probably five,) each province having its Governor. This will simplify matters very much, and do away with the host of Governors that formerly existed. The new system will gratify the Cubans, who will thereby have opened to them all public employments, putting them on an equal footing with the Spaniards. The laws are provisional because the Spanish Cortes have to approve of their introduction here, and because the sparse population of the island and its special topographic character may make it necessary to modify their application.

Perfect tranquility is reported from all parts of the island. Isolated attempts at disturbing the peace will no doubt still occur. Thus, a secret depot of arms was discovered in San Lazaro-street, but only one person could be found in the house. In another street a printing establishment was surprised which had issued several revolutionary documents. Five persons were arrested there. The ex-insurgent chief, Roloff, was also proved to be engaged in attempting to cause fresh disorders, and, it is said, had something to do with arms which were seized, Gen. Martinez-Campos called Roloff before him and advised him to leave the island immediately, and when the latter said that he had no means to do so the General furnished him with the necessary funds, and Roloff left for Key West. Martinez-Campos is acting with great leniency."

HAVANA, July 11.—In view of the present peaceful condition of the island, the Captain-General of Cuba has removed the restrictions heretofore in effect as to the use of ciphers in commercial telegrams to and from the island. The Cuban Government reserves the right to require an exact translation of any cipher message before permitting it to be delivered.

CANADA CROP REPORTS.

FLATTERING ACCOUNTS FROM ONTARIO—THE GENERAL PROSPECT GOOD IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

TORONTO, July 11.—The *Globe* to-day publishes eight columns of crop reports from all parts the Dominion. In Ontario, Fall wheat is everywhere spoken of as being either above the average or an extraordinarily large crop, and the area sown is larger than was ever known before in Canada. If this crop is harvested without being damaged by rust, it will exceed in quality and quantity what was considered the phenomenal crop of last year. Spring wheat, which in ordinary years exceeds Fall wheat by some 20 or 25 per cent., seems likely this year to be outyielded by Fall wheat, and the area under Spring wheat is much larger than usual, both Spring and Fall varieties having been sown abundantly, in anticipation of a European war, but the unusually cold month of May gave it a shock which deprived it of nearly all the advantages gained by the early opening of Summer. Reports give the condition of Spring wheat as being less promising than that of Fall; any danger from rust and lodging to which the Fall wheat is exposed threatens Spring wheat much more seriously. If no evil befall this crop, it will also be the most generous of its kind ever raised in the Dominion. Oats is pretty generally, but not invariably, spoken of as a "good crop"; the area under this grain is smaller than usual. The reports of the condition of barley are more uniformly good than those respecting oats. The area sown is unusually small, low prices ruling at seed time, and the high prices being then expected for wheat having caused the latter grain to be preferred. Peas participated in the reduction of the area along with oats and barley, but are spoken of as an unusually abundant crop. Reports concerning rye are favorable. Corn is spoken of as being generally in good condition. Hay is a much greater than average stand, except in the east and north of the Province. In the west, a considerable quantity has been secured in fair order. Potatoes will be a great crop, despite the Colorado beetle, which is doing some damage, especially in the Eastern part of the province. The condition of the root crops generally is better than the average. All the fruit crops, except apples, will be rather short, the severe June frosts having cut off the blossoms.

From Quebec come a cry for rain and a much more uneven set of returns than those from Ontario. Very little hay is grown in Lower Quebec, and what there is of it this year promises to be the best ever garnered. All the Spring crops have suffered from late frosts and droughts; but barley, peas, and oats seem likely to go beyond the average, and Spring wheat to be a full average. As to potatoes, in addition to frost and drought, the full brunt of the beetles' attack is now being experienced, and there is a reasonable certainty that the crop will be a poor one, notwithstanding a few scattering reports of a favorable tenor.

For the east end of the Province the hay crop is abundant, but in the west local droughts have reduced its promise to not more than an average. Roots are getting along fairly. The fruit crop will be very uneven, having been injured in some sections by frost and insects.

New-Brunswick has a fair promise of an abundant harvest of Spring grain, potatoes, roots, and fruit, and a more than average crop of hay.

Nova Scotia's staple crops of hay and potatoes promise to be above an average, the hay crop much so.

Canker-worm, which is increasing alarmingly all over the Dominion, has seriously diminished the promise of apples and plums in Nova Scotia, and at the present time the crop looks scarcely likely to yield an average.

POLO AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 11.—The first polo games of the season, by the Westchester Club, were played here yesterday. The club will play a return game with the Buffalo (N. Y.) Club at Buffalo on Sept. 7.

CONFERENCE OF WHITE-LEAD MANUFACTURERS.

SARATOGA, July 11.—A private conference of white-lead manufacturers was held at the Grand Union Hotel to-day. All the leading firms were represented. Their consultation was strictly private.

THE SEASON IN SARATOGA.

THE IMMENSE HOTELS FILLING UP.

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS OFFERED FOR THE SUMMER — A DAY'S JOURNEY THROUGH THE LARGEST OF THE HOTELS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 11, 1878.

This week may fairly be called the beginning of the Saratoga season. None of the hotels are full, but visitors are coming in in swarms. The registries at the principal hotels—the Grand Union and the United States—number about 60 a day. At this rate it will not take them long to fill up. There is not much doing yet, socially, but the first ball of the season, which is to be given at the Grand Union Hotel this week, will open the social season. There are a great many visitors here—families, who do not seem to be acquainted with anybody else. But 95° or 100° will make brothers of them all.

It does not take long for visitors to learn that the great points of Saratoga are the hotels, the springs, the drives, and the park. Beyond these and the incidentals connected with them there is nothing worth mention. The hotels are certainly the finest in America. Some of the City hotels may be more elegant, but they cannot have the great court-yards, covered with grass and flowers, and ornamented with fountains and statuary, which are among the most pleasant features of the Saratoga houses. The Grand Union Hotel, owned by the Stewart estate, holds 2,000 people comfortably, and seats 1,500 in its endless dining-room. The United States holds 1,500, and seats 1,000 in the dining-room. The Mansion House and Congress Hall are also immense. And they are all elegantly appointed. There is no comfort or luxury to be had in any hotel in the world that is not to be had here. But it has to be paid for. The Grand Union and United States, the two great Saratoga rivals, charge $5 a day. Congress Hall has reduced its terms to $3; but it cannot compete with the two first-named in elegance, although it is fully their equal in comfort. But what's the use of coming to Saratoga without making the money fly? A man might as well make up his mind to it himself before he comes as have somebody else satisfy him of the fact before he goes away. Still, it is no more expensive than Long Branch, and cheaper than cottage life in Newport. And speaking of cottages brings up the fact that there are no cottages here, much to the satisfaction of the hotel proprietors. But Saratoga is as full of boarding-houses as Waverley-place. They can be found at any price—from $5 a week to $50. The advertisement of one of them, in a Saratoga paper, is a good illustration of the alleged "style" of some of them:

"Mrs. ——, of —— place, receives boarders for the season. Her object is to combine the comforts of a private home with the society of persons of high social standing. First-class references given and required."

All Saratogians insist that it is the springs that bring people to the hotels; but I am quite sure that it is the hotels that bring people to the springs. The spring water is all cathartic, tonic, or alterative, and, no doubt, is very good medicine, in many cases, if properly taken. But anybody must have a very peculiarly-constructed interior who can go to the Congress Spring and drink two or three glasses of cathartic, then to the Columbian and take as much tonic, and thence to the Hamilton and finish off with a glass or two of alterative. This is what they all do. A Saratoga visitor considers the day wasted unless he has a taste of all the springs, and there are 18 of the large ones, including the Geyser, which is a mile out of town. The old story that a man can drink Saratoga spring water all day is very nearly true. There is no trouble at all in drinking five or six glasses before breakfast. But if these glasses are all out of the Congress Spring, look out for trouble.

Many of the drives are beautiful, and there are a great many of them about Saratoga. There is a good one to the race-course, a mile; another to Glen Mitchell, another mile; to Greenridge Cemetery; a very fine one to the lake, four miles, graveled and constantly sprinkled all the way; another to Ballston Spa, another to the White Sulphur Spring, nearly 10 miles, past the lake, and a long one, 12 miles, to Schuylerville and the battle-ground. These roads are almost as full of fine equipages in the cool hours of the day as Central Park on a fair afternoon. Carriages here are hired for $2 an hour, the same as at the other Summer resorts, which is reasonable enough under the circumstances, but a daily drive soon runs up a heavy bill.

The park—Congress Spring Park—is a very pretty little place, looking much like some parts of Central Park; but I can see no reason why its owners should charge 10 cents for admission to it in the daytime, and 20 cents in the evening. The Congress and Columbian Springs are both in it, but by an ingenious arrangement of the fences they can be reached without entering the park.

Saratoga's 10 churches are all open on Sundays, but they are not overrun with attendants. There is, besides, a noon-day prayer-meeting, which is better attended than might be supposed. I went in yesterday, expecting to see some of the hotel proprietors there; but there were none, and not even a railroad man.

There is more life and bustle about the streets here than I have seen in any watering-place this season. And the same may be said of the hotels. In the cool of the evening the long piazzas are full, and the streets are lively with carriages, a majority of them, I should think, private turnouts.

Mr. Henry Clair, the manager of all the Stewart hotels, is kept busy with the Park-Avenue and Metropolitan, and the Grand Union is under the immediate supervision of Mr. J. A. Jewell, one of the old proprietors of the St. James. Mr. Jewell says that they have more guests now than at the same time last year, and that he expects a good, though not a brilliant, season, not only for his own hotel, but for Saratoga in general.

"What about the Hebrews?" I asked him.

"Have you any here?"

"No," he replied, "there are none here."

"Would you take them if they should come?"

"Well, none have come," he replied. "I don't know anything about the Hebrew question, as I had nothing to do with the hotel last year."

He suggested that we should walk over the hotel, and, in an evil hour, I consented. We walked three-quarters of a mile, across the house, to the parlor, the most elegant and costly parlor in Saratoga, and thence several miles along a piazza to the club-room, where there is a little bar and private rooms with card tables, no card-playing being permitted in the sleeping rooms. In the large room of the club-house the white-lead men of the United States were holding a convention, and the spelling reformers (so called) were meeting in the opera-house connected with the hotel. It was 10 o'clock when we started, and by 11:30 we got back to the office, and went up in the elevator to see some of the chambers. Their furniture is worth looking at. Mr. Jewell says that the furniture of one floor of the Grand Union cost more money than all the furniture in any other hotel in Saratoga. Every room is provided with the finest upholstered furniture, satins, and raw silks, and velvets, of every conceivable pattern.

In the ball-room of the Grand Union, which is a fine room, hangs the large painting that was bought for Mr. Stewart's own gallery, but that was too large for any of his walls. This buying a picture larger than the room was excusable in the unworldly Vicar of Wakefield, but nobody would have suspected Mr. Stewart of it. I do not know the subject of the picture. There are a great many babies in it, with no clothes to speak of, and several older persons, all life-size, one of them holding up a triangle. Mr. Jewell himself did not know the name of the picture, or I should have described it artistically. It has a very handsome frame, however.

The music in Congress Spring Park, at Congress Hall, and at the Grand Union and United States Hotels is unusual y fine, and in this early part of the season is one of the greatest attractions here. There are three concerts every day in the park, and two, morning and evening, at the hotels. The Grand Union's orchestra is under the direction of Napier Lothian, and to counterbalance this eminently respectable Scottish name, the name of the United States Hotel's musical director is C. W. Stub. But Mr. Stub, however much he may lack in the way of name, is not behind his rival in point of sweet music.

The 10 churches here are just about counterbalanced, or perhaps a little more, by the old John Morrissey club-house. I visited it last night to see some of those old $40,000-on-a-single-card games we used to read about. But there were none there. This place is not exactly gilded vice. It is vice, thickly plated, with walnut and marble. The lamp-post on the corner bears the words, "Racing-rooms, J. Morrissey." On the large pane of glass over the door is painted "Saratoga Club-house." The building is a large three-story brick house, which was erected for the purpose for which it is still used. Two liveried darkies are constantly at the door ready to receive visitors. There is no peering through a hole in the door to see who is there; everything is as open as in any of the hotels. The main hall is finely finished and furnished, with plenty of colored waiters to take care of hats and canes. Turning to the right, through a door large enough almost to admit a coach and four, is the principal public gambling-room, as large almost as the parlor of one of the large hotels. The ceiling is over 20 feet high, and elegantly paneled. The floor is covered with the thickest of Brussels carpets, bright and soft. The mantels, of which there are two, are of expensive marbles, elegantly wrought, and may be put down for $1,000 apiece. The easy chairs, têtes-à-têtes, and sofas are upholstered in the most expensive way with satins and embroideries. Everything is as fine as money could make it. The five large windows, each as large as four ordinary doors, are curtained with tapestry. Stretching around three sides of the room are three roulette tables, a hazard-table, and a faro table. It is hardly worth while to mention these, for readers of THE TIMES, of course, will not know what they are. The dealers keep revolving the roulette wheels, perhaps to keep in practice. Behind the faro table, the hazard table, and the first of the roulette tables sit three old men, one behind each, with snow-white hair and long white beards. There are no customers yet—it is too early, being only 10 in the evening—and the three old men sit behind the tables, as solemn as Judges. Indeed, they look like Judges. There is not the first trace of the gambler in their appearance. They might easily be mistaken for clergymen under different circumstances. They look very much as if they had just taken their seats on the bench, the crier had cried "hats off," and they were about to have the prisoners brought in. When they get very tired of sitting still, and want a little excitement, they play a game of solitaire, an amusement that there is a good deal of skill in, but not much money. It is grown later a few strugglers drop in, and there is some playing, but for very small stakes. There has not been any heavy gambling here this season, and very likely there will not be.

The clerks of the leading hotels are preparing for THE TIMES lists of the better-known guests in their houses, many of whom are not registered; and these lists will be ready to-morrow. In the hotels and boarding-houses there are, at the lowest estimate, more than 6,000 strangers.

Everything is so well managed in the United States Hotel that there are few complaints about anything; but I heard a unique one to-day: A gentleman entered the dining-room, and a waiter took charge of him and conducted him down the room, between the tables, a distance that seemed something over a mile.

"Hold on," said the man, stopping determinedly; "I can't walk any further. If I'd known it was so far, I'd have brought a carriage."

CAPT. OTTO SHOOTS HIMSELF.

A PROMINENT GERMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE—THE CAUSE WHICH LED TO IT.

John G. Otto, a native of Germany, 59 years of age, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting Himself in the head with a pistol, at his residence, No. 1,031 Second-avenue, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. Otto is well known among the German residents of this City. For many years he kept a lager-beer saloon in the Seventeenth Ward, and was for a long period commandant of a troop of cavalry, which was known as Capt. Otto Carbineers, attached to the First Division of the State Militia, and which is now separate Troop A, commanded by Capt. Karl Klein, and is generally detailed for escort duty to Gen. Shaler. Capt. Otto retired from active business several years ago, having amassed a handsome competence. He subsequently became a Director of the Teutonia Savings Bank, which recently suspended. He was pecuniarily interested in the bank to a great extent, and its suspension led to financial embarrassments which, it is believed, had such an effect upon him as to derange his mind. For some months past he has been somewhat despondent, but none of his friends entertained the least suspicion that he would attempt suicide. He arose early yesterday morning and left the house, remaining absent until 8 o'clock, when he returned and went into his bedroom. Shortly before 9 o'clock the sound of a pistol-shot proceeding from the room attracted the attention of Mrs. Otto, and on entering the room she found her husband lying on the bed with a revolver grasped in his right hand. He had shot himself through the right eye, and it is supposed that the bullet has lodged in the brain. Dr. A. Assenheimer was summoned to attend Otto, and gives very little hopes of his recovery. The would-be suicide owns the house he lives in and several other pieces of property in the immediate neighborhood. He was always regarded as a very wealthy man, and is much esteemed by all who know him.

ANOTHER LIFE RUINED BY RUM.

SUDDEN DEATH OF EDGAR CORNER.

Coroner Croker was requested yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Mr. Edgar Corner, aged 50, who was found dead at the boarding-house, No. 15 University-place, and death was found to have resulted from alcoholism. The deceased was a native of Baltimore, and his mother, an aged widow, resides there still. On the death of his father 25 years ago he inherited a large fortune. He then came to this City and engaged in the rice trade, having an office at No. 90 Wall-street. About five years he retired from active business and became a silent partner in a sugar importing house, in which he invested nearly all his capital. Since his retirement from actual business pursuits the deceased gave way to dissipation and became completely demoralized by drink. He was, however, fully conscious of the condition to which he had been reduced by his dissipated habits, and a few weeks ago he told one of the servants in the house that

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The contents of the *International Review* for July and August present an intelligent treatment of several timely subjects and some historical matter of a good deal of interest, but there is a lack of what may be called salient features, if we except Mr. Froude's second paper on "Science and Theology." In this, as in his previous contribution, he assumes that the decay which overtook the religious systems of ancient times, as intelligence spread downward from the students and philosophers, and was disseminated among the mass of the people, has already made deep inroads into Christianity and is threatening the entire structure. He displays great wealth of historical knowledge in his allusions and comparisons, as well as ability in tracing the operation of causes in the production of effects upon the popular mind. It is not true that he attacks any of the fundamental principles of the Christian faith from ground furnished by the conclusions of science, but he endeavors to show the actual results of a general promulgation of those conclusions in unsettling the belief of the people in what had previously been regarded as essential doctrines. He writes like one forced to the conviction that a general reconstruction of religious beliefs is needed, in order to conform to the inevitable facts of nature, but almost despairing of an adequate foundation. He awaits somewhat gloomily for a revolution in religious thought, the results of which he regards with hope, but the processes with something of alarm. Among what may be regarded as the timely topics of this number of the *Review* are: "The Chinese Puzzle," a not very forcible or satisfactory discussion of the problem of Mongolian immigration and its effects on the labor question in California, by E. L., of San Francisco; "The French Exhibition," by Charles Gindriez, and the "Rousseau Centenary," by Rev. Samuel Osgood. The papers on the two latter subjects are each the first of a series. Mr. Gindriez is an architect, and in his present contribution gives a description of the Palais du Champ de Mars and the Palace of the Trocadéro. Dr. Osgood deals in a graceful and interesting style with some of the early experiences and mental traits of Rousseau, and bids fair to furnish the material for a clearer and better understanding of that peculiar genius, notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject. Karl Blind furnishes the first of a series of articles on "Russia," and it is devoted chiefly to discussing the contents of a curious French book written by Capt. Morgaret near the beginning of the seventeenth century. It consequently partakes something of the character of ancient history, but it is no doubt necessary to an understanding of the later career of the Empire of the Czars. The pedantic affectation of using *k* for *c* in words of Greek origin, which appears in the article, is barely tolerable in Skythian, but positively ridiculous in Kimmerian. Economic subjects have a conspicuous place in this number, and are ably treated by David A. Wells and Edward Atkinson, both of whom are students in that department. The former contributes the fourth of a series of articles on the "Elements of National Wealth," dealing directly with "Our Annual Savings," and the latter writes of "Industrial Reconstruction," and discusses the causes of depression and resuscitation in our industrial condition. Gen. James H. Wilson has a contribution on the "Size and Organization of Armies." The text for it is Gen. Emory Upton's book on *The Armies of Asia and Europe*, but he deals with the subject with special reference to the needs of our own country, and lays great stress on the importance of a reorganization of our military force on sound principles. The article is eminently suggestive and worthy of study. Mr. John Bigelow, in an article on "Mr. Seward and Mr. Motley," recalls an interesting episode in our political history of the time of Andrew Johnson's Administration, and relates, from knowledge derived from Mr. Seward himself, the circumstances of Motley's resignation of the Austrian mission. While it exhibits the almost morbid sensitiveness of the Minister, it shows him in a rather more creditable light than it does either the President or Secretary of State. "Art in Europe" is a contribution of Philip Gilbert Hamerton, devoted to photography; and the "Moral Problem" is a prosy essay by Mark Hopkins. The department of contemporary literature is quite full, and contains reviews of recent English, German, and French books worthy of note.

WATCH AND WARD. By HENRY JAMES, JR. Boston: HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO. Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1878.

The many admirers of the most distinguished of all our American novelists will read with pleasure *Watch and Ward*, an early romance of Mr. James', which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* some seven years ago. The book itself is interesting, as it may by comparison with the latter works of Mr. James attest the progress he has made. In its present form it has been minutely revised, receiving quite a number of verbal alterations. A more troublesome topic, or one more cleverly handled, it is difficult to imagine. Roger Lawrence, a rather prosaic man in action, with a tender heart, and a genius for common sense, takes for ward a young girl, the daughter of a suicide, and brings her up. Nora Lambert is a wonderfully natural heroine, and as sweet a character as Mr. James has ever drawn. Roger has been unfortunate in a former love *rencontre*, and early bestows his affections on his ward. The perilous experiment of a man taking a child and bringing her up to be his wife is admirably depicted. That keen analysis Mr. James possesses permits him to show how in Roger the feeling of paternity and the affection of a lover may go on together. Fenton, the rascal, the low-bred man of the book, is well described, and so is the selfish Hubert Lawrence. Mr. James' skill in handling his subject is shown in many ways. As charming a bit as can be found in *Watch and Ward* is when Roger, in his travels, goes to South America, and in Lima falls in love with the plump little Teresita. Roger might have married her, but "her nails were not fastidiously clean." The ungodly, selfish minister, Hubert Lawrence, half a French abbé of the times of the Regency, with an ugly varnish of American egotism, is a very perfect study. It is the sharp crystalline method which Mr. James possesses which makes him so distinguished. What is tawdry, flashy, or even sensational, he utterly discards as foreign to his nature. He may not be always impassioned, yet *Watch and Ward* contains some really true bits of warm color, especially where Nora leaves her protector and is thrown on the world. What position Mr. James may take in the future of general English literature we do not attempt to prophesy. We are quite satisfied that now he should be classed with the very few leading romance writers of England and America. In the *Passionate Pilgrim* Mr. James arrived at a pitch of excellence which no one has equaled for many a long year.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The *American Bookseller* for July 15 will be the educational number for 1878.

—Judge Asa Packer has presented to Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penn., a library worth $100,000.

—The Venetian Academy of History proposes to publish the *Diary of Marino Sanuto the Younger*, a diary consisting of 58 folio volumes of daily entries, from 1496 to 1533. The enterprise will be begun by the publication of the first 12 volumes.

—Lady Lubbock contributes to the *University Magazine* for August the article on Mr. Darwin, written to accompany his portrait for that issue.

—Ginn & Heath, Boston, have in preparation an edition of Milton's *Lycidas*, with notes for classes, by Mr. Homer B. Sprague, Principal of the Girl's High School in that city.

—Mr. Stanley reserves for separate publication what he has to say on the geography, hydrography, ethnology, and natural history of Central Africa, both east and west.

—Mrs. Brassey's *Voyage Round the World in the Yacht Sunbeam* is published by Henry Holt & Co., of New-York. English critics have been quite lavish in their praises of this most pleasantly-written book of travels.

—Novello & Co., the eminent music publishers of London, have lately issued Mr. Edgar Brinsmead's *History of the Piano*. It is said to be the most elaborate book on the piano and the principles of its construction yet published.

—The *Historical Discourse* delivered at the half-century jubilee of the Episcopal Church in Kentucky, May 22, 1878, by Rev. Andrew F. Freeman, historiographer of that diocese, has been published at the office of the *Kentucky Church Chronicle*, Louisville, and is a document of special historical value and interest.

—The extensive and valuable library of the late Dr. H. Wattke, Professor of History in the University of Leipzig, is to be sold by his widow. Its value consists in many rare books and pamphlets referring to early history, the German medieval ages, the reign of Frederick the Great, the French revolution, the eventful year 1848, and other periods. Applications for its purchase should be made to Frau Prof. Wattke, Leipzig.

—Those who have waited for the best edition of Taine's *History of English Literature* will find the two volume edition recently issued by Chatto & Windus, London, what they have been looking for—cheap, well-printed, easily handled, and quite good enough for library use. Lee & Shepard, Boston, are supplying the American market with this edition. It is likely to remain for a long time to come the best literary history and critical estimate of English literature.

—Mr. P. G. Hamerton's collection of biographies of Victor Jacquemont, Henry Perryoe, François Rude, Jean Jaques, Ampère, and Henri Regnault, all intimately connected with our own times, under the title *Modern Frenchmen*, will soon be published by Roberts Brothers, Boston, with a new and lengthy preface for the American edition, and has the peculiar charm and grace which marks all this author's untechnical writing. It is hardly saying too much to predict that the book will become a classic of its kind. Mr. Hamerton has always done his best work when French scenery or life was in his thoughts.

—The *Saturday Review* pronounces Poe "the one American singer with a genius—an eccentric and perverted, but undeniable genius." It adds: "There is a standing feud about his position between Boston and the rest of the world. It may be granted that the matter of his poetry is often an exaggerated expression of American sentiment, that he howls where others only drop the tear; but he has poems of classic purity and perfection, like the lines "To Helen"; and he has intervals of music, as in the "Haunted Palace" and the poem of "Israfel," which are only to be matched in Shelley and Coleridge. He is often free, too, from the insatiate American love of morals."

—The new series of the late Nassau William Senior's conversations with M. Thiers, M. Cousin, M. Guizot, M. De Tocqueville, Count Montalembert, and other distinguished persons of the Second Empire, is already published in England. It begins in 1852 and ends with his visit to Val Richer, in 1860. Mr. Senior's conferences with men yet living are withheld from publication. The two volumes are exceedingly valuable as materials for the political history of Europe. M. Theirs here reveals his policy at great length, and Mr. Senior was literally the prince of interviewers in the skill with which he used his opportunities. Himself a gentleman of high social position, he easily met on terms of equality the men best worth knowing, and knew how to push his advantage to accomplish the work he had in view. The conversations were cold and formal in their statements, the dramatic situation being nearly always ignored, but the points made are of the greatest value in estimating even the present bearing of political questions in Europe. The two volumes overflow with personal details and with a great amount of general criticism of affairs, and if their political importance did not outweigh everything else, would be counted deeply interesting for this aside information on the vital subjects which interest all educated men.

HOW THEY KEEP COOL IN FRANCE.

From the London Standard of June 28.

The truth is that the best way of fighting the heat is by avoiding it. If we wish to escape sunstroke, even in its mitigated form of langour, lassitude, and drowsiness, we must keep ourselves cool; and to do this as it ought to be done we must take precautions against the heat before it bursts upon us. Those who wish to know how this can best be effected have only to pay a short visit to Paris during the sultriest weeks of August. As soon as the weather demands the change, a Frenchman apparels himself in low shoes and trousers of "duck," or nankeen; his shirt-collar expands; his necktie dwindles to an apology; waistcoat he altogether discards; his coat is of thin alpaca or the lightest Tussore silk; his hat of white felt or of straw; nor is he ashamed to boldly carry an umbrella. His house, especially if it be on the sunny side of the street, is regulated with equal care and forethought. The carpets are taken up; the heavy jalousies are shut before sunrise, and kept closed throughout the day; the court-yard is hourly watered; and in households where small expenses are matter of little moment, a large bowl of ice and water, or a pyramid of cold fruit surrounded by flowers, forms the central ornament of the table. What the individual citizen does for himself, that the Municipality of Paris does for the entire city. Long before the Parisians are astir the streets have been well watered with a hose, and the *trottoir* thoroughly washed down. Along the boulevards and in most of the principal avenues large trees gratefully cool the atmosphere, and suggest a pleasant sort of lotus-eating dream of wood and field. Each thoroughfare has its shady side, and, instead of the repulsive London "public," one comes at every few hundred yards across some little café, with its awning-drawn over the pavement, and with chairs and marble tables, where the thirsty soul who demands of the *garçon* even a cup of cold water and tenders for it his three half-pence, will receive a courteous welcome. As for the French "drinks"—cups that, unlike the English "peg" of "soda and brandy," "cool but not inebriate"—their praises cannot be too loudly sung. Happily too widely spread, but few English households is the nature of "orgeat" known, or the true use of raspberry vinegar understood; in but few English hotels is the *carafe* put upon the table, its contents a solidly-frozen mass of crystal. Indeed, of life in hot weather, as of life at the sea-side and all its diverse other matters in which personal comfort is the chief consideration, we cannot but admit, however reluctantly, that "they manage these things better in France." The reason, perhaps, is not so much that we are less careful for comfort than our neighbors, as that we are more governed by commercial instinct. Serious provision against Summer involves a considerable outlay, and in a climate where we know not what a day may bring forth, people do not believe in a Summer till they see it, and by the time they have taken two or three days to make sure of it, it may very possibly have come to an end.

GEN. GIBBON IN ST. PAUL.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press* of Sunday, 7th inst., says: "Major-Gen. Gibbon arrived in the city yesterday and took quarters at the Metropolitan. He has been absent in the East for a month or two this Spring, and a week after rejoining his command at Fort Shaw he received a telegram assigning to him the charge of this department. Upon his arrival here a second telegram summoned him to West Point to take part in the Fitz-John Porter investigation, and he will take an eastern train to-morrow. The General came through from Fort Shaw in seven days. He reported all quiet in the Indian country, notwithstanding the persistent intimation of coming trouble. A guard of United States soldiers, having in charge a Nez Percés Indian, picked up near Fort Buford among the Crows, arrived in the city at the same time, but Gen. Gibbon is not informed what the charges are against the prisoner. The presence of Gen. Gibbon in this department will be very welcome, not only to his brother officers of the Army, but to many of the volunteer officers and men living in this city and Minneapolis who served under him in the Army of the Potomac. By the time he gets through with the Porter case at West Point his quarters at Fort Snelling will be in better shape to receive him. We learn from other sources that Gen. Gibbon and other Army officers will make an inspection of the battle-ground of Second Bull Run, in company with a number of Confederate officers who also took part in the action; the purpose being to determine the relative position of the opposing forces. Gen. Gibbon accompanied President Hayes over the field of Gettysburg last May; the Delegate from Montana, Mr. Maginnis, formerly of St. Paul, being also one of the party. The General is still young, though his head has turned quite gray. His handsome face is bronzed with exposure, as becomes a mountaineer, but those who knew him in the old war times will not miss that which endeared him to the men of his command—the open, manly bearing and the simple dignity of a gentleman and a brave soldier."

THE EX-CHIEF OF REBELS.

EFFECT OF CONCILIATION ON DAVIS.

BE BECOMES A MORE PERSISTENT ADVOCATE OF SECESSION—HIS ADDRESS ON BEING MADE A MEMBER OF THE REBEL ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

MOBILE, June 11.—A Mississippi City dispatch of the 10th says: "The following is a brief synopsis of the address made to-day by Jefferson Davis on the occasion of the presentation to him of a gold badge and certificate of membership of the Association of the Army of the Tennessee. Col. James Lingan made the presentation address. Mr. Davis, after expressing gratitude for the kindness and honor conferred, recapitulated the stirring events of the war and the hardships endured, and said: 'The question of a State's right of secession in 1861 was at least debatable; but the course pursued by the Federal Government after the war had ceased was a vindication of the judgment of those who held separation to be necessary for the safety and freedom of the Southern States. The unsuccessful attempt to separate left those in power to work their will as it had been manifested when they first got control of the Government. The events are too recent to require recapitulation, and the ruin they have developed, requires no other memorial than the material and moral wreck which the country presents.' The speaker reasserted his unshaken belief in the right of secession, and the duty of the citizen to battle in the cause of the State after secession. He reviewed the campaigns from Fort Henry to Shiloh, and speaking of Albert Sidney Johnston, said: 'Was it that his grand presence inspired you with unmeasured confidence and the hope of happier days when opportunity should offer? or was it that your judgment told you that you followed, as I verily believe you did, the greatest soldier, the ablest man, civil or military, Confederate or Federal?' Mr. Davis then reviewed the operations about Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and spoke in glowing terms of their defenders. He said: 'Let no one suppose that in thus vindicating our case, in paying due tribute to your gallant deeds, I am seeking to disturb such peace as we have or to avoid the logic of events. You have done your duty in the past, and I would ask no more than that you should fulfill equally well the duties of the present and future. The bravest are, as a rule, the gentlest, and they are also the truest to every obligation assumed. You struck for independence, and were unsuccessful. You agreed to return to the Union and abide by the Constitution and laws made in conformity with it. Thus far, and no farther, do I understand your promise to extend.' Referring to the legislation of the Congress which followed the war, he said: 'The tax-payers know that an increased burden was imposed on them by contracts made with bondholders, merchants, and shipowners. They know that we have lost our property, and to what will they assign a policy which prevents the reregistration of American ships that had changed flag during the war, which imposes such duties upon raw material as to interfere with ship-building, and prohibits the registration of a foreign-built ship, even when such purchases, proposed by citizens of the United States? Will the people, if worthily the source of all power, allow a long continuance of such palpable wrongs to the masses, such ruin to interests which have been equally our pride and means of prosperity. A form of government must correspond to the character of the people for which it is appropriate. Constitutions have failed whenever corruption has entered the body politic, and has rendered the people unworthy to rule. Then they become the fit subjects of despotism, and a despot is always at hand to respond to the call. A Cæsar could not subject a people who were fit to be free; nor could a Brutus save them if they were fit for subjugation. The fortitude with which our people have borne oppression imposed on them since the war has closed, the resolute will with which they have struggled against poverty and official pillage, are their highest glory, and give the best assurance of full triumph. Well may we rejoice in the regained possession of local self-government, in the power of the people to choose their own Representatives and to legislate uncontrolled by bayonets. This is the great victory, and promises another as the sequence to it—a total non-interference by the Federal Government with the domestic affairs of the States.' The renewal of the time-honored doctrine of State sovereignty and the supremacy of law will secure permanent peace, freedom, and prosperity. The Constitution of the United States, interpreted as it was by those who made it, is the prophet's rod sweetening the bitter water from which followed the strife, the carnage, the misery, and the shame of the past, as well as the evils of the present. Every evil which has fallen our institutions is directly traceable to the perversion of the compact of union; and the usurpation of the Federal Government of undelegated powers. Let one memorable example suffice for illustration. When Missouri asked for admission as a State into the Union, to which she had a two fold right under the Constitution and usages of the United States, and also under the terms of the treaty by which the Territory was acquired, her application was resisted, and her admission was finally purchased by the constitutional concession miscalled "Missouri Compromise." When that establishment of a politico-geographical line was announced to the apostle of Democracy who, full of years and honors, in retirement watched with profound solicitude the course of the Government he had so mainly contributed to inaugurate, his prophetic vision saw the end of which this was the beginning. The news fell upon his ear as a fire-bell at night.' Men had differed and would differ about measures and public policy according to their circumstances or mental characteristics. Such differences tended to an elucidation of truth, a triumph of reason over error. Parties so founded would not be sectional. But when the Federal Government made a parallel of latitude a political line, a sectional party could not fulfill the ends for which the Union was ordained and established. If the limitations of the Constitution had been observed and its purposes had directed Federal legislation, no such act could have been passed. The lid of the Pandora box might have remained closed, and the country have escaped the long train of similar aggressions which aggrandized one section and impoverished the other, and, adding insult to injury, finally destroyed the fraternity which had bound them together.

"It was no part of my purpose, as has been already shown, to discuss the politics of the day, though the deep interest I must ever feel in the affairs of the country has not allowed me to ignore them, and will not permit me to be unobservant of passing events or indifferent to the humiliating exposures to which the Federal Government has of late been subjected. Separated from any active participation in public affairs, I occupy the vantage of those who have to bear the heat and burden of the day. Representing no one, it would be quite unreasonable to hold any other responsible for opinions which I may entertain. How or when a restoration of the Government to the principles and practices of its earlier period may be accomplished, it is not given us to foresee. For me, it remains only earnestly to hope and hopefully to believe, though I may not see it, that the restoration will come. To disbelieve this is to discredit the popular intelligence and integrity, on which self-government must necessarily depend. Though severely tried, my faith in the people is not lost; and I prayerfully trust, though I should not live to see the hope realized, that it will be permitted me to die believing the principles on which our fathers founded their Government will finally prevail throughout the land; and the ends for which it was instituted yet be attained and rendered as perpetual as human institutions may be. I have said we could not foresee how or when this may be brought to pass; but it is not so difficult to determine what means are needful to secure the result. First in order and importance—for it is the corner-stone of the edifice—the elective franchise must be intelligently and honestly exercised. Let there be no class legislation; low taxes, low salaries, no perquisites, and let the official be held to a strict accountability to his constituents. Nepotism and gift-taking by a public agent deserve the severest censure, and the bestowal of the people's offices as a reward for partisan service, should be treated as a gross breach of trust. Let not such offenses be condoned. For in a government of the people there can be no abuses permissible as usefully counteracting each other. Truth and justice and honor presided at the birth of our Federal Union, and its mission can only be performed by their continued attendance upon it. For this there is not needed a condition of human perfectibility, but only so much of virtue as will control voice, and teach the mercenary and self-seeking that power and distinction and honor will be awarded to patriotism, capacity, and integrity. To your self-sacrificing, self-denying defenders of unperishable truths and inalienable rights I look for the performance of whatever man can do for the welfare and happiness of his country."

During the delivery of the address Mr. Davis was frequently applauded.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT BOWDOIN.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 11.—The closing day of the Commencement at Bowdoin College opened with a fair attendance. At 8 o'clock the Boards of Trustees and Overseers met, and the following is the result of their deliberations: Honorary degrees conferred: Doctor of Laws, on Ezra Abbott, Cambridge, Mass., and George Woods, Pittsburg, Penn.; Doctor of Divinity, on John S. Sewall, Bangor, and James Siddell Phillips; Master of Arts, on Louis V. Caslare, United States Army; Joseph W. Spaulding, Richmond, Me., Rev. Austin Luther, and Park Gardiner; Master of Arts out of the course, F. H. Appleton, Bangor; Benjamin F. Smith, Class of '63; Master of Science, G. R. Swazy, Class of '75, Boston; Bachelor of Arts, E. S. Pillsbury, Class of '63. Prof. S. J. Young was elected College Treasurer for three years. S. F. Humphrey, of Bangor, and Rev. E. B. Palmer, of Harwich, Mass., were elected to the Board of Overseers. The Senior examination will hereafter take place three weeks before the Tuesday preceding Commencement. Provision was made for a Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. At 11 o'clock a procession of the Alumni was formed, headed by Chandler's Band, in front of King Chapel, and proceeded to the Congregational Church, where Commencement parts were delivered according to the following order of exercises: Exercises for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science—Salutatory in Latin, Barrett Potter, Brunswick; "Truth and Freedom," Alfred Edgar Burton, Portland; "Education at the Public Expense," Daniel Henry Felch, Aver, Mass.; "Communism," George Colby, Parington, North Anson; "Sir Thomas Moore," William Edward Sargent, Freeport; "Machinery as an Economical Agent," Willis Walter French, Portsmouth, N. H.; "The Moral Responsibility of Nations," Philip Leigh Paine, Portland; "Political Parties in France," Thomas Moses Pray, Dover, N. H.; "Permanence of Substance Amid the Changes of Form," John Wentworth, Limerick; "Memory and Imagination," Samuel Emerson Smith, Thomaston. Exercises for the degree of Master of Arts—"Is Science a Mistake?" Mr. Edward Herbert Hall, North Gorham; Valedictory in Latin, George Crosswell Cressey, Bath; conferring of degrees; benediction.

ROLLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just seen in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES for July 2 a paragraph copied from the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, animadverting very sharply upon the fact that the last general catalogue of the University of Vermont, (1875,) in its roll of Alumni who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the rebellion, includes the names of certain men who were on the wrong side in that war.

It is very true that these rolls, as usually made up, give the names of such only as fought on the loyal side. It is true, also, that these rolls give not only an incomplete, but in some cases an altogether false, idea of the parts taken in that great struggle by the graduates of the several colleges. Does any one imagine, because the rolls of honor of Bowdoin and Harvard are silent in regard to men who served in the Confederate Army, that no Alumni or students from these institutions were found in the rebel ranks? If Harvard and Yale were each to make a full and true exhibit of the connection of its Alumni with the great rebellion, for every traitor named in the triennial of the University of Vermont, the list of Harvard would show the names of 20, and that of Yale of 50, who proved false to the patriotic teachings and traditions of their colleges. These rolls may be so compiled—are usually so compiled—as to conceal many facts which the historian may by and by have need to know. Their editors are influenced to some degree by the same motives which led the Latin writers of Roman history to suppress for the most part such unpleasant facts as might have offended the national pride and tempered the national conceit of superiority.

Now, the University of Vermont can afford to tell the truth, and the whole truth. She sent, it is believed, a larger proportion of her undergraduates to the war than any other Northern college—44 *per cent. of her whole number*, without counting two or three young men from the South who naturally went with their family and their State. And she has so much pride in her soldier sons and their record that she is not afraid to show to the world that seven of her children were traitors to her and to fatherland. If it is an honor to have fought on the side of the Union, she perpetuates the honor by recording the names and achievements of her loyal sons. If it is an indelible and damning disgrace to have lifted one's hand against his country, she fastens upon such of her children as were recreant to her teaching a brand of perpetual infamy in the letters "C. S. A." attached in the roll to their names.

"The name of the wicked shall rot," no doubt, but, for all that, a man might air his patriotism in better ways than by leveling the graves and smashing the tombstones of rebel dead. On Comm emoration Day we have scattered, and lay a tribute of flowers (albeit only flowers of speech) on the grave of a mistaken brother who wore the gray; but to set his name in the same list, even with the stigma C. S. A. attached, this is flat burglary, or rather, this is a sufficient peg on which to hang a diatribe against the college which ventures so to do! And it took three years to discover that "Just hanged," says the *Herald* writer, and then he goes on to preach that "words should never be carelessly used."

Opinions will differ. Since the *Herald* article appeared I have been curious to know the opinions of ex-soldiers—some of them also Alumni of the University of Vermont—as to the propriety of including in such a roll the names of all who were concerned in the war on either side; and without exception they have approved the plan adopted in our catalogue. It secures completeness. It gives praise and blame where each is due, and both by a frank statement of the facts. G.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, July 6, 1878.

THE VALUE OF CYPRUS.

From the London Spectator, June 29.

Situated just on the coast of Syria, commanding the sea-way to the Gulf of Scanderoon and the mouth of the Orontes, and, therefore, the Mediterranean entrance to the Valley of the Euphrates, Cyprus, with its deep harbors, offers singular advantages to a power interested in India, but unable for the moment to secure possession of its natural gateway, the Valley of the Nile. It would be impossible, if England were once seated there, for any power to attack Egypt or Syria by sea without her full consent, while the island itself, as a possession, offers some singular advantages. It is probably the one place in the world which could be easily turned into a storehouse of timber for the national dock-yards. Much of its mountain ranges is already clothed with forests, which belong, we believe, to the State; the oak grows in profusion, and the cedar of Lebanon would be in a home where it would need no acclimatization. The forests could be protected by the State with any needful care, without interfering with the people, who have been reduced by oppression and misgovernment to 100,000, perhaps a twelfth of their proper number, and who for years to come would be employed in repeopling and resuscitating the beautiful valleys, where every cereal and every known fruit will reach perfection. The tobacco plant and the apple will grow in Cyprus almost side by side. With a little care and energy in the formation of tanks, on the South India plan, to be formed by the torrents which now waste themselves down the hills, Cyprus would have all the natural advantages of Jamaica, a better climate, and a population now degraded indeed, but once among the most industrious and enterprising in the world. Within 10 years, in Anglo-Indian hands, the island would pay all expenses, provide much of the wood needed for the dock-yards, and be in a fair way toward that prosperity which to be full must wait for the recovery of the population, now depressed by misgovernment, debased by want of freedom, and declining in number through want of the means of subsistence. It is useless to be industrious when if a man prospers, his prosperity enriches a Pasha; but under British rule, Cyprus would supply half the cities of Eastern Europe with its fine tobacco, its fine wines, and the liquors for which the sweet grapes of the island, now used to make abominable wine, are so well suited. The island might be a splendid garden, thrice the size of Suffolk, and from the extraordinary variety of its climates a sanitarium for the wealthy invalids of Europe, even if we could not succeed in the very interesting experiment of its invitation-formation, for the first time in our history, of a European colony.

A BRAZILIAN CHILD VIOLINIST.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Court Circular* writes as follows: "I dislike exhibitions of fat women, Chinese giants, or prize pigs that cannot stand on their legs—it is cruelty to animals in all three cases; but I still stronger object to a child being placed in a forcing pit, and at an age when other children play with their toys is turned out a full-blown artist playing on, and not with, a violin in a forced, nervous, unnatural manner. One of these human hot-house plants, the Brazilian child, Maurice Dengremont, is now being exhibited here by one of these purveyors of artistic sensations, a Mr. Herman. Dengremont, the child-artist, is only 11 years of age, but his face looks 30—hard and ghastly—and will soon look ghostly, if I do not mistake; but certainly no human musical engine played better; and he draws, and that, of course, is the main point. The Tivoli Gardens, where he plays, are full every night, and the ladies are charmed at the little 'darling,' who receives at least half a dozen of bouquets every evening. He reminds me of a poor little woman, only 4 Winters old, whom I once saw somewhere in Whitechapel, and who was—I can't call it anything else—but a human match-box-making machine. Poor little thing, she has often haunted me since, with her own pale face, the large, unnaturally bright eyes, and her little fingers mechanically applying the paste to the sides of the pasteboard. But it wants a Dickens to do justice to this scene of human misery."

HOW THE LIZARD GOT INTO THE CAN.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* of the 10th inst. says: "Recently there was quite a rivalry among the dealers in milk, and the result is a great reduction in prices. Five cents a quart seemed the standard figure, but even this was beaten by a dealer who started selling it for 4 cents, and established a regular route. He secured a brisk business, and among his customers was Mr. Fritz, the harness-maker, who bought a dollar's worth of tickets. A day or two after there was a commotion in the household. A lizard was seen swimming around in the milk pitcher. The thought that somebody might have swallowed the reptile, which measured about an inch and a half in length, made the matter all the more exciting, and the milkman was speedily advised of the circumstance. He explained the presence of the reptile by the fact that he kept his milk-cans near the spring for cleanliness, and the lizard went in to get a drink of pure 4-cent milk.

THE REBELLION'S NEW TRIUMPH.

In a letter from Senator George F. Edmunds, read at a reunion of Vermont soldiers, he wrote: "It is not a pleasant thing to see, as the time runs by since the suppression of the rebellion, how gradually and steadily the aristocratic ideas upon which it was founded are making themselves practically felt again, together with dangerous steps in various ways toward making the people who fought and paid to crush the rebellion pay the losses that were suffered by those who raised it, and this by the solid votes of the late rebellious States and a small fraction from other parts of the country. I say this without any thought of party considerations, as it may be understood in Vermont; for the citizens of our State, of whatever party, have a common interest in these questions, and must bear in common the misfortunes toward which I fear we are tending."

LAW REPORTS.

THE DUTIES OF REFEREES.

THEY SHOULD BE SWORN BEFORE TAKING TESTIMONY, UNLESS THE OATH BE WAIVED.

An opinion, interesting to the legal profession, concerning the duties of Referees, was delivered yesterday by Judge Lawrence, in the Court of Common Pleas. A suit was brought some time ago by Emilie Mason against Benjamin L. Ludington to recover damages alleged to have been sustained through the conversion of certain gas stocks by the defendant. Ludington stated in his answer that he had procured title to the stocks from the husband of the plaintiff. The case was sent to ex-Judge Emott as Referee. His report was in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant objected to the finding of the Referee, and moved before Judge Larremore to set aside his report. The ground of the motion was that ex-Judge Emott did not take the oath of Referee prescribed by statute, and that the necessity for him to take the oath was not waived either before or during the examination of the case. After argument by counsel for and against the motion, Judge Larremore said: "By the section above mentioned [section 1,016 of the Code] the Referee is required, before proceeding to hear the testimony, to be sworn faithfully and fairly to try the issues, &c., unless the oath be waived by written stipulation, or orally, in which latter case the waiver must be entered in the Referee's minutes. In this case there was neither a written stipulation, nor an entry in the minutes; and the question to be decided is whether the defendant's acts and acquiescence throughout the whole proceeding constitute a legal waiver of the Referee's oath. If the requirement of the statute is mandatory, then all the proceedings before the Referee are a nullity, for there could be no express oral waiver except by entry in the Referee's minutes. But, if the phraseology of the statute is directory merely, then it is possible to conceive of an interpretation in harmony with its spirit and recognized by adjudications in analogous cases." The opinion then cites numerous precedents proving that a constitutional right is waived if not insisted upon, after which it concludes: "By analogy of reasoning the defendant must fail in his motion. He and his attorney, both learned in the law and provision of statute as to the oath of the Referee, voluntarily, and without objection, conducted the defense to an unsuccessful issue. This was followed by an acquiescence in the validity of the proceedings, as shown by an application for additional time to file exceptions to the report, and opposition to the motion for an extra allowance. In view of all the facts, I am inclined to the belief that the defendant has waived his right to the statutory requirement, which would seem to apply to a waiver before proceeding to hear the testimony. The motion is denied, but without costs."

COURT NOTES.

Moritz Hollender, a peddler, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling cigars upon which no tax or duty had been paid. He was committed by United States Commissioner Shields to await examination, bail being fixed at $250.

A plea of guilty was accepted in General Sessions yesterday from James Kelly, of No. 35 Pitt-street, who, while Watts Anderson, a Swedish emigrant, slept on the Battery, robbed him of some money and a passage ticket to California. Judge Sutherland sentenced Kelly to four years in State Prison.

Hugh Develin, of No. 725 East Eleventh-street, a laborer employed in the Mutual Gas-light Company's works, on the night of April 11 attacked Owen Duffy, a foreman, in a savage manner with a huge piece of gas-pipe, inflicting several serious wounds on the face and head. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Develin pleaded guilty, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to six years in State Prison.

Applications for the trial of several cases, involving questions both of law and fact, were made yesterday to Judge Shea, sitting in the Marine Court, Chambers. All the cases had been referred from the trial branches of the court. Judge Shea refused the applications, on the ground that the trial branch of the court had no jurisdiction to hear and determine questions of fact. It was his opinion that the trial of such issue in Chambers would be void proceedings, without the force and effect of law.

Mary Brown, who, on the 8th inst., set fire to her apartments in the tenement-house No. 415 West Thirty-ninth-street, occupied by 25 families, was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins in General Sessions yesterday. The woman, who appeared to be either half-crazy or after a prolonged spree, admitted her guilt, and said she had been driven to the commission of the crime by the cruelty of her husband and unkindness of her neighbors. She had several times, she said, attempted to commit suicide. Judge Sutherland sent her to State Prison for four years.

Judge Larremore, sitting in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, appointed Mrs. Ellen Buckley Guardian ad litem of her daughter, Mary Buckley, a minor, to enable her to bring a suit for damages on behalf of the latter, against William L. Scott. In her petition Mrs. Buckley stated that on March 23, 1877, her daughter, while passing underneath the elevated railroad, then being constructed across the Battery Park, was struck and severely injured by a chisel or other iron or steel instrument which a workman allowed to fall. She also alleged that William L. Scott, having been at the time the constructor, and in control of the railroad, was responsible for the carelessness of his employe and for the injuries inflicted upon the girl, who was about 13 years old at the time of the injury.

TRYING TO VACATE AN ORDER OF ARREST.

Several years ago a lawyer named Edward P. Wilder was employed by Marvin W. Guernsey to conduct a suit for the recovery of the amount of a note given to Guernsey by a person in Saratoga County. Wilder alleges that, if successful in the suit, his compensation was to be 10 per cent. of the amount collected on the note, and also the taxable costs. He was successful, and procured judgment for the amount of the note. He alleges, also, that Guernsey, in his absence, collected the amount of the judgment, and then sent to him merely the taxable costs. Guernsey disappeared from Wilder's view, until a short time ago, when he was arrested on a charge of fraud on an order granted in a civil suit begun by Wilder against him in the Marine Court. A motion to vacate the order of arrest was made by his counsel before Judge Goepp and was denied. His counsel appeared before Judge Shea, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, and moved for leave to resrgne the motion to vacate the order. He stated that Judge Goepp's denial of the previous motion was based, not upon the ground that Guernsey had committed a fraud, but upon the ground that he had received Wilder's money in a fiduciary capacity and had appropriated it to his own use. He urged that the order of arrest could not rest upon any other basis than the allegation of fraud. Wilder, who conducted his own case, argued that Judge Goepp's decision rested not only upon the ground of alleged fraud, but also upon the further ground that Guernsey had received money in a fiduciary capacity and had appropriated it to his own use, and that fraud had been shown to sustain the order of arrest, and that this having been decided by one Judge of the court, another Judge could not review the decision. Judge Shea reserved his decision.

A BROOKLYN BUILDER SENTENCED.

Judge Sutherland yesterday denied the motion for a new trial made by Mr. John R. Fellows, in the case of Terence O'Neil Donnelly, a Brooklyn builder, convicted of being implicated in the forgery on the Corn Exchange National Bank, by which Edwin C. Litchfield, President of the Brooklyn Improvement Company, lost over $16,000. His Honor, after Assistant District Attorney Rollins had moved for sentence, said that while he had no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, he felt great sympathy for him, believing that previous to embarking in these forgeries he had been a respectable man and had borne a good character. He believed that the prisoner would never commit such a crime again, having learned a terrible lesson, and would therefore sentence him to the mitigated penalty of two years and six months in State Prison. William F. Reilly and Edward A. Reilly, brothers, and their companion, Louis Carlin, who obtained the money on the forged checks, ran off to Bermuda, were brought back, and, with the exception of Carlin, testified for the State against Connelly, were then called up for sentence, having pleaded guilty. In view of the youth of the accused—none of them being over 21 years—and the service they had done the State in testifying against Donnelly, Judge Sutherland sent them to the Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y.

THE BROUGHAM ANNUITY FUND.

A decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Goepp, in the Marine Court, in the suit of William T. Phipps against the New-York Life Insurance Company. Phipps s

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, light southerly winds, and lower pressure.

The reasons alleged in Washington for the suspension of Collector ARTHUR are, 1, that the investigation of the invoice system revealed such a laxity of administration on the part of the Collector that an immediate change became imperative; 2, that a report received from the Commission touching undervaluations reflects severely on the Deputy Collector; and 3, that the Collector was found to be deficient in sympathy with the Treasury in carrying out the recommendations of the Jay Commission. The first two reasons are nonsensical. The Collector of the Port has no more power to change the system of invoicing goods than he has to amend the Revised Statutes, and no one in his office has the slightest authority to say whether goods are overvalued or undervalued. The charges against Deputy Collector LYDECKER are ten years old, have no connection whatever with the period of Gen. ARTHUR'S administration, and, after being dismissed under two former Secretaries of the Treasury, are being urged by that pure-minded patriot, B. G. JAYNE, on the attention of a third. The lack of sympathy with the "reforms" favored by the Treasury Department will, we suspect, resolve itself into a lack of readiness to honor the demands emanating from the Treasury for important appointments to incompetent and inexperienced persons who have earned the gratitude of the Administration by being natives of Ohio, or by performing for it some piece of political service.

Gen. BUTLER, who is now in full charge of the Potter committee, was engaged yesterday in an attempt to show that Mr. HAYES destroyed Gov. PACKARD'S chances of appeal by breaking up the Louisiana Supreme Court. Going over the old story of the Louisiana election, BUTLER drew out, once more, the fact that TILDEN and NICHOLLS were elected on the face of the returns, and that HAYES' election was decided by throwing out the votes of parishes in which violence and intimidation had occurred. BUTLER'S point, through all this tedious examination, was reached when he showed, as he thinks, that PACKARD intended to appeal to the State Supreme Court, but was frustrated by the appointment of two of the Judges to Federal positions, thus destroying the Republican quorum on the bench. Of course, much of this is BUTLER'S own version of the facts, and it is characteristic of the man that, when he had procured the statement of a well-known fact, he immediately made his own comment on it, as if his "asides" were intended for effect upon a listening jury. It is to be noticed that KELLOGG was actually allowed to testify concerning intimidation in Louisiana. But then, yesterday was BUTLER'S day.

We regret to find that the Greenback organs are not only given to lying, but to persistent, willful, and deliberate lying. Among the communicated articles which appear on the seventh page of THE WEEKLY TIMES, under the heading of "Agricultural," there appeared on April 25, 1877, a disquisition on "the employment of capital in agriculture," portions of which the Labor-Greenback journals have repeatedly quoted as the "editorial" utterances of THE TIMES. We have frequently assured these organs that the editorial opinions of THE TIMES are published, unless specially marked and quoted elsewhere, on its fourth page, and that we are as little responsible for the views of our correspondents about an impending change of ownership in the soil, as we are, for the soundness of their advice about washing sheep or growing pumpkins. The once conservative State of Maine appears to have given birth to a peculiarly pestilent and impudent variety of the Greenback newspaper, and though we hardly expect that the *New-Era* or the Bangor *Tribune* will admit our right to know our own opinions and our own business, we trust that this final explanation of the matter will satisfy our friends of the wisdom of allowing such sheets to go on lying at their own sweet will.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, who ought to be perpetually surprised that he has been allowed to live, has been taking another retrospective view of the lost cause. He tells his ex-Confederate friends in Mississippi that, as he understands it, they have agreed to stay in the Union only so long as the present Constitution and the laws conforming to it are in force. Whenever, according to their view, these are set at naught, or are in any way invaded, they will be at liberty to leave the Union without more ado. Such an invasion of the Constitution and the laws, according to DAVIS, was the agreement restricting slavery to certain geographical limits. It was this which made political parties sectional and prepared the way for secession. Indeed, we are made to believe that it was the restriction of slavery which made secession inevitable. DAVIS thinks that the course pursued by the Government toward the ex-rebel States, after the war, vindicated the judgment of those who believed that secession was necessary for the safety and freedom of the South. That is to say, the punishment of treason showed that the traitors were justified in their treasonable course. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has learned nothing in all these years of change and progress. As he goes under the flood, he persists in crying "scissors!"

Murmurs are already beginning to be heard through the roar of applause which has greeted Lord Beaconsfield's audacious exploit. The lustre of an achievement which has checked Russia and advanced England as nothing else could have done, has blinded a large portion of the English people to the fearful hazard of undertaking a protectorate which must ultimately extend over the whole breadth of Western Asia, and giving a pledge which makes England responsible for the good order and fair government of a race to whom order is unknown, and whose only government is that of the sword. In fact, the experiment now about to be tried in Asia Minor is virtually the creation of a new India, *minus* the irresponsible power of CLIVE or WARREN HASTINGS, and *plus* the adverse influence of Russia's close vicinity. Meanwhile, the Mediterranean powers, more especially France and Italy, are protesting vehemently, as well they may, against the completion of the threefold chain which threatens to hem them in as completely as Turkey's hold upon the Bosphorus formerly hemmed in Russia. More than one shrewd critic in London is predicting that the Anglo-Turkish agreement will shortly be canceled by the Turks themselves, a result by no means improbable, judging from the fate of all previous compacts of the kind. Even in the Conservative ranks there are doubts and misgivings, while the threatened attack of the Opposition, whether successful or not, will undoubtedly exhibit the obverse of the Cyprus medal in a way which cannot but influence very materially the public opinion of Great Britain.

A grateful change in the temperature of the atmosphere of this region, which took place yesterday, encourages the belief that our long hot spell is over at last. It is not often that New-Yorkers are compelled to endure for so long a time so severe heat as that which has characterized the past two weeks. The heated term, which, we may hope, is just concluded, began on Thursday, June 27, with the thermometer marking 91° on that day. Since then the mercury has reached 95° nearly every day, and there has been but one day during this period in which it has not risen above 80°. The heat, however, has been tempered at intervals by heavy showers which fell in the vicinity of New-York, though there has not been much rain in the City. Fewer sunstrokes and other casualties from extreme heat than usual have been noticed during this oppressive time; and it is undoubtedly true that the sufferings of the very poor have been mitigated by improved facilities for salt-water bathing, and by sanitary excursions planned and carried out by charitable people. The hot weather is by no means over, but this brief interval of dry coolness may help us to bear what is to come.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The latest manifestation of what, by a perversion of terms, is called the civil service policy is, on the whole, the most ridiculous. The Administration that has given us COMLY and LE DUC, FITZSIMMONS and WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, which put DENNIS in the Supervising Architect's office, and sent DIECHMAN as Minister to the United States of Colombia, cannot be said to have any very clear conception of the meaning of civil service reform. The Presidential candidate who said that every public officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory, finds it possible as President to suspend Collector ARTHUR without being able to produce a single charge against his character or his competency. If that is but one illustration the more of the folly of expecting either consistency or conscientiousness from the present Administration, it is also one reason, the less for anticipating the triumph in the near future of any intelligible system of civil service reform. For this latest exercise of Executive power has been applauded in advance by one of the chief apostles of the divorce of politics from the responsibilities of public office; the "reorganization" of the New-York Custom-house has been foreshadowed in the columns of *Harper's Weekly*.

The facts in regard to the Collectorship are briefly these: Gen. ARTHUR was appointed at a time when political service was demanded as one of the requisites of the position. That he doubtless gave to the best of his ability, but the most searching investigation has failed to discover that he sacrificed official probity, fairness, or industry to the interests of the men to whom he owed his position. Successive committees have been baffled in the attempt to cast a slur upon his energy or his honesty, and the "reforms" which have been recently recommended in Custom-House administration have been found, by a reference to the files of the Treasury Department, to have been in nearly every case urged long before by the Collector. In pursuance of what has been called its "policy," the present Administration sought, during the session of the Senate, to remove Gen. ARTHUR. No charges were preferred against him, and no reasons were assigned save the exceedingly vague one of mutual incompatibility. That is to say, the Collector scrupulously obeyed the new civil service rules while affecting neither enthusiasm for, nor belief in, them; the Administration treated its own rules with contempt, but demanded an ostentatious profession of faith in the people who formulated them. Unregenerate as he was, according to the tests of White House reformers, Gen. ARTHUR had never appointed a subordinate officer who had not graduated from the lower ranks of the service; consistent converts as the President and Secretary of the Treasury ought to have been, they pestered him with applications to put new men in positions requiring experience, and they used their power to force into such positions over the heads of old employes persons who had no qualifications save those of political and personal influence.

Admirable as was the character of the gentleman whom the President selected as Gen. ARTHUR'S successor, the Senate found reason enough in the President's own principles to refuse to consider the office vacant. It is quite possible to have the very lowest estimate of the motives which induced Senator CONKLING to work for the retention of Collector ARTHUR, and yet to conclude that he and those who voted with him had the best of the argument. It is totally impossible to have the slightest respect for the motives, the methods, or the manliness of an Administration which, being fairly baffled in its attempt to remove an officer against whom it could allege no sufficient grounds of removal, now seizes the opportunity of suspending him for a few months in order to make up a better case for his removal when the Senate reassembles. The upper house may have recently shown a waning self-respect; it has certainly enough left to resent an insult like this. The people may have lost the power of being either scandalized or astonished by the performances of the Administration; the wayfaring man, though a fool, can hardly fail to perceive the mingled imbecility and meanness of this latest effort in the direction of "reform."

And the officer whom public sentiment declared worthy to keep his place, even against THEODORE ROOSEVELT, has been temporarily replaced by E. A. MERRITT! Instead of being taken out of politics, the Custom-house has been plunged into a very quagmire of political intrigue. It is merely a "Conkling machine," says *Harper's Weekly*, and it ought to be "dislocated." What is it now? A Fenton-Sherman-Hayes machine, working for ends about which only this much is certain, that they are not the ends desired by the public. If the Administration had proofs that the Custom-house was being used to assist in re-electing Mr. CONKLING, it was entirely within its power to block its wheels and arrest its motion. If the President seriously objected to its being a political machine in anybody's interest, why does he select as its overseer a man who has had no profession save that of a politician, who has earned no money save as a lobbyist or office-holder, and who, trained under one of the most wily and least scrupulous politicians in this State, has learned to be all things to all men, that by all means he should put something in his own pocket? We should like to see every Conkling machine "dislocated," here and elsewhere, but we do not believe in opposing the re-election of Senator CONKLING by means more despicable than those to which he has ever stooped. We believe in keeping the public service "out of politics," but we regard as among the very worst foes of such a movement an Administration which considers all allegiance "political" except the political service paid to and by its own adherents, and which holds no instruments too mean to be used for its own selfish ends. If the President had tried to furnish political capital for Senator CONKLING, he could not have done it more effectually than by his latest move on the New-York Custom-house; if he had sought to give Collector ARTHUR a lasting claim on the sympathy of the public and the support of the Republican Party, he could not have taken a more direct way to such an end. All the humiliation there is in the case rests with the Administration; all the honor and self-respect remain with the man whose incumbency of the office of Collector has been temporarily interrupted.

COMMERCE OF THE RIVAL PORTS.

Although the railroad wars have as their real cause the lack of business enough to employ the roads to the full, two at least of them have their fortunes linked with their terminal cities, and there has been so much effort put forth to develop the commerce of those cities that an examination of the commercial progress of the four Atlantic ports will be interesting. We have compiled from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics the following table of imports and exports by quarters, beginning with that ending March 31, 1876, and closing with that ending December 31 last:

IMPORTS.

Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New-York.
$8,357,660	$6,259,049	$5,016,518	$91,109,907
10,500,537	6,946,421	4,452,128	70,030,736
8,719,630	4,100,685	4,012,163	68,520,799
7,785,166	2,984,833	3,433,843	80,617,758
9,153,237	5,198,705	6,289,651	90,730,382
16,615,936	6,805,733	7,592,271	90,180,520
11,840,507	4,796,234	4,267,258	82,204,998
10,109,828	3,324,460	4,672,049	72,764,931
83,032,501	40,416,122	40,735,881	646,160,031

EXPORTS.

Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New-York.
$9,277,660	$10,570,344	$8,978,496	$65,032,956
11,675,038	12,001,639	9,628,337	84,306,914
12,153,787	14,096,936	11,261,377	83,166,920
11,251,367	14,376,892	10,772,694	79,598,520
10,288,803	9,265,996	8,454,334	68,377,180
10,482,039	8,275,992	8,785,853	87,116,702
11,404,752	9,988,282	11,616,400	78,866,062
11,244,446	10,235,964	11,487,637	91,845,484
87,777,892	88,912,045	80,985,628	638,290,788

The movement here shown is so fluctuating that it is not easy to draw any general conclusion from a comparison of the details, but the totals are suggestive. New-York, of course, stands at the head; in imports the other cities stand, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, but in exports they stand Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore. From this the inference is that Boston naturally heads the three in point of commerce, and that the other two are about on an equality, as they appear to be on imports, but that the exports show the result of forcing; this is more clearly indicated in the fact that in the commerce of New-York and Boston the imports and exports nearly balance, but the exports of Baltimore and Philadelphia are double the imports. The following are the comparative imports and exports for eight years, beginning with the year ending June 30, 1870, and closing with that ending June 30, 1877:

IMPORTS.

Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New-York.
$47,524,845	$14,500,797	$19,512,488	$293,990,006
53,652,225	17,728,006	24,672,371	357,909,770
70,398,185	20,383,853	28,836,305	418,515,829
68,083,307	25,393,150	29,287,603	426,321,427
52,212,405	26,447,037	29,302,138	395,133,622
51,982,226	24,236,387	27,788,992	368,637,580
37,413,623	22,471,518	22,340,629	311,712,910
42,275,125	19,666,815	22,327,998	330,031,959
423,542,941	170,827,561	204,067,934	2,902,253,103

EXPORTS.

Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New-York.
$14,136,429	$16,934,610	$14,530,473	$230,311,901
14,411,689	17,920,283	15,124,223	305,617,956
24,199,668	21,010,750	18,449,533	235,574,892
29,392,645	24,239,357	19,421,723	332,102,002
30,610,650	33,121,337	27,692,609	354,903,788
30,866,033	28,611,554	27,615,723	344,704,419
37,256,136	40,291,794	31,393,570	303,574,223
44,075,996	46,035,816	39,274,258	316,239,322
223,949,246	228,171,621	193,502,116	2,480,117,637

Comparing 1870 with 1877, we find that the large disproportion between imports and exports has disappeared in the case of Boston, but has increased in case of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Going back only four years, we find that the exports of the three ports have risen enormously, but that the imports have heavily declined. Thus, comparing the years ending June 30, 1873 and 1877, Boston has gained $14,703,351 in exports, and lost $25,708,182 imports; Philadelphia has gained $21,796,459, and lost $5,726,335; Baltimore has gained $19,852,525, and lost $6,959,675, leaving as net gain in trade for the three only $17,958,143. The futility of the efforts of the railroads to build up these cities is equally plain and significant. By maintaining steam-ships which do not pay, and offering through rates on grain that are not remunerative, an export trade may be unnaturally created, but the stimulus fails to reach import trade, and the vessels come back without commensurate freights, which alone can sustain them. Instead of helping the ports and themselves, the railroads are likely to weaken themselves, and also injure the ambitious cities, by the reaction which the laws of trade must certainly produce.

The same comparison in respect to New-York shows a loss of $96,289,468 imports, and $13,862,740 exports, and as the objection may be raised that the three cities merely participated in a general decline of imports, we append a comparison of the percentages of each port in the total trade of the country, domestic exports only being included, and the first column being the percentage of the entire Atlantic Coast (north of Florida) to the total:

IMPORTS.

Year.	Boston.	Phila.	Balt.	New-York.
1871	85.45	9.90	3.26	4.55	66.09
1873	84.22	10.24	3.82	4.40	64.25
1875	86.49	9.28	4.37	5.03	66.55
1877	85.34	8.59	3.99	4.53	67.10

EXPORTS.

1871	68.59	2.30	3.18	2.67	50.75
1873	68.49	4.17	3.73	2.93	48.24
1875	75.55	4.56	4.45	4.28	51.19
1877	73.31	6.32	6.73	5.79	44.51

Again, comparing 1873 with 1877, this table does not conflict with the preceding, for it shows that New-York has gained considerably in point of imports, while Philadelphia and Baltimore have made a slight gain, and Boston experienced a considerable loss, the whole coast also gaining; in exports, the whole coast and the three ports gain largely, and New-York loses.

There is nothing in all these comparisons that is immediately alarming as respects the commercial position of New-York, but there is enough to show that natural advantages cannot be trusted to permanently outweigh supineness and misgovernment. The problem of freight transportation is largely that of handling, in bulk and with the greatest expedition and cheapness, bulky goods which will bear only a slight carrying charge. In solving this problem, the competing ports have done much, and New-York has done little. Discussing whether the Central Railroad is and ought to be managed according to the interests of New-York, and periodically lamenting that the things to be done are left undone, will never attract a bushel of grain. New-York is still metropolitan, and a stern chase is a long one, yet the lack of terminal facilities and the pressure of port charges may suffice to turn the tide of trade, sooner or later. Notwithstanding the one-sided form of the commerce which has been attracted to the competing ports, it is impossible not to make two admissions: that terminal facilities, light port charges, and low transportation rates are the combination best adapted to attracting trade, and that, as these inducements operate more quickly on this side the ocean than on the other, the export movement naturally feels their effect first. Ultimately, they may reach the import trade also, provided that the interests which are thus working for that end, at their own present cost, can hold out long enough, and, further, that these ports continue able, as now, to gain a point by the shortcomings of New-York.

THE INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Though the specific origin of the Bannock outbreak has been fully made known, and is not disputed, there are yet elements in the pending war for which this assignment of causes does not account. Joined with the Bannocks are fragments of other tribes in no way concerned with the shortcomings and complaints at Fort Hall and Lemhi, and the fears expressed of a general uprising of the Indian tribes, both of the Great Salt Lake Basin and the Columbia River Valley, cannot be based on the supposition of mere sympathy with the grievances sustained by the bands of Buffalo Horn and Ten Day.

It is safe, no doubt, on general principles, to presume that every one of the restless and dissatisfied bands has had an experience of unfulfilled treaties, broken promises, agency frauds, or threatened coercion. Were these, however, the only sources of trouble, there would still remain the possibility of avoiding a general war by the familiar device of renewed promises, or of postponing the demand that non-treaty bands shall give up their lands and go upon appointed reservations. But there is, unhappily, reason to surmise that the real origin of the wide-spread discontent throughout Idaho, Eastern Oregon, and Western Montana lies deeper than the neglect or fraud of agents, traders, and Government bureaus.

The Indians of the far North-west have been nearly driven to the wall by the advancing tide of white civilization, and their attitude is that of a race at bay. The "irrepressible conflict" between their roving mode of life and the demands for strictly prescribed bounds made by civilization is leading to a final struggle in that region, before the red race, hopelessly worsted, sinks beneath the power of the white. A year ago that acute military observer, Gen. SHERMAN, passed through the region near the scene of hostilities on a tour of post inspection, and recorded his impressions in a series of letters to the War Department that are almost prophetic of the struggle now begun, and are suggestive of the extreme difficulty of avoiding it. His route brought him in contact with the Spokanes, Flatheads, Cœur d'Alènes, and Snake River Indians, all agitated by the then pending Nez Percé outbreak, being of a common type and class with the Nez Percés, intermarried with them, and having common grievances. He writes:

"All these see that the whites are rapidly occupying the best farming lands, and that they are in danger of starvation. These Indians vary from our plains Indians, for they seem willing to work; many have little patches of corn, melons, and vegetables. All depend on the salmon, which are gradually being extinguished by the netting and canning in the Lower Columbia. All these Indians want in the Spring to gather the camas-root, a kind of wild onion that grows on the moist and fertile spots, and all want reserved for their special use a large mountain region in which to get furs and skins for trade. Their habits were molded by intercourse with the old Hudson Bay Company, which furnished them guns, ammunition, flour, sugar, &c., in exchange for their peltries. Now, the Americans are here, slowly but surely creeping up from the south, who fence the land, make farms, erect saw-mills, and make impossible their former modes of life."

In this statement we find condensed the desires, the possibilities, and also the impossibilities with which the red men of this whole region are occupied. It is at once clear how strongly the Indians must be convinced of the justness of their cause, and why they are willing to fight for it. With the white race coming as interlopers, and occupying by force, or by treaties extorted through force, a large share of the lands once belonging to the red men, it seems to them but a slender favor to give them freedom to fish in the rivers, to dig their roots on Camas Prairie, and to hunt at will in the hunting season.

Some of the Army officers, sympathizing in these desires, have proposed to secure to all the tribes a great tract in the North-west, like the Indian Territory, where they could always pursue their roving mode of life. Were this possible, it might remove much of the difficulty in the Indian problem. It is, however, to be feared that the spread of civilization already would prevent this plan from being carried into effect, and that the future growth of the country might soon revoke it, even if temporarily accomplished. People in the East can, indeed, form no adequate conception of the rapidity with which new settlements spring up, as fast as new Army posts give protection, and even in advance of such protection. Gen. SHERMAN plainly takes the ground that the red man must submit to a disagreeable fate. All these tribes, he says, must "be made to understand that their former nomadic life is impossible, and that all must choose, individually or by tribes, a locality, and like the Cœur d'Alènes, *go to work*, make homes for themselves, and be content with fishing and hunting as auxiliary." In another letter touching the same theme, he says: "There is no help for it; the Indians must conform or be driven, like the Nez Percés, far away to the buffalo region or, if they prefer it, to their happy hunting ground. I have seen," he adds, "some Indians willing and able to take farms, build houses, and join in the white man's ways; and I honestly believe the Army could induce hundreds, if not thousands, of others to do the same, but if left as now, wandering about, hoping to restore the old order of things, an Indian will be a curiosity here in twenty years."

These are hard sayings, but they are probably wholesome; they bring up the practical question how the transition of the red race from a roving life to a settled life can best be effected. Thus far the efforts made in this direction have been of the feeblest description—not wholly fruitless, indeed, but pitiable in proportion to what they should have been. Our main civilizing process has been the rude and cruel one of war—the gradual crushing out of the weaker race by the stronger. Nor can we expect anything better than this, probably, until the Indians are placed under the sole charge of an undivided authority, the same in peace as in war, having an unshared responsibility, and uniting moderation and justice with energy and force. To constitute such an authority, civilian enough to teach the Indians the arts of peace, military enough to subjugate them, has as yet proved too hard a task for our statecraft.

A DENTAL CAUSE OF DIVORCE.

A very curious and interesting chapter, or, rather, a series of chapters, might be written on the causes, actual and assigned, for divorce in what would seem to be this connubially perplexed land. Wedlock is no doubt quite as well and wisely managed in the Republic as in the effete despotisms of the Old World; but Americans, generally, are so much more impatient of restraint, legal and social, as well as matrimonial, than Europeans, that they are little inclined to bear any condition even temporarily irksome, if they can devise any method of changing it. The fact that divorce can be procured in some of the States in an irregular way probably prompts not a few intemperate and undisciplined persons to attempt its procurement on all sorts of grounds.

One of the most singular and fantastic reasons—if it can be called a reason—for dissolution of marriage contract was recently made known in a city of the North-west. The circumstances are so peculiar that they merit at least brief recital. It appears from the local accounts that about two years ago a school-girl of 16 or 17 eloped from a female academy with a man of 40, who was known as Dr. ——, but who for some time had been engaged in land and grain speculation, and, as was believed, with pecuniarily advantageous results. The girl, represented as very romantic and an omnivorous reader of novels, is asserted to be the sole daughter of a prosperous grocer, who was bitterly opposed to the match, or would have been, had he been informed of her conjugal intent. So far from this, however, he was not aware that she and the Doctor had ever met, and had, indeed, never heard of him until he was apprised by letter that he had gained a son-in-law, alike unexpected and undesired. The father was very angry for a while, vowing he would never forgive the sentimental JENNIE in this world or the next for her rash and unfilial act, and that she should never have a single green back of his earning. But, as the marriage had been consummated, and as JENNIE promised not to do so any more, the grocer gradually abated his wrath, and finally condoned the offense, inviting the couple to establish their home under his roof. The Doctor accepted with alacrity, as he had cause for doing, since his estimated income melted into rarefied air when subjected to investigation. Papa furnished the husband with a situation in his counting-room, and was pleased to see that his son-in-law acquitted himself creditably.

The couple got on very harmoniously, their happiness surviving the honeymoon, and for months after undergoing no outward diminution. They were mentioned as a conspicuous exception to the proclaimed rule that elopements turn out ill. They showed so much affection for one another that they were seldom supposed to be married, and they incurred no little good-natured ridicule on account of their undisguised fondness. But all of a sudden the young wife made a discovery which totally changed the current of her wedded life and extinguished her passion like an ice-cold bath.

Was it disloyalty; was it a dark and terrible crime; was it the existence of another wife; was it a glass eye or cork leg? It was worse, in her opinion, than any or all of these. It was the discovery, in short, that he had been, not a physician, but a dentist; and dentists she had never been able to abide. She had always declared that she never would, and never could give her hand or heart to a dentist; that she might wed a procrastinating plumber, a lugubrious undertaker, a dyspeptic tailor, or a rustic pedagogue; but a dentist, or the idea of one, filled her with disgust. Of all the novels she had ever read, from the ponderous and mawkish volumes of SCUDERY to the common-place stories of ANTHONY TROLLOPE, she had never found a hero who had been a professional operator on teeth. The thought of living with a dentist froze her with horror. When he touched her, a chill passed through her frame; when he looked at her, her molars ached with antipathy; when he called her pet names, they sounded like fiendish mockery, (we quote from the reporter's chronicles;) when he wooed her, however tenderly, he reminded her of an instrument of torture. So long as she had believed her liege to have been a physician, she esteemed, sympathized with, and loved him. But knowing him to have been a dentist, his very presence had grown insupportable; she could no more live with him than she could live with a devil-fish. The circumstance of his having been a dentist produced not only incompatibility of temperament, but impossibility of coexistence.

The wife withdrew from her husband's society the next week after she had learned of his former calling, and, despite her father's entreaties, went to another town fifty miles distant, refusing to return to the paternal roof until she had a permanent divorce, which, at the last advices, she had not secured. All efforts to prove to her that dentistry is an honorable and necessary profession have been of no avail; and in answer to all inquiries of how she can be so repelled by what has wholly past, she replies that the memory of it would drive her distracted if she had to live with her husband. She is said to have had no personally unpleasant experiences of dental craft, her teeth being exceptionally sound and fine. It seems to be a case of irreconcilable repugnance through association. Although there is no reason under the sun in her assignment for divorce, a woman of her intensity and energy, with the facilities furnished by the courts, will be pretty certain to procure one.

Sir AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD, British Ambassador at Constantinople, furnishes one more to the notably numerous examples of distinction won by descendants of those banished from France by that cruel political blunder, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. A medical man long in practice in Liverpool has given it as the result of his experience that no children he has met with are so fine as those of mixed English and American parentage, and it really seems as though the progeny of English and French parents have exceptionally bright intellectual faculties. There is great tenacity in French blood. It may be recognized asserting itself in the third generation in English and American families. After all, there is no reason why that mixing the breed which seems to have so favorable an influence on cattle should not have the same on men.

The peculiar temperament of the native troops in British India, and the most efficacious method of dealing with them, are strikingly illustrated by a story told of a veteran English officer who is still living. Shortly after he had assumed the command of the —th Native Bengal Infantry, a complaint was brought to him one evening of a theft which had just been committed in the barracks, to the perpetrator of which there was not the slightest clue. The next morning, on parade, the Colonel passed along the line, giving to each man, in turn, a thin strip of bamboo, and when all were supplied, said with solemn emphasis, "My men, there is a thief among us, and Brahma has revealed to me how I am to detect him. Come forward, one by one, and give me your bamboo chips; and the guilty man, let him do what he may, will have the longest piece." The soldiers, not a little startled at this mysterious threat, obeyed without a word; but before the first dozen had filed past, the Colonel suddenly seized one of them by the throat, and shouted, "You are the man!" The Hin doo fell on his knees, and whined out a confession of the theft, while his terrified comrades salaamed to the ground before the dreaded "Sahib," to whom Brahma had given such terrible power. When they had dispersed, the Senior Major, who had been looking on in silent amazement, came up and said, "Col. C——, I wish you'd teach me that trick." "It's a very simple one, my dear fellow," answered the Colonel, with a smile. "You see, those bits of bamboo were all exactly the same length, to begin with; but the thief, fearing to get the longest piece, bit off the end of his, just as I expected he would—and that is how I knew him!"

While there never was a civil war in which the victors displayed less vindictiveness toward the vanquished than in our contest with the South, there never was one in which, from the peculiar nature of the conflict, the vanquished lost so much. We hear so little of social life in the South to-day—for those who lost the most are the last to flaunt their woes—that very few north of Washington realize at all what it is; but in truth it can scarcely be said to exist. Speaking broadly, there is no money anywhere. Out of New-Orleans, hardly a dry-goods shop could be found which would offer a choice of half a dozen silk dresses, and a Northern lady who passed the Winter in Tennessee, at a university town, said she didn't think there were two dresses of such material among all her friends. In Mobile there are said to be now only three private carriages, and not more than that number of persons who would think of giving any entertainment which in the North would come under the description of a dinner-party. What is much more serious and sad is the deterioration of no inconsiderable portion of the educated and refined class. A Southern banker asked a friend, a lawyer of high standing, who had lately had occasion to travel up the country, how he found matters. He replied that he found men and women of education, his former friends and acquaintances, gradually sinking to the level of their own negroes. They have the means of subsistence, but that is all; not a cent to spare for literature or any of the arts and elegances of life, and such an existence year after year will tell on any one, no matter how well-nurtured originally.

Some curious points are likely to be raised in the trial of CHARLES MARVIN, the young man accused of having stolen the Anglo-Russian agreement from the British Foreign Office and furnished it to the *Globe* newspaper. The young man was employed in the office as a temporary copyist, and the evidence appears to be very strong that he abstracted the substance of the document and disposed of it to the enterprising journal; but then the question arises, is that a felony under the law? He did not steal an official paper, but only made a surreptitious copy of it, and it is said that there is no law which will reach that offense in England. The only larceny in the case is in the taking of the paper on which the copy was written, and that was of slight value. It is not believed that any conviction can be obtained. There was a similar case twenty years ago, when Mr. GLADSTONE was appointed by the Derby Government as Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands to conduct a private negotiation. The *Daily News* came out with two important dispatches from Sir JOHN YOUNG at Corfu, advising the Government to abandon the protectorate of the Islands, but retain Corfu as a naval station. It was found that the dispatches had been purloined by one GUERNSEY, but the defense was set up that as they had no intrinsic value it was not a felony, and the man was acquitted.

Writing seventy-two years since, CRABB ROBINSON records: "I had several interviews with the celebrated American mechanist FULTON, who invented the catenarian and torpedo, and offered to BONAPARTE to destroy the whole English fleet by means of explosives. Dining with him one day I spoke of the 'Perpetual Peace' of KANT. FULTON said: 'I believe in the "Perpetual Peace,"' and on my expressing surprise he added, 'I have no doubt war will be put an end to by being rendered so murderous that by common consent it will be abandoned. I could myself make a machine by means of which I could in a few minutes destroy 100,000 men.'" But FULTON died at 50, and though KRUPP has done his best, his guns do not deal out destruction quite at that rate, and here we are in 1878 apparently as distant from "Perpetual Peace" as when KANT wrote.

Extremes proverbially meet. Still it is rather remarkable that while a few months ago the Russian Empire received a shock through a man's being flogged by order of the Minister of Police, here, in what is popularly regarded as the very freest of republics, we have the mere keeper of a county jail ordering, not a man, but a woman to be whipped at his will and pleasure. This is significant of that outrageously autocratic assumption of authority to which disclosures as to the management of jails in this country have of late years too often pointed. The nice point raised by Mr. SHEVLIN, of the Kings County Penitentiary, is that while the law no longer admits of convict whipping in State prisons, it does not prohibit it in county prisons; but the words, "no *females* confined in *any* prison shall be punished by *whipping* for any misconduct in such prison," are pretty conclusive on this head. Whipping, even with a birch rod, ought never to be applied, even to boys, except by order of the Committee of Inspection. It is dreadful to think of the tortures to which prisoners might be exposed at the hands of an arbitrary, passionate man. At the instance of Capt. MARRYAT—who, both for this, and the abolition, in the teeth of powerful opposition, notably on the part of WILLIAM IV., of the brutal press-gang, deserves the highest praise—no flogging can be inflicted in the British Navy until 24 hours after the offense; the object being to allow the officer ordering the punishment plenty of time to cool. But in Kings County Penitentiary the poor prisoners have no such chance of escape. They are as completely at the mercy of Mr. SHEVLIN as was the victim of TREPOFF in St. Petersburg. A pretty thing to go out to the world in this year 1878, that in America the keeper of a jail flogs even female prisoners at his mere will and pleasure.

The English critics are busy in assigning to Mr. BRYANT his proper place in the poet's Pantheon. They are singularly unanimous in their estimate of his poetry. The *Athenæum* says that "nothing he wrote can be compared with two or three of the best of Campbell's lyrics." Mr. G. A. SIMCOX, in the *Academy*, thinks that "if one had to choose between losing 'Thyrsis,' or 'Obermann,' or even 'Tristram and Yseult,' or 'Zohrab and Rustum,' and losing all that Mr. BRYANT has written, it is probable that the public which supposes itself cultivated would elect without hesitation to sacrifice Mr. BRYANT, while the public at large would elect to save him." The *Examiner* quotes a passage from the poem entitled "The Fountain," and says: "The landscape is painted with a brush exquisitely fine and accurate, and wanting only breadth and sweep; we see plainly enough in every line that it is an American landscape, but we have not a hint of what is most characteristic in America—the vast tracts, the immense solitudes, the giant aspects of earth and heaven. These it was not the gift of BRYANT to reproduce. Buried in a Massachusetts wood, he could light up the space of twenty feet around him with as divine an art as any man, but there is not in him a spark of that universality of genius which the United States demand in their typical poet." It has been reserved for the *Saturday Review* to say, with characteristic patronage, severer things of Mr. BRYANT than have come from any other quarter. It admits that "perhaps English critics are mistaken when they suppose that English poetry should put forth flowers of some strange fragrance and color in American soil;" but, "looking through Mr. BRYANT'S collected works, one finds nothing that proves him to be more moved than CAMPBELL was by the influences of America." "Mr. BRYANT had no perception of what a French critic calls *la beauté de la vie moderne*, as manifest in the society of the United States. Very possibly there is no such peculiar beauty to perceive. On the other hand, the existence of THOREAU seems itself to have been a kind of poem impossible on this side of the water, and Mr. LOWELL'S only respectable verses, 'The Bigelow Papers,' are certainly full of a peculiar humor essentially American, and are, so far, more notable than any production of Mr. BRYANT." "Mr. BRYANT was a singular example of a poet and a student versed in many literatures who did not hold aloof from politics, and the stress and turmoil of democracy. It is scarcely possible to call him a great poet, even among Americans." And the unkindest cut of all comes last: "It is improbable that America will produce any poets who can be ranked with the great Englishmen—with MILTON, COLERIDGE, BYRON, or SCOTT—till she learns to possess her soul in a quiet which at present seems far distant." What one of our poets will dare to venture anything after this?

POLITICAL NOTES.

Capt. T. W. S. Kidd, the Greenback candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois, refuses to accept the nomination.

Senator Ferry received a formal and cordial welcome home from his fellow-citizens in Grand Haven, Mich., on Saturday.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* urges Gen. James Shields for the seat in

THE NEW BRITISH ISLAND.

UNCERTAIN RESULT OF THE ANGLO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

DISPOSITION OF THE ENGLISH PARTISANS ON THE QUESTION—IRRITATION IN FRANCE AND ITALY—RESPONSIBILITY OF ENGLAND—A CONVENTION FOR ABOLISHING THE SLAVE TRADE.

LONDON, July 11.—The excitement regarding the Anglo-Turkish alliance has not subsided, and there is much agitation among political parties in England. At present only a very small majority favor directly challenging the Government, policy. The Conservative press continues to warmly support the Government's measure, and the *Times* argues that the task undertaken could not have been practically avoided, and would have been inevitable sooner or later. Some of the Liberal Press, however, claim that there is more acute anxiety among the Conservatives than can be estimated by reading the Conservative newspapers. The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "A short life is predicted for the alliance. By some it is pointed out that Lord Beaconsfield's arrangement robs the Pashas of their right to plunder the populations they misgovern. The bureaucratic class will revolt against a foreign protectorate which forbids peculation and punishes for misgovernment, and they will soon intrigue for the establishment of a Russian protectorate, if Russia is so inclined. The British protectorate can be terminated at any time by the nominal surrender of those Russian acquisitions in Asia which were the specific condition for England's interference. For these difficulties the present convention between Turkey and England provides no remedy."

A Paris dispatch says: "The French people continue to be alarmed about England's new acquisition in Turkey. The *Republique Française* describes the convention as detrimental to the interests of the Mediterranean powers and offensive to the dignity of the members of the congress. That journal personally attacks Lord Beaconsfield and expresses the hope that the congress will insist upon having the treaty submitted to it. The entire press show the greatest irritation, though all are not so abusive as the *Republique Française.*"

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch of the 10th inst. says: "The news from Italy, and especially from France, seems to indicate that public opinion regards the Cyprus treaty as seriously affecting the private interest of these nations. On this subject I heard one of the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain say to-day: 'If France and Austria at the end of the war had declared themselves ready to act together for the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey, England would have joined them. Unfortunately they could not, or would not. Then England, from considerations of superior interests, was obliged to guarantee the integrity of the Porte's Asiatic possessions. Seizing the Dardanelles would have wounded the susceptibilities of Europe. Taking Egypt or occupying the extremities of the Suez Canal would have hurt the feelings of France. She decided, therefore, upon occupying Cyprus. France, on considering the absolute necessity imposed on England, will soon see that the occupation of Cyprus was only suggested to England by the ardent desire to reconcile her absolute interests with the sympathies of France.'"

An official statement announcing the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish alliance is published in Constantinople. The statement says that England has engaged to pay the Porte $750,000 yearly, whereas the present revenue of the island of Cyprus is only $600,000 per annum.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Hon. Frederick A. Stanley, Secretary of State for War, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Nolan, (Home-ruler,) member for Galway County, said that 10,000 troops, consisting of Indians now as Malta, and three battalions of British infantry, will occupy the Island of Cyprus.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Robert Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, announced that the Porte had expressed its willingness to enter into a convention with England for the abolition of the slave trade. A convention for that purpose had been prepared, and was sent to Turkey on the 9th of June last. Communications on the subject continue.

LONDON, July 12.—A *Times* dispatch from Berlin states that the treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Turkey was confidentially communicated to the powers shortly before its promulgation. Various special telegrams from Paris represent that the irritation there is abating, and it is certain it will be very short-lived. The *Post's* Berlin correspondent affirms that England has given France satisfactory explanations.

CLOSING BUSINESS OF THE CONGRESS

READING OF THE TREATY ENDED—AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON FINANCES TO BE URGED ON TURKEY.

BERLIN, July 11.—The session of the congress to-day lasted 4 hours and 15 minutes. Lord Beaconsfield was again absent. The reading of the treaty was completed. Only a few immaterial points are left for settlement on Saturday. There will be no sitting on Friday, in order to allow time for preparation of copies of the treaty. Aléko Pasha (Prince Vogoridès,) formerly Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, is again mentioned in many quarters as a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria.

LONDON, July 12.—The congress at yesterday's sitting resolved that urgent recommendation, virtually amounting to a command, should be made to the Sultan to institute an international financial commission to guard the rights of holders of Turkish bonds, and to regulate the finances. It was also decided that a commission should immediately proceed to investigate the disorders in the Rhodope district. It is thought the congress, if it has not already done so, will insert in the treaty of peace—and not only in the protocol—a clause concerning Greece. Turkey will thus be obliged to take the Greek claims into serious and immediate consideration. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* denies, on authority, the report that a Cabinet council at Constantinople had decided to ignore those claims. The *Post's* Berlin dispatch reports that the congress has exempted Servia and Roumania from the payment of the arrears of their tributes to the Porte. The tributes henceforth cease.

It is announced both by the *Agence Reuse* and from Constantinople, that Russian and Turkish Commissioners to arrange for the evacuation of Shumla and Varna will leave Constantinople on Friday.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "The request of Turkey that when Austria enters Bosnia she should declare that she will respect the Sultan's sovereign right, has been refused, Austria replying that she, acting upon a European mandate, could not discuss a question of principle."

LONDON, July 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Telegraph* in a dispatch dated last night, says some difficulty has arisen in consequence of the Russians claiming Bayazid. This report is not confirmed from any other source.

The *Times'* Constantinople dispatch says that two large iron-clads and a corvette are hastily preparing to proceed to Greek waters to watch the Straits of Previsa, probably in consequence of the appearance of Greek brigands. The Turks are raising all kinds of obstacles in the way of the evacuation of Varna and Shumla, and Gen. Todleben has communicated to the Porte an expression of the Czar's displeasure.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

SATISFACTORY RESULT OF THE JUDGMENTS IN RELATION TO AMERICAN EXHIBITORS.

PARIS, July 11.—Nearly all the class juries of the Exhibition have finished their work and submitted reports to the group juries. The latter have passed upon the reports thus far presented, making very few changes. Nothing is officially known of the result, but it is unofficially stated that the Americans have obtained more prizes than the citizens of any other country, in proportion to the number of exhibitors. In one class all the American exhibitors have obtained medals; in another, all except one. It is thought the United States will have five or six grand prizes, and a liberal number of gold medals. Foreign jurors have expressed much admiration for the excellence of the articles in the American section of the Exhibition. The General Commission has increased the number of gold medals 20 per cent., silver medals 40, and bronze medals 60 per cent.

A SOUTH PACIFIC MASSACRE.

RISING OF NATIVES IN THE FRENCH ISLAND OF NEW CALEDONIA—125 WHITES OF ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES KILLED.

LONDON, July 11.—A telegram to S. W. Silver & Co., Army, Navy, and Colonial agents here, from Sydney, New-South Wales, dated July 11, state that two tribes of natives have risen against the Government on the Island of New-Caledonia and massacred 125 whites, including women and children. They have also captured two military stations.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CONDITION OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM —THE SPANISH CUBAN LOAN.

BERLIN, July 11.—Emperor William's physicians have issued another long statement in regard to his condition. They ascribe his Majesty's relatively slow progress toward recovery to great loss of blood and appetite, to the shock to his system, and to mental depression. His attainable degree of strength is not yet regained. His power of locomotion is small. His hands are helpless, and he can only eat with assistance. The physicians, however, are confident of his recovery by the influence of time and exercise.

MADRID, July 11.—The Minister of Finance intends to defer the issue of the Cuban loan of 125,000,000 pesetas.

THE SARATOGA RAILROAD MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 11.—A number of the minor railroad officials here met this morning, and were in session for several hours, arranging the details of yesterday's treaty. Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, reached here this morning, accompanied by his son and a servant, but he did not attend the meeting, nor does he, he says, intend to do any official business. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt did not attend the meeting to-day, but spent the morning on the hotel piazzas and the afternoon in driving. There will be a general breaking up of the railroad conclave to-morrow, the absence of Baltimore and Ohio and Erie representatives making any general trunk line pool impossible.

The Vanderbilt roads having settled their plans to economize in expenses by doing away with extra agencies in the management of certain fast freight lines, stopping the payment of commissions to ticket agents, and arranged to stop the competition between the Lake Shore, Canada Southern, and other roads this side of Chicago, a general meeting of the lines to St. Louis was held to-day. J. H. Devereux was Chairman and William Stewart Secretary. The business mostly discussed was the transportation of live stock East. J. E. McMullen, A. L. Hopkins, and J. C. Noyes were appointed a committee to settle on some plan which will satisfy those interested. Mr. Vanderbilt desires very much to have this arranged, and is using all his influences to stop the cutting heretofore practiced.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF WHISKY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., July 11.—While playing in his father's saloon, at Steubenville, Ohio, this afternoon, John Staugherty, a boy 12 years of age, fell against a barrel partly filled with whisky, which was sitting in a window on the sunny side of the room, and by some unknown accident caused the barrel to explode, which resulted in killing the boy and scattering things in the room.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—The following Indiana Congressional nominations were made yesterday: T. R. Cobb, by the Democrats of the Second District; Thomas M. Browne, by the Republicans of the Fifth District; John Studabaker in the Twelfth District by the Greenbackers. The Republicans of the Eighth Indiana District have renominated Morton C. Hunter for Congress.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 11.—The National Greenback Party held its District Convention in this city yesterday and nominated R. P. Elder for Congress. The convention adopted resolutions requiring the nominee to pledge himself to indorse and work for the success of the party.

ROCK ISLAND, July 11.—Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, the present member, was renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Sixth District, to-day, by acclamation.

QUINCY, July 11.—James B. Dimmitt, of Pike County, was to-day nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District.

CAIRO, July 11.—The Republicans of this district to-day nominated J. R. Thomas, of Massac, for Congress.

THE MILWAUKEE HEBREW CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—The banquet at the Plankinton House yesterday evening, given by the Israelites of this city to the delegates to the Hebrew Council, was a very brilliant affair. Nearly 300 guests sat down to the table. Among the regular toasts were the following: "The Union American Hebrew Congregation," responded to by M. Loth, of Cincinnati; "Religious Liberty," responded to by M. Sutzbacher, of Philadelphia; "Our Benevolent Societies," responded to by Philip Stein, of Chicago; "Our Country," responded to by Dr. M. Ellinger, of New-York; "Our Rabbis," responded to by Rev. Dr. Gotthell, of New-York; "Our Guests," responded to by Dr. Sonneschein, of St. Louis; "The Press," responded to by Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati; "Women of Israel," responded to by Hon. Joseph Cohen, of Pittsburg. Tuesday evening the entire delegation was handsomely entertained by Elias Friend at his residence in this city.

CLOUD-BURST AT RAPID CITY.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, July 11.—The *Times* this evening contains an account of a cloud-burst at Rapid City, about 40 miles from Deadwood. It says a water-spout struck Rapid Valley on Tuesday evening, and played havoc with life and property. The river at Rapid City rose 15 feet in one hour and a half, deluging farms and gardens, carrying away bridges, damaging freight in transit to the hills, and drowning a man by the name of Billings. The flood came up so rapidly that a camp of freighters on the bottom, across the river from Rapid City, was swept away. One of the freighters was drowned, and at last accounts his body had not been recovered. A large bull-train, belonging to Pratt & Ferris, of Sidney, was caught in the flood, and it is thought that much of the freight has been destroyed.

A CURIOUS CONVICTION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 11.—William Kline, Supervisor of the Centre Turnpike Company, indicted in the Criminal Court here for neglecting to keep the road in repair, was found guilty yesterday. The verdict is understood as a censure of the company.

A CALIFORNIA TIN MINE BONDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The Temescal Tin Mine, in San Bernardino County, has been bonded to German capitalists for $1,500,000. A large force of men will soon be set to work in the mine.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

LONDON, July 12.—Capt. Sanders, of the United States Navy, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease while boating on the Avon.

AN ELEVATOR BURNED.

PORT PERRY, Ontario, July 11.—Gordon's elevator, containing 15,000 bushels of grain, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000.

CANAL NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED.

UTICA, N. Y., July 11.—The breaking of a trunk sewer here to-day obstructed navigation on the canal. It is expected navigation will be resumed Friday morning.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

SPRINGFIELD, July 11.—The Ecclesiastical Council to-day released Rev. E. A. Reed from the First Congregational Church of this city to the Madison-Avenue Reformed Church of New-York.

DEATH OF A CALIFORNIA GRAIN OPERATOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Isaac Friedlander, a leading grain operator of this city, died this morning of heart disease.

A SUICIDE ACCOMPLISHED.

MONTREAL July 11.—James Wilson, of New-York, who shot himself in the Express Hotel yesterday, died to-day.

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY

PREPARATIONS FOR ITS CELEBRATION IN MONTREAL.

THE EXCITEMENT AND ANXIETY INCREASING —MAYOR BEAUDRY RESOLVED TO PREVENT A PROCESSION — DISPOSITION OF THE MILITARY — GEN. SMYTH TO ACT UNDER MAGISTRATES' DIRECTIONS.

MONTREAL, July 11.—Excitement increases as the Orange anniversary approaches, and deep anxiety is depicted on every countenance one meets in the streets. The Mayor, who has declared that there shall be no procession, is resolved not to be superseded, and will have command of the City Police and a body of 500 special constables, who are to be sworn in to-day. The military will remain under direction of the magistrates who called them out, Sir Selby Smyth being in command. The latter has not been sworn in as Peace Commissioner, and can, therefore, only act in a military capacity. The Police made active search for arms in Orange Hall to-day, but none were found. The Recorder and other magistrates have been engaged all day swearing in special constables, and it is expected the full number of 500 will be accepted to-night, and receive batons to-morrow. Each special constable is required to swear that he belongs to no secret society. Most of the men who gave in their names were Catholics, either French or Irish. From the general run of the men accepted, the gravest doubts were expressed by those present of their being any great help in preserving the peace of the city. One hundred special constables to protect the work-shops and sheds of the Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles have been sworn in. Sixteen men were also sworn in to guard St. Patrick's Church.

It is not really known whether the Mayor will prevent the Orangemen from walking. It is doubtful if he will assume the responsibility of stopping the procession in the present uncertain state of the law. There are many and various opinions as to the weight to be attached to the advice offered by lawyers on the illegality of the Orange Society. It is strongly urged that it was never contemplated to apply the act cited by the lawyers to Orange or any other modern secret societies, including Odd-fellow, Forester, Temperance, and Irish Catholic Societies, for all are in the same boat. The consolidated statute that the counsel have given their opinion upon is manifestly founded upon the act of 1838, passed by the Council of Lower Canada for the purpose of suppressing treasonable societies arising out of the rebellion of 1837.

It has been suggested to the Mayor to allow the procession to proceed unmolested, and arrest two or three leading Orangemen who could give bail, and make their case a test one before the courts.

The force under Lieut.-Gen. Smyth numbers about 3,000. Final orders were issued this afternoon with regard to their disposition to-morrow. The Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Battalions, 400 strong, will take up position in Place d'Armes-square. A and B Batteries, with mounted detachments of the Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Regiments, will occupy Victoria-square and Beaver Hall Hill. The Eleventh Battalion will occupy the Grand Trunk workshops at Point St. Charles, and the Montreal Engineers and the Beauharnois contingent will occupy the barracks and guard the stores on the island. The remainder of the force, comprising No. 1 Troop of Cavalry, Montreal Garrison Artillery, First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Sixty-fifth Regiments, together with St. Jean Baptiste Company of infantry, will occupy Dominion-square. All the troops will be in these positions before 9 A. M. The Montreal Field Battery will proceed from one place to another, as occasion requires. Each division will be accompanied by a magistrate, under whose instructions they will act. Very few strangers have arrived in the city by train during the past few days, and this morning the cars were comparatively deserted. A company of military will be stationed at the Victoria Bridge to guard it.

In an interview with Gen. Smyth to-night he stated that he would act under the magistrates' orders. Twenty additional men were added to the Water Police to-day. A number of rough-looking characters called on a dealer in explosives to-day and inquired for dynamite. One man was anxious to get a small keg of it. The applicants would give no satisfactory reason for such an unusual order.

It was reported to Gen. Smyth that the 25 kegs of powder stolen from the Hamilton Powder Company are concealed in drains in this city, to be used, if opportunity offers, in blowing up buildings. A number of carpenters are busily engaged making shutters for shop-windows, in anticipation of trouble to-morrow. It has been reported that 400 men, armed with revolvers, left Quebec this morning to come to this city to assail the Orangemen. In addition to the general hospital arrangements for to-morrow, the Hotel Dieu Hospital has also set apart a ward for accidents.

QUEBEC, July 11.—A large crowd of men visited the hardware stores in the lower town to-day, took all the revolvers they could find, paying for them in some instances, but not in others. The proprietors of all the other hardware stores hearing of the fact closed their establishments.

An immense crowd was present on the wharf to-day when the steamer left for Montreal. About 300 Irishmen left on her and were cheered by the crowds on the wharf, who fired pistol-shots in the air as the boat moved away.

This evening more revolvers were stolen from a hardware store in St. Roch's, and about 50 men, well armed, left to-night by the train for Montreal.

Two additional companies of the Ninth Battalion were called out to-day for garrison duty at the Citadel during the absence of B Battery.

The feeling here is very bad, and party excitement runs very high.

TORONTO, July 11.—The Tenth Royals Regiment have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start for Montreal at a moment's notice. The Queen's Own Rifles are also getting ready. The Grand Trunk Railway have instructions to be prepared to supply three trains for transportation of troops to Montreal, if required. Should trouble occur in Montreal to-morrow it is feared it will have the effect of causing some rioting here.

MONTREAL, July 11.—The Orangemen have finally decided to walk in the face of the letter from the Mayor stating that, acting under legal advice, he would arrest all persons taking part in a public procession. Some high legal authorities have stated that the Mayor has no legal authority to stop the procession. Sir Shelby Smyth has taken measures to have the steamer from Quebec stopped at Sorel, and the 400 armed roughs on board searched.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONFERENCE IN VIRGINIA.

STAUNTON, Va., July 11.—The twelfth annual convention of the Baltimore Conference Sunday-school Society of the Methodist Church South has been in session for the past few days. Thomas J. Magruder, of Baltimore, is President of the convention. Over 200 delegates are present from Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. The organization embraces 426 schools, 4,160 teachers, and 24,658 scholars.

The General Conference has adopted measures in furtherance of the more efficient prosecution of the Sunday-school work. First—The appointment of a committee to assist and sustain the editor of our Sunday-school literature, and to devise and inaugurate measures for its wider dissemination. Second—Instructing the Sunday-school editor to combine the catechism of the Church with the magazines and lesson papers. Third—It charged upon parents and teachers the importance of securing the attendance of every Sunday-school scholar upon the services of the sanctuary and the preaching of the Gospel. Fourth—Recommends the organization of mission societies in all the schools. Fifth—In the chapter of the Discipline referring to the instruction of children, the word "children" is changed to persons, thus recognizing the Sunday-school as an institution not only for the instruction of children but those of maturer age.

A STATE TREASURER'S DEFICIT.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—The report of the Auditor in the suit of the State of Georgia against John Jones, the late Treasurer, shows that there is a deficit of $253,000. Suit is pending against his securities, and the case will be heard in October.

SUMMER CRUISE OF THE MAYFLOWER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The United States school-ship Mayflower, with a crew of 85 men and 30 cadets of the naval station at Annapolis, arrived at League Island Naval Station this morning. She is on her Summer cruise, and will remain at this port for two weeks, and will then proceed to New-York, Boston, and other Eastern ports, returning to Annapolis during the latter part of next September.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

ASKING POPE FOR DISPATCHES HE SAYS HE NEVER RECEIVED—EVIDENCE TO SHOW PORTER'S CONDUCT TO HAVE BEEN WISE.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 11.—At the opening of the Porter case to-day, Mr. Bullet, of counsel for Porter, asked if any reply had been made to the request sent to the War Department for the dispatches and letters which Porter had sent to Pope. The board finally directed that a telegram be sent to Gen. Pope, in the name of the board, requesting him to forward the documents referred to, including four notes or dispatches which he could not find during the court-martial. Later a reply was received from Gen. Pope that he had mailed a letter inclosing all letters and dispatches in his possession, but saying that he had no recollection of receiving the four particular dispatches referred to by Porter's counsel.

The testimony to-day went to show that Capt. Pope could not have conveyed the 4:30 order to Porter before 6 P. M. if he had started at once and ridden at full speed. Testimony was also introduced to show the bad condition of the roads; that Porter made as much speed by starting at 3 A. M. as if he had started at 1 A. M.; that there was no serious or general engagement on the 29th, as stated to Pope in a dispatch of the 30th to Gen. Halleck; that the map used at the court-martial was incorrect, representing the positions of Porter and Pope to have been within hearing, and near enough even for the troops to have seen each other, while, on the contrary, the ground was high between them, preventing both seeing and hearing. A former Aide-de-camp of Lee, and now a Baltimore lawyer, was quite emphatic on the point that no general engagement was fought on the day Pope says a "terrific battle" had occurred. This witness intimated that a portion of the rebel force was pressed by troops said to have been Porter's, and that thus Porter's course proved to be the discreet one. The witness acknowledged that Hood had a severe fight, but that it did not become general.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

SIXTY-FIRST CALL FOR FIVE MILLIONS, HALF COUPON AND HALF REGISTERED.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the sixty-first call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 are coupon and $2,500,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 11th day of October next, and the interest will cease on that day. Following are the descriptions of bonds: Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely: $50—Nos. 62,-001 to No. 65,000, both inclusive; $100—Nos. 106,001 to No. 110,000, both inclusive; $500—Nos. 74,001 to No. 76,200, both inclusive; $1,000—Nos. 135,001 to No. 140,000, both inclusive. Total coupon, $2,500,000. Registered bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870, as follows: $50—Nos. 2,201 to No. 2,250, both inclusive. $100—No. 17,601 to No. 17,830, both inclusive. $500—Nos. 10,201 to No. 10,450, both inclusive. $1,000—Nos. 33,701 to No. 34,400, both inclusive. $5,000—No. 9,101 to No. 9,250, both inclusive. $10,000—No. 17,101 to No. 17,730, both inclusive. Total registered, $2,500,000. Aggregate, $5,000,000.

SUSPECTED DOUBLE MURDER.

POISON FOUND IN THE DEAD BODIES OF TWO PERSONS IN NORWICH—AN ARREST ON SUSPICION.

NORWICH, July 11.—On June 6 Charles H. Cobb, City Collector, died suddenly and in a manner that aroused suspicion. A post-mortem disclosed no reason for his death, and his stomach was sent to Prof. Doremus for analysis. The Professor found in it arsenic enough to cause death, and so reported. Suspicion at once fell on Wesley W. Bishop, a neighbor, who was arrested. It was then concluded to have an examination of the body of Bishop's wife, who also died with suspicious symptoms last February. Her body was accordingly disinterred, and parts of it were submitted to Prof. Doremus. At to-day's session of the Coroner's jury the Professor testified to finding in her vitals weighable quantities of arsenic and traces of copper. Other testimony was submitted, and the jury returned a verdict that in their opinion Mr. Cobb came to his death from poison, administered by his wife, Katie M. Cobb, aided and abetted by Wesley W. Bishop. Upon the rendering of the verdict Mrs. Cobb was placed under arrest. The examination of the case is set down for Monday next.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $496,500.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $289,161, and from Customs, $359,829.

Secretary Evarts left Washington to-night for a week's trip to Vermont. He will then return, but expects to be absent from Washington during August.

Postmaster-General Key is notified by the Postal Authorities of the Dominion of Canada that it will not be possible to make the necessary arrangement for the exchange, via the United States, under the Berne Treaty, of "Extra National" mail matter before the 1st of August.

Joseph O. Doyle has been appointed Keeper of Life-saving Station No. 4, District No. 8, vice E. W. Way, resigned. Richard W. Prendergast, of Ohio, has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper, and Frank F. Strong, Internal Revenue Gauger, for the First District of Ohio.

A question having arisen whether the law passed by Congress at the last session for the protection of sub-contractors for carrying the mails is applicable to contracts existing at the date of the enactment of the law, the Attorney-General has sustained the view taken by the Second Assistant Post-master-General that the law applies to all such pre-existing contracts as well as to contracts made subsequently. This law authorizes payments to be made by the department directly to sub-contractors upon consent of the sub-contractor shall have been filed with the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. On the other hand, it prohibits any sub-letting of mail routes except with the permission of the Postmaster-General, the object of this proviso being to prevent irresponsible parties from taking contracts merely on speculation, and with a purpose of defrauding sub-contractors.

A MARYLAND MURDERER TO BE HANGED.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—To-morrow afternoon Hiram Fooks, a colored man, will be hanged at the Alms-house, about four miles from Princess Anne, Somerset County, for the murder of Jack Tyler, a colored youth, in October, 1877. At the time of the murder Fooks was employed to conduct Tyler from one portion of Somerset County to the youth's friends in another section of the county. About the 22d of October the body of a colored youth, in advanced stages of decomposition, was discovered in the woodland in Fairmount district, and, after a thorough examination, it was ascertained that the body was that of Jack Tyler. Fooks was once suspected of having committed the crime and was immediately arrested. He was convicted of murder in the first degree at the April term of the Circuit Court of Somerset County, and on the 11th of June last, H. F. Landford, Deputy Clerk of the court, read the death-warrant to Fooks in his cell at the jail. Fooks asserts that he is innocent of the crime, and betrays no outward sign of fear at his approaching end. He has been undergoing religious instruction, and says that he has striven for repentance, and is confident that his sins will be forgiven. The execution will take place about 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

BREAK IN THE RARITAN CANAL.

TRENTON, July 11.—A serious break occurred in the bank of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, near Weston, between Millstone and Trenton, last night. No vessels can pass. A large force of laborers was immediately set at work, and another force left for the scene of disaster to-day. It is reported that the damage will be repaired by Saturday noon.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The municipal election here to-day, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mayor George P. Kane, resulted in the election of Gen. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, (Democrat,) by the following vote: Latrobe, 14,018; Richard Henry Smith, (Greenback,) 1,399; Latrobe's majority, 12,619. Little interest was manifested and the vote was very light.

SECRETARY THOMPSON AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa arrived at League Island this morning, and upon landing at noon Secretary of the Navy Thompson, Congressman A. C. Harmer, and party began an inspection of the Navy-yard and surroundings.

FATAL RESULT OF AN EXPLOSION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—John McChesney, Superintendent at Stephen Robbins & Sons' establishment, who was injured by the explosion there yesterday, died last evening.

MINISTER NOYES.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Hon. Edward F. Noyes, United States Minister to France, left to-night for the vicinity of Boston, where he will remain a week previous to his return to Paris.

THE INDIAN EXCITEMENT.

ASSURING DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOWARD.

A COLUMN OF HIS TROOPS IN HOT PURSUIT OF THE HOSTILES—THE WORST DANGER THOUGHT TO BE OVER—COURSE OF THE RETREATING SAVAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A Portland dispatch says the following is the dispatch received by Gov. Chadwick from Gen. Howard, dated Camp Chadwick, Bear Creek, July 9:

"We appeared to have met the main body of Indians. It will be necessary to treat these Columbia Indians who are aiding the enemy with guides and boats and ammunition just as Kreas and Wilkins are doing. No large place like Heppner, Pendleton, or Walla-Walla is in danger from them. They kill herds, isolated farmers, and small parties, and seek for horses more than for any other property. The smallest stockade keeps them off. I have sent a column in pursuit of those who escaped from us yesterday after the battle, and am encamped near water to rest and refresh the animals while our scouts examine the trails in different directions."

A telegraphic operator at Umatilla sends the following: "Have just learned by telegraph from Walla-Walla that Howard will be in Walla-Walla this evening, and take the train from that city to Wallula with his command. Thence he will proceed by boat to the head of navigation on Snake River. The Indians have evaded the General, and are now making for the mouth of the Grand Ronde River, where they expect to cross the Snake. Capt. Wilkinson, in command of the patrol-boat North-west, has just left here for Long Island, about 15 miles below here, where it is suspected some renegade Indians are crossing horses and plunder. He will return immediately after examining the country about there, and go directly to Wallula. Our troubles here are probably over."

A Baker City, Oregon, dispatch says: "This town has been under great excitement for the past two days, caused by the continued reports of hostiles coming in on the North Powder River. Families, with their stock, for miles around have been gathering in here and at Union since the 9th inst., but from returning scouts we learn that all the reports as yet are false. Col. Sanford's command are camped at Orodell, on the Grande Ronde, in readiness to intercept the hostiles should they attempt to go north via Grande Ronde. He has a company of soldiers now scouring the Upper Grande Ronde River, and Capt. Egbert is now on the North Powder River, and has scouts out in all directions. He has a company on the head waters of Lower Creek, and from the vicinity of the troops and scouts it is almost impossible for the hostiles to cross north through this section without being intercepted by some of these troops. Scouts in from Gen. Howard say the hostiles have broken into different bands, some traveling north and some south, on a back track.

A Dayton, W. T., dispatch says a report dispatch under date of Umatilla, July 11, received there, says: "The hostiles who were whipped back into the mountains by Gen. Howard have now started eastward for Snake River, along the ridge of the Blue Mountains, between Grande Ronde and Columbia Valley. They will cross Meacham's Road between Summit and Pelican, and, running somewhat south, pass into Willow and cross Snake River at the mouth of the Salmon. If the Indians are again whipped back they will move north-east into the Salmon Mountains, or south-east along Powder River Mountains to the crossing of Snake River, near Old's Ferry. The Grande Ronde Valley is now in the most danger, and our danger is about past, unless the Columbia or Yakima Indians take a hand in the fight. John Day's and other streams south of Birch Creek are comparatively safe, also along Columbia River between here and Wallula.

"The Piute chief Natchez, with several companions, arrived here last night for a conference with Gen. McDowell. He says the plan of the hostile Indians is to gather all the tribes in the vicinity of the Columbia River, and then return on their trail and drive all the whites and friendly Indians from Southern Idaho and vicinity."

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., July 11.—Mr. Hank Clifford, of Running Water, arrived here this morning and reports a party of Indians as having crossed White Clay River yesterday afternoon, bound northward. The Indians are supposed to have deserted their agencies. Lieut. Simpson, with about 25 men of the Third Cavalry, left here this morning in pursuit of a party which fired at the mail carrier at Dead Horse Creek yesterday.

SELLING AMMUNITION TO INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Indian Bureau is advised by Capt. Dougherty, acting Indian Agent at the Lower Brule Agency, Dakota Territory, that one D. W. Spalding has been detected in introducing ammunition to the Indian country by the commanding officer at Fort Randall, on information given by Mr. Douglas, Agent for the Yankton Indians. Capt. Dougherty says traffic in ammunition has been this man's business for the last two years. He being on his own land, it is impossible to reach him under the provisions of the President's order of Nov. 23, 1876. It is my belief that at least 150,000 rounds of fixed ammunition have passed over the Missouri River at the place known as Brule City, eight miles below this agency, within the last two years.

TWO MAIL ROBBERS ARRESTED.

ALBANY, July 11.—For two months past important letters have disappeared from the Post Office in this city. Several complaints were made to Postmaster Craig, who made an investigation, but could get no clue to the missing letters. He notified Special Postal Agent McDonalds, of Elmira, who came to this city and made an investigation. This he continued from time to time until Wednesday, when he remained at the Post Office until this afternoon, and discovered Lorenzo Burton, one of the carriers, place several letters in his breast and retire to the basement, where he opened them and took out their contents. Being detected in the act, he was at once arrested by Marshal Kelly on a warrant issued by Commissioner A. Hampdon Wood, and committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner is 45 years old, has a family, and has been a letter-carrier for 12 or 15 years. He was believed to have been one of the most faithful and honest of the whole force.

MACON, Ga., July 11.—Bradbury Williams and W. B. Redmond, secret service agents of the Postal Department, to-day arrested James A. Long, colored, mail agent on the Macon and Augusta Railroad, and son of ex-Congressman Long, charged with robbing the mail. The evidence against him is said to be very strong.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, July 11.—The brig Kremlin, from Cienfuegos for Boston, was sunk by collision with the steamer Golden Grove. She was owned by J. S. Emery & Co., of Boston. She was 7 years old, and was insured for about one-third her value. Her cargo of 420 hogsheads of sugar was consigned to Elisha Atkins & Co. Mrs. Haskell, the Captain's wife, perished in the vessel. She belonged in East Boston.

HYANNIS, Mass., July 11.—The schooner Golden Eagle, of Dennisport, from New-York for Boston with coal, sunk in 15 feet of water in this harbor last night. Mr. Doane Kelley, of Dennisport, Mass., is the owner of the vessel.

BOSTON, July 11.—The bark Jennie R. Diverty put into Sierra Leone June 4 with seven feet of water in her hold, having been ashore at Bissao, west coast of Africa, and jettisoned part of her cargo.

SOUTH-WEST HARBOR, Me., July 11.—The fishing schooner Lillian Gertrude, of Gloucester, Mass., struck on Mount Desert Rock at 3 o'clock yesterday morning during a fog. She sunk, and is a total loss. The crew, to the number of 10, who barely escaped with their lives, were brought here by a schooner. They will be taken to Rockland to-morrow by a revenue cutter which arrived here this afternoon. They saved nothing but their clothes.

BASE-BALL.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 11.—New-Bedfords, 6; Worcesters, 0.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Forest City, 7; Hornells, 21.

LONDON, Ontario, July 11.—Stars, of Syracuse, 6; Tecumsehs, 3.

ELIZABETH, July 11.—Hartfords, 17; Resolutes, 11. Manager Benjamin, of the Resolutes, disbanded that club after the game on account of lack of public support.

BUFFALO, July 11.—Buffalos, 1; Stars, 1. The game was called in the sixth inning on account of rain.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Nationals, 23; New-Yorkers, 1.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11.—Springfields, 11; Haymakers, 0.

HOLYOKE, July 11.—Pittsfields, 5; Holyokes, 3.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Providence, 13; Cincinnati, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Bostons, 8; Indianapolis, 4.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Rain stopped the Milwaukee-Chicago game here to-day at the end of the fourth inning, the score standing—Milwaukee, 4; Chicago, 2.

UTICA, July 11.—International championship game—Lowells, 12; Uticas, 7.

CONDITION OF THE KANSAS CROPS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—The Kansas City *Price Current* will publish the crop reports to morrow from the great wheat-growing section of Kansas. From 14 counties along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad the average yield is 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, and the grain is reported as being of a superior quality. Threshing is under way, and no bad effects are felt from the recent rains. The oats harvest has commenced in some localities. The yield will be 50 bushels to the acre. The acreage of corn is large and the prospects are more encouraging than ever known before. The fruit prospects are excellent. Peaches are ripening rapidly, and are yielding a splendid crop. The acreage of flax, castor beans, broom-corn, rye, barley, and potatoes is large, and the prospects all that can be wished.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 12—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest along the Atlantic coast, and lowest in the upper lake region and

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917, C. $11,000....107⅞
B. C. R. & N. 1st. 2,000....74⅜
9,000....74½
2,000....74
L. & W. B. con. 8s. 1,000....34½
2,000....34⅝
Lake Shore. 1,000....54⅝
2,000....54⅝
2,000....54⅞
10,000....55
L. & W. B. con. 1,000....84
2,000....84⅛
N. J. C. 1st, con. 7,000....89½
2,000....90
N. J. C. cons. 16,000....88½
N. J. C. conv. 8s. 5,000....75
4,000....75¼
5,000....70
5,000....75
1,000....70⅛
N. W. C. C. 6. 2,000....85
Long Dock. 3,000....110
Cen. Pac. gold. 6,000....106
C. P. 1st, S. J. Br. 2,000....92⅜
S. Pac. 1st. 1,000....c.106⅞
Pac. of Mo. 1st. 13,000....106¾
2,000....106
Ill. Cent. 1st. 2,000....c.106
H. & St. J. 8s, con. 5,000....99½
Del. & Hudson. 600....124⅜
1,000....124⅝
Erie Railway. 200....c.59⅝
1200....16⅝
1,000....16⅛
200....c.16½
700....16⅝
2000....16¾
100....c.3.16¾
100....16¾
100....16⅝
200....16⅝
Lake Shore. 100....c.62¼
100....62⅝
100....62⅜
100....62⅝
100....62⅝
100....62⅝

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, July 11:

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, G. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 187 Forsyth-st., west side, 75 feet south of Stanton-st., for $14,045, to Julia Kunzenhann, plaintiff. Also, E. Burghard, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 25.6 by 102.2, No. 155 West 85th-st., north side, 282 feet west of 3d-av., for $4,000, to German Saving Bank, plaintiff. Also, D. G. Crosby, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.10, No. 218 East 119th-st., south side, 335 feet west of 2d-av., for $9,500, to A. Lustig.

Howard W. Coates, Receiver's sale, F. B. Teighman, Esq., Receiver, disposed of the four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 103 West 38th-st., north side, 60 feet west of 6th-av., for $17,125, to Charles T. Raymond. Also, foreclosure sale, R. C. Elliott, Esq., Referee, sold the two five-story brick buildings and one three-story brick house, with two lots, each 25 by 100.4, Nos. 126 and 128 West 50th-st., south side, 325 feet west of 6th-av., for $37,700, to Andrew Ewald, plaintiff.

D. H. Seaman, foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling and four-story brick shop, with plot of land 35 by 132.1, irregular, Nos. 232 and 234 East 40th-st., south side, 215 feet west of 2d-av., for $10,000, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, plaintiff.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, sold eight lots, each 25 by 100, on West 157th-st., south-west corner of 10th-av., for $10,000, to Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by Richard V. Harnett of the house and lot on East 75th-st., east of Madison-av., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 10.

55th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; Annie Fallon and husband to Michael Evans, Trustee..... nom.

40th-st., s. s., 313.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18x98.9; Michael J. O'Reilly to Frank Abbott..... $35,000

Ogden-av., s. e. corner of Orchard-st., 23.9x33, 23d Ward; Michael Donahue and wife to Thomas Blessing..... 1,000

54th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; same to same..... 20,000

1st-av., No. 605; Francisca Barbara Hohmann to Mary Endres..... nom.

Avenue A, e. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 81st-st., 51x98; William McAlister to John F. Dale..... 19,000

13th-st., s. s., 148.2 ft. w. of Avenue B, 17.11x103.3; George Siller and wife to Theodore Siller..... nom.

33d-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x25; Honoris B. Steele and husband to William R. Travers..... nom.

Berriman-st., w. s., 24th Ward; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Frederick Chauncey..... 3,000

Tinton-av., lot No. 236, 23d Ward; R. B. Gwilim, Referee, to James Sherwood..... 400

West Broadway, No. 103; A. P. Fitch, Referee, to Andrew Kwed..... 27,000

Park-place, n. e. corner of Church-st., 50x150 to Murray-st.; H. J. Scudder, Referee, to Goold Hoyt, Trustee..... 100,000

9th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 63d-st., 25x100; Charles A. Potter to Joseph J. Potter..... nom.

48th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Lewis Baldauf and wife to Reynold Textor..... nom.

10th-av., n. s., 450.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19.4x94.9; John S. Waterman to Elienor M. Williams..... 17,000

Lewis-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Houston-st., 21.2x100; Hamilton Wade and wife to Frederick W. Steirowitz..... 4,450

10th-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 156th-st., 50x100; Edward W. Wade, Referee, to John F. Cunningham..... 8,910

42d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x98.9; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank..... 55,000

Helen-st., 24th Ward; F. V. B. Kennedy, Referee, to John McLoughlin..... 8,000

33d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x102.2; E. B. Shafer, Referee, to Lewis Inglee..... 4,500

53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17x100.5; John E. Allison to Mary B. Gifford..... 7,275

Thompson-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25x100; Catharine Doelling to Albert Wirth and others..... 9,000

33d-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 8th-av., 30x100.5; Susan Bull to Georgina Knower..... 8,005

53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17x100.5; E. D. Gale, Referee, to John E. Allison. 6,750

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Beck, John P., and wife to Florence M. Burrowes; s. s. 11th-st., w. of Dry Dock-st., 3 years..... $3,000

Abbott, Frank, to Michael J. O'Reilly; s. s. 40th-st., w. of 5th-av., in installments..... 10,000

Beck, John P., and wife to Anna W. Richards; s. s. 11th-st., w. of Dry Dock-st., 3 years..... 3,000

Buscall, Catharine, and husband to Jonas Heller, Trustee; n. s. 82d-st., e. of 4th-av., 5 years..... 3,000

Cunningham, John P., to Citizens' Insurance Company; w. s. 10th-av., s. of 156th-st., 1 year..... 7,000

Emmerling, Ferdinand, to Maria Jobum; n. s. 4th-st., between Avenues C and D, 3 years..... 1,000

Same to same; n. s. 4th-st., between Avenues C and D, 4 years..... 3,000

Gifford, Mary B., to Robert B. Minturn, Trustee; n. s. 52d-st., e. of Lexington-av., 5 years. 3,500

Hale, Oliver, and wife to Oliver R. Hale; s. s. 86th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years..... 1,000

Hopfensack, Barbara, and husband to Ernst Hopfensack; s. s. 76th-st. w. of 1st-av., 3 years.... 2,000

Hummel, Philip, to Henry Klein; s. s. of 5th-st., between Avenues C and D, 3 years..... 1,000

Hughes, Patrick, and wife to Catharine A. Tecanova: No. 26 Macdougal-st., 6 months..... 5,000

Kniffen, William and wife to Irving Savings Bank: Nos. 1,142 and 1,144 Lawrence-st, 1 year. 5,000

Lawrence, Walter S., and wife to Gustavus Krehbiel; e. s. of 6th-av., n. 22d-st., 2 years. 12,000

McManus, Thomas, and wife to Theron R. Butler; s. s. 53th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years..... 5,000

Same to same; s. s. 53th-st., e. of 6th-av., 3 years. 5,000

Payser, Bernard, and wife to Fanny Bach; w. s. 2d-av., n. w. corner of 51st-st. and 2d-av., 5 years..... 5,250

Sander, Adam, and wife to Wilhelm Mylius; e. s. 2d-av., n. of 26th-st., 5 years..... 6,000

Sander, Adam, and wife to Adam Sander; e. s. 2d-av., n. of 26th-st., 1 year..... 3,000

Schenk, Frederick, and others, to John Baier; s. s. 51st-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 year..... 3,000

Sherwood, James, to John Davidson; s. s. Trenton-av., 23d Ward, 1 year..... 290

Zincke, Hermann, and others, to Charles Diamayd; n. s. corner 3d-av. and 83d-st., 5 years. 13,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Cossett, Frederick H., to William P. Tyson..... nom.

Chedsey, Nathan A., to Robert McKinnon..... $1,800

Gebhard Fire Insurance Company to Star Fire Insurance Company; 7 assignments..... nom.

Fish, James, Receiver of Teutonia Savings Bank, to James D. Lynch..... 14,600

Kopp, John, to William Meyer..... 2,500

Mutual Life Insurance Company to James D. Fish, Receiver of Teutonia Savings Bank..... 9,000

Macy, William L., to Caroline Hicks..... 5,000

Murphy, Charles, to Henry Bostwick..... nom.

O'Reilly, Michael J., to William H. DeForest.... 10,000

Schaefer, John, to Magdalena Bach..... 4,000

Seaman, Jacob, to Morris Nutter..... 4,000

Taconnet, Martial, and wife to Henry V. Burgy. 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 13 WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Superb full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with or without stable near by; low price; possession. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, JR. Offices, 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 861 5th-av.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—LEVIN POINT, with water front, &c., known as Kellogg Property, at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, July 17. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE LONG-ESTABLISHED SADDLE, harness, and horse clothing store of E. Bartlett, deceased, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place, the best corner in the City. Inquire of DANIEL BIRDSALL & CO., No. 285 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

AT ORANGE.—A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE until Oct. 1; 13 rooms; near depot; plenty of shade; modern conveniences; $100 per month. Address Box No. 1,544 New-York Post Office.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship

CITY OF PARA, Capt. Carpenter,

will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the conveniences of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,

End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ, calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, July 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Mazatlan, Tuxpan, Tampa, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are unsurpassed in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA, WED., July 17 | ALGERIA...WED., July 31
BOTHNIA...WED., July 24 | RUSSIA...WED., Aug. 7

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., July 13 | DONAU.....Sat., July 27
ODER.....Sat., July 20 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI...Wed., July 17, 7:30 A.M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEE, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, SANGUINET.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE RIDDER, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Ethiopia...July 13, 3 P. M. | Circassia...July 27, 3 P. M.
Bolivia...July 20, 9 A. M. | Devonia...Aug. 3, 9 A. M.

Cabins $65, $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia...July 17, 2 A. M. | Victoria.....July 24, noon.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

For sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

BERDER...Thurs., July 18 | WIELAND...Thurs., Aug. 1
LESSING...Thurs., July 25 | POMERANIA, Thurs., Aug. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHLENKAMP & CO., No. 61 Broadway.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.

VADERLAND sails Tuesday, July 23, 12 M.

For cabin passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Italy, Wed., July 17, 7 A.M. | Holland, W., July 24, 11 A.M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—

Helvetia, Sat., July 13, 2 P.M. | Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A.M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 17, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, July 20
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Thursday, July 18
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

The passenger office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be opened at No. 257 Broadway on Monday, July 15.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF STREAM, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....July 13
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....June 27
ATLAS.....July 18

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....June 29
ALPS.....July 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

addressed.....SATURDAY, July 13
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27

Tickets issued also for

VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS

in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,307 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH.—Ladies' private office. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. Branch, No. 1,307 Broadway. LINDO BROS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silver-ware bought and sold. GEORGE G. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, cor. 29th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-NINTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

except between the hours of 6:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

J. F. NAVARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Morrisville, Fleminton, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M. daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JUNE 16, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes before departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays at 2:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday special train leaves Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon, (7:35 A. M.,) Patchogue, (8:15 A. M.,) and Greenport, (9 A. M., Sag Harbor, (9:20 A. M.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Long Island City at 10:28 P. M. For New-London, the Steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 4 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at Jamaica and 34th-st. ferries; at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway and No. 736 6th-av., and 3 Court-st., Brooklyn; at the offices of the Long Island Express, No. 3 Court-st., No. 944 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Pullman cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at 4 Western Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. Depot see below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River RR. 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Providence RR. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Haven, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT R. I.—Passengers for this line take 9:05 A. M. and 11 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 5 P. M., as Newport.

THEODORE WALLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.

PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.

The Favorite Palace Steamers

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier

THE NEVER-TIRING EDISON.

HIS LATEST PROBLEM.

TRYING TO MEASURE THE NOISE MADE BY THE ELEVATED RAILWAY—A DIFFICULT TASK—PECULIARITIES OF THE WONDERFUL PHONAUTOGRAPH.

Mr. Edison's first series of experiments with the phonautograph, a self-registering phonometer devised for the purpose of measuring and recording the sound vibrations on the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, has not been attended with much success. The experiments were conducted night before last, after the hours of heavy passenger traffic were over, although the train upon which he rode made its usual stoppages, with the usual variations of speed. The data upon which he placed his main reliance were, however, taken upon the Sixth-avenue section between Twenty-third and Thirty-third streets, at a rate of speed prescribed by himself, and carried out under the special orders and supervision of Superintendent Van Brocklin, who accompanied the inventor and his assistant. A word about the instrument is essential to a clear understanding of the value of the method Mr. Edison has employed. In principle it is the same as that devised by M. Leon Scott for measuring and classifying sound waves. The registering pencil employed in this delicate phonometer is formed of a section of horse-hair. A piece of paper prepared with lamp-black is fixed upon a revolving cylinder, and receives the impressions. The instrument has the usual vibrating disk, so familiar in descriptions of the telephone, and the vibrations are registered in dotted lines passing spirally round and round the cylinder. A funnel collects and concentrates the waves of sound. The result of the experiments night before last consisted of several sheets filled with series of minute dots, which, for the most part, were disposed with considerable regularity. Occasionally the lines were wavy, and the dots crowded into groups. Upon inspecting them yesterday Mr. Edison came to the conclusion that some modifications were essential to bring out the utmost delicacy of the instrument. The effect of his cogitations was such that he did not put in an appearance last night, as the Superintendent anticipated; and at a late hour yesterday afternoon Mr. Van Brocklin was notified that the instrument was not ready for further experiment, and that the continuation of the work would have to be deferred until this evening, when he expect to be able to obtain a more delicaté record. Indeed, the experiments made night before last were not intended to accomplish anything more than thoroughly to test the instrument and afford Mr. Edison a little practical experience respecting the difficulties to be overcome. He is not yet prepared to take the responsibility of any suggestions as to the best manner of obviating the noise and din that accompany each passing train, but he is not in the least discouraged or doubtful as to ultimate success. He depends upon the experiments to be conducted this evening to give him the clue to the main sources of the vibration of which the public complain.

If Mr. Edison's attempt has had no other result, it has at least attracted the attention of civil engineers in America to a hitherto somewhat neglected factor, although one essential to the design of such structures in large cities, where any unnecessary source of noise is an intolerable nuisance. That factor is the best method of reducing the noise of passing trains. Many of the civil engineers who have already gone privately into an examination of the Sixth-avenue structure, and have come to more or less decided conclusions as to the defect or defects of structure upon which the excessive noise of passing trains is contingent.

One curious and significant fact, stated upon the authority of the experimentalist himself, who traversed the whole length of the Sixth-avenue section four times yesterday, is worth recording. Putting an extremely delicate mariner's compass upon a window-sill in the rear car, and seating himself in such a manner as to observe it and to glance furtively from the window when necessary, the inquirer commenced his observations. The first noticeable thing, barring the tremor of the needle upon its pivot, was a regular series of partial revolutions of about 10 degrees succeeding each other at fixed intervals. These revolutions were found on examination to take place at the instant the instrument was passing over the successive long transverse iron girders upon which the road-bed rests. The direction of Sixth-avenue being nearly north and south, the normal pointing of the needle was nearly parallel with the motion of the train, and the variation of 10 degrees transverse. After passing over the girder the needle in each instance recovered its normal position and maintained it until it was vertically above the next girder, when it reversed 10 degrees toward a position parallel with the girder, maintaining that position for about half a second, and again returned to its normal position. When a train was passing, the point of the needle was invariably carried round about 20 degrees by the passing engine; but, on returning to its normal position, it remained steadily pointing north and south until the last car had passed, not responding at all to the usual influence of the transverse girders while another train was in motion upon the adjacent track. The fact is a curious and suggestive one, and may possibly assist the official investigation by att acting Mr. Edison's attention to phenomena with the laws of which, as an electrician, he is perfectly familiar.

NO COMPROMISE ON THE MATCH.

MR. BENSINGER REVIEWS THE NEGOTIATIONS RELATIVE TO THE SEXTON-SCHAEFER CONTEST.

Mr. Moses Bensinger, the representative of the backers of Jacob Schaefer, who was matched to play William Sexton in a great contest to be played in three cities, has written to the press in reference to the collapse of the arrangements for the meeting, giving his version of the affair, and recounting his efforts made to insure the playing of the match. "I have," he says, "left nothing undone which could in reason be asked to smooth the misunderstanding, and no financial considerations have deterred Mr. Schaefer and his friends from doing everything to further the progress of the match. Though denying the justice and fairness of Sexton's claim, I was willing to make great concessions, and I therefore, in Mr. Buck's office, publicly offered to pay all the expenses above those incurred, and to make Sexton a present of $1,000 out of the winnings, provided the game went forward and he was defeated. These overtures have failed, and Mr. Sexton and his backers insist upon doing the moral, if not legal, injustice of taking advantage of an accident to claim the $1,000 I had deposited. Such a course I have chosen is not justified by precedent nor upheld by any one outside the circle of his partisans. Mr. Sexton, the writer continues, knew that the business interests of Mr. Schaefer were in the hands of Mr. Parker, and that his failure to deposit the final stakes on the day and hour specified was the result of a serious accident, incapacitating for business. He knows, further, that as soon as I was informed of the extent of Parker's illness I hastened to place the money in Mr. Buck's hands at the earliest moment possible. As he has taken advantage of an unavoidable accident to throw up the match, the responsibility is his and not mine.

No sensible motive for his course, Mr. Bensinger further says, is apparent, unless it be that Mr. Sexton and his friends did not, on second thought, choose to risk the stakes they had involved in the match. The thousand dollars of mine which he has taken cannot have inspired his action for having claimed the forfeit. He is not bound by the original agreement to pay the expenses for ball rent and advertising already incurred, amounting to over $600. Does he prefer the trifling sum remaining to his chance of winning $5,000, which he would certainly receive from the stakes and door money if he won the match in the three great cities specified in the agreement? After enumerating his regret that the negotiations for the match must be considered at an end, he throws the responsibility for their failure upon Sexton's backers rather than himself. In concluding, he says that the matter is forever abandoned, and that he and Schaefer intended to leave town last night.

SEXTON READY TO PLAY.

CHICAGO, July 11.—It is now probable that the Sexton-Schaefer billiard match will come off as proposed originally, Mr. J. D. O'Connor, Sexton's backer, having indicated his willingness yesterday that the game shall be played under certain minor restrictions.

ROUNDSMAN SLOSSON AND HIS CLUB.

ARRAIGNED ON A CHARGE OF BRUTAL CLUBBING—STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Roundsman Edgar S. Slosson, of the Fifth Precinct, brought a prisoner to the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoner was a young man named John H. Wyckoff, whose arraignment was the occasion for an unexpected turning of the tables against the roundsman, who charged him with offering resistance to arrest and with assault. Justice Wendell allowed the prisoner to go on his own recognizance, upon his counsel's professional guarantee for his appearance. After the roundsman's departure, the Justice proceeded to hear the prisoner's counter-charge of brutal clubbing. His principal witness was Charles O'Donnell, of No. 230 Thirty-second-street, whose sworn statement reveals particulars of an unusually brutal use of the club. It appears from this statement that while the deponent and Wyckoff were standing talking in front of the premises No. 123 West Broadway, their attention was attracted to a quarrel between three women in the hallway of the house. Hearing which disputants Wyckoff was hurriedly to separate the disputants, and succeeded. One of the women retreated into the tenement, and was followed by one of the females with whom she had been quarreling, with a view of renewing the dispute. Herman Foschie, the proprietor of the house, came out at this point and endeavored to eject the strange woman. As he did so Roundsman Slosson and Officer John Finnell ran to the spot, and the former seized Fosche by the neck, and with an exclamation of "Go to ——; leave this woman alone," kicked him in the stomach. Wyckoff again interfered for the preservation of peace, and during the scuffle his friend heard the sound of a blow on his head with a club, and heard him cry out "Hold on! hold on! I'll go with you if you don't hit me any more." Slosson hit him on the head with the club three times, when O'Donnell remonstrated and said, "Don't hit him any more, it's a mistake," to which appeal the roundsman paid no heed, but continued to cruelly beat the prisoner, while the latter offered no provocation or resistance. He bled profusely from his wound, the blood staining the sidewalk as he was led along by the roundsman. When the two came near the station-house, Wyckoff stopped and wiped the blood from his head, while the roundsman tried to make his appearance less revolting by "fixing him up," as O'Donnell says, arranging his hair, clothing, and hat. When the prisoner was arraigned in court his counsel questioned Slosson as to his reason for clubbing Wyckoff, and received the laconic reply: "He hit me, and I merely wanted to return the compliment." A number of witnesses corroborated O'Donnell's story, and a warrant was handed to one of the Court Squad, with instructions to secure Slosson's attendance in court to-day.

THE NEW-YORK COUNTY DEMOCRACY

ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The recently-elected delegates to the General Committee of the New-York County Democracy met last night in Clarendon Hall, in East Thirteenth-street, for the purpose of effecting an organization. There were between 200 and 300 delegates present, and all the Assembly Districts in the City, except the Seventeenth, were represented. The meeting was called to order by Emanuel B. Hart, who nominated for temporary Chairman Hon. Ira Shafer, and for Secretary John D. Coughlin. Mr. Shafer, in speaking against monopolistes referred to Senators Wagstaff and Ecclesine, whom he said were virtually in the pay of the New-York Central Railroad. Monopolists must, he said, fall, and so must Tammany Hall, which is controlled by one man. In conclusion he said that the most formidable element in the coming political contest would be the working men, and the party that did not respect their interests would certainly be crushed.

A Committee on Nominations for Permanent Officers, consisting of one delegate from each district, was then appointed, ex-Senator Bixby being elected Chairman. After a few minutes' consultation, the following ticket was reported by the committee and unanimously elected: Ira Shafer, Chairman; F. J. Gallagher, Alexander M. Burdin, M. C. Dannebaum, William T. Nealis, M. D., and P. H. Kedney, Vice-Chairmen; John D. Coughlin, William Dorsheimer, A. Oakey Hall, Joseph Garde, and Sidney S. Harris, Secretaries, and Dennis McMahon, Treasurer. A resolution was then introduced by ex-Warden Stacom denouncing the recent attacks in the Tammany Hall newspapers upon Samuel J. Tilden and Gov. Robinson, as tending to destroy the unity of the Democratic Party. A series of resolutions was offered by ex-Senator Bixby, pledging the party to continue its efforts to secure an honest and economical administration of the City Government.

The following were also adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That the history of our City Government proves conclusively that a succession of victories for Tammany Hall at the polls is invariably attended by the passage of bad and the defeat of good laws, the elevation of corrupt and ignorant men to office, the robbery of the tax-payer, the prostration of capital, and the paralyzation of labor and of important business interests.

Resolved, That we condemn as ruinous to the present and future welfare of this City the policy of Tammany Hall, in annually expending many millions of the people's money for the support of its office-holders and sinecurists, inasmuch as by this legalized system of robbing the many for the maintenance of the few, the taxable valuations of property must be kept up though the market price of the same has recently fallen from 30 to 50 per cent, an outrage upon the tax-paying community; and all public improvements must be suspended, a direct injury to the growth of the City and to the working and industrial classes, thousands of whom are thereby deprived of employment and of the means of supporting their suffering families.

Resolved, That the New-York County Democracy pledges itself to labor without ceasing for the reformation of these abuses, and, to aid in carrying on the good work, earnestly invites the co-operation of all good citizens and of all organizations having similar objects in view.

THE TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

THE CORONER'S JURY CENSURE THE CONTRACTOR AND THE DEPARTMENT INSPECTOR.

The investigation of the East Forty-second-street tunnel accident, by which Thomas Joyce and Patrick Lynch lost their lives, was resumed yesterday by Coroner Woltman. Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, who was present, expressed a desire to add to his testimony by submitting a list of 37 European and 2 local bridges built on the same plan as that adopted in the construction of the fallen arch, but the Coroner excluded the proffered testimony. William Law, a carpenter and builder, of No. 343 East Forty-second-street, testified that there was an absence of solid masonry filling behind the arch, the filling consisting of rough stone and dirt, which were dumped behind the spandrils. The arch was overloaded with filling on the north side, and the mason work was poor. The courses of masonry were all laid horizontally instead of crosswise. Dr. Charles Endemann, chemist to the Board of Health, to whom the Coroner submitted for analysis samples of the mortar taken from the loosened bricks, submitted a report, setting forth that it contained about three parts of sand to one of hydraulic cement. Jeremiah O'Conner, of No. 304 East Twenty-second-street, testified that he invariably added one barrel of cement to two barrels of sand. Joseph Richardson, a former "boss" mason, was introduced as a witness by Mr. Campbell, to testify that the work was properly done, except in the filling process, which was uneven; had the filling been dumped from wheelbarrows instead of carts, he believed there would have been no trouble; the cement he regarded as good.

When all the testimony in the case had been received, the jury proceeded in carriages to the fallen arch, and after viewing the scene and deliberating two hours, returned the following verdict:

That Thomas Joyce and Patrick Lynch came to their death by the falling of a portion of an arch in Forty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, on June 5th inst., the falling of said arch being been caused by carelessly loading the same unevenly by order of Jeremiah R. Byron, the contractor, during the absence of the Inspector, Patrick O'Brien, on business of the Department of Public Works. We censure the said Inspector for not issuing the necessary warnings immediately on his return, and order the removal of said overloading. We condemn the system which permits the absence of an Inspector at any time during the progress of said work. We recommend an immediate inspection by competent engineers of the portion of the arch still standing, with a view to determine its solidity for the purpose for which it has been constructed.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton, the President, in the chair. A letter was read from the widow of the late Gen. Dakin expressing her thanks to the association, and to the several organizations which have reported to that body, for their sympathy with her in her late bereavement. On motion of Major Fulton, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of three, having Gen. J. B. Woodward as Chairman, to complete the necessary arrangements for compiling the programme of the Autumn meeting at Creedmoor. The committee was instructed to confer with the Prize Committee and to report to the Executive Committee. A resolution was adopted requiring competitors for places on the American Team of 1878 to shoot in their two concluding competitions at Creedmoor. The other conditions were similar to those governing the selection of teams in former years. Col. Sanford was instructed to confer with the Prize Committee and Executive Officer with the view of determining the feasibility of having an individual long-range military match at Creedmoor next Fall. The board next took up the case of Gen. F. F. Millen, and on motion he was restored to the privileges of membership in the association. An adjournment was then taken.

Rifle practice was engaged in by the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, at Creedmoor, yesterday. The regiment turned out 143 men, and officers, under command of Lieut.-Col. Schurig. Major Jewell, Brigade Inspector, and Capt. Fagan, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the shooting. In the third class 120 men qualified, and the scores of those who qualified in the second class at 300 and 500 yards were as follows:

Sergt. J. J. Burns, 41; Lieut. Barlow, 40; Lieut. Dixon, 40; G. A. Boltner, 40; Corp. J. Henwood, 39; E. Whitter, 38; Capt. R. Cordena, 35; Corp. W. Granger, 35; W. H. Luckey, 35; Capt. J. H. Nutt, 35; Lieut. J. Cutts, 34; C. W. King, 34; Capt. E. Mitchell, 33; Dr. J. L. Farley, 33; L. Cooper, 32; Col. J. A. Hardie, 32; Sergt. S. D. Stellenwein, 32; G. M. Belden, 32; Sergt. P. Casey, 30; Corp. W. King, 30; W. E. King, 30; T. Arkall, 30; J. Plunkett, 30; Capt. C. B. Boynton, 30; E. Cunningham, 29; Quartermaster Bairnie, 29; J. Prenderghast, 28; J. Kidd, 28; A. E. Squier, 28; E. Green, 27; W. Kline, 26; W. Kane, 26; F. Schuiken, 26; Sergt. O. H. Blake, 26; Corp. A. Kiesling, 26; A. E. Hoddison, 26; T. Bach, 25; J. Riley, 25; Sergt. P. Mylong, 25; Sergt. S. Swanson, 25; Sergt. W. Miller, 25; Sergt. W. J. Hawthorne, 25; W. Noble, 25.

To-day the Seventh Regiment will occupy the ranges.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS FACTION FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The Coroner's jury, who have been investigating the killing of Deputy Marshals Connors and Neville, in East St. Louis, on Sunday, June 30, have rendered a verdict exonerating Metropolitan Police Officers Wallace and Gleyer, who did the shooting, from all blame, they being in the discharge of their duty, and, in the opinion of the jury, in the defense of their own lives.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

SPECIE PAYMENTS ON AUG. 1.

BANKERS AGREE WITH SECRETARY SHERMAN THAT EVERYTHING IS FAVORABLE FOR RESUMPTION.

Secretary Sherman returned from Manhattan Beach about noon yesterday and went at once to the Sub-Treasury, where he found a delegation of the old syndicate awaiting him as per appointment. A secret conference was held, in which the following gentlemen took part: Treasurer Gilfillan, Gen. Hillhouse, Ernest Lucke, of August Belmont & Co.; James Hood Wright, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; George Bliss, of Morton, Bliss & Co.; Joseph Seligman, and H. C. Fahnestock and George Baker, of the First National Bank. It was afterward represented that a mere formal interchange of views took place in regard to the practicability of resuming specie payments in advance of the period set by law. The Secretary said that he proposed no new loans and no new measures. What he was mainly anxious about was that the receipts of the Treasury on account of the 4 per cent. bonds, and the disbursements on account of the called bonds, commencing on July 30, should be so managed as to furnish an increasing instead of a diminishing supply of coin in the market. In his opinion all the contingencies are favorable to that result. The holders of the called bonds, when they receive their gold in exchange, will rush to sell it, thus placing the entire amount on the market. The cotton crop promises to be larger and earlier than ever before, and it is probable that as early as September we will be importing large quantities of gold on this account. The importations of United States bonds have fallen off to nothing, and exports of American products have so greatly increased that sterling exchange has declined to rates almost unparalleled at this time of year. Thus natural causes have combined to facilitate early resumption. These views were concurred in by all present. The Secretary said that, having only a small balance of currency on hand, he would be obliged to disburse coin to meet current expenses and to pay the large appropriations made by Congress during the closing days of the session. Although he was doubtful of his right to redeem greenbacks in coin before Jan. 1, he was perfectly clear under the law of the legality of resuming in the way indicated, and he proposed to begin on Aug. 1. The only use for gold at present is to buy silver with which to pay Customs duties. This will be done away with when the Treasury begins to deal out silver, and the export of gold will then disappear. The silver so paid out will return to the Treasury in the form of duties, and so will not interfere with the course of trade or change essentially the character of the general volume of currency. When asked their opinion in regard to this plan, the assembled magnates of finance could see no objection to it, but pledged the Secretary by all means in their power. In answer to a question, he reiterated the statement that he has in the Treasury $121,000,000 of solid gold, exclusively for purposes of resumption. He thought this amount amply abundant, and said he would not make any further sales of bonds on this account.

At 2 o'clock another conference took place between the Secretary and Treasury officials and some representatives of the banks. There were present President Sherman, of the Mechanics' Bank; President Hays, of the Bank of the State of New-York; Cashier Perkins, of the Hanover Bank; President Coe, of the American Exchange Bank; President Tappen, of the Gallatin Bank; President Jenkins, of the Seventh River Bank; President Morrison, of the Manhattan Bank; President Fry, of the Bank of New-York; President Vail, of the Bank of Commerce, and President Seney, of the Metropolitan Bank. The same statements were made to them, and were heartily approved by them. They likewise promised their entire co-operation. At 3:15 P. M. the Secretary, Surveyor Merritt, Chief Baker, of the Loan Division of the Treasury, and Treasurer Gilfillan, entered a hack and were driven to Delmonico's, in Broad-street, where they took lunch. The new Collector then left them, and the others proceeded in a revenue cutter to Fire Island, where they will make a short stay.

THE FORGER GRAY ARRAIGNED.

HE PLEADS NOT GUILTY AND IS COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

At 10:30 A. M. yesterday, Sergt. Kealey, of the Police Central Office, having in charge William E. Gray, the forger, whom he had brought from England the previous day, arrived at the District Attorney's office. The Sergeant was accompanied by Col. W. Frank, who claims to have been largely instrumental in securing the arrest of Gray, and who has come to this country to claim the large reward which he imagines has been offered for the capture of the accused. If Gray retains any portion of the vast sums which he is said to have realized by his extensive forgeries, his appearance certainly does not denote it. He wore dark and heavy cloth pantaloons, a black cloth vest, heavy pilot-cloth pea-jacket, black silk hat, and boots rather the worse for wear. The only jewlery on his person was a set of plain gold studs. His linen was scrupulously neat, and his general appearance, notwithstanding the inadaptability of his heavy clothing for a July day in New-York, was that of a person accustomed to good living. Awaiting the arrival of the notorious criminal was Mr. N. C. Brown, of the firm of Beach & Brown, who appeared for Mr. William A. Beach. Sergeant Kealey took his prisoner into the library, and there formally introduced him to Assistant District Attorney Rollins. "How do you do, Mr. Gray?" said Mr. Rollins blandly; "be seated until court opens," pointing to a sofa. Gray seated himself and was soon engaged in consultation with Mr. Brown, while Sergt. Kealey kept guard. The news of the forger's arrival spread quickly through the building, and Mr. Rollins' room was soon thronged with lawyers, reporters, and detectives, who eagerly scanned the features of the fugitive.

At the opening of the court Gray was arraigned on six indictments found in December, 1869, each charging him with forgery in the third degree, in having raised New-York State registered bounty loan bonds from $100 to $1,000 and $10,000. The prisoner, through Mr. Brown, pleaded not guilty, with the privilege of withdrawing the plea and substituting another at any future time. Judge Sutherland then ordered him to be committed to the Tombs, and he was taken back and placed in the close prisoners' box with a dozen of the lowest criminals of the City. He was subsequently taken in charge by Sergeant Kealey, as was conveyed to his cell, keeping him in sight until the prison doors closed behind him. Gray was jointly indicted with Thomas H. Pratt and Eugene Finck. In the case of the latter a nolle prosequi was entered, and Pratt gained his liberty by testifying for the Government in another suit. The United States Government also has a charge against Gray, but his extradition was secured on the first proceedings. It is the intention of counsel to apply for the release of the prisoner on bail pending trial.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Edward C. Stevens, of Cairo, N. Y., has commenced composition proceeding before Register Little for a settlement with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash. A majority of the creditors are New-York City firms, and the total liabilities are $10,038.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Rodger, Wardrobe & Co., importers of laces, at No. 32 Howard-street, by a number of creditors, in order that composition proceedings may follow. The terms will probaby be 35 cents on the dollar, the liabilities amounting to $99,229.

Fifteen creditors of David M. Koehler, wholesale dealer in liquors, at Nos. 202 and 204 East Twenty-ninth-street, have filed a petition to have him adjudicated an involuntary baukrupt, and the matter will be argued on the 16th inst. The claims of the petitioning creditors amount to about $100,000, while the liabilities are $510,529.

The creditors of the New-York Lace and Ruffle Company, of No. 5 Mercer-street, held a meeting yesterday at the office of Register Ketchum, and elected Rowland N. Hazard Assignee. Fourteen claims were proved, aggregating $14,268, among which were the following: R. N. Hazard, $3,775; Charles Tiffany, $3,225; James Monroe, $2,500; L. S. Weaver, $2,500; People's Bank, $600; James H. Fitzgerald, $1 50. In the latter, the expenses of filing amounted to the total claim.

ASSAULTED BY A CRAZY VETERAN.

Alice Kerrigan, of No. 131 First-street, Hoboken, came to this City yesterday in search of her husband, who had been missing for some days. She found him in company with Thomas O'Reilly, at No. 206 East Sixty-third-street. O'Reilly served in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment during the war, and at the battle of Gettysburg was struck on the head by a fragment of a shell, sustaining a fracture of the skull. He wears a silver skull-piece about four inches square. In consequence of this wound he became insane, and has frequently been in the lunatic asylum. When Mrs. Kerrigan tried to induce her husband to come home O'Reilly attacked her, knocked her down, and bit her in the shoulder. She at once went to the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court and procured a warrant for his arrest, which was placed in the hands of Officer Darke, of the Court Squad, for execution. On attempting to arrest O'Reilly the latter resisted, and his wife coming to his rescue, the officer's whiskers were almost entirely pulled out and his eyes blackened. He beat a retreat at length, but, returning with reinforcements, succeeded in capturing Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, who were taken before Justice Kilbreth, who held O'Reilly in $600 bail to answer on two charges of assault. His wife was discharged. When conveying O'Reilly to his cell, he turned upon the officer, but, after a fierce struggle, he was secured.

THE SUICIDE OF MICHAEL BRENNAN.

Michael Brennan, a stable-man, aged 40, committed suicide on Wednesday by hanging himself in a stable at No. 207 West Thirty-seventh-street. Brennan was married, but in consequence of his intemperate habits his wife had been separated from him during the past four years, and is now employed as a sewing girl in a private family residing in West Fortieth-street. She has one child, a boy, whose board she pays for with her wages. Brennan had been unable to obtain permanent employment, and being homeless, slept every night in the stable in which his body was found yesterday. It is believed that his destitute condition rendered him disconsolate and tired of life. Coroner Croker was notified of the suicide.

THE GREAT FLANNEL SALE.

A CONTINUED LARGE ATTENDANCE—$2,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS DISPOSED OF.

The great sale of flannels, blankets, and cheviots, which was begun by Wilmerding, Hogust & Co., at No. 64 White-street, on Wednesday, for account of Faulkner, Page & Co., was concluded yesterday afternoon. In all 10,000 bales of flannels, 500 of blankets, and 200 of cheviots were sold, aggregating $2,000,000 in value. Over $800,000 worth were disposed of on Wednesday and nearly $1,200,000 yesterday. The attendance was again very large, every prominent dry-goods house in the United States being represented. Bidding was spirited, and even better prices were realized than on Wednesday. The blankets especially sold remarkably well. At the close the assemblage gave three cheers for the auctioneers. The sale was resumed at 10 A. M. Gilbert 3-4 white flannels brought from 30 to 40 cents per yard; 7-8, from 47½ to 65½; 4-4, from 37½ to 75; 3-4 Silesian, from 23½ to 32; 3-4 Flemish domet, 17¾; 7-8, 21½; 7-8, Shaker, from 39½ to 43½; 4-4, from 42½ to 60. Blankets were then put up. Eighty-two pairs 10-4 Cochickewick sold at $1 65 per pair; 71 pairs 11-4 Tewksbury at $1 95; 52 pairs Gilbert 11-4 white, at $3 70; 54 pairs 12-4 at $4 25; 29 pairs 11-4 Polaris, at $4 30; 44 pairs 12-4, at $5 30; 37 pairs 13-4, at $5 85; 52 pairs 11-4 X, at $4 40; 121 pairs 12-4, at $5 05; 52 pairs 13-4, at $6; 28 pairs 11-4 XX, at $6 25; 29 pairs 12-4, at $7 50; 28 pairs 13-4, at $8 25; 27 pairs 14-4, at $9 87½; 27 pairs XXX 12-4, at $10 30; 30 pairs 13-4, at $11 30; 25 pairs 14-4, at $12 90; 46 pairs printed figured, 2-3 scarlet 1-3 blue, at $17; 25 pairs scarlet printed figured, at $18; 57 pairs assorted printed plaid, at from $13 to $20 50; 36 pairs assorted figured, at $20 50; 39 pairs scarlet at $20. Next came the operas. Kearsarge brought per yard 23¼ cents; granite, from 25 to 25½; Gilbert operas, from 26½ to 40; Pentucket shirtings, 18½; fancy, 20; 3-4 striped, 24; 6-4, 37½; 6-4 Haverhill, 77; 3-4 drab plaid, 30¼; 6-4, 62½; green, 68½; blue, 66; 3-4 scarlet do, 70; Roy from 27¼ drab 25; 6-4 fancy textures, 13 shades, 31; 6-4, 70. XXX Franklin sacking, 70; fancy plaid, 70; 6-4 fancy striped, 79; twilled scarlet, from 18¼ to 32; granite, from 23¾ to 25½; medicated, from 26¾ to 27¾; firemen's 27½; Bay State, 27; electro-galvanic, 28; extra heavy twilled from 29½ to 32¾; XXX from 31¾ to 32½; ironclad, 34; No. 2, very heavy, 34¾; New-England medicated, 33; royal medicated, 33; California twilled scarlet, from 24 to 40½; twilled Guernsey blue, 19½; royal blue, from 19¾ to 21; dark royal blue, from 21½ to 40; medium, from 22 to 39½; very dark, from 29 to 31½; light, from 27 to 29¼; indigo, from 14 to 31¾; blue mixed, from 14¾ to 26; gray mixed, 19½; black mixed, 25; white, 19¾; white blued, from 20 to 30; 6-4 gray repellent, 73½.

THE CASSINA ABDUCTION CASE.

TESTIMONY OF EMMA COLLING BEFORE JUSTICE SMITH—DECISION RESERVED.

The private examination-room in the Jefferson Market Police Court was well filled yesterday with persons assembled to witness the examination in the case of the Spaniard, Nicholas Cassina, who is charged with abduction by Emma Collins, recently employed as saleswoman in a dry goods store in Fourteenth-street. The examination was announced to begin at 10 o'clock, but owing to the late arrival of the defendant, the proceedings did not commence until 11 o'clock. Justice Smith, the presiding magistrate, occupied a seat at the head of the table, and on his right were seated the complainant, her father and mother, and Col. Spencer, who appeared for the prosecution by the consent of the District Attorney, while on the other side, seated on a lounge, were Mr. Cassina, with his friends, Señors Garguylio and Gonzales, and a little to their right, and immediately behind the clerk, who was reducing the testimony to writing, was the defendant's counsel, Messrs. A. Oakey Hall and Leo Schwab. Col. Spencer opened the examination by swearing Miss Collins. Her testimony was as follows:

My name is Emma Collins; I am now at the House of Mercy, but formerly lived with my parents at No. 57 Forsyth-street; my age is 17; I am acquainted with Mr. Nicholas Cassina, the defendant; made his acquaintance for the first time either in March or April last; I became acquainted with him through a woman named Mrs. Bertha Ritch, and was introduced to him one Saturday evening on the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery; on our first meeting he did not say much to me, but was a little flattering; he couldn't say very much on account of his imperfect English, and, besides, I was not particularly interested in him at the time; he did not tell me why Mrs. Ritch had introduced me; I met him the following evening in Stevenson's building, and he was waiting there to give me a present, and on that occasion, after he had seen for himself where my parents lived, he told me that I was too good to live among such vulgar people, and that I was a diamond lost in the mud, and intimated to me that if I would leave home he would secure for me a better position; to that proposition I replied that I had no desire to leave my home; that I always lived with my parents, for whom I had an affection, and that I was always in the habit of working for my living; he also asked me what my occupation was, and I told him a saleslady in a dry goods store; about a week afterward I met him again at a restaurant by appointment, and we dined together; during the meantime fully a half dozen interviews with him; I was seduced by Cassina at No. 23 University-place; he took his oath that evening by making the sign of the cross with his hands and kissing them that he was not married; he also went on his knees, and, with his right hand uplifted, swore by the remembrance of his mother in the grave that he intended to marry me; he said he desired to take me abroad, and promised me diamonds if I would go, adding that he had two large brilliants willed to him by his mother, and that he intended to give me them as a wedding present; this man followed me day and night, and was in the habit of keeping me out to such a late hour that I incurred my parents' displeasure; I went to his room on occasional occasions to which place I went sometimes in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon; at his request I left my home, under the pretense of going to a position, and took a room at No. 64 Second-avenue, where I lived with him for 10 days, occupying the same room as he did; he told me I might as well give up working, as girls in a store were not respected, and could not enter very good society; he said he intended to leave New-York in a few days, and that I had better leave my home for good, adding that it gave him pain to see me living in that condition.

"What condition?" interposed Justice Smith.

"He was living with my father and mother," was the answer, and witness continued: "He also told me that it was his intention to take me to three or four different places before he left New-York."

The last questions asked the witness by Col. Spencer, and which were put evidently for the purpose of eliciting answers which would tend to show that Cassina had seduced the complainant under promise of marriage, even if the abduction charge failed to be sustained, were as follows:

"What, if anything, induced you to cohabit with the defendant in the first instance?" "I was induced to cohabit with him first under a promise of marriage."

"Would you have cohabited with him if he had not promised to marry you?" "I would not; I told him that I did not care to be anybody's mistress."

"You are not married, Miss Collins, are you?" "No, Sir."

"You never have cohabited with anybody else?" "No, Sir."

Counsel for the defense declining to cross-examine, this brought the testimony on the charge of abduction to a close, and a protracted controversy as to the merit of the evidence adduced ensued between the lawyers. Justice Smith, after quoting the law applicable to the case, gave it as his opinion that the testimony did not sustain the charge, but at the same time said that he would give counsel for the defense until Monday next to procure additional testimony if he so desired. The magistrate then took the papers, reserving his decision.

Col. Spencer gave notice that he would embody the girl's testimony in an affidavit charging Cassina with seduction under promise of marriage. Ex-Mayor Hall replied that his client had nothing to fear, and was ready and willing to meet all charges against him.

SUICIDE OF A CONTORTIONIST.

Julius Burton, a French contortionist, aged 32 was found hanging by the neck yesterday from the fanlight over the door of his room at No. 82 Essex-street. He was quite dead, and from the fact that his body was cold and stiff, it seemed that he had been hanging several hours. Burton was one of the small army of broken-down, shiftless performers who, failing to obtain lucrative engagements in respectable places of amusement, haunt the lager-beer gardens and cheap amusement halls of the City, where they manage to earn a precarious livelihood by an exhibition of their talents before the frequenters of such places. Before Burton became a stroller he filled professional engagements at Tony Pastor's Opera-house, the Olympic, the Theatre Comique, and other variety theatres. He was a single man, and boarded during the past 10 years with a family named Crowe, in whose apartments he terminated his life while intoxicated. Late on Wednesday night, when he returned home, he was very drunk, and it appears that, after retiring to his room, he deliberately prepared to strangle himself. Placing a stool near the door, he threw a slender leather strap across the framework of the fan-light, and, inserting his head into a noose formed by the use of a buckle attached to the strap, kicked the stool from beneath him, and was strangled. Burton left no explanation of his motive for ending his life, but it is believed that he was a victim of delirium tremens when he committed the suicidal act.

THE ROSS SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

R. S. L. incloses in a letter to THE TIMES, from Riverside, Conn., $1 as the contribution of four families to the Ross subscription fund; J. L. sends 50 cents from A. B. P.'s wife, 25 cents from J. J. E., and 25 cents from "Cash"; and Dr. C. C. Moore incloses $1 for "Sammie" Moore, $1 for "Charlie" Moore, and $1 for each of those boys' parents.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Customs Inspectors seized 598 smuggled cigars yesterday on the bark Charles F. Ward, from Caibarien.

Thomas Murphy, aged 10 years, while playing on the roof of his parents' residence, No. 213 First-avenue, yesterday, fell to the sidewalk, and was fatally injured.

Meyer Keyser, aged 57, was found dead yesterday morning in the yard of his residence, No. 1,169 Second-avenue. It is believed that he accidentally fell from a window of the second story.

Mark Heffernan, aged 28, of No. 15 Canal-street, fell out of a second-story window at No. 9 City Hall-place yesterday, and, striking on the picket railing in front of the house, received serious injuries.

The City was without a Mayor yesterday. Mayor Ely was absent at Lyme, Conn., attending the reunion of the Ely family, and the acting Mayor, Alderman Roberts, was at his country seat in Huntingdon, Long Island.

The bodies of William Carey, a boy, who was drowned on Wednesday at the foot of East Thirty-fifth-street, and Samuel Nathan, who was drowned on the same day at the foot of East Fourth-street, were recovered yesterday.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday last, Joseph Boles, a seamen on the steam-ship Niagara, which arrived from Havana yesterday, fell overboard. Life-buoys were thrown to the unfortunate man, and the vessel was stopped and a boat, under the command of the second officer, was lowered, but they were unable to find him after a thorough search.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of Hezekiah Shailer, who was killed by lightning at Haddam, Conn., on Tuesday, at the age of 62 years. Mr. Shailer was formerly a member of the firm of B. P. Baker & Co., of this City, but since their failure, two years ago, he established himself in Baltimore as a commission merchant.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judge Larremore granted an order in the suit of J. M. Boorman and the Pacific Railroad Company, against Andrew Pierce and others extending the time allowed the plaintiffs to serve their complaint until Oct. 3, pending the examination of the defendants, and the settlement of a motion for an inspection of their books. Argument upon the latter motion has been deferred until September.

A few countrymen from the western part of this State entered the City Hall yesterday and asked one of the loungers in the building to show them where the Rog

The New-York Times.

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THE MOCKERY OF REFORM.

PUERILE REASONS FOR THE NEW-YORK CHANGES.

CHARACTERISTIC VACILLATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION — AN OFFICER, ONE YEAR AGO HELD IN THE HIGHEST ESTEEM, REMOVED WITHOUT A CHARGE PREFERRED AGAINST HIM—THE REAL EXPLANATION OF THE REMOVAL OF GEN. ARTHUR AWAITED WITH UNEASINESS BY HAYES' FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A gentleman in the confidence of the President, and with whom he has freely conversed touching the suspension of Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell, informed the TIMES correspondent to day that the President assured him that the changes at New-York were made solely in the interest of the public service, and not for any personal or political considerations. The President said that there was an imperative demand for the correction of certain abuses and the introduction of certain reforms in the administration of the Customs service at New-York, which Collector Arthur seemed incapable of carrying out, and for the accomplishment of which he manifested very little interest. The friends of the President do not, however, specify any particular derelictions on the part of Gen. Arthur, but content themselves with saying that when the reasons for the changes are made public the action of the President will meet with general approval. The only thing in the nature of charges against Gen. Arthur, which your correspondent has been able to discover, is the verbal allegation that he refused to make certain appointments recommended by Surveyor Merritt, and that he caused the removal of certain efficient officers whom the Surveyor desired to have retained, and the equally general allegation that the Collector, while formally directing reforms recommended by the Jay Commission, and ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, failed to have them inaugurated, and by his marked indifference impressed his subordinates with the conviction that such reforms were, in fact, not intended to be carried out. This story is not in accordance with statements made by Secretary Sherman last Summer, after he had received several reports from the Jay Commission. At that time he was unstinted in his praise of Gen. Arthur's conduct, and informed the TIMES' correspondent that the Collector had yielded a ready and earnest compliance with all suggestions made by the department based on recommendations made by the Jay Commission. The Secretary was so well pleased with Gen. Arthur's conduct at that time that he spoke of complimenting him in an official communication. The President was equally well pleased at that time with Gen. Arthur, and as an evidence of his appreciation for Arthur's sincerity and efficiency, mentioned his name at a Cabinet meeting in connection with an important foreign mission. This high approval of the President and Secretary Sherman was manifested after most of the reforms recommended by the Jay Commission had been carried out, or about the time they were being carried out, and the Washington dispatches to THE TIMES at that period will substantiate these facts. In view of the record then made, the "reasons" for Gen. Arthur's suspension will be awaited with considerable interest.

The President and the few prominent officials now here will not discuss the removals with newspaper correspondents, and refer all inquirers to the Treasury Department. As Secretary Sherman is absent no satisfactory information can be obtained at that department, Assistant Secretary Hawley firmly but politely declining to communicate anything in connection with the matter. It is probable that upon the return of Secretary Sherman some of the reports recently made by the commission now examining into the administration of the Customs service at the various ports will be made public. Among these is the report on alleged "crookedness" in connection with undervaluation of merchandise at New-York, in which, it is said, Deputy Collector Lydecker is in some way implicated. There is some vague talk about the Treasury Department in connection with the bonds filed for the withdrawal of goods in cases where controversies arise over the appraised valuation. It is intimated that Collector Arthur failed to keep up the record of such bonds, thus exposing the Government to heavy loss.

A member of the Cabinet said to-day that, so far as he knew, the removal of Gen. Arthur and Mr. Cornell was prompted alone by high public considerations, based upon evidence in the possession of the Treasury Department that reforms could not be successfully introduced in the New-York Custom-house unless a radical change was made in the principal officers. He said that the efficiency and integrity of the Customs service was the only cause for making the changes, and stated most emphatically that the ambition of no man was to be subserved, nor the interest of no faction promoted by the movement. On the contrary, the removals were made in order to guard against such use of the Custom-house, which will, in the future, be administered entirely upon business principles, and in the interest alike of the Government and of those with whom it transacts business. He said: "The purpose of the President is to drive the business of politics from the New-York Custom-house, and require Customs officers to devote themselves to the faithful collection of the public revenue."

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS IN THIS CITY.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE NEW APPOINTMENTS—THE PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF SURVEYOR MERRITT.

Gen. Merritt and Col. Burt received official notifications yesterday informing them of their appointment respectively to the offices of Collector and Naval Officer of the Port of New-York. Accompanying each was a blank bail bond, which they were requested to fill out and return at once. Gen. Merritt's requires two sureties to qualify in $400,000 each, but Col. Burt's calls for only two sureties in $10,000 each. Gen. Merritt started out immediately on a search for bondsmen, and was away from his office the entire day. Col. Burt took matters more easily. He said he would get his sureties without difficulty to-day. As soon as the bonds are filled they will be forwarded to Washington, together with the oaths of office, and the President will send on the commissions by the first mail. The new incumbents will assume power on receipt of the latter. An effort is being made to have matters finished up by the 15th, which will be on Monday next, so as to divide the month up equally with their predecessors. If this cannot be accomplished the change will take place as soon thereafter as practicable.

Gen. Merritt will proceed to swear in the various Deputy Collectors. Those whom he does not choose to put through that ceremony will thereby be out of office. It is not expected that any important changes will be made, except possibly in the case of Deputy Collector Lydecker, who has held his position through many Administrations on account of his thorough and unequaled acquaintance with the details of Custom-house routine. It is not known positively that even he will be removed, but an impression to that effect exists, as a dead set has been made against him by the adherents of the present powers that be, in connection with old and exploded charges. In conversation on the subject, Mr. Lydecker laughingly said, yesterday, that he had been accused of most everything except stealing Charley Ross. He had had no intimation of his intended removal, but was content to await calmly the issue of events. The feeling among the other employes was one of trepidation lest they should be ousted from their places, but in conversation, while regretting the loss of such a chief as Collector Arthur, they expressed generally an acquiescence in the will of the President.

A large number of visitors called at the Collector's office yesterday to tender their regrets and air their indignation at the President's action. Among the first was ex-State Senator L. Bradford Prince. Gen. Arthur was as pleasant and genial as though his term were of indefinite duration. He stuck closely to business all day. He declined to express his views on the suspensions, on the plea that in his position it would not be delicate. Mr. Cornell remained shut up in his private room, and refused to see visitors except on business connected with his office. It is confidently expected that when Congress meets in December next the Senate will refuse to confirm the new appointments, in which event Gen. Arthur and Mr. Cornell will at once resume their official positions, as neither will resign. Meantime, they will receive no pay, the law giving all the emoluments of Government office to the incumbents only. This was settled in the recent case of Addison Low, Supervising Steam-boat Inspector, who was suspended, and Norman Stratton appointed to fill the vacancy. The Senate refused to confirm Mr. Stratton, and Mr. Low was reinstated. It was decided, however, that Mr. Stratton alone was entitled to pay for the interregnum.

Nothing was known yesterday at the Custom-house in regard to the probable successor of Surveyor Merritt. In well-informed outside circles the names mentioned as prominent are Henry G. Stebbins, ex-Park Commissioner; Gen. Charles K. Graham, and Deputy Surveyor Benedict, with the chances lying between the two former. The office was offered on Wednesday to a well-known gentleman who, a year ago, was offered the Collectorship, and declined it. He, of course, declined the second offer. The double offer was the cause of much merriment at the Secretary's expense in political circles yesterday. Many persons are of the opinion that the office of Surveyor will be left vacant in order to keep open a place for Gen. Merritt should the Senate refuse to confirm him as Collector. Otherwise he would be completely out in the cold. In that case he would probably be entitled to pay as Surveyor during the interval in addition to that which he will receive as Collector.

CROPS IN THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.

A VERY FAVORABLE OUTLOOK — IMMENSE YIELD OF POTATOES—THE APPLE CROP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, July 12.—Statements from the farmers of Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, and Clinton Counties and Northern New-York show that the general crops this year are very prolific, and will give a large yield, unless a protracted drought interferes. Fall and Winter wheat is more plentiful than for several years past. The straw is taller and stouter, and the heads fuller and heavier a great deal than usual. The harvest has already commenced, and is some weeks in advance of the previous year. Spring wheat is well advanced. Hay cutting has fully begun. The crop is large, but the Spring weather imparted a phenomenal growth to daisies, which have so largely impregnated the hay as to greatly deteriorate its value. The hay fields are completely whitened by the daisies. Potatoes are in fine condition. Washington County produced 2,500,000 bushels of them last season, and as much is expected this year. The vines are blossoming nicely, and the bugs have been fought so vigorously that their inroads will not affect the yield, though to destroy them has cost the farmers a great deal of time and expense for poison. Saratoga County will probably produce nearly 2,000,000 bushels; Rensselaer, half as much, and the three others conjointly another million. Potatoes are largely grown in the counties mentioned, because the Champlain Canal affords a cheap means of placing the crop in the markets of the Metropolis. Last year many parties bought them, and on their arrival in New-York they were barreled and reshipped to foreign ports. Corn has been somewhat retarded by cool weather, but has now attained a good start. The early yield is especially well grown. Oats are heading out well, and are quite heavy, though shorter than usual. The product will be an average one. The apple trees are weighed down with an exceptionally large amount of fruit. The yield if it matures well, is roughly estimated in the section mentioned at 3,000,000 bushels. Altogether the season has been very favorable to the farmers. March and April were marked by unusually warm weather, followed by exceptionally cold and damp atmosphere in May and June, with dangerous and frequent frosts. The latter were not severe enough to materially injure the crops, except in a few narrow areas. The above remarks will apply to this State generally north of the Canada line, and in Central and Western Vermont, west of the Green Mountains, though in Rutland and Addison Counties there has been a dearth of rain for several weeks.

PRAYING IN THE RAIN AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, July 12.—Rain fell heavily all day, and there were frequent flashes of lightning. The attendance at the Union Evangelistic Holiness Camp-meeting services was small. There was a prayer-meeting at 6 A. M., led by Rev. A. B. Earle, D. D., assisted by Rev. William Taylor, of California. At 10 A. M. there was a sermon by Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., of the Church of the Strangers, New-York. His text was Exodus, xiv., 19. During the delivery of the sermon the storm was louder than the minister's voice, and he paused while the congregation sang, "I need Thee every hour." In the afternoon Rev. C. H. Tiffany, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York, preached a sermon from the text, Romans, viii., 1. In the evening the Tabernacle was filled to hear Rev. Joseph F. Elder, of the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church, New-York. After prayer and the singing of "A charge to keep I have," he preached from Matthew, xxv., on the parable of the virgins. To-morrow the opening services of the National Temperance Convention will take place. Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, will preside.

SUCCESSFUL FORGERIES IN MAINE.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 12.—The most successful swindle ever perpetrated here has just been brought to light by the return of three checks from New-York, pronounced forgeries. On Tuesday last, W. P. Andrews, a young man well-known here, and recently in business at Addison, Me., selling fish in New-York, presented a check at the Thomaston National Bank, ostensibly drawn by Doane & Gott, commission merchants, New-York, on the German National Bank of that City, for $2,866 payable to Andrews' order, and certified to in due form. The check was cashed, after which Andrews succeeded in cashing two similarly-drawn checks, each for $1,864, one at George's National Bank, and the other at the Knox National Bank. Andrews left town in the evening accompanied by his father, and neither have since been seen. The forgeries were not discovered until to-day on the return of the checks.

DROWNED IN A FLOODED TUNNEL.

TROY, July 12.—At Cohoes last evening James Clifford, John Driscoll, and John Roscoe, were removing débris from the tunnel leading from the Cohoes Company's canal to the Mohawk River, the tunnel having been clogged by rocks, owing to recent blastings, when the obstructions gave way, causing an immense volume of water to enter the tunnel, which swept the men, at a terrific rate, to the river bed, 30 feet below the outlet of the tunnel. Clifford died. The others are dangerously injured. The tunnel has been used to carry ice out of the canal to the river.

A RAILROAD CASHIER MISSING.

BOSTON, July 12.—John W. Bowker, Cashier of the freight department of the Eastern Railroad Company at the office in East Boston, left his home nearly two weeks since for a week's sojourn at Atlantic City, and since then has not been heard from. The officers of the road have made search for him without success. The safe has not yet been opened, and the condition of his accounts is unknown.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONALS.

STRENGTH IN THE MOHAWK VALLEY.

SAMPLE COUNTY CONVENTION IN HERKIMER —CLUBS IN VARIOUS TOWNS—THE NEW "FARMERS' ALLIANCE" — ANXIETY OF THE POLITICIANS IN THE CENTRAL COUNTIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UTICA, Thursday, July 11, 1878.

The "National" disease, or the "Peter Cooper grip," as some scoffing "bullionist" calls it, does not prevail to any great extent in the Mohawk Valley between Albany and this city. Some few farmers are afflicted with it, and occasionally a "working man" is found who has the distemper, or something like it; but the cases are sporadic, not at all virulent, and far less dangerous than the rinderpest or many other pests that periodically pounce upon the rural districts. What little there is of it assumes the "Greenback" form almost exclusively, and generally attacks men who are in debt, with mortgages on their farms which are not so easily liquidated as they were incurred. There is a club of Greenbackers or "Nationals," recently organized, at Fort Plain, Montgomery County, with a young lawyer named F. S. Wendell as President, and there are small organizations at Fonda, and Palatine Bridge, and Little Falls, and Herkimer, and Ilion, but they do not claim to hold even the "balance of power," so much talked of, and will exert no perceptible influence upon the fortunes of either of the old parties. A fair sample of their strength was shown in Herkimer yesterday, where they held what they called a "mass county convention" to select delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse on the 23d. Chancing to see one of their printed calls for the convention as I was coming up on the cars from Albany, I jumped off at Herkimer, and arrived at the Court-house just as the convention was about to commence business. The "mass county convention" consisted of 16 persons, and about an equal number of spectators (among whom I noticed Judge Earle and Clerk of the Senate Vrooman) occupied seats in the rear. One man, apparently an Englishman, did most of the talking, and offered several resolutions at intervals, which were supposed to be adopted, though there were only two or three responses when they were put to vote, and the Chairman uniformly neglected to declare the result. The resolutions demanded the repeal of the Resumption act; called upon Congress to enact a uniform rate of interest for the whole country, which should not exceed 3 per cent., and declared it unconstitutional for the Government to issue paper money that should not be a legal tender for all dues of every description, including payment of the bonds. The convention appeared to be composed exclusively of Greenbackers, yet they were willing to accept recruits from any source, and, in order to get them, they adopted a resolution that hereafter they should call themselves the "National Greenback-Labor Party." With this comprehensive title, which furnishes about one letter of the alphabet for each voter in the county, the Herkimer Greenbackers launched their bark upon the tide, freighted with five full-grown delegates to the Syracuse Convention. I am informed that a much more formidable organization than the Greenbackers has recently been started in Herkimer County and extends through Oneida, Jefferson, Lewis, and some other counties, called the "Farmers' Alliance." Their objects are to bring about a general reduction in the salaries of public officers, to force greater economy in public expenditures, to elect more farmers and less professional men to the Legislature, and to insist upon greater equality in taxation, so that less of its burdens shall fall upon landholders than at present. They have no affiliation with the Greenbackers or Working Men's Party, though they might act with them if the objects they seek were embraced in their platform. Neither do they propose to nominate independent candidates for office, but they expect to force the existing parties to put forward candidates who will support their principles. A majority of the men composing the "Farmers' Alliance" are said to be Republicans.

Oneida is the first county west of Albany, on the line of the Central Railroad, where the Nationals or Working Men's Party begin to show their strength. In this city and in Rome they are very strong, and claim to be able to elect their own candidates independently of both the old parties. This is probably an exaggerated claim, so far as Utica is concerned, though it may be true of Rome. They undoubtedly hold the "balance of power" in both these cities, and will dictate the candidates who shall represent the First Assembly District, which includes Utica, and the Third, which includes Rome. They also announce their intention to run a candidate of their own for Congress in this district, which comprises the County of Oneida. It is estimated that about 75 per cent. of their strength will be drawn from the Democratic Party, and the Republicans anticipate that the movement, so far as this Congressional district is concerned, will inure to their benefit. There are no Greenbackers in Utica and Rome, or next to none, and they are known only by the name of the "Working Men's Party." They have been very discreetly managed here, thus far, and have given utterance, as a party, to no revolutionary or particularly objectionable doctrines. They held a "conference" of the members of the First Assembly District, in this city, yesterday, and elected three delegates to the Syracuse Convention. They passed resolutions against convict labor, against class legislation, in favor of a reduction (by the State) in the rate of interest, in favor of the enforcement of existing laws relating to the employment of children in factories and the hours of labor, and in favor of taxing all property alike, but they voted down a resolution making eight hours a day's labor on all public works. The leaders of the party here are mostly new men, not hitherto known in politics. Among them are John C. Daly, a lawyer; James Benton, a wealthy bricklayer, now Mayor of Utica; Martin Fowler, a shoemaker; Thomas Moloy, a carpenter; John C. Gschwind, a shoemaker; Henry J. Rowley, a Communist, without avocation, and others. Outside of Utica and Rome, in the Second and Fourth Assembly Districts, what few members of the party there are in Oneida County are mostly Greenbackers, and come principally from the Republican ranks. The largest organization is in the Town of Kirkland, which polled 150 votes at the last Spring election.

In Madison and Chenango Counties the Greenback Party is quite numerous, and consists mostly of farmers. This is especially the case in Chenango County, where Col. E. J. Loomis, a wealthy land-owner, who once ran for the Assembly and was defeated, is a prominent leader. There are not many "Nationals" west of Rome until you get to Syracuse, where the branch known as the "Laboring Men's Party" has obtained a pretty strong foothold, though not so strong as in Utica and Rome. The movement is watched with a good deal of anxiety by the politicians of both parties, though the Democrats, so far as I have observed, show the most apprehensions with regard to it. On several occasions I have heard them suggest that both parties ought to unite against them in localities where they are very strong, on the ground that Democrats and Republicans are alike interested in their defeat. There may be combinations with this view in certain places on local offices, but there are not likely to be on members of the Assembly or Congressmen. There is more likely to be "trading off" on the part of the "Nationals" about election time with the party that will offer them the best bargain. They have a mercenary reputation with the old politicians, and their "balance of power" is expected to inure to the benefit of the party that handles it most adroitly.

ANOTHER STATE GIVEN UP.

VIRTUAL DISSOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, July 10.—The Republican State Committee held a meeting in this city yesterday and adopted a resolution that it was inexpedient to nominate a ticket for Judges of the Supreme Court. No member of the committee thought it possible to defeat the Democratic ticket. It was also stated by the Chairman that a State canvass could not be made with less than $2,500, and that there was not a dollar in the treasury of the committee, and that it was impossible to raise anything like that sum. Considering the apathy and the indifference which exists on account of the policy of the National Administration toward Southern Republicans, and especially the appointment of Democrats to office in the Southern States, anything like a vigorous campaign and a full vote are utterly impossible. Under these circumstances it was thought best to virtually disband the State organization, and leave the Republicans in the Congressional districts and in the several counties to take their affairs into their own hands and manage them in their own way.

Disorganization is spreading in both parties. The Democrats are divided, and independent candidates are announced in Buncombe, Cabarrus, Guilford, Burke, Stanley, Nash, Rowan, Catawba, Wake, Jackson, Moore, Cleveland, and Chatham Counties. The Republicans are badly torn up in Wake, New-Hanover, Edgecombe, Halifax, Granville, and Warren. Two sets of nominees are running in some of these counties and independent candidates in the others. This disorganization will spread to other counties as fast as the nominations are made. It is probable that two-thirds of the counties will be more or less affected on one side or the other.

ANOTHER INCURSION OF TRAMPS.

A RAILWAY TRAIN SEIZED IN WISCONSIN AND RECAPTURED — THREATS OF AN ORGANIZED RAID.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MADISON, Wis., July 12.—Great excitement prevails throughout Southern Wisconsin on account of a sudden invasion of tramps from Iowa, from which State they have been driven by Gubernatorial proclamation declaring them outlaws. On Wednesday about 250 arrived at Beloit, just this side of the Illinois State line, at the junction of the Western Union and Chicago and North-western Railroads, and two hours' ride south of this city. They camped during the day, and were reinforced by others. They then captured two freight trains going south through Madison. At Madison a company of Militia and a large body of citizens met them yesterday morning, and after quite a tussel in the driving rain-storm captured 47 of the tramps. They were sentenced to 90 days' work at breaking stones for streets. They say that as soon as the present violent storm is over fully 5,000 will enter the State at Beloit for an organized raid through Wisconsin, and dispatches from Beloit say that the railroads all the way to Davenport and Council Bluffs are all lined with tramps under shelter from the storm. They are all affirming their intention to come to Wisconsin, as they have been driven from Iowa. Gov. Smith has ordered all the Militia in Southern Wisconsin to be ready to report at any moment to the local authorities, and gives to all Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police extraordinary powers. He intends making organized tramping in this State disagreeable. The tramps are fierce fellows, and in capturing trains they jump on engines and direct engineers when to stop, manage brakes themselves, and stop in country places and raid on farm-houses for food, returning to trains when satisfied. They threaten to destroy railroad property if interfered with, but the Governor says if they do they will be driven from the State at the point of the bayonet. Two militia companies, composed of Menominee Indians, 175 all told, who were scouts in the war of the rebellion, have proffered their services to the Governor to fight the tramps. They will be engaged if necessary. They are good fighters, and would be very effective in case of a tramp war. The weather is clearing up to-night, and a repetition of the raid is expected to-morrow. At Beloit and Madison the Militia and Police are on the alert, and will meet all trains at the depot to-morrow. One of the heaviest rain-storms on record, lasting nearly three days, has just passed through Southern Wisconsin, washing out railroad bridges and devastating crops. The damage is incalculable, and farmers are despondent, as prospects were good for the best crop ever harvested in the State. The damage in Sauk, Columbia, Dane, Rock, Greene, and Jefferson Counties, is appalling in extent.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER QUINN.

MONAHAN, THE ROBBER AND MURDERER, TAKEN TO PITTSFIELD FOR TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, July 12.—The death at North Adams of Thomas Quinn, the officer who was shot on the railroad train Wednesday, while arresting Thomas Monahan for robbery, adds still another chapter to one of the boldest and most offensive crimes ever recorded here. When Monahan was first informed of the death of his victim the prisoner burst into tears, and, with a tragic yet bitter tone, exclaimed: "Look at me; first a counterfeiter, then a thief, now a murderer!" He is a young and fine-looking fellow and was arrayed in a neat suit, with a white necktie. "Quinn," said he, "was a brave, good-hearted fellow, and I would rather have died myself than him. I did not intend to kill him, but wanted to get away, and would have died rather than that his family should suffer." This city has been in a state of excitement all day over the event, and when the detectives started for Massachusetts with the prisoner there was an enormous crowd around the depot, crowding the gates, and straining to get a look at the desperate young man. Fully 3,000 people watched the train move away. Monahan willingly consented to go, and will be taken to Pittsfield, the county seat of Berkshire County, in which the murder was committed, to be tried for his crime. The authorities here have waived their charges of highway robbery against him, that the greater crime may be commensurately punished. The dead officer, Thomas Quinn, was much liked in North Adams. He leaves a wife and three small children. The townspeople are very indignant over his murder. His funeral occurs to-morrow morning, and will doubtless be attended by thousands, as he was an efficient officer, and was connected with numerous civic societies. His last words were: "My business is done." Will S. Tompkins, the man who planned the Buckley robbery, is the only one not yet apprehended.

THE NEW RULERS IN CYPRUS

BRITISH OFFICERS TAKE POSSESSION

THE POPULATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE SAID TO BE SATISFIED—FRENCH IRRITATION SUBSIDING—PLEDGES FOR THE SECURITY OF FRENCH INTERESTS IN SYRIA AND EGYPT—CONFLICTING REPORTS CONCERNING CRETE.

LONDON, July 12.—A Constantinople dispatch of July 11 says that Mr. Baring, of the British Legation at Constantinople, took possession of the Island of Cyprus to-day in the name of Great Britain. The population of Constantinople is satisfied with the Anglo-Turkish treaty.

From what may be gathered abroad, there seems to be really no serious dissatisfaction at the step England has taken regarding Turkey. The scare in France about Cyprus is stated to be by no means so great among the general public as among the professional politicians. The *République Française* continues wrathful, suggesting that the French plenipotentiaries should protest; but the more reflecting papers, like the *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps*, deprecate any indulgence in irritation against England. The Manchester *Guardian's* Paris correspondent states positively that M. Waddington, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Plenipotentiary in the congress, has the strictest guarantees of English respect for French rights in Syria and Egypt. The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "Moderate counsels may for the moment be disregarded, but it may be confidently predicted that, as in the case of the Suez Canal purchase, the present irritation against England will be very short-lived."

Regarding the action of the English Liberals, there is said to be a growing conviction that the front Opposition bench in the House of Commons will not hastily give a formal challenge to the Government's policy. A meeting was held yesterday of Radicals who desire to urge the Liberal chiefs into action; but Lord Hartington, the Liberal leader, and his immediate friends are stated to show no disposition to give way.

A Vienna dispatch to the *News* says: "Private advices from Crete assert that a movement is on foot there to ask for an English protectorate over that island as an autonomous State."

An unconfirmed rumor was current to-day in Constantinople of a projected occupation of Crete by French troops.

At a council of Ministers held in Constantinople yesterday, the Sultan presiding, the Greek question was discussed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—The Cypriotes received the news of the intended occupation of their island by the English with enthusiastic joy, and have telegraphed thanks to England.

LONDON, July 13.—A special to the *News* from Syra says 1,700 British troops have landed at Larnaca, on the Island of Cyprus.

THE NEW TREATY OF BERLIN.

PREPARING TO PRINT THE DOCUMENT ON PARCHMENT—SIGNATURES TO BE AFFIXED TO-DAY.

LONDON, July 12.—Considerable anxiety is excited about Lord Beaconsfield's illness, since it is known that his private physician has gone to him; but the latest news from Berlin reports that the Premier is better.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: "In consequence of the opposition offered by Prince Gortschakoff the demolition of the fortifications of Batoum has not been made obligatory upon Russia, but is only implied in the designation of Batoum as a commercial port."

The treaty of Berlin is to be printed on parchment, and in antique type. Each signatory power will receive a copy signed by all the plenipotentiaries.

BERLIN, July 12.—It is expected that the official publication of the treaty of peace will follow its ratification, which will be effected within a month from the date of signing. A sitting of the congress was held this afternoon to complete the reading of the instrument of peace. The document will be printed to-night and signed to-morrow. It is probable that the congress will to-day adopt decisions relative to the local commissions to be instituted and the supplementary conference which it is proposed to hold next Autumn, either at Constantinople or Berlin. Count Schouvaloff will leave for St. Petersburg on Sunday.

LONDON, July 13.—The treaty of peace contains 60 clauses, and is reported to be the longest ever known. The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that during the discussion relative to the boundaries of the Bayazid Valley, the Russians suddenly claimed the Pass of Zewin; the claim, however, was not allowed. Grave fears again arose on Thursday night, Count Schouvaloff, during the discussion of the clauses concerning the Dardanelles, having attempted to restrict the Sultan's right of issuing special permits for the passage of foreign men-of-war, or calling a foreign fleet to his aid. Lord Salisbury thereupon declared that England considered her engagements relative to the closing of the Straits limited to an engagement to respect the sovereign rights of the Porte in that regard. Prince Gortschakoff showed much anger, but afterward arranged a compromise with Lord Beaconsfield by which the *status quo* is continued.

The *Times'* Berlin special says in Thursday's sitting of the congress the Russian suggestion for the enactment of a clause providing for executive measures in case Turkey delayed in carrying out the treaty was again rejected. The clause relative to Greece, which will oblige Turkey to immediately take her claims into serious consideration, and the clause authorizing Austrian occupation were inserted in the treaty. All the Plenipotentiaries will leave Berlin on Saturday and Sunday.

LONDON, July 13.—A Vienna special to the *Times* says negotiations between Austria and the Porte are progressing favorably. The Turks are to withdraw from the provinces. According to the settled plan, fortifications and strong positions are to be surrendered.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE NEW-CALEDONIA OUTBREAK—FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCE—KING JOHN OF ABYSSINIA—FENIAN PRISONERS.

PARIS, July 12.—The Governor of New-Caledonia has informed the Government by telegraph of the revolt of the native tribes, and reports that he is master of the situation. The Minister of the Marine replied that the Government relies on the Governor's energy in repressing the insurrection, and that reinforcements will be immediately sent both from Saigon and France.

BORDEAUX, July 12.—At a meeting in favor of a Franco-American treaty of commerce, held here yesterday, M. Lalande, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presiding, resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of the projected congress in Paris.

LONDON, July 12.—A dispatch from Alexandria to the *News* says it is rumored from Massowati that King John has resigned the crown of Abyssinia in favor of King Menetek.

In the House of Commons to-night, the motion of Mr. Mitchell Henry, member for Galway County, for the appointment of a royal commission on the treatment of prisoners, was rejected by a vote of 35 to 101. The motion was made in consequence of the death of the Fenian McCarthy.

SUSTAINING A CORRESPONDENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—Mr. Fawcett, the Consular Judge, to whom the matter was referred, has reported to Minister Lavard, advising him to refuse Safvet Pasha's demand for the expulsion of Mr. Gallenga, the correspondent of the London *Times*.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS IN CUBA.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION IN THE CORTES —THE DEPUTIES MUST BE SPANIARDS.

HAVANA, July 12.—A decree has been promulgated concerning the election of Deputies to represent the Island of Cuba in the Spanish Cortes. It provides that Cuba shall have a Deputy for every 40,000 free inhabitants. The Deputies must be Spaniards and laymen, not under the age of 25 years. Any Spaniard over 25 years of age who pays annual taxes to the amount of $5 and over may be an elector. The Governor-General has the same power to settle all difficulties that may occur in electoral questions as the supreme Government.

TWO MURDERERS EXECUTED.

THE HANGING OF HIRAM FOOKS IN MARYLAND AND MIKE SHAW IN GEORGIA.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 12.—Hiram Fooks (colored) was hanged at Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md., this afternoon, for the murder of John Tyler, a colored youth 18 years of age. The partially decomposed and mutilated body of the latter was found on Oct. 22, last. Tyler had last been seen with Fooks, and the latter was arrested and convicted of murder in the first degree. The scaffold was erected near the Alms-house, four miles from the town. An immense crowd was in town this morning. The prisoner was visited in his cell by his counsel and clergy this morning. At 11:30 the Sheriff's officials and the prisoner went to the Alms-house, where 2,000 people, mostly colored, were assembled. The prisoner was placed upon the scaffold at 12:22, when religious exercises were conducted by three colored ministers. Fooks made a short speech, protesting innocence, and said that if Barnes [a witness] had told the truth at the trial he [Fooks] would not have to die. His speech made considerable impression on the assembled crowd. The Sheriff adjusted the black cap, and the drop fell at 12:45 P. M. Fooks died very easily, making only a few struggles. The body was cut down at 1:30 o'clock.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 12.—Mike Shaw, the wife-murderer, sentenced to be hanged to-day, and who swallowed a dose of strychnine on June 11, but recovered from its effects, arrived here yesterday, and was ironed to the floor of his cell last night. A strong guard was placed over him and around the building. His spiritual advisers visited him after dark and prayed with him. He slept but little, about 10 minutes in all, and that toward morning, when a rolling ball startle him from his slumbers. He refused to see the press reporters, and by his request the curious were denied a sight of his execution. He ate a slight breakfast and gave full instructions about the disposal of his earthly affairs. He inquired minutely about the gallows, expressing the hope that it would work deftly. At noon his irons were knocked off and he was led forth and placed in a carriage surrounded by a strong guard of foot and mounted men. Three Catholic clergymen attended him, Fathers Quinland, Bazine, and O'Hara. He made a short speech from the carriage on his arrival at the gallows, which had been erected near the river bank, half a mile from the city. He ascended the fatal platform calmly, and smiled pleasantly at a friend standing near. The religious services occupied 20 minutes, and then the black cap was drawn over his head. He leaned against the gallows and prayed aloud for many minutes. At 1:10 P. M. he bade the Sheriff good-bye; the signal was given, and Shaw shot rapidly through the trap. The body writhed fearfully for six minutes and then all struggles ceased. He was pronounced dead after 37 minutes. His neck was not broken. Five thousand people had assembled, but the execution was conducted privately.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—A leading grain circular says: "The grain markets have been steady this week. Some were quoted a shilling dearer for wheat, the agricultural supply being exceedingly small. The off-coast and on-passage trade was also firmer. Some descriptions were 9 pence to a shilling dearer. On the spot and in distant markets there has been a fair demand since Tuesday at the extreme rates of that day, and in some instances a trifling advance. Maize was in fair request for on the spot and future arrival; this market to-day was fully attended. The millers bought considerable red American wheats at an advance of 3 pence to 4 pence over the currencies of Tuesday. Whites were in moderate request, and improved only 1 penny to 2 pence per cental. Flour was held for 6 pence advance, without moving freely. Corn was steady for the consumptive demand, and was also taken to some extent for forward delivery, in each case at an improvement of 6 pence to 9 pence per quarter.

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was active on Friday and Saturday at hardening prices, which have since been firm. A good business was done, and for some descriptions prices slightly advanced. American was in good demand, and quotations advanced 1-16d. @ 1-8d. In Sea Island a fair business was done, and prices were firm. Futures were active, and prices gradually hardened, closing with buyers at an advance of 3-32d. for near and 1-32d. to 1-16d. for more distant positions, since last Thursday."

LONDON, July 12.—The quotation of silver to-day is 52 9-16d. per ounce.

VIRGINIA SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

STAUNTON, July 12.—In the Sunday-school Convention to-day, addresses were delivered by President Magruder, Rev. George G. Brooks, Rev. Jacob Hawkins, Judge King, of Baltimore; Mrs. Dr. J. N. Spangler, of Washington; Rev. Dr. W. A. Harris, President of the Wesleyan Female Institute, and Miss Sallie Fuller, of Staunton, the latter a Sunday-school teacher for 59 years, and still actively engaged in teaching, although in her seventy-third year. Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Washington, said he would rather have heard her voice in convention than to have heard an angel sing. After passing resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Staunton for their generous hospitality, the various railroad companies, and the members of the press, the convention adjourned to meet next year at Lexington, Va.

ARREST OF A WOMAN FOR MURDER.

PEORIA, Ill., July 12.—Mrs. Kitty Stahl was arrested here yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Minor at the instance of Sheriff Hitchcock. Mrs. Stahl is charged with the murder of James O'Neill at Bloomington several months ago. Hattie Gray was also arrested as an accomplice. The officers say they have good evidence of their guilt. The women have been here since last March working out. Mrs. Stahl's husband had left her when they lived at Bloomington, and is now in New-Orleans. The officers say his desertion was owing to his having learned that she had been too intimate with O'Neill, and that she killed the latter for that reason.

BEHEADED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—At an early hour this morning W. Fifer, fireman of a yard locomotive at the Northern Central Railroad, was run over and instantly killed. Fifer, whose locomotive was standing on one side of the track near Boundary-avenue, had jumped off his locomotive and carelessly lain down upon another track, with his head resting upon one of the rails. He soon fell asleep and another locomotive passing along severed Fifer's head from his body.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

MILLVILLE, N. J., July 12.—During a thunder-storm to-day a dwelling occupied by a lady named Finch and three children was struck by lightning, and the eldest daughter, Annie Finch, was instantly killed. Another daughter and a little colored servant girl were badly shocked, but have recovered. The house was badly damaged, the lightning having passed down the chimney.

THE O'LEARY AND SCHMEHL WALK.

CHICAGO, July 12.—At 12 o'clock to-night O'Leary had made 192½ miles and Schmehl had made 178 miles. O'Leary must, therefore, gain 10½ miles over his competitor during his next 73½ miles in order to win and be 25 miles ahead at the close, according to the terms of the challenge.

NOT GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Gideon Clark, ex-Recorder of Deeds, charged with embezzlement of $2,000 of city funds while in office several years ago, was to-day acquitted in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 12.—The Greenback Congressional Convention of the Sixth District to-day nominated P. A. Griffith for Congress.

BITTER TRUTHS FOR POTTER.

SENATOR KELLOGG'S TESTIMONY.

CLEAR PRESENTATION OF THE LOUISIANA CASE—WHERE THE GUILT

impression that there was a paper of that kind, and that she had seen it and knew the contents of it; I did not feel very much interested in the matter, and she apparently was going to tell me a good deal about it, and as I was busy I suggested her to go down to Gov. Packard's house and tell him about it, remarking that he would talk to me what she said at some future time.

Q.—Did you not ask her if she had a copy of the letter? A.—I think I did, and I think I suggested that she had better show it to Gov. Packard.

Q.—Did she propose to you to give you a copy of the letter? A.—She held a paper in her hand and gave me the outline, as I supposed, of it, saying that it was not a very compromising letter, but one a politician would be apt to write, and vaguely gave me the substance of the letter.

Q.—She did not let you see the paper? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she claim that that was the original paper? A.—I do not think she did.

Q.—Did she state that she knew where the original was or that she had it under her control? A.—I got the impression that she had the control of it or that it was accessible to her, though that may have been an incorrect impression; I did not see either the copy or the original; I did not attach any great importance to the conversation, and, as regards myself, I did not care to go into the subject as it was a matter of scandal.

ANDERSON'S ELECTION-CONSPIRACY STORY.

The witness was then questioned by Mr. Hiscock in regard to the statements made by Mr. James E. Anderson in his testimony given before the committee, and he pronounced the statement made by Anderson that there was a conspiracy formed in New-Orleans between Gov. Kellogg and other men to carry the election by fraud as entirely untrue.

"My witness—So far as my knowledge is concerned, I know of no conspiracy whatever; I know, however, that when Anderson left the parish he sent a letter to me from Bayou Sara inclosing an affidavit stating that he had been assaulted and attributing it to certain prominent Democrats in the Parish of East Feliciana.

By the Chairman—Have you got that letter or affidavit? A.—I have not; the affidavit was sent to the office of the New-Orleans *Republican*, and certain extracts were printed from it, and they omitted to return me the original paper; the letter must have been left in the Governor's office with the other official correspondence, and it should be found there now.

The witness was then questioned as to the various statements contained in Anderson's testimony that refer to him, [Kellogg,] and denied them emphatically.

Q.—Did you request him to go to East Feliciana? A.—I ordered him to go back, both verbally and in writing, and I was so anxious he should go back that I gave him money to pay his expenses, but he remained in the city and spent the money, as I learned afterward.

Senator Kellogg was similarly examined as to the evidence given by Weber, and contradicted the testimony of that witness in all vital points. He denied all knowledge of an arrangement to hold no election in the Feliciana Parishes. On the contrary, every preparation was made as in other parishes; but he was anxious that the law should be observed, and if there was intimidation, that protests should be made in proper form; the State Committee appointed committees, and meetings were held in those parishes, and a number of meetings in West Feliciana were broken up, and Weber was constantly sending him accounts of the troubles and about the breaking up of the meetings.

INTIMIDATION IN WEST FELICIANA.

Q.—Have you a telegram from Mr. Weber on that subject? A.—Yes, Sir, I have one; it is as follows:

BAYOU SARA, Nov. 6, 1876.

To Gov. Kellogg:

We had intended to poll our votes in town, but pickets in the country prevent colored men from reaching town. We have about 600 colored men here in town, but we have good reasons to fear they will be driven out of town. If you can get a guard for us at St. Francisville to-night all will be well. Bascom (one of the officers in charge of the troops at Bayou Sara) refuses to do anything for us.

D. A. WEBER, Supervisor of Registration.

The Witness—I have another telegram from E. L. Weber, dated Bayou Sara, 24th of October, 1876, as follows:

Gov. Kellogg:

At 11 o'clock last night an attempt was made to assassinate me. Several men mounted on horses stopped in front of my dwelling. One of them called me several times. I directed a colored man living with me to go to the fence and see what they wanted. In a moment afterward several Winchester rifle shots were fired in my yard and the parties fled. About 10 Regulators came in town last night at 9 o'clock. The Democratic statements concerning me are all malicious lies as published.

E. L. WEBER.

Q.—Did either Weber or Anderson ever claim to you that the elections were peaceable, and that they could not truly make the protests and affidavits which they did make? A.—No, sir; but quite to the contrary always. I had no conversation with Anderson after the election, but from what he said before about the condition of things I was led to think he would be able to make the protest he afterward made, and as to Weber, the telegrams I received from him satisfied me that he would also.

The witness was then questioned by Mr. Hiscock in regard to votes cast at each poll where votes were excluded by the Returning Board, and also made comparisons between the colored vote as registered and the actual vote as given in the 17 parishes, representing his statements made during his examination yesterday.

The Witness—I would like to make a statement in regard to the testimony of Mr. Kelly, a Supervisor of Richland Parish, as taken before the sub-committee at New-Orleans. I see that he states that I instigated him to make a protest and framed it. He is mistaken; I did not frame that or any other protest or affidavit used before the Returning Board; I did have some conversations with Kelly about the time he made his protest; he applied to me, stating that he did not know what to do; that if he went back he would not be able to live in the parish, and I told him if he thought there was not a fair election he should make his protest, if he could do so consistently, not otherwise; that it was a matter for him to judge about and he must take the responsibility; that is all the conversation I ever had with him; I think I added that he ought to do his duty irrespective of threats, or intimidation, or violence.

DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY SHOWN.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any plan formed by the Democrats in 1876 for overcoming Republican majorities in any illegitimate and unlawful way? A.—I believed there was a deliberate and preconcerted intention to overcome Republican majorities in certain large Republican parishes by means of terrorism; the parishes I refer to were East and West Feliciana, Ouachita, East Baton Rouge, and Morehouse, the latter especially.

Q.—State the facts that induced that belief? A.—Weeks and months before the election there were repeated acts of violence toward the Republican leaders, and organizations, while other parishes with smaller Republican majorities were unmolested and peaceable; it was a matter of general belief among the Republicans that there could not be a fair election in these parishes, and that the object was to overcome the Republican majorities by bringing about a condition of things that would result in no election, thus depriving the Republicans of their usual majority.

Q.—Were any facts in that connection communicated to you by any prominent Democrats? A.—No Sir; I judge by events that transpired, and by subsequent results.

Q.—What in your judgment would have been the result in these 17 parishes except for terrorism? A.—I think some of them at least have gone Republican and some Democratic; but the general result would have been to have given the Republicans a much larger vote than they received.

MR. SHERMAN'S CONDUCT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Sherman when he was in New-Orleans with the visiting statesmen? A.—Yes, Sir, nearly every day.

Q.—How did he employ himself, and what part did he take? A.—He appeared every day before the Returning Board, in open session, with the visiting committees on both sides; Mr. Sherman came to my office to see him here frequently.

Q.—If Mr. Sherman had contemplated performing any act with reference to that canvass and the action of the Returning Board or Supervisors do you think he would have been likely to have communicated his plan to you? A.—I think he would, as most of the Supervisors were appointed by me, and he was a stranger to them all; I do not think there was any person in Louisiana he would have been more likely to have consulted than myself; so far as my observation extended, Mr. Sherman was exceedingly careful and circumspect in Louisiana in regard to his action there.

Q.—Do you know of his doing or saying anything either to the Supervisors, with reference to their protest, or to any member of the Returning Board in regard to their action. A.—No, Sir; I belive he met some of the members of the Returning Board in my office accidentally and spoke to them, but I don't know of any other instance in which he had any conversation with them; he only had such social communication with them as one gentleman would have with another.

STANDING OF ANDERSON AND WEBER.

Q.—What was the standing of James E. Anderson, either socially or politically, in New-Orleans? A.—He was a clerk in the Custom-house, and, except that he was appointed to the position of Supervisor, he had no prominence in politics in Louisiana.

Q.—Did he have any such political or social prominence as would put him in relation with Mr. Stoughton or Mr. Sherman? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What position did E. L. Weber occupy? A.—He was prominent among Republicans in East and West Feliciana, but was not regarded by the Republicans as a reliable man, and the Republican leaders never would have thought of taking him into their confidence in any matter of importance.

Q.—Do you know of any case where there was a false or forged protest used by the Republicans before the Returning Board in 1876? A.—I do not.

The witness stated in reply to the question, that if any one had any personal letters or statements of his bearing on the election in Louisiana, he hoped they would publish them, and they had his full consent to do so.

THE ALLEGED BRIBING OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

Q.—At the time the count was concluded did Anderson or any other member of the board, come to you and state that any member of the board was disinclined to sign the report, or anything to that effect? A.—No; but Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson stated to me that one of the colored members, Mr. Kenner, was disinclined to assume the responsibility that he would incur by reason of the odium that he thought would be visited upon him if he continued on the board; I think that was about the commencement of the canvass: Gov. Wells said that Mr. Kenner was rather timid, and had suffered a good deal from his relations with the board in 1874, and that he was comparatively poor, and felt that he hardly did not like to further incur the odium connected with his position on the Returning Board.

Q.—Did Gov. Wells say anything about his pecuniary condition being affected by his connection with the board? A.—He said that Mr. Kenner felt that he would suffer heavily, as he already had, but there was no money mentioned.

Q.—Did Gov. Wells say it would be necessary to compensate him for money for his losses in that respect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was not a proposition made that some money must be raised for Mr. Kenner or another member of the board? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not Gov. Wells say that the Democrats were using large sums of money, and it would be necessary for the Republicans to do so also? A.—I think Gov. Wells said that the Democrats were making great efforts, and he feared they might bring to bear a great influence on some member of the board, or their clerks, or attachés which might do damage; he thought the opposition would bring that influence to bear, if necessary, to accomplish their ends; but he did not suggest the raising of money by the Republicans for the purpose of counteracting that influence, and no such measures were taken to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you not borrow about $20,000 after the election, from the Union National Bank of Chicago? A.—I did.

Q.—Who were the sureties with you upon that loan? A.—John B. Lyon, of Chicago, a commission merchant, an old friend of mine, indorsed the note, and I had some assistance from my friend, Mr. C. B. Farwell, formerly a member of Congress, and, I believe, a Director in the bank, though he was not an indorser of the note; this was in August or September, 1877; that paper has since been taken up.

Q.—For what purpose did you make that loan? A.—It had nothing at all to do with the election; I loaned a portion—about $14,000 or $15,000—of the money I obtained to my brother-in-law, C. Willis, and I used a portion to pay off debts that I owed in Chicago and New-Orleans.

Q.—Did you ever say anything to Senator Spencer about $5,000 having been paid to any member of the Returning Board previous to the final signing of the report of the board? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If you did state to him on that occasion that one of the members of the Returning Board had demanded $5,000 for signing the report, and that you were compelled to raise the money on your own responsibility, you do not now remember it? A.—No, Sir, and it would not be true; if Senator Spencer has stated anything of that kind he has certainly misapprehended what I said; to put it in as emphatic and respectful language as I can use, it is certainly not correct.

Q.—Mr. William Simpson has testified before the sub-committee in New-Orleans that he was informed by a gentleman who was present at the time in Gov. Kellogg's office, that one of the members of the Returning Board declined to sign the report until he was paid $5,000. What do you know about that? A.—I know nothing about it whatever, except that I know there is such a man as Mr. Simpson, and he has been turned out of the Custom-house, and is probably sore-headed, and has been speculating a good deal; I have no knowledge of any such thing ever taking place.

Q.—Do you not know that certain assurances were given to the members of the board? A.—I am not prepared to say that there was not some conversation which might have led the members of the Returning Board to believe they would be protected.

Q.—Please give us the best information you have as to what the Returning Board did expect for their services? A.—I believe that the Returning Board and its officers generally felt that if Hayes became President there would be a Republican State Administration, and in that event they would not be subject to the odium or ostracism which they knew was unavoidable if the State fell into the hands of the opposition.

Q.—What offices have any members of the Returning Board received from the General Government? A.—Gov. Wells is Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans; Anderson is Special Deputy Collector of the Port; Kenner is Deputy Naval Officer, and I am not aware that Cessanave has any office.

The witness was then questioned at length by the Chairman in regard to the sending of the Electoral returns of the State to Washington, their being found to be irregular in form, and as to the manner of preparing the second set of returns, but stated no new facts in this regard.

THE ELECTORAL CERTIFICATES.

Q.—What knowledge have you as to the signing of the forged Hamilton and Electoral certificates? A.—I have no knowledge whatever on that subject, and have never inquired into the matter; if I had thought it was in the line of my duty, I would have done so.

Q.—Did you ever inquire of Mr. Clarke, your secretary, about it? A.—I have talked with him two or three times about it, and he told me he had nothing to do with it; what I know about it is what I have read in the newspapers and heard from various parties recently; I have received letters from people who conjectured that Kelley, Clarke, or Anderson may have signed those names, but I know nothing about it personally.

Q.—Who was Kelley, who was said to have signed the names to the Electoral certificate? A.—He was a detailed officer of the Police, I think, on duty at the State-house.

Q.—Do you know where he is now? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you not know that at the beginning of this investigation he was at Lake Providence, La.? A.—I heard that he was.

Q.—Have you not heard that the day he was summoned before the sub-committee at New-Orleans he was carried off by a man employed in one of the departments here in Washington? A.—I have heard about it; I have received one or two letters on that subject; I received a letter from James Armistead, a colored man in New-Orleans, formerly on the Police force, in which he stated that Kelley had gone up the river with a man named Kennedy, who has been employed here in the United States Senate; I destroyed that letter, as I do all letters containing scandal and rumors concerning matters of that kind.

Q.—Did you not get a leave of absence for Kennedy to leave Washington? A.—I asked Mr. French, the Sergeant-at-Arms, to let him go, but I had no consultation with him in regard to his purpose in leaving.

Q.—Do you know where Kennedy can be found now? A.—I do not.

The committee then, at 5 o'clock P. M., adjourned until 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 12.—Before the Potter sub-committee to-day E. L. Weber was recalled, and testified regarding occurrences in West Feliciana Parish. Suit was pending against witness for nearly $16,000; did not go back to the parish and settle the affair because his wife was afraid for him to go back.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cox in relation to his connection with the Legislature, and his absence from the Packard Senate for 10 days, witness said his object was to elect Pinchback to the United States Senate; Pinchback paid witness $1,000 for expenses; he explained his return later to the Packard Senate, and submitted a portion of $10,000 of warrants on the State Treasury received from Twitchell as security in good faith to carry out the scheme of passing an appropriation bill of $500,000, out of which insane asylum claims for $10,000, held by witness, were to be paid; witness, failing to get his claim cashed, by reason of the collapse of the Packard Government, retained the collaterals without giving any good reason why he should retain them; witness said 19 Packard Senators were interested in the half-million scheme, and Packard promised that the bill, when passed, should become a law; witness stated he was a member of an association in the Senate in 1875–6, which included Lieut.-Gov. Antoine, T. C. Anderson, Twitchell, Burch, and others, for corrupt purposes; there were 19 in the association; they received $30,000 for passing the Levee bill and $20,000 for passing the State-house bill; each member of the association received $2,000 of the money; Twitchell was President and T. C. Anderson Treasurer of the association. The committee then adjourned.

THE LATE GEORGE S. APPLETON.

ADDRESS TO THE FAMILY OF THE DECEASED BY THE EMPLOYES OF D. APPLETON & CO.

At a meeting of the attachés and employes of D. Appleton & Co., held July 9, the subjoined address to the family and surviving brothers of the late Mr. George S. Appleton was adopted:

We, the undersigned, connected with the house of D. Appleton & Co. in various relations, deeply moved by the death of George Sweet Appleton, one of its principals, having assembled to take action upon his demise, and sensible of the greatness of this affliction to all who are related to him either by ties of kindship or business association, desire to express in a fitting manner our profound sorrow at this bereavement, and to tender our earnest sympathies to his family, to his surviving brothers, and to others of his kindred.

In the death of Mr. George S. Appleton we mourn the loss of a gentleman ever courteous and affable, an associate always kind and forbearing, a principal uniformly just and considerate, and a friend consistently generous and appreciative. Although in manner calm and apparently reserved, his heart was ever alive with sympathy; he watched over the welfare of his employes and associates with lasting interest; and he always showed to those who knew him well a nature full of gentleness, of good will, of appreciative kindliness, of hearty and unstinted benevolence. His virtues were of the kind that shrank from publicity; they were best known to those who knew him best; he was always unostentatious, simple-hearted, true, faithful in all things and to all men.

Much as we mourn his departure, our grief is enhanced by sympathy for those closely knit to him by ties of kindred, whose great loss is so wholly irreparable; and while soliciting this acceptance of the expression of our sorrow, and inadequate testimonial to his worth, we humbly commend them to Him who comforts and soothes the sorrows of the afflicted.

Signed by the head of each department, on his own part, and in behalf of his associates and the employes therein.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1878.

W. J. TENNEY,	E. L. YOUMANS,
J. C. DERBY,	W. H. PARR,
JAMES HALL,	O. B. BUNCE,
GEORGE F. THOMAS,	H. W. QUIN,
FRED. STEINBRENNER,	C. W. BROWN,
WILLIAM MATTHEWS,	EDWARD WEBERLY,
RICHARD DUNNE,	DANIEL PRITCHARD,
GEORGE W. DAVIS,	JOHN MILNER,
J. E. IRWIN,	HAMILTON JONES,
W. F. SYLVESTER,	D. CLONAN.

HELD FOR ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

William Adams, who described himself as proprietor of a crockery store at No. 615 Second-avenue, stood at the bar in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempted burglary by James E. Peppers, of No. 1,145 Broadway. The complainant stated that while sitting in his apartments on the second floor of his residence, Thursday afternoon, his attention was attracted by somebody tampering at the lock from the outside. For the purpose of catching the intruder, he arose from his seat and stealthily approaching the door, unlocked it in a "jiffy," and on opening it, discovered the prisoner in the hallway with a false key in his hand. Adams pleaded not guilty to the charge, but, notwithstanding his protestation of innocence, the magistrate committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

A MAGIC CITY IN COLORADO.

"ROARING CAMP" AT LEADVILLE.

A BUSTLING SETTLEMENT IN CALIFORNIA GULCH—UNEXAMPLED GROWTH IN POPULATION AND CIVILIZATION—THE RICHNESS OF THE SILVER YIELD—PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE TRAVELING FACILITIES—THE OUT-PUT OF SILVER AND LEAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEADVILLE, Lake County, Col., Wednesday, July 3, 1878.

This is what may well be called a "roaring camp." People are swarming in from all directions. The coaches come loaded down. Sore-footed fortune-seekers, obliged to walk because they have not money enough to pay for a ride, come trudging in with packs on their back. Freighting teams, loaded down with stores, miners' supplies, machinery, household goods, and what not, come toiling up the mountain-sides and halt in long lines along the street. The busy carpenters at work on every side stop work long enough every few minutes to take in "the cut" of the newest arrival, and occasionally recognizing an old acquaintance from some of the many mining districts of Colorado, Nevada, Montana, or the Black Hills, pass the hearty "how" of Gulch phraseology, and possibly invite the old "pard" into the nearest saloon, where they talk over bits of pleasant recollection of old times in other camps, and take "a smile" for luck in these newest diggings. The main street is thronged by builders, expectant tradesmen, prospectors, laborers, clerks, all in good spirits over the promise of the new mines, and anxious to get settled down to business as soon as possible. Toward night the miners come straggling in from the outlying camps, and well on through the night there is "confusion worse confounded." The bunko man has his conspicuous hall, the bagnios have flowing signals, and the "varieties" offers its loud attractions. It seems a mystery where all these people find a lodging-place. The cabins that pass for hotels have not only bed room but floor room all taken. All the hastily-built houses and stores have more lodgers than they can well accommodate. Tents and camp wagons dotting the slopes above town fail to cover all who are here. Over 500 buildings have been put up in the last 90 days, yet there are not enough to shelter the population. There are from 20 to 50 arrivals every day. The population of this camp now exceeds 4,000, almost wholly the result of the big rush since February. Within five miles, in small camps, colonies, and prospecting parties, there are as many more people. So the great silver-lead "finds" in California Gulch have already built up a bustling city, and bid fair to start up several more before the season is through.

Leadville, the "magic city," from which I write, is located in that part of California Gulch where it broadens out, three miles above its junction with the Arkansas River. It stands at an altitude of more than 10,000 feet, over a mile higher than Denver. Along the bed of the gulch, from its mouth up for seven or eight miles, it bears traces of having been thoroughly torn up and worked by the miners who flocked into this section 15 years ago, expecting to find colors and nuggets by the sackful. It will be remembered that their labors for a while were abundantly rewarded, and this was the most prominent gulch-mining district in the Rocky Mountains. But it did not hold out well, and for the past 10 or 12 years it has been pretty much abandoned, and there were not more than 200 people for miles around. The continuous walls and cribs of cobblestones, the ragged and broken remnants of dams and sluice-boxes, and the ruins of log huts are still here to show the activity that once prevailed in these gold diggings.

The site of Leadville is unlike that of most of the famous mining camps of Colorado. The gulch does not crowd the streets to narrow limits. There is plenty of room for the city to stretch out up the gradual slopes and down the sides of the stream. The situation is high and open, but the altitude, of course, brings cold nights and frosts in Midsummer, and frequent storms of snow and rain as late as July. There is fine scenery on every hand. The Saguache range shows its bold, high peaks in plain view for miles, and then immediately before us are Mission Mountain to the west, Elbert to the south-west, and Homestake north-west. The eastward trend of the range toward Buckskin and Mount Lincoln is plainly before us, and the eye can take in myriads of the smaller peaks of the Park range.

There is no "let up" to the furor that has prevailed since last Winter over this wonderful mining district. There are those who predict that Leadville will be the second city in Colorado in less than a year. All the old miners seem to "pin their faith" to this new field as to no other. Californians have come in and are investing freely. Nevada and Montana capitalists are also quietly buying up claims, and many are so sanguine as to see in the near future the bonanzas of California and Nevada fairly eclipsed in this new carbonate-lead district of the Rocky Mountains.

Few who have not been "on the ground," to see for themselves, have any idea of the wonderfully-swift growth of these "magic" cities of our gold and silver districts. A year ago Leadville was unnamed. There was nothing to indicate that the site it occupies would ever be built up. Now it is a city of over 4,000 people, well laid out. Some of the buildings going up are quite metropolitan; neat, handsome cottages, with gardens and lawns, appearing here and there, back from the busy, bustling business thoroughfare. Daily stages, a money-order Post Office, a daily newspaper, two banks, hundreds of stores and offices, a city Government, police system, public school, churches—almost wholly the work of the past four months. This is more than Deadwood, Lake City, or any other Western mining camp has yet been able to boast of in the way of rapid progress. Leadville is, in the best sense, a "fast" place. Business men are hurrying forward their buildings and ware-rooms, and the five saw-mills in the neighborhood, running day and night, are far behind the orders for lumber. The four or five smelting and sampling works are inadequate, and more are about to be erected. Freighting teams are busy hauling ore to Colorado Springs and Denver, and bringing back merchandise and miners' supplies. Old freighters who have run Government trains between the railroad and the forts, teamsters from Deadwood, Silverton, and Garland, have hauled off from their old trails and put their "outfits" at work on the various roads leading to Leadville. With the three principal thoroughfares from Denver, Colorado Springs, and Cañon City almost thronged with loaded teams, still there are large quantities of goods waiting transportation.

It is freely said by those who always croak, that the "bottom will drop out" of Leadville before long. But we have not to do with the future. We are writing of the present. As we look out we have to wonder if our eyes do not deceive us. Up and down the gulch and far up the mountain sides men hurry about as if crazy. At night they will be thronging the bar-rooms or huddling together at the street corners, excitedly discussing the "finds" of the day. And while all this mad clamor and rush for wealth is going on, you can look over to the neat dwellings and see the tidy housewife singing at her work, and the school-children coming happily from their tasks. While I sit writing two little misses approach and invite me to join in their Fourth of July Sabbath-school picnic. The neat invitation cards which they offer set forth that "Our altitude is over 10,000 feet, our scenery the sublimest on the continent, our climate the most salubrious, and our people the freest of the free." Who will say that with all the mad thirst for gold, men do not also remember better things?

I have said nothing about the yield of the mines, sales, ore markets, wages, and other things about which investors and laborers are alike interested. The ore, which is being freighted to the railroad for shipment to the works at Omaha and St. Louis, carries a value of silver and lead of from $75 to $100 a ton, on the average, and a great deal of it is worth four or five times as much. What is known as the "lower grade" ores, run in value from $25 to $50 per ton. These are treated by the works at and near this place. The Harrison Smelting Works here treat 15 tons daily. Their capacity is to be largely increased, and by Fall they will treat from 50 to 60 tons per day. Out of every three tons of ore one ton of lead bullion, worth $150, is produced. The four sampling works now in operation can crush and sample about 100 tons per day. The mines now producing tax these works to their full capacity. New mines are being discovered almost daily, and the amount of ore on the dumps ready for shipment and for treatment at the mills is all the while increasing. The carbonates, silver-lead bearing ores, are found as near as 10 to 15 feet from the surface, while some shafts have been sunk as deep as 150 feet before finding the pay-rock. Five months' work of seven men in one mine, costing $7,000 for wages, material, &c., turned out ore that brought the owners $45,000 in cash. What is known as the "Camp Bird" mine, for which St. Louis parties paid $250,000, is turning out from $2,000 to $3,000 worth of ore per day with the work of 40 men. The "Dans" has yielded $75,000 in two months. These are some of the "big things" that this camp can boast of. There are 10 or 12 mines yielding largely, but they are not such "bonanzas" as those we have named. Miners' wages are from $2 50 to $3 per day. Experienced miners get steady work. If they do not find a chance at some of the producing mines they take contracts on their own hook, or set out prospecting. The mines are easily worked. Only shovel, pick, windlass, and "grub," are needed to sink a hole down to 120 feet.

During the past month traveling facilities between Leadville and Denver have been largely increased. The Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad has been completed to Pine Grove, and between that point and Leadville there is a daily line of six-horse coaches. The through fare is $16. Hacks and double wagons also run over the route, glad to take passengers and a good deal of luggage at $8 to $9. Leadville has daily mails and express, and arrangements to extend the telegraph line from Fairplay to this point are about perfected. Parties coming into the mines by way of Colorado Springs and Cañon City are well accommodated with regular coaches from those points.

During the past few days news has come of some important silver discoveries two miles above the old town site of Dayton, on Twin Lakes, in this county. Quite a rush in that direction has set in. Should the mines turn out half as well as reported, new camps will soon spring up in that neighborhood. No one can tell the result of these remarkable discoveries—the richest that this year's mining operations in the Rocky Mountain country have developed. As it now looks this will decide the course of the next railway to cross the Rocky Mountains. The Denver, South Park and Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, both building in this direction, may unite their forces at Granite, south of here, and passing by the Twin Lakes find a feasible route over the mountains, down the Gunnison, taking in Lake City and Ouray, the most populous points in the San Juan country, and thence by way of the Uncompahgre or San Miguel Valleys pass over into Western Utah to a connection with the Utah Southern, and by that means connecting with the Central Pacific Railroad. This would give railway communication to the best producing mines in Colorado, would greatly assist in their development, would open the valuable coal fields of the San Miguel and the salt wells of Southern Utah, giving them access to good markets. The Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fé Railway would have a through route to the Pacific independent of the Union Pacific, and additional to its proposed connections by way of the Southern Pacific. Denver would have direct communication with Salt Lake City, and thence with California, affording a competing route, which, since the recent Jay Gould combinations in this section, is all the more needed. Leadville would become quite a business centre, distributing supplies to the surrounding camps, to the San Juan country, and to Eastern and Southern Utah.

The completion of these railways to Leadville, by way of the Platte and Arkansas Cañons, opens to tourists new wonders in Colorado, and gives them access to scenery and resorts heretofore almost inaccessible. The ride through the grand cañons will rival anything to be found in the Yosemite. And best of all, the Twin Lakes, with the most picturesque surroundings to be found anywhere in the Rocky Mountains, are brought within easy reach of the tourist and invalid. These two bodies of water—a mere strip of land separating them—are repetitions of Lake George on a small scale. As soon as a railway is completed to them, a small steamer will be built to ply about, and there will be no lack of yachts and small boats for fishing, sailing, and other pleasures. There is already a hotel of fair accommodations; but no doubt one or more of the very best class will be erected before another season. We look upon Twin Lakes as likely soon to become the most popular pleasure resort in the Rocky Mountains.

One result of the lively growth of Leadville is the effort to get the county seat away from Granite. This is but natural, as nine-tenths of all the county business is now supplied by this place; and it is quite inconvenient for business men, miners, lawyers, &c., to be obliged to go 20 miles, over bad roads, to attend court and such other business as requires their presence at the capital of the county.

By careful inquiry I find that it is the opinion of ore buyers, and others who ought to be good judges, that the out-put of silver and lead from the present producing mines in this camp, during the year, will be about $1,500,000. There is a chance that this may be more than doubled, and even quadrupled, by the opening of new mines. It will be seen, then, that Leadville is turning out well thus far; and there is much in the developments being made in the surrounding country to back up the opinion of mining experts that this is the richest country ever yet struck in the Rocky Mountains, if not in the whole country. I frequently hear old Californians assert that it beats anything they have ever seen. In conversation with Gov. Routt and Secretary of State Clark, who have both been here for some time investigating affairs, I find them firm in the belief that this is the greatest mining field Colorado has yet opened; and they freely give it as their opinion that Leadville will have a population of 10,000 people before Winter.

Your correspondent would, however, caution any persons who may be tempted to leave Eastern homes and seek their fortunes in this new field, that, like all new mining camps, this place is fairly overrun with silver-hunters. Some strike it rich, but the many lose what they had to start with. Mining, even in a rich country, is pretty much a game of chance. Those who are doing well had better let well enough alone, and not get carried away by the Leadville fever.

FIXING THINGS TO REPEAT HIS THEFTS.

The Jersey City Police, through Detective George Singleton, yesterday succeeded in recovering the $500 worth of cigars stolen a few nights ago from the establishment of Turner & Bennell, grocers, at No. 54 Montgomery-street. The detective discovered that the entrance had not been effected, as supposed, through the coal-hole, and the cigars scattered beneath it were probably put there purposely by the thieves to deceive the Police as to the means of entry. A careful examination of the premises revealed the fact that the iron bars which covered the window in the back of the store had been sawed in two, and then, after the robbery had been perpetrated, driven down so as to hide the break. The thief thus left himself an opportunity to repeat his thefts at pleasure, without arousing a suspicion as to the manner in which he had made his entrance. Turner & Bennell have no doubt that the burglars have frequented the store, and established, but taken away heretofore such small quantities of goods that they were not missed. The cigars were found in some vacant rooms in No. 52 Montgomery-street. With them were also recovered a quantity of valuable silks, and other articles of various kinds, the results of robberies perpetrated elsewhere. The Police think that they have secured a clue to the perpetrators of the robberies which will lead to their eventual capture.

SICKNESS AND DESTITUTION.

Notwithstanding the cooler temperature yesterday, there was no decrease in the number of applicants for medical aid at the Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society. Some of the mothers who had walked a long distance in the rain, carrying sick babes, presented a very pitiable appearance, and told some sad tales of want and suffering. One woman, who came from seventeenth-street, looked the picture of distress. She said she had seven children, the oldest only 12 years old. Her husband was blind and sick; two of her children were sick, and she herself was completely worn out from want of sleep and sufficient food. Another poor woman said her husband was insane, and she was afraid he would injure herself and the children. His insanity was occasioned by injuries received in falling from the fourth story of a building several years ago. One poor widow from the Tenth Ward said three of her children were sick. She had six children altogether, and she said they just got food "enough to keep them from dying." The record of each day's applications for aid for sick children contains a number of similar cases of distress, and those who would like to help the poor people personally can obtain names and addresses by applying to the Superintendent of the Sick Children's Mission, at No. 325 Riverside-street.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF PARIS.

A LEGION OF DAILY PUBLICATIONS.

THE ORGANS OF HALF A DOZEN PARTIES—LITTLE NEWSPAPERS FOR A CENT—REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE FIGARO—ITS PECULIARITIES AND ITS WRITERS.

From the Continental Gazette, June 27.

The number of newspapers published in Paris is legion, but few of them are of much use or interest to the stranger. Each party and shade of a party must have its special organ. The Orleanists have their *Soleil*, the Legitimists the *Union*, the Catholics the *Univers*, which used to be famous for the fiery and brilliant articles of Louis Veuillot. The champion of the Papacy now, however, writes but rarely. The Bonapartists again daily consecrate the memory of the Empire in three journals, *L'Ordre*, which is inspired by M. Rouher, the ex-Prime Minister of Napoleon III.; the *Paye*, conducted by the brilliant polemist, M. Paul de Cassagnac; and the *Gaulois*, a morning paper, which devotes a large part of its columns to theatrical and Parisian news. Conservative organs, of various degrees of moderation or fanaticism, are the *Constitutionnel*, the *Français*, the *Moniteur Universel*, (for a long time the official Government organ,) the *Presse*, and the *Figaro*. The Republican and Radical organs are legion. By far the finest newspaper in France, both from the point of view of style, matter, and management is *Le Temps*, which numbers among its writers some of the greatest savants and littérateurs of the day. Its theatrical critic is M. Francisque Sarcey, whose Monday *feuilleton* is all powerful in judging theatrical affairs. The political leaders of *Le Temps* vie with those of the well-known *Journal des Débats* in their influence upon European politics. During the last war the articles of the *Journal des Débats* on the Eastern question were telegraphed and discussed all over Europe, and it may be said, without exaggeration that the ultimate decisions of the congress, if any decisions be arrived at, will not have been uninfluenced by the powerful articles which have from day to day appeared in the columns of the *Débats*. The leading Republican organ, the mouthpiece of "the leader of the Left," M. Gambetta, is the *République Française*, which was founded after the events of 1870. Then come the *Evénement*, the *XIXe Siècle*, *La France*, *Les Nationaux*, the *Petit Journal*, *La Nouveau Journal*, all Republican journals of pretty much the same shade. The Radical organs are the *Rappel*, the *Bien Public*, the *Marseillaise*, the *Droits de l'Homme*, and a number of papers which live for a few weeks and then sink under the weight of the fines which they incur by the violence of their language. We have above merely noticed the leading newspapers which are to be found at the kiosks, without hardly noticing the 5-centime newspapers, an innovation due to the enterprise of the *doyen* of French journalists, M. Emile de Girardin. The most important 5-centime paper is the *Petit Journal*, which has a circulation of 500,000. It is moderately Republican in politics, and always well up in news. Again, there are a number of periodical publications, which appear more or less irregularly, or which have an existence of only a few weeks, as, for instance, the *Journal Jaune*, the *Journal des Abrutis*, the *Lanterne de Boquillon*, &c. But now imagine the stranger who comes to Paris to enjoy himself, to see life, who wants to know what is going on in society, whether full or half toned; who is interested in the theatres, in literary novelties, in fashion, in the sayings and doings of the world of the Boulevards, which papers ought he to buy? He does not care much for the diplomatic wisdom of the *Débats*, the fervent radicalism of the *Rappel*, the solid but somewhat dry doctrine of the *République Française*, the fiery polemics of the *Paye*, of the fervent ultra-montanism of the *Univers*. The stranger's newspaper is essentially the *Figaro*. We know that it is the fashion to scoff at the *Figaro*. Its French confrères call it the *Moniteur de Cythère*, the *Journal des Renderous Galants*, and a host of other complimentary titles; but for a journal of its class it remains, perhaps, the best in the world, and its success has been won by constant effort. The watchward of M. de Villemessant and of the energetic Secretary of the *rédaction*, M. A. Périvier, is to consult the wishes and wants of their readers. The *Figaro* does not shut itself up in Oriental seclusion, like the mighty journals of the world, high up among chimney pots and dark staircases. On the contrary, it endeavors to keep in constant communication with its readers, and lives in a magnificent hotel in the Rue Drouot, which is one of the ornaments of Paris. Indeed, *Figaro* goes so far as to entertain annually a dinner to the newspaper men by the Prince of Wales and the Shah of Persia. Now it is very easy to say that such conduct on the part of *Figaro* is that of a mountebank and not of a journalist. We do not think so. *Figaro* has created a kind of journalism different from all others. It is the journal of the Boulevard, with all its wit, wisdom, and genius. The writers are all men of genius, who have made their own way in the world, like the *Figaro* and its founder. They tip their pens with gayety because philosophy is not necessarily severe. The present *Figaro* was born in 1854, as a small in-folio. M. de Villemessant assembled around him a staff of brilliant writers, among which were Alph. Karr, Th. de Banville, Edmond About, Jules Noriac, Ch. Monselet, Aurelien Scholl, and Francisque Sarcey. The beginnings of the *Figaro* were stormy, aggressive, and personal, and not a few duels were the consequence. In 1866 the *Figaro* became a daily paper, and began to treat of matters political. The staff then included Albert Wolff, Henri Rochefort, Jules Richard, Adrien Marx, F. Magnard, and St. Genest, all of whom except Henri Rochefort, are still writing. Under the Republic the *Figaro* became Legitimist and Clerical, but the great blessing for strangers, at least, is that M. Magnard's able articles are short and sweet, while M. Albert Wolff's charming "Courriers du Lundi" are long and charmingly written. We must now add to the staff of the *Figaro* the elegant chronicler of the *Gaulois*, M. Léon Chapron. While confining ourselves entirely to the daily writers, and saying nothing of Ignotus, Junius, and other able specialists, we may say that the *Figaro* has managed to collect a first-rate staff. We have Albert Wolff and Léon Chapron for the *chroniques*, the powerful critic, Augustin Filon for the *Petit Journal*, Jules Prével, Arnold Mortier for the amusing "Monsieur d'Orchestre," Jules Richard and the Deux

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.

FURTHER REMINISCENCES BY THE LATE GEN. J. B. MAGRUDER.

CARLOTTA'S MISSION TO FRANCE—A SUGGESTION THAT SHE WAS POISONED—THE FALL OF THE EMPIRE AND THE EMPEROR'S DEATH.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Early in 1866, when all was serene, prosperous and progressive in Mexico, Mr. Seward's correspondence with the French Government in relation to Maximilian, and the decision of Napoleon thereon, were published in Mexico. The sound of Mr. Seward's bell was heard in Paris; its mandate was obsequiously obeyed, and the Empire of Mexico was a thing of the past. By order of the United States, Napoleon affixed a stain upon the honor of France, which will remain there through all time. He gave orders for the withdrawal of his Army, within a specified and short period, and stopped the supplies of money to Maximilian. His desertion of Maximilian's Government was open, decided, and complete. The effect was almost instantaneous. Internal improvements, colonization, public schools, and charities were all given up at once. The office of Capt. Maury and myself were abolished. Bands of men appeared in all parts of the country who lassoed the poor native Indians at the plow and hurried them into the ranks of the Liberal Party. Each robber-chief or Liberal Captain left his guitar and fandango and hastened toward a common center, to be in at the death, and to get his share of the spoils and power. Backed then by the United States, Juarez, who, up to this moment, had been a mere cipher, became a formidable power. Maximilian, without an army and without money, was still calm, dignified, and collected. At this moment a report reached him that Almonte, whom he had sent as Minister to Napoleon, had visited his old chief, Santa Anna, at St. Thomas, and had favored the plan of the latter to invade Mexico from the United States, with the view of wresting the power from the Emperor. He exclaimed in Cabinet council: "If Almonte has betrayed me, I can trust none!"

Carlotta, who had just returned from a long and dangerous journey via Yucatan, where she had been to transact some business of state for the Emperor, was present at this Cabinet meeting. When she saw that none of the Ministers responded to the Emperor's words, she rose and approached him. "Your Majesty can trust me," she said. "I will be your Ambassador to France. I shall be ready by 10 o'clock to-morrow."

"What?" said the Emperor, "will you thus prostrate yourself before the hereditary enemy of your house and ask favors of him?"

"Yes," said Carlotta, "I will sacrifice my pride and my life, if need be, for your Majesty and Mexico."

All present were deeply moved by this act of devotion, and as the Empress left the hall to prepare for her journey, they profoundly bowed their thanks as to a superior being.

Carlotta set out on her melancholy mission with a heart that was strong and courageous, despite many forebodings of evil. The roads to the coast were bad; the climates through which she had to pass were treacherous; yellow fever lurked everywhere, and the presentiment of failure, after all her sacrifices, must have been, in the last degree, oppressive to her. I supposed at one time that these natural causes might account for the wreck of her firm, comprehensive, and vigorous intellect, but I have since been satisfied that though her body might have become the victim of disease it was scarcely possible that such a mind as Carlotta's could have been destroyed by the ordinary diseases of a tropical climate, or even by the bitterness of her misfortunes. She was far too brave a woman to yield to misfortune of any kind. I have learned from Mexico that in the last 12 months Carlotta was the victim of poison, and I fear the theory, dreadful as it is, is true. There is in Mexico an herb or small tree called *el Palo de leche*, which, if mixed with food and eaten, gradually produces softening of the brain, and it is generally asserted and believed that this herb was administered to the Empress by an abandoned Mexican woman in whom she reposed entire confidence, and on whom she had showered every favor. After a cold reception by Napoleon and a denial of her petition for aid to Maximilian, she hastened to Miramar and thence to Rome, and on the way frequently expressed her opinion that she was poisoned. Arrived at Rome, she proceeded to the Vatican, where, in one of the corridors of the Pope, her mind entirely gave way and she has been insane ever since—her husband and herself having fallen victims to the treachery of two Mexicans whom they had loaded with favors.

In the meanwhile Maximilian removed himself from crisis and difficulties which he could not overcome by going to Orizaba, which had within a day's trip of the coast. I determined to visit him there and to induce him, if possible, to leave the country. This was in the Autumn of 1866. I found the Emperor without a Cabinet, and with no one to consult except his private chaplain, Father Fischer, a Roman Catholic priest, a devoted friend and an honest man. The British Minister, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Scharlett, of the highest character, was also in Orizaba, but I think was not authorized to interfere. The Austrians, gallant fellows, were willing to die for Maximilian, but had too much respect for him to approach him unbidden. I saw he was in need of a friend, procured an interview and told him in once and frankly that I came to serve him as a personal friend. He asked me how, and I replied: "By inducing your Majesty to leave the country at once, to-morrow, and to go on board the Austrian frigate lying near Vera Cruz at your orders, and to issue a proclamation to the world, stating the motives which induced you to come to Mexico; to show, by reference to your acts, what you have already done toward the advancement of Mexico, and to put the responsibility of any failure on Napoleon, where it justly belongs. Your Majesty, after having secured the safe transit out of the country of the Princess Iturbide and of the American boy, and of your Austrian and Belgian troops, had better leave to Bazaine the responsibility of whatever remains to be done, for I can state, as a matter of fact, that with such means as are or can be at your service, it is impossible for you to hold this country; and if you had an army composed of Mexicans you would lose your cause by treachery."

"I came to this country from no selfish motives," the Emperor replied. "I came to do good. I was happy at Miramar when there arrived a committee of the first men in Mexico, called the 'Committee of Notables.' They were represented to be the best educated, the wisest and most influential men of this country. They formally asked me to accept the crown of Mexico. I told them that I would not then decide, but requested them to return at the expiration of a month. During this period every crowned head in Europe advised me to accept. The notables did return at the end of a month, and I then informed them that if at the end of six months they could bring me the proof that I had been elected fairly by the Mexican people I would accept. I would accept the position. At the appointed time they came again with the proof of my election as Emperor, and even then I would not have accepted, except to please the Empress, and now I learn to-day that I have lost her, perhaps forever."

For a moment tears stood in his eyes; he took a turn over the portico where he had received me, and, recovering himself, said:

"General, I will take your advice, but I wish you to be guided by my directions. Capt. Graves, the Second Captain of the Austrian frigate, is now here. He will act under your orders at Vera Cruz. Leave here to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock, and have cars ready for myself and escort the next day. Thus I will be on board by the day after to-morrow. In the meantime, proceed by the French mail steamer to Havana and await my arrival there. I shall be with you in 10 days."

I was delighted with my success. Capt. Graves and myself arrived at Vera Cruz the following evening at 6 o'clock. I sent immediately for the Superintendent of the road, Gen. Stephens, late of the Confederate Army, and by 9 o'clock all was arranged for Maximilian and his suite to come down the next day, but at 12 o'clock that very night a gigantic party burned a bridge on the railroad; by mere accident, and as it required several days to repair it, I learned that the Emperor could not come at the time appointed, but would be down in a few days. In the meantime I sailed in the French steamer for Havana, according to the Emperor's directions. Arrived at Havana, day after day passed without news. At length I boarded a steamer just from Vera Cruz, and learned from the British Ambassador, Mr. Scarlett, who was on board, that after I left the whole plan had been changed. That Maximilian's friends in Mexico telegraphed him at Orizaba, and beggzed him not to leave the country until they could send, as promised, a formal notice from him the resignation of his authority. This was a pretext to detain him. He remained, and when the committee arrived they appealed to him as a man of honor not to leave them, but to fight for terms for them, if he could not save the Empire. He assented, and then the burning of a small bridge caused him this delay and his life. I regretted that no one was with him to represent to him that he could not benefit, but must injure, his friends by remaining, as the Empire was already lost, and as by continuing the struggle he would excite still more the bitterness of his opponents against his friends. I expressed my conviction to the British Ambassador that he would either be sent out of the country ignominiously as a prisoner or be executed, probably the latter. The die was cast! I had done all in my power to rescue him. If I had been so inclined I could not have joined him. If time to save him or share his fate. You know the rest. He returned to the City of Mexico. Meeting on the road Marshal Bazaine, the latter requested a conference. The carriage stopping a minute, Maximilian said to the Marshal:

"No conference is necessary. Your master has left me no alternative of death or dishonor. Of the two I prefer the former. Drive on."

Placing himself at the head of his small army and leaving Marquez to defend the city, he marched straight for the enemy. At Queretaro they met. Fighting against hope Maximilian performed prodigies of valor, and at length fell a victim to the treachery of one of his Mexican officers, whose fortune he had made. In the dead of night, after a hard day's fight, while he was seeking a short repose from the cares that oppressed him, the gates were opened by this Arnold of the Empire: the enemy was placed in possession of all the strongholds, and Maximilian awoke to find himself a prisoner, without a chance of resistance or hope of escape. After the mockery of a trial, he was led to execution, supported by his faithful General, the calm old military chieftan and sacerdotal Casique of the Indians, Mejia, and the young, handsome, and heroic Miramon. After having distributed gold (in token of forgiveness) among the soldiers who were to be his executioners, he resumed his place with the calm dignity which remained with him to the last, placed his hand upon his heart, and gave the word—"Fire." He fell, pierced with many bullets. His death was not instantaneous. He fell, in a rolling posture, upon the cross which some pious priests had put near him, and with his cheek upon this sacred emblem—the resting-place for one who had not only been a soldier of honor, but a faithful soldier of that cross—this wise Prince, this good and gentle man, received a shot through the heart from one of his executioners, and breathed his last.

GALE IN THE MOHAWK VALLEY.

DAMAGING EFFECTS TO PROPERTY IN MANY PLACES—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

From the Albany Argus, July 11.

The most terrific wind storm of the season passed through the valley between 12:30 and 2 P.M. on the 10th inst. The gale was sufficiently severe to be called a cyclone, and considerable damage was done at different points. It reached St. Johnsville at 12:55, but aside from destroying numerous shade-trees, no damage was done. Here a very heavy rain-storm followed the gale. At Canajoharie a portion of the roof of the new Nellis Opera-house was lifted up and carried a distance of 190 feet to the street, falling upon Dr. Von St. George, an old man, causing severe wounds to his head and face, and rendering him unconscious for half an hour. A mere sprinkle of rain followed the wind there. At Fonda the ravages of the cyclone were shown in demolished trees and other rather trivial ways, and between that place and Canajoharie the track of the storm was marked in a like manner. At 1-45 the gale attacked Fort Jackson, passing diagonally over the place in a northeastern direction, and doing considerable damage to life and property. E. D. Bronson & Co.'s broom factory, a brick building, was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. Its great smoke-stack was blown down, falling and crushing through a large portion of the upper story of one of their buildings 35 by 40 feet in dimensions, and one-third of the roof of an adjoining building, 40 by 60 feet, was destroyed. The stone store-house of Van Buren & Putman was so severely racked that it is a total loss. The roof from John K. Fort's shoddy mill was removed, and the roof of a dwelling belonging to James I. Pierson was stripped from the building. Portions of roofs were removed from William McClary's barn, from Dunlap's Hotel barn, and McCowatt, Nelson & Wendell's coal sheds. The residences of Rev. R. Winegar, P. Haggarty, A. T. Van Housen, Jun Haggarty, and others were bereft of their chimneys. While James Holder and a boy named Sammy Smith were at work beneath a carriage-way extending between the late Eldrett carriage shops, one of the chimneys fell on to this platform or connection, and the whole went crashing to the ground, carrying Holder and Smith. The former was so badly injured internally that, though his recovery is doubtful. The boy was but slightly hurt. Charles Quackenbush, on a canal-boat lying at the dock, was struck on the head by some tool, and sustained a scalp wound. A barn belonging to John Dean, located a mile or two from Fort Jackson, was destroyed; also a bridge, some 80 feet in length, over Chuctanunda Creek, in Mudge Hollow. A hay wagon was carried into the canal, and numerous orchards in that vicinity were ruined. The total loss exceeds $10,000.

In crossing the Mohawk River, in order to give Amsterdam a visit, the hurricane dived into the stream and raised a great body of water 150 feet above its banks, presenting a sight both rare and grand. In entering the village the first point of attack was the telegraph poles, several of which were laid low. The tin roof of J. D. Blood & Co.'s broom shop, near the Central and Hudson Railroad tracks, was lifted off and some damage was done to the cornices and other parts of the building. A house belonging to Neff & Triumphs, located next to their shop, had its roof broken in by falling particles from the broom shop roof. On Washington-street some 11 masons were engaged in finishing the walls of an extensive broom shop for Henry Herrick. They saw the imminent danger in which their position found them, but before they could get from the high scaffolding the gale struck the west wall, and in an instant all the walls of the structure, aggregating 306 running feet and three stories high, one foot thick, were laid in waste, and beneath the ruins were Patrick Eagan, John Millwood, Frank Vosburgh, Frank Hurt, James Dollard, Frank Minkyon, —— Barnes, Reuben Morgan, and James Turner. An alarm was sounded from St. Mary's Catholic Church bell, and before the men could remove the débris several hundred people had gathered around the spot. Remarkable as it may seem, none of the workmen were killed. Bergan was the last one removed, and was found to be most seriously injured, having several ribs broken and being bruised painfully about the body. Eagan, too, was considerably hurt, but it is probable all will recover. The loss there approximates $5,000. The walls were being hurried along in order to begin putting on the roof to-day.

ENSIGN FREMONT'S BRIDE.

IT WAS NOT MISS MARY ANDERSON, THE ACTRESS, BUT MISS SALLIE ANDERSON, OF WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Post, July 11.

The Louisville *Argus* and several other Kentucky journals have settled it that Ensign Fremont married Mary Anderson, the actress. The Frankfort *Yeoman* of last week says: "From information received in a private letter to a lady of this city, there can no longer be any doubt that Miss Mary Anderson has become Mrs. Lieut. Fremont. She was recently married in New-York City, and immediately after the marriage Mrs. Fremont took steamer for Liverpool, while the Lieutenant boarded his own ship. They will meet in Paris and spend their honeymoon there. It has not yet been definitely ascertained whether she will leave the stage or not."

The facts in the case are as follows: Miss Sallie Anderson lived with her parents on the corner of Nineteenth and G streets. Her father is a civil engineer, and his business is principally in the West, where he spends most of his time. Ensign Fremont was stationed at the Fort Yowtan, a coast vessel, and was able to be a great deal in Washington. Last October, in the latter part of the month, Miss Sallie Anderson, in company with her aunt, Mrs. Magruder, went to New-York City for a short visit. By a mysterious dispensation of the Navy Department, the Powhatan was ordered to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn. Ensign Fremont went over to New-York, called on Miss Anderson, went out for a walk and came back married. No one was informed. The Ensign went back to his ship and Miss Anderson returned to Washington. During the past Winter they both went out in society a great deal. Ensign Fremont endeavored to make himself agreeable to the young ladies, and succeeded as a young and handsome Navy officer can. During all this time he kept up his visits to the Anderson family, and was then regarded as a very agreeable young man, and a convenient escort. His attentions to Miss Sallie did not attract any notice either in the family or among the friends. How long this state of affairs would have continued it is impossible to say, but in May last Mr. Anderson sent for his family to join him in the West. The crisis in the affairs of the young people was reached. The whole story came out. Miss Sallie Anderson did not go West, but she again went to New-York, and this time with her acknowledged husband, Ensign Fremont.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE NEW CAPITOL.

The Albany *Argus* of the 11th inst. says:

"The new Capitol Commissioners have for some time been considering the subject of lighting the Capitol. The electric light has been proposed, and Mr. Fred Law Olmstead, who made a trip to Europe with authority from the Commissioners to purchase a light, reported favorably on the electric light which he saw in operation in Paris, but failed to purchase for the reason that he was of the opinion that as good a light as the gramme light, which he saw there, could be secured in this country at less expense. Last evening, by request of Architect Eidlitz, the Hochhausen dynamo-electric light was exhibited by its inventor in the Assembly Chamber for the purpose of testing its power to light the room, which is 51 feet and about 100 feet high. Auditor Schuyler, State Engineer Seymour, Superintendent Gilmour, Senator Harris, Robert H. Pruyn, William A. Rice, Theodore Townsend, and a number of professors and teachers in attendance at the University Convocation, including Henry Kiddle, Superintendent of Schools of New-York City, were present to witness the test. The single light which was suspended about two feet from the main arch of the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber, was of great brilliancy, and was of sufficient power to satisfactorily light the immense room, so that even the fine tracery of the decorations was plainly discernible across the room and in the remotest portion of the ceiling. The light is a white light of very great power, and although the test of last evening was merely to ascertain its strength and lighting capacity, and was subject to some defects for the reason that a small hand machine was used and held unsteadily in position by a person in the loft who was unable to see the candle to any much advised. The light is produced by electricity passing between two carbon points. The electricity is generated by means of a dynamo-electric machine operated by a steam-engine. The cost of the carbon points is about a cent and a half per two cents per inch, and about three inches per light are consumed each hour. One candle, such as used last evening, would produce sufficient light, but in order to obviate the shadows, it is proposed, if adopted, to place four lights in the chamber, one in each corner of the room. A machine, the cost of which can vary according to size from $2500 to $6000, is required for each light. The steam power necessary to operate the machines would be derived from the engines used for heating and ventilating the building. A machine very similar to the one used for lighting last evening was some time since invented by Mr. Hochhausen for use in electrotyping, and several of them are owned in this city."

TRAMPS IN IOWA.

Following is a copy of the proclamation of Gov. Gear, of Iowa, concerning tramps:

Whereas, I am officially informed that large numbers of lawless persons, sometimes called tramps, are traveling in this State, stopping railway trains, and committing other violent acts; now, therefore, I do hereby urge upon the Sheriffs of the several counties and the Mayors of the cities and towns throughout the State to be prompt and diligent in their prosecution. Attention is called to section 4,145, chapter 6, title XIV., of the Code, whereby the Sheriff or other officer authorized to execute process, may in case of actual or apprehended resistance thereto command as many male inhabitants of his county as he may think proper, and any military companies in the county armed and equipped, to assist him in overcoming the resistance. The attention of Boards of Supervisors of the several counties is also specially called to chapter 69, acts of the Sixteenth General Assembly.

By the Governor: JOHN H. GEAR.

A SHARP CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLES READE'S REPLY TO A CINCINNATIAN.

HOW THE NOVELIST RECEIVED SOME CRITICISMS UPON HIS PAPERS UPON AMBIDEXTERITY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 11.

We are permitted to publish the following remarkable correspondence:

No. 81 EAST THIRD-STREET, CINCINNATI, U. S., April 1, 1878.

Mr. Charles Reade, Author, London, England:

DEAR SIR—I have seen, in a disjointed and imperfect form, some extracts from your recently-published papers on the subject of ambidexterity. I have only a partial knowledge of what you have said, but concede all you may claim as to possible equality of development of both right and left sides of the body, hands, feet, arms, legs, &c. In doing this I ignore all the arguments which might be adduced from anatomical or physiological reasons, as I am unequal to them, from ignorance therein. It seems to me, however, that no advantage could result from the cultivation of the equality you seem to lay so much stress upon, but, contrarily, great trouble, expense, and inconvenience, besides loss of valuable time in pursuing an *ignis fatuus*, and in explanation of my idea will cite a few familiar examples, as they occur to me, and which I think will confirm my objections to your dogma in at least two subjects with which I have some familiarity:

First—Musical instruments.

Second—Mechanical tools.

I could extend my remarks much further, but have not time to spare.

Now as to musical instruments: I see that in one of your papers you intimate that the violin might be played just as well with the bow in the left hand and the violin in the right, as in the mode prescribed second-hand from your pen. Effect would this difference holds good in all stringed instruments played with the bow or by the snapping of the fingers, &c.—the violin, viola, violoncello, contra-bass, guitar, banjo, cithern, &c.; also for all the reed instruments, as the oboe, clarionet, bassoon, serpent, &c., and also in all the fingered brass instruments with valves, the same difficulty is found—that is to say, that to construct any of these instruments in such a manner as to enable a left-handed man to play upon them, the modes of construction would have to be reversed.

In instruments of modern form of the flute family, with intricate mechanism, such as is necessary to meet the requirements of execution demanded by modern composers, the intricacies of a double arrangement of the keys by the reversal of all the appliances as now used would present almost insuperable difficulties, and without any compensating advantage. It is true that the fife and the drum, the jewsharp and the military bugle may be played indifferently either by right or left hand, but these are unimportant matters when compared to the things already mentioned, (cymbals and castinets may be added to the category of interchangeable instruments.) As to the organ and piano, the attempt to make them and all the music heretofore composed and printed for them unconvenient, to the system of equal handedness could result only in utter failure.

I note your remarks about superiority of the left hand in pugilistic encounter. Here you mistake effect for cause. The superior efficiency of the blow given by the left hand is to be attributed solely to the extra strength and vigor of the right side of the body from which the blow emanates, and with which the left arm and fist have nothing to do except merely as they become the "tool" with which the work is done.

In respect to mechanics' tools, the great majority of them are specially adapted for use by the right hand, although some might be used by either right or left. A few examples may serve to explain what I mean. The gimlet, auger, auger-bits, the screwdriver (owing to the fact that the screws to be driven are all made to turn to the right, just as the entire system of the universe turns in the same direction), the brace and bit, notably shell-bits, gouges, chisels, reamers, the countersink, the sickle, grass-hook, all scythes, and an infinite number of cutting implements are now, and have been from time immemorial, designed for the use of the right hand, and in my humble opinion will continue to be so made and so used for all time to come. Any other course could bring about inextricable confusion and confounding. I will not tax your patience further, as my time is short. Have not said a tithe of what I could say. You see I disagree with you only in one way, which is that, if possible (and I grant you that) to be ambidextrous would be a bane instead of a benefit.

Yours respectfully, C. BRADBURY.

Born and bred in Sheffield, Yorkshire, but for the last 25 years a citizen of this county.

P. S.—Scene-painting is but little better than whitewashing.

In relation to caligraphy, all the signatures of great men I have seen show they were written by the right hand. Perhaps our old friend William Shakespeare was drunk or paralytic when he wrote the two specimens of his writing left to us, or perhaps he was trying to write with his left hand.

No. 19 ALBERT TERRACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, 15th April.

SIR: My privacy has been intruded on by a letter from you, in which you tell me that you have only read garbled extracts from my letters denouncing the lop-handed mania, and disproving it by a mass of evidence; and that you are utterly ignorant of anatomy and physiology really stands in the argument. If, having thus announced your disqualification, you had gone on to say, "and therefore I will not have the folly and the arrogance to speak positively on the matter," I should have said: "this dunce is not a fool," and in a world where nearly all the dunces are fools, I should have welcomed you as a novelty.

But instead of that, having announced your incapacity, you proceed to sit in judgment on your intellectual superior in a matter where he is profoundly learned, and you are as ignorant as dirt.

Your letter is in three divisions—irrelevant truth, a deliberate lie, a piece of imbecile twaddle.

YOUR BAD LOGIC.

Every fool knows that the musical performer is an honorable except to the lop-handed mania. Here both hands are skilled and exercise the whole brain, which is all I require. I have never proposed to reverse the skill of the two hands. You are working a folly out of your own head and forging my name to it.

YOUR MENDACITY.

That the left-handed blow of the pugilist owes its force to the right side of the body: Were this so, the right-handed blow of the pugilist would owe its force to the left side of the body. It's a lie. When a blow is struck with a sword, a stick, a cricket bat, &c., the reversed foot is advanced, and the reverse side is the fulcrum. But in the pugilist's blow, whether with right hand or left, the corresponding foot is advanced, and the blow takes all its force from the sub-clavicular muscles and the flexor and extensor muscles of the arm that gives the blow. Of course, you may not be a liar. You may be simply a chattering noodle, with no eyes in your head; but one or the other you must be, to utter so stupid a falsehood as the above, and send it to me of all people.

YOUR IMBECILITY.

Who doubts the existence of the lop-mania? And, so long as it does exist, of course many tools will be made to fit it; but even here your mendacity must creep in. You suppress the reaping-hook, the plane, the saw, the gauge, the knife, the hatchet, the scissors, the pen, the sword. Correct your ignorance, my good Sir; and as your ignorance declines your self-sufficiency will abate, and you will not be so ready to hurl them both at your intellectual superiors on matters where they are men and you are a child.

CHARLES READE.

No. 81 EAST THIRD-STREET, CINCINNATI, May 1, 1878.

Mr. Charles Reade, No. 19 Albert Terrace, Knightsbridge, London:

SIR: Yours of 15th, in response to mine of 1st ult., received yesterday. It is characterized by ugliness and malignity, pure and simple. When you call me an unmitigated liar, an imbecile, as being utterly ignorant, a dunce, or a fool; when you declare yourself as immeasurably my intellectual superior, that I am as ignorant as dirt, a blind, chattering noodle; that I am merely as a child where you are a man, besides accusing me of tergiversation in my handling of the subject under discussion in my letter—you simply proclaim yourself as an *ingrained blackguard*, and entirely unfit to discuss any matter with a gentleman. I have read some of your effusions in the same strain in public prints before, and the present only serves to confirm an estimate previously formed in my mind respecting you. If I could have had you within reach when I read your letter, I would have tweaked your nose and kicked your posterior as a punishment for your impudence, but I have slept on it, and am now cooled.

Why you should indulge in such an exhibition of weakness and irascibility of temper, I am at a loss to understand, unless it be that your mind is unhinged, and that you are a fit subject for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*. Nothing short of this can account for it.

As a searcher after truth, I wrote you my first letter in the kindest spirit of friendly criticism, believing that from honest differences of opinion, tested in the alembic of reason, under free discussion, we may often elicit the truth; but in your self-sufficiency you seem to imagine your ipse dixit must be accepted of all men, and you brook no opposition. In this I feel sure you will find yourself ultimately mistaken.

I will not bandy epithets with you. I see you are capable of pouring forth a torrent of billingsgate, and do not desire to have so filthy a mouth-piece upon me. "Whoso toucheth pitch shall be defiled."

VINCENT C. BRADBURY.

A LEG BROKEN IN A FRIENDLY DISCUSSION.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Tuesday contains the following: "George H. Hannaford is editor of the *Hotel World*, and he boards at the Commercial Hotel. W. M. Griffiths is an actor of no mean ability, a well-beloved brother of the sock and buskin, but one who has, nevertheless, been termed the 'Great American Pirate,' from a penchant he possesses of seizing on new plays, and producing them under titles of his own. Masonry serves, 'Forbidden Fruit,' 'Champagne and Oysters,' or, 'Our Innocent Pastor,' were two of the plays dished up by Mr. Griffiths. It appears that Hannaford had introduced a dramatic column into the *Hotel World*, and therein 'sailed into' the variety business of the stage. About 6:30 o'clock last evening the Thespian and the 'critic' met on the avenue, or rather the corridor of the Commercial, and had some words, and then some blows, the whole affair, being ended by Griffiths throwing Hannaford to the floor, and breaking his right leg below the knee. Griffiths immediately seemed sorry for what he had done, and assisted to carry the injured man to his room, and sent Dr. Eldridge, who set the fracture. Hannaford was seen, and bears no malice, so there will be no arrests. He says it was a friendly discussion; he had not 'sailed into' variety people, only 'criticised' them; he and Mr. Griffiths were good friends. And so the matter stands."

"SHERMANIZED."

WHY COL. SAMUEL MASON, OF POLONO, ILL., "WENT UNDER."

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

Col. Samuel Mason, of Polono, Ill., was yesterday announced a financial wreck, his little vessel having bumped upon the rocks of bankruptcy, and gone to pieces with neatness and dispatch. The Democratic and National papers will say Col. Mason was Shermanized, and so we are compelled to write his history, that the world which reads the *Blade* will know all about it.

Col. Mason was in the war. It is, and always has been, his boast that he went in as a private, Sir, and was afterward promoted till I reached the rank of Brigadier-General, Sir, by brevet. This little romance about going in as a private the gallant Colonel ought to have left out, for he ought to know what everybody knows, that while he was sworn in as a private, he only remained one while his commission as Colonel was being made out. But this has nothing to do with his financial troubles. Col. Mason served faithfully. He landed with Banks down in the Red River country, and, it is said, improved his opportunities. He had an interest in a speculation in cotton, and it is said that the thrifty man was in partnership with his sutler. It is a well-known fact that one brother was a Commissary, and it is an equally well-known fact that some cotton had some very large contracts. So, when Col. Mason laid down his sword in 1865, he had a very nice subsistence on which to repose in quiet and peace.

Col. Mason came home quite frequently, and he noticed, with considerable delight, every time he returned, that real estate had appreciated. And so, every time he returned, he invested what money he had painfully saved from his salary, or frugally stolen from the enemy, in ground. He didn't appear to care where it was located, or very much what he paid for it—he wanted ground, and he bought a great deal. He went out of town, building lots lay down, and outlying property which he expected would come into lots in the course of time, as soon as the great Midland Road was built, and the spasmodic sinking of a shaft, to test the question of the existence of coal, had resulted favorably. Polono was to have been a great railroad point, and it was expected that when the road centring there was completed, that Polono would have a growth as was never dreamed of, and then all this property that Col. Mason was buying would double, treble, quadruple, and so on. Indeed, under this expectation, it did double and quadruple, and more too, and Col. Mason was a rich man long before the close of the war, on the strength rise of his property he had so carefully purchased.

Finally Mars averted his terrible face, swords were beaten into pruning-hooks, and spears were converted into plowshares, and the results of the Colonel's spears and swords into bank shares. Had the Colonel sat down and never did another stroke of work in his life it would have been well for him. But it seems to be decreed that money made rapidly lacks the staying element. The Colonel had saved over $40,000 during his brief service, and had invested it in lands. Those lands that had cost the Colonel $40,000 from 1862 to 1864, were worth $100,000 in 1865, and were still rising. There was seemingly no limit to what they would go.

Col. Mason got crazy. His head was turned. He built a row of stores. He built a street railroad. He built an immense residence for himself, and that he might say that he had ascended to the very summit of financial intoxication, he built an opera-house. And why not? True, Polono didn't want these stores, nor the street railroad, and especially not the opera-house, but the Colonel went off on a financial debauch of the most picturesque style. Now, men who drink say the process of getting drunk is delightful. The path to intoxication is strewn with roses. The first titillation of the spirit is exquisite. The second is delicious. Then it goes to the end. But the next morning it is different. When the outraged stomach smites the head—when the poor brain appeals to the nerves, when the blood, overheated, continues to demand heat after the fuel is exhausted and the boilers are burned out—then comes the fearful penalty one pays for his pleasures. Time will not permit a comparison with his cock-tail, and almost wishes he were dead.

Everything went very beautifully with Col. Mason till 1872. He owned a magnificent block of lots which were very close to the public square. It was the exact place for a splendid building. West Madison-street entered Polono—at that point, and in the future of Polono—that is when Polono should have 50,000 people—it should be the exact centre of the future city. Col. Mason felt that life was a hollow mockery to him if he couldn't have the finest building in the State of Illinois on that ground. He wanted it, as he remarked, as a monument. It was a monument—his financial epitaph was put upon it. For the Colonel's Chicago friends, who had settled in a two-story town he put up a six-story building with a mansard roof on it. He went to Hartford and borrowed the money to do it, paying Hartford 8 per cent., and paying the agent in Polono 2. And to secure the Hartford people he gladly executed a mortgage on the whole of his property, including the lot on which his monumental building.

The building was completed in 1873, and was ready for occupancy. Jay Cooke went under in that year, and people didn't come forward to go into palatial stores as rapidly as was expected, and any quantity of lawyers and doctors and conveyancers, and what not, went out of business. Then material went down in value, and men built buildings a little nearer the centre of the town, as it was, which, as they cost less, could be rented for less, and the great "Mason Monumental Block," which was the pride of Polono, was entirely empty—from top to bottom there was nobody in it. It was tenanted by silence, and silence, though it may give consent, never pays rent.

The Colonel kept up spirit for a while, but in a race with interest it is generally safe to bet on interest. Interest is a tape-worm. You may swallow as much as you choose, the worm will consume more. As Col. Mason's property was going down in value every day, and as he failed to get a sale for more he had to succumb, which he did the other day gracefully, and he has gone to join the innumerable caravan that moves toward the bankruptcy courts.

He was Shermanized. There isn't any doubt about that. If the Government had known Mason's exact circumstances, and had kept right along buying horses, forage, saltpetre, powder, &c., and paying for them in greenbacks, which cost nothing but the printing, it is very likely that the gallant Colonel would have got through all right. He would have had his stores filled up and his offices rented, and things would have gone on better with him.

But the trouble with the Government was that it didn't need any more of this stuff—indeed, when the war finally came to an end it had any quantity to sell. It had to come to gold some time; but, had the Government known of Col. Mason's circumstances, it would doubtless have put off the day, and given him a chance to unload upon somebody else, and thus saved the Colonel and his insurance company both. But how was the Government to know that the Colonel had built an opera-house three times too large for Polono, or that he had got his means locked up in a street railroad and in a six-story block with a mansard?

If it could only have gone on indefinitely! If the frog could only have kept on swelling till it got to be an ox! If the people could only have stood more stimulation! But it could not be. A man may keep drunk for a week, and get over it, being sober for two weeks, and can creditably into the third, but there comes a point when they must stop. So it was with the inflation business. The point came, and the country couldn't stand it any longer, and things went down. The trouble with the Colonel was, Polono never was intended for a big city, and, consequently, it didn't want any big buildings. It had no need for an opera-house nor for a street railroad. Had he kept his money out of those things and saved it, he would have done very well. He would have escaped Sherman's scoop-net, of which we hear so much.

While we can't blame the Government, we are sorry for Mason. If he had built a moderate hall, and sung like two-story building on the lot, and let street railroads alone, he wouldn't have got the mortgage on his property, and he would to-day have been in the enjoyment of financial health. But the Masons of this life never do this thing, and they are always wiped out. It is the fault of John Sherman, we suppose.

THE PRINCIPLE OF PERPETUAL COPYRIGHT.

The Paris *Débats* of June 28, speaking of the most important decision of the recent Literary Congress, says:

"The congress on literary copyright in its sitting held two days back voted the declaration that the proprietorship of an author in his works is perpetual. Yesterday a resolution worded as follows was adopted:

"'Besides, after the expiration of the period fixed for the author's rights by the present legislation with different countries, any person may reproduce literary works on payment of dues to the heirs or representatives of the author.'

That text does, not, as might be supposed, neutralize the principle of perpetual copyright, but only regulates the application of it by combining the system of limited possession existing among all nations with that of perpetual payment defended by M. Victor Hugo, and known as the public domain subject to charges. We must admit that we have not been convinced either by the eloquence of the illustrious orator, or by the remarkable, pamphlet which M. Hetzel has just produced in support of the same thesis. We are afraid that the paying public domain may complicate, to the detriment of writers and the public, a question which the complete assimilation of literary to other property would solve in a much more simple and natural manner. The error of the partisan of the paying public domain has its origin in a prejudice generally spread, which is that the general readers have an interest in seeing the copyright of works of writers become extinct. Now all prejudices, this one is founded on specious appearances. At first sight one can with difficulty understand that the purchaser of books can have any desire to pay something to the author rather than to pay nothing at all. But if you dive into the question, you will see that you are the dupe of appearances. You will find that the public are more interested than the authors themselves in books becoming indefinitely appropriated; you will become convinced that Communism is not better in literary production than in other branches of labor; you will discover that literary property, permanently guaranteed, would furnish to the consumer a greater abundance of intellectual food, consequently cheaper, than under the gratuitous or the paying public domain."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

James Bogan, who, in an altercation on the night of June 11, struck Patrick Boyle on the head with a glass bottle, inflicting a terrible wound, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday. Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for three years.

The case of George Foster Howell, who shot John F. Deering, at Fulton and Nassau street, which was on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, was postponed until the first Monday in August at the request of counsel for the prisoner.

Marcus Calisch, a well-educated German canvasser, was held to answer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling $250 of subscriptions to an educational publication, and of forging his employer's indorsement upon a check for $225, given by the President of the Manhattan College.

Ephraim Cornell, a negro, who on the 3d of July hired a horse and saddle from the stable of Meehan & Murphy, No. 317 West Fifteenth-street, on the pretense of participating in a parade of colored people on the Fourth, and subsequently attempted to sell it to a horse-dealer at Seventy-first-street and Third-avenue, was found guilty of grand larceny in General Sessions yesterday. Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for four years.

A MOTION FOR ALIMONY DENIED.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, by Emma J. Squires, for an allowance of alimony during the pendency of an application made by Charles Y. Squires to have his marriage with her declared null and void. Counsel for Charles Y. Squires opposed the motion, on the ground that the statute granting alimony to a woman against whom an application for annullment of the marriage contract is made is inoperative in the case of Mrs. Squires. It was alleged that she entrapped Squires into marrying her by representing that she was a widow; that after he discovered the untruthfulness of that statement she said she had been divorced from John E. Knapp, her first husband, in Indiana. In December, 1876, Knapp reappeared, and began a suit for divorce from her on the ground of adultery. The suit was tried in Rockland County, and Knapp was successful in his application. Squires, therefore, claims that as she was married to Knapp in December, 1873, his marriage with her is null. The counsel for the woman declared that she was the victim of Knapp and Squires; that they had conspired together against her; that she was divorced from the former in Indiana; that she allowed Knapp to procure a divorce from her in 1876 because Squires urged her to do so, and, finally, that Squires, having been a burden to her for years, had taken advantage of her previous action under his advice to procure the annulment of their marriage. Judge Daniels decided that the burden of proof was against the woman, and denied her application for alimony.

THE MAN IN IRONS.

George Brown, a British sailor, was brought here in irons on the British bark Daisy several days ago. He was confined on the vessel, and was to be carried to England for trial for assault upon the mate of the Daisy, upon the authority of a warrant issued by the British Consul at Saguala Grande. Upon arriving here he procured counsel, who had him produced in the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, and light winds, mostly from the south.

The latest information received from Washington as to the reasons which dictated the suspension of Collector ARTHUR is not more definite or satisfactory than that which preceded it. "Certain" abuses are to be corrected, and "certain" reforms are to be carried out, though what is the nature of the abuses or the reforms neither the President nor the members of his Cabinet make any attempt to specify. Collector ARTHUR is accused of apathy in carrying out the changes in administrative methods recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, though many of these changes were of his own devising, and though he not only placed, at the request of the Secretary, the reorganization of his working force in the hands of a commission, but also received the warmest approval of the Secretary for the results of that and other steps taken, nominally, at the instance of the Jay Commission. The alleged failure of the Collector to make certain appointments recommended by Surveyor MERRITT, and his removal of officers whom the Surveyor desired to retain, will probably resolve itself into his failure to find places for certain personal favorites of Secretary SHERMAN and the President. A final stroke of humor is to be found in the declaration that it is the purpose of the President "to drive the business of politics from the New-York Custom-house, and require Customs officers to devote themselves to the faithful collection of the public revenue." The promotion of a cunning, unscrupulous, and rather coarse-grained professional politician to the chief place in the Custom-house will readily commend itself to public intelligence as being an excellent way to accomplish such a result.

It is announced that there has been still another Republican funeral in the South, and that North Carolina has been added to the list of cotton States which are, for the present at least, to be controlled absolutely by the Democracy. The Republican Central Committee has decided to make no canvass, and has virtually disbanded the party. Its action will occasion no surprise, for ever since the passage of the new Election laws by the "last-ditch" Legislature, it has been apparent to the most casual observer that the Republican majority, no matter how great it might be, would be suppressed and thrown out. There is some little hope, however, that good may grow out of evil. There seems to be a strong Independent movement going on in several parts of the State, and it is possible that the long-looked-for disorganization and breaking down of the color line will come when it is least expected.

Our special correspondent who is endeavoring to ascertain the strength of the "National-Greenback-Labor" Party in this State has stumbled over another organization which may be destined to play an important part in politics of New-York. This is known as the "Farmers' Alliance," has its roots in Herkimer County, and has already extended its influence to Oneida, Jefferson, and Lewis. The reduction of official salaries and public expenditures generally; fewer lawyers and more farmers in the Legislature, and the relief of real property from the undue proportion of public burdens which now press upon it, are said to be the chief objects which the Alliance proposes to accomplish. This organization has no affiliation with the Nationals, though it might unite with them for common ends. It is obvious, however, that the aims of the two parties are, in the main, diametrically opposed. The Labor Reformers are not in favor of lower salaries, and the last thing they would be likely to favor is the relief of the land-owner from his present share of public burdens. The Farmers' Alliance may prove to be the first step toward a sundering of the unnatural union between the men who proclaim war upon the "harvester and reaper" and other labor-saving machinery, and the men who have not only a vital interest in making their ownership of the soil permanent and profitable, but to whom the best government is the one that rules most cheaply and interferes the least.

According to prevalent rumors, the formal taking possession of Cyprus on Thursday by the British representative has suggested to Crete the advancing of a claim to "Britain's protection as an autonomous State." This, if conceded, will undoubtedly be a great boon to an island which has never enjoyed a single month of absolute quiet since the outbreak of the insurrection of 1866. Similar requests will probably be made by Thessaly and Epirus, which seem to be equally afraid of the Turks and Russians on the one hand, and their turbulent fellow-Greeks beyond the frontier on the other. Meanwhile Lord Beaconsfield, whose strength has suddenly given way now that the strain is over, may console himself with the reflection that the outcry against his recent stroke of policy bids fair to be as short-lived as it has been vehement. France is already cooling down, while Austria and Russia are perfectly neutral. In fact, the French excitement on the subject is apparently a panic of the same kind which agitated her at the news of Lord Beaconsfield's last Eastern achievement, the purchase of the Suez Canal shares; and now, as then, she will calm herself on seeing that no harm is intended to her interests in Syria and Egypt. The three powers most immediately concerned are Italy, Austria, and Russia, and if they are content to let the measure pass for the present, there is little else to fear. The Sultan, at least, may find in the arrangement a security against the fears of dethronement which seem to haunt him, for the presence of a strong British force within two days' sail of his capital will do more to overawe the rebels than any measures of his own.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPAN IES DEFENSE.

Perhaps we ought not to be surprised at the transparent folly of the attempt which is being made, in the interest of certain companies, to conceal the discredit which has fallen upon life insurance and pervert the significance of the facts revealed in the report of the State Department. These companies dread nothing so much as the truth, and the reform which the truth will sooner or later render inevitable. Year after year, they spend the money of policy-holders in preventing the legislation needed to protect the policy-holders' interests, and in giving circulation to false impressions with regard to their condition and the effect of popular distrust upon their business. During the recent session at Albany, they first emasculated a measure designed to exact a full exhibit of their affairs and then suppressed it outright. Every effort to effect amendment they put down, by agencies whose character is notorious. That this should be done by unsound companies, or companies whose responsible officers dread legislative interference, we cannot wonder. The law must remain defective as it is, and the checks must continue, as now, inadequate if not worthless, or their game would soon come to an end. But there are companies of another character, and their acquiescence in these tactics is incomprehensible. By making common cause with unsound and mismanaged companies, they aggravate the influences they profess to deplore, and justify the criticism which the present state of life insurance calls forth.

The latest illustration of this folly is the publication of a statement designed to counteract the ominous figures which have been published in these columns. It has been shown, on the authority of the Superintendent, that the condition of the business, last year, was worse than that in any year since the panic. The decrease in the aggregate income and assets of the companies, and in the volume of new business, was never so great as in 1877. The lapsed and surrendered policies exceeded in number and amount the new policies, and were altogether unprecedented. The decline which has been going on since 1872 is not only unchecked, but proceeds in a ratio which shows the inability of the companies, as now administered, to re-establish the confidence which their own mismanagement has impaired. All our conclusions with reference to this aspect of the subject are borne out by the statements of an official who cannot be suspected of hostility to the companies or their managers. What is the answer? Do the companies, in the presence of undeniable facts, frankly accept the lesson they teach, and seek in a legitimate way to win back the favor they have forfeited? Do the sound companies cast off their unsound incumbrances, and recognize the necessity of reforms which the managers of the latter will resist as long as they can? On the contrary, in an article which bears the managerial stamp, and is as evidently circulated at the cost of the companies, an effort is made to set up a false standard of comparison, and to divert attention from the real import of the statistics prepared by the department.

The plea put forward is, that the percentage of failures in life insurance is much below the percentage in any other branch of business. "There have been unsound companies," we are told, "as there have been rotten banks, railroads, and firms;" and the circumstance is alleged to have no more significance in one case than in the others. The companies that have collapsed are described as a bagatelle compared with the companies that stand, and the whole record is cited as one that shines by the side of bank and business failures, and the failures of other corporations. It is asserted that the life insurance proportion is infinitely smaller than the proportion in any other branch; and on this basis the condition of the life insurance companies is declared to be admirable. This is the substance of the companies' defense. Not a word in explanation of the Superintendent's damning facts. Not a word to break the force of the figures showing that the movement of the business last year was backward, not forward, and that the strain which has gone on for five years or more was last year more severe than at any former time. These essential points are passed over unnoticed. The only consideration urged is, that the hard times, which have operated disastrously on all interests, have done less damage to life insurance companies than to any other interest. Even in this shape, the defense seems ill-advised. For, according to the departmental report, the number of New-York State life insurance companies is now fifteen. The number of companies of this State which collapsed from 1871 to 1877, inclusive, was twenty-seven. Fifteen of these failures occurred subsequent to the panic in 1873. Therefore, tried by the standard to which the surviving companies appeal, we submit that the showing as regards life insurance is worse than in any other branch of business.

In truth, the test proposed is fallacious. Life insurance differs from all other businesses. It has guarantees of safety which none else possesses, and under proper management it is exempt from sources of danger to which all others are exposed. When the companies are not anxious to explain away insolvency, they quote a saying of DE MORGAN, which embodies this peculiar and essential superiority of life insurance as compared with any other business undertaking, individual or corporate. The pretension may be easily sustained. Other forms of business are more or less dependent upon contingencies against which the most careful management cannot entirely provide. A great conflagration may consume the capital and exhaust the resources of a fire insurance company. The solvency of a bank may be destroyed by failures among its customers. A manufacturer may be compelled to suspend by dullness of trade or the non-fulfillment of obligations due him. The merchant is subject to the same contingencies. Life insurance, however, stands apart; its solvency depends on none of these conditions. Some terrible visitation of Providence might, indeed, upset the average of mortality on which its calculations rest. We know that nothing of this sort has happened. The average expectation of life has been ascertained with a precision that leaves nothing to be desired. It furnishes a margin in favor of the companies, which is increased by a "loading" in excess of reasonable requirements on account of expenses. The premium, therefore, suffices to cover the risk incurred in respect of the insurance and to provide properly for the cost of management. The process goes on. The premium reserve, accumulating at compound interest, at least equals the aggregate of risks. Thus, the company derives from its policy-holders all that can be required to satisfy their claims. If, from any cause, the acquisition of new business ceases, or is not maintained at a rate corresponding to the increase of mortality consequent upon the lapse of time, a prudently-managed company might desire to close its business. But it would be solvent, stop when it might. Its reserve, being equal to its risks, would purchase reinsurance from a company as solvent as itself, but in a more vigorous condition. There would be no failure. The policy-holders would not suffer. The system of life insurance would not be discredited.

But the company's investments might be bad? The reserve might shrink out of sight? The current outgo might absorb the income and make accumulation impossible? Granted. These considerations involve the question of management, and bring us face to face with the ugly facts which have shaken faith in life insurance and brought upon it the disasters which hireling sophistry cannot overcome. Of the twenty-seven companies which have disappeared in seven years, twelve collapsed before the hard times began. The convenient "shrinkage" could not have had anything to do with their fate. They failed, as the fifteen which followed them failed, because their management was incompetent, extravagant, or dishonest. The law as it is, and the system as now administered, provide no adequate check upon these qualities. The policy-holders, to whom the assets belong, have no opportunity of scrutinizing investments or of getting at the bottom of the expenditures. The managers, who make the investments and direct the expenditures, are virtually their own investigators and their own auditors. The system is unsound; the law is defective; and the amendment of both must precede the return of confidence and prosperity.

THE GREAT TREASURY "DEFICIT."

The ingenious and imaginative "expert" of Mr. GLOVER'S committee, who discovered the deficit of $19,000,000 in the accounts of the Treasury, has supplemented his original announcement of the discovery by giving to the world, through the medium of the Democratic press, a detailed statement of the entries on the Treasurer's books by means of which he figured out the defalcation. His masterly handling of these figures stamps him as an expert of the first water—if we can imagine an expert having anything to do with that fluid. There can be no doubt that he is the same fellow who discovered the "oil and fuel" fund, and appropriated it for his own pay. It is impossible that Mr. GLOVER should have two such geniuses in his service, and we are forced to the conclusion that the discoverer, not to say inventor, of the $19,000,000 deficit and the fuel and oil consumer are one and the same person. The statement to which we refer is the veriest medley of nonsense. The person who prepared it has copied a lot of entries from the Treasurer's books, and, by stringing them out one after another and interlarding them with innuendoes and mysterious hints, has endeavored to prove the existence of a deficit. They prove nothing of the kind, and only stupidity or malice can pervert them to such a conclusion. By adopting the same method, any innocent set of entries from any books could be adduced as proof of a defalcation.

The entries quoted show upon their face that on June 30, 1865, the then Treasurer charged himself with $19,000,000, and on the same day took credit for a like amount delivered to the express company for transportation to various Assistant Treasurers and depositaries. They also show that these officers took up the money in their accounts immediately on its receipt, and used it in the Government disbursements. How any sane man, professing knowledge of accounts, could found the theory that a defalcation had been committed on such a state of facts, passes comprehension. If the Treasurer had received the money and failed to charge himself with it, or had charged it to other officers, who had never received or acknowledged it, a defalcation might well have been suspected. But to attempt to prove a defalcation by showing with great elaboration of figures that the officer accused took up the money in his accounts and accounted for it, is an exploit to which only an expert with his "heating apparatus" highly charged with "fuel and oil" is equal. An effort is made to prove that there is something wrong by showing that, while the funds were actually forwarded and received by the officers to whom they were sent on various dates during the month of June, they were not charged by the Treasurer until the last day of the month, the orders for the shipment of the funds having in the meantime apparently been carried as cash. But this only makes a worse case for the defalcation theory. Whether the Treasurer charged the officers promptly or not is utterly immaterial, so long as it is admitted that they received the money and acknowledged it immediately on its receipt. Had the Treasurer charged the Assistant Treasurers and depositaries with the money some time before they acknowledged its receipt, while that fact would not support the theory of a defalcation, it would show that an improper use might have been made of the funds in the meantime. But the reverse is the case. The officers got the money and reported it in their accounts before they were charged with it. If Mr. GLOVER and his experts can make a defalcation out of that fact, they are welcome to the glory of it.

One other point only needs attention. The statement insists that the money was taken up on the wrong account, that the Treasurer charged himself with $19,000,000 received on account of the temporary loan, when he should have charged himself with that amount of compound-interest notes issued. This is a question of book-keeping, in which neither we nor the public are interested. The essential fact is that the Treasurer received the money, charged himself with it, and accounted for it. It is therefore clear that he did not steal it. Whether he should have credited one account or another is a question for the book-keepers. Moreover, it is admitted that the amount was brought into the right account in the course of six months. The whole charge then resolves itself into this: that thirteen years ago a Treasurer for two or three weeks omitted to charge certain officers with money which he had sent them and which they acknowledged, and that for a few months afterward, while he fully accounted for the money, he carried the item in the wrong account. If this is all that Mr. GLOVER and his experts have to show for their months of investigation of the Treasury accounts, pursued with an eager desire to discover some knavery, we advise them to retire from the investigating business.

The published statement is interspersed with sundry remarks intended to give it an air of accuracy and definiteness which would be ludicrous if they were not silly. For instance, we are told, with great solemnity, that the "zero marks used in checking the amounts are in red ink," as if there were a peculiar suspicion attaching to the use of red ink in checking; that certain entries do not appear on "ledger 2, p. 64," nor yet on "ledger No. 1, pp. 14 and 15," although no mention is made of all the other pages of all the other ledgers from which they are also omitted; and, worst of all, that certain memoranda are on white paper and "in a handwriting that is known." We can only infer that if they had been on blue paper in an unknown handwriting, we should never have heard of this startling deficit.

The whole pretended revelation is so absurd as to be unworthy of serious comment. To any one familiar with the rigid system of accountability in force in the Treasury, the idea that a deficit of $19,000,000 could have existed undetected for thirteen years is absolutely incredible, and, in fact, it is not seriously entertained by those who have set the story afloat.

"THIS IS NOT AN ORGAN."

In the whole range of journalistic literature, nothing can be more comical than the *Tribune's* comments on the revolution in the New-York Custom-house. "Let us have harmony," says the *Tribune;* "harmony and four Congressmen!" Or, to put it more eloquently and ably, "The first political duty of the hour is to prevent the control of the Government by the men who strove to destroy it." These are wise words; therefore, out with ARTHUR and CORNELL, and in with MERRITT and the rest of the patriots! "Nothing is easier," says this new oracle, "than to go quarreling about the New-York Custom-house and throw away the State." Just so. And when Mr. SHERMAN, without a word of explanation, bounces the chief officers of the New-York Custom-house, let a mildew light upon him who does not submit in the interests of harmony. Let us have harmony and four Congressmen. The Administration may take the scalps of the foremost officers of the Federal service; but he is a malcontent who demurs; for we must have harmony. Unless we have harmony we are lost; with harmony and MERRITT we can have four Congressmen and a majority in the Legislature, to say nothing of the United States Senator. This censor, this pious preacher of goody-goodiness says that we must reserve our censure, to "less critical times," when we have no Senator to elect. In the meantime, down with ARTHUR and CORNELL!

"But fair and softly," says our discreet friend of the *Tribune*, who would straddle on both sides and ride with neither. "The Administration places the suspension of Gen. ARTHUR on the ground that the public interests require it. There is talk of laxity in management, routine methods, misconduct of subordinates, and the like." Dreadful! dreadful! Then, shifting his side, as a trimmer knows how, our esteemed contemporary adds: "When Gen. ARTHUR has been assailed heretofore in Washington, he always met the charges in so handsome a manner that the community will be slow to think ill of him now." Avast then! If so be as is, why then? "The Administration makes no question whatever of his integrity, and if it did, New-York would not believe it." There are tears for his removal, joy for his being a good Collector, honor that New-York would believe nothing against him, but death to him because of harmony and the power to gain four Congressmen and hold the Legislature. This is the crown of rejoicing in the civil service. Nothing ill can be said against the Collector, and if there could, New-York would not believe it. But, now that he is removed without cause, let us have harmony and four Congressmen, and, planting ourselves on the power to hold the Legislature, let us go on in the consciousness of having done a noble thing in harmony with "the golden words of Mr. HAYES' letter of acceptance."

Senator CONKLING'S organ having freed its mind of divers thoughts relating to Gen. ARTHUR, approaches the still more difficult task of justifying the removal of Naval Officer CORNELL. It is a bitter pill, but having undertaken it, the "Thoughtful Patriot" is ready to swear that he relished boiled crow. The *Tribune* has sneezed whenever CONKLING took snuff, and whatever CORNELL did was wise and bold. Therefore, aghast at the wholesale slaughter in the Custom-house, this friend and apologist of the Oneida statesman meekly says: "The suspension of Mr. CORNELL is not based upon any distinct charge, and we doubt if it can be satisfactorily vindicated." Call you this backing of your friends? Was it for this that Mr. CORNELL urged his supporters to subscribe to the *Weekly Tribune?* Did the ex-Naval Officer lend his name to a newspaper prospectus, (with gratuitous dictionaries,) to be brushed calmly aside as one whose removal from office was not certainly to be vindicated? Alas, for the ingratitude of a sick newspaper. No sooner does the journalistic patient see its friend and helper in trouble than it turns to the coming man, and swears that its old friend, after all, was a very poor sort of fellow.

In all kindness and good-feeling, we wish Senator CONKLING great joy of his newspaper organ. 'Twas ever thus. When the organ is most wanted, it is sure to collapse. The favors lavished upon it are forgotten in an instant. The smiles and flatteries of a cunning Cabinet Minister can undo all that has been accomplished by the patronage of the Senator. In a trice, CONKLING'S friends are brushed out of the Custom-house, and the *Tribune* unctuously says, "Let us have harmony and four Congressmen." "Don't let us quarrel about the New-York Custom-house when we have a Senator to elect." "The Administration is right, CONKLING is right, ARTHUR is right, we are all right; but let us have harmony." That is the sort of organ which Senator CONKLING has got, and we hope he likes it. Hereafter, says the *Tribune*, "there is to be no political meddling," which is very fine; but it also says, speaking for the new régime: "What influence it is proper for the Custom-house officers to employ, and what patronage there may be at the disposal of Gen. MERRITT, it is safe to say will be employed and dispensed for the benefit of any faction of the Republican organization as against the rest." Now we know where we are. Gen. MERRITT is advertised as preparing to use the patronage of the Custom-house in favor of his faction "as against the rest." In the language of the worldly, CONKLING'S goose is cooked.

OVERRATED SUMMER.

Summer is beautiful, delightful, glorious—at a distance and in the abstract. It is like some of our friends—we love it in its absence; we praise it when it is far away. But the moment it descends upon us in full force it grows uncomfortable; we hate it, and wish it were somewhere else. There has been and is still a deal of raving in print about Summer, for which poets are in the main responsible. They celebrate it tunefully and seductively after experiencing again and again its sovereign unpleasantness, just as they dedicate odes to integrity and independence, and borrow money they never intend to pay, or publish extravagant sonnets to the wife they treat in private most abominably.

Doubtless, Summer figures to advantage in verse, is suggestive of pretty similes, and fits nicely into any number of metaphors. It does not rhyme well, however—rhyme is not infrequently a test of truth—comer (a very undesirable one,) hummer, (the pestiferous mosquito,) thrummer, (on the cracked piano next door,) and a few other equally disagreeable, though entirely appropriate, words, being the only ones that will jingle with it. Still, we do not object to the season in poetry, so long as it is strictly confined thereto. It is chiefly reprehensible, perhaps we may say detestable, when it slips out of metre into reality, and becomes a burning, stifling, perspiring, viscous, unavoidable fact.

Summer is quite tolerable to think of in early Spring, while the days are raw and chilly; in the late Autumn, after we have fairly got rid of it; during the hard, bitter Winter, when it seems welcome by contrast. But Summer in Summer-time is generally odious, and richly deserves to be. If it were what it pretends, or what is claimed for it, it might gain respect, possibly affection. But it is nothing of the kind. Summer very seldom behaves decently—at least in this country; it is full of tantrums, tricks, treacheries. Often it begins favorably; makes good promises; induces us to believe in its protestations, and to say, "This year it will act respectably." For a while, purposely to deceive us, it keeps in the neighbood of the eighties; has delicious evening breezes; sends refreshing showers; conducts itself so becomingly that we well-nigh repent of the abuse we have heaped upon it in the past, and are moved to remark, "Summer is not so bad after all."

Having extracted from us such negative commendation, it changes abruptly. It shoots above ninety; it shuts down upon us like a vast cover of flaming copper; it exhausts the oxygen; it slays men in the streets; it kills children in their cradles; it burdens life like a sumpter-mule; it inspires faith in a tellurial Tophet, and renders any other redundant. Men, panting and profane, mop their faces, and pronounce this the most unbearable Summer they have ever known, and wonder why any such season was invented.

We have said that Summer rarely behaves decently in this country. Does it anywhere? The greatest travelers will testify that a pleasant Summer is scarcely discoverable. It is always in some place unvisited. Visit the place, and the season sustains the reputation it has acquired everywhere else: it is intolerable, and never referred to afterward save with execration. Bards, who, on this subject, prove themselves to be like lightning-struck lutes, discourse anent lands of eternal Summer, golden shores where Summer never wanes, glorious rolling years steeped in perpetual Summer, intending to conjure up visions of beauty, landscapes of delight. Such lands and shores and years would be hideous and unendurable. They can be found in Sumatra, Borneo, South Guinea, where nobody lives who can help it, and where a Calvinist, eternally reprobated, would die rejoicing at the prospect of a desirable change. The general disbelief in the old-fashioned orthodox hell shows what intelligent opinion is in regard to unending Summer.

Metaphysically, Summers may be enjoyable; physically, they are rarely, if ever, enjoyed. We fly from them to the country, but they are there also, bearable for awhile, because the country has some comforts and discomforts that the town cannot secure. It is simply an exchange of evils, for where Summer is, evil cannot be exorcised. Rest, contentment, happiness refuse to coexist with Summer; they are reserved for other seasons. We can conceive of human felicity among the Esquimaux and Icelanders, but satisfaction of any sort under the equator or within the tropics is absolutely unthinkable.

Summer is the season of prose, of irritation, of incessant annoyance, of profound self-disgust. No wonder men commit forgery and defalcation, murder and suicide, in such weather. The heat and sultriness have set their blood and brain boiling; the raging mercury has made them mad. Not they but the thermometer is responsible. While we drip and suffocate, let us try to be charitable and stoical! We cannot be, of course; but let us try merely for sake of trying! Let no one speak a word in behalf of Summer for the next six weeks! Let the wrong it has done us invest us with silence! Let us anathematize Summer after the old Hebrew manner—not that it will do any good; but it may relieve us, and what we all want is relief.

The number of failures during the last six months, as well as the amount of liabilities, has been greatly in excess of those during the first half of any of the three preceding years. Exceptional causes, such as the business uncertainty created by the meddling of Congress, and the rush into bankruptcy due to the repeal of the general law, may be assigned to explain the figures given elsewhere. Against these must be placed certain encouraging elements of commercial revival. Crops abundant beyond all precedent, the rapidly extending area of cultivated land, the accelerated movement out of overcrowded occupations into agriculture, and the general adoption of sounder and more conservative methods in business—all these point to a continuance of the upward movement which has already made itself felt, and which must grow in breadth and intensity with each succeeding month. The weeding out of useless "middle-men," who simply impose a tax on production, is as necessary a process as the diversion of the productive energies of the country into channels which promise adequate returns for their exercise.

One of the first fruits of the Cuban settlement has appeared in the form of a decree concerning the election of Deputies to the Spanish Cortes. Hereafter the Island of Cuba will be represented in the Cortes by one Deputy for each 40,000 of free inhabitants. The use of the word "free" should be noted. According to the latest trustworthy census, the total population of Cuba is 1,359,438, of which 368,550 are slaves and Chinese. But leaving out these, and making due allowance for the ravages of war, it will yet be true that the Cuban deputation will be numerically strong. This is a concession to the "Ever-faithful Island" which should have been made long ago. And, though it may be hampered with conditions and hindrances, it will be joyfully hailed by the people of Cuba as a boon of great value. It is an experiment in the management of Cuba; and, being only an experiment, we can excuse the conservatism which exacts of the electors a property qualification and the attainment of the age of 25 years.

The negotiations between the ex-Empress EUGENIE and the Danish Queen concerning a marriage between the Imperial Prince and the Danish Princess, THYRA, are said to approach very rapidly toward their goal. Princess THYRA is a sister of the Princess of Wales, the Crown Princess of Russia, the King of Greece, the future King of Denmark, and the future Prince of Bulgaria. The Imperial Prince has consequently no reason to complain of his family connections.

The electric light threatens, since the introduction of PAUL JABLOCKOFF'S improvements in its production, to become a very dangerous rival to the gas-light. In Paris it has taken its place in the great weaving establishment of POUYER-QUERTIER, in the machine shops of MIGNON and ROUART, in many depots, theatres, large retail shops, and even in some streets; l'Avenue de l'Opera is lighted with electric light, and preparations are made to employ it also in the Place de la Concorde. In Berlin it is used in the factories of SIEMENS & HALSHIE. In Madrid the Puerta da Sol is lighted by it. Everywhere it is found cheaper than gas, though decidedly more trying to the eyes.

The criminal court of Berlin sentenced in one day JULIUS BOCK, a tailor, to two and one-half years' imprisonment and hard labor for having sung a song which began with the words, "Wilhelm has died," though the song has no reference at all to the Emperor; FRIEDRICH SOMMER, a working man, to four years, for having said that HOEDEL was an ass but NOBILING had done better; another working man to one year for having said, "At last one was found who had the courage to do it;" AUGUST HELLER, a blacksmith, to five years, for having said, "One has hit him, though;" CARL DIBAS, a working man, to one year, for having exclaimed, when he heard of the other's fate, "But has he died!" These examples were selected among 53 very similar ones, and in this way the German Government is still going on, day after day. Denunciations are flourishing. People are convicted on the testimony of one witness. The prisons are filled to over-crowding. But it may be presumed that BISMARCK knows what he is doing.

Mr. EDISON knows so well how to effect marvelous results by the simplest agencies that we feel quite sure that he is not responsible for the formidable names of his machines. The last and worst is the phonautograph. Before it were the aerophone, the megaphone, the microphone, the telephone, and perhaps some others. In time, these barbarous Greek compounds will become familiar, and protest against them will be useless; but for once, at least, let the words be written in English. We fail to see why sound-sender, sound-writer, sound-increaser, and like compounds, are not better than the names just written. At least they give ideas to every one who hears or uses them, while the Greek words have meaning for only a favored few. It is debasing our language to borrow words which we can make! The Germans are above such cheap learning. They speak of the "far-talker," which is better than telephone, though not so good as sound-sender, for the machine will send other sounds than spoken words. Moreover, it is very disrespectful to take liberties with a language so dead as the Greek. Such words are like the new and bad foot of the matchless Venus, or like a weak figure painted into an old and good picture. There is no hidden virtue in long and strange words. Let us talk and write English when we can more easily than not.

In England and America, where the dramatic authors of the present day excel in a more or less deft adaptation of foreign plays and novels to the whims of a local fashion, any hint at lack of originality is generally met with the parading of the examples of SHAKESPEARE and MOLIERE. SHAKESPEARE is only mentioned, partly because everybody is supposed to know everything about him, partly because it might not prove so very profitable to go into details concerning the relations between that which he "stole" and that which he made out of his "stolen." But MOLIERE is treated at length, and his often-repeated saying, "*Je prends mon bien où je le trouve*" is quoted as a sort of final verdict in all cases of doubtful dramatic originality. Unfortunately, however, the quotation depends on a mistake. When "Les Fourberies de Scapin" was performed, and the famous passage in second act, eleventh scene of "*Que diable allait il faire dans cette galère!*" took the house by storm, the enemies of MOLIERE urged that the success of the whole piece was due to one passage, and that passage was stolen from another play. To this MOLIERE answered that he himself was one of the authors of the play in question, and, more especially, that he alone had written the scene in which the passage occurred, winding up his argument by saying: "*Je prends MON bien où je le trouve.*" The emphasis makes here a little difference, and if the English and American playwriters would adopt only what is *theirs*, none would hint any more at their lack of originality.

The telegraph announced in less than two lines yesterday the death of a man who, until his failure, in the Spring of 1876, was called the Grain King of California. Mr. ISAACS FRIEDLANDER was the first to see the possibilities of the grain trade of the Pacific coast, and he early gained such control over it that nine-tenths of the grain shipped to Europe from California between 1870 and 1876 passed through his hands. He also controlled the fleet of 300 or 400 sailing vessels necessary for the transportation of such a vast quantity of wheat. If these engagements had been strictly personal, it has been estimated that it would have required a capital, in late years, of $40,000,000 to carry on his operations. In most cases, however, Mr. FRIEDLANDER was only a broker on an enormous scale. His failure was disastrous. In advance of the season of 1876 he had chartered nearly 200 vessels, and was obliged to fulfill his contracts at a loss of from $3 to $5 per ton, involving a total sacrifice of over $1,000,000. His speculations in the wheat market were also defeated by the partial failure of the crop, and by the disturbance of prices caused by the Russo-Turkish war. On this account he lost about $2,000,000, and the combined misfortune was too great for even his nerve and fortune. His death will complete what his failure began—the opening of the grain market of the extreme West to a score of competing merchants, in place of its nearly entire control by one. It is not likely that the San Francisco market for wheat and freights will ever again be subject to sudden changes due to the varying fancies or desires of one man.

When a Chinese woman makes up her mind to adopt the dress of American women, she adopts it in its entirety, so far as a mere man may judge by observation. Not so the Chinaman. First, he gets rid of the style of shoe which, doubtless, CONFUCIUS wore, and yet which renders it almost impossible to keep the centre of gravity within the line of support without constant effort. Next, he dons the trousers; at last he changes his blouse for a coat, and, last of all, he cuts his cue. The fact that a woman is the actor in one case, and that a man is the actor in the other, may partially explain the difference. But it would also appear that while to impartial observation our women's dress seems in its parts all equally good—or bad—our men's dress is of unequal merit. The trousers can scarcely be improved upon, but the comparison between the coat and blouse is not entirely in favor of the coat. It is impossible to make it of such a style that it is equally sightly and comfortable when buttoned and unbuttoned, and, as it cannot always be worn in either way, it is about half the time worn in a way for which it is not intended. And besides, it necessitates a third garment—the vest. On the other hand, the blouse or tunic, while not open to these objections, does not, to our eyes, look well. It seems baggy. But this might be obviated by custom, by the better making which would come with practice, and by the use of a waist-belt. Indeed, a blouse with a belt is very much like one style of coat now made; and, looks aside, the blouse is surely superior to the coat in the freedom which it gives the body and in protection against cold and wind, while in Summer it would not drive the wearer wild by binding his shoulders. There is much to be said for the blouse, and when the "Mongolian hordes" sweep over this country, from "Maine to California, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific," it is likely to displace the coat and vest. It might do so before then if Mr. POOLE'S successors, or good Mr. WORTH, who is said to wish to introduce to his customers the bifurcated garments in which Persian ladies are so beautiful, would lend themselves to the movement.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire has passed the local option lager-beer bill.

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee wants to go to Congress as successor of Beverly Douglas.

The Greenbackers of the Seventh District of Wisconsin have nominated C. D. Parker for Congress.

The Republicans of the Third District of Michigan have nominated Hon. Jonas H. McGowan for re-election to Congress.

The Democrats of the Eleventh District of Indiana have nominated D. D. Dykeman, for four years past State Senator, for Representative in Congress.

The Republican State Committee of New-Hampshire is to meet in Concord next Tuesday to decide upon the time and places for the State and Congressional Conventions.

The Indiana Democrats are to hold at least one meeting in each Congressional district during the campaign. Their committee has not yet decided whether to employ those volunteer colored orators or not. They desire to wait until the Irish are heard from.

Henry Clay Dean has written a letter to show that he would not be averse to going to Congress from the Twelfth District of Missouri, should the Democracy be disposed to ask his services for the place indicated, "but under no circumstances would he enter into a dog-tussle for this or any other place."

R. Johnson Barbour announces that he is an independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of Virginia, and the Richmond *Dispatch* is very much disquieted by the intelligence. He was elected to Congress in 1865, but was refused admittance, with other Southern Representatives, because of his disloyal record.

The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee in Indianapolis, Ind., asserts that he has been cheated out of some $1,500—money advanced out of his own pocket—and he brings suit against the other members of the committee to recover the amount, and threatens to tell what he knows about Democratic frauds in the Tilden campaign of 1876.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* says: "In this country and age, in the present crisis of politics, where demoralization is running riot, and the young men of the country have scarcely any standard to follow and no glaring beacon-light to guide them, a word of advice from such a man as Jefferson Davis is precious, both as a lesson in practical politics and as a teaching in the highest standard of morality, which must underlie every true republican theory."

Hon. Sidney Clarke says that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second District of Kansas, and avows himself to be in favor of equal taxation, the repeal of the Resumption law, the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, free coinage and circulation of silver, payment of the national debt in greenbacks unless otherwise specified, the protection and encouragement of labor and internal improvements, a cheaper system of internal transportation, national education, encouragement of commerce, and a tariff for revenue only.

A circular recently issued by G. T. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Ionia (Mich.) County Greenback Committee, contained this paragraph: "One more point: Our people must demand and insist that some certain number of acres of land must be the maximum number any one individual may hold absolutely. Don't say the owners shall give it, but say what is right, that all above a certain number of acres may be taken at a valuation determined by any rule that shall wrong neither party, on the principle known as 'eminent domain.' Now, if you wish, gentlemen, to instruct your delegates in this way, or in any other way you choose, do so."

THE ROSS SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

Subscriptions previously acknowledged	$9 00
R. M. P.	1 00
A. S.	2 00

WANT THEIR MONEY BACK.

HOW THE FISHERIES AWARD WAS MADE.

COMMISSIONER KELLOGG REPLIES TO SOME OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—THE POWER OF SOCIAL PRESSURE IN HALIFAX.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—Some noteworthy facts regarding the appointment of Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg as the American member of the Halifax Commission, and the social pressure in Halifax and elsewhere brought to bear to influence the commission, are given in a defense which the *Herald* of this city publishes of Mr. Kellogg, from the criticisms and insinuations against him by friends and apologists for the Belgian Minister, the kind member of the commission. The defense is undoubtedly inspired by Mr. Kellogg himself and Senator Dawes, his neighbor. The charges made against Mr. Kellogg are enumerated as follows: First, that the appointment of Mr. Kellogg as United States Commissioner was made through the influence of Senator Dawes, the fellow-townsman of Mr. Kellogg, the Senator being influenced by the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, who had already placed Mr. Kellogg under strong social obligations by marked attentions paid members of Mr. Kellogg's family. Second, that Mr. Kellogg was during the session of the commission, and is today, of unsound mind. Third, that the award was first put at $4,000,000, and that Mr. Kellogg, after consulting with friends, refused to sign this award; and that in consequence of this refusal the other Commissioners, Messrs. Galt and Delfosse, raised the amount to $5,500,000 or $1,500,000 more. The first charge is declared to be baseless. Senator Dawes was instrumental in securing Mr. Kellogg's appointment from President Grant, but that Minister Thornton had put Mr. Kellogg under social obligations to him is denied. Mr. Kellogg authorizes this statement: That he was appointed United States Commissioner in the Winter of 1876. The appointment was a surprise to him, he having had no intimation that the President contemplated such action. Not for six months after his appointment did he become acquainted with Sir Edward Thornton. In the Summer of 1876 Sir Edward's family came to Pittsfield, and established themselves in a Summer residence outside of the town. Mr. Thornton did not arrive till August, when Mr. Kellogg first made his acquaintance. The leading families of Pittsfield naturally and properly received the Thorntons with open-handed hospitality, and between the family of Mr. Kellogg and the family of the British Minister a pleasant degree of social intimacy arose. Senator Dawes also says, on these points: "I did use my influence to secure the appointment of Mr. Kellogg. I believed him to be eminently well qualified for the position. I am proud of having secured Mr. Kellogg's appointment, for events have shown that he was the only man in the Commission who fairly represented the sentiments of the American people." Mr. Dawes casually remarked that if there was anything in the charge of British influence having been brought to bear on Mr. Kellogg, "it was a pity that just the same kind of influence could not have been exerted upon Mr. Delfosse." For the only effect "British influence had upon Mr. Kellogg, was to cause him to stontly deny that the Canadians had any claim upon us." The second charge is dismissed as ridiculous. Mr. Kellogg is President of several leading Pittsfield banking and manufacturing corporations, and is universally regarded as a man of remarkably clear and comprehensive intelligence. Of the third charge it is stated that the facts are that the award was first fixed by the British and Belgian Commissioners at $4,500,000, (not $4,000,000.) This award was submitted to Mr. Kellogg, who refused to sign it, believing that not one penny was due the Canadians. The fact that the other Commissioners raised the amount $1,000,000, Mr. Kellogg's friends say, shows plainly their unfitness to act as arbitrators. A recent alleged remark of Mr. Delfosse shows how he regarded the question. Being asked how it was that he had agreed to make the United States pay $5,500,000, the Belgian answered: "It was a great international question. I did not go there to listen to the testimony of a parcel of fishermen. We took the various totals submitted and split the difference." The report is current that Mr. Delfosse will, as soon as the award is paid over, be appointed Belgian Minister at the Court of St. James, a place he has long coveted. A prominent citizen of this State, who attended the sessions of the commission simply from curiosity, says that the great mistake in the first place was the provision in the treaty of Washington fixing upon Halifax as the place of holding the sittings of the commisson. The Commissioners went there only to be surrounded by powerful social influences; influences which were too powerful for Mr. Delfosse, the representative of a petty European power, upheld and under the special protection of Great Britain. This gentleman further says that the Canadians had prepared their case with elaborate care. Their witnesses had been carefully schooled as to just what they should say, while our witnesses were few and inharmonious. Had, he says, the commission been authorized to hear the Canadian witnesses in Halifax, the Americans in Boston, and then had gone to some neutral territory to prepare their decision, the award might have been very different. The feeling in Halifax was that our Government had got from Great Britain in the Geneva award several millions of dollars more than it was entitled to, and that this surplus should be restored in the way of compensation for the alleged fishery damages.

GOVERNMENT BOND ROBBERY IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The fact that a robbery of $12,000 of Government bonds was committed here yesterday leaked out this afternoon through a private circular sent by the Police authorities to banks in the city, cautioning them not to buy or negotiate them. Nothing more is known of the robbery, the Police refusing point-blank to give any information in regard to it.

MR. THOMPSON AT CRAMP'S SHIP-YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Thompson, and his party, visited Cramp's ship-yards this morning, and inspected the Europe, Asia, and Africa, the three steamers which are being fitted out for the Russian service. The party will leave this afternoon for the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

CAMP-MEETING IN IOWA.

ST. PAUL, July 12.—The thirty-fifth National Camp-meeting is in session at Clear Lake, Iowa. One hundred ministers of various denominations are present, together with a large number of lay attendants and excursionists. Bishop Peck preached a powerful sermon on "To-day."

DROWNED AT SEA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The bark Kings County, at this port, reports that on June 10, latitude 60°, longitude 21°, Charles Elting, a German seaman, aged 23 years, fell from the foretopgallant yard during a heavy squall, and was drowned.

A RAILROAD ATTACHED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 12.—The People's Saving Institution of Charleston has taken out an attachment against property of the South Carolina Railroad, in Augusta, based on a judgment obtained against the company for $7,000.

THE LABRADOR FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, July 12.—Fishermen are expected next week from Labrador with good fares, having succeeded in finding a satisfactory catch much earlier than usual.

HOT WEATHER IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Six cases of sun-stroke were reported to-day, two of which resulted fatally. The heat has been excessive.

A PHILADELPHIA ADMIRALTY SUIT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Argument was resumed and continued to-day before Judge Cadwalader, in the suit of the owners of the schooner Curtis Tilton against the Reading Railroad Company's steam Collier Harrisburg. The suit was brought to recover damages for a collision between the two vessels in Vineyard Haven Sound, in which the schooner was sunk and five of her crew drowned. The plaintiffs claim that the destruction of their vessel was owing to the negligent management of the steam Collier, while the owners of the latter vessel insist that it was the schooner's own fault that occasioned the collision. The argument will be resumed on Tuesday next.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GARDEN CONCERTS.

The attendance at the Thomas garden concerts has largely increased since the hot season began, but it is still below what so admirable an entertainment should command. The fault lies with both the conductor and the people. With the people, because they have a false idea of the character of the programmes, which are far less staid and classic than they imagine; and with the conductor, that there is not a larger proportion of light music to suit the taste of the lovers of Strauss, Offenbach, and Lecocq. The "request" night (Monday) and the composer's night (Tuesday) usually attract the greatest number. It will be observed from the programmes of the "request" nights that the popular taste leans toward melody, and while the selections are in the main from the best composers, the compositions are bright and readily understood and appreciated. On the composer's night of this week, the matchless Fifth Symphony of Beethoven was performed, and several novelties were presented, a set of German dances, an allegretto in E flat, and an [equale for four trombones, charmingly rendered by Cappa, Saul, Letsch, and Listemann. In response to an encore, the quartet of trombones gave a second of the "equalen." The effect was extremely rich and novel. On Thursday night Raff's Lenore Symphony was admirably played, but many of the delicate passages of the andante movement were lost in the noise of the pedestrians who ground the gravel under their heels, to the annoyance of the music-lovers in the reserved seats. Although by no means the best movement of this symphony, the audience evidently appreciated most the march, with its strongly accented measures, and its rich and ingenious instrumentation. The theme is clear, distinct, and martial, and the impulse to keep time with head and feet was general.

The occasional introduction of vocal and instrumental soloists has proved an attractive and interesting feature. On Tuesday night Mr. Fritsch sang Beethoven's "Adelaide," and Mr. R. Shuebruk, a very excellent cornet-player, has appeared on several evenings. On Sunday night a special innovation is to be made by the introduction (in conjunction with the orchestra) of Leypoldt's military band. The selections to be peformed by orchestra and band together are the "Jubilee Overture," by Weber; march and chorus, from "Tannhauser;" the "Pastorale" and "Hallelujah Chorus," from the "Messiah," and the "Coronation March," from "Le Prophete." The entire programme is one of special excellence.

MUSICAL NOTES.

At the benefit concert in London of Sir Julius Benedict, Adelina Patti, Capoul, Albani, and Nicolini sang.

Mme. Lasar Studwell has retired from her position as principal soprano of Plymouth Church (Brooklyn,) choir. Her place will be filled temporarily by Miss A. R. Camp.

Longfellow's poem, "The Masque of Pandora," has been set to music by Mrs. Meadows White, and the overture was played at the New Philharmonic Society concert in London.

Mrs. J. M. Davidson, of Louisville, Ky., has been engaged by Leslie, and is received with great favor in London. Mrs Davidson has resided for many years in the West, where, as an amateur singer, she has attained much distinction.

A new singer has appeared in London, at the Royal Italian Opera, Mlle. Cepeda, who assumed the difficult character of *Valentine* in the "Huguenots." Her gifts are compared to those of Grisi. She has rare personal beauty, a pure and richly-cultivated voice, and dramatic instinct of the highest order.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 13—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the South Atlantic States and lowest in the North-west. Heavy rain has fallen in the lake region and Atlantic coast States. Clear or partly cloudy weather has prevailed west of the Mississippi River. The temperature has remained stationary. The prevailing winds have been southeast. The Mississippi River has risen two feet at Dubuque.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy weather, with frequent rains, variable winds, mostly from the south, stationary temperature, and falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, light winds, mostly from the south, stationary temperature and pressure.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, light southerly winds, stationary pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from the South, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, variable winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Southern Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from the south, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

The Upper Mississippi River will generally rise.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—The weather has been intensely warm here this week, the mercury ranging from 95 to 102° in the shade during the day, and from 80 to 90° at night. Numerous cases of sun-stroke have been reported—between 30 and 40 in all—perhaps eight of which have proved fatal up to this evening.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	69°	73°	3:30 P. M.	85°	66°
6 A. M.	68°	71°	6 P. M.	82°	70°
9 A. M.	72°	76°	9 P. M.	75°	70°
12 M.	78°	71°,12 P. M.		71°	68°

Average temperature yesterday.....70°,5°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....75°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire in the lumber-yard of W. D. & E. F. Brown, situated near Whitehaven, Penn., destroyed 500,000 feet of lumber. The loss is $5,000; insurance light.

The Oswego Orphan Asylum, at Oswego, was partially destroyed by fire at noon yesterday. About two-thirds of the building was destroyed; insurance, $10,000.

The farm buildings of Ezra Gaven, at Auburn, Me., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT MORRISTOWN.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 12.—The South-Street Presbyterian Church, of this place, was dedicated this afternoon with imposing services. Rev. Moses Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va., preached the sermon of dedication, and the Pastor, Rev. Albert Erdman, offered the prayer of dedication. This edifice replaces the original building, erected in 1841, and destroyed by fire Jan. 10, 1877. Ground was broken June 21. The church cost, completed, $46,000; organ and furniture, $9,750, and at completion there remains an unexpended balance of $350. Dimensions, 200 feet by 90 feet, with seating capacity for 1,000. A large number of the Presbytery were present, also Gov. McClellan, who was the guest of Senator T. F. Randolph.

SARATOGA'S RAILROAD MEETING.

SARATOGA, July 12.—The railroad men closed up their business here to-day, and left with generally satisfactory feelings. It was settled that the Chicago and Alton Road might come in as a through live stock line from St. Louis to New-York, Mr. Vanderbilt saying that he could see no reason why its claims for that business end should not be allowed. It is thought that the final result will be a pooling of all east-bound freight receipts to be arranged shortly. Regarding the cutting of passenger rates from St. Louis east, nothing was done. They do not talk of raising freight rates at this time, only of keeping them strictly to the present agreed basis of 20 cents.

BASE-BALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 12.—In a game at Holyoke to-day, three innings were played, the score standing: Holyokes, 4; Haymakers, 0. The Haymakers, who were dissatisfied with the decision of the umpire, left the grounds and forfeited the game.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 12.—Westboro Club, 4; Worcester Club, 1.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Chicago Club, 6; Milwaukee Club, 3.

LONDON, Ontario, July 12.—In the international championship match to-day the Tecumsehs scored 4 and the Manchesters 2.

OSWEGO, July 12.—Lowells, 10; Oswegos, 3.

OHIO EDITORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Ohio State Editorial Association arrived in this city this evening, and are quartered at the Continental Hotel. At Bryn Maur they were met by a delegation of Philadelphia journalists, and escorted to the hotel. At a meeting held this evening the Philadelphia journalists extended them invitations to take a trip up and down the river tomorrow morning, to visit the Permanent Exhibition in the afternoon, and the *Ledger* Building at night, and on Tuesday to visit the Zoological Garden. On Monday, by invitation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, they go to Cape May, and on Tuesday leave for New-York.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $534,700.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $423,985 49, and from Customs, $531,754 02.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler has been appointed to the Consulate at Birmingham, which, at the request of the Secretary of State, was declined by Mr. Sevelon Brown, to remain in his present position as Chief Clerk of the Department of State.

W. H. Tubbs was to-day appointed Postmaster at New-London, Conn. Mrs. Mowers, who has been Postmaster for eight years, and who would have been reappointed could she have secured bondsmen, will be chief clerk of the office.

The President has made the following appointments: Alexander Reed, of Ohio, Receiver of Public Moneys at Walla-Walla, Washington Territory; Eliot C. Jewett, of Missouri, a Commissioner to the Paris International Exposition; Casper H. Stibolt, of Iowa, Consul at Campeachy, Mexico.

The President to-day signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: Edwin F. Applegate, Freehold, N. J.; Thomas Knell, Westfield, Mass.; John H. Brinkenhoff, Waupun, Wis.; H. S. Town, Ripon, Wis.; G. B. Winslow, Gouverneur, N. Y.; N. H. Ives, Independence, Kan.; W. H. Johnson, Columbus, Ga.; Solomon Kauffman, Garnet, Kan.; Albert B. Chamberlain, Ashland, Neb.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following named officers of the Subsistence Department, now on duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissaries of Subsistence, are authorized to remain in the places designated and have offices and storehouses rented for their use, as was done prior to July 1, 1878: Lieut.-Col. Henry F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, Baltimore, Md.; Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, St. Louis, Mo.; Major Beekman Du Barry, Commissary of Subsistence, New-York City; Major M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago; Major T. C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, New-Orleans; Capt. S. T. Cushing, Commissary of Subsistence, San Francisco; Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Commissary of Subsistence, Yankton, Dakota Territory; Capt. Charles McClure, Commissary of Subsistence, Boston; Capt. C. F. Weston, Commissary of Subsistence, Helena, Montana; S. D. Hawkins, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Platte, and Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, is authorized to reside in Omaha, Neb.

Lieut.-Commander John K. Winn is ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston; Lieut. William J. Barnette to the Naval Academy; Lieut. Hamilton Perkins is detached from the Navy-yard at Boston, and ordered to special duty at the Naval Academy.

There will be an examination for Assistant Paymasters in the United States Navy in the course of two or three days. About 80 permits have been granted to applicants for these positions to present themselves for examination, while there are only two or three vacancies in the corps.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 11.—The United States steamer Speedwell, which is to be used in the service of the Fish Commission during the Summer, went into service to-day. The Cohasset arrived at the yard this afternoon from Charleston with a crew for the Speedwell.

FRENCH RIBBON FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Mr. Grinnell, the United States Commercial Agent at St. Etienne, furnishes the following information to the Department of State in regard to the manufacture of ribbons: Velvet ribbons were formerly shipped to the United States in very large quantities. In 1876 and 1877 the shipments dwindled. Now the exportation to the United States begin to increase correspondingly. Weavers make about 75 metres a day, receiving at the rate of 30 cents for every 15 metres. A skilled weaver will earn $1 50 per day. Weavers of plain ribbons earn from $1 37 to $1 50 per day, and for the best qualities of ribbon $1 80 per day. The schedule prices of ribbon are fixed by the chamber of Commerce, the variations in price being calculated by a percentage of discount. The appraisers of goods shipped to the United States often make deductions of from 16 to 20 per centum where the prices are already as low as can be afforded. In this way our revenue is defrauded.

DON'T GO TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, in a recent dispatch to the Department of State, gives the following warning in regard to emigration from the United States to the Argentine Republic:

"I am in receipt of letters from various portions of the United States asking information in regard to the conditions and prospects of labor in this country. I would not advise anybody in the United States to come here, as they cannot expect to find employment. Every variety of manual and mechanical labor is overdone, and there is a general reduction of force still going on. If persons will come in search of work they should bring enough money to pay their way home again. Every few days this consulate is visited by distressed Americans, who, having been induced to come here, have been sadly disappointed to find no possible opportunities of earning a livelihood, and, finding themselves without money or work, become objects of charity and compassion."

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN THE WEST.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 12.—The two storms of Thursday morning and night have done great damage, of which full particulars are lacking. There is a break at Seven Miles, on the Illinois Central Road, three or four bridges and 500 feet of track being washed away. No trains have come in since last evening from Chicago over that road. There is, it is feared, much damage yet to be reported in the country at several places not far from here. Four or five lives were lost by lightning here on Thursday morning, and one house was completely demolished.

A CHINESE AMBASSADOR COMING.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Chen Han Pin, Ambassador to the United States from China, will arrive here, with his suite, in the steam-ship City of Tokio, due on the 18th inst. He is accompanied by a consular corps accredited to Cuba, Peru, and this city. Chen Han Pin is a highly educated and distinguished diplomat and statesman, and has been Commissioner to several foreign countries. He visited this country some years ago to arrange for the education of Chinese students. He will remain here about 10 days before proceeding to Washington.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, July 12.—The barks Maggie L. Carville, Capt. Tingley, and Emma, Capt. Hamlyn, both from Antwerp, for New-York, were in collision and both damaged. The Carville put into Ramsgate, where the Emma is expected.

The British schooner Rubina, Capt. Secord, St. John, New-Brunswick, for Clouakilty, has foundered at sea. Her crew were saved and landed to-day at Kinsale.

BEECH ISLAND, S. C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 12.—The "depraved and abandoned" settlement alluded to in a former dispatch, some weeks ago, was not in Beech Island, S. C., but below it. Beech Island is one of the most refined settlements in South Carolina.

A SEVENTY-FIVE HOURS WALK.

ROCHESTER, July 12.—The walking match of 75 hours, for $500 a side, between "Cornelius," of St. Louis, and Peter McInerney, of Rochester, was concluded last night, the latter being ahead of time 24 minutes 38 seconds. Cornelius was unable to complete the walk. McInerney made his hundredth mile in 8 minutes.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN ILLINOIS.

GALESBURG, July 12.—At about 4 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Spaulding, the divorced wife of Martin O'Conner, shot him with a revolver, the ball entering just above the heart, causing a wound from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. She then shot herself fatally, but is not yet dead. The tragedy was caused by jealousy.

A WOOLEN MANUFACTURER DROWNED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 12.—William J. Hawkins, a woolen manufacturer of Pittsfield, Mass., was drowned near Crum Elbow, last night, from the steamer McManus, of the Hudson and New-York line. His body has not yet been recovered.

A NEW MATCH FOR HANLAN.

OSWEGO, July 12.—Courtney and George Clark, of Ensenore, are here, on their way to Cape Vincent to meet by appointment Hanlan's backers with a view to making a match.

A GEORGIA TRIBUTE TO SHERMAN.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* thus speaks of Gen. Sherman: "This man is called a great General, but to the unprejudiced mind he has done nothing to deserve it. He protested against Grant's attack on Vicksburg, and his march to the sea was the easiest undertaking of the war. His only foes were a handful of broken-down cavalrymen and a few State troops. His route lay through an agricultural country which abounded with provisions, and was defended by women and children and unarmed blacks. Anybody could have conducted such a march. The only thing which Gen. Sherman ever did of notable mention is his treaty with Gen. Johnston, which President Andy Johnson overruled, that he might make 'treason odious.' Since then Gen. Sherman has employed himself mainly drawing his pay and cursing the South and the Democratic Party, because they cannot appreciate the magnitude of Sherman."

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

ABANDONMENT OF THE PROCESSION.

THE ORANGEMEN ALARMED AT THE OVERWHELMING CROWDS OF CATHOLICS — MAYOR BEAUDRY IS FIRM AND CARRIES HIS POINT.

MONTREAL, July 12.—The day that has been looked forward to with so much anxiety has passed, and it fortunately brought with it no scenes of bloodshed, other than a few isolated ones scarcely worthy of mention. The city was in a great commotion from an early hour in the morning, as it was expected that the Orangemen would adhere to their expressed determination to parade. About 8 o'clock crowds of people assembled on the principal streets, and the military marched to the rendezvous on the Champ de Mars. Soon after the march began one of the Mayor's special constables deliberately assaulted with his baton a band man of the Prince of Wales Rifles, named William Sharpe, at the corner of Jacques Cartier-square and Notre Dame-street, without any provocation, as the regiment was proceeding to the point of rendezvous.

At 9 o'clock the whole military force, consisting of five infantry regiments, one corps of artillery, and a troop of cavalry, were drawn up on the Champ de Mars under Col. Fletcher, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Smythe. The troops looked well. The Police collected at the City Hall, where special constables assembled, with white ribbons as badges, and clubs in their hands. The Police were in charge of the Mayor and the special constables under Deputy Chief Naegle. The Orangemen still expressed their determination to parade, and mustered in Orange Hall. St. James-street was decorated with Orange favors. The crowds of dangerous men were collected between Orange Hall and Victoria-square, and between these points it was expected that an outbreak would occur. The Chief of Police searched passengers on the steamers from Quebec and at the railway depot, but found no arms except a seven-shooter on one man. While the military marched to the points designated in the orders issued yesterday, the Orangemen gathered in dense crowds around their hall. At 10 o'clock 50 stands of arms were found in Union Hall, Craig-street. The Police, on St. James-street, between the Place d'Armes and St. Lambert's Hall, kept the street clear, the crowds of Catholics being massed at either end of this space. The Catholics were chiefly St. Jean Baptiste and outside village laborers. They were dreadfully excited, and every man with an Orange favor, on his way to the hall, was pursued. The Mayor had an interview with the Orangemen. In the conference with the Mayor he advised no procession, and also recommended strongly that they should allow the several officers to be arrested to furnish a test case for the courts, where the legality of the association and their pretended rights could be determined. The offer was declined, and the Orange leaders returned to the hall, where having gone through the preliminary ceremonies some started for the church, but were arrested the moment they set foot on the street, the special constables being strongly supported by a great majority of the surging crowd.

The Orangemen arrested this morning were all released on bail this evening, Alderman George Childs becoming their security.

A number of trifling rows took place on the streets during the evening, but the Montreal cavalry were on duty and soon dispersed the disorderly crowds.

A gang of roughs attacked Mr. Drummond, a merchant, and another gentleman on Hospital-street, and attempted to search them for arms. The Police were on the alert and drove the scoundrels away. William End, a clerk, was arrested for being drunk, and a loaded revolver was found on him. Joseph Munier, who was accidentally shot by Special Constable Tansey, is very low, and has made his ante-mortem deposition. The 500 special constables have all been discharged.

At 11 o'clock the Orangemen held a conference to decide whether the procession should take place or not, and at 11:30 they decided not to parade. An attack was made during this conference upon an Orangeman in Craig-street, but the assailed man was rescued before he was badly injured. In giving up their procession the Orangemen stipulated with the Mayor that he should disperse the mob in the vicinity of the hall, and place guards at the hall to-night to protect it. William Gavin, Alexander Gibson, John Cromwell, Thomas Ingram, John Selburn, and Frederick Hamilton were arrested by the constables, and, a magistrate having refused to accept bail for them, they were locked up. During the morning the Stanley-Street Church was crowded by an immense audience, gathered to hear an address from Rev. Mr. Dandliet.

True to his promise, at 2 o'clock the Mayor dispersed the crowds about Orange Hall, without creating any disturbance, and at 3 o'clock all was quiet. Many of the Orangemen remained in their hall, and discussed the proposition to hold a procession on the 16th, the anniversary of Hackett's funeral, and to invite the western Orangemen. As an Orangeman was proceeding home in a cab from Orange Hall, soon after 4 o'clock, he was attacked by an infuriated mob at the corner of St. Lawrence and Craig streets and beaten almost to death.

About 5:30, under orders from Mayor Beaudry, who had occupied a seat all the morning on St. James-street, directly opposite the Orange Hall, where he could conveniently direct the movements of the Police, ordered the arrest of D. Grant, County Master, and John Hamilton, County Secretary. They went quietly to the Police-station. With regard to the Orangemen who have been arrested, the Mayor stated that the object was to make their trial a test case, to settle once for all the question of the legality of the Orange association and procession. He said that it was intended, as soon as the fear of disturbance to-day was removed, to liberate the incarcerated Orangemen on bail. During the excitement of the morning, when the crowds seemed so dense and threatening that the Orangemen saw no possible chance of parading, Mr. Grant sent a dispatch to Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the Premier, at Ottawa, as follows:

"We are surrounded by 10,000 ruffians. The Mayor will not clear the streets. Military of no use. Reply at once."

The affidavit upon which the Orangemen were arrested was made by Lawrence Patrick Murphy, an expressman, before Police Magistrate Desnoyers, and complained that the Orange Society held secret meetings, required oaths not prescribed by the authorities, and that its members were unlawfully assembled to walk in procession through the streets of Montreal. This he declared would provoke a breach of the peace, and endanger the lives of citizens, and he swore that he would point out Grant and others, to be arrested and dealt with according to law. During the afternoon the Orangemen left the hall in cabs containing two or three at a time, under escort of the regular Police. Gen. Selby Smythe at 7 o'clock ordered the troops to their respective quarters, and the streets assumed a quiet aspect.

THE DAY IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, July 12.—At noon the Orange lodges began to assemble, and at about 1 o'clock the procession, having formed for parade, proceeded to St. James' Cathedral, where the customary services were held. The turnout, owing to the muddy state of the streets, was not as large as usual; but still there was a good muster, every lodge being well represented, and all the banners in line, with five or six bands.

Last evening some 60 Orangemen arrived from the West, with the intention of proceeding to Montreal, but they missed the train and are celebrating the day here.

EXCURSION OF LOCAL ORANGEMEN.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, so often provocative of bloodshed, was very quietly celebrated yesterday by the Orangemen of New-York, Jersey City, and vicinity, by an excursion trip to Mount Pleasant Grove, near Hastings-on-the-Hudson. The excursionists departed from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, on the steamer Long Branch and the barges Meyer and Haskett. There was no disturbance, but if there had been there were Police present to quell it at once. Lodges from Newburg and elsewhere joined the party at Mount Pleasant, where they enjoyed themselves after the manner of pleasure-seekers, and returned in the evening without having encountered any disagreeable experiences.

KEY ON M'PHERSON.

The following letter from Postmaster-General Key, was written in reply to an invitation to attend the soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Newark, Ohio:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1878.

Col. Jonathan Ross, Newark, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR: I fear that the nature of my official engagements will not allow me to participate in your State reunion of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, to which you, as chairman of your committee, so kindly invite me. It would give me no ordinary pleasure to be able to comply with your request. The fortunes of war placed me as a prisoner of war into the hands of the Federal forces at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 4th of July, 1863. Upon the capture of that stronghold, Gen. McPherson, as commander of the post, had charge of the Confederate prisoners of war, and his magnanimity, generosity, and kindliness won the hearts and thanks of every officer and soldier of the gallant army who had fallen into his hands, and of the 36,000 men who were thus situated, I am sure there was not one who did not feel a pang of sorrow when he heard afterward that the gallant and noble Gen. McPherson had fallen on the bloody battle-field in front of Atlanta. Though he died in his youth, yet he had accomplished more that was good and grand for his country than most are able to achieve who have lived much longer in its service. McPherson's was nearly a perfect life as our human ity will allow. In looking back upon it nothing in it is found to rectify or change in order that its outline and feature might be made more beautiful or harmonious. It would give me great pleasure to join you in doing honor to the memory of a man. Very respectfully,

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster-General.

BOSTON CAPITAL.

THE GREAT THINGS IT IS CLAIMED TO HAVE DONE FOR THE METROPOLIS.

From the Boston Traveller, July 9.

In noticing the recent accident at the Erie Basin one account says "the stores, docks, and yards are situated at Red Hook Point, and owned mostly by Boston capitalists. There is a report, however, that there has been a change in ownership."

The above suggests a little bit of history that may not be inappropriate or inopportune to repeat at this time. It is just 30 years ago, July, 1848, that the merchants and capitalists of Boston committed a suicidal act, by which the first step toward transferring the commerce of Boston and the great manufacturing interest of New-England to New-York was made. Some time previous to 1848 the merchants of New-York, not natives, but largely of Cape Cod birth, started a line of steamers to United States ports in the Gulf of Mexico, thence to Havana. By this means the large buyers from the South and South-west, living along the great tributary rivers running to the Gulf, were enabled to receive their purchases of Northern goods at a fixed time and at a great saving of contingent expenses. Up to this date the purchases of goods for these markets were principally made in Boston, from the fact that Boston was the centre of the domestic manufactures of New-England, and these formed the bulk of merchandise bought, which was for plantation purposes and for sale to traders west of the Mississippi. Before the line of steamers was started in New-York, one was proposed in Boston, but it fell through. However, the success of the New-York line, and the evident turning of a great trade from this city to New-York, because of this advantage, excited the attention of our merchants, and a quasi promise to start a line to Charleston, S. C., or to Savannah, and one to New-Orleans was made. The promise was but a promise, and in the Summer of 1848, when the merchants from St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, and other prominent points came to Boston for their semi-annual purchases, they plainly told the leading jobbing and commission houses that the goods must be carried out before another year or they must sell their goods delivered in New-York. A very feeble attempt was made by some of the leading houses to accomplish the desired object, but it amounted to nothing, and in 1849 large amounts of goods were sent to New-York and reshipped thence to Southern ports. Again, rather than yield a point or advance the necessary capital to build lines of steamers, the principal commission houses for the sale of domestic manufactures established branch houses in New-York at an immense outlay. The jobbing houses soon followed. This was precisely what New-York wanted, and block after block of magnificent warehouses was built between the Astor House and Canal-street, and on the lateral streets, to further tempt the Bostonians, and not a small share of the capital invested in them was furnished from Boston.

The exodus of this great interest other interests followed, and one after another of the great foreign branches, from the small ports on the Spanish Main and in the West Indies to the great ports in South America and India, followed. Boston capital built up the docks and the bonded warehouses in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken, and all along East River, as it did subsequently the great Western trunk lines of railroad to pour their business into New-York at the expense of Boston; while at the same time a few individuals were pointing out the fact that as Boston had the control, and almost the monopoly, of this great foreign trade, it should retain it, and also that in our harbor were large tracts of waste flats and lands that could be bought for a mere nal price, and could be utilized for dock and warehouse purposes to an extent and for a cost not possible in any other city of the Union.

Boston is to-day seeing the results and reaping the rewards of this ill-timed and injudicious policy. Four out of every five of the capitalists who diverted their money from its legitimate centre here, to enrich a foreign city, and a rival at that, have become bankrupt, and they are now appealing to the men of the present generation to avoid similar mistakes. Boston may not be able to recover all she has lost in thus ignoring her own advantages and paying undue tribute to the advantages claimed by New-York, but other fields of enterprise have been opened since 1848, and these Boston can secure to herself through the unsurpassed facilities she has by means of her railroads and terminal accommodations for the same, and steam-ships on either side the harbor.

AN INDIANAPOLIS HEROINE.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Thursday says: "While visiting friends near Pittsburg, Penn., Miss May Truman, eldest daughter of Alexander Truman, of this city, participated in an adventure that marks her as a true heroine. She was walking along the river bank, when her attention was attracted by the cries of a couple of women near by. Running to the spot she beheld a boy struggling in the water below. A glance told her that the boy was drowning, and stopping only long enough to throw off her walking-shoes and hat, she plunged into the river and swam to the side of the drowning boy just in time to catch him by the collar as he was sinking for the last time. Weighed down as she was by her wet skirts the brave girl had great difficulty in reaching the bank with her charge, but she finally made it. Once safe, she fainted. The boy proved to be a son of Frank Moore, a farmer living near the scene of the accident. The rescue occurred last Monday, and a relative of the rescued boy writes the *Journal* particulars of the heroic conduct of Miss Truman."

A DOUBLE-HEADED VERDICT.

The Utica *Observer* of Thursday says that the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of George Miner was that the deceased "came to his death by scalding on the tug A. G. Bissell, and then jumped into the lake and drowned, on or about the 4th of June last. That he came on the east shore of Lake Ontario, near Snake Creek, very much decomposed."

COTTON RECEIPTS.

Following were the net receipts of cotton at the below-named ports from Sept 1, 1877, to date, inclusive.

	Bales.		Bales
Galveston	439,101	New-York	154,277
New-Orleans	1,367,668	Boston	131,302
Mobile	412,243	Providence	9,718
Savannah	586,330	Philadelphia	29,858
Charleston	4 8,667	City Point and	
Wilmington	113,819	West	63,860
Norfolk	422,660	Port Royal	19,360
Baltimore	26,024	Indianola	6 658
Total			4,211,605

Are you going behind in business? Send for the *Weekly Financial Report* of Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, which is sent free, and contains information how, by investing $50 to $100 in stock operations, $1,000 is frequently made.—*New-York Post.*

Fat People.

Corpulent people can be reduced from two to five pounds per week, without starvation, by using ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, a purely vegetable and perfectly harmless remedy. It acts on the food in the stomach, neutralizing all saccharine and oleaginous matter.

NO. 383 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BOSTON, MASS., May 21, 1878.

Botanic Medicine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: Without special change of diet, two bottles of ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduced me four and one-half pounds. Yours respectfully,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

La. con. 77½
$5,000..... 77½
Del. & Hudson.
100..... 59
Western Union. 89⅝
400..... 89⅝
200..... 89⅝
N. Y. C. & H.
100.....s3. 109½
Rock Island.
200.....b3. 115¾
Lake Shore. 61⅞
500..... 61⅞
800..... 61⅞
2300..... 62
200.....s3. 61⅞
300.....s3. 61¾
400..... 61⅞
600..... 61⅝
630..... 61⅝
300.....s3. 61⅝
Michigan Central.
100..... 68⅜
Pittsburg.
200..... 82½
200..... 82⅜
300.....b3. 82½

Erie Railway.
100.....b3. 16¾
200.....b3. 16⅝
Ohio & Miss. con.
50,000..... 19½
Western Union.
300..... 89⅝
100..... 89½
200..... 89⅝
N. Y. C. & H.
100.....s3. 109½
Un. Pac. 1 g.
5,000..... 108¼
Ohio & Miss. con.
50,000..... 19½
Del. & Hud.
200.....b.c. 58⅜
100..... 58⅜
Rock Island.
100.....s3. 61⅝
Lake Shore.
500..... 61⅝
300.....s3. 61⅝
Pittsburg.
200..... 82½
Erie Railway.
100.....b3. 16¾
800..... 16¾
600..... 16¾
Michigan Central.
100..... 68⅜
Pittsburg.
200..... 82½
300.....b3. 82½

North-western pf.
100..... 78½
200..... 78⅝
100..... 78⅝
200..... 78⅝
200..... 79⅝
200.....c. 78½
200..... 78⅝
100..... 78⅝
D., L. & West.
200..... 60⅞
200..... 60¾
300..... 60¾
200.....s3. 60¾
Rock Island.
200..... 84¼
200..... 84⅜
200..... 84⅜
Chic., Bur. & Q.
100.....b.c. 112½
100.....b3. 112⅝
100.....c. 113⅛
Chic. & N. W. pf.
200.....b.c. 78⅜
400..... 78½
200..... 78⅝
300.....c. 78½
200..... 78⅝
Lake Shore.
100..... 61¾
100..... 61¾
Michigan Central.
100..... 68⅜
Pittsburg.
300.....s3. 82½
Erie Railway.
100..... 16¾
Michigan Central.
100..... 68⅜
Pittsburg.
300.....s3. 82½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 107⅜
$10,000..... 107⅝
$50,000..... 107⅜
2,000.....c. 106

U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 107⅜
$2,000..... 107⅝
U. S. 5-20 R., '68. 107⅝
12,000..... 107⅝

U. S. 4½ R., '91. 105⅜
$10,000..... 105⅜
U. S. 6s, Cur.
5,000..... 120½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, R., '81. 120⅜
$500..... 120⅜
U. S. 6s, '81, C. 120⅜
10,000.....b.c. 107¼

U. S. 5s, '81 C. 104¾
$2,000..... 104¾
U. S. 5s, '81 C. 104¾
50,000.....c. 104¾

U. S. 6s, Cur. 120⅜
$20,000..... 120⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

B., C. R. & N. 1st. 73½
$2,000..... 73½
C., B. & Q. 5s. s.f. 84
5,000..... 93
N. J. C. conv. as. 102¼
1,000..... 102¼
N. W. C. C. G. 101¼
2,000..... 101¼
N. J. C. 1st. '90. 115
1,000.....b.c. 115
L. & W. B. con. 70½
2,000..... 70½
M. & St. P. c. s. f. 99⅝
9,000..... 99⅝
N. W. C. E. G. 100⅞
4,000..... 101¼
C., C., C. & I. con. 84
5,000..... 84
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71. 100
1,000..... 100¾
2,000..... 102¼
L. & W. B. con. 70½
2,000..... 70½
M. & St. P. c. s. f. 99⅝
9,000..... 99⅝
N. W. C. E. G. 100⅞
4,000..... 101¼
C., C., C. & I. con. 84
5,000..... 84
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71. 100
1,000..... 100¾
2,000..... 102¼
N. W. C. C. G. 101¼
2,000..... 101¼
N. J. C. 1st. '90. 115
1,000.....b.c. 115

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 12:

James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, S. Jones, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story iron-front building, with lot 24.9 by 76.1, No. 40 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st., for $86,250, to Samuel Baron, plaintiff.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, H. J. Scudder, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick house, with lot 23.10 by 100 by 24.10 by 100, No. 106 Charlton-st., south side, 124.2 feet east of Greenwich-st.; also, similar sale, J. J. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 200 by 99.11, on West 146th-st., south-east corner of 10th-av., for $10,000, to Henry M. Bradhurst, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William J. Marvin, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown stone house, with lot 22 by 133.4 by 22 by 135.3, on West 47th-st., south side, 122 feet west of 6th-av., for $15,000, to Catherine L. Langdon, plaintiff.

Howard W. Costes, foreclosure sale, David Tomkins, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, 25.2 feet south of 107th-st., for $8,000, to Randolph W. Townsend, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by Richard V. Harnett of improved property on Madison-av., 130th and 131st sts., was adjourned to Aug. 9.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 11.

Oak-st., No. 25, and New-Chambers-st., No. 67; Charles E. Dana to Joseph Blackburn..... nom.
34-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 39th-st., 40x75; Louis Schwartz and wife to John P. Kuhn..... $23,000
64th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50.5x25; John H. Witthenn and wife to Henry Rabe..... 7,000
1st-av., n. e. cor. of 126th-st., 20x78; Timothy Donovan and wife to Ida Haussman..... 10,000
148th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 200x200, 23d Ward; S. D. Gifford, Referee, to Lewis B. Brown, Executor..... 8,000
85th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; J. P. Ledwith, Referee, to Catherine E. Cooper..... 30,500
White-st., No. 40; S. Jones, Referee, to Samuel Baron..... 44,750
86th-st., n. s., between 3d and 4th avs., 21x100.8½; J. S. Anerbach, Referee, to Grace Davenport..... 5,250
43th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Reynold Taxter and wife to Sophie Baldauf..... nom.
47th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 11th-av., 20x100.4; Erastus C. Benedict and wife to Elizabeth Webb..... nom.
38th-st., s. s., 280.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 53.2x75.7; Thomas Kelly and wife to John P. Murray..... nom.
2d-av., s. w. corner of 76th-st., 100.5x98.9; Jacob L. Maschke to Abraham B. Jones..... $2,000
Mulberry-st., No. 158; John Carius to George Krecht..... nom.
Mulberry-st., No. 158; James Meeres and wife to George Krecht..... nom.
55th-st., s. s., 377 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18x100.5; R. V. Farrell, Referee, to Mary A. Hayes..... 21,475
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Tasks, as Receivers of property of New-York and Boston Railroad..... nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bergmann, Mary E., to Amedee C. Fargis; No. 231 East 19th-st., 1 year..... $4,000
Church of St. Mary's to Mary C. Moore; e. s. Astoria-p., n. of Grand-st., 2 years..... 2,000
Krecht, George, and wife to Bank for Savings; No. 186 Mulberry-st., 1 year..... 13,000
Same to same; No. 188 Mulberry-st., 1 year..... 15,000
Hayes, Mary, and husband to Ellen R. Strong, Executrix; s. s. 55th-st, e. of 6th-av., 5 years..... 16,000
Brockhaus, Caroline, and husband to Joseph Ivy; n. s. 53d-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 3,000
Jonas, Abraham E., to Jacob L. Maschke; s. e. corner of 2d-av. and 76th-st., 8 months..... 12,640
Mehle, William, and wife to Elizabeth Harden; s. s. 47th-st., e. of 11th-av., 5 years..... 5,000
Same to same; s. s. 47th-st., e. of 11th-av., 2 years..... 1,000
Merkel, Henry, and wife to Stephen D. Marshall, Executor; s. s. 37th-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years. 7,000
Price, Francis, Jr., and others to Jane A. Moore; s. s. 109th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 1,000
Schmidt, Ernestine, to Sophia Toutelescu; No. 154 2d-av., 2 years..... 1,200
Sincke, Herman, and wife to Henry Adelung; n. e. corner of 3d-av. and 33d-st., 2 years..... 1,000
Sincke, Herman, and wife to Henry Gerken; n. e. corner of 3d-av. and 33d-st., 2 years..... 7,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

Mutual Life Insurance Company to James D. Fish, as Receiver of the Teutonia Savings Bank..... $1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE JUDGE FOOT, in the Village of Geneva, N. Y.; 30 acres in the most perfect order; underdrained, wells, cisterns, carriage houses, barns, ice-house, bowling alley, large garden, fine fruits; spacious brick mansion in thorough repair, 20 rooms; beautiful lawn and shade trees; one-fourth mile from lake; price, $20,000, one-half on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY AT PRESUMPOINT, with water front, &c., known as Kellogg Property, at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, July 17, Mon., &c., by order from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Hotel to Let.

The International Hotel, of Virginia City, Nev., one of the finest and most complete edifices for hotel purposes on the Pacific Coast. The hotel is nearly new, having been finished within the past year. It contains about 150 rooms, en suite and single, all of which are furnished in the very best style. The above is the only hotel in Virginia and has been erected and finished in the best possible manner, containing elevator, electric annunciator connected with every room, hot and cold water baths, and all modern conveniences for the comfort and accommodation of guests, and furnishes a long-felt want in the City of Virginia, in its capacity as a first-class hotel. The hotel is now open and doing a fine business. The party leasing it would be required to buy the furniture. For particulars, address L. C. BATEMAN, San Francisco, Cal., or A. HANAK, Virginia City, Nev.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

RESTAURANT UNDER WINCHESTER Repartments, Broadway, above 31st-st., will be rented low to desirable tenant. Bramhall range, butler's pantry, steam heat. Apply on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ELEgant country seat, one of the finest in the State; 30 acres; house, 45x74; 50 rooms, with all modern improvements; also, cottage of eight rooms; conservatory and complete outbuildings; cost about $60,000; will sell for $30,000, on easy terms, in consequence of the death of the owner, and to settle the estate. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside,) at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c., 9 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
MONTANA.....Sat. & TUESDAY, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $35. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

.....SATURDAY, July 13
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WINDLE, CLARKE & CLARKE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, July 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana Only).....Thurs., Aug. 1

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Mazamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection for Havana. New-York and above ports.
E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Long Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 59 North River.

These steamers are unsurpassed in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply as the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ARTEMISIA, WED., July 17 | ALGERIA....WED., July 31
BOTHNIA....WED., July 24 | RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 7

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 9d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., July 13 | DONAU.....Sat., July 27
ODER.....Sat., July 20 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) 42, North River, foot of Morton-st.

*VILLE DE PARIS, Santelli.....Wed., July 17, 7:30 A.M.
*SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez.....Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, Sanguinet.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Ethiopia.....July 13, 3 P. M. | Circassia.....July 27, 3 P. M.
Bolivia.....July 20, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M.

Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia.....July 17 | Victoria.....July 24, noon

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER....Thurs., July 18 | WIELAND....Thurs., Aug. 1
LESSING....Thurs., July 25 | POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8
Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Italy, Wed., July 17, 7 A. M. | Holland, W., July 24, 11 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Helvetia, July 18, 2 P. M. | Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, WEDNESDAY, July 17, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP

COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For sailing from SAN FRANCISCO via the Isthmus or Panama:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, July 20
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Thursday, July 18
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

The passenger office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be opened at No. 287 Broadway on Monday, July 15.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....July 13
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY B. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Indianapolis, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3:30, 5:10, 11:30 P. M. For Boston & Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:30 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Bayra, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. COMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point after Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; up and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
P. H. McNAMARA, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains and cars as at and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 3:40 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 8, (9:30 limited,) 10 A. M., 12, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 7:35, 8:30, and 11 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 8, (9:30 limited,) 10 A. M., 12, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 7:35, 8:30, and 11 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia.....July 17 | Victoria.....July 24, noon

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

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MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
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Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

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11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
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For local trains see time-table.

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ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Bayra, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. COMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-B

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

THE CANADIAN LADY WITNESS ON THE STAND —WHAT MR. LORD OFFERED TO PROVE.

The extra hearing in the Vanderbilt will case, for the special purpose of taking the testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, a resident of Lorette, Province of Quebec, on behalf of the contestants, was held in the Surrogate's Court yesterday morning. There was a very small attendance of spectators, and the parties to the litigation were represented by Mr. Lord for the contestants and Mr. Clinton for the proponents, no other counsel being present. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, as the lay representative of the absent William H. Vanderbilt, sat near Mr. Clinton making occasional suggestions, and Mrs. Van Pelt and another lady sat close by Mr. Lord. When Mrs. Campbell was called she arose briskly and took a seat in the witness chair. She is a lady of full physique, about 38 years of age, with hair prematurely gray, and an open, expressive face. Her manner was very deliberate and self-possessed, and she gave her testimony in a clear voice and with considerable good nature when cross-examined, considering the tedious and irritating nature of that examination. Being examined by Mr. Lord, she stated that she was at present living at Lorette, a village some 18 or 20 miles from Quebec, and had lived there about three years; had also lived in Montreal; in 1869 and 1870 witness lived in this City, at No. 29 West Fourth-street, and was working at millinery for a Mrs. Lockhardt, of West Eleventh-street; while witness was living at No. 29 West Fourth-street Mrs. Crawford and her daughter, the present Mrs. Vanderbilt, widow of Commodore Vanderbilt, came to the house to board; witness frequently met the two ladies in the parlor, at table, and elsewhere about the house.

Q.—Did you ever see William H. Vanderbilt there?

Mr. Clinton objected to the question as immaterial and irrelevant, and a sharp debate ensued between the counsel.

Mr. Lord insisted that he was entitled to an answer, and in order to show its materiality to the issue, he would state what he desired to prove by the witness. He offered to show by her testimony that shortly after Miss Crawford's arrival at the house William H. Vanderbilt called on her, and thereafter became a frequent visitor at her room; that he was often alone with Miss Crawford, remaining in her company as late as 10 or 11 o'clock at night; that on one occasion the witness, when going up stairs, met William H. Vanderbilt descending the stairs from the floor on which Miss Crawford was situated; that as the witness proceeded on her way she passed Miss Crawford's room, and seeing the door was ajar she pushed it open to speak to Miss Crawford; that Miss crawford was standing on the floor of her room, having but a single garment on, and as soon as she saw witness she became greatly confused, and concealed her face, the witness saying "Excuse me," and immediately leaving the room. From this testimony he claimed he would be able to show that there was every reason to believe that William H. Vanderbilt had but just left Miss Crawford's presence.

Mr. Clinton protested vigorously against the offer, and claimed that under the specious guise of an offer of testimony which counsel knew could not be accepted, it was sought to slander as irreproachable a lady as there was in the City. The offer was made for no other purpose than as a part of the infernal blackmailing scheme which was the foundation of the proceedings.

Mr. Lord retorted warmly, and contended that what he had offered to prove was outlined in the opening as a part of the proof to be submitted in the case. It was, therefore, perfectly relevant and proper to show the relations that had existed between Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, the proponent and his stepmother, as he was the only one of the Commodore's children who had favored the marriage of Miss Crawford to the Commodore, and as they believed brought about that marriage in order to have some one in the Vanderbilt household who could exert influence over him as he desired.

Surrogate Calvin ordered the discussion closed, and overruled the offer of proof, Mr. Lord then stating that he had no further examination of the witness to make.

Mr. Clinton cross-examined the witness for nearly an hour and a half exclusively as to her life and career, at times going into the most petty details as to the various cities she had been in, where she had lived or boarded, at what hotels she had stopped, what the names of by-gone boarding-house keepers were, and so forth. The witness' memory failed her almost all the way through as to precise dates, names, and numbers. She testified, however, that her maiden name was Prescott, and that she had been married to a man named Charles Ellsworth, living with him until his death in Jersey City about two or three years ago. She denied positively that she had ever seen or spoken to Mrs. Ira Shaw. She had seen Cornelius J. Vanderbilt last Wednesday, but had never spoken to him, and had not received any money for coming from Canada to testify. No one had ever alluded to the matter of paying her any sum whatever. Her fare to New-York was paid and no arrangement had been made to have her board or expenses paid in New-York by the contestants. She expected to return to Canada to-night with her husband, Mr. Campbell, and had money enough to pay her own fare and other expenses. This closed the examination and the great will case stands adjourned until Sept. 20.

THE MURDER OF MR. DILLIBER.

ROMAINE DILLON, WHO SHOT THE DECEASED, NOW A FREE MAN.

On New Year's Eve, 1875, the community was horrified by a cold-blooded murder at the Westminster Hotel. As Mr. John R. Dilliber, an estimable merchant, was walking backward and forward on one of the corridors, waiting for somebody, Romaine Dillon, also a guest at the hotel, opened the door of his room, and drawing a derringer, shot Mr. Dilliber, inflicting a wound from which the latter died almost immediately. The victim had not given the slightest provocation for the attack, and the murder could only be explained on the ground that Dillon was either drunk or insane. He was indicted on Jan. 21, 1876, for murder in the first degree, and on being arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Feb. 23, 1876, his counsel presented to Judge Barrett the affidavits of Drs. Brockes, Gardner, Ball, and others certifying that the prisoner was insane and incompetent to undertake a defense. Judge Barrett, therefore, acting under the law on the subject, appointed Drs. John F. Gray, Austin Flint, and Daniel H. Ketcham a commission to inquire into the sanity of the prisoner. On the 1st of May following the Commissioners reported that Dillon was insane. Under this finding Judge Barrett ordered the prisoner to be committed to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., "there to remain until restored to his right mind, when he shall be returned to the City Prison, in the City of New-York, and criminal proceedings be resumed, or he be otherwise discharged according to law." Notwithstanding the explicit nature of this commitment, an application was made to Judge Donohue on June 11, 1877, for the removal of the prisoner from the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica to the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., and the application was granted. Dillon was thereupon removed from Utica to Middletown, and remained in the latter institution until yesterday, when he was discharged. About a week ago an application, based, it is said, on the certificate of Dr. John Ordronaux, State Commissioner of Lunacy, was made to Judge Dykman, of the Second Judicial Department, for the discharge of Dillon, on the ground that he was now perfectly sane, having recovered his right mind. Yesterday Judge Dykman granted the motion discharging the prisoner, unconditionally, and Dillon is now a free man. In the afternoon a dispatch announcing the action of Judge Dykman was received at the District Attorney's office, and created general surprise. Dillon is said to be very wealthy.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a brief session yesterday. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to issue $20,000 of assessment bonds for the improvement and construction of Riverside-avenue. The sum of $25,000 was then appropriated for the improvement of the small parks on Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Ninety-sixth streets, in pursuance of an act passed by the last Legislature. An opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that the amount could be inserted in the tax levy of this year. The Controller presented a communication from the American Female Guardian Society containing a list of children who were committed to that institution by various Police Magistrates. Among the names on the list were those of Julius Hess, Louis Mass, Julius Grettenberger, and others whose patronymics are supposed to indicate a Jewish origin. There were also some Irish names on the list. The Controller said it would be well to ascertain if these, and other children were committed to that institution there they would be taught in the faith of their parents, as the law directs. Mayor Ely said that he would send for some of the Police Magistrates and inquire into the matter. The sum of $2,208 was then voted to the institution for the maintenance of the children sent to it by the Justices, after which the board adjourned.

AWARDING DAMAGES TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

The Legislature of 1871 passed an act authorizing the taking of land at Two Hundred and Eleventh-street and Harlem River to be used as a military parade ground. The act was carried into effect, but was repealed by the Legislature of 1877. The act of repeal provided for the appointment of Commissioners to estimate and appraise the losses sustained by the owners of the land taken for the parade ground, either from the proceedings under the act of 1871 or from the repeal of that act. The Commissioners were appointed, and, upon meeting, were presented with claims for $1,000,000 damages alleged to have been suffered by the property-owners. They prepared a report, declaring that no damages had been sustained by the property owners, and presented it to Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, on Nov. 30, 1877. Judge Lawrence returned the report with orders to the Commissioners to take additional testimony. In a supplemental report, delivered to Judge Brady in December, 1877, the Commissioners reaffirmed their previous conclusion. Judge Brady held the matter in abeyance until April last, when he delivered an opinion, declaring that as the owners of the land were deprived of its use during the years 1873-4-5-6, they should be allowed as damages the taxes for those years, with interest. He then ordered the Commissioners to ascertain and report the amount of the taxes and interest. The Commissioners prepared another report, in which they calculated the taxes and interest up to June 10, 1877, and presented it for confirmation on July 2. The hearing was adjourned until yesterday, when the report was presented to Judge Daniels, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers. Corporation Counsel Whitney moved for the confirmation of the report, and was opposed by counsel for the property-owners, who asked that the cause should be adjourned until such time as Judge Brady shall be on the bench. In addition to the taxes, with interest, the property-owners claimed that they should be allowed certain assessments which have been levied on the property. Judge Daniels confirmed the report, which allots damages to the amount of $17,000 to the property-owners. Counsel for the latter gave notice of an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

A PECULIAR SORT OF STRATAGEM.

TRYING TO DISCOVER A WOMAN'S WHEREABOUTS BY REPORTING HER AS DEAD.

On the 3d inst. the decomposed remains of a woman were found in the East River, at the foot of Delancey-street, and were removed to the Morgue. The decomposition was so far advanced that recognition was impossible, and the remains were buried in Potter's Field. A few days afterward, a woman called at the Morgue and examined the clothing found on the body, but did not at that time give any intimation that she recognized them, but the next day she called again with an older woman, when it became apparent that they recognized the clothing, although they did not so inform the keeper in charge of the Morgue. It was subsequently learned that the woman who first called was Mrs. Corbey, the wife of Hanford Corbey, an ex-policeman, living at the corner of Rivington and Goerck streets, and that her companion during her second visit was her mother-in-law. Both claimed that they identified the clothing as that of Mrs. Abbey A. Burrall, *née* Corbey, a sister of Hanford Corbey, mentioned above, who, they said, had been missing for some time. Corbey said that his sister has a very eventful history. She was born in Bloomfield, N. J., and was 55 years of age. About 22 years ago she was married to Charles Burrall, Jr., son of Charles Burrall, a wealthy resident of Hoboken. The marriage took place in Bloomfield, and shortly after the newly-wedded pair went to Melbourne, Australia, and settled there. While there, Burrall's father died, and he inherited a large fortune and engaged in the brokerage business. During their sojourn in Melbourne two daughters were born to them. The first child was born deaf and dumb. Soon after the birth of the second child, Burrall, it is claimed, abandoned his wife and children and came to this country. His wife obtained means from her relatives and followed him. He had settled in Stamford, Conn., and, it is claimed, she procured a divorce from him and obtained $8,000 alimony. He then came to this City and commenced business as a broker, in Broad-street, while Mrs. Burrall went to live at Bush, Long Island. On the 4th of July, 1877, her eldest daughter was run over and killed by a dummy engine in Brooklyn, the girl being 19 years old at the time of her death. The second daughter assisted in supporting her mother by selling flowers in the vicinity of the Grand-street ferry and other public localities.

Mrs. Burrall did not live on good terms with her relatives, and they had lost track of her for some time, no trace of her being discovered until they saw the clothing at the Morgue. They were satisfied that the woman was dead, and they then instituted a search for the daughter, known as Charlotte Elizabeth Corbey, who, it is claimed by Mrs. Corby, was, in the event of her mother's death, the heiress to considerable property. In pursuing the search Mrs. Corbey called at Police Head-quarters and invoked the aid of the Police. On last Thursday evening Hanford Corbey saw the young girl in Broadway, and brought her to Police Head-quarters. He there told Inspector Dilks that the girl's mother was dead, that he was her uncle, and insisted upon taking charge of her. The young girl testified that her mother was dead, and said that she had left her within an hour, and that her uncle had spread the report of her death merely to discover her whereabouts. She told the Inspector that she lived with her mother at No. 74 Dey-street, and at her request the Inspector sent an officer with her to the place indicated and found that the girl's story was true, and she was, therefore, permitted to remain with her mother. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Burrall, *née* Corbey, accompanied by her daughter, called on Superintendent Walling, and said that she wished to contradict the statement in the report that she was dead. She said that there was trouble and ill-feeling between her and her brother's family, and, wishing to avoid them, she had left her former place of residence and kept them in ignorance of her whereabouts. She also said that there was a lawsuit about some property in which she was interested, and that her brother had spread the report of her death in order to prevent the prosecution of her claim.

DISORDERLY OR NOT DISORDERLY?

INVESTIGATING THE CHARACTER OF THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

It having been announced that the examination in the case of Charles Creagh and Elijah B. W. Hayes, who are charged by Mr. S. Conant Foster, of No. 22 West Twenty-seventh-street, with keeping a disorderly place of entertainment at the premises known as the Buckingham Palace, was to be called yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, a large crowd was present to hear the testimony. Justice Smith presided, and Mr. Foster, the complainant, took the stand and was cross-examined by the defendants' counsel. He said: "I live at No. 22 West Twenty-seventh-street, about one block away from the Buckingham Palace; I have never been in there; have stood outside; on one occasion I saw three drunken men come out of the Buckingham, and about a week afterward I saw two women of dissolute character leave the place; they spoke to me, that is all I know; I never saw any drunkards, thieves, bad characters, or any disorderly conduct in the Buckingham Palace, as I never was in there."

James Wamstead, of No. 118 West Twenty-seventh-street, said he was greatly annoyed by the music which came from the Buckingham, and that his wife had been insulted on her own stoop, and their door-bell had been frequently rung. He was about selling his house when the Buckingham Palace opened, but when it became known that such an establishment was to be carried on so near, all negotiations in regard to the sale of his property fell through.

Moses S. Meeker, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, had been in the Buckingham twice, and saw no disorderly conduct there. James H. Monckton, also an officer of the same society, who had visited the place, said he was spoken to there by a disreputable woman, who invited him to her home.

Sergt. Keating, Acting Captain of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, never saw any disorderly conduct in the Buckingham; saw no reported thieves there, and saw no woman guilty of disorder going out of the place.

Mr. Nelson Abbott, of No. 52 West Twenty-seventh-street, deposed that the Buckingham Palace was a source of considerable annoyance to persons living in the immediate vicinity, and that the noise in that portion of the Twenty-seventh-street had increased since the place was opened.

The next witness for the prosecution, Mr. William A. Judson, of No. 48 West Twenty seventh-street, materially differed from the other witnesses in his testimony, and attracted considerable attention as he gave his evidence. He said: I have seen a very fine class of people at the Buckingham; have met people there whom I have seen in theatres and whom I consider to be respectable; I don't think there has been any extra noise in consequence of the music there; the noise has been the same in Twenty-seventh-street for eight or nine years past; it has not increased since the Buckingham opened.

This finished the testimony for the prosecution, and the defense then called Officers Foley and Hill, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Both witnesses swore that there were less disreputable houses now in Twenty-seventh-street than there were before the Buckingham was opened. Neither of them ever saw any thieves in the place or any act of disorder committed there.

Leslie Steinhardt, a silk merchant, who has his mill adjacent to the Buckingham, considered the locality as vastly improved by the establishment, and that it certainly was not a nuisance.

Simon Roth, of No. 136 East Sixty-first-street, and doing business on Sixth-avenue, admitted that he had frequently visited the place, and saw no act committed that the most fastidious could object to. The defendants' counsel then summed up in a few words, in which he stated that the Buckingham was as reputable place as Gilmore's Garden, and concluded by asking that his clients be discharged, as the evidence was insufficient to hold them. Justice Smith said that he should require all the witnesses to sign their testimony, and as the stenographer's notes could not be transcribed before a day or two, he would not give his decision until Monday morning. The defendants were overjoyed at the result, as they are almost certain the complaint will be dismissed.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

When the ferry-boat Fulton had reached midstream yesterday after leaving the Brooklyn slip of Fulton Ferry at noon, a man walked rapidly to the stern, and, throwing his hat into the river, jumped in after it. The passengers who witnessed the incident alarmed the pilot, who stopped the boat. Life preservers were thrown to the man, who, however, refused all assistance, and permitted himself to drown. A report of the suicide was sent to the First Precinct, but no one was able to furnish a description of the man.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

A GRAVE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF FAILURES — ADVERSE INFLUENCES AT WORK—INDICATIONS OF AN ENCOURAGING CHARACTER.

The review of the business failures for the past six months, as recorded by Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. in their circular just published, is of serious interest to the mercantile community. The failures in the United States for the first six months of the present year are 5,825, as against 4,749 in 1877, an increase of over 1,000 in number, equal to nearly 25 per cent. The liabilities for the first half of 1878 are $130,000,000 as against $99,000,000 for the same period of last year, a percentage of increase still greater. The failures in the first six months of each of the four years since 1874 are as follows:

	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
1875	3,563	$76,844,266	$42,079
1876	4,600	108,415,429	47,436
1877	4,749	99,606,171	42,982
1878	5,825	130,832,766	44,202

These figures are of very grave import, if taken as an indication of the state of trade, for never before in an equal period in the history of the country, have business misfortunes been so numerous, or aggregated an amount of loss by bad debts so great. But before accepting these statistics as a true test of the present condition of business, there are some points to be considered which might materially mitigate the unfavorable conclusions which otherwise would be inevitable. That any substantial progress toward business prosperity could have been made in the face of the adverse circumstances of the past six months, would be a matter of surprise; on the contrary, it is a subject for congratulation that, considering the preceding period of depression and distress, the business misfortunes of the half year have not been greater in view of all that has occurred therein. The adverse conditions are stated to be an unusually open Winter, resulting in a greatly-reduced absorption of heavy goods, which are to a large extent carried over; the discussions in and out of Congress on the Silver bill and the impairment of confidence resulting from anxiety about financial questions; the possibility of changes in the tariff; the repeal of the National Bankrupt law, which compelled many whose circumstances required that they should seek relief under the old law, and led others who might have paid in full, to apply for relief; the discouraging, steady decline in prices of merchandise. That these circumstances were only temporary in their duration, and that certain of them (as in the case of the repeal of the Bankrupt law, Resumption, &c.) may have a tendency to lessen the number of failures hereafter, are points in favor of the future; and, therefore, however discouraging the figures above presented may at first appear, it would be unfair to regard them as an index to the real or permanent condition of the country.

There are other indexes to the condition of business which, though perhaps hardly as precise, are, nevertheless, of far greater value in determining the future. That there are still too many in business in proportion to its volume and profitableness there is no denying, and that failures are likely to occur while this condition lasts is inevitable; but this does not alter the great fact that the country is rapidly recovering itself, and that by the success of agricultural operations great bodies of producers over vast sections of the country are materially increasing their purchasing power. It is true that in numerous manufacturing centres depression still reigns, and no relief can be hoped for until the capacity to produce so immensely exceeds the probable demand. That this view has become a settled conviction in many minds—even among the operatives themselves—is a hopeful sign, for the necessity will then become apparent that a numerous class should adapt themselves to other industries; and the fact that at Government and other land sales there have been very frequent applications for farms from those hitherto engaged in other pursuits is one of the most cheering signs of the times. As a country we are most fortunate in this, that millions of fertile acres are available at a merely nominal price, and that with very little effort not only a living but comfort and eventual independence are possible to families willing to work. In no form could organized philanthropic effort be better shaped than in encouraging by information, direction, and even material aid, a movement from manufacturing centres to the cheap lands of the West and South. That by firmness on the part of wholesale merchants in refusing entanglements and compromises in the event of failure a similar movement could be induced among the large army of unnecessary retailers and middlemen now dividing up between them the limited trade of the hour, an early solution would be found for many difficulties from which the business of the country suffers. That these results will be of necessity gradually accomplished is certain, and the sooner the better for all concerned.

There are numerous other indications of an encouraging character; the enormous amounts realized from both natural and manufactured products exported, the certainty of magnificent crops, the continued success attending the development of mineral resources—all point to a steady gain in national wealth. The probability of early resumption of specie payments is another most encouraging circumstance, and, taken in connection with the likelihood that values have touched their lowest point, will result in imparting a degree of certainty and stability to which the trade of the country has been a stranger for some time past. The repeal of the Bankrupt law, it is thought by some, will have a good effect in weeding out of business that class of persons—both traders and officials—who have hitherto availed themselves of its provision to make money by failures; and though the evil incident to the preferences permitted by the action of various State laws are serious to contemplate, nevertheless the experiment of the abrogation of the national law will, for the time being, at any rate, remove a cause to which has been attributed—whether justly or not—no small portion of the troubles which it has been our duty to record.

Because there has been frequent disappointment in the expectations hitherto entertained of a return to a better condition of business, there is less disposition to rely upon indications both numerous and favorable. But never before were there present so many conditions essential and contributive to confidence than now exist, and though it would be the utmost folly to indulge in expectations of a rapid return to prosperity, it is next to impossible that the immediate future can be otherwise than encouraging to those whose affairs are in condition to avail themselves of better times.

A MATRON CHARGED WITH HARSHNESS.

A local paper publishes serious charges against the management of the Brooklyn City Hospital. It is asserted that Mrs. J. Norton, the superintending Matron, treats the patients harshly, gives them ill-cooked food, of poor quality, and adulterated milk. The liquor ordered medicinally, it is charged, was also adulterated, and of the worst quality. Sarah Cahill, a nurse, not at present employed in the hospital, charges that Mrs. Norton took six weeks' board from a woman who was about to be confined, and then, after five weeks had elapsed, turned the woman, who was still sick, out of the hospital on a cold rainy day. Mrs. Cahill says that Mrs. Norton received from the sick woman, whose name was Ann Donnelly, $30 in advance for board at the rate of $5 per week. It would appear, if the statement of the nurse be true, that Mrs. Norton made $5 by the transaction. It is also charged that Mrs. Norton whipped the sick boys with her slippers, and abused the patients in the most brutal manner, using vile language in the wards. Dr. McTheim, the resident physician, says that Mrs. Norton took plants and flowers sent to the patients and appropriated them to her own use. Particular reference is made to a floral offering sent to the patients by the Sunday-school children of Dr. Scudder's church, which Mrs. Norton, as alleged, never permitted the patients to see. Mrs. Norton emphatically denies the truth of the charges. It is probable that the Board of Trustees will make an investigation at an early date.

SUMMER GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS

A committee, composed of members of the Young Men's Christian Association and the City Mission, with a few other gentlemen, have engaged Mr. C. W. Sawyer, well known as an efficient helper of Mr. Moody in his evangelistic work, to hold a series of Gospel temperance meetings in this City during the present season. The Park Theatre, Broadway, near Twenty-second-street, has been secured, and it is intended to have a service in that place every Sabbath evening. It is hoped that this service will attract numbers of young men, clerks and others, who are now in the habit of going to religious service anywhere. Following the Sabbath evening service in the Park Theatre, a similar service is to be held, each evening, in the several City Mission chapels, in the following order: Monday evening, Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery; Tuesday evening, Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-street; Wednesday evening, De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich-street; Thursday evening, Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second-street; Friday evening, Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-street. The originators of the movement, which has direct to do with the improvement of the social and moral condition of the young men of the City, will receive public encouragement. Information relative to the plan of operation may be obtained from the Secretary of the City Mission, Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, at No. 50 Bible House.

ROUNDSMAN SLOSSON HELD FOR TRIAL.

On Thursday afternoon Roundsman Edgar S. Slosson, of the Fifth Precinct, brought to the Tombs Police Court a young man named John H. Wyckoff, whom he charged with disorderly conduct. The prisoner appeared to have been badly clubbed. The Roundsman charged Wyckoff with having offered resistance, and also with having assaulted him. The prisoner preferred a counter-charge of assault, the full particulars of which were published in yesterday's TIMES. Yesterday afternoon Roundsman Slosson, accompanied by his counsel, appeared before Justice Wandell. Mr. Wyckoff reiterated the charge he made on the preceding day, and was corroborated by several witnesses who saw the clubbing, among them being Charles O'Donnell, of No. 230 Fulton-street, William Nesbitt, and William E. Goodwin. Roundsman Slosson denied having clubbed Wyckoff, and claimed that the latter had struck him. A brother officer named Cowell, of the Fifth Precinct, testified that he did not witness any violence on the officer's part. In fact, the prisoner appeared to be offering resistance. Roundsman Slosson said that when near the station-house Wyckoff's hat dropped off, and while he [the Roundsman] was attempting to place it upon his head, his club, which was attached by a string to his wrist, might have swung around and struck Wyckoff's head. At the conclusion of the examination Justice Wandell held Slosson in $500 bail to answer.

ANOTHER NEW ENGLISH STEAMER.

ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT OF THE DEVON, OF THE GREAT WESTERN LINE.

The Great Western Steam-ship Line, plying between this City and Bristol, England, of which Mark Whiteville & Son, of Bristol, are the owners, and W. D. Morgan, of this City, is the New-York agent, was established in 1871 with one steamer, the Aragon. Since that time the Cornwall and the Somerset have been added to the line, and recently another first-class steam-ship has been added to the number. The new vessel, which arrived at this port on Wednesday last, after a successful voyage from Bristol of 12 days, was built by J. E. Scott, at Greenock, on the Clyde, and was launched on the 9th of May last. She is an iron steam-ship, with a screw propeller, and barkentine rig. Her length is 285 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 24 feet, and height between decks, 7 feet. She has two iron decks, planked with wood, and is double plated for 180 feet, thus adding materially to her strength. She rates 100 A1 at Lloyds, and her registered capacity is 2,000 tons. She is provided with two compound engines, of 275-horse power nominal, and 1,300 effective, built by Howdin, of Glasgow, Scotland, and her ordinary speed is rated at about 12 knots per hour. She has bunker capacity for 600 tons of coal, and is expected to consume about 280 tons in a passage from New-York to Bristol, which she is expected to make, under ordinary circumstances, in 11 days. She is provided with all the modern appliances in navigation, including the new patent four-bladed propeller, so constructed as to obviate the usual vibration. She has also Sir William Thompson's challenge compass and patent sounding apparatus, the latter dispensing for taking soundings while the vessel is at full speed. She has accommodations for 36 saloon and 600 steerage passengers. Her main saloon, which is 50 feet long, is situated amidships, with store-rooms, bath-rooms, and two bulkheads back of it. It is finished and furnished in first-class style, and has dining accommodations for 30 persons. It is well lighted and ventilated; has an open-grate register for soft coal; is finished in Hungarian ash, mahogany, rosewood, and Italian walnut, and furnished with Brussels carpets and crimson plush furniture. The ladies' saloon and smoking-rooms are on deck. There are two pilot-houses—a forward and one aft—provided with all the modern appliances for the safe and perfect navigation of the ship. The Captain's state-room is abaft the forward pilot-house, and adjoining that is the chart-room. In the front pilot-house are two compasses, and just outside is the telegraph to the engine-room, so that, in coming into port, the Captain has both the pilot and the engineer directly under command, thus avoiding all danger of error in transmitting orders to the man at the wheel. Swung to the davits are four large life-boats, for use in case of emergency.

The Devon is in command of Capt. W. Western, an experienced seaman, who has been connected with the Great Western Line ever since it was established, and has commanded, successively, the Aragon, the Cornwall, the Somerset, and now the Devon. This new first-class steam-ship left Bristol on the 13th inst., and arrived at her dock in Brooklyn, at the foot of Maiden-lane, where she is taking in a full cargo, consisting of cheese, bacon, canned meats, tobacco, and about 100 head of cattle and 200 live sheep. The latter classes of freight have become quite a feature in the exports by this line, and they have taken to Bristol since the first of last April, at which time the Government yards were opened at that place, about 800 head of cattle, and 1,000 head of sheep and hogs, all of which have arrived at their destination in splendid order, without the loss of a single animal. Capt. Western expects to be ready to start on his return trip late this afternoon.

A "PADRONE" AND HIS SLAVES.

AN ITALIAN TASK-MASTER CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING HIS CHILD MUSICIANS.

On Thursday evening, as Officer Lay, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was patrolling his beat along Crosby-street, his attention was directed to cries issuing from the premises No. 45 in that thoroughfare. On entering the house, which is inhabited principally by Italians, he found in one of the rooms two little Italian girls, one of whom was crying piteously. The room occupied by the girls is also tenanted by about seven or eight Italians, male and female. On inquiry the officer ascertained that the names of the girls were Maria Gargano, aged 9 years, and Maria Antonia Tardogna, aged 11 years. The first named girl told the officer that on the preceding night her master, or the "padrone," Antonio Briglia, had outraged her. In a short time Briglia entered the house and was arrested. Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, also appeared upon the scene and recognized Briglia as having been one of the leading padrones in this country five years ago, when he brought here a number of children for the purpose of performing in the streets of large cities. After having, through the proceeds of their earnings, amassed considerable money, he returned to his native country, where he built a house and lived comfortably with his family. About two months ago he secured the two little girls above named, who are natives of Calabria, and a little boy, and after having dressed the girls in boys clothing brought them to this City. Since then he has compelled them every day to play on the harp and violin in the streets, receiving their earnings every night.

Briglia, who is a heavily-built and coarse-featured Italian, and a perfect type of the "padrone," denies having assaulted the girl Maria Gargano, but admits having brought the children to this country. Yesterday afternoon he was brought before Justice Wandell, at the Tombs Police Court, and, after consultation with Officer Chiardi, was remanded until this morning, when an examination in the case will be held. In the meantime, the little girls were taken in charge by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

THE YOUNG TORONTO FUGITIVES.

WHERE THE RUNAWAY GIRLS GOT THEIR ROMANTIC IDEAS OF NEW-YORK.

The three runaway girls, Lillie Graham, Minnie Dixon, and Theresa Rafferty, from Toronto, who were arrested on Fourth-avenue on Thursday evening by Patrolman Grassick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were brought to Police Head-quarters yesterday, and placed in charge of Matron Webb. They are uninteresting girls of limited education, and were poorly clad. Lillie Graham, the eldest, who appears to have been the ringleader of the escapade, is the daughter of a dress-maker. Her father, she said, was the first officer of a steam-ship plying between Liverpool and New-Zealand, and was drowned at the latter place some years ago. Her mother, who remained a widow, supported herself by dress-making. The girl said that she had cherished the idea of running away from home and coming to this City for some months previous, and had gained her romantic ideas of New-York life from reading a sensational juvenile periodical. She said that she was a good singer, and had won the prize at a singing-school contest in Toronto. She expected to make her living here by singing on the stage. When she had perfected her plans for running away she induced Minnie Dixon and Theresa Rafferty to accompany her. She had heard of Egyptian Hall as a first-class music hall, and intended to apply there for an engagement. Minnie Dixon's mother is the stewardess of a steam-boat plying between Toronto and Niagara, and she took advantage of her mother's absence in Niagara to run away. The father of Theresa Rafferty is a day laborer. Minnie Dixon stole $40 from the trunk of her uncle, and the three girls left their homes on Wednesday evening, and, meeting at an appointed place, took the 11 o'clock train for New-York, arriving at the Grand Central Depot, in this City, at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening. Their entire capital then consisted of 40 cents.

While looking about for some place to stop for the night they attracted the attention of Officer Grassick, who took them into custody, as already published. Yesterday morning a telegram was received from Chief of Police Draper, of Toronto, informing him of the flight of the girls, and a reply was immediately sent that they were in custody. Later a dispatch was received that Mrs. Dixon, the mother of Minnie, had started for this City to take the girls back to their homes.

A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DEDICATED.

The South-Street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, was formally dedicated yesterday with impressive services. The new building is one of the handsomest in the beautiful village in which it is located. It is of brown-stone, English Gothic in style of architecture, and is 200 feet in length by 90 in width. In its design, the nave and aisle arrangement has been avoided, and columns and arches are used instead, so that of the 1,000 sittings only 8 are lost by reason of the columns. The pillars, which are of sufficient size to give them proper architectural effect, carry the arches, large and small, which support the roof and the lantern. The latter feature, which is over the auditorium, is 44 feet square, and lighted by arcades of windows which throw a pleasant light in the centre of the auditorium. The interior has been painted in "off" colors and gold, and the pews, wainscoting, and other fittings are of hardwood of beautiful grain. The windows are of pulled cathedral glass. The organ, which cost $3,500, is one of the handsomest of its kind. Back of the auditorium are the Sunday-school room, the church parlors, waiting rooms, kitchens, and Pastor's study, fitted in hardwood and plainly decorated. The entire cost of the structure is $46,600. The church starts out only without debt, but with a balance of $350 in the treasury.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $5 from C. J. Gould, of Nyack, for the Sea-side Sanitarium.

Five per cent. additional will be added to all Croton rents remaining unpaid on Aug. 1.

The forty-seventh annual exhibition of the American Institute is to be opened on the 11th of September.

The Customs Inspectors seized one barrel and four bags of smuggled sugar on the commercial wharf yesterday.

The official figures of the Canal Auditor show that during the week ending July 7, $18,654 36 have been received in tolls, against $27,617 75 last year.

Isaac Goldsmith, aged 3, fell yesterday from the third story of his parents' residence, No. 842 First-avenue, and died soon after from the effects of a fracture of the skull.

A match at cricket will be played to-day, on the Staten Island Grounds, between the home club and First Eleven of St. George's. Wickets will be pitched at 11 o'clock.

Henry Naylor, aged 23, of No. 241 East Eighty-first-street, was drowned last evening while bathing at the foot of East Eighty-second-street. His body was not recovered.

The Controller yesterday sold the franchise of the ferry from Ninety-second-street, East River, to Astoria for $50 per annum, for a term of five years, from November, 1877.

To meet the wants of the traveling public the Managers of the People's Line of Albany steamers have adopted special reduced rates of fare to Saratoga and all Summer resorts North.

Mayor Ely yesterday signed the Aldermanic ordinance removing the power from the Department of Public Works to grant permits for sprinkling the streets, and conferring it on the Mayor and the Aldermen.

The steamer Othello, which sails on Tuesday next for Hull, carries five complete locomotives, intended for use on three different railroads in Russia. They weigh 25 tons each and were built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia.

Mr. Inman, the Sub-Manager of the Inman Steam-ship Line, arrived in this City on Thursday, after spending several months in traveling through the Western States. He will sail for England in the City of Richmond on Saturday, the 27th inst.

A meeting of the Cornell Association of New-York will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at No. 120 Broadway, when action will be taken relative to the approaching race between the Freshman crews of Cornell and Harvard, which occurs on the 17th inst.

The Police authorities were informed yesterday that Adam Rose, son of Henry Rose, of No. 402 East Forty-eighth-street, had been missing since Wednesday. The boy, who is 6 years of age, was last seen on the dumping dock at the foot of East Forty-sixth-street.

Gen. James Watson Webb remained yesterday in the same favorable condition as he has been since cool weather set in. His nourishment is also about the same as it has been of late, consisting chiefly of milk and whisky. Tax Commissioner Andrews called upon him yesterday.

The Directors of the Toledo Produce Exchange have notified the New-York Exchange that they have adopted the following new grade of wheat, to take effect Aug. 1: "Western amber wheat, to include all small-berried Winter wheat, sound, reasonably clean, and in other respects equal to No. 2 red wheat."

The body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, probably a German, with dark hair and sandy mustache, was found on Peter Burns' beach at Fort Hamilton yesterday. The body was dressed in a plaid undershirt, white muslin overshirt, black coat, vest, and pantaloons, blue cotton socks, and gaiter shoes.

Mr. Elliot F. Shepard, one of the Commissioners appointed to codify the ordinances of the Common Council, has made a report to the Mayor, stating that the work which has been completed contains every ordinance in force on July 1, 1878. It is divided into 844 sections. The revised ordinances of 1866 contained about 2,000 sections.

The Seventh Regiment paraded 236 men and officers, under command of Major George Moore Smith, for rifle practice in the third and second classes at Creedmoor. The ranges at 100 and 150 yards, constituting the third class, were shot over, and 196 men qualified. The rain fell so heavily that practice was discontinued soon after 12 o'clock, and the regiment returned to the City.

BROOKLYN.

Hack Inspector Jones received 43 applications yesterday for licenses under the new dog ordinance, which will take effect on Monday.

Ellen Finn, aged 26 years, of No. 133 Columbia-street, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by throwing herself into the river at the foot of Irwin-street, but was prevented by Officer Doran, of the Third Precinct.

"The Career of Robert Burns," the poet, will form the subject of a temperance address to be delivered by Rev. John A. Macfadym, of Manchester, England, on Sunday evening, in the Congregational Church, Hancock-street.

Justice Barnard has confirmed the report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise the land on Main, near Pr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8373. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PEACE SIGNED AT BERLIN.

CLOSING OF THE CONGRESS OF POWERS.

BANQUET OF CELEBRATION AT THE WHITE HALL PALACE—A BRITISH VERSION OF THE AGREEMENT—LORD SALISBURY DECLINES TO HOLD A SUPPLEMENTARY CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, July 13.—The congress held its last sitting to-day. All the plenipotentiaries and other members were present in full dress, as at the opening of the congress. The proceedings commenced at 2:30 and ended at 4 o'clock. The treaty was signed by all the plenipotentiaries alphabetically. The Secretaries attended previously at 1 o'clock in the afternoon to affix the plenipotentiary seals to each copy. After the signature Count Andrassy warmly eulogized Prince Bismarck's presidency. Prince Bismarck thanked the plenipotentiaries for their indulgence. The proceedings terminated with a grand court dinner this evening at the White Hall Palace. The Crown Prince Frederick William congratulated the illustrious statesmen upon the realization of his hopes that the blessing of peace crowned their efforts. He declared that Germany's co-operation can be counted on for all that tends to secure and preserve this great benefit. He drank the health of the plenipotentiaries of the sovereigns of the Governments who this memorable day signed the treaty of Berlin. The only absentees from the banquet were Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff.

The German semi-official press publish long peans, rejoicing and triumphing in the signature of the treaty of peace.

LONDON, July 13.—The treaty of peace contains 58 articles. The *Times'* version, which is declared at Berlin to be unauthentic, contains 57 articles, and makes no mention of two important questions, namely, the Dardanelles and Armenia. It is probably an early copy, obtained before final revision. Its first 12 articles relate to Bulgaria, which is constituted an autonomatic tributary principality, under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian Government and national Militia. These articles further regulate the election of the Prince, by notables at Tirnova, arrange a provisional Government previous to his election, and lay the bases of the Government after his election. Articles 13 to 21 inclusively, relate to the new province called Eastern Roumelia, south of the Balkans, which is placed under the direct military and political authority of the Sultan, with, however, a Christian Governor, and in the conditions of autonomous administration. The Governor is to be appointed by the Porte, with the assent of the powers, for five years.

Article 22 fixes the Russian occupation at nine months from the signature of the treaty of Berlin. Article 23 provides for the Austrian occupation and administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Articles 24 to 30, inclusively, relate to Montenegro; 31 to 39 to Servia; 40 to 54 to Roumania and the Danube; 55 and 56 to Greece and Crete; and 57 to religious equality in the Turkish dominions.

At yesterday's sitting of the congress Prince Bismarck moved that a supplementary conference be held next Autumn, either at Constantinople or Berlin, but Lord Salisbury declared his inability to accede to any proposal interfering with the immediate submission of the papers to the English Parliament, and the motion was thrown out.

THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S SCHEMES FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON, July 13.—The Government appears to be busy with the details of the military and civil establishments in the Island of Cyprus. The papers announce the appointment of a Postmaster for the island and other officials for the administration of the Government. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley has already, it is said, under consideration a scheme of a financial company for introducing railways on the island. Arrangements are also being made for laying a new submarine cable to Alexandria, which will give direct communication with England. Among other schemes brought to the surface by the English occupation of Cyprus is that of the Euphrates Valley Railway. The Duke of Sutherland and others are in active communication with the Government on the subject, and it is stated that if within a reasonable time it appears that the Anglo-Turkish convention is successful, it is possible the country will be asked to give a guarantee for the proposed railway.

BRITISH DOMINATION IN EGYPT.

VIRTUAL ABDICATION OF THE KHEDIVE—ENGLISH SHYLOCKS BLEEDING THE TREASURY—THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY A DARK ONE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CAIRO, Egypt, Saturday, June 15, 1878.

I cannot say that we are having glorious times here just now, the Khédive having quite abdicated. The new financial commission—the Rivers-Wilson one—are doing everything with a high hand, overturning everything where Englishmen are not involved. I have never believed, as is generally believed here, that England would acquire a protectorate over Egypt, for she can have—has already—all the benefits which she might secure by a protectorate, without any of the ills that might accompany a formal assumption of responsibility. For a year back a simple intimation of the English Ministry has had all the efficacy of an order here; putting Englishmen at enormous salaries—$20,000, $25,000, and $30,000 a year—into nearly all the prominent positions in the country. If she can get such a hold upon the country as to be equivalent to a practical abdication by the Khédive, there will be no necessity for doing more, no need of risking a rupture with France, which both Germany and Russia have hoped to create. To give you a clear understanding of matters I will cite an instance or two of English preferment. An Englishman has under his management the entire Soudan. He was forced upon the Khédive by the English Ministry. Indeed, on his arrival here, just before receiving the appointment, he refused to see the Khédive until the Consul-General here, the representation of the Ministry, of course, secured from the Khédive all that was required—the concession of absolute authority and the promise of a salary of $30,000 a year. The Navy is in English hands, the coast guard is also under English control, and the force detailed to execute the provisions of the slave treaty between England and Egypt is directed by Englishmen. The railroads, telegraph lines, the Customs and revenue collections are controlled by England. Last of all comes the Wilson commission. The Khédive claimed that the taxes and other revenues of the country were insufficient to keep the necessary machinery of the Government in operation, if he was to be obliged to pay the high rate of interest now exacted. The bondholders contended that he could pay, and so, to determine the matter, the commission was appointed. This is equivalent for the time being to complete abdication. How long it will last we can only guess, when the mammon-loving members of the commission, Wilson and his associates, are receiving such princely salaries. The Khédive resisted the surrender of his authority to the last moment, and had determined to pay his starving employes a little of the money that is due them, not only because their claim under contract has a legal priority over the Goshen contract, but because it would scatter money through the country and revive the business which is now stagnated. But before the time for the payment of the May coupon came around there was sprung upon him the Halim matter. In his waking dreams he saw his uncle occupying his throne, his colossal fortunes confiscated, and his extensive household in ruins. He surrendered, left his employes again unpaid, paid the coupons, turning over for this purpose all moneys in the Treasury. He hypothecated a part of the revenue for the coming year, and then mortgaged 200,000 acres of his land in the name of his three sons, to procure the $2,000,000 which was still needed. Still more. The records of all the departments are at the service of the commission, and the Khédive has even directed that his Ministers shall obey the summons of this court—shall I call it so? The Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice, and the Assistant Minister of Finance, have, in consequence, all resigned. The commission, if properly conducted, could do much good. But they are simply Shylocks demanding money or the pound of flesh, and they will, if they are not stopped in their crazy, greedy career, return the country to a state of barbarism. All the foreign Professors at the military schools have been discharged. One of them, by the way, happened to be an Englishman, and the Commissioners at once took him into their service, where he is paid by Egypt a salary £5 a month greater than he had been paid before. Other schools, children's schools among the number, have been deprived of half their scholars. These were free schools, maintained by the Government. It is said that persons representing the commission go into the schools and ask the children whether they would prefer to go away or remain in the schools. Those desiring to go are sent to their homes. This is intelligent retrenchment with a vengeance. The Department of Public Works was obliged to reduce its expenses to £5,000 a year, which is much less than some Englishmen get here as salaries. The schools, the Department of Public Works, and the improvement of the country, one would suppose, would have been the last to be allowed to suffer. Not satisfied with these reductions, the commission ordered the chief (a Pasha) to reduce his expenses still another thousand. The Pasha replied that all his active employes were well employed, and were paid small salaries; that it was impossible to spare one more of them or to further reduce their pay a dollar. He told them that there was one man on their budget who was never seen, who does nothing in the world in the public works, who could be as well spared as not, and by sacrificing whom a saving of $2,000 a year instead of $1,000 could be made. Who is this person. None other than Mr. Fowler, of London. We have yet to see whether he will be discharged. If the commission continues as it has begun the result will be to relegate the country, unwisely and unnecessarily, to its ancient condition of barbarism. Believing, as they appear to do, that Egypt is simply a tax-producing country, and the fellah a tax-producing animal, all that they have to do is to simply collect the taxes and send them to London—there matters will be simplified. The Khédive has lost his grip, and he seems to have made up his mind that things are going to the dogs. All that remains for him to do is to pave the way with gold, with blood money wrung from the fellah, and prepare to take the road that English diplomacy has marked out.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RESULTS OF THE CONFLICT—THE POWER OF THE NATIVES UTTERLY DESTROYED.

LONDON, July 13.—The Cape Town *Standard and Mail*, in summing up the results of the war with the natives in South Africa, which is now ended, says: "Only a few small parties of the enemy remain, and it will not be long before they will be disposed of. Congabele, Stock, Umfanta, Tini, and other chiefs have been taken prisoners; Sandilli, Dukwana, and Seyolo have been killed; Dimba has surrendered, and the only man of influence who is still at liberty is Kreli. The loss of life on the side of the insurgents has been much more severe than the natives had experienced in any previous outbreak, and it may be said that their power as a people has been utterly destroyed."

A NEW MOVE IN THE OIL REGION.

ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW THE OLD STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S MONOPOLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OIL CITY, Penn., July 13.—In order to free themselves from the Standard Oil Company's monopoly, which has had absolute control of the oil business for a number of years, manipulating the market to suit its pleasure, the producers of oil in Pennsylvania organized a Producers' Union, with subordinate lodges in all the districts, for the purpose of better battling with the great monopoly. After exchanging plans and opinions for several months the producers have agreed upon a scheme by which they hope to recover the control of their own business. To-morrow morning the Producers' Union will issue an address setting forth the plan in detail. The movement to suspend operations has been abandoned on account of the large number of working men who would thereby be thrown out of employment. The new plan is to sell all oil produced, amounting now to 40,000 barrels per day, through one agency, under the control of the Union. A large number of subordinate lodges are organized in the oil region, and each of these will buy the entire production in its immediate locality and turn it over to the central agency, there to be put on the market as the consumption of the world may demand it. The surplus production will be held in reserve until such time as it is wanted at a fair price. Certificates will be issued to producers for oil retired, and these can be disposed of, and will form a basis of speculation in oil exchanges, instead of production and stocks, as now. The amount of oil now in the region is placed at 5,000,000 barrels. By the new arrangement it is claimed this surplus will be worked off in a few months, and the result will be to increase the income of the oil region fully $7,000,000 per year and give producers the entire control of the oil business. The plan meets with hearty approval, and the entire oil region is enthusiastic over the prospects of crushing the old Standard monopoly.

THE PARIS CHESS CONGRESS.

PARIS, July 13.—In the chess tournament Mr. Winawer, the Russian, still leads, with 12½ games won. Mr. Mackenzie, of New-York, is seventh in the list with 8½ games won, and Mr. Mason, of New-York, is tenth in the list, with 6½ games won.

MEN WHO PAY NO TAXES.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Attorney-General has given an opinion that the statute exempting real and personal property of ministers of the Gospel or priests, not exceeding $1,500 in value, applies to all who are regularly ordained by any religious body; and does not require actual pastoral charge of a congregation, nor actual and official relation to a church at the time of the assessment.

A WIFE-MURDERER'S SENTENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, this morning, Judge Ludlow overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Alexander B. Sayers, convicted or murder in the first degree, in shooting his wife in the Church of the Ascension, on the 18th of November last. Sentence of death was then pronounced.

EXECUTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—A young white man, named Henry Wise, was hanged at Walterboro yesterday for the murder of Mercer Brown, also white, who was his rival in a love affair. The execution was private, only witnesses warranted by law being present.

WHAT A MISSING CASHIER STOLE.

BOSTON, July 13.—It is now stated that the embezzlement of John W. Bowker, the missing Cashier of the freight department of the Eastern Railroad, will reach $20,000, though the exact amount has not yet been ascertained. No clue has yet been obtained to his whereabouts.

STATESMEN AND TOURISTS.

DEMOCRATIC "RETRENCHMENT."

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES TO MEET IN FASHIONABLE WATERING-PLACES AT PUBLIC EXPENSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—With a view, perhaps, of adding additional romance to their proceedings, the Potter committee adjourned to-day to meet on July 23 at Atlantic City, where the visiting statesmen will be summoned to relate their New-Orleans experiences. The Congressional Committee on the Reorganization of the Army, which consists of three Senators and five Representatives, have also determined to mingle pleasure with business, and with this view, have determined to hold their sessions at White Sulphur Springs, West Point, Saratoga, and Niagara Falls. The commission will assemble at White Sulphur Springs July 22, and, after spending one month there, will pass two weeks at West Point. The balance of the season will be spent looking into Army affairs at Saratoga and Niagara. The unusual opportunities which will be offered the commission for thought and observation on Army matters at the several fashionable resorts named will doubtless enable them to prepare an elaborate report about the last week of the next session of Congress.

A SIGN OF MEXICAN FRIENDLINESS.

THE NEWLY-APPOINTED MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—SIGNIFICANCE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ'S CHOICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The appointment by President Diaz of Señor Mata to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for Mexico is regarded as an additional manifestation of the desire of that Republic to reach an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the Rio Grande troubles. Señor Mata is well known in Washington. He was here last Winter, prior to the appointment of Señor Zamacona as Mexican Minister to the United States in the capacity of special Ambassador of President Diaz, and although he was not accorded official recognition, he had several interviews with Secretary Evarts upon Mexican affairs. Señor Mata is one of the most liberal and enlightened of Mexican statesmen, and an earnest friend of the United States. His long residence in this country has made him familiar with public sentiment touching the feelings of our people and Government toward Mexico, and his appointment to the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs will doubtless lead to the suppression of lawlessness on the Rio Grande, and bring about closer and more cordial relations between the two countries.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1878.

Capt. Alexander Moore, Third Cavalry, has resigned.

The subscriptions to the new 4 per cent. loan to-day were $1,217,650.

The President has recognized W. J. Ledyard as Consul of the Netherlands at Mobile, Ala.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $433,444 78, and the Customs receipts, $336,262 79.

Unofficial advices received at the State Department mention that Señor Mata has been appointed the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. W. H. Chapman, a postal clerk under Superintendent Vail, to-day resigned that position, having been appointed to a place in the internal revenue service in Virginia.

The sailing of the steamer Belgic, of the Occidental and Oriental Line, from San Francisco, with mails for China and Japan and the East Indies, has been postponed a second time, and will take place on the 25th inst.

The Treasury now holds $349,205,900 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,858,000 in bonds to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $420,000; United States bonds held for circulat on withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $535,000; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $322,702,011; gold notes, $1,432,120.

Internal Revenue Collector Clark forwards his report of operations in the Third Georgia District for the past fiscal year. He seized 169 distilleries, over 1,000 gallons illicit spirits, 200,000 gallons of mash, and 1,500 gallons of low wines. The Collector realized over and above the expenses of seizures and sales of forfeited property over $1,000, and he deposited over $700 in offers and compromises. The disbursements to informers and guides were $1,381.

The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were as follows:

	1877.	1878.
New-York	$2,352,000	$2,561,000
Boston	1,641,000	1,490,000
Philadelphia	168,000	455,000
Miscellaneous	1,399,000	1,112,000
Total	$5,560,000	$5,621,000

Receipts to-day, $913,000.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—On Tuesday next there will be, at the Post Office Department, a meeting of all the Division Superintendents of Railway Mail Service joined by several of the Superintendents of the Mail and Registers' Divisions in the larger Post Offices in the country. The object of the meeting is to talk over the condition of the service generally and adopt any proposed change that will better it. Two results of this meeting will be very likely—one, an improvement in the registered letter service and the extension of the registered pouch service.

DROWNING OF TWO ARMY OFFICERS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Information has been received at the Military head-quarters in this city that yesterday evening Lieut. John Anthony Rucker was drowned in White River Cañon, at Camp Supply, Arizona Territory, while attempting to rescue Lieut. Austin Henely from the water. Both officers were well known as being among the bravest and best Indian fighters in their regiment—the Sixth Cavalry. Lieut. Rucker was a son of Gen. Rucker, and a brother of the wife of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan. His unsuccessful attempt to save the life of his comrade is mentioned in the dispatches as being a most heroic act of daring.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—A dispatch from Camp Supply, Arizona, reports the drowning of Lieuts. Henely and Rucker, of the Sixth Cavalry, by a water-spout.

THE MONTREAL AGONY OVER.

MONTREAL, July 13.—Everthing passed off quietly last night, and this morning the troops from outside the city are being sent to their homes. The Orange Young Britons had a procession between 9 and 10 o'clock last night in the western suburbs. They were not molested.

The Orangemen arrested yesterday will come up for preliminary examination at the Police Court on the 18th, on a charge of being members of an illegal society.

MURDERED IN MAINE.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., July 13.—William Jackson was found dead on June 12 in the Town of Salon, and it was supposed that death resulted from the kick of a horse. Doubts existing, the body was taken up, and the result of an inquest shows that he was murdered. Great excitement prevails.

DAN RICE'S BOAT SUNK.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 13.—Showman Dan. Rice's boat, the Damsel, was sunk in Missouri River, opposite Decatur, Neb., last Tuesday. He says his loss, including personal effects, will reach $25,000. There was no insurance. Efforts are being made to raise the boat.

THE COURTNEY-HANLAN MATCH.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 13.—Charles E. Courtney held a consultation with Hanlan's representative at Cape Vincent to-day. A reporter of the Auburn *Morning News* learned from him this afternoon that nothing definite was settled beyond the fact that the race is to be rowed some time this Fall. No agreement was signed, and there was no positive arrangement as to time, place, or amount of money to be put up. Courtney will write to Hanlan next week with definite propositions.

WATERTOWN, July 13.—Courtney was here to-day. He met Hanlan's representatives at Cape Vincent, where a match between the two champions was agreed upon, and the agreement signed. The race will be for $5,000—distance, five miles, and will take place about Sept. 20. The location has not been agreed upon, but Owasco Lake will probably be chosen.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 13.—Hanlan, while practicing to-day in his "Elliott" boat, the Col. Shaw, kept too close in shore and struck a rock, damaging his boat considerably. It is thought she may be repaired.

THE VIRGINIA "READJUSTERS."

A NEW DIVISION OF POLITICAL PARTIES—PROSPECT FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, July 13.—The preliminary canvass for Congress in Virginia has assumed a most remarkable aspect. In only one district will the Republicans make a contest, for the poll-tax requisite has greatly diminished their voting strength. But a division has arisen in the Conservative ranks. The "readjusters"—those who are in favor of compelling the creditors of the State to accept less interest than their bonds call for—insist upon making the debt question an issue. Great efforts have been made to prevent it, but it now seems that it will be forced upon all Conservatives asking nominations at the hands of their party. In one or two of the districts "readjuster" candidates think they are strong enough to run independently of their party. Most of the Conservative machinery is in the hands of those who are opposed to forcing the creditors to readjust, but the times are hard, money scarce and taxes high, and the readjustment prospect promises relief to the people, and is therefore somewhat popular. Of course, the State question has nothing to do with a man's capacity to serve his constituents in Congress, but if the readjusters are victorious this Fall (as they hope to be) they will enter the legislative canvass of 1879 with that prestige, and be able to elect an out-and-out readjusting Legislature, send a readjuster to the United States Senate, and pass (if necessary, over the Governor's veto) an act submitting the question of a convention to the people. The convention is their ultimate object. With it they could "bull-doze" the creditors into a compromise. On the way to their end they will put their men into office wherever possible. Hence the trouble now brewing which threatens to divide the Conservative Party into two angry factions.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.

NAVAL OFFICER BURT'S BONDS APPROVED—SECRETARY SHERMAN PERFECTLY SATISFIED WITH HIS WEEK'S "RECREATION."

Yesterday John C. Gray and Daniel Gillette, both lawyers, qualified in $10,000 each as sureties for the faithful performance of duties on the part of the new Naval Officer, Silas W. Burt. The bonds were approved and Mr. Burt took his formal oath of office before Judge Choate. The papers were then forwarded to Washington. Col. Burt expects to begin his new duties on Tuesday. Gen. Merritt refused to say whether he had succeeded in getting bondsmen, but he has probably not, as he does not expect to assume office before the middle of the week. The position of Deputy Naval Officer will not be filled for the present at least. Gen. Merritt is of the opinion that a new Surveyor will be named shortly, but says if one is not it does not necessarily follow that the responsibilities of the office will devolve upon Deputy Surveyor Benedict. It rests with the Collector to designate the person he wants in that position. It is given out semi-officially that a considerable reduction in the force of employes is contemplated—that "the force is to be reduced to a working basis," but no information could be obtained yesterday as to where the axe will probably fall. Gen. Merritt declined to give any hint as to his intentions, and the other heads of departments professed to be buried in profound ignorance.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury returned to Washington this afternoon. He is in excellent health and says his trip to New-York afforded him rest and recreation in addition to the opportunity it gave for attending to public business. The Secretary remarked to-night that there is nothing to be said at present regarding further changes in official stations of Treasury officers or with relation to financial affairs of the Government.

THE LONG BRANCH GUN CLUB.

SIX MATCHES AND EXCELLENT SHOOTING—THE WINNERS OF THE EVENTS.

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—The Long Branch Gun Club met to-day at Elberon Park. There was a large attendance. Among those present were Gov. Warmoth, Louisiana; Gen. George A. Sheridan, Dion Boucicault, Judge Gildersleeve, Major L. Kipp, Langdon Lorillard, ex-Collector Murphy, of New-York, and about 200 other prominent society people. There were six events. At 11 o'clock the wind was from the north and the weather cloudy. About 3 P. M. the wind calmed, the atmosphere being clear and hot. For the remainder of the day the wind was light and the sun hot, there being no clouds.

First Match.—Ten birds each; five traps; English rules; prize, a gold chain; won by Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana. There were 11 entries. The following is the score: E. G. Murphy, a straight 10; Walter Murphy, 9, missing the fourth shot; William Haley, 8, missing the second and eighth; R. G. Murphy, 9, missing the first; J. S. Hoey, 8; Arthur Sewell, 7; Insilee A. Hopper, 8; Dion Boucicault, the dramatist, 6, missing his first, third, fifth, and eighth shots; E. Fay, 5, and F. Leavy, 6.

Second Match.—Sweepstakes handicap; 14 pigeons each man; $5 entrance; English rules: Arthur Sewall missed his eighth bird, and took first prize; V. Russell missed two birds and took second money.

Third Match.—For a gold and silver badge—design, "A gun and a trap throwing glass balls," given by James M. Durand; 15 balls each, 18 yards rise; Bogardus rules; 15 entries: Won by J. L. Bright on a full score of 15 balls; J. G. Butler scored 14. Ties on 13 balls were made by Benjamin West, Walter Murphy, F. Dugro, William Hoey, and J. S. Hoey.

Fourth Match.—Pigeon sweepstakes; 10 birds each; 25 yards rise; five traps; English rules; nine entries. This resulted in Zellner, Duges, and Butler tieing on 10 straights. Shooting off, Zellner won. Bright West, E. G. Murphy, and W. Murphy tied on 9, and on shooting off Walter Murphy killed 4, winning the second prize. The shooting in this match won great applause from ladies and experts, as several of the best American rifle shots fired under assumed names.

Fifth Match.—Ten glass balls per man, $8 entrance—11 entries—25 yards rise, English rules. Won by J. L. Bright on 10 straight balls. Walter and E. Murphy and Dugro tied on 9 balls. Shooting off, E. Murphy won the second prize, breaking 8 balls.

Sixth Match.—For a badge given by the Long Branch Gun Club for competition by the two best shooters of the day—15 pairs of glass balls thrown by two traps, 20 yards apart, Bogardus rules. J. L. Bright and E. G. Murphy broke everything up to the eighth round, when both missed the second ball. Both broke up to the twelfth straight, when Murphy missed the second ball on the thirteenth round, and Bright getting all, won the badge amid intense excitement.

SATURDAY AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 13.—The hotels along the beach to-night are brilliant with lights. Full dress hops in the parlors absorb the attention of dancers, while the verandas are crowded with listeners to the music. Ex-Govs. Randolph and Bedle, of New-Jersey; John Kelly, Controller of New-York; William M. Fiess, Thomas Winford, Col. B.W. Allen, and Hon. P.W. Gallaudet were among the participants in dances at the Mansion House to-night. Late this afternoon Mr. French, an expert swimmer, breasted the surf in front of the West End Hotel, and attempted to swim to the beach in front of the Howland House. He was caught in the tide, and was drowning, when several good swimmers dashed into the breakers and brought him ashore in an exhausted condition. He was taken to a drug store at the West End and resuscitated.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 13.—An accident that is likely to prove fatal, to at least one man, happened on board of the steam-ship Clyde to-day. Three sailors of the vessel, named John Buchanan, Archibald McDougall, and John Costigan, fell through the hatchway and were seriously, Buchanan it is supposed fatally, injured.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—The United States sloop-of-war Wyoming, from Havre, for Washington, D. C., was spoken July 2 in latitude 40° 39', longitude 15° 15', under sail only.

THE HOSTILE NEZ PERCES.

AN INVASION BEGUN FROM CANADA.

AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO INDUCE WHITE BIRD AND HIS TRIBE TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 13.—Under date of June 25, Fort Walsh, we have reliable information that the hostile Nez Percés, at present on Canadian territory, are moving across the Rocky Mountains to join those who did not break out in open hostilities last Summer. Mr. Baird, Gen. Miles' agent, arrived a few days ago with three Nez Percés of Joseph's band, to induce the hostiles to return to the United States. Major Irvine, of the Police force, left Fort Walsh this morning with three Nez Percés to try and accomplish the removal of White Bird and his band to the American side. The United States Government warehouse at Fort Lincoln, containing clothing and harness, was burned this morning. The loss was about $100,000.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH THE INDIANS.

CAPTURE OF A PARTY OF HOSTILES—GEN. HOWARD IN ACTIVE PURSUIT—MORE DEPREDATIONS IN MONTANA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—A Baker City (Oregon) dispatch says: "The hostiles have made their appearance on Clover Creek, a tributary of the North Powder River. Capt. Vivian's company, of Egbert's command, while scouting yesterday in that direction, captured 7 Indians, 8 squaws, and some children, with some 20 head of horses, after a vigorous pursuit. Thirty or more of the hostiles escaped. Scouts from Meacham's report a large trail through the Blue Mountains, passing toward Snake River, made early yesterday morning. Egbert's command is ordered to the Paguette Country to watch for the returning hostiles, who are evidently moving north toward Idano and the Salmon River Country as fast as possible. Sanford's command is ordered to Miles', in Fly Valley, near Daly Ranch, then to follow on the trail of the Indians north.

The prisoners captured yesterday are now on their way to Fort Boise, under Egbert's escort.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Gen. Sherman received the following dispatch to-day from Major-Gen. McDowell:

THE PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Howard, at Wallula, Washington Territory, this date:

"The hostiles, after Monday's battle, turned north and eastward, along Blue Ridge—Meacham's road—in the night. Sanford's three companies of cavalry and Miller's infantry are to follow. Egbert operates from Baker City, guarding against a return by trail between him and the Piutes Lakes. Bernard's, now Forayth's, command moves with six companies of calvary northward toward Lewiston. I am en route to Lapwai Mount, Idaho, and vicinity with an infantry force to head the enemy at the Snake Crossing. Throckmorton is near Pendleton, and will be strengthened by Mizner's companies to quiet the populace. Attempts to cross the Columbia by the hostiles have ceased.

HOWARD, Commanding Department."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—A Umatilla dispatch says: "The Indians have burned Cayuse Station. The troops are now being disposed in the hope of cutting off the retreat of the hostiles and bringing them to bay."

Agent Patten telegraphs to the Indian Office at Washington from the Shoshone and Bannock Agency, under date of 12th inst., as follows: "Two lodges of Cheyennes escaped from this agency yesterday, going in the direction of Fort Kearney. Notify the military at that point to look out for them. They are hostile."

HELENA, Montana, July 13.—Two miners, John Myers and John Lynch, were killed last week on Elk Creek, Montana. Indians are supposed to have committed the deed. Elk Creek is on the line of the Cadotto Pass, near where two men, previously reported, were killed. Considerable apprehension is felt by ranchers and stock men on the road from here to Fort Benton. Gov. Potts has just returned from a visit to Tendevi, chief of the Bannocks, at the Lemhi Agency. He reports the Bannock Indians are peaceably disposed.

DEER LODGE, Montana, July 13.—A *New North-west* special, dated Philipsburg, Montana, July 12, midnight, says: "A passing body of Indians murdered William Joy at Ross' Fork, Rock Creek. Jack Hayes and Amos Elliott are also supposed to have been murdered at the same time and place. The murderers are believed to be those who murdered men on Dearborn River and Elk Creek, and are probably returning Nez Percés.

THE HOTTEST DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—This has been the hottest day of the season, the mercury ranging between 9 and 4 o'clock from 90° to over 100° in the shade. Nearly 30 cases of sun-stroke have been reported at the City Dispensary and Hospital during the day, and fully as many more have probably occurred of which the authorities have no record. Nearly every physician one meets reports from one to three cases in his private practice. Sixteen deaths have occurred to-day from this cause alone, and 22 burial permits have been granted in three days, which include only two of the fatal cases of to-day. It is not unusual to have the same degree of heat here, but so many cases of sun-stroke and so many deaths from that cause in the same length of time have never been known before.

Thomas Mason, who obtained considerable reputation as a humorous writer on the *Republican*, in this city, over the signature of I. X. Peck, fell dead in the street at Elliston, Mo., to-day, from sun-stroke. Mr. Mason had numerous friends in New-York, where his family now is.

BASE-BALL.

LONDON, Ontario, July 13.—Tecumsehs, 4; Manchesters, 0.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—The Stars, of Syracuse, defeated the Forest City Club in an 11-inning game of base-ball here to-day by a score of 6 to 3.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—Worcesters, 6; Albanys, 3.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Chicagos, 8; Milwaukees, 4.

HORNELLSVILLE, July 13.—In a game of base-ball here to-day for the State championship, between the Hornells and Buffalos, the former won by a score of 4 to 0.

PICKED UP AT SEA.

HALIFAX, July 13.—The schooner Ossipee arrived from Canso yesterday, with Capt. Thompson and John Porper, of the crew of the schooner George Clark, Jr., of Gloucester. They left their vessel on the 9th inst. to tend trawls, got lost in a fog, were picked up by the schooner Josie Johnson, of Newburyport, and transferred to the Ossipee.

PARIS GREEN IN HER COFFEE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 13.—Mrs. Lucy Reichert, of West Brunswick Township, accuses her husband of attempting to take her life by putting Paris green in her coffee, the presence of the poison in the coffee having been proved by a chemical cal analysis. Reichert was held to bail.

A DISHONEST SERVANT ARRESTED.

BOSTON, July 13.—George Brown, an Englishman, hailing from Montreal, and employed as butler by Edward Russell, residing on Atlantic-avenue, was arrested to-day for stealing $1,000 worth of silverware and clothing from his employer. He pawned a portion of the goods, and his suspicious manner led to his arrest and confession.

THE TROY STREET-CAR ROBBERY.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 13.—Tompkins, of Troy, the planner of the recent car robbery, who has been missing since the crime, was found last night sick with brain fever in a house at Richmond, Mass., about eight miles from this place. He cannot be moved, and the Troy officer remains with him.

THE GEISTLICH MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—There are two unrecognized bodies at the Morgue to-night. The Chief of Police, thinking that one might be Geistlich, sent an officer who knew him to view the remains. He reports, however, that it is impossible to recognize either body, they being badly decomposed.

A RAILWAY LAWSUIT ENDED.

RICHFORD, Vt., July 13.—The legal contest on the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railroad, running from West Farnham to Montreal, has finally been amicably arranged, and all suits have been withdrawn. The contest has been a bitter one for 11 months past. It is now expected that an arrangement will be made to operate with the South-eastern Railroad so as to make one line from Newport, Vt., to Montreal.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CORPS LEGISLATIF—A CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—John M. Langston, Minister-Resident and Consul-General at Port au Prince, Hayti, under date of June 24, 1878, sends to the Department of State a translation of the annual Message of the President of the Republic of Hayti, read to the Corps Legislatif at the Palace of the National Assembly on the 3d of June, 1878. The Message is divided into four parts, each part being read to the Assembly by the member of the Cabinet at the head of that division, the Secretary of Finance and Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of War and Marine, the Secretary of the Interior and Agriculture, the Secretary of Justice, Public Instruction and Worship.

The Message in all its parts displays ability, learning, and statesmanship of a high order. It occupied about three hours in reading, and from beginning to end received the close attention of the members, and of the large assemblage of citizens in attendance.

The finances of the Republic seem to be in good condition. The indebtedness to France has been reduced 5,205,680 francs, leaving a balance due in 1883 of 5,639,049 francs. There are now in the Treasury 2,700,000 francs applicable to the San Domingo loan. Since the delivery of the Message, (on the 15th of June,) a further payment has been made to the French of $46,863, in American silver. It was an interesting sight, says Mr. Langston, to witness the transfer of this weighty metal from the Haytian National Treasury to the French man-of-war Victoire. Hayti has no currency—no money of its own, either paper or metallic, but depends upon the United States for its silver coin to serve as its standard-value and medium of exchange, and uses it for all purposes of Governmental and business transactions. The need of a national bank seems to press upon the Government and receives the support of the President in his Message. His influence will be against any movement to free the Government from its obligations.

The total receipts of the National Treasury are stated to be, for the year ending March 31, 1878, $842,647 76, and the expenses $840,740. The President is urging financial reforms and a national bank. He says: "I am not one of those who believe that we live in an exceptional country and who conclude that what is recognized as truth on one side of the Atlantic must be error on the other. Scientific accomplishments do not belong to certain climates, and the bank, you will admit, is truth, is applied to science. In all banks capital is needed. To obtain this capital it is necessary that our creditors should recognize our good faith in meeting our obligations notwithstanding their great weight." The estimated annual revenue, at its maximum, is now $1,000,000. Certain disastrous measures proposed in the Assembly and condemned by the President would reduce the income to $200,000.

Under the head of the War Department the condition of the Army is fully discussed. New uniforms, new arms, pensions, and hospitals are commended in the Message. It is recommended that the old cannon be melted, and the proceeds given to the Church. The military hospitals and their inmates are enumerated as follows: Port-au-Prince, 99; Cape Haytien, 23; Cayes, 25; Jeremee, 11; St. Marc, 10; Jacmel, 20. They are conducted with strict economy and rigid care.

The Navy, although small, appears to be in good condition. A naval school is among its greatest needs. The harbors are under strict regulations, and smuggling is being diminished. All the expenses of the proposed reform in the Army and Navy are within the resources of the Government and the limits of the appropriations. Great improvements have been made already. The sailors were never better clothed or cared for. The soldiers have two suits of uniforms, one for parade days and the other for every-day wear.

The year has not been without serious insurrections; but the President has every reason to believe that "the people, being more and more convinced that the Presidential term of office is the salvation of republican governments, will turn a deaf ear to these malignant attempts at insurrection." Under the head of agriculture the Message says, "Nature has favored our fields. Food has been abundant. The cultivation of the banana and the refining of sugar are discussed. Organized immigration, chiefly from Italy, is constantly going on. Arrangements have been made to display the products of Hayti at the Paris Exposition. Machinery of various kinds is needed. Education

them at the Custom-house, and at my house; of course, we discussed generally the probable result of the election, but I was not present at any of the formal consultations, I believe.

Q.—Were any letters or dispatches sent to or from Gov. Hayes by any of the visiting statesmen pending the Returning Board proceedings? A.—Not that I am aware of; if it was done, I have no knowledge of the fact.

Q.—When did you first hear that James E. Anderson was dissatisfied with his protest as to the Parish of East Feliciana? A.—I cannot remember the time; I never heard anything definite about Anderson's being dissatisfied until weeks or months afterward; never during the count; and all I heard then was that he was claiming there was something wrong about his protest, and it was asserted that he was preparing, in his characteristic manner, to benefit himself by threatening to make disclosures regarding the protest to the effect that his name was forged, or that he was never sworn, or something of that kind.

The witness was then questioned by Mr. Springer regarding his knowledge of the existence of the so-called Sherman letter, and repeated substantially his testimony given yesterday on this point.

Q.—What conversation did you have with E. L. Weber regarding his protest? A.—I do not recollect having had any.

Q.—Did you ask him to see his brother, D. A. Weber, and get him to stand firm in his protest? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—You had frequent conversations, I suppose, with L. B. Jenks; did you say anything to him about using his influence with Weber? A.—I asked him to use his influence to get Anderson to return to East Feliciana, but I do not think I said anything to him in regard to Weber.

Q.—Were any witnesses sent to New-Orleans before the election for the purpose of making intimidation protests? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you ever write a letter to Mrs. Jenks requesting her to come to Washington in your interest? A.—No, Sir; I did not know of her arrival here until a day or two after she got here last January; I testified, yesterday, fully in regard to my correspondence with Mrs. Jenks, and I have nothing further to add.

MRS. JENKS AND THE SHERMAN LETTER.

Q.—In your correspondence or conversations with Mrs. Jenks did she ever intimate to you that she alone was responsible for the authorship of the so-called Sherman letter? A.—No, Sir; I never heard of that until I saw it in the newspapers, and she never wrote me a scratch of the pen in regard to that matter, except in the letter which has already been put in evidence.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Jenks in regard to the matter while she was in Washington? A.—I don't recollect any.

Q.—Did she state in any conversation anything about Gov. Packard's appointment? A.—I think she once expressed a desire that he would be appointed Collector, but she did not tell me the object of her visit to Washington.

Q.—How often did you meet Mrs. Jenks in the Governor's office pending the count? A.—I don't remember seeing her in my office at all during the count.

Q.—Is it true that Mrs. Jenks had a great many interviews with you pending the count, as she has stated? A.—I think she is mistaken, unless she means prior to the count or during the past two or three years; I would not like to say it is not true that she was at my office, but I don't recollect any interviews with her during the count.

Q.—What position did Capt. Jenks hold in the Republican Party in Louisiana? A.—He was at one time a Deputy Marshal in East Feliciana, appointed by Packard, but I was never very intimately acquainted with him; I have always considered him a gentleman, honest in his intentions and well meaning; I know nothing against him; I don't suppose he lays claim to being a leader in the Republican Party, but he was regarded as a reliable Republican.

Q.—Don't you know he that was indicted while he was Tax Collector? A.—I have heard of that through the testimony taken before this committee.

Q.—What position did Mrs. Jenks hold in the councils of the Republican Party? A.—She was the wife of Thomas H. Jenks; of course she had more official relations with the party, but still I cannot say that she and a good many others, male and female, were not important factors in the events which occurred there.

The witness was then questioned in regard to statements made before the sub-committee by Mr. Kelly, the Supervisor of Richland Parish, and contradicted his testimony, denying that he ever prepared a protest for Kelly, and stating that, if it was as claimed, the paper itself could be produced, and the handwriting would show for itself.

ANDERSON'S STANDING IN LOUISIANA.

By the Chairman—You spoke yesterday of James E. Anderson as a man of not much standing or prominence in the Republican Party in Louisiana? A.—I stated that I did not regard him as one of our leading Republicans; he was not a man who was taken into the councils of the Republican Party there, and I regarded him as untrustworthy.

Q.—You referred yesterday to an affidavit of his which was sent to the New-Orleans *Republican* to be published. Have you been able to discover it in the files of that newspaper? A.—No, Sir; I have looked over the files and have not been able to find it; I will add that in conversing with Mr. Fish and Mr. Clarke, my Secretary, about it, I got the impression that it was not published, because anything emanating from Anderson was not regarded as of much consequence.

Q.—Was Mrs. Jenks ever used as a political agent, so far as you know, by the Republican Party in Louisiana? A.—No, Sir.

The Chairman then questioned the witness at some length in regard to the machinery of the elections in Louisiana, but no facts not already made public were elicited.

Q.—Do you not know that in the election of 1876 there was no protest returned by the Supervisors of East or West Feliciana? A.—I believe I know the fact as to East Feliciana, but I am sure in that I never examined the papers; the record will show what the fact was, and I do not propose to state any hypothetical case; I know nothing about it except what the record disclosed.

Q.—Is it not possible under your Election law to collect voters in any one parish at a particular poll and have them vote there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What sort of people were the men who were the leaders of the Democratic Party in Louisiana—were they men of intelligence and ordinary shrewdness? A.—Yes, Sir, a good many of them.

Q.—Would not a man of ordinary prudence have known from past experience that if there had been an attempt at intimidation at any particular place in the parish, the Returning Board could meet that by excluding the whole vote? A.—They may have known it.

THE USES OF INTIMIDATION.

Q.—What was the object, then, to be gained by intimidating voters, in that view of the case? A.—Simply to create a condition of affairs that would result in turmoil and general disorder, hoping that something might come up for the benefit of the "outs" as against the "ins." It was a contest between parties, simply.

Q.—And would the "outs" in order to get in take such measures that the vote of the parish would be thrown out entirely? A.—I will tell you exactly about that. The "outs" were composed of a class of people who, while they knew the colored people were in a majority, were determined they should not exercise their legal rights of citizenship, and acted on that idea. They had this to gain. They hoped the result would be reached which had been reached in that and other States, and they were determined not to submit to the exercise of the right of suffrage by the colored people who had been emancipated by the war, though they were in a large majority.

Q.—Did you, then, or not, at that time in respect to the action of the Returning Board? A.—That they did not care for especially; they hoped the Government would be overthrown; when the Constitution of 1868 was framed their local papers said it would only last six or eight months.

Q.—And you think what you call "intimidation" before the election had a far-off purpose, and was intended to affect the immediate election? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was that they might ultimately gain ascendancy in the State.

CONCILIATION WITH THE SHOT-GUN.

Q.—Do you not think it might have occurred to some of them to try to conciliate the colored people? A.—The colored people were conciliated in many of the parishes by the use of the shot-gun; they did attempt conciliation in some instances, however, and I endeavored to second them in their efforts, as, for instance, in East Feliciana.

Q.—Don't you know that in 1874 efforts were made by the Democrats to conciliate the colored voters in Louisiana? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And had not that effort been frustrated by the action of the Returning Board? A.—Not that I am aware of.

The witness, in response to questions, stated numerous instances in which Republican officers were driven out of their parishes by Democrats, previous to the election of 1876, and said he would furnish the committee a list of the names of persons who were killed, hanged, and whipped for political reasons, if they so desired.

Q.—Was there ever any evidence of intimidation in East Feliciana except that contained in the protest of James E. Anderson? A.—So far as my knowledge or information goes there was not.

Q.—Do you know whether in East or West Feliciana any call was made on the troops by any local officer? A.—I do not know; I filed yesterday a telegram from Mr. Weber, in which he speaks of armed men, and desires me to secure the aid of Bascom, who, I think, was the officer in command of the troops there; that is all I know about it; as bearing on that subject, I would refer the committee to the telegram I sent to Mr. Zach Chandler, which was based on information received from Weber at the time it was sent.

Q.—Where is that dispatch from Weber? A.—I cannot say; it ought to be on the files of the Governor's office in New-Orleans.

Q.—With this exception, do you know or have you learned of any application made by any officer in West Feliciana to any Federal officer for troops on the day of election? A.—Certainly not; I would not have the means of knowing; for the Supervisor would make his application to the Marshal; but I think there was some such application made.

THE ELECTION IN EAST FELICIANA.

Q.—Were you apprehensive of losing the vote in East Feliciana until a short time before the election? A.—Yes, Sir; when Gov. Packard visited there, weeks before the election, he informed us that that parish would probably be lost to the Republicans, by reason of intimidation.

Q.—Did you or not hear before the election that the Republican leaders employed a man to go around to the colored Republican voters and ask them to withhold their votes on that day? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you or not know that there were no printed Republican tickets distributed in the Parish of East Feliciana? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you or not know that the colored people came into the different polls, many of them with hoes and axes and with much enthusiasm, and voted the Democratic ticket in East Feliciana? A.—I did not; I know it was reported to some extent.

Q.—Did you or not know that the Republicans on that day stood around the polls, and when invited to vote, declined to do so, on the ground that they had no printed tickets, and when written tickets were offered them they declined to use them? A.—I do not know that, but it may have been the fact.

Q.—Did you or not know that it was very generally given out among the Republicans that the arrangement was that the Republicans should not cast any votes there? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you or not know that there was a proposition made to the Democratic leaders and others in the parish to allow the parish to be counted for certain Democrats, so that certain Republican officers might be counted in as elected? A.—I did not know; I was not privy to anything of that kind.

Q.—Did you or not know that after the Democrats refused to go into that trade it made no difference what the vote would be in that parish, as it was understood it would be thrown out? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you or not know that when the Republican leaders were informed that the Democrats had conciliated the colored voters they then said the vote of the parish would be thrown out? A.—I do not think it would have been safe for any man to have said that; it would have been thought they were active participators in a movement of that kind, and I think that would have been dangerous; I think Anderson did about all there was done of that kind of business; my opinion has always been that Anderson did not help matters up there very generally in regard to the election.

ANDERSON'S DOUBLE-DEALING.

Q.—But in regard to the exclusion of two thousand and odd Democratic votes that were cast and thrown out, he helped considerably, did he not? A.—Yes, Sir; he did; he protested, as he states, according to the facts, and afterward I have no doubt the opposition thought they had secured him, and they cashed his worthless warrants and paid him the money, and the next day after the election took him to Baton Rouge and put him on his way rejoicing.

Q.—Do you not know that the man who cashed his drafts got his money from the Treasury afterward? A.—I did hear that; but, being somewhat acquainted with the finances of Louisiana, I knew it was utterly impossible for him to have done it; there happened to be a constitutional amendment which settled the financial policy of the State on that question, to the effect that the revenues of the current year were to be used only in payment of the indebtedness of that year, and, therefore, he could not have cashed them.

Q.—You have stated that Anderson protested according to the facts in the case? A.—Yes, Sir; according to what he said were the facts.

Q.—I suppose you are aware that he now says that he did not assert in substance the facts contained in his protest as signed? A.—Very likely; and he may also have stated to these gentlemen that he would not make any protest; but he did so, and now he says, probably for a consideration, that he did not sign a protest; but he certainly did sign it.

Q.—Are you not aware that the number of Republicans alleged in that protest to have been intimidated was filled in after the protest was signed, as is shown on the face of it? A.—No, Sir; I have never seen the protest.

Q.—Then you are not aware that the number of 127 Republicans, who were forced to vote the Democratic ticket, was filled in afterward? A.—It may have been, but from my knowledge of the gentleman who swore him, and the persons who were present and witnessed the proceeding, I should be very slow to believe Mr. Anderson about it.

Q.—You have spoken of certain assurances made to members of the Returning Board to prevent their being ostracised. Did you mean to imply that they were in danger if they counted the vote in favor of the Republicans? A.—I meant to imply that, in my judgment, the members of the Returning Board were of the opinion that they would be safer, socially and politically, under a Republican State Administration than under a Democratic one.

Q.—As a matter of fact, they did count the State for the Republicans? A.—They did.

Q.—And, as a matter of fact, the Democrats believed they were cheated in that count? A.—I believe they did.

Q.—And, as a matter of fact, they have continued to reside in Louisiana, have they not? A.—Two of them resided sometime in the Parish Prison, and one of them was sentenced to the Penitentiary on what I believe was admitted to be doubtful ground, to say the least.

By Gen. Butler—From how many parishes were protests filed? A.—From some 16 or 17.

Q.—How many of the Supervisors from these 17 parishes have received office under the administration? Weber has not, because he was killed, but Anderson has. Now, how many others were there? A.—I don't remember now which of them have received offices, but I think two or three of them were appointed in the Custom-house.

Q.—Can you give the names of any of those Supervisors who have not been appointed to a Federal office? A.—I cannot.

BUTLER'S VIEWS OF THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.

Q.—Then this is the conditions of thing in Louisana, if I understand it: All of the MacVeagh Commission, save one, have had Federal offices either given or tendered to them, and that one has been largely interested as an attorney in whisky cases which have been settled? All the Returning Board and all the protesting Supervisors, except the one who was killed, besides Capt. Jenks and Mrs. Jenks' sister and her brother, have all been rewarded under the Civil Service Order of the Administration for their connection with the election there, and for other good causes? That is about the condition of things, is it not Governor? [Laughter.]

Mr. Hiscock directed the witness to answer the question categorically, yes or no. A.—I cannot answer that question affirmatively or negatively because it contains a statement of facts that I am partly acquainted with and partly not.

After further discussion, at the request of the Chairman, Gen. Butler withdrew the question.

By Gen. Butler—I will ask you then if James M. Harlan, of the MacVeagh Commission, has got a Federal office? A.—I believe he has.

Q.—Was Gen. Hawley tendered the General Commissionership of the Paris Exposition? A.—I don't know; I have heard it so stated.

By Gen. Butler—What do you know of Mr. MacVeagh's receiving an appointment? A.—I have heard that he had been tendered an office, that is all I know.

Q.—And Mr. Lawrence, whom I spoke of as the attorney of the whisky people, was he not tendered a civil appointment? A.—He was nominated as one of the Silver Commissioners to go to Europe under the recent act of Congress, but his nomination was, I believe, withdrawn from the Senate.

Q.—What position did Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, have given him? A.—I don't know of his having been tendered any position.

Q.—Did not all the Returning Board receive offices? A.—No, Sir; I stated yesterday that Mr. Cassidy would have had an office.

By Gen. Butler—Has not he a relative in office? A.—Yes, Sir; I think he has a brother in office.

Q.—Mr. James E. Anderson, as we all know, was tendered the position of Consul to Funchal, and his brother was in office. A.—I have heard it so reported in the newspapers.

Q.—So we have had his official reports from the department. Do you know whether any relatives of E. L. or D. A. Weber have been appointed to office? A.—Not that I am aware of.

The witness was then questioned in regard to each Supervisor of the 17 parishes where protests were made, and said: Mr. Weaver, the Supervisor of Grant Parish, I think, has received no office; Mr. Cassidy, the De Soto Supervisor, whose name I cannot give, held some office in the Custom-house, I think; Mr. Grover, the Supervisor of East Baton Rouge, held an appointment in the Custom-house, and the Supervisor of Rapides Parish was also given an office in the Custom-house; the Supervisor of Ouachita, I think, was appointed United States Commissioner.

Q.—Mr. and Mrs. Jenks' appointment will appear from other sources than your own; any special qualification on the part of these persons why they were appointed to office, except that they performed certain services in connection with Louisiana politics? If so, please state in what their qualifications consisted.

Mr. Hiscock objected to the question on the ground that the inference sought to be drawn was that there had been something wrong done in Louisiana and that these persons were appointed for assisting in such wrong.

BUTLER ON THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Mr. Butler—That is not so. My point is this. The President has declared that no man should be appointed to office except for some high moral qualifications outside of political ones, as I understood the order. However, no two men have understood it alike, and I may be mistaken about it. That being so, an inference might be drawn that if that great moral reform principle in politics was broken into there must have been some strong inducement to do it. But I do not propose to go into that; all I want is to get the simple facts.

Mr. Hiscock—That is what I am trying to get at—the facts, and I think it is a very vague and unsatisfactory way of getting at them to call a man as an expert upon the reason which prompted these appointments, and has also stated that these men had no special qualifications for office. That is too speculative altogether, and nothing can be argued from it. The effect, of course, is to throw ridicule upon the chief magistrate of the nation, and I do not think that is the purpose of this investigation.

Mr. Butler—I want to deny any intention to throw ridicule upon the Administration, but if I am driven to it, I will say that I do not think anything I can do will make it more ridiculous than it has made itself in that particular.

Mr. Hiscock—I thank the gentleman for that remark. It characterizes the whole purpose of his inquiry.

After further discussion between Messrs. Butler and Hiscock, the Chairman stated that as there had been a charge of a corrupt election and return in Louisiana, it was pertinent to show that men connected with that matter had been appointed to office, and that that was their only qualification for such office. He thought the question a proper one.

The Witness—With the exception of James E. Anderson, all the parties named I believe to have been appointed because they were competent to discharge the duties of their respective offices, and they were men of sufficient character to justify their appointment, and had also been true, consistent, and working Republicans in the last campaign; and I think there are more Republicans of good character who were efficient and active in the campaign who ought to be appointed to office for that very reason, if they are otherwise competent and upright.

WEBER'S TESTIMONY IN MISSISSIPPI.

By Mr. Hiscock—Mr. E. L. Weber has sworn before the sub-committee that you instigated him to go to Mississippi and testify there before a Congressional committee; please state all you know about that? A.—Mr. Weber was a member of the committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate regarding the alleged violence in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, and that committee had made a report in writing which had not been printed; when the Boutwell committee went down to Louisiana, Mr. Weber was anxious to appear before it with this famous manuscript; he was in the city about that time, and expressed a desire to go before them, and I may have suggested to him that he had better go if he wanted to, but at the time he testified I was not aware of his doing so, because I was in attendance at the Cincinnati Convention. The witness was then questioned by Mr. Hiscock in regard to violence and intimidation occurring in East and West Feliciana Parishes, and stated that his information was based upon telegrams received, the substance of which he had embodied in the telegrams already referred to as having been sent by him to Mr. Zach. Chandler.

Q.—At the time you forwarded that dispatch to Mr. Chandler there had been communicated to you facts upon which you predicated it, and which induced you to believe the contents of that telegram to be true, and you believe them yet? A.—I had large numbers of dispatches before me from the Supervisors of those parishes, and I believed them at the time and have never had any occasion to change my opinion, except that I had doubt as to whether they were correct in the statement that any considerable number of armed men came over from Mississippi or Arkansas at the time of the election.

Q.—From the facts which came to your knowledge is it you opinion that the intimidation arose by reason of the carrying out of any settled or defined plan on the part of the bulldozers, or was it the natural exhibition of feeling and conduct on the part of the whites on account of their antagonism to a Government by the negroes? A.—I think there was a predetermination to carry those five parishes, specially because they were known to be Republican parishes; that the action of the local politicians may not have furnished an additional argument to intensify the feeling against the Republicans on the part of the whites, I do not pretend to deny as to one or two parishes.

Q.—After the canvass did you receive any letters from E. L. Weber in regard to his not being able to return to East Feliciana? A.—I received a letter from him dated at Donaldsonville last Winter, stating that he could not return to his parish, and I think he referred to it in his testimony.

Q.—Do you know what has become of that letter? A.—It has been destroyed or mislaid; I will make search for it and give it to the committee if I find it; he stated that he could not return to the parish, but had been compelled to remain away from the parish and was then living at Donaldsonville. He accompanied that statement with a request for an office.

The committee then, at 4:30 o'clock, went into executive session, and it was subsequently announced that they had determined to adjourn the further sittings of the committee until the 23d of July, at which time they would meet at Atlantic City, New-Jersey.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 13.—Before the Potter sub-committee to-day Henry C. Fisk testified concerning his connection with the affidavits of Dix, Hobbs, and Williams, that they had heard Wilder say that Weber did not sign the Anderson-Weber agreement, and that Anderson did not swear to it. Witness corroborated the testimony of Hobbs and Williams that Wilder made such statements, but contradicted Williams' statement that he [Williams] did not read or authorize certain statements made in his second affidavit. Witness said the affidavit was twice read to Williams.

Henry Reed, (colored,) Commissioner of Elections, Fourth Ward, West Feliciana Parish, testified regarding his affidavit before the Returning Board. On being shown the original he said he had signed it; he did not pay much attention to the oath as he did not kiss the Bible; though witness did not kiss the Bible to-day he said he was going to tell the truth; witness in detail then denied most of the statements in his affidavit, and said they were not authorized, that they had been put in by the writer of the paper and he did not consider himself responsible.

Charles Gecks sworn: E. L. Weber stopped a few weeks ago at my home and said he was going to Washington, and that he had the Sherman letter in his pocket.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE MURDERER.

THE ASSASSIN SUPPOSED TO BE IN THIS CITY—STORY OF THE CRIME.

On the 18th inst. Martin V. Dickey, the keeper of a disreputable resort in the outskirts of the town of Plymouth, N. H., shot and instantly killed Frank H. Eastman, of Ashland, N. H., and dangerously wounded Alvah N. Rowe, who was with Eastman in a buggy. Dickey was arrested, but the next day, while being conveyed to jail by a constable, the prisoner sprang from the carriage and taking to the woods made his escape. He is still at large. Recently it came to the knowledge of Superintendent Walling that Dickey had been seen in this City, and Sergt. Kealey, of the detective force, and several of his officers, are now searching for the murderer, but they have not discovered his whereabouts. The following correspondence on the subject will be found interesting:

OFFICE OF BLAIR & BARLEIGH, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, PLYMOUTH, N. H., July 9, 1878.
Chief of Police, New-York City:

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed please find letter from a reliable man to the Sheriff of this town relating to the murderer Dickey, also posters and photographs of the murderer. The photographs were taken some years ago, and were good then. He had dark curly hair, dark eyes, small mustache when he left. He has a high-toned voice, and is a rapid talker when excited: is naturally quick motioned, and will appear nervous if he thinks any one suspects him. He will go West, and will in all probability call on you when he comes back. The Sheriff of our county, A. A. Cox, offers $200 reward. We send you this intelligence trusting that efforts will be made by your department to secure the criminal. The evidence of his guilt is overwhelming. We are interested in his capture specially because it was through us that he was secured at all. Yours truly, BLAIR & BARLEIGH.

The letter inclosed in the above communication reads as follows:

OFFICE OF STOCKBRIDGE & BARTLETT,
No. 71 WASHINGTON-STREET, HAVERHILL, Mass.}
Mr. M. S. Brown:

DEAR SIR: While in New-York the 4th of this month, at Central Park, in Museum Building, going up the winding stairs, I met Dickey, the Plymouth forgerly, and my brother saw Mr. Dickey at the last March meeting in Plymouth. Yours truly, S. E. BARTLETT.

The circulars sent with these letters describe the fugitive as follows: "Martin V. Dickey, of Plymouth, N. H., formerly employe of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, brown hair and dark chin whiskers, weighs about 135 pounds; has thin face, hollow cheeks, and large forehead; was dressed in old clothes, brown frock coat, dark pantaloons, and black felt hat."

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

A party of delegates to the Young Men's Christian Association Convention, to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in August, sailed in the Ethiopia, of the Anchor Line, yesterday afternoon. Several of them are accompanied by their families. The whole party number 47 members. Mr. William H. Osgood, of San Francisco; Arthur Qua, of Paris, Ontario; Richard Henderson, of Henderson Brothers; Rev. John Thompson, of Ayr, Ontario; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Gilmour, of Henderson, Ky.; Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Bradley, of Birmingham, England; Rev. Bernard McHugh, of Brooklyn; Rev. Abraham Bates, of Marcellus, Ill.; Hon. H. Finlayson, of Paris, Ontario; Rev. J. E. Vassar, of Flemington, N. J.; Gilbert and Sidney Colgate, of this City; Hon. W. J. Gaynor, of Columbia, S. C.; Rev. A. H. Bayliss, of Indianapolis; Rev. E. N. Crane, of Norfolk, Va.; Rev. E. Braislin, of Mount Holly, N. J.; Dr. George Nichols, of Brooklyn; Dr. Frank Nichols, of Hoboken; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. De Golyer, of Troy; Rev. John Kilbourne, of Buffalo; Dr. L. H. Waterman, of Indianapolis; Willard Fiske, of Baltimore; W. J. Quinnell, and Rev. George A. Hall, of this City, were among the Ethiopia's passengers. The decks of the City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, were crowded with visitors up to the time of her departure. Bouquets of flowers, addressed to Miss C. A. Klesam, Miss Susie Foucher, Judge Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Gaskell, and others, were placed on the saloon tables. The names of Judge Theodore Miller, of the Court of Appeals; Gen. Staring, of Washington; Col. M. A. Sanford, Lieut. Clair Bail, of the British Army; Sir John Coode and son, Rev. L. E. Goodwin, Rev. C. M. Emerson, Dr. G. Smith, E. A. De Pass, Dr. Marcus, Rev. Roger Ward, Rev. Michael O'Donovan, Rev. Father Murphy, of Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Shearer, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. N. Guilford, Major A. H. Davis, of Syracuse; A. M. Scarborough, of Memphis; Judge W. A. Moore, of Baltimore; H. B. Barney, J. Elias Whitehead, Dr. J. Smith Dodge, Lieut. R. Cummings, of the Seventy-fourth Highlanders; Rev. M. Coll, and Rev. C. McCabe were on the passenger list. The North German Lloyd steamer Mosel sailed at 3 o'clock. Among the passengers were Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale College, and his family; J. Vanderpoel, S. Skougaard Severini, Gen. Robert Allen, of the United States Army, and A. Baring Gould, of San Francisco. Prof. Boyesen, of Columbia University, was to have sailed in the Mosel, but was obliged to postpone his trip on account of his wife's sickness. Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle; Dr. Smith, Rev. W. E. Cullis, Rev. John Mitchell, and Lewis J. Grant sailed in the Helvetia, of the National Line. A great many of Dr. Taylor's parishioners went down to the vessel to wish him a pleasant voyage. Two street cars for the London tramways were lashed on the forward deck, and quite a number of horses and cattle were in the between-decks.

DROWNED ON THE HARLEM.

While Frank Noyes, aged 40 years, of No. 413 Sixth-avenue, was rowing on the Harlem River, off Two Hundred and Sixteenth-street, last night, his boat capsized, and he was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered and removed to the Thirty-second Precinct Station-house.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

Work on the Hudson River Tunnel will be resumed at once. The work of pumping out the old shaft will be commenced on Monday, and the work on the tunnel proper will be in full operation within 10 days.

AN APPALLING RUMOR.

A Washington telegram to the Cincinnati *Times* conveys this astonishing statement: "It has leaked out here, from sources entitled to the highest consideration, that an arrangement has been completed whereby Justice Swayne will be given, in March next, a foreign appointment, and Mr. Stanley Matthews, whose Senatorship expires at the same time, will be appointed to the Supreme Bench vacancy thus caused. There have been rumors of this before, but as the story now comes it leaves no doubt that the arrangement is consummated."

KEARNEY'S FRIEND BUTLER.

HIS LITTLE GAME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE CANVASS FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP—TWO REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES—DEMOCRATIC PREPARATIONS—"THE MAN WHO BEAT BUTLER."

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 11, 1878.

While the newspapers and the politicians are speculating on Butler's intentions, and while he appears to be the most conspicuous figure in Massachusetts politics, a good deal of quiet but systematic canvassing is in progress in behalf of the two leading, and, at present, only, candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, and schemes also for the control of the Democratic Convention by factions of that party are developing. Of course, Butler is watched with the keenest interest; he is always an interesting study, and whenever he takes a hand here, boldly or secretly, his influence is more or less felt. But he himself is obliged to confess that his strength is by no means so great as heretofore; that he has lost heavily in following by his eccentricities and the defeats and rebuffs he has experienced of late years, and what he will do is not the serious question this year it has been at times in the past. His Fourth of July speech at Newburyport is regarded as a formal declaration that he is done with the Republican Party, and he is looked upon as the self-appointed leader of a mischievous and somewhat dangerous faction, to be fought now as an open enemy of the party and of good order. There are many rumors abroad regarding his intentions, and, what is of more importance, concerning the intentions of the Democrats toward him. While they court no fellowship with him, there are some among the leaders who would like to lend him temporary aid and comfort, in the hope that, let loose with a noisy following and a clear track, he would play havoc with the Republican majority, and some of these are reported to be urging that the Democratic Party make no nomination this year. But as yet there appears to be little or no sympathy with such a movement from the more influential leaders and the rank and file. A campaign without a candidate is a campaign toward which the average Democrat here cannot look with complacency; and he does not appear to possess a spirit of self-sacrifice sufficiently strong to induce him to forego the pleasure, and, perhaps, profit, of a campaign for his own candidate, for the fun of seeing Butler rag and annoy his Republican opponents, even if such might possibly aid his own party. It is generally believed that Butler means to take the leadership of the Greenbackers and Communists—or the National Party, as they choose to call themselves—if offered him, as was long ago stated in THE TIMES' Boston dispatches, notwithstanding his assertions that he has "not made up his mind"; and there is every indication that he is striving in his old-fashioned, sly, and systematic way to fan the flame of discontent, and to work up a sentiment in his own behalf. There is no doubt that local politicians known as "Butler's men," are often in consultation with the leaders of the new party, and are seen in different sections of the State, very much interested in the "new movement" and in "what the old man is going to do." It must be confessed that the new party leaders are exceedingly active and thorough in their work, establishing clubs all over the State, especially in the manufacturing districts, holding agitation meetings, and advocating their cause in every possible way. Their convention is to be held in August, and till that time Butler will probably hold his present position before the public, of apparent indifference. The advent of Dennis Kearney, the California labor revolutionist, who says he is coming to "help Butler to the Governorship of Massachusetts," and to organize the working men and "tell them of their imminent peril at the hands of those hell-bound villains and daylight robbers—the capitalists"—is looked forward to with interest, and that he will be met and checkmated there is no doubt.

Concerning the canvass of the two candidates for the Republican nomination. The old leaders, such as Collector Beard, Adin Thayer, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and their political associates and followers, are for the nomination of Gov. Talbot, and are bringing to his support all the strength of the political machinery they as leaders control; while the other candidate, Speaker Long, is pushed to the front with much vigor and spirit by his friends, who include some influential leaders, many members of the two houses over which he has presided as Speaker, and men of the rank and file influential in their districts. The nomination of Gov. Talbot is opposed by those who do not consider him a prominent, aggressive Prohibitionist, and one who has once been defeated on this very issue, taken up and Mr. Long is opposed by those who wish to dictate the nomination; by others, strong anti-Simmons men, who complain because of his indorsement of Simmons' administration of the Custom-house, at the time of the latter's famous bid for the appointment; and others still who complain that he is too conservative. That much of the bitterness against Gov. Talbot, at the time of his first nomination, has passed away, and that he is universally respected for his integrity and uprightness as a man, and his steadfastness as a Republican, is true; but yet it is not denied that many Republicans, impatient with the ever-present Prohibitory issue, do not take pleasantly to the proposition to place a Prohibitory leader at the head of the party ticket. Gov. Talbot, however, is not so much a Prohibitory leader as he was before the publication of his advice last year to Prohibitionists not to bolt the Republican ticket and vote for their own candidate, thus jeopardizing the Republican standing of the State for a local issue. But this very action, while it may have strengthened him with many Republicans, and no doubt did, angered the wild, reckless, and radical of the Prohibitionists, who declare their determination to hereafter put their own ticket in the field, and abandon the Republican Party. Speaker Long, on the liquor question, is a conservative. He would not have a canvass turn on this one issue. If elected Governor, his friends assert, he would do all in his power to secure the proper execution of all laws, the present license as well as other statutes; and if a prohibitory bill should be passed by the Legislature, he would not veto it, regarding the action of the Legislature as the expression of the will of the people on this subject. Of his indorsement of Simmons, his supporters say it was done in common with all the State officers, including Gov. Rice, and with many merchants and business-men of both parties, many of whom were opposed to the Collector's nomination originally, and it was an indorsement mainly of his business administration of the Custom-house, which friend and foe alike of the Collector was free to admit was admirable. Of Speaker Long's conservative ways they say that he forms his opinions politically himself; is no man's man; no faction's man; and is an outspoken, progressive Republican, in full sympathy with the best elements of the party. Of both candidates it can be said that they are gentlemen, and are taking in the canvass a dignified position. Neither is "working" for the nomination. Both are understood to be ready, if called. At present Gov. Talbot has the lead. But it is not safe for his friends to sit down idly and cry, "Sho, keep off" to the other side. The Long side, as some of the most active young politicians say, "mean business," and cannot be driven off by frowns, soft promises, and the cry that their candidate is young and must wait.

For Democratic candidate for Governor, among some Democrats, there is talk of nominating Frank Bird, the venerable ex-Republican and independent political thinker, who of late has been training with the Democratic Party. But as yet there appears to be nothing more than talk. Ex-Congressman Thompson, "the man who beat Butler" in the Essex District, has many enthusiastic backers for the nomination, especially among the younger men of the party; but others say he ought not to be taken from his district, for he is wanted there to run again for Congress to beat Dr. Loring, if possible. There is some talk of Gaston again, and some of Judge Abbott, and a good deal, just this moment, of Charles Theodore Russell, of Cambridge, the President of last year's convention. But it is probably the fact that those who think they can control the convention have not yet made up their minds as to just what it is best to do. There are dissensions in the Democratic ranks, but these will probably be healed, if only temporarily, before the convention meets. After the Nationals' convention, and when Butler takes position, their plans will be formed for execution. Those Prohibitionists who propose to keep running a little party of their own will make a nomination, but they, too, will wait until the Nationals meet and Butler takes position.

In the majority of the Congressional districts the members of the present delegation will no doubt be returned. Butler will not be run again in the Seventh, and there is an army of gentlemen willing to be considered candidates, among them ex-Senator Boutwell. Who stands the best chance of the Republican nomination I would not undertake to say at this early period. Banks, in the Fifth District, is going to have a hard pull, and it looks very much as though this time he would be shelved. In his district the Nationals are working with vigor, and they assert that they will surely carry the district for paper money. Lynn, which is in the district, is one of the Greenback strongholds. But notwithstanding their boasts, those who know the district are quite confident that it can easily be held by the Republicans. Whether Banks will be the candidate is an open question. There is a strong movement making for the nomination on the Republican ticket of Hon. John Cummings, an old-line Republican, whose business, that of a bank President, is in Boston. In the Fourth District, Leopold Morse, the Democratic Congressman, stands stronger than when he went to Washington; but the Republicans will make a sturdy effort to recover the district. Their present trouble is their inability to agree upon a strong man. Several very respectable gentlemen are "named," and some are quietly scheming for the nomination. Before the time for the nominating conventions, however, the Republicans may settle on their best man, and make a vigorous campaign. In the Third District, Waldridge A. Field, who was elected at the last Congressional election, but whose seat was taken from him by the Democratic House and given to Benjamin Dean, his opponent, who contested, will be renominated, and elected this time by such a majority that his right to the seat cannot be questioned. In the Second District Harris may retire, and ex-Speaker Sanford nominated in his place.

So far as the platform of the Republican Party, this season, is concerned, it will be with the President, and the "progressive" Republicans. The Administration wing is largely in the majority in this State, and the radicals or irreconcilables can do nothing but grumble. Some effort may be made by them to make themselves heard, but it will be useless. Some of them are found to be strong Butler men, and if Butler should make a run as a candidate, he would no doubt gather into his net some of these. Simmons gets home from his trip abroad the last of the week, and is to have a warm reception. Where he will throw his influence is a question. He is known to be a strong friend of both Talbot and Long, and once a strong friend of Butler, the man who made him Collector. He is, however, too shrewd, and too far-sighted a politician to strike hands, openly, with Butler in his present schemes. But he is an anti-Administration Republican, and both the candidates for the Republican nomination are with the Administration. Some of his intimates say he will "sit on the fence and see the procession go by"; taking no part, and reserving his strength for the future. He is a most ambitious man; and there are those who say he has hopes of some day reaching not only a seat in the House, but a seat in the Senate at Washington.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN SENT TO PRISON.

AN OLD MAN WHO COULD NOT AGREE WITH HIS STEP-SON'S WIFE.

A singular spectacle was witnessed yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. At the bar stood a very respectable-looking and well-dressed man, a septuagenarian, and close by him stood his wife, his step-son, and his step-daughter-in-law. The old man's name was Charles Wilson, and he was charged by Mrs. Doolittle, of No. 237 East Seventeenth-street, his step-son's wife, with having threatened to take her life. The Wilsons and Doolittles have been living together in the same house, and it appears that Mr. Wilson, the accused, has incurred the enmity of his family and relatives by his extraordinary rash conduct at times. Said Justice Kilbreth in his yesterday: "This lady," pointing to the complainant, "says that you were about to strike her with a large iron poker when prevented by her husband, and that you also had in your possession a loaded cane. What have you to say?" "All I have to say is that if she says so she lies. I'll tell you now the trouble was, Judge, it will be hard enough to allow me, in a very few words. Our sense of smell was one of the upper rooms this morning. When my wife here, who was in the yard, called her, no response came; my wife called her again and again, and still there was no answer. I went

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HAYMAKING.

I.

Across the sunny field she went,
Who is our sovereign lady:
She said, "Such days were never meant
To waste in corners shady."
She would not take a single nay,
Excusing or denying.
Come out," she said, "and turn the hay,
Because the sun is shining."

II.

Some pleaded letters: "Why, you see,
'Tis mail-day for Golconda!"
Another: "When I've read these three
Last pages of 'Deronda.'"
Two miscreants who had slyly fled
(Straw hat and Dolly Varden)
Were captured, lips and fingers red,
Deep in the kitchen garden.

III.

No pleading was the least excuse,
She brooked no contradiction:
"The heat you cannot make excuse."
"Those letters are a fiction!"
"You've played lawn tennis half the day,
Than which my work is cooler!"
And so, at last, she got her way,
Our most despotic ruler.

IV.

She sat our stations row by row,
And marshaled us sedately;
"See, now, this is the way to go,
The swathes want turning straightly.
Don't seize your rakes like whips and oars,
Nor drag them limp and lazy."
The haymakers who drank their "fours,"
In shadow, thought us crazy.

V.

But not five minutes' work was done,
Ere defalcations tried her;
Dick's line and Kate's merged into one,
And Jack must taste the cider.
While some would loiter, some would play,
And some would rest already—
"Alas!" she signed, "for all I say,
I cannot keep you steady."

VI.

Across the field there swept a tide
Of voices, songs, and laughter;
She raked her line with honest pride,
I followed silent after.
We left the others far behind,
O'ermastered by the weather;
And finished where the roses bind
The further hedge together.

VII.

What made me bold? some words we spoke
By chance; or silence sweeter;
While all the Summer sounds awoke,
And sang in tender metre.
I only know, my fate essayed,
I won her sweet, resigning;
Nor did she blame me that I made
Hay while the sun was shining. —*The Argosy.*

LAL.

A STORY IN THREE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

We colonists are apt to say that there is no twilight in New-Zealand, when waxing sentimental over memories of the land of our birth, and recalling many a pleasant half hour "between the lights."

But although we have no lingering dusk, sunset with us seems to have a peculiar beauty, and a tender power to steal into one's heart. Many a time have I, rough colonial as I am, stood, on my way home, to watch the fantastic clouds and colors of the sky as night drew on.

Such a sunset-glory lit up the whole sky, and the scarcely heaving sea beneath, one Autumn evening many years ago, as I was riding home on a tired horse, after a hard day's pounding after the outlying sheep.

At that time I was about thirty years old, and had a snug billet as manager on one of Lulworth and Clint's great runs near Nelson. Five hundred a year, with unlimited grub, and a sufficiently weather-tight house on the station, was no bad thing for a penniless man with no interest; and I often plumed myself on my own good luck when I came across other fellows, with twice my brains, and a little money, who could hardly pay for their bread and cheese.

"A beautiful sky, Sprightly," I said, patting my old chestnut as he carefully picked his way down the face of a steep hill covered with manuka scrub and yellowing ferns; "but wind to-morrow, and rain before to-morrow night."

Sprightly shook his head till the bridle rang and stepped out at my voice. Winding down we went, till the interminable hill ended abruptly in a level reach of sand, along which we could canter for a couple of miles.

The sunset colors were fading from the high peaks we had left, but enough light lingered on the flat to give brilliant hues to the rocks which towered over our heads or lay like fallen giants in our path, while far out to sea, beyond the shadow of the shore, stretched a long streak of amber.

I rode that way twice a week, as a rule, sometimes oftener, but never do I remember to have met a living creature to exchange good-night with till this particular evening, when no sooner had Sprightly started at a weary canter over the flat than I pulled him up short in sheer amazement, for there in front was a fellow dressed like a picture, riding at a foot pace just in the direction we were going in too.

"Who the deuce can it be?" was my first mental observation. "Ten to one it's some new chum come to spy out the land; though I'll answer that chap don't know a sheep when he sees it."

As I neared my unconscious friend, I took in the fact that he rode his horse like a gentleman; that his saddle, bridle, and saddlebags were new and glossy; that, in fact, from his jaunty wideawake to his English-made boots, he was a new chum. Riding up alongside, I observed a white collar and a pair of dogskin gloves, which removed any lingering doubts as to the fact.

"Good evening, mate," I called out, when I got up to the stranger; "going far to-night?"

"Not much further, I hope," he answered, turning a face of almost girlish beauty upon me, and slightly raising his hat. "But that is a question I should be glad to ask you; that is if you know this part of the country well."

"Lived here these six years, and know every corner a sheep can hide in," I answered, rather grimly, contrasting his high-bred accents with my own colonialisms.

"Ah! then you can tell me, where is this Wyke Station?"

"This Wyke Station," I replied, in my crustiest manner, "is where I hope to be eating my supper in half an hour's time. And pray, Sir, what may be your business there?"

The newcomer turned to look more closely at me.

"Why, you must be—of course you must be—Mr. Ralph Westcott; the very man I am going to see."

"I am Ralph Westcott," I rejoined, seeing he paused, as if expecting me to say something.

"I thought so. Well, I am Fairfax Clint. How d'ye do? I am awfully glad to meet you on this dreary and interminable mud-flat." So saying, he extended his hand with such a cordial gesture, that I felt ashamed of my bearish manners, and gave him a hearty grip.

"Didn't the governor write and tell you I was coming out?" he asked, as we resumed our journey.

"Several mails back he wrote that you might possibly be sent out, but I never heard anything certain."

"Oh! well, you see, Westcott, the governor is getting old, and closer and more suspicious every day. Lately he won't even allow a fellow an opinion of his own. So one fine morning I got marching, or rather sailing, orders, and here I am."

All this was said in the same quiet, rather bored manner which had set my back up before; still I could not help softening to the boy, when I looked at his face, and saw how unfit he would prove for Station life.

"And what do you mean to do, Mr. Clint, now you are here?" I asked, after a pause.

"Do? Oh, nothing that I know of. I suppose I shall stay with you till I get orders to start again. I'll go about with you, unless you don't want my company; and I suppose I must write a 'report,' for the governor's benefit, every month, in which I hope you'll help me."

He laughed as if there was a joke somewhere, but for my part I felt rather put out. Here was a great baby sent out for me to take in tow, and yet all the time he was my "Boss," and had to report on my management. I was a bit of an autocrat on my station, and resented this.

Fairfax Clint seemed to guess what I was thinking. "Look here, Westcott," he said, touching my horse's neck with his whip, and speaking in a more manly and earnest tone, which I liked better, "my father's all wrong in this business. What's the use of his sending me out to overlook his runs, when I know less than a child about such things; but that's no business of mine, and still less of yours. Let us be friends while we are together. Forget that my name is Clint at all! Call me Fairfax, and fancy me a new hand you've just picked up to clean your boots and saddle your horse. I can do both, I assure you."

All the while he had been speaking we had slowly climbed a steep hill, clothed with white-flowering manuka and fern. As he ceased we reached the summit, and began to descend on the other side, so my only answer was to point out the stock-yard in the valley at our feet, flanked by a single-storied wooden house.

"There's Wyke Station. I've lived here for six years, and am glad to welcome a son of the firm to it."

"That's kindly said," he answered gravely, falling back in the narrow path. "I'll follow you, and only trust this brute is sure-footed."

We reached the stock-yard, and tied up our horses, the dogs rushing out to welcome us, and Tom, the cook, opening the house door and showing a warm glow of firelight.

"Come in, Mr. Clint," I said, "and he prepared to rough it. This is the kitchen; here's the parlor, which is drawing-room, smoking-room, and feeding-room in one; you see there's no lack of dry wood here, so we have good fires; here's my bedroom, and yonder room shall be got ready for you by the time supper's over. Meantime, make yourself at home, and use mine," and having, as I thought, done the honors handsomely, I kicked the smoldering logs into a crackling blaze, and left him in possession of my sanctum. When I came in from seeing to our horses, I found Clint in the kitchen, already at home, chatting to Tom, as that old rascal fried mutton-chops and potatoes.

"By Jove, I never thought of my horse," he exclaimed in consternation, as he caught sight of me coming in from the yard with his and my saddle; "why on earth didn't you tell me, Westcott?"

"Did you think we kept a groom here?" I retorted. "Never mind, young 'un; you shall do both horses to-morrow, I promise you. Show a light, Tom, while I wash my hands, and then for supper, for I'm starving."

CHAPTER II.

Before a week was over, Fairfax Clint was familiar with every corner of the run, and had made himself popular with all hands.

Never did I know a human being with such a gift of fascination, or such an inexhaustible flow of spirits and quaint humor.

Yet he was never noisy, very seldom laughed, and about his face and voice sometimes seemed to hang a melancholy shadow. I thought, afterward, a foreshadow of what was coming.

But, as I say, never was there a man so popular; even our rugged old Scotch shepherd found a smile for Clint's cheerful, "Well, old Thistles;" while as for Tom, our cook and man of all work, I verily believe the happiest moments of his life were when Fairfax took into his head to assist in the kitchen, making Tom fetch the ingredients and wait on him, while he elaborated uneatable messes for our evening spread.

Though at first I had hated the idea of any one always following me about, and had perhaps found Clint's ignorance rather boring after the first amusement wore off, still I got quite to miss the lad whenever he went off to Nelson for a day or two, and to feel lonely and off my feed when I sat down without his face at the other end of our table.

Among other of his fancies when first he came, was one for a garden. "Waste of time," I growled; "the weeds will outrun the flowers." But he laughed at me, and set to work all the same, and really he worked well; for though digging blistered his hands, and the sun scorched his face brick-color, he persevered until he had a plot of ground fenced in and planted to his mind.

"Flowers are great humanizers," he would say; "only look at these children, my dear Ralph."

"These children" were a dirty, ragged, barefooted quartet from our second shepherd's hut, who hovered about wherever Clint was, and worshiped him as a wonderful being from a world afar.

Poor little wretches! At one time I had made some efforts to improve them; and, thinking it best to strike at the root of the matter, began by urging their miserable, reprobate mother to introduce something like order and neatness into their hut. But I never made the attempt twice, being met by a torrent of half-tipsy abuse, and threatened with the loss of her husband—an invaluable station-hand, and one I should really have been unwilling to lose.

The only step I could take to mitigate the nuisance was to remove the whole family to an old hut a mile further from the station, where Mrs. Mahaffy's peculiarities were less obtrusive. It would have seemed a wretched place, perhaps, to many an English cottager, perched on a hillside, roughly built of planks half an inch apart, and thatched with towi-grass. But, such as it was, I've known people to live happily there, and make it look neat and pleasant too. Pretty it could not fail to be in such a situation; and it always seemed to me a sin to poison such a view with cabbage-stalks, and potato-parings, and heaps of stinking mussel-shells.

Did the miserable, shock-headed imps who sprawled among the fern, hatless and shoeless, never see the yellow sands below their hillside, and the restless, ever-changing sea? Did they never look up and learn anything from the peaks overhead, which, clothed with dark shrubs and leafage, towered above till they set a sharp gleam of snow against the blue of the sky?

These are some of the questions I used to ask myself when I first went to Wyke; but, you see, I had other things to think about, and, like most reformers, after I had removed the blot a little further from my own door I forgot all about the needs, material and spiritual, of the young Mahaffys.

In fact, I felt half amused at the concern and disgust Clint expressed, the first time his wanderings brought him in contact with this interesting family.

"Ah, my boy, at first I felt just as you do; but I found it waste of time, as you will."

However, whether Clint was more persevering, or whether he found out a better way to go to work, I can't say; but to my amazement, one Sunday afternoon, when the Reverend Walter Hooper, a right good parson, rode over as usual to preach to us, and the station-hands were mustering in our veranda, up came a little procession, with very clean and shy faces and new pinafores, which for the life of me I couldn't identify. The truth only dawned on me when I saw Clint, with that indescribable grace of his, rise from his rug in the corner, and take Lal, the eldest girl, by the hand to show her a seat.

Through all the service Lal kept her eyes fixed in humble adoration on Clint's face, rising or kneeling as he did; and, after that, every Sunday, whatever the lapses in the week might be, she never failed to appear, scrubbed and tidy, at the service hour.

"How on earth have you done it, Fairfax?" I asked the same night, while we were having our last smoke before turning in. He laughed. "My dear fellow, don't ask me. I never felt more astonished in my life, or more humbled, if you can understand. I did give Lal a talking to about a week ago, and a few shillings to rig out the kids afresh, but I had no notion that what I had said would have produced such a stupendous effect. And, to tell you the truth, Ralph, I felt ashamed to think how little one really tries to do, when I saw that poor girl coming up so bravely just for a few words of mine! If you won't laugh, old fellow, I am going to have Lal and her brothers up twice a week till they know how to read."

"Laugh! I honor you for it, only won't you find it an awful grind?"

"Why, yes, I'm afraid I shall," answered Fairfax, knocking the ashes out of his pipe, and staring at the fire; "and yet I can't look at a poor wretch like Lal without feeling uncomfortable. I suppose it's what parsons call conscience; and my conscience won't let me rest till I've taught these young savages, at any rate, what little I know myself."

So Clint's evening school began—began at the kitchen table after supper was over—the pupils being Alice Mahaffy, popularly known as "Lal," and her brothers, Bill and Ted; and the schoolmaster being that ineffable swell, Mr. Fairfax Clint.

Ted and Bill, having grown up like young goats on the open hill-side, were sharp enough to all out-door signs and sounds, but hopelessly dense when it came to the alphabet. But Lal proved a wonder to herself, and a source of pride to her teacher. Never was a girl so determined to learn what at first seemed perfectly incomprehensible and bewildering. Many a time have I gone to the kitchen to look on, and have seen Lal, with knit brows and flushed face, bending over her book, and muttering fiercely between her teeth: "I'll see it sometime, Muster Clint; try me again! but I'm such a fool to-night."

One night, long after the little class had been dismissed, I found Lal crouching against the outer door in a wild fit of weeping.

"Hallo, Lal, what's up?" I asked, pulling her into the moonlight; "has that precious mother been hammering you again?" But no answer could I extract except a not very polite request to leave her alone, and, wrenching herself out of my grasp, she ran away and hid herself among the manuka.

This little incident would not have remained probably in my mind, but for the chance remark of our parson one Sunday shortly afterward. I had been riding part way home with him after service, and as we went up the hill by the Mahaffys' hut, we came on Lal, lying asleep full-length under a wild cherry tree, with her hands behind her head for a pillow, and an open spelling-book beside her. She seemed to have cried herself to sleep, for the long lashes resting on her cheek were wet, and matted into little points, and she sobbed as we passed by.

"That poor child! I am afraid her mother ill-treats her," said Parson Hooper; "and what a pretty girl she is growing!"

Pretty! I was too struck with this new view of Lal to dispute it, and my companion passed on to other subjects; but as soon as I parted from him I rode back quickly to the spot where we passed the sleeping girl. But she was gone, and I had to ride home without deciding the question whether Parson's eyes or mine had been mistaken. At the veranda door, however, I saw Lal with her milk-can waiting till Tom chose to find time to fill it for her, leaning cross-legged against the door-post, and looking moodily out at sea.

I walked up and took a critical survey. A long-limbed girl, with a very short and rather ragged stuff frock; bare feet, brown as berries; arms and hands to match; a good deal of brown hair, which lately she had taken to brushing and tying back with a scrap of faded ribbon; a thin face, with a flush of bright color in the cheeks; and a pair of brown eyes, which were always watchful and suspicious to me, but soft and wistful to Clint. My eyes, sharpened by Parson's careless remark, took note of all these points, and I summoned Lal sharply to me.

"Well, Mr. Westcott," she said, coming unwillingly, and scowling at me with her straight black brows.

"How old are you, Lal?"

"I'se turned fifteen last Summer; but it ain't no business o' yourn, is it, Mr. Westcott?"

"Not much, perhaps; but you are growing a big girl, and ought to go to service somewhere. Wouldn't you like to go away from this dull place?"

"Go away from the station?" echoed Lal, all the color fading out of her face as she raised her startled eyes to mine; "I couldn't do it! Besides, who'd like to have me for a servant?" she added, with a scornful little laugh.

"But if you'd like to try it, Lal, I could try for you," I went on, but she interrupted me fiercely:

"Look here, Mr. Westcott; I know I ain't a good girl, but I don't know as ever I did you any harm, that you should try and drive me away; and I can't go, I can't, I can't! I should die if I couldn't never see his face, nor hear him speak."

In the frenzy of passion and excitement which possessed her, Lal had fallen on her knees, and clutched my coat with both her hands, looking up with an agony of supplication, as if I could decide her fate. Here was a pretty situation for Ralph Westcott, manager, to stand in!

"Lal, my dear; don't be a fool," I uttered disjointedly. "What nonsense is this? you shan't go away unless you like, but for Heaven's sake get up and behave yourself! There, that's better," I said, as she dragged herself up on to her feet, and stretched out her hand mechanically for her milk-can, which had rolled off the veranda; "Now, Lal, be a good girl, and go home, and make up your mind never to talk such nonsense again. You know Mr. Clint is a gentleman, and will be a very rich one when his father dies, and how could you for one moment suppose —"

Lal put up her hand with a pathetic gesture to stop me.

"Lord," she cried, with her bitter little laugh, which always made me angry; "it's you as is talking nonsense now! Don't you think I know he's set above us like the stars; and as if he could ever look at the likes of I! But that don't make no difference to me that I know of," she added, dropping all at once into a low tone of indescribable despair, and turning away. At this moment we both saw Clint returning with the dogs from a bathe in the river. He stopped a moment to pick a peach as he passed through old Reuben the Maori's garden, but we heard his clear voice singing: "Then tell me how to woo thee, love, then tell me how to woo thee," as if in unconscious mockery of Lal's misery and pain. For once I felt really out of patience with Clint's beaming good humor.

"Go home, child," I cried, sharply, and Lal vanished without another word. I walked over the fence to meet Fairfax.

"Ralph, my boy, you look very glum! How delicious these peaches are," he added, fastening on another.

Should I tell him Lal's secret, and beg him to show the wretched girl less kindness for the future?

Whether wisely or not, I spoke.

"Fairfax, I have been talking to that poor girl Lal. She is nearly grown up, now, and I want her to go out to service."

"Whew! my prize pupil?" cried Clint, making a long face. "Well, my dear patriarch, and what did Miss Mahaffy say to your kind proposal?"

"Well, really Clint, it's too absurd. And yet it's a pity for the poor little soul, too. The fact is she has such a profound adoration for you that nothing will induce her to consent to it."

Clint looked amazed and then annoyed.

"Alas! alack! is this to be the end of my philanthropic efforts!" he cried at last. "You don't really mean, Ralph, that she won't go because—because—. Upon my word, it's too preposterous. Well, Ralph," he went on, pettishly, after a pause, during which I lit my pipe, and tried to look more comfortable than I felt, "what's a fellow to do now? Poor Lal! she had tried so awfully hard to learn and get on. Perhaps you misunderstood her?"

I shook my head.

"I don't pretend to understand these things, Clint, but it's a very real thing with her. How would it be for you to go on that visit to the Vernons you are always intending to pay? Stay away a week or two, and I'll undertake to talk to Lal, and make her take a place at Dorald's farm at Tere-weni. I know they want a dairy hand."

So Clint agreed, and as the boat was going across next day for stores, we had no time to discuss and unsettle the matter. Lal, of course, saw the boat start, for she and her brothers were always moving before any one else on the run; and Clint waved his hand to her, and called out in his cheery way, "Good-by, young 'uns! Stick to your books, and I'll bring over some jolly new ones when I come back." Ted halloed out, "Good-by!" and no one but I noticed that Lal said nothing, but gazed with straining eyes after the boat, till it had disappeared round the point, and the level rays of sunrise turned the gray sea to gold.

For my own part, I turned in to breakfast with a weight off my mind, for Lal certainly was a pretty girl; and though I believed Clint to be an honest young fellow enough, still there is something flattering and pleasant in being worshiped by the only girl about the station. So, altogether, I was glad to get Fairfax safely off on a visit to a neighboring station, where I knew the dashing Miss Vernons would soon give his thoughts a fresh direction.

CHAPTER III.

Some weeks went by, very busy weeks, and I had begun to get used to being alone again, when I received a message from Clint that the next time the whale-boat went over to Nelson he would return by her, as a letter from his father had recalled him to England sooner than he had expected.

All the time of his absence I had seen little of Lal. She had given up coming to the station, always sending Ted instead; and I had really almost forgotten our scene in the veranda.

The day after I got Clint's message, however, I chanced to meet her as I rode home over the mud-flat. It had been a dull, foggy day, but as evening closed in the wind began to rise fitfully, make a little sudden stir and moan, and then die away into an ominous silence. As I hurried Sprightly along I overtook Lal, walking home slowly under a load of pipis she had been collecting for supper off the rocks. At first she seemed inclined to let me pass without recognition, but when I drew up, meaning to warn her of the coming storm, she ran to my side, and laid her hand on my bridle.

"Isn't he never coming here no more, Mr. Westcott?" she asked, in such a despairing tone I could not find it in my heart to scold her.

"Why, Lal," I cried, "how ill you look. What have you done to your cheeks and eyes?"

She shook her head impatiently, and repeated her question: "Is he never coming home?"

"Well—yes, child. He's coming to-morrow; but only to say good-bye. He will be off to England, and to all his friends there, soon."

She scarcely seemed to hear the end of my speech.

"To-morrow!" she said, crouching down in a heap upon the seaweed-strewed sands, and rocking herself to and fro. "Shall I see him to-morrow?"

"Lal!" I cried impatiently. She sprang to her feet.

"Oh, Mr. Westcott, don't scold me. Look here," and she pulled up her ragged sleeve to show me her arm, wasted and shrunken. "I'm dying, I think," she went on hoarsely. "I can't eat, nor sleep, nor do a half of the work I used to. I'm starving for a sight of his face; and what harm can it do him for me to be happy just one day?"

Poor Lal! I was not a particularly soft-hearted chap, but the sight of her distress gave me a queer feeling in the throat, and I rode on without speaking.

The night set in as I expected, with sharp storms of wind and rain, and by the time I had got home and done supper there was a high sea running.

"The boat 'll never start to-morrow, Tom," I remarked, as, for company's sake, I turned into the kitchen for a smoke.

Tom looked doubtful. "I'd feel more sure o' that, Sir, if old Peter had gone in her. He's a safe hand, and a'most overcareful; but young Peter is rash, and won't wait for weather."

"Don't croak, Tom," I retorted; "besides, the weather may mend before midnight, when they'd be starting, and then Mr. Clint will be there, and he's sure to wait if there's any danger." But as Tom still shook his head, and persisted in calling to mind all the shipwrecks he had ever been in, I gave up the argument, and went to bed, telling him to call me at six o'clock, if I wasn't stirring before.

It seemed to me that I had only just dropped asleep, when his voice at my side awoke me next morning. "Mr. Westcott, Sir, it's six o'clock; and an awful nasty sea on. And I've been down twice to the beach, and can't see nothing of the boat."

"Get out, you old fool!" I roared. "You don't for one moment suppose they are anywhere but safe in Nelson Harbor?"

Tom vanished, but I got up thoroughly uncomfortable all the same, and hurried down to the beach without waiting for breakfast.

The sea looked nasty, truly. A line of white breakers thundered over the rocks, and threw their spray high into the air; a thick fog hung over Nelson and hid the outlines of the coast, but here and there a white swirl of waters showed a dangerous spot to beware of. After a look round I was returning, when I spied a little figure sitting perched half way up the face of the cliff, in a little shelter formed by a projecting ledge.

"Lal, you silly girl, come down! There's not footing for a bird there; and what good can you do? They've never started, I'm sure. Come and have some breakfast with Tom." But I might as well have shouted at the sea-gulls, for she never moved.

When I came down again she was still there, deaf to everything except the thunder and roar of the sea. The storm seemed to increase as the morning wore away, and even Tom had come around to my opinion that young Peter never could have put out in such a sea, when we were startled by a message from Lal. She had sent Ted to say she saw something—driftwood, it might be—still it was something.

Never, as long as I live, shall I forget the horror which clutched at our hearts, and blanched our faces, as for a moment Tom and I stared at one another while Ted breathlessly delivered the message.

Of course, we followed him at once, and stood again peering out into the fog and spray.

"I see nothing, Lal," I shouted. "Whereabouts is it now?"

Lal for answer thrust out her long bony arm. "There 'tis!" she cried; "and 'tis—Lord have mercy!—'tis our boat!"

Not one word more did any one say. Some half dozen men, we stood there, helpless, watching the little spot grow and grow till we could make it out, as Lal did, to be our boat. Now she's down in the trough of the wave, now she rides on top, now she's near enough for us to make out the six dark figures in her! They are all there, thank God for that! Now we lose sight of her again, and I shout hoarsely to Lal. "All right," she pants; "they are safe past Split Rock, and they are going to beach the boat."

I clamber up on a fallen mass of rock, and can see Lal is right. They are coming in on the breakers, and will let the boat drive ashore. She will go to pieces, but it is their only chance.

We watch breathless, and no one speaks, although old Peter stands beside me, and he has two sons in peril. One tremendous wave dashes them almost within our reach—not quite—they are swept back, and the boat goes under. A moment later, and she reappears bottom upward among the boiling waters, and with a wild shriek Lal springs from her watching-place into the water beneath.

"Mad fool!" I cry, breaking into womanish sobs, and rushing forward with an idea of doing something—anything. But old Peter lays a shaking hand on my shoulder. "Don't 'ee throw your life away, Sir. She've got him by the hair, and if any one can live in such a sea, I'll back Lal." "But your boys, Peter!" I gasp, completely knocked out of all self-command.

"I be watching," said the old man, giving me a little shake in his suppressed excitement. "Nobody han't come up yet but Master Clint, and Lal have got he tight."

There isn't much more to tell. Out of all the six, only Fairfax was saved; though the bodies were washed ashore next day.

Lal, whose love gave her superhuman strength, had kept Clint's head away from the rock which crushed the life out of the other poor lads, and almost the next wave rolled both to our feet.

It took us a long time to unclasp Lal's hands, and I don't believe she ever knew that she really had saved the man she died for.

She was buried, when Parson Hooper came over the next Sunday, in Clint's little garden, with Peter's two sons and the other poor fellows; but it was many months before Clint could crawl out so far, or hear how his life had been saved.—*All the Year Round.*

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.—Liberty was the watchword of our fathers, and so it is of ourselves. But, in their hearts, the masses of the nation cherish desires not only different from it, but inconsistent with it. They want equality more than they want liberty. Now, there is a factitious inequality and a real and intrinsic one. Rank, titles, privileges, and wealth make up the first; and character, ability, and culture the second. Excepting only the distinctions of wealth, we have abolished the artificial inequality, and now we are doing what we can to abolish the real one. Vaguely and half unconsciously, but every day more and more, the masses hug the flattering illusion that one man is essentially about as good as another. They will not deny that there is great difference in the quality of horses or dogs, but they refuse to see it in their own genus. A jockey may be a democrat in the street, but he is sure to be an aristocrat in the stable. And yet the essential difference between man and man is incomparably greater than that between horse and horse, or dog and dog; though, being chiefly below the surface, the general eye can hardly see it. Mountains and mole-hills, deserts and fertile valleys, and all the universal inequality of nature, are but types of inequality in men. To level the outward world would turn it into barrenness, and to level human minds to one stature would make them barren as well. The history of the progress of mankind is the history of its leading minds. The masses, left to themselves, are hardly capable of progress, except material progress, and even that imperfectly. Through the long course of history, a few men, to be counted by scores or by tens, have planted in the world the germs of a growth whose beneficent vitality has extended itself through all succeding ages; and any one of these men outweighs in value to mankind myriads of nobles, citizens, and peasants, who have fought or toiled in their generation, and then rotted into oblivion. Condé used to say that a thousand frogs were not worth one salmon. The saying, as he meant it, was false, but there is a sense in which it is true, though it tells the truth but feebly and imperfectly. The highest man may comprehend the lowest, but the lowest can no more comprehend the highest than if he belonged to another order of beings, as for some purposes he practically does. A single human mind may engender thoughts which the combined efforts of millions of lower intelligences cannot conceive. This is not the faith of Demos. In his vague way he fancies that aggregated ignorance and weakness will bear the fruits of wisdom. He begins to think that science, thought, and study are old-time illusions; that everybody has a right to form his own opinion as to whether the world is round or flat, and that the votes of the majority ought to settle the question. We have said that intrinsic equality is inconsistent with liberty. It is so because, in order to produce it, very unequal opportunities of development must be granted to different kinds of mind and character, and an even distributive justice refused to human nature. The highest must be repressed and the lowest stimulated in order to produce a level average. In such an attempt no political or social system can completely succeed; but in so far as it tends this way it is false and pernicious. If it could succeed, or approach to success, it would be an outrage upon humanity. Asiatic despotisms have done so as nearly, perhaps, as is possible; but the Amuraths and Bajazets will hardly be thought fit examples for emulation. Democracy can no more succeed in producing a level than they did, but it can do prodigious mischief by trying to produce one. It may pretend that it is only "leveling upward," but this phrase of pleasing sound means leveling downward also; for, if the lower strata of humanity are raised as high as their nature and the inexorable conditions of human life will permit, there will still be no equality till the upper strata are pushed down to meet them.—*Francis Parkman in North American Review.*

THE ENGLISH ADMIRAL.—Duncan, lying off the Texel with his own flag-ship, the Venerable, and only one other vessel, heard that the whole Dutch fleet was putting to sea. He told Capt. Hotham to anchor alongside of him in the narrowest part of the channel, and fight his vessel till she sank. "I have taken the depth of the water," added he, "and when the Venerable goes down, my flag will still fly." And you observe this is no naked Viking in a prehistoric period; but a Scotch member of Parliament, with a smattering of the classics, a telescope, a cocked hat of great size, and flannel underclothing. In the same spirit, Nelson went into Aboukir with six colors flying; so that even if five were shot away, it should not be imagined he had struck. He too must needs wear his four stars outside his Admiral's frock, to be a butt for sharpshooters. "In honor I gained them," he said to objectors, adding with sublime illogicality, "in honor I will die with them." Capt. Douglas, of the Royal Oak, when the Dutch fired his vessel in the Thames, sent his men ashore, but was burned along with her himself rather than desert his post without orders. Just then, perhaps the Merry Monarch was chasing a moth round the supper-table, with the ladies of his court. When Raleigh sailed into Cadiz, and all the ships opened fire on him at once, he scorned to shoot a gun, and made answer with a flourish of insulting trumpets. I like this bravado better than the wisest dispositions to insure victory; it comes from the heart and goes to it. God has made nobler heroes, but he never made a finer gentleman than Walter Raleigh. And as our Admirals were full of heroic superstitions, and had a strutting and vain-glorious style of fight, so they discovered a startling eagerness for battle, and courted war like a mistress. When the news came to Essex, before Cadiz, that the attack had been decided, he threw his hat into the sea. It is in this way that a school-boy hears of a half holiday; but this was a bearded man, of great possessions, who had just been allowed to risk his life. Benbow could not lie still in his bunk after he had lost his leg; he must be on deck in a basket to direct and animate the fight. I said they loved war like a mistress; yet I think there are not many mistresses we should continue to woo under similar circumstances. Trowbridge went ashore with the Culloden, and was able to take no part in the battle of the Nile. "The merits of that ship and her gallant Captain," wrote Nelson to the Admiralty, "are too well known to benefit by anything I could say. Her misfortune was great in getting aground, while her more fortunate companions were in the full tide of happiness." This is a notable expression, and depicts the whole great-hearted, big-spoken stock of the English Admirals to a hair. It was to be "in the full tide of happiness" for Nelson to destroy 1,525 of his fellow-creatures, and have his own scalp torn open by a piece of langridge shot. Hear him again at Copenhagen: "A shot through the mainmast knocked the splinters about; and he observed to one of his officers with a smile, 'It is warm work, and this day may be the last to any of us at a moment;' and then, stopping short at the gangway, added, with emotion, 'But mark you—I would not be elsewhere for thousands.'" —*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE LECTURE ON CHEMISTRY.—An unemployed actor, disinclined to rust in idleness, to say nothing of starving, determined to "do the provinces" as an entertainer. The provinces, however, did not prove the happy hunting-ground he expected, and when he arrived at a certain small town in the North, his funds and his spirits were equally low. The latter were not raised by the worthy who had the letting of the "hall" informing him a theatrical exhibition would be "nae gude at a'" there; but that if he gave a lecture on chemistry the place would be crowded. At this straw our desperate actor clutched. He would turn scientific lecturer, and chance it being discovered that knew nothing of his subject. The hall was engaged, the bills distributed, his coppers spent upon red-fire, brick-dust, iron-filings and some innocent powders; the time came, and the lecturer stood before a crowded audience, without any clear idea of what he was to say or do, save that he was going to perform the old experiment of producing hydrogen, and a new one of his own invention, which he hoped would bring the performance to a sudden end. The friendly hall-keeper had borrowed a pestle and mortar, a Leyden jar, and two or three retorts, which with a few physic bottles filled with bright-colored waters, gave the table quite a scientific appearance. The pseudo-savant commenced by reading a few pages of a popular treatise on chemistry, by way of introduction, and then closing the book, trusted to impudence to pull him through: and pull him through it did. He says: "I explained, with many mispronounced words, the hydrogen experiment; and then it occurred to me to arrange a little accident, which would perhaps make them nervous, and prepare them for what was to follow. This I easily did by thrusting a retort neck downward into the fire; the few drops of water condensed, and burst it with a loud report. I then proceeded to explain the dangerous nature of chemicals, dwelt on gun-cotton, sudden death of experimentalists by fumes, &c., meanwhile filling my mortar with brick-dust and other harmless ingredients. Having worked the audience up to the required pitch of nervousness, I dilated on the dangerous and uncertain nature of the compound I was mixing. I spoke of my bad health, and wound up by saying: 'Startling and marvelous as the announcement may seem, it is nevertheless true, that were I to leave off stirring this mixture for one single second, the whole of this building and every one therein would be blown into unrecognisable atoms!' In less than two minutes there was not a soul left in the place except Mr. Mactaggart and myself, who pitched the stuff away, and cheerfully divided the profits."—*Chambers's Journal.*

"YE MICHT BE WAUR."—In moments of disappointment with the conduct of others, in moments when ingratitude and dishonesty make themselves felt, the sage advises us that the dishonest and ungrateful only acted according to their nature. They, too, are parts of the scheme of the universe, like the rattlesnake and the mosquito; and it is impious to complain of their doing what they were born to do. The popular rendering of this thought is the aphorism, "It takes all sorts to make a world." Pangloss could not have improved on this happy optimism. Without postulating that this is the best of all possible worlds, the popular philosophy takes it as the only type of an actual system. We see that scamps and scoundrels and bores make part of it, and comfort ourselves by the thought that they too are necessary to the scheme and patchwork of things. Another consolatory idea, more popular, perhaps, than scientific, is that of "the possible worse." There are few positions so bad but that a position still more evil can be imagined. Thus, if you break your collar-bone, you are told to be contented because it might be worse—you might have broken your neck. The thought is familiar to the Calvinistic fancy of the poor in Scotland. They always have what they think the very probable worst before their minds, a condition compared with which mere mortal misery is a trifle not worth grumbling about. A lady who complained that she had missed a train was astonished, and perhaps offended, at being told, "Ye micht be waur, ye micht be in hell." This is the ordinary mental attitude of the descendants of the Cameronians, and their theology, or demonology, helps them at last to endure without a murmur the rigor of the national climate. The very opposite and equally tenable point of view was that of the beggar who was accidentally ridden over by a squadron of horse, and yet was nothing the worse. "Go down on your knees and thank Heaven for your escape, you ungrateful scoundrel!" cried a pious bystander. "And what am I to be grateful for?" asked the beggar, "is it for having been ridden over by a regiment of dragoons?" One man is pleased and satisfied as long as he escapes the worst of fates, and another sees no reason to rejoice because ill-fortune has for once passed by without scathing him. The latter generally rejects the consolations of philosophy, and is open to those of alcohol.—*The Saturday Review.*

GEORGE MOORE, THE NAPOLEON OF WATLING-STREET.—In the last three years of his life he spent £16,000 annually in benevolent works, and his charity from the time he began to accumulate a fortune had been always in proportion. He both gave and made others give. He seemed to be always seeking for ways of laying out his money. Commercial travelers, schools, orphan schools, reformatories, homes for incurables, London porters, London cabmen, church building, church restoration, city missionaries, Scripture readers, ragged schools, the starving citizens of Paris, theatre preaching, book-hawking, dwellings for workmen, and Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle—nothing came amiss to this indefatigable giver and beggar. He even wanted to bury Livingstone at his own charges in Westminster Abbey. He explored all the nooks and crannies of charity, as if the orthodox ways were not enough for him. He paid the marriage fees of thousands of persons who, as Mr. Smiles delicately puts it, "were not, but ought to have been, married." The city missionaries found the culprits out for him. In this way he disbursed more than £500. We hope it was for the moral and social advantage of the lagging brides and bridegrooms. It certainly benefited the parochial clergy. The latter class he helped in other and more direct modes, keeping a list of poor clergy, to whom he sent Christmas checks for £5 or £10, signed by "A Lover of Evangelical Truth." The checks were doubtless received with less equivocal sentiments than must sometimes have been the theological works which he spread broadcast through the Empire from Somers Town to Sierra Leone. He even cherished the hope of saving British tourists from Romish beguilements by putting a Bible in every bedroom of the hotels of Paris, and of converting all the medical skeptics of the Kingdom by sending to every one of them the lives of Dr. Simpson and Faraday. The man was brusque, noisy, dictatorial, making professions of humility while he exercised what his friends called "a mild despotism," but which must have seemed anything but mild to those who did not know him. Yet with all these remains of the commercial traveler about him he had a kindliness at the core which gave him a sort of license to dogmatize and even browbeat. Mr. Smiles tells us that each of his two wives refused him at first, and for the earlier of the two he had to wait five years before he was accepted. Yet the biography contains abundance of evidence that by both he was tenderly loved. In Cumberland he was a king. From the last night he slept at the "Gray Coat" Inn, before he started to make a great fortune in London, to the afternoon when he died in the same inn, he never broke the link with his native county. The only fault it could have found with him was that he must have gone near to pauperizing it by a continuity of feasting, public and private, which makes this volume read like the register of a city company. His country tastes never left him. He could not keep himself in training for wrestling; but as soon as he could afford the leisure and expense he threw himself into fox-hunting with a zeal which led him into many dangers, culminating in a badly dislocated shoulder. His

place, I will not turn a friend's house into an inn, and friendship into parasitism. Secondly, if I sit down hungry at your board to day, I shall come to-morrow and sit down to it, just because I am hungry. Thus, my body would have asserted its mastery, and I will have no masters, least of all, that one." His friend, looking at him astonished, he continued gaily, "Oh, I have accustomed this body of mine to obey me, I assure you. In my long student travels. I used to say to it on setting out, you will have no breakfast till you have accomplished six leagues. The six leagues passed, it begins to grumble. Two more, say I, and it goes grumbling on. Come, I add sharply, grumbling is of no use, go on and be quiet. And I was obeyed, as I shall be obeyed to-day." Whereupon he went home to eat his bit of bread.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

TANTALUS.

I at the banquet of the Gods have sate
Above the clouds that shroud these earthly plains,
Their nectar quaffed, and their ambrosia ate,
And felt the Olympian ichor in my veins.

Apollo, like a glory in a gloom.
Jove's thund'rous brow, and Juno's face serene,
Chaste Dian's grace—the auroral blush and bloom
That Venus owns—these mortal eyes have seen.

Mad with desire I strove the charm to seize
That should again renew to sense and soul
On earth below those heavenly ecstasies—
And I their nectar and ambrosia stole.

But who against the Gods shall e'er prevail?
The bliss of heaven on earth we may not own,
Stale tastes the nectar here, the ambrosia stale,
The ethereal flavor lost, the aroma flown.

And so the Gods condemn me here to stand
Thirsting within the stream that from me flees—
Hungering 'mid fruits ambrosial that my hand
For ever vainly reaches out to seize.

My sense the music of Apollo haunts,
But dim and distant and beyond my reach;
I hear afar the Gods' grand utterance
But cannot shape it into mortal speech.

In silence still I feel as in a dream
Their calm mysterious whisperings everywhere—
On the lone hills—in forest, reed, and stream—
In night's low breathings, in the sea's despair.

So taunting ever with half confidence
That wins the listening ear, but will not speak,
Pleasing and puzzling all the soul and sense,
The Gods for ever mock us mortals weak.

O Poets, in whatever realm or clime,
Pity me—Tantalus—for you must feel
How nature lures us on with dreams sublime,
And hints the secret she will ne'er reveal.
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MIRANDA BELDEN'S WEDDING.

The bill for the extensive erection of grave-stone over the body of Behemoth Belden had been presented to, and paid by, his sole heirs and Executors, Miranda and Beulah Belden. Every little claim had been punctually and pleasantly met. The funeral sermon—preached the Sunday succeeding the sad event—had been printed and circulated in black-bordered binding by the suffering sisters, and now, such mortuary duties over, the two sat down to confront the spectacle of their future lives and the spectre of their past. The day was long gone when beauty (such as youth had bestowed) had departed. Miranda was grim and gray enough in all conscience, without the added gravity of bombazine and English crêpe.

Poor Beulah contemplating the spectacle from across the hearth, this night—seven weeks, dating from the great event—thought her stern sister had never seemed so dark and cold and forbidding.

There was not so much difference in their ages, but nature, endowing the younger sister with pale blue eyes and a brindle sort of *chevelure*, had placed a seemingly great disparity between them.

The domineering spirit of Miranda added aged lines to her hard features, and the oldest friend of the family hardly remembered Miranda Belden as a young woman. Behemoth, the lately deceased, had given his leading traits to this his eldest girl—and to those characteristics the great wealth which, unincumbered, had been divided between them at the old man's death, was largely due. Even the equality of that division had been a source of great trouble to the greatly-troubled elder sister.

To share and share alike with that foolish, improvident creature—who had never had the handling of money, who had no respect for it when she did touch it—was a sore cross to Miranda. And it seemed as though old Deacon Harris and Squire Rowe delighted in angering the sour spinster, so soon did they rush through their duties and hand over her half the estate to the hitherto impecunious Beulah. From her earliest years, the sorrel-topped second born had been under the supervision of the elder sister; her food had been portioned out, her clothes bought and cut, her whole life fashioned and arranged by the staid Miranda.

Therefore was Beulah crushing down the evidences of great joy which now occupied her soul—for with the possession of this wealth arrived a train of blissful anticipations—the principal one being an immediate emancipation from the iron rule of the oppressor. The curtains had been sharply drawn, the fire venomously prodded by the angular arm of the despotic ruler, who had sat down with an air of determination and fronted round upon the exultant Beulah.

"What did the Squire's man come about to-day?"

The ball was opened, and the weaker female slowly folded up her crochet work, feeling no waste of forces could be allowed just now.

"He came in reference to the stone cottage over the hill."

"What's the matter with that?"

"I am thinking about buying it."

"You?" Miranda sat bolt upright and ceased rocking.

"I."

"And what on earth for?"

"To live in."

"Beulah Belden, you must be insane."

It was in an altogether new light the weak sister stood before the other, as she made her first move in open rebellion.

"To live in?" repeated Miranda, half comprehending; "I have no earthly intention of leaving the homestead."

"But I have," quietly replied Beulah.

"You don't mean to take the stone cottage, to occupy it alone?" almost shrieked Miranda.

"I have taken it; Loomis is furnishing it, and I shall occupy it, in company with a servant and Nurse Adams next week this time."

In the memory of Beulah there lived many stormy scenes between herself and the irascible Miranda, but they all faded into insignificant outlines beside the convulsions of the next few hours. It ended by Beulah's hasty retreat with a small sachel to the house of Squire Rowe, and to an earlier installment of the poor maiden lady in her new home, the "stone cottage." The gossip-loving village had work enough to discuss the sudden separation of the sisters, and the two old crones—the peripatetic gazetteers of this particular town—jogged back and forth from the Belden villa to the stone cottage with unflagging industry for weeks. But events of this magnitude have their boundaries of interest, and after a while it settled into an old story.

Miranda, stern and dignified, weeded her flower-beds in black kid gloves and a huge sunbonnet loaded with slats of pasteboard, as much like barrel staves as possible, while Beulah, in a straw hat, barehanded, tied up the struggling honeysuckle that clambered in endless profusion about the porticoes of the stone cottage. The village paper reproduced the famous trials of the day, and in those days will trials were as frequent as in the present. Therefrom the elder Maiden Belden imbibed certain wild ideas of breaking her father's ill-advised division of his property, and rescuing the portion of Beulah and recovering command of her reason.

As she dwelt on this scheme she suddenly resolved to engage the services of a lawyer in a neighboring city, then conducting a notable will case, and to that end Miranda wrote a note and stated her plans and wishes. In due time Ephraim Sheppard arrived—a legal light in the judicial circles of Boston—a sharp, eager man of 40 years—25 of them lived in the polishing precinct of a law office—an immaculate man, a man for all the world like a new, sheep-bound volume of criminal practice, so clean and orderly without, so pallidly proper in the way of sheep-skin, so neat in its scrap of black leather and crimson lettering, so nicely marble-white and smooth about the edges, and so chuck full of villainy inside. Friend Sheppard passed an hour in the ville, became possessed of the facts in the case, and then accepted the undertaking, and undertook a little something for himself. Miranda, tall, skinny, lank, and bloodless—hollow of chest and sunken of eyes—holding unincumbered an estate of $500,000, was not a party to be disposed. Ephraim went direct to the house of the village doctor, and under pretext of making some inquiries concerning the health of Beulah's mind, learned a good deal of Miranda's physical condition.

"Going to try and break old Behemoth's will, is she?" chuckled Dr. Blake. "Why, I don't know, Sir, just how she can. Little Beulah is not over and above wise, but she isn't out of her head by along way."

"She is surrounding herself with unfit associates, according to her sister," remarked Mr Sheppard.

"She's going according to Scripture. The stone cottage is a big rambling place on the seashore, and from time to time the sick and needy have been taken in; to-day, I believe, she has a dozen poor dependents around her, and she enjoys herself among 'em, and it's nobody's business is it?"

"Miss Miranda argues therefrom an unfitness to manage the large fortune left by her father, and is prepared to show her weakness of intellect from her youth up, and the failing of her parent's faculties before making this will," retorted the astute Sheppard.

"Nothing will come of it, be assured, and the very accusation argues something not quite right in Miranda Belden."

"Ah!" exclaimed the lawyer, "is anything amiss with that lady; she is not very stout, and still she seems rugged—is there any trouble with her health?"

The Doctor eyed the speaker in a suspicious manner as he made answer:

"Yes, she's got a fatal malady, an incurable disease;" or, he added to himself, "she's got a temper the devil couldn't cure her of, but which won't be the death of her in 40 years."

"An incurable disease!" echoed the lawyer. "What is it?"

"I am not at liberty to disclose. A physician is as safe a repository for secrets, Mr. Sheppard, as a priest—or a lawyer."

"I understand; yes, thank you; the confidence of a patient should be respected. Poor woman, poor woman!" And very much encouraged by the diagnosis of this case the legal gentleman departed—to appear and reappear in the village from time to time—gradually dropping the character of solicitor and adopting that of suitor.

All this while Beulah pursued her pleasant life with an old nurse, who had been in the family from the Belden girls' childhood. With an energetic country "help," the little household at the stone cottage passed a quiet, peaceful existence.

The various ailing mortals, to be found in all places, had discovered in the rich Miss Beulah a sympathizing friend and cheerful, ready helper. What wonder, then, if the lady had become the Lady Bountiful of the village, and was wasting her patrimony (according to Miranda) in red flannels for rheumatism and quinine for chills and fever.

The deep-laid schemes of the elder sister had not been, as yet, made public. Lawyer Sheppard saw less advantages accruing to himself in conducting Miranda's lawsuit than in conducting his own courtship, and was bearing his whole influence in the latter direction.

The "stone cottage," as has been said, fronted on the sea, and many ordinary fishermen's houses stood about on the low levellands lying below. From one of them one stormy night, late in the Autumn, a poor woman had come for Miss Beulah's aid and advice.

"It's a hard case, dear lady," said the woman, standing on the porch of the stone cottage. "My old man, coming in from a day's fishing, found her wandering uncertain like among the rocks. 'What's amiss,' says he. 'All the world,' says she, and going on for to speak, he comes to the truth. She's wrong in her head, and was straying about with murder on her mind."

"Murder?"

"Murder to herself, Miss Beulah, and she only 17 year old; it's pitiful; so pretty and so young. She lays beyond at the boat-house, where the men fetched her."

"The men fetched her to the boat-house and not to you?"

"Why, lady dear," rejoined the simple-minded creature, "I'm not telling my story at all. After she spoke with my old man she turned and walked away toward the town, and John just pulled in his nets and was coming comfortable toward his supper, when he see something whiteish flutter off the big rock we calls the Pulpit, and in a moment he thinks of the young woman, and just then something was alight on the water off the rock, like a wild duck, and in goes my old man, and the wild duck was ashore in no time, for he's a strong arm, has John, and this poor young creature don't weigh more'n eighty pounds."

"This poor girl attempted suicide?"

"That is what I'm trying to get at, ma'am. I've not the wherewith to do if I had the whereby," rather ambiguously explained the boatman's wife. "Therefore every one said, 'There's Miss Beulah, go ask her;' and here I am."

Beulah Belden made answer very directly.

"Bring her up to the cottage at once: it's a raw night. A delicate young girl wet and miserable will perish in that drafty old boat-house."

"I knew it would be so, Miss Beulah. God bless you. You'll have your reward in heaven, dear lady."

Beulah interrupted her humble friend and hurried her away. Then blankets were heated, a hot bath got ready, a cup of tea prepared, and the charitable soul awaited her newly-assumed charge.

Not for long. Through the early evening two or three rough men preceded a dozen of the fishing colony, bearing a slight, dripping figure on an improvised litter, steadily up the porch and into the attic sitting-room, Beulah walking beside it the last few steps, and laying her hand on the covered head. At last, as the burden was tenderly laid on the lounge, and the lamp turned up, the men fell back, and Beulah looked at the face of thewould-be suicide.

She almost exclaimed at the pallid, marble beauty disclosed—it was the face of an entire stranger. She had expected to see the familiar features of some unhappy village girl, but the large, sad blue eyes, the small pleading mouth, the dripping masses of yellowish hair had never met her gaze before.

"One of you go for Dr. Blake," said the mistress of the cottage. "I hardly know what is to be done in such a case." The object of their solicitude moved, reached out a feeble hand, and murmured weakly, "No, no; please do not send for a doctor; I do not need one."

She appeared so distressed that Beulah yielded.

"At all events, you must get dry things on, and have a bowl of hot tea and some warm supper; it's enough to give one their death to stop in your condition."

And then, recollecting that her patient had been seeking death, Beulah abruptly turned and dispersed the curious crowd, still hanging about the place, and then followed the servant and the strange woman into the room prepared for her.

"I will not ask you what dreadful strait you in, my poor girl," said Beulah, in her kindest vein, "to do so desperate a thing; but you can set your mind at rest; you are with friends, who will assist you, if need be. You have no reason to give way to such grief. Your wants will be provided for. You can return to your home without this fearful accident ever being known."

The weeping girl buried her face in her hands.

"I have no friends or home," she sobbed.

"Well, then," returned Beulah, "stay here; there's always a place for an industrious girl in my family."

"Alas! that also is impossible. You cannot help me, lady. There is nothing for me—no escape from my trouble but in death."

Beulah began to think of strait-jackets and escaped lunatics, but the wild lights were missing in the blue eyes, and only settled misery possessed the sad face.

With soothing words and kindly touch the good woman sought to comfort the stranger; the wet bright hair was carefully pinned up, and Beulah unfastened the clinging garments and laid out the dry ones. Suddenly the great sorrow which brought the stranger to think of death flashed on the old maid's intelligence.

"You poor young thing," she said pitifully, "have you come far?"

"No, madam, not very."

"And you have no friends?"

"No, madam."

"But there is—that person who is your husband—or should be—perhaps you are a widow?"

"No, no, only a wretched, deceived woman. Oh, madam, do not ask my wretched story. You are good, and kind, and rich. Shelter me for to-night. To-morrow I will go away. I will never seek to take my life again, but bear my fate without a murmur." The half-drowned girl sobbed as if her heart would break. Beulah inwardly determined that the acquaintance should not end thus abruptly, and long after the worn-out girl slept, she cogitated a problem which was solved for her before morning.

The family at the stone cottage were early astir with unusual excitement; into their midst, unexpectedly and unbidden, had dropped a wee blue-eyed angel. Poor Beulah was at her wit's end. A baby, a real live, helpless baby; for the first time in her life she touched one of the new-comers, and her wonder grew as she viewed the tender mite.

"Of course," said Dr. Blake, "you'll send mother and child to the 'Home,'" (as the poor-house was designated.)

"Of course I shall do no such thing," retorted Beulah; "why should I?"

"Because Christian people applaud your efforts among our deserving poor, but this miserable stranger it seems rash to succor; who shall say what her past has been?"

"Who cannot say what her future will surely be, if we desert her?" warmly defended Miss Beulah. "No, Dr. Blake, that girl and her baby are sent to me for a wise purpose—if the Lord hadn't designed her specially for my care, strength would have been given her to pass my door."

"And the baby?"

"The baby is the gift of God." Therefore the gift of God and the medium of its gift remained at the stone cottage. Miranda raved: "What court in the land could refuse such evidence of incompetence and imbecility?" she asked of every one, and of Lawyer Sheppard in particular, but the wily Ephraim calmed the perturbed spirit and whispered words to advance his own case, but for reasons best known to himself Miranda's lunatico inquirendo made no headway.

The waif born in the stone cottage grew and thrived, and the benevolent mistress of the place came to love little Alice Mann as one of her own blood.

"And it's no disgrace to itself as some think; it's born in wedlock," bridled Miss Beulah. "Marion Mann has her marriage lines and was married in holy Church; more the shame to those who deserted her."

"Then she has a husband?" queried the gossips.

"That she has, such as he is, to desert a sweet young thing, alone in the world but for him."

And then Miss Beulah would recount the tale of her protégé's desertion. The father of little Alice had been at a watering-place where poor, friendless Marion had been employed as a seamstress. He had met and professed an ardent love for her, and what could she do but believe? He was not a young adventurer, but a man staid, proper, and respectable.

So respectable, he had insisted on a silence respecting his relations with her till such time as his high connections would be won over to countenance his foolishness.

But Marion had rightly held out against protestations and professions, and Horace Mann had been infatuated enough to pursue the girl to a neighboring town and there marry her.

There, after six months' rural felicity, his ardor had cooled, and Marion receiving a note one day from her absent husband, was told that he had left her forever—that it was useless to search for him, he had yielded to the solicitations of his relations and gone with them to his patriarchial acres in Europe.

Her slender stock of money soon exhausted, broken in health and spirit, it seemed to the suffering girl as though no peace but that of the grave remained for her on earth. She had wandered on from place to place, until sudden sight of the sea impelled her to make an end, and in its hidden depths seek rest and oblivion. But here she was; the day bright with the sun, and flowers and smiling earth gladdening the month of June; her baby, a chuckling, roly-poly bit of humanity, lying on a rug on the broad piazza; herself beloved, content, and busy, sewing, reading, working continually for her patron saint, Beulah Belden.

Mrs. Mann had by degrees won the regard of all who had met her. "She's a sensible, fine young woman," said Dr. Blake, and Dr. Blake's opinion was echoed by them all.

Dr. Blake arrived one day all excitement; the news he bore was so important for his dear friend, for of a sudden—although talked of, still a surprise—Miranda Belden was to marry Ephraim Sheppard the next night.

"For all the world," gasped Beulah, "and she 45 years old."

"Of course it's for her money—we all know that," said the Doctor. "Still I'm sorry she's so silly."

"I hope he may treat the poor thing well," sighed the sister.

"It's hardly to be expected; he's not a gentle-looking person by any means."

"I'd like to see him, my future brother-in-law," said Beulah.

"He—that is, they are to be married in the little chapel. Why don't you go?" suggested Dr. Blake.

"I will," responded Beulah. "I'm sure I wish Miranda all happiness. I will go, though not a bidden wedding guest. And, Marion, put Alice early to sleep. We'll go over the hill to the chapel; the first time I have been there in over a year."

Did I say the separation of the sisters woke the echoes of consternation in that sleepy town? Well, the marriage of Miranda filled the entire public mind—nothing else was thought of or talked about; and when, with a beating heart, poor Beulah approached the chapel on the eventful evening, she found the whole population, to a woman, gathered within and without. Dr. Blake was on the outlook. He was bound his friend, the "sensible Belden girl, after all," should see the performance. Through the crowd he bore the two ladies, for Beulah was supported by her protégé, Marion Mann.

The organist made a great ado over his small choir and parlor organ. The "Wedding March" swelled out, and the choir piped up, and Miranda, clad in a pearl-colored silk, with white veil and white gloves and bouquet, leaning on the arm of the Boston lawyer, came slowly up the aisle.

Dr. Blake's pew was well up front. Beulah did not turn her head as the murmur went round of "here they come." When the bridal party were abreast of the seat she occupied, her eyes met her sister's for the first time in the many months of their separation. There was a grim smile of satisfaction on Miranda's hard face, but poor little Beulah, try as she did, could not keep the tears back.

Dr. Blake controlled a smile, for the angular spinster was a spectacle in the low-cut, short-sleeved pearl silk, and surmounting the veil sat a stiff crown of dead white flowers, which contrasted with the saffron-colored brow beneath in a ridiculous way.

Then, Miranda was square and tall, and had horribly red, sharp elbows, which protruded several inches behind, as, trussed like a chicken for roasting, she pressed her wing close to her sides and clutched Ephraim's arm with one hand and her bouquet with the other.

"The poor old thing," thought Beulah; "how could she think of such a dress at her age."

"The confounded old fool," thought most of those gathered, "to make so public a display of her folly."

"And that's your sister," whispered Marion as they passed. "How very unlike you are—why, I should think——"

But we shall never know what Marion was about to think, for the pair arrived at the altar rail, and the occupants of Dr. Blake's pew for the first time got a view of the husband-elect.

Marion's remark fainted out on her lips; she turned whiter than the flowers which crowned the bride's head; she sprang one moment to her feet, and then, before Beulah or the Doctor could detain her, she stood in the aisle, pale and determined.

The crowd arose simultaneously. Amazement sat on every face!

"Stop!" cried Marion, in a clear unshaken voice, "stop!" The officiating minister looked horrified. Miranda shook from the top flower of her chaplet to her weak knees. Beulah nearly fainted with dismay, but it was afterward remarked that Ephraim Sheppard was the most truly horrified of the party.

"That man cannot marry that woman," spoke the voice of the iconoclastic Marion.

"You must not disturb the ceremony," murmured some officious Deacon, plucking at her sleeve.

Marion calmly put his hand away, walked up to the astonished pair, slightly motioned the bride aside, stepped in between them, and said, in a voice heard by the listening crowd in the galleries:

"This man cannot marry you since he is my husband. We were married by Rev. Chauncey Homer in St. John's Church, Montreal, the 21st of August of last year. He was married to me under a false name, but he is none the less my lawful husband; let him deny it if he dare. Ask him," she said bitterly, turning to the gasping Miranda, "if he passed two months two years ago at St. Catherine's Wells. Let him prove he did not. Let him disprove, if he can, his marriage with me, but let him do that before you marry him."

There are some scenes which defy description. Miss Belden's wedding was one of these. The minister closed the book with a slap, as if he felt there was no further use for it that day. The lawyer's eyes protruded with horror, and yet he could summon no word in defense or denial, while, as for Miranda, she gave one despairing look at the stern face of the young wife and the guilty dumfounded Sheppard, and she straightened out and fell like a stick across the altar step. Beulah had her in her arms in a moment, and amid the confusion ensuing, the poor woman was carried to the vestry, and Sheppard turned suddenly and was lost in the wondering crowd.

Perhaps Marion would never have been believed had he staid and faced her out in her accusation, but Ephraim was a wily but weak scoundrel; his flight and his continued absence were confirmation of the wronged woman's story.

The barrier which long months of coldness and estrangement had raised between the sisters was not thus lightly to be thrown down. After the first excitement, Beulah and her protégé went mournfully back to the stone cottage, while Miranda, more dead than alive, was conveyed by curious friends to the deserted mansion destined never to receive a bride. All night, within the big parlor, surrounded by her wedding trappings, Miranda paced up and down. Through all the dreadful details of that never-to-be-forgotten scene came the remembrance of Beulah bending over her.

Poor old Miranda, she clutched at her gray hair and cursed the hour of her birth. An object of ridicule thenceforth for her neighbors, what had she, the miserable dupe, to live for? Some way the question was answered by the image of little Beulah, her pale blue eyes moist with sympathy, and the poor old woman sobbed out the despised sister's name, and in contrite spirit knelt and asked that heaven would grant her one consolation in her misery—her sister's love.

And Beulah. Late into the night she sat and talked with Marion Mann of the strange way in which she had avenged her wronge. Then, when left alone, her warm heart turned to that desolate creature, stricken down in the hour of triumph. The longer she dwelt on the unfortunate Miranda's troubles, the smaller seemed the cause of offen e between them. Her mind was made up; as the day broke she silently and cautiously crept out the front door, and took her way up the road toward her old home. At the head of the hill dividing the old town from the newer settlement by the sea, Beulah beheld advancing to meet her a tall, warlike figure, striding on in the early morning, now and then fishing up a large handkerchief and wiping her aching red eyes. As they approached each other—Beulah sturdily trudging under a huge sun-umbrella, the second matutinal pedestrian so occupied with her woe and her handkerchief—neither saw the other till close together; then came a cry of delight, and the Belden girls were united, heart and hand. It was many years before Miranda recovered the shock of that awful day, and it made another woman of her, a gentler and a better one. Poor Buelah was all the world to her, and Marion and the little Alice shared the new and friendly emotions which sprang up in the bruised heart of the spinster.

Sheppard was never heard of again. This time he really fled to Europe, and the sisters became models of family devotion.

The stone cottage by the sea is the Summer-home of all, but beside the hearth of the homestead every Winter sit the reunited "Belden girls," their constant companions the deserted wife and her child; and not a stranger gets within the gates of that town but hears the strange story of that dreadful time at Miranda's wedding.

M. H. F.

DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.—Under what conditions is damage from lightning possible, and what are the means by which the risk may be lessened or avoided? An isolated tree, standing either upon a wide plain or upon an eminence, is obviously likely to determine a lightning discharge, to "attract the lightning," to use a common expression. The top of the tree is the nearest point to the cloud, and since the tree is a better conductor than the air, a line drawn vertically through it to the cloud marks the shortest and easiest course along which the electricities may pass. If, when the charged cloud arrives directly over this point, the tension is sufficient to overcome the resistance along that line, a discharge will take place, and the tree will be struck. But if the tension be not sufficient, the cloud will pass harmlessly over. Hence it appears that a person standing during a thunder-storm beneath a tree so situate is exposed to some risk. On no account, therefore, should the traveler take refuge under an isolated tree; generally he will do well to avoid its neighborhood altogether; but should he be overtaken by the storm when on a plain with no shelter near, the tree may still be made to afford him some protection. If he take up a position near it, but not under its branches, he will probably escape unhurt should the lightning descend upon it. The safest distance from the tree is that which is equal to its height. To approach much nearer than this is to incur the risk of being within the influence of the stroke; to remain at a much greater distance away is to place one's self in the same conditions of isolation as the tree itself. It will have been remarked by all observers of the phenomenon that whenever a tree has been struck by lightning it has generally occupied an isolated position. In describing the position as one of isolation, however, it is not meant that the tree is necessarily standing alone, but that it is not one of a numerous group. When there are many trees together, their collective conductivity is often sufficient to cause an indestructive discharge of the electricity. This is especially likely to happen when the trees are wet with rain, for then their surfaces are covered with a film of water, which is a good conductor. For this reason, the danger from lightning is much less after rain has begun to fall, than before, when everything is dry. It appears, therefore, that the safest situation during a thunder-storm is in the midst of a wood, particularly if the neighborhood of the tallest trees be avoided. In such a place of shelter, the traveler may take refuge in full assurance that he will there be effectually shielded from harm. The greatest risk of injury from lightning is undoubtedly incurred by persons traveling across a wide and very flat plain, because in such a situation they are the only elevated objects. To lessen this risk, which may here be somewhat serious, advantage should be taken of whatever undulations of surface may exist, to keep upon the lowest ground. No doubt the prostrate position would in these circumstances afford greater security than the erect. It happens not unfrequently that animals are killed by lightning under a tree to which they had betaken themselves for shelter. In these cases the tree is struck partly in consequence of its isolation, and partly on account of the presence of the animals beneath it. Usually there are several, and often many of them assembled together, huddled probably by terror into contact one with another. The air, heated by their bodies, rises above them laden with moisture, derived mainly from their breath. Who has not noticed the cloud of vapor that in the early morning and in certain states of the weather hangs over a flock of sheep or a herd of kine? The column of moist air ascending through the branches of the tree toward the cloud, offers, in consequence of the comparatively high conductivity of water, a favorable passage for the electricity. A herd of cattle under an isolated tree is thus exposed to a double risk; also it is evident that these animals are in the open country less secure from injury than human beings, who cannot affect the atmosphere in a like degree.—*Chambers's Journal.*

HUNTING BUFFALO.—Hunting the buffalo is very different sport from stalking either the antelope or red deer, and is intensely exciting. They are seldom, except by those who make their livelihood by selling the skins, shot with a rifle, the usual method being to ride at full gallop into a herd, select the most promising animal, and then shoot it with a revolver. A good deal of practice, and I might add nerve, is required before a man can expect to become an accomplished buffalo hunter; a well-trained horse is also necessary to insure success. The first precautions to be observed after sighting a herd which it is proposed "to run," are to lighten yourself and horse of all superfluous gear, which we always handed over to our orderlies, tighten up the saddle-girths, unbutton your holster, and see your revolver handy and ready for instant use. When everything is ready, advance toward the herd at a brisk trot or canter. As a rule they will allow you to approach to within about 200 yards, when, being alarmed, the whole herd will scamper off. This is the time to make the running, for, after having retreated about 100 yards, they will invariably stop and look around to see whether they are being pursued or not. Before they can make up their minds to be off again the hunter ought to be in their midst, splitting the herd in two, and scattering them in all directions ahead of him. Singling out a particular animal—if only the skin is required, a 6 or 7 year old cow is selected; if food is wanted a 3-year old is chosen—the hunter dashes up alongside, and when within about two or three yards discharges his revolver rapidly into his victim, sticking close to the poor animal until it falls. The buffalo is wonderfully tenacious of life; I have myself chased an old bull, whose head I was desirous of possessing as a trophy, for a distance of eight miles, and he only succumbed after 25 bullets had actually taken effect, the majority of which had entered a vital part! When wounded they are naturally very savage, and, maddened by the pain, will charge furiously, but are easily evaded by a well-mounted horseman. When they see their efforts are futile, they will stop short, stamp their fore feet viciously, snort, and shake their heads and shaggy manes with impotent fury. An infuriated buffalo bull is a very ugly customer at close quarters, but is really harmless if the hunter is mounted on a tractable horse. The rapidity with which these clumsy, awkward-looking animals get over the ground is perfectly marvelous; apparently shuffling along like a drove of cows, they are in reality traveling at great speed, and a man must be well mounted indeed who expects to overtake them if they have the advantage of a good start, or even to keep up with them after he has once ranged alongside. An inexperienced hunter is apt to think after a short chase that his victim must soon succumb, from the fact that its head is hanging down and its tongue protruding, but these are not indications of exhaustion, and a buffalo, unless made "to bite the dust," will tire out the very best horse carrying a rider on its back.—*Capt. Markham in Good Words.*

DESERTED.

A briery lane, where wild-bird sing
All through the Summer day;
A beech-tree old, whose branches fling
Long shadows o'er the way.

A nest, built up in the rustling boughs,
Lined soft with moss, so green,
A tiny dwelling—a woodland house,
With leaves for a sheltering screen.

Three delicate eggs, that pearl-like lie
Beneath two brooding wings,
A mate that hovers all watchful by,
Or sits beside, and sings.

A careless boy, with a pitiless heart,
That cares not for lovely things;
A bird, that rises with timid start,
On sacred and fluttering wings.

A sorrowful note of plaint and woe
Rings out on the quiet air,
And the pearl-like eggs lie crushed below,
On the beech-roots, old and bare.

And still, in the boughs of the old beech-tree,
'Mid its rustling sprays of green,
The deserted nest, you still may see
Peep out from its verdant screen.

But the bird on its gay and gladsome wing
Returns to the nest no more;
And the mate that would sit on the boughs and sing,
His Summer songs are o'er.

And nought can bring from the happy Past
When light and love have fled
(Though the walls of the dear old home may last,)
But memories of the dead.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

JAMES QUIN.—No man loved good eating and drinking better than James Quin; he once wished himself a mouth as large as the centre arch of Westminster Bridge, and that the river ran claret. Claret and John Dories were his weaknesses. The humorous and caustic speeches attributed to him would fill a jest-book. At a dinner one day a nobleman, not celebrated for his intellect, remarked, "What a pity it is, Quin, my boy, that a clever fellow like you should be a player." "What would your lordship have me be—a lord?" he retorted contemptuously. A young student waited upon him to state his desire of going upon the stage, and to give an idea of his capabilities offered to recite *Hamlet's* soliloquy; but he had not got beyond "To be or not to be," when Quin stopped him with "Not to be, upon my honor." Quin once remarked in the company of Warburton that he thought the execution of Charles I. might be justified. "By what law?" demanded the Bishop. "By all the laws he had left," was the reply. There is a good story told against him. He was stopping at a farm-house in Somersetshire, and had turned his horse out to grass. One day he could not find it; in his search he met a country fellow, of whom he demanded if he had seen the animal; the man answered he had not. "Have you any thieves about here?" inquired Quin. "No," answered the yokel with a grin, "but there's a Mr. Quin, a player from Lunnon, about here; p'raps he's stole it." In his last illness the doctors were discussing how they could raise a sweat upon him as the only means of saving his life. "Only send in your bills and it's done," he said. He was rough, coarse, caustic, but he had a good heart. When George Anne Bellamy, whom he had treated with little ceremony until he perceived her talents, was first upon the stage, he addressed to her the following kindly speech: "My dear, you are vastly followed, I hear. Do not let the love of finery, or any other inducement, prevail on you to commit an indiscretion. Men in general are rascals; if you want anything in my power that money can purchase, come to me and say, 'James Quin, give me such a thing,' and my purse shall be at your service." An obscure actor had been discharged, and was reduced to a state of destitution. Quin interceded for him, and as he was lying in bed one morning for lack of food and fire, burst into the room, bringing with him a suit of clothes, of which the poor fellow stood much in need. "Now, Dick, how is it you are not up and at rehearsal?" he cried. "It's all right, you can go back again." "I don't know what I shall do for a little money until treasury-day," said the actor, as he donned his new suit, with many grateful thanks. "Well, I've done all I can," said Quin bluffly; "as to money, you must put your hand into your own pocket for that." He had placed a £10 note there. His first introduction to Thomson, the poet, was somewhat similar. Thomson was imprisoned for debt, and having ordered a supper and half a dozen of claret at a neighbouring tavern, Quin sought his room, and they spent a very pleasant evening together. When he rose to depart he laid a £100 note upon the table, saying, "The pleasure I've had in reading your works I cannot estimate at less than a hundred pounds, and I insist on now acquitting the debt," and without waiting for a word he hurried away. As it has been before said, his last appearance was for the benefit of Ryan. The actor solicited a similar favor for the next year, to which Quin replied, "I would play for you if I could, but I will not whistle *Falstaff* for you. I have willed you £1,000; if you want money you may have it, and save my executors trouble."—*Temple Bar.*

CONNECTION BETWEEN NORWAY AND ENGLAND.—We propose to trace the connection between the place-names in Yorkshire and those in the north of Europe. In Yorkshire we find the District of Cleveland, (celebrated for its breed of coach horses;) in Norway we have the name Kleveland. The name Braithwaite has just been spoken of as that of two villages, one in Cumberland, the other in Yorkshire; in Norway we find Braathveit, the familiar thwaite being usually so written in Norway. Ten miles from Ripon stands the market-town of Thirsk, formerly Thorsk; in Norway we find the hamlet of Thorske. Near Ripon is the village of Sharow; in Norway, Skarö: "h" and "k" being, as before mentioned, interchangeable letters, the names may be regarded as identical. In the west of Yorkshire we have Applethwaite; in Norway, Eplethvet; in Yorkshore, Lofthouse; in Norway, Lofthus; in Yorkshire, Goole and Howden; in Norway, Gool and Hodven. Again, the Yorkshire names of Milby, Starbeck, Swainby Rogan, are reproduced in Malby and Melby, Stabek, Svenneby, and Rogn. These are but a few of many proofs which might be produced that the home names were not forgotten by the colonizers of Yorkshire.—*All the Year Round.*

THE COAST OF SHETLAND.—The coast itself is so broken and diversified that all idea of monotony is done away with. You never can see a great deal at once, never take in all at a glance. You are continually turning bold points of rocks which open up grand and unexpected surfaces, or launch you in bays or voes that creep up into the land in most unexpected forms. If the water be only a little rough, it whirls and plashes round the base of the rocks, falling back upon itself in foam that washes the little skerries in rich seething cream. But there are days when the sea is angry and turbulent; when he must be a skilled boatman to venture out upon the gray water who wishes to get back safe and sound; when it demands a knowledge of the coast to keep clear of the hidden rocks toward which you may be driving. One little touch at this present rate of sailing would smash up the boat like tinder, and send you surging into the water, and speedily land you beyond the mysterious boundary that separates the living from the dead. Not only the hidden rocks, at such times, but those rising boldly out of the water, must be looked to; for you are drifting along, and an undercurrent or a whirling eddy may render you powerless to escape the mischief almost before you are aware of its existence. The rocks about Lerwick are indeed magnificent. Rising to an immense height, jagged and broken, weatherbeaten and honeycombed with the lapse of ages. Many almost perpendicular; so that when beneath them in a little boat and looking upward, you hold your breath with awe at their power and grandeur; the overwhelming size and extent of their surface. All around and about you birds are flying and screaming with wild clang, manifesting every symptom of alarm and anger at your approach. Or perhaps they have settled down to watch. There is no sound or motion among them; nothing but a slight twisting backward and forward of their little necks, and a twinkling of small bright eyes. On your part you are motionless, and they perhaps fancy themselves unobserved. Once within shot, up goes the gun. Immediately the air is filled with a multitude of birds, and the noise is so deafening that you scarcely hear yourself speak. Perhaps the shot has knocked down half a dozen young cormorants, and the boatman uses every effort to secure the prize, and bumps you up against the rocks, almost jeopardizing your life in his endeavors. When two or three have been dragged into the boat, and their ferocious-looking bills have opened and closed in a last gasp, there is another tint in the water to add to those of the rainbow; it is red and warm. All sports, fair reader, have their cruel side: the law is universal, where it concerns the shedding of blood: life waging war upon life. The boatman smacks his lips with a foretaste of the grand meal the wife will make him on the morrow out of these cormorants.—*The Argosy.*

INOCULATION.—Putting aside vague traditions of the antiquity of this method in China and in Hindustan, it is certain that we learned it from the Turks, among whom it was in use at the very beginning of the last century and perhaps somewhat earlier. In 1713, Dr. Emmanuel Timoni, an Oxford graduate who had settled in Constantinople, wrote to Dr. Woodward, in London, giving him an account of the new process, and testifying to its success. This account was communicated to the Royal Society, and published in its *Transactions* the following year. In 1715 Mr. Kennedy, an English surgeon who had traveled in Turkey, gave similar information to the English public in his *Essay on External Remedies*; and in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1716 you may see a notice of the same process as described by M. Pylarini, the Venetian Consul at Smyrna. Strange to say, these statements were neglected, or had no practical result. We owe the actual introduction of the practice of inoculation to the good sense and courage of an English lady, whose lively letters have taken their permanent place in our country's literature. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the wife of our Ambassador at the Ottoman Court, writes thus from Adrianople in the year 1718: "The small-pox, so fatal and so general among us, is here entirely harmless by the invention of *engrafting*, which is the term they give it. Every year thousands undergo the operation, and the French Ambassador says pleasantly that they take the small-pox here by way of diversion, as they take the waters in other countries. There is no example of any one who has died in it, and you may believe I am well satisfied of the safety of this experiment, since I intend to try it on my dear little son. I am patriot enough to take pains to bring this useful invention into fashion in England." In fact, she recommended it by her own example. The first person inoculated with the small-pox in England was her daughter. Then the child of a physician,

NATIONAL FETE OF FRANCE.

ALL PARIS ON A HOLIDAY.

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC—JACQUES BONHOMME AT THE EXHIBITION—GRAND CONCERT AT THE TUILERIES—DECORATIONS, ILLUMINATIONS, AND FIRE-WORKS—A GRAND GALÀ.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 1, 1878.

In spite of the threatening weather and the interested forebodings of those who, for political reasons, hoped for its failure, the fête of yesterday was a success, although I cannot join in the pompous eulogies of the Parisian journals, which pronounce it to be the grandest and most sublime manifestation of national enthusiasm that the world has ever witnessed. There was much bunting during the day, a great many lights at night, but brilliant as were some quarters there was not one in which the total absence of illumination in a large proportion of windows did not indicate that certain people meant to show that they did not participate in the rejoicings. The barometer had been steadily on the decline on Thursday and Friday, and when, on Friday, the clouds opened and the floods descended in torrents, the most that could be hoped for was that it would not rain all day Sunday. The Bonapartists were delighted at the dismal look-out, and the Republicans were dismayed, for the weather god had not hitherto shown himself propitious to their ceremonies—witness the deluge of the 1st of May—and a postponement now would have been a bad omen, for was not this the first "national" festivity since the famous Fête de la Fédération on the Champ de Mars, when an era of "peace and good-will to all men of all nations" was inaugurated to the tune of the "Marseillaise" and a general invitation "to arms" and to massacre? By the way, the patriots of the nineteenth century ignore, if they ever knew, that Rouget de Lisle, whose composition has been adopted as the hymn of revolution, was a persistent and consistent Royalist; that his grand melody was intended to be the battle-cry of the French Army defending the Bourbon fleur de lys against foreign invasion; that he was forced to fly for his life from the persecutions of the Jacobins, by whom he was condemned to death as a Royalist conspirator, and that his later works were all written to sing the glories of the French Monarchy, by which he was pensioned for his unswerving loyalty to its cause. However, it is the war-cry of Republicanism now, just as Voltaire is its apostle, and therefore all I have to say is that the "Marseillaise" was sung everywhere, and that bands of drunken citizens and citizenesses made the night hideous with their discordant howlings of a tune which, even under a Republican régime, is as rigidly forbidden in public as is the Phrygian cap as an emblem of liberty. Nor can I make out why this affair of yesterday should be considered to be more national than the fêtes of the 15th of August, during the 18 years of that tyrant Napoleon's reign, when very nearly as much oil and gas was burned, and a great deal more pyrotechny was displayed, with the additional attractions of free entrances to all the theatres. In the streets, quite as many people turned out to look at the show in those days, and, so far as popular enthusiasm is concerned, it was nothing—and very properly so—in comparison with that which greeted the return of the victors of the war of the Crimea and the campaign of Italy. I saw both of these, as I saw yesterday's gala, and I claim the right to judge.

For days past the physiognomy of the capital had been curious; legions of workmen stretched festoons of lamps or wreaths of ivy and laurel across the streets, erected triumphal arches at the intersection of the great thoroughfares, and suspended lamps and colored lanterns and flags from the balconies, and the circulation of vehicles along the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne had been stopped, so that the preparations there would be worthy of the occasion, while industrious hawkers sold tri-colored emblems on the boulevards, dinning your ears with the monotonous cry of "Buy the national Marguerite, 35 centimes, 7 sous," until, in desperation, you did purchase one of the tawdry ornaments, which few clean people ventured to wear after its acquisition. If Henri V., or the son of the Duke of Orleans, or Napoleon IV., were on the throne the zeal of the peddlers would have been just as great, although, perhaps, the wearers of the decoration would have belonged to a different class from those who stuck the tri-colored cockades in their hair and their hats and their corsages yesterday. With all such preparations thus made, it would have been most discouraging if the rain had stopped the performances, and even those who least sympathized with the manifestation prayed for a bright day, if only to have the affair well over, as not a few dreaded some disturbance. But their fears were groundless. Nothing could be imagined more orderly, if we except the bands of vinous brawlers who yelled the "Marseillaise" in the streets, and although the sun did not positively light up the scene, neither did the rain put out the lamps, and if anything the cloudy sky was a relief after the last week's heat, where we have estimated the temperature not by degrees on the thermometer, but by sun-strokes. A salute of 101 guns from Mount Valerian opened the day's festivities, and by 6 A. M. the streets were crowded by Parisians, some on their voyage of circumnavigation through the highways and byways, —which last were much more profusely ornamented than the more aristocratic quarters—the majority on its way to the Exposition, where, the entrance having been reduced to 25 centimes, 400,000 passed through the gates during the day. But at the palace stood a battalion of troops, and strong detachments of policemen kept back the visitors until after 10 A. M., and the populace murmured violently that it, too, should not have been admitted to witness the unveiling of the statue of the Republic, by Clesinger, which henceforth will occupy the place of honor before the grand vestibule of the Champ de Mars. M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, made the opening speech, which was responded to by M. De Marcère, the Minister of the Interior; both were dignified and almost eloquent, and both abstained from anything like "buncombe." The statue itself is 20 feet in height, a sitting figure, wearing a helmet and a cuirass, with one hand resting on the tables of the law and the other holding a sword. The features are stern; the tone that of a lady of mature age and strong frame, with nothing amiable or attractive about her. In its *ensemble*, it cannot be considered as a *chef d'œuvre*, and the chief merit is that, although insignificant, it is not ridiculous. The ceremony was in no way imposing; originally set for 4 P. M., at the last moment 9 in the morning had been fixed upon, and this may account for the very limited number of spectators, all representatives of the magistracy, the Army and the clergy being absent. Here I may call attention to the studied avoidance of all religious ceremonies in the official festivities, an unfortunate circumstance, as it widens the chasm already existing between the radical and conservative elements of the nation by a kind of consecration of the principle which I heard enunciated by a Deputy of the present French Chambers: "No Republic can be permanently established in France so long as ecclesiastics of any profession, be they Catholics, Jews, or Protestants, are allowed to promulgate their doctrines." With this unveiling of the statue the fête of the day really commenced. After the departure of the authorities, the gates were opened and Jacques Bonhomme rushed in and wandered about promiscuously, making himself quite at home and seemingly taking intense pleasure in tramping upon the flowers whenever there was the slightest excuse for leaving the gravel paths. As he is not nice to be with, when out on a holiday, and is generally particularly and intentionally offensive to everybody out of his own sphere, he had the Trocadero and the Champ de Mars all to himself, and as none but his own pet papers chronicle his impressions, I left in search of something more interesting, which was presented to the highest degree by the gardens of the Tuileries, whose promenades were planted with tall masts gayly decked with flags and oriflammes. Close to the inner basin had been erected an immense tier of seats rising in terraces for the accommodation of 500 vocal and 200 instrumental performers of the official concert given at 3 in the afternoon. This structure was of wood, draped with folds of crimson velvet, while ju-t beneath its projecting roof were placed the escutcheons of the European sovereigns, having in their centre the Goddess of France, wreathed in laurel, and on the outer columns, shields with the motto "*Pax*," on the inner two the monogram "R. F." surrounded by stacks of foreign colors. The success of this entertainment was unquestionable. People began to assemble at 1 P. M., and at 2 P. M. not even standing room could be procured in the neighborhood. "Gloire à la France," a chorus by Victor Hugo, opened the performances, which finished, amid vociferous applause, by a cantata "Vive la France," written for the occasion by Gounod.

Many of the other arrondissements had also organized musical demonstrations; in the Banque quarter, where B. F. replaced the elsewhere universal R. F. initials, there was the usual display of flags, and two richly-draped cars filled with Orpheonists and drawn by gayly caparisoned teams of six horses each, drove through the narrow thoroughfares, where, by 6 P. M., it was almost impossible to circulate; yet, strange to say, without the occurrence of a single accident. At the Butter Pavilion, in the central market, tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens, the Dames de la Halle, in their best bib and tucker, opened the festivities with a ball, which was kept up with great spirit until nightfall. Then there was music by regimental bands and Orpheon societies near the Tour St. Jacques, in front of the Pantheon, on the Place des Vosges, which offered the additional attractions of greased poles and sack races, as the Place de la Concorde had offered a velocipede handicap; at the Barrière Blanche and the Barrière Pigalle, merry-go-rounds and jugglers draw together crowds of admirers; the basin of the Place d'Italie had been drained for the accommodation of an orchestra seated on crimson-covered, gold-fringed estrades, before which *mats de cocagnes* offered cheap prizes to those who could climb, their slippery surface; there was the "Massacre of the Innocents," otherwise a puppet show, on the Quai des Celestins in one of the locks of the Canal St. Martin, a duck race, and a boat tournament. But my space will not permit me to go into details of the decorations of all the different quarters, which were more or less complete, according to the munificence of their administrators, and of their populations. In the Palais Royal the shopkeepers subscribed as much as 6,000 francs; in the neighborhood of the observatory, the contributions reached 14,000 francs; at Popincourt, 7,000 francs—a liberality on the part of private individuals which supplied the means necessary for giving the gala the national character which it was assumed to possess. Elsewhere, however, where the affair was left entirely to the Mayors and their Councilors, there was nothing general in the display, and, as I have said, long lines of windows and some entire buildings were without a flag or a lantern. I was disappointed in Montmartre; the inhabitants were less patriotic than on the 1st of May, and I think that the refusal of the Municipal Council to accept Mr. Crespin's offer of 15,000 francs on condition that the ceremonies should be inaugurated by a religious service, produced a bad effect.

The Ministries were richly hung with flags, and the Madelaine and several of the larger churches retained the hangings of the Fête Dieu in crimson and gold; the Grand Opera was wretchedly meagre, a single Venetian mast bearing an escutcheon, with the monogram R. F. draped with foreign standards, stood in front, and red stuffs scantily fringed floated from the windows of the main façade. The proprietor of the Printemps shop on the Boulevard Haussman, did things in princely style; half of the Rue du Havre was barricaded off, a huge tent was erected in the middle of the street, merry-go-rounds for the children turned their wooden horses to the melodious sounds of a first-class barrel organ; hard by was a Punch and Judy show, and a pistol gallery, and the inventor of dynamite was favored with a special shanty, in which the public was invited to stick pins and needles into any part of her person, with the assurance that she would experience no pain whatever. Choral societies of all sorts contributed to Mr. Jaluzot's entertainments, which were wound up by the distribution of 50,000 *mirlitons* to the spectators. In front of the hotel of Mme. Thiers, on the right of the gateway, hung a wreath of immortelles suspended to tri-colored ribbons, with the simple inscription "Absent."

In olden times one of the greatest features of the imperial holidays was the gratuitous representations at the theatres; on this occasion, probably because of the anticipated heat of the weather, the Government preferred to spend the money necessary to indemnify the Directors in out-door attractions, so that, with the single exception of the Gymnase, which gave a free performance in the afternoon, and the Opera Comique, the Odeon, and the Folies Bergères, the doors of all the temples of Themis were kept closed. Mr. Brasseur, of the Folies Dramatiques, had announced a representation at midnight, but wisely gave up the idea, whose only merit was its would-be originality. About 8 P. M. the illumination commenced; the effect was curious and picturesque as the dark lines of the houses broke into rays of multicolored lights, but there was nothing novel or original in the succession of gas jets, Chinese lanterns, and colored lamps, and except in regard to number the show in every street was identically the same. As to the transparencies which we have seen so much of in America, there seems to have been no attempt made, except on the Place des Martyrs, where a scantily dressed female, wearing a Phrygian cap, was pulled down by the Police, because of her head-dress. Still the mass of light was grand, particularly along the Avenue des Champs Elysées, and, from a distance, upon the domes of the Invalides and the Churches of the Trinity and St. Augustin, suggestive of but how much inferior to the illumination, in bygone times, of the Basilica of St. Peter's at Rome. In the Tuileries gardens the shields upon the flagstaffs were covered with lamps of colored glass, while festoons of Venetian lanterns stretched across the walks and glimmered among the trees. The orchestra estrade was lighted with gas, here and there an electric lamp glared through the foliage, and occasionally a burst of red and purple and green Bengal fire relieved the monotony of the glare. The Palais Royal, the Louvre, the Bon Marché the Printemps spared no expense in gas and electricity. Forty-five thousand ground-glass globes stretched in festoons on both sides of the Champs Elysées, from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe, where every line of the cornice was traced in fire, with electric lights around the basements, and rows of gas-jets along the platform on the top, bringing out the splendid sculpture of the monument in all its beautiful proportions. It was a blaze of light from the Etoile to the entrance of the Bois, marked by two pyramids surmounted by escutcheons and banners, with a mosaic of colored lamps upon the faces, and a tracery of gas jets winding in spiral from the base to the summit.

The avenue had been closed to carriages since Saturday; 60 Venitian masts, with oriflammes and streamers, were planted on both sides, at intervals of 20 yards, connected by festoons of cordage supporting immense lustres of red, white, and blue lamps, three above the carriage-way, two over the side paths reserved for pedestrians and horsemen, further lighted by immense 14-branched candelabra with ground-glass globes.

In the Bois you were reminded of a scene in a fairy play. Lights of all kinds glimmered through the trees and were reflected back from the waters of the lake, gay with gondolas and brilliant with Chinese pagodas and Turkish kiosques, where half a dozen orchestras played from 3 P. M. until nearly midnight. At 10 P. M. the fire-works were let off at the Buttes Montmartre, where sky-rockets, Roman candles, Catherine wheels, and other choice productions of the pyrotechnist Ruggieri were, thanks to the absence of wind and the comparatively dry atmosphere, seen to full advantage. But although rapturously applauded, they were not, to my thinking, anything wonderful, perhaps because I am a little *blasé* by much finer exhibitions in America, and by those unapproachable displays once given on the Janiculum. Nor was I impressed by the *Retraite aux Flambeaux*, composed of two detachments, each 100 cuirassiers, 200 drummers and buglers, and the bands of four line regiments. The reflection of the light upon the steel breast-plates and helmets of the troopers as they wound slowly along the avenue in the midst of a surging crowd, was weird and ghostly, but the discordant singing of the drunken rabble drowned the music, and I must frankly repeat what I said to an enthusiastic Parisian, that no little town in the United States would be satisfied if its torchlight processions, during an election contest, were not more imposing. Everything was over by a little past midnight; there was no untoward accident of any kind during the whole day and night to mar the harmony of the proceedings; and if it was not the grandest thing of the kind ever seen or heard of, the Government, at least, has every reason to be satisfied with the result of their efforts, all factitious as I believe the enthusiasm to have been.

CHARGED WITH ABANDONMENT.

A MERCHANT WHO NEGLECTS TO SUPPORT HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

The examination-room of Jefferson Market Police Court was entered at 3 P. M. yesterday by a number of well-dressed ladies, three of whom were young, and the daughters of an elderly woman who accompanied them. After they had taken seats and began a conversation with a lawyer, several gentlemen, including two more lawyers, walked in, and the examination in the case of Hersey against Hersey was commenced by Justice Smith, the complaint being that of abandonment. Mrs. Hersey is about 30 years of age, light complexioned, of medium stature, rather pretty, and very dignified. Her two sisters, one a young miss, and the other apparently the oldest of the three, resemble her somewhat. Mrs. Hersey's mother, a Mrs. Berguss, is rather advanced in years The defendant, Mr. Amos Hersey, a commission merchant in Stamford, Conn., is about 37 years of age, low sized, partially bald-headed, and wears a black mustache and small side-whiskers. The only witness examined was the complainant, whose testimony was in substance as follows: Her maiden name was Sarah E. Berguss, and she was married six years ago to Mr. Hersey, who lives in Stamford and has property there. Soon after the marriage her husband consented to permit her to live with her mother, at the same time agreeing to pay her $10 a week for her maintenance. Her mother resides at No. 414 West Nineteenth-street, in this City, and Mrs. Hersey lives with her. The latter has one child, Lucy, who is 5 years old. Five weeks ago the husband discontinued sending her her allowance, and being without means, the complainant was compelled to establish her rights in a court of law. In her cross-examination Mrs. Hersey admitted that her husband had offered her a home in Stamford, but did not give any further explanation of her refusal to accept it other than that she could not leave her mother. In answer to the question whether she would prefer living with her husband, she said she would provided he treated her right, thus conveying the idea that she entertained doubts on the latter point. Counsel next asked the question whether she was prepared to leave the court and accompany her husband to a home in Stamford, and she replied that she was not prepared. One of her reasons for not leaving the City at present was that she was under medical treatment. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

A DISAPPOINTED BURGLAR.

An officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct was attracted early yesterday morning to the basement of No. 100 West Thirty-ninth-street by peculiar noises. Descending from the sidewalk, he found a young man lying apparently asleep next to the doorway. Believing that the fellow was feigning sleep he arrested him, and found in his possession a screwdriver, a jimmy, and a flask of powder. An examination of the doorway disclosed the fact that the wire screen had been broken open. Yesterday John H. Mead, who keeps a paint store in the basement, appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court as a complainant against the prisoner. He exhibited to Justice Smith a slate which had been hanging near the entrance to the door, and on which was scribbled the following:

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Why the —— ain't you got a safe with a few hundred dollars in it? But, never mind. I hope you will do better next time. Respectfully,

BOWIE KNIFE DAN.

On the 10th inst. the store was robbed of $95 worth of paint brushes, graining apparatus, and other painters' materials. Pawn tickets representing the property were found in the pockets of the prisoner. He said his name was William McCabe, but declined to answer the charge, and was held for trial.

POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The report of Sergt. William H. Lefferts, of the Police Mutual Aid Association, shows that five deaths occurred during the quarter ending June 30. and the collections during that period amounted to $6,132 50, which were disbursed as follows:

To Mrs. Duffy, widow of Patrolman Charles Duffy, of the Twenty-third Precinct, New-York	$1,225 00
To the heirs of ex-Patrolman James P. Knox, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, New-York	1,225 00
To Mrs. Fredericks, widow of Patrolman Charles Fredericks, of the First Precinct, New-York	1,225 00
To the mother of Patrolman James T. Good, of the Fifth Precinct, New-York	1,228 50
To Mrs. Maher, widow of Sergt. John Maher, of the Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn	1,228 50
Total	$6,132 50

The present number of members in good standing is 2,457.

A SON ASSAULTING HIS MOTHER.

Jeffrey Phalen, aged 18, was charged, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with assaulting his mother and suspending his younger brother by the heels in a closet at their residence, No. 307 West Thirty-ninth-street. Mrs. Phalen was out visiting on Friday night, and returned home at 9 o'clock. Failing to find her younger son in their apartments, she asked Jeffrey where he was. The young fellow refused to tell her. She then searched for the boy, and found him hanging by his heels in a closet, his face almost purple, and his eyes starting from their sockets. Extricating the boy from his perilous position, the mother upbraided the unnatural brother, who thereupon knocked her down, tore her clothing, and finally drove her from the house. She informed Officer Bellan, of the Twentieth Precinct, who arrested him, after a long hunt over the roofs of the houses. Justice Smith sent him to the Work-house for one year.

NEW-YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Committee on Prizes of the New-York State Bar Association have adopted the following regulations for the contention for the Post Graduate Prize of $250 for 1878: The prize will be awarded for the best original thesis, argument, or work upon "The American Constitution." The essay must be sent to the Chairman of the committee, Albany, on or before the 1st of October, signed with a *nom de plume*, and accompanied with the real name of the writer. The prize will be declared on the 19th of November, 1878. Only members of the New-York Bar of five or more years' standing can compete. The various productions will be examined by each member of the committee, and the prize will be awarded by a plurality vote. No member of the examining committee can compete.

THE ROYAL BURIAL PLACE OF SPAIN.

From the London Telegraph, July 2.

It is the most splendid yet the ghastliest place of regal interment in the whole world. The Indian Emperor built in the Taj Mahal a fairy palace as a tomb for his dead bride. The Sultans of Turkey sleep in dainty kiosques, all adorned with artificial flowers and pendant ostrich eggs, and their jeweled tarbouches surmounting the rich Persian shawls which swathe the fretted marble of their cenotaphs. In sarcophagi embellished with curiously quaint Byzantine magnificence, the Czars of Russia, from Peter Veliké downward, are interred in the Church of the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The royal tombs in Westminster Abbey and in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, are so many pages, grand and solemn, but not appalling, in the history of England. We forget death almost amid the statuary and the mosaics, the bronzes and the gilding of St. Peter's. But the Pantheon strikes a chill even to the marrow in the bones. Its very gorgeousness makes it all the ghastlier. The royal vault is placed directly under the high altar, so that the priest who celebrates mass for the souls of the dead may stand directly over their remains. Philip II., the morose bigot who founded the Escorial, contemplated only a plain vault of brick-work for the reception of his own corse and that of his father, the great Emperor and King, who, "when the lust of away had lost its quickening spell, cast crowns for rosaries away," and retired to die, at unconsecrated exhorbite at the Monastery of Yuste. The idiotic Philip III., however, insisted on building a charnel-house all tinsel and variegated marble. The crypt is reached by a staircase, the walls of which are lined with green and yellow jasper; and the interior of the vault itself is overladen with florid scroll work and tawdry niches in grile bronze, garish candelabra hanging from the roof, and in 26 niches round the sides of the octagon are sarcophagi of sham classic design, some empty, some tenanted by the dust of "Kings and the Mothers of Kings." Thus continue to decay the bones of Carlos Quinto. The coffin was reopened not long since, and Sir Austen Layard has a picture of the remains. Carloses and Ferdinands are no longer mischievous here; their crimes and their follies are forgotten, save in their remotest consequences. On the ledges of one of the niches was scratched, with a pair of scissors, long years since, the letters "I. T." in rude fig ures. It was the Isabel Segunda, ex-Queen Regnant of Spain, elected that she should be interred when her time came. But, vanity of vanities! at the first landing or *descanso* of the staircase leading to this masquerade of mortality is the door of another Chamber of Horrors, a dreadful hole, callously termed "El Podridero"—the rotting-place. Into this pit are flung, without parade or pomp, the coffins of the Infantes and Infantas of Spain—*vilemida*, new-born babes, and aged Princes and Princesses, from the murdered Don Carlos to the last child of Queen Isabella. Undertaking etiquette in Spain decrees that royal children are not to be permitted to sleep the last sleep by the side of their parents. But etiquette has now been satisfied to the full. The grand central Doric portal of the Palace of the Escorial, never opened save to admit royalty alive or dead, has suddenly yawned to receive the corpse of Queen Mercedes; and the coffin, carried, according to immemorial usage, by three grandees of Spain and three monks, has been deposited in its appointed niche. "*Cuerpo honrado*," quoth Philip IV., to Don Luis de Haro, when his Majesty gazed on the exhumed bones of Charles V. "*Cuerpo muy honrado*," replied Don Luis, with a bow. A most honored body. Etiquette has done its utmost at the Escorial, if not to honor, perchance, to console Freedom-hooted corpse kings.

THE GUESTS AT SARATOGA.

WHO ARE AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

THE REGISTERS FILLING UP AS THE SEASON ADVANCES—THE RUSSIAN AND SPANISH MINISTERS AT THE UNITED STATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 13, 1878.

Every day sees a long list of new names added to the hotel registers. Medicinal, fashionable, comfortable Saratoga is filling up rapidly. The landlords begin their real harvesting, so they say, on the 15th of July, so on Monday they may begin to mow the wheat. To be the cashier, even, of a hotel with 1,000 guests at $5 a day, is a warm but highly agreeable business.

Mr. William Wilkinson, who was formerly the manager of the Grand Union Hotel, has charge of Congress Hall this year, in conjunction with H. S. Clement. Their great reduction to $3 a day, naturally, is not regarded in the same fair light by opposing managers as it is by the public. A great many people who are so sure of their respectability that they do not need to pay the highest possible prices to prove it, have engaged rooms in Congress Hall, and not a few of them have already arrived. Congress Hall has a look of old-fashioned gentility and comfort standing out so strongly everywhere, that one looks naturally for great old-fashioned fire-places in the rooms, with blazing logs and a shovel and tongs. Like the Grand Union, Congress Hall displays no signs. We seem to be gradually reaching the point where, to be extremely stylish, the business sign must resemble a gentleman's door-plate. But Saratoga is nothing without style. Even the waiters will bow low to a broadcloth suit, and snub a blue flannel one. One of the waiters of the United States went up to Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday, to hand him a card. I never saw the human form so nearly bent double before. It was an interesting question whether the waiter could ever straighten up again. But he did. Mr. Vanderbilt always treats his waiters politely. It is said that he puts $500 notes under the plates for them. There are some people here, however, so nicely dressed and driving such fine turnouts that you would almost imagine them to be respectable, who bully the servants terribly. But the servants are all well trained, and an impolite retort is never heard from them.

The man who goes to Saratoga alone, and is pining away for somebody to talk to, can visit a barber shop and instantly be made happy. Saratoga barbers are the most sociable people in the world, and they are not at all proud; they will talk to anybody. The barber of the United States Hotel has his sign out, "——, Dresser of the Hair of the Windsor Hotel, New-York." Inside are half a dozen barbers, who, it may be inferred, assist Mr. —— in dressing the hair of the Windsor Hotel, who are always ready to talk on any subject.

These philological *savants* are a queer race, to come here in the heat of July to discuss Greek roots and worry themselves into a terrible heat over the German alphabet. They have been enjoying themselves for several days over papers on "Observations on Plato's Cratylus," "Remarks on the Name Oregon," and "Inflection of the Micmac Verb." The convention has brought here some people distinguished in the world of letters, among whom are Prof. H. G. C. Brandt, Prof. W. C. Sawyer, Dr. Julius Sachs, Prof. J. Hammond Trumbull, Prof. Goodwin, Prof. Gildersleeve, Prof. M. W. Humphreys, Prof. A. D. Savage, and Prof. T. S. Seymour.

The railroad men, while they were meeting, took life as comfortably as possible. The parlor in which they met, No. 50, is one of the handsomest private parlors in the United States Hotel. It is elegantly furnished with heavy carpets, plenty of comfortable lounges, and has that necessary article, an electric bell attachment, by which unlimited cigars and other necessaries were ordered up from the basement. The windows look out upon the lawn, whence a cool breeze is nearly always blowing.

If speculation in the John Morrissey Clubhouse roulette wheels is too hazardous, the Saratogian may risk a little money in stocks, for in the Arcade Building is a store with the sign "Public Stock Exchange." It contains a stock telegraph instrument, a desk, a man, and usually several loungers, who, however, do not even keep up an appearance of business by looking occasionally at the tape. The commission charged is said to be just double that exacted by the New-York bucket shops, but in every other particular this place is an exact imitation of the New-York traps, for young clerks. Nobody has been seen to "speculate" in it for several days, the bootblacks its chief customers, saying that they preferred waiting till the railroad conference ended, to see what effect it might have upon stocks. They tell the story, however, of a young man of stylish appearance from Baltimore, who, staying at the Grand Union, lost his money in the club-house, with a $35 bill due the hotel, and put his last $10 note into the bucket-shop and soon recuperated, and paid his bill.

Among the guests at the United States Hotel are the Russian Minister at Washington, N. Shishkin and his wife; the Spanish Minister, Antonio Mantilla, wife, and two servants. Of New-Yorkers, there are Elliot F. Shepard, Samuel F. Barger, Ezra White, John W. Ellis, S. F. Dunlap, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Dr. Isaac L. Kip, Commodore C. K. Garrison, Robert Colgate, B. H. Arnold, J. E. Burrill, Hon. George Opdyke, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, Schuyler Skaats, Thomas Slocum, Rear-Admiral Livingston, T. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank; George Bell, Amos Cotting, Thomas Hitchcock, W. L. Skidmore, T. Bailey Meyers, James Renwick, Jonathan Thorne, William H. Harbeck, of Brooklyn, and J. H. Murphy. Nearly all of these gentlemen are accompanied by their wives and families. Ex-Sheriff O'Brien drives a handsome pair of sorrels; William H. Harbeck keeps six horses with him, and J. H. Murphy has seven. There are also, at the United States, T. A. Bean, of Boston; B. J. Wall, of Montreal; R. Coddington, of New-York; P. L. Eastman, of Albany; H. L. Hewitt, C. H. Jeffreys, and M. Huntoon, of London; E. J. Middleton, Jr., of Washington; J. Angell, of Albany; J. W. Goddard and family, of New-York; J. Allen, Jr., of Buffalo; W. M. Dollman, of Syracuse; J. H. Devereux, of Cleveland; Rev. Dr. A. C. Kendrick, of Rochester; W. C. Andrews, of New-York; A. M. Billings, of Chicago; Dr. J. M. Curry, of Richmond, and Rev. J. A. Buck, of Washington.

At the Grand Union Hotel are Dr. F. D. Lent, of Florida; John Robertson and wife, of New-York; Rev. H. S. Hoffman and wife, of Philadelphia; Dr. H. K. Nelson, of Annapolis; J. H. Morsey, of Cleveland; E. D. Goshorn, of Cincinnati; William H. Barry and family, of Buffalo; W. Bliss and family, of Springfield; E. J. Brinckerhoff and family, of Englewood; F. H. Lane, and family, New-York; Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, of Boston; F. C. Prentiss and family, of New-York; Wirt Dexter and family, of Chicago; H. Ware and wife, of New-York; J. M. Randall and family, of St. Louis; Prof. B. Gildersleeve, of Baltimore; Dr. W. S. Searle and J. Vanderpool and wife, of Brooklyn; Prof. S. S. Watermann, of Pennsylvania; J. B. Thomas and family, of Boston; Gen. L. P. Graham, United States Army, and wife; R. Buck, of New-York; E. Beadleston, of New-York; Lloyd Williams and family, and Dr. Brockenborough and family, of Washington; Dr. Jerome Kidder, of New-York; W. H. Pulsiver, of St. Louis; Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins University; Prof. W. W. Goodwin, of Howard University; J. H. Linsley and wife, of New-York; C. G. McCawley, of Washington; Gen. F. J. Herron and wife, of New-York; J. B. Thurber, of New-York; T. Buckingham, Jr., of Albany; L. D. Albertine, of Havana; Mrs. R. S. Pierce, of Scranton; Hon. R. Brougham, of England; Mrs. G. Nicholls and maid, of Buffalo; L. B. Williams, of Northampton; A. W. Ronold and E. Whitney, of Liverpool; W. R. Ott, of Canton, China; J. E. McCord, of Pittsburg; C. O. Olmstead, of Detroit; G. H. Freeman, of Boston, and J. H. Hayes and wife, of Boston.

At Congress Hall are J. B. Dunscomb, of Quebec; J. H. Chadwick, of Boston; C. Todd, wife, and daughter, of Baltimore; H. H. Brown, of Cleveland; A. E. Foot and wife, of Cleveland; J. C. Lane, of Syracuse; L. Hayman, of Buffalo; C. D. Taylor and wife, of Boston; the Misses Barnum and G. Barnum, of Baltimore; J. E. Simpson and C. P. Kennett and wife, of St. Louis, and F. J. A. Darr and Miss Darr, of West Point.

ANOTHER EXPRESS SWINDLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your short article on the insolence of express company employes recalls a recent case which deserves publicity. A gentleman stipulated with a local express on Old-slip to deliver a parcel of clothing at his apartment on the third floor. When the parcel arrived the man refused to take it up, the gentleman very properly declined to go down stairs after it, and the parcel was returned. The next morning the gentleman repaired to the place and told the person in charge of the package to send it up. This was refused, which was two or three blocks away. It was then sent, with a bill for sending it up town and bringing it back, which the gentleman refused to pay. When the parcel was put down, the gentleman told the employe that he had been greatly inconvenienced by the non-delivery of the parcel according to stipulation and the delay. Another employe then came and was so violent and abusive that it was necessary to turn him out of the office. Since then almost daily, when passing the express office the gentleman is insulted and bawled after to "pay that 50 cents," to "carry his own parcels," &c. Is there no easy method beside flogging the man, to put an end to such an outrage on common decency and justice?

FAIR PLAY.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Swedish entomologist Dr. Carl Stål died June 14, in his forty-fifth year.

—*Fraser's Magazine* for July devotes an article to the "Religions of Asiatic Turkey."

—The July number of the London *Art Journal* contains a line engraving of Thomas Carlyle, after J. E. Boehm, A. R. A.

—M. Joaquin Menant, of Rouen, is preparing a comprehensive work upon the engraved stone cylinders of Assyria and Babylonia.

—The works of Prévost-Paradol are being translated by Miss Clara Peirse into English, and will be issued with a preface by Admiral Peirse.

—The *Cornhill Magazine* for July has an article on "Sainte Beuve's Critical Method," which all American essay writers will turn to in hot haste.

—Two volumes on *The Present State of England*, by Mr. T. H. S. Escott, will be issued from the press of Cassell, Petter & Galpin early in December.

—Rev. Principal Shairp, now Professor of Poetry in Oxford University, prints an article on "Criticism and Creation" in the July number of *Macmillan's Magazine*.

—Spielhagen is engaged upon a new novel, which will be published in September. *Plattland* is the title, and its scene, like that of *Sturmfluth*, will be laid in Prussia proper.

—Two new volumes will soon be added to Rivington's "Historical Biographies." *The Duke of Marlborough*, by Louise Creighton, and *The Duke of Wellington*, by Rosamond Waite.

—No. VI. of Herbert Spencer's *Descriptive Sociology*, classified and arranged by Mr. Spencer, but compiled and abstracted by Prof. D. Duncan, of Madras, is now ready. It is devoted to the *American Races*.

—H. H.'s *Bits of Travel at Home* has already reached a second edition. Roberts Brothers will publish in the Fall a juvenile from her pen, and others from Miss Louisa Alcott and Susan Coolidge.

—Routledge & Sons, London, are about to issue, in monthly volumes, a new uniform edition of Harrison Ainsworth's novels, with the original steel plates by Cruikshank, and a shilling edition of Lord Lytton's novels.

—George Eliot's "College Breakfast Party," published here nearly a month ago, is out in the July *Macmillan's*, on the other side of the water. Harriet Martineau's *History of the Thirty Years' Peace*, (1815-1846,) has finally been honored with a place in "Bohn's Standard Library."

—The *Psychological Review*, a new English quarterly, has started out with exceptional vigor. The July number contains articles on "The Two Schools of Thought," "James Hinton," "Psychology of the Bible," "The Thirtieth Anniversary of Modern Spiritualism," and other fresh subjects.

—Mrs. Louisa C. Tuthill, whose selections from John Ruskin's writings have done much to make him known in this country, has prepared a new volume from the same author's writings, for young ladies, which she names *Pearls of Wisdom*. It will be brought out early in the coming season by John Wiley & Sons.

—The religious movements in Scotland are attracting considerable attention abroad. The weekly English journals have much to say about them, and W. C. Smith in the July *Theological Review*, a London periodical, edited by Rev. Charles Beard, has an article on the same subject, entitled, "Religious Freedom in Scotland."

—The Pali College, established in Kandy, by Sumangala Unnause, the learned chief-priest of Adam's Peak in Ceylon, has 80 pupils who go through a five years' course of Sanskrit, Pali, and Elu studies. The aim of the supporters of this college is to revive and perpetuate among the Singhalese a knowledge of the native literature of their island, which is now a matter of increasing interest in Europe and America.

—Miss Emma E. Brown's *Child Toilers of Boston Streets*, published serially in the *Wide-Awake*, has been a notable departure from the beaten track. The sketches are founded on facts, and Miss Katharine Peirson has taken 12 pictures from life, which illustrate the lives of these neglected and self-supporting children. The sketches and illustrations are soon to be published by D. Lothrop & Co. Miss Brown says that she knows personally every child toiler of whom she writes.

—The next volume of the "No Name Series," *A Masque of Poets*, will not appear before Oct. 1. English and American poets will contribute freely to the work, and there has been almost a rush in some quarters to gain admission to its pages. The poets seem to like to stand by one another unknown while the public guesses their identity. The longest poem, "Guy Vernon," will be a novel in verse, and much curiosity has already been raised in regard to the contents of the book.

—The Archdeacon of Taunton, George Anthony Denison, has been one of the most cantankerous of Churchmen. A really brilliant man, his hand has been against every man, and every man's hand has been against him, in ecclesiastical matters. James Parker & Co., London, have recently printed his *Notes of my Life, 1805–1878*, and the result is probably one of the most entertaining books of its kind ever published. It is a companion to Dr. Newman's *Apologia*, and goes over nearly all the religious questions which have agitated the nineteenth century.

—The Boston *Herald* a while ago celebrated its remarkable success as a newspaper by taking possession of a new and elegant building and giving an elaborate account of itself to the public. To make the celebration more complete, it has now issued a sort of "memorial" volume, presenting in more permanent form the history of the paper and description of its building and appliances, together with the pleasant notices which it received from the press, and heliotype views of the exterior and interior of the new structure. The Boston *Herald* has deserved its great prosperity, and is quite justified in being at some pains to press it upon the attention of the world.

—Now that Henry Crabbe Robinson's Trustees are dead, the inquiry is raised in England what shall be done with his diary and correspondence, only a very small portion of which has been published. The correspondence includes letters from Goethe, Schiller, Wordsworth, Blake, and other celebrities, and the Trustees had absolute discretion to use them and the diary as they pleased. Much interesting matter had to be passed over in selecting what should be included in the already published portions, but the death of many who were mentioned in the diary removes the excuse for withholding it now from the public.

—John Wiley & Sons will shortly issue a new edition of Prof. Dana's *Manual of Mineralogy*, thoroughly revised and largely rewritten; a *Co-ordinate or Analytical Geometry*, by Prof. De

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1878.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates that in the Middle Atlantic States there will be clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Messrs. DUN, BARLOW & Co. balance so nicely the *pros* and *cons* of the business outlook that their estimate of the immediate future is susceptible of as many constructions as the daily prediction of the nation's weather prophet. Their facts point about equally both ways, and if their final conclusion seems to be favorable to the more hopeful view, we are still left in doubt as to the relative weight of the conflicting testimony they adduce. We truthfully accept their assurance that "never before were there present so many conditions essential and contributive to confidence"; and though the promise of better times is limited to "those whose affairs are in condition" to profit by opportunities, we prefer not to scrutinize too closely the nature of these conditions or the chances to which they are expected to respond. The assurance is vague, and we can only hope for the best.

Incidentally, however, the enterprising firm drops a remark which has an obvious bearing upon the question of business and industrial reconstruction, which Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON discusses, in an encouraging spirit, in the *International Review*. "There are still too many in business in proportion to its volume and profitableness," says the Circular. More specifically, we are told that "there are now over 700,000 persons and firms reported in active business by this agency, and that of this vast army only a limited number possess a surplus sufficient to withstand such a lengthened period of depression, disappointment, and loss" as that which appears to be drawing toward a close. The circumstance thus indicated deserves more consideration as one of the causes of business failures than is usually given to it. The enormous amount of bankruptcy is commonly ascribed solely to the prolonged depression and distress. Literally, this is true. But the depression has been exceptionally disastrous because the abnormal state of things produced by the war and by currency inflation had drawn into trade numbers of people not required to serve efficiently the distributive agencies of the country, and also because of those engaged in trade a large proportion lacked capital sufficient to carry them through the ordeal consequent upon the panic. Productive industry suffered from the change which swelled unduly the ranks of trade, and multitudes embarked in the latter utterly unprepared to encounter its vicissitudes. The strain which has tested the endurance of strong and experienced firms proved too much for the mushroom growth of business people. The reverses that have brought them down are, therefore, not an unmixed evil. The creditors are to be pitied. The process which purges trade of weak and unfit agents is a necessary preliminary to its sounder health. There is still room for its operation, as Messrs. DUN, BARLOW & Co. testify. There are too many traders for the amount of domestic trade to be done, and, however harsh the corrective, its results are wholesome.

MR. ATKINSON'S statement of the case would have been more valuable had he generalized less. But its main points are undoubtedly correct. The war and the era of factitious prosperity which followed it revolutionized the industries of the country and diverted into the channels of trade, speculation, and manufacturing and corporate enterprise energies and means which under other circumstances would have been more advantageously employed. The picture has light as well as shade. The dispersion of great armies would have been attended with difficulty and danger had not the railroads and other works, corporate and municipal, which inflation fostered, absorbed the labor thus suddenly thrown upon the market. The manufacturing system had been unduly stimulated, partly by the tariff policy, partly by the creation of an abnormal demand, but, as a set-off to many bad results, we have the skill and capacity which qualify us for competition with the world. The railroads, built in advance of actual requirements, on a financial basis even worse than that of the currency, have been a prolific source of ruin and suffering. Their construction, however, has accelerated settlement, and contributed immensely to the development of resources on which we chiefly rely for a more prosperous future. To this extent the causes which led to the panic, and to the yet unexhausted train of disasters subsequent to the panic, are redeemed from being wholly evil.

But the general truth expounded by Mr. ATKINSON remains unshaken. The transfer from production to distribution was excessive, and what he calls "industrial reconstruction" must precede the return of solid prosperity. A vast host who have undertaken to live by standing between the producer and consumer, or between one trader and another, will have to resume productive work. The flush times which tempted them from farms to cities, from honest labor to a struggle for percentages, are not likely to return. Even among the industrial classes there is a necessity for revising the kinds of labor that are available and for adapting themselves to the only probable order of things. Certain forms of manufacturing industry have been overdone. Happen what may, they will not again furnish the field for labor which existed in times that are past. Railroad building will not be resumed on a scale that can produce any appreciable effect. The problem of municipal indebtedness presses so hardly upon communities that embarked in great enterprises with borrowed money, that they will not now have many imitators. It is tolerably clear, then, that a great deal of labor, skilled and unskilled, will have to pass into other employments than those in which the collapse found them; and that the change which events render inevitable will affect in a corresponding degree the distributing or trading class which grew disproportionately as a result of the unnatural developments of labor. "Demand induced supply," is an axiom often quoted by Mr. ATKINSON, and the artificial demand of the war and inflation periods having ceased, the excess of supply must be turned elsewhere.

Trade will ultimately adjust itself. The escape of surplus labor from its dilemma is not so easy, especially in the Eastern States. In the West, proximity to land, and familiarity with the paths to comfort and independence which land affords, brighten the prospect. The progress of settlement along railroads bordered by the public domain is on a scale previously unknown. From Dakota to Texas, streams of migration tell of the manner in which multitudes are fleeing from the hard times, and the courageous hold they are taking upon the future. The relief which their going affords to those they leave behind them may not in all cases be obvious, but it is real and enduring.

GEN. BUTLEE'S DESIGNS.

Gen. BUTLER knows how and when to be interviewed. He studies very carefully what to say and when to say it for the purpose of producing the effect at which he aims, and knows when reticence is more effective than speech. The interviewer that seeks his "views" when he is not prepared to give them is pretty sure to be baffled, and all the diplomacy at the command of that ingenious person will not avail to draw from the adroit politician any utterance upon subjects that he is not disposed to talk about. But when a time comes that finds him ready to speak to the public, he suddenly appears to be the most affable and compliant of beings, and has no difficulty in putting forth just those things that he would have published. The "interview" has the appearance, to the eye of an expert, of having been carefully prepared by the chief speaker, though to the casual reader it may seem like spontaneous and ingenuous utterances to gratify a reporter's curiosity. For some time there have been sporadic givings out that Gen. BUTLER would run for the office of Governor in Massachusetts this year. When questioned about it he has professed to have no purposes in that direction, and to be amazingly ignorant of what was going on in the politics of the Bay State. The man who was wont to have his agent in every village to keep him informed, and from whom no secret could be kept, all at once assumed to take little interest in the affairs of his State, and to know nothing of the course of politics there. Skeptical people, who know the man, will have no doubt that his reticence was due to an unusual intentness in watching events, rather than indifference or ignorance. He has been biding his time for some years, and if he has been in doubt regarding his course this year, it was because he wished to make sure that his time had come. But recently he has spoken. He made a Fourth of July speech at Newburyport, and immediately after received the "interviewer" with open arms. He has not declared himself on the Governor question explicitly, but he indicates clearly enough that he thinks his time may come this year, and, if so, he is ready for it.

Gen. BUTLER is a consummate specimen of the demagogue, if we take that term without the odium that generally attaches to it, but as denoting a man who devotes himself to using the people for the attainment of his own purposes, which may or may not be in themselves bad. When there is a strong winning party, and success is hopeless beyond its limits, he is sure to be active in its councils and energetic in its work. But if he finds he cannot accomplish his purposes with that party, he watches for the first signs of weakening in its power, skillfully foments differences and discord, bids for the support of the discontented elements, meantime inflaming their discontent and rallying their forces. When the Democrats ruled Massachusetts and the country, Gen. BUTLER was a Democrat, as a matter of course. When the Republicans had established their supremacy in the State and nation, equally as a matter of course he became a Republican, for it is not his nature to be with a losing party unless by miscalculation. Six years ago he aspired to be Governor of Massachusets, and sought the Republican nomination. He did not get it, and the next year he not only sought it, but he labored for it and fought for it with all his skill and energy. Again he failed. He saw that it was useless to fight that contest over again, but he never gave up his purpose or for a moment ceased to watch political movements in Massachusetts, with a view to promoting his own opportunity. He is a man who "goes in to win," and consequently keeps out until assured that there is a fair prospect. For five years he has been strengthening himself as the champion of the discontented and the dissatisfied. He was one of the first to discover the possibilities oft he Greenback movement as a resource for the demagogue—that is, for the leader and user of the people—and although in a New-England State it was a somewhat doubtful instrument, he boldly seized upon it. To-day he is the one man to whom the Greenbackers of Massachusetts look as a stalwart standard-bearer. When there was a Prohibitory law in that State, he was loud in avowing his belief in a vigorous execution of the statute, and though always chary of declaring himself as to its principle, there is little doubt that the Prohibitory Party would accept him as its candidate if it gave them any hope of success. He has had a kind word for woman suffrage now and then, and has missed no opportunity for commending himself to the support of the working men. He has represented himself as their "honest friend," deeply grieved on account of their hardships, and only anxious for a chance to give them a helping hand. He justifies their discontent, exaggerates their wrongs, excites their prejudices, and misleads them regarding the means of improving their lot, and thereby makes himself the more acceptable as their leader.

Suppose, now, that Gen. BUTLER is nominated by the Greenback-Labor Party for Governor of Massachusetts, as he probably will be if he concludes the game gives promise of success, and says the word. He can count upon the united support of whatever that party can furnish. He can safely reckon upon a ratification by the Woman Suffrage and Ultra-prohibition Parties. Then what? The Republicans are not very closely united. There is a force of the dissatisfied not wholly insignificant, and the everlasting temperance question has controlled nominations for several years. Mr. RICE has had the customary third term, and it is not going to be easy to unite on a candidate that will be satisfactory to all. If not, will the malcontents support BUTLER? Perhaps, for he has great strength among a certain class of Republicans. Besides, he has some of the most skillful, energetic, and faithful workers among his friends that any politician ever relied on. They are bound to him by ties of self-interest, and they know that, whatever his faults, BEN BUTLER never "goes back on his friends." That assurance alone is a tower of strength. His only hope from the Democrats is that they may take him up as their candidate. Startling as that proposition seems, and strange as would be the alliance, we have only to remember how much stronger is the desire of the Democratic Party for power than its regard for principle, to understand how this may come within the calculations of the Lowell statesman. Once let the movements of this scheme be set on foot, and the Greenback features of it will have served their purpose and sink into a subordinate place, if not out of sight. They would not be permitted to interfere with the chances of success. The campaign would be one of Butlerism only, and there would be some of the most consummate political manœuvring ever witnessed. The General and his cohorts would canvass the Old Bay State from Cape Cod to the Berkshire Hills, and use every art and artifice to carry the election. Thus far, it is little more than a dream in the old man's brain, but it is there, and whether he attempts its realization depends on his hope of success when the moment shall come for the first move.

LAUREL AND CYPRUS.

A certain veteran Kentuckian, relating to a friend how a showman's rattlesnake had got loose on a Mississippi steamer and bitten one of the passengers, concluded with grim significance, "The poor fellow didn't live half an hour, nor the snake's owner not much longer, I reckon." "Why, you didn't kill him, surely?" said the dismayed listener. "Well, no, we didn't kill him, 'cause that would have been takin' the law in our own hands; but we gave him five hundred lashes, tarred and feathered him, made a clean crop o' one ear and a half crop of t'other, and put him out on an island up to his mouth in water, and the river risin' a plum foot at a time." The difference between this humane commutation and the actual punishment of death represents fairly enough that between the treaty of San Stefano and the results of the Berlin Congress. While saving Northern Roumelia, Turkey has lost Cyprus. She has regained Dulcigno only to lose Antivari, and sacrificed Sophia to retain the Macedonian seaboard. The preservation of Kars is balanced by the loss of Batoum and Olti, the recovery of Bayazid by the cession of Ketour, and the nominal sovereignty of Albania with the temporary, if not permanent, surrender of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

But of all these changes, the most momentous is the British protectorate in Asiatic Turkey, the possible results of which, if fully carried out, no human eye can foresee. The proposed system is analogous to that already employed in India, viz., the establishment at all the principal centres of British official "Residents," who, although without any administrative power of their own, are authorized to watch the proceedings of the native officials, and to report to the English Ambassador at Constantinople every act of injustice or maladministration. In other words, it is proposed to introduce a good government, at one stroke, among men brutalized by centuries of bondage to an execrably bad one. The attempt is undeniably praiseworthy, but it may safely be predicted that the very men for whose benefit it is being made are those from whom it has most to fear.

Many worthy people, who judge everything Eastern by a Western standard, regard the problem as a perfectly simple one, arguing that no man in his senses can prefer oppression to fair play, and that it is human nature to accept a good government rather than a bad one. But it must be remembered that men who have never been ruled otherwise than by violence will inevitably come to regard violence as the chief essential of all rule. The ordinary Asiatic, when kindly treated by those above him, has only two explanations of so unparalleled a phenomenon—either that the men in power are secretly afraid of him, or that this seeming gentleness is designed to pave the way for some greater cruelty hereafter. A Cossack prisoner who rose to a high command in the Army of the Amir of Bokhara was wont to say that by beheading a dozen or so of his men every month, and flogging all the rest, he had "managed to get along pretty comfortably." It is easy to imagine that men reared under this primitive rule would find it somewhat hard to understand a form of government which should abstain from burning their houses and kidnapping their children, omit to quarter soldiers upon them at every opportunity, put no man to death without a fair trial, and, when it needed money, should offer the inducements of good interest and good security, instead of the simpler persuasion of rubbing pepper into the eyes of its wealthier subjects, or applying hot irons to the soles of their feet.

But if the new régime commends itself but slightly to the ruled, still less does it do so to the rulers. Any system which abolishes the great natural prerogative of black-mail, is as intolerable in the East as a heavy tax upon beer would be in England, or the prohibition of tobacco in Germany. "You call us robbers," said a Syrian Arab, when questioned on this subject, "but what do we do more than the others? The Vizier levies toll on the Pashas, the Pashas plunder the district officers, the district officers devour the people. If we are robbers what are they?" Thus the projected reorganization arrays against itself every grade of native officialism, from the highest to the lowest; nor are the means of resistance hard to find. Russia, brought at one stride far into Armenia by the cession of Olti and Batoum, is always at hand to render the assistance which, with the loss of Kars and Bayazid fresh in her memory, she will readily give. Her emissaries will preach everywhere the superior advantages of a Russian protectorate, while her close vicinity will afford shelter and encouragement to the native malcontents. Meanwhile, at Constantinople itself, court intrigues, directed by the same unscrupulous policy, will weaken the hands of the British Ambassador and frustrate the efforts of his subordinates by tempting the Porte with the proffered restoration of Batoum in return for a renunciation of the Anglo-Russian compact—till, sooner or later, England will find herself compelled to choose between abandoning her cherished scheme altogether, and accomplishing it by a direct appeal to the sword.

But by far the most characteristic feature of the whole arrangement is the way in which it has been turned to account by the enterprising population of Greece. These "descendants of heroes" have certainly no equal in making the best of a bad bargain. If Thessaly is not to be had, a new market may offer itself in Russian Armenia; if Crete has resolved to be independent, there will soon be abundance of English coin circulating in Cyprus. The scent of a Hellenic patriot for hard cash is keener than any political sagacity, and a future centre of traffic may be located by the migration of Greeks, as unerringly as a honey-tree by the flight of bees. A certain imaginative sign-painter once depicted DANIEL in the lions' den with a newspaper in his hand, and met the objection of a bystander that newspapers did not then exist, by saying, in a tone of righteous severity: "You don't seem to remember, mister, that Dan'l was a prophet." The same superhuman foresight appears to be a hereditary endowment of the modern Greek. Even before the impending annexation of Cyprus was made public, the "business men" of Athens and Patras had already begun to flock thither; and there they will doubtless remain, so long as there is a single British sovereign to be picked up on the island.

Such, then, is the situation. The British flag floats over Cyprus. The white-frocked soldiers of Francis Joseph are about to pour into Bosnia. The "first partition" of Turkey is completed, and the Treaty of Berlin, like an iron band cast around a decaying oak, merely retards the fall which it cannot prevent. The conquest of India was the first act of the great Asiatic drama; the Russian annexation of Turkestan was the second; the occupation of Cyprus is the third. European progress has at length burst into the limitless stagnation of Western Asia, bringing with it a prophecy of the good time yet to come, when the spell of inactive bigotry which has paralyzed the East for twelve hundred years shall be broken once and forever.

BLUNDERS BY TELEGRAPH.

When telegraphs first came into operation, and lawsuits began to arise from mistakes in messages, a good deal was said about the companies being common carriers. The usual expression was "carrying a message," and if the company did not carry one correctly, the lawyer employed to sue them argued, and the courts sometimes decided, that they were carriers. Now, a carrier is under a very strict liability for the safety of what he undertakes to carry. If telegraph companies had been obliged to come under the same law, they might have found it difficult to continue business. More recently the courts have looked at this question more closely and correctly. They have taken notice that the telegraph company does not really undertake to carry anything in the nature of property. There is a story of an old lady who undertook to explain the operations of the wire by saying that she believed "the folks did not forward the letters in the envelopes, but just sent the writing in a fluid state." Somewhat this view has been realized among the courts. It is now understood that what the telegraph undertakes is to render a service, do a work, not to carry anything. They erect a wire, with a signal apparatus at each end; when a message is given them to transmit, they engage that the operator at this end shall make the signals called for by the message; that these shall, through electricity, move the signal apparatus at the other end, and that the operator there shall transcribe the signals and deliver his memorandum of them. Nothing is carried, except between the further station and the person addressed. There is a trivial bit of carrying between the further office and the recipient, but it is altogether incidental. Hence, the legal decisions which treated telegraphs as carriers have been pretty generally given up as wrong. The present idea is that the companies are liable only on the ground of some fault, neglect, or omission in performing the service which they undertook.

Even upon this narrower ground there have been some cautionary cases, in which persons who sustained losses by the blundering of telegraph operators have recovered handsome damages against the company. The shawls case occurred in Ohio. A dry goods seller there sent this message to a dealer in Bay State shawls at New-York: "Send one handsome eight-dollar and twenty-four three-twenty-fives, Bay State." But the operator rendered it "hundred" instead of "handsome." The shawl-dealer forwarded one hundred eight-dollar shawls, and as the dry goods man would only pay for one, he sued the company for the freight and depreciation, and won his case. In the bouquets case, a gentleman in New-York telegraphed to a Philadelphia florist: "Send me two hand bouquets, very handsome, one of five and one of ten dollars." The Philadelphia operator wrote "hundred" instead of hand, and before the unfortunate florist got word of the error he had purchased costly flowers in great quantity, which withered on his hands. He was considered to be entitled to recover compensation for his loss from the company.

In a salt case, a Chicago house telegraphed to an Oswego house desiring them to send five thousand sacks of salt, but the operator who wrote out the message substituted "casks" for "sacks." A sack is about fourteen pounds, and a cask about three hundred and twenty, hence the erroneous message led to chartering a vessel, and sending an immense quantity of salt, which was ultimately sold at a great loss. The company was adjudged liable. In a case in New-York, a firm at Washington who made a business of dealing in New-York stocks, telegraphed to their brokers in New-York: "If we have any old Southern on hand, sell same before board. Buy five Hudson at board." This meant, according to the course of business: Sell our Michigan Southern Railroad stock, and buy five hundred shares of Hudson River Railroad stock. But the operator wrote "hundred" instead of "Hudson," hence the brokers sold all the Michigan Southern stock of their Washington correspondents before the board met, and at the board bought five hundred shares of the same stock. Michigan Southern went down, and Hudson River went up. And the court held the Washington people could recover both what they lost on the 500 shares of Michigan Southern, and what they would have made on 500 shares Hudson River.

The foregoing cases were all instances of carelessness in transcribing. Negligence of another sort brought a telegraph operator at Titusville to grief, and involved his company in paying $10,000. A confidence man had been negotiating with merchants at Pithole to lend him money, for payment of which he assured them he had $20,000 on deposit in the Keystone Bank at Titusville. To induce them to believe this, he went to Titusville, called at the telegraph office there, wrote out a message, "Keystone Bank will pay checks of J. McCarthy to the amount of $20,000," signed the name of the bank Cashier to it, and gave it to the operator. The latter forwarded it without having any evidence that the person who handed it in had any authority to send it, and when the Titusville merchants received it they loaned the $10,000, which was lost. It was decided that under all the circumstances the company were liable for the money.

THE PATENT OFFICE AND PATENTS.

The receipts of the Patent Office for the calendar year 1877 having been $732,343, against $610,476 expenditures, it continues to be more than self-sustaining. Of the 13,619 patents issued, this State, as usual, took the largest number, 2,496, or one to every 1,755 of population; Pennsylvania comes next, with 1,515, one to every 2,325; Massachusetts next, with 1,392, one to every 1,048; then Ohio, with 1,083, one to every 2,460; then, in order, Illinois, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Iowa, and Indiana. But the relative patent activity, as judged by the ratio of patents to population, does not follow the same order. In 1876, the District of Columbia headed the list in this respect, having 197 issues, one to every 668, and next came Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Indiana, having one in 730, 918, 941, and 954 of population; in 1877 Connecticut took the lead, and Wyoming Territory just slipped in before Massachusetts. The patents from the Army and Navy, 7 and 1 respectively in 1876, doubled in 1877. As showing how the inventive faculty is stimulated by living among machinery and witnessing its powers, we may take the fact that the five manufacturing States, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, and Pennsylvania, furnished nearly one-half in 1877, and in 1876 more than one-half, of the total number of patents. The manner in which the central States of the West are coming forward in respect to manufactures—the Centennial having surprisingly shown the same thing—is indicated incidentally in the fact that the three States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, although the number of their patents declined in 1877, relatively increased their patent activity a little, having 19 per cent. of the total issued in 1877, against 17 per cent. in 1876.

As long ago as 1836—before the sewing-machine, the telegraph, the reaper, vulcanization of india-rubber, and the rest of the inventions which have changed industrial life—the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents testified, in a report accompanying the bill which became the law of that year, to the growing importance of the patent system, saying that "American ingenuity has obtained much consideration on the other side of the Atlantic; even the manufacturers of England are not a little indebted to it for some of their most valuable improvements." Last March that committee, in a report accompanying an amendatory bill, which ought to have passed but was pushed over, used language still more emphatic.

The somewhat prevalent notion that inventors invent, as birds sing, because it is their nature to, and that patents therefore enhance the cost of manufactures to the consumer by unnecessarily creating a monopoly, assumes that inventors work out of love for work and not for money. But without the patent monopoly, there would be few inventions, and the idea that the consumer has to pay for the monopoly is opposed in this report, which forcibly argues that the patentee always reduces prices, partly in order to lessen the temptation to infringe, and partly to swell the sales during the life of his patent, so that, where the invention cheapens the cost of making by one dollar, he seldom takes more than five or ten cents for his share, the public getting the rest. Some few important manufactures like the sewing-machine and india-rubber excepted, this argument is undoubtedly sound.

The proposed law aimed to cure several existing defects of the system. One prominent defect is the facility of obtaining reissues of old patents which have come to nothing, with expanded claims that cover successful machines subsequently invented, and containing the germs of the old. Another is the existence of useless and abandoned patents, which, although valueless themselves, are obstructive by standing in the way of better ones; to these the bill proposed to apply the process of natural selection, extinguishing them by requiring two further fees on all patents when about five and ten years old. Another evil—which cannot be reached by legislation, but might properly be brought to the attention of the British Government—is the ease with which American patents may be stolen and patented in Great Britain, the law of that country requiring no oath of invention, but allowing a patent to the first person who applies for it.

How much is a patent worth? One Chief Examiner of the Patent Office has gone so far as to say officially, in a statement which he especially applied "only to patents of ordinary or minor value," that "if it is worth anything, when properly managed it is worth and can easily be sold for from $10,000 to $50,000." Excluding the cost of the invention itself, the cost of patenting seldom exceeds $100; if the invention has any value, the patent ought to be worth $1,000, and the largest firm of patent agents say $5,000. But—as against the idea sedulously cultivated by agents that to get a patent is to get a fortune—the would-be inventor should remember that the proviso "if it is worth anything" is of capital importance. A patent is, *prima facie*, valueless and unsalable, and the inventor has five conditions to fulfill: that the thing he undertakes to accomplish must be worth accomplishing, the change being improvement and not mere alteration; that his device will accomplish it, practically; that it will not cost to make it more than its worth; that he is the original inventor; and that he can manage his patent to some purpose after he gets it. If it were easy to meet these conditions, who would remain poor? Yet every one of them must be met. Thousands fail because they are not the first; thousands, because their devices will not work practically, or cannot be used without a prohibitory cost; many thousands, because they do not understand what things are worth doing. Swarms of applications for patents on devices of no practical utility go to Washington, and the examiners relate, as a specimen of absurdity, that a man actually asked for a patent on a device to prevent cows from switching their tails in the milker's face, the device being the tying of a stone to the end of the tail. Many utterly useless patents do issue. For example, there is one on a skeleton frame to lay inside of a bed, and keep the weight of the coverings off the person; on a device for waking a sleeper by giving him an electric shock; on a sand-glass, to be used in boiling eggs, which strikes a bell at a given time; on a wood-screw, to countersink its own hole for the head, which will not work; and although about a hundred patents have been taken out on furniture casters, none has succeeded in displacing the old and defective pattern. Even a slight examination of the official reports shows not only an astonishing fertility of invention on some subjects, but an astonishing repetition, the same devices appearing over and over.

It is therefore gratifying, as indicating that the folly of excessive issues is becoming realized, that the number of applications and issues is declining. The former did not reach 1,000 in any year until 1844; in 1850, they passed 2,000; in 1865, turned 10,000; reached the maximum of 21,602 and 21,638 in 1874 and 1875; declined to 21,425 in 1876, and 20,308 in 1877. About one-third of the applications are rejected. Since 1836 there have been only eight years—1837, 1840, 1841, 1853, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1861—in which the office expended more than its receipts. In a quarter century its applications have been multiplied by eight, its receipts by nearly six, but its expenditures by only a little more than five. It is singular in being the only department of Government which pays for itself, and there should be no niggardliness in allowing it all the expenditure that may tend to improve the quality of its useful work.

HIGH PRICES FOR RARE BOOKS.

The bibliophiles of Paris are plucky fellows in the auction-room. The splendid library of the late AMBROSE FIRMIN-DIDOT was sold last month, the sale lasting from the 6th till the 15th, and some of the treasures fetched prices that recall the famous sales in London sixty or seventy years ago, when Dr. DIBDIN was sowing broadcast the ineradicable seeds of book-madness in his *Bibliomania* and *Bibliographical Decameron*. The choicest books and manuscripts were struck off to native bidders, notwithstanding the prowess of QUARITCH and ELLIS, of London, COHN, of Berlin, and other foreign booksellers. The Didot library was the finest private collection in Paris, being remarkably rich in early French poetry, both in manuscript and print, and containing many rare early-printed books. Many of the early poems and ballads in manuscript possess a high value for the light they throw upon the formation and growth of the French tongue, and the *Société pour l'Impression d'Anciens Textes Français*, corresponding to the Early English Text Society, was a liberal purchaser in this department. Some of the prices obtained at the sale are worth quoting: A copy of *Le Chevalier aux Dames*, a small quarto printed at Mentz, in 1516, and intended as a defense of the ladies against the calumnies of the *Roman de la Rose*, sold for $2,220, though at the Yemeniz sale in 1867 this identical copy went for only $415. A sixteenth century manuscript, *La Cocke, ou le Débat de l'Amour de Marguerite d'Angoulême*, brought $4,000. *Le Trespas de l'Hermine Regrettée*, an unpublished vellum manuscript, executed about 1515, and enriched with five miniatures, went for $2,620. A Latin-French Dictionary, in manuscript, dated 1440, was bought by M. CHAMPION, the representative of the Text Society, for $1,800. There was a spirited contest over *Les Chroniques des Anciens Rois et Ducs de Bourgogne*, and it was knocked down for $4,125. The treasure of the collection was the *Chronique de Normandie*, a beautiful manuscript of the fifteenth century, splendidly illuminated, and containing fifteen fine miniatures. Here again was a contest, but one which narrowed rapidly as the bidding rose into the thousands. It fell to MORGAND & FATOUT, whose stock is well known to amateurs here by their monthly catalogues, for the great price of $10,200. Mr. QUARITCH succeeded in getting a choice manuscript copy of the *Roman de la Rose* for $1,920, which is almost exactly the price paid for another copy of this celebrated *Roman* by a New-York collector, in London, 10 years ago. The American had a formidable competitor in the agent of NAPOLEON III., who had orders to buy the manuscript at any price. The agent lost track of the sale, however, through a fire and postponement, and the American secured the treasure for a little over $1,900. It had been a little injured by the fire, and the purchaser had it sumptuously rebound by BEDFORD. This copy was on vellum, and was probably the work of a fourteenth century scribe. His work evinced his taste and skill, for the illuminations and miniatures, of which there are thirty-eight, are exquisite. The colors are as brilliant to-day as when they were applied 500 years ago. CHARLES IX. once owned it, that monarch, of dreadful memory, having cultivated polite letters toward the end of his short life. It was sold at the auction-rooms of the Messrs. LEAVITT, in this City, in January last, for $1,160.

The printed books of the Didot collection brought prices almost as remarkable as those of the manuscripts. Baron JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD appeared as the purchaser of *Olivier de Castille*, a romance of chivalry, printed, probably, at Geneva, about 1490, and containing but 52 leaves, for $4,000, or about 100 times its weight in gold; also, of *Lestrif de la Fortune*, of which only one other copy is known to exist, for $4,030. This book was printed by COLARD MANSION, of Bruges, in whose office CAXTON, the first English printer, learned his art. At the Yemeniz sale, 1867, it brought but $1,400. The Baron also bought the unique vellum copy of *Cleviadus et Meliadice*, Paris, 1495, for $3,800. Several early editions of CORNEILLE were sold for prices that would fill him with amazement, could he return to enjoy such posthumous compliments. Over $1,000 was paid for the three-volume edition of 1644-52. The 1664-6 edition, in six volumes, brought $2,880. A copy of the *Chroniques de Monstrelet*, from the press of ANTHONY VERARD, about 1500, sold for $6,100. By way of addenda to these quotations it may be stated that a vellum copy of the famous Mazarin Bible, from the press of JOHN GUTENBURG, Mentz, 1455, the first book ever printed, was sold in Paris, June 1, for $10,000. A copy brought $17,000 in 1873, while BRUNET records the sale of a copy, 60 years ago, for $240, and Count MACCARTHY'S sold for $1,252.

Such prices as were paid at the Didot sale are not to be obtained in New-York. They are no longer possible in London, where bibliomania reached its climax at the great sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's library, in 1812. What book-hunter has not read DIBDIN'S turgid account of the tremendous struggle at that sale for the Valdarfer *Boccaccio* of 1471, the *editio princeps*, between Earl Spencer and the Marquis of Blandford, when the bids jumped £50 at a time, until the hammer fell in the Marquis' favor at $11,300? It is no longer the occupation of noble English lords or rich gentlemen to collect "large paper," "uncut," or "tall" copies; nor are there "bibliotaphs," like HEBER, whose unlimited means enabled him to bear down all opposition in the auction-room, and to collect vast libraries, or rather heaps of books, in London, Paris, Louvain, Cologne, and other cities. It is related of him that he once begged the loan of a book of which he knew he possessed six copies, but was unable at the moment to lay his hand on any one of them. In this country, great wealth is rarely joined with a taste for books. Our collectors are mostly men whose limited means compel them to curb their passion severely, and some no longer trust themselves in the auction-room or book-stall. A few years ago, the mansion of an old and wealthy family—whose name, indeed, is a synonym for opulence in New-York—was about to be torn down to make room for a business block. The massive and costly bookcases were removed, and were found to be filled with "dummies," blocks of wood dressed up like elegantly-bound books. Fancy the withering contempt that such a disgraceful exposure would have evoked from old "Fogey" DIBDIN, or RICHARD DE BURY, or ISAAC DISRAELI, or so famous a book-collector and book-reader as Sir WALTER SCOTT. While our rich men continue to be indifferent to matters of title-page and colophon, and still more deeply ignorant of the contents of books, and the only purchasers in the market are, as now, men of slender fortunes, the book-trade here will not recover from a "languid and depressed state," even worse than that which called out a once famous letter to RICHARD HEBER, entitled *Bibliophobia*.

BANKRUPT BUILDERS.

As one by one the speculative builders who, during the past ten or fifteen years, so greatly contributed to the increased growth of the City go into bankruptcy with enormous liabilities and slender assets, the building industry is relieved of a heavy weight which clogged its movement. A new set of men with moderate means and good credit are gradually taking the place of those enterprising but unfortunate builders who covered the area between Fortieth and Sixtieth streets, Madison and First avenues, with brown-stone houses, tenements, and stores. There were an exceptionally large number of failures in this City during the six months ending June 30. A careful examination into the causes which brought about those failures, shows that had it not been for the depreciation of mortgaged real estate, three-quarters of the more important houses now in bankruptcy would be to-day perfectly sound. The failure of the large upholstery and furniture house of B. L. SOLOMON & SONS is a notable instance in point. Heavily mortgaged real estate, owned by the senior parter, was the main cause of the failure. Among this real estate is the large five-story iron building in which the business of the firm is carried on, extending from Broadway to Mercer-street, valued at one time at $500,000, and now impossible of sale. The payment of taxes, assessments, and interest on this incumbered property was a perpetual drain on the business capital of the firm, and finally caused its suspension. The house was the largest and oldest in its line in the country.

The list of failures in this City for the first six months of the present year is greatly swollen by carpenters, builders, and others closely connected with building and real estate interests, viz.:

Carpenters and builders, fourteen failures, with liabilities of	$3,518,047
Lumber-dealers, seven failures, with liabilities of	2,147,928
Real estate agents, four, with debts amounting to	1,567,500
Total	$7,233,475

Among the various branches of business in this City, real estate and kindred interests have suffered most, the losses and failures being nearly double those of stock-brokers, who come next on the list, with twenty-three failures, and $3,854,260 total liabilities.

Among the more important builders who, during the past six months, have gone into bankruptcy, JOHN MCCOOL and GEORGE J. HAMILTON deserve more than a passing notice. Mr. MCCOOL at one bound built up and covered two acres of City lots with first-class brown-stone houses. The property, comprising the whole block between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, Madison and Fourth avenues, was bought in the highest times, for cash, from Mr. A. GORDON HAMERSLEY. Mr. MCCOOL built more houses in the up-town district than any other one man during the period of his greatest activity. He has continued to build through all the hard times. GEORGE J. HAMILTON operated in the same locality, having built a great deal on Madison-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Fifty-third, Sixtieth, and other streets in that neighborhood. The crisis caught him with a large line of improved and unimproved property, all more or less incumbered. During his active business career he enjoyed a high reputation and unlimited credit. The present month has already added its quota to the failures in the building line, the most important yet recorded being that of JOHN J. BURCHELL, with liabilities—chiefly in mortgages—estimated at $2,000,000.

The sooner these men are relieved from their debts, and once more restored to activity, the better will it be for all concerned. The locality of the building district proper has, owing to the up-town movement, greatly changed during the last few years. The region between Sixty-fifth and Eightieth streets, Madison and First avenues, is at present the scene of the greatest building activity. What, with the present low price of land, and the improved facilities of rapid transit soon to be afforded on the East Side by the New-York Elevated Road, new builders now coming to the front, who are in a situation to pay as they go, and have every promise of operating on a rising market during the next three or four years. It is quite possible that men like MCCOOL, HAMILTON, BURCHELL, and others—bankrupted by shrinkage—may again go in, and retrieve their shattered fortunes on the rising tide.

ECLIPSE EXPEDITION FROM NEW-YORK.

Yesterday a private expedition, arranged by Prof. Henry Draper, left this City to observe the solar eclipse at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. According to the predictions of the Signal Service, the chances of a fair day at Rawlins are about 80 per cent. Dr. Draper takes with him half a ton of instruments, which the American Express Company and the Union Pacific Express are forwarding. These companies, as well as the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Chicago and North-western, and Union Pacific, have treated the expedition liberally. The party will reach their destination on Thursday night, and will then have about 10 days to build the necessary observatory and photographic room. The observations will be mainly of a photographic and spectroscopic character.

LAND OFFICE REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, completely revised the forms for final proof in homestead and pre-emption cases, so as to set out in detail and in answer to specific interrogatories the precise nature, extent, and value of the improvements on the land, by whom and when made, and such other matters as will tend to establish all questions touching the good faith of the applicant and his full compliance with the provisions of law. It is proposed to carry the revision into effect as to all other classes of entry requiring final proof, so as to secure the greatest degree possible of accuracy, certainty, and uniformity in the administration of this important feature of the land system.

MEETINGS AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., July 13.—The meeting of the American Sanitary Commission, which was to be held this month at the Warm Springs, has for the present been indefinitely postponed. The Military Commission will meet here on the 22d inst. Judge Wayne MacVeagh is here, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is at the Warm Springs.

THE ROSS SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

Subscriptions previously acknowledged	$12 00
J. S. A.	1 25
Utah	1 00
F. W. B.	50
A. B. C.	25

ACTORS OUT OF WORK.

WHERE AND HOW THEY SPEND THE SUMMER.

A SUMMER WITH FEW "SNAPS"—GOING TO HALIFAX—COMPANIES ON "THE ROAD"—WHERE THE IDLE ACTORS ARE—HOT WEATHER RETREATS.

A dozen first-class places of amusement, usually advertised in THE TIMES, are now closed for the Summer. On an average (a low average) these places of amusement employ 100 persons each when in full operation. Over 1,000 persons, at salaries from $5 to $3,000 a week, (Booth, Jefferson, Modjeska, and other favorite "stars" have often received this immense sum for six days' work,) are thrown out of employment during July and part of August. What becomes of them? Where do they spend the time? How do they occupy themselves while out of work?

The watering-places, the Summer excursions, and the excursion steamers provide for many of the theatrical employes. The ushers and doorkeepers turn runners for steam-boat lines; the ticket-sellers find congenial employment on the boats or at the gardens; the musicians are scattered along the rivers and at the springs, and among the sea-side resorts, where women must dance, although the thermometer stands at 98° in the ice-house. As for the stage-carpenters and property-men, their trades keep them at day work, while the "supers," (who always have some outside employment,) pass the hours when they should be at the theatres in dreaming of the time when they shall wear the robes of Edwin Forrest and sway the sceptre of McCullough, who was once a supernumerary like themselves.

The actors remain; and while it is only necessary to consult the "personal" column of the newspapers to ascertain what becomes of the leading members of the profession, the problem of life during the Summer months is exceedingly difficult to the majority of the minor members of the stock companies. This is, however, an exceptional year. It is seldom that every theatre in New-York is closed, as at present, and still more seldom that all "Summer snaps," as provincial acting in July is called, have proved so terribly unremunerative as in 1878. "Why," said a veteran barn-stormer yesterday, "there don't seem to be no patriotism into the people any more! They wouldn't even turn out to see us, Sir, on the Fourth of July!" Perhaps, even Gen. Washington might not have had patriotism enough to satisfy this veteran, when the character of his entertainment and the heat of the weather are taken into calm and impartial consideration.

Fortunately, although Newark turns aside from Summer theatricals, and Connecticut repudiates her old scene-shakers this year, Halifax, Nova Scotia, remains true to its traditions, and all of the Canadian towns are open to the Thespian invaders. Combining business with pleasure, scores of actors descend upon these northern provinces, satisfied to make both ends meet by small salaries and a great deal of fishing. Such expeditions have been in motion during the past week, and both Halifax and St. John, New-Brunswick, will be able to show some very pretty performances during the Summer. The theatre at Halifax has its memories. Many of the very best artists have appeared there during just such trying times of heat and impecuniosity. There Sothern played "The Corsican Brothers," and persuaded John T. Raymond to wrap himself in a blanket and make an apology for "the other brother." There Florence was announced in "Hamlet," and begged leave to substitute "Handy Andy." At St. John the veteran scenic artist at Wallack's, the late Harry Isherwood, fitted up a barn for these "Summer snaps," and was surprised to find the speculation remunerative. "Small salaries, sufficient to cover ordinary hotel expenses," says Mr. Sothern, "is the remuneration for these vacation theatricals." Almost any stock actor below the second rank is glad to go upon such terms.

The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" speculations of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer have provided for a number of actors this year. With two companies, one for the Provinces and one for London—and these companies capable of being divided into innumerable troupes for special tours—the "Plymouth Rock" speculators intend to acquaint the whole of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales with the beauties of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's new dramatic version of Mrs. Stowe's great novel; and there is a demand for American *Topsys* and *Legrees* and *St. Clairs* in consequence, to say nothing of the hordes of Jubilee Singers, who cannot even yet be regarded as "in the profession." The temptations of an ocean voyage and a view of England, are quite enough to induce a competition for positions in Jarrett & Palmer's troupes. "There is one good thing about this trip," remarked a dramatic emigrant; "nobody can have the conscience to ask us to walk back!" And a sympathetic shiver among his auditors gave evidence that such a request had not unfrequently been made during Summer tours under other managers.

Although Chicago is very much hotter than New-York, a belief is current among theatrical people that it is a better place for the heated drama. A large and capital company, hailing from the Union-Square Theatre, is stationed there this Summer. California opens its golden gates to another score of actors, who, headed by Miss Jeffreys-Lewis and Mr. H. J. Montague, have crossed the plains to reveal to the Kearneyites the mysteries of "Diplomacy." At this time of year also, Mr. Owen Fawcett girds himself for his annual struggle with the apathetic audiences of the remote West, and there are at least half a dozen other organizations that play away during the hottest nights with unlimited faith in themselves and the people of the prairies. We have seen in a little town near Detroit the names of Lester Wallack, Rose Eytinge, Charles Thorne, Bella Pateman, Edwin Adams, and Mme. Ponisi decorating the playbill of a Summer theatre—and a very pleasing impression of our Metropolitan favorites the Michiganders must have obtained from the bogus representatives of these names! Nevertheless, it seems to be generally understood that all's fair in love, war, and Summer time; and nobody complains of the imposition. Happy Michigander public! that does not know any better! And happy Michigander critic! who sapiently observes, in his next week's paper: "We are unable to discover what merit the New-York press can discover in Mr. Lester Thorne, who certainly knew nothing of his part last Tuesday, and was utterly unable to support Miss Fanny Morant Eytinge, letting her drop to the stage, in the death scene, with a kerslop which was exceedingly annoying to the small but select audience."

Actors and actresses are essentially clannish, and follow each other like the proverbial sheep. Does one go to Europe—all long for foreign shores. Does one starr a yacht—all sigh for sail-boats. Does one settle down in some country village—all invest in villa lots. London and Paris are now full of American actors, looking after plays, buying costumes, studying foreign performers, and carefully, but unconsciously, destroying all chances of that American drama for which so many literary gentlemen in this country are (if we may believe their published utterances) patriotically hoping. The dramatists and the costumers of London and Paris heartily welcome these Summer visitors. Nobody so easy to fit with a play or a costume as an American. Old manuscripts and new velvets are prepared and paraded, and, if the plays are weak and the velvets cottony, there is the glittering glamour of foreign skies to dazzle eyes which are sharp enough at a bargain here at home. It is astonishing how much better a play seems when it is produced at a "Royal" theatre, and how much easier a velvet seals when "a Queen" has worn a dress off the same piece! But so long as all the actresses we send abroad are beautiful, and all the actors spend plenty of money, we can depend upon them to sustain the reputation of America, and nobody else need grumble (since they do not) at the tricks of the trade practised upon them abroad during the Summer. Perhaps the judicious may grieve that only a single theatre in all New-York will open in September with an original American play; but as the judicious grievers have never shown themselves especially willing to sustain an original American play when their find one, it is not necessary to pay much attention to their complaints.

While the Florences, the Raymonds, Mme. Modjeska, Miss Anderson, Miss Eytinge, Miss Davenport, and a score of others pass the Summer in Europe, Mr. Lester Wallack leads off the yatching division of actors out of work, and the waters of the Sound are white with their sails. It is a peculiarity of yatching actors that they never care to get too far away from shore to land at night and talk over their exploits. The sea, the sea, the open sea, is all very well in its way, but a true actor is not satisfied unless he can land somewhere and tell somebody how fast he has sailed, and how much he is enjoying himself. Therefore it is that, after bidding John McCullough a fond farewell in the morning, prior to his departure on an ocean cruise, you are sure to encounter him at Delmonico's the next evening, sun-browned and hearty, saline as Lot's wife, (you remember Lot's wife,) and full of anecdotes of the voyage. Therefore it is, also, that if you would find a yachting actor on a Sunday you have only to drop in at one of the lovely villas along the shore, and will only waste time by chartering a steam-tug and sailing out beyond Sandy Hook. Pleasant companions everywhere, actors are never more delightful company than on board a yacht; but when the shore dips out of sight and the second evening on board arrives, they are apt to suggest the propriety of "cutting this piece down to one more act," and heading the craft for Stamford, Conn., or Manchester, Mass. "Splendid, Sir, splendid!" as one of the aquatic artists remarked last week; "but don't this 'Black Eyed Susan' bill appear to strike you as a trifle monotonous?"

Summer colonies of actors have been formed at Long Branch, Larchmont Manor, Cohasset, and the Thousand Islands. Long Branch was once very popular with the profession, and many readers will recall "The Hut" of the veteran Wallack; W. R. Blake's villa, with the stairs outside; John Sefton's land speculations at the Navesink Highlands, and the grace with which Mrs. Hoey presided over the hospitalities to which she still lends the charm of her perennial youth. When politics superseded art at the Branch, Yonkers (where the veteran Duff owned land) snapped at the prize; but Larchmont Manor, (the old Stevens estate,) bore it off on the shores of the Sound. Mrs. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, Claude Burroughs, Louis James, and other professionals purchased lots and erected villas, and where a number of actors and actresses may always be found during the Summer, listening to Nat Goodwin's stories or inspecting Schofield's fish. At Cohasset, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, keeps open house; Crane and Robson and Charles Thorne have cottages and boats, and around this nucleus a most enjoyable society of artists gather. At Manchester, Mr. Junius Brutus Booth hives another group of actors in his Summer hotel. McKee Rankin and others own tiny isles among the Thousand Islands. John Gilbert takes refuge in the Manchester woods, the centre of an artistic circle. Frank Mayo and the Davenports have Summer houses in the interior of Pennsylvania. Joseph Jefferson, after experimenting with Pennsylvania and Louisiana, has selected Hohokus, N. J., for his homestead. The Chanfraus and the Mitchells still cling to Long Branch. Most curious Summer retreat of all, (but who shall say that it is not the most pleasant?) Edwin Booth, after a wide experience, prefers, this year, a French flat in Madison-avenue, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Barry Sullivan has been compelled to decline invitations to visit the United States, Canada, and Australia, and has gone to Paris, Rome, and Berlin upon a Summer tour.

Miss Mary Anderson is in London. The London *Figaro* notes the fact as a "hint to English managers," from which it may be concluded that she has not yet found an engagement to her liking.

Harry Lee has been engaged for the leading juvenile parts at the Chestnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, next season. He will be remembered by New-York audiences as *Young Atkins*, in "Baby," at the Park Theatre, a year since.

The interesting experiment of exhibiting the the progress of incubation with alligators' eggs is still one of the principal attractions at the New-York Aquarium, dividing the honors with the trained dogs, monkeys, and goats. The St. Benoit twins are shown every Sunday.

The two great successes of the London season have been "Olivia" at the Court, and "Diplomacy" at the Prince of Wales' Theatre. They are to be continued through the Autumnal months, after giving some of the artists a vacation, during which their places will be filled by "second studies."

Mr. Henry Irving appeared in London on Monday, July 8, in a farcical comedy adapted from *Pickwick* by Mr. James Albery, which, says the London *Figaro*, is the same piece that was produced years ago at the Lyceum Theatre under the late Mr. Bateman's management, with the late George Belmore as *Sam Weller*.

The "Sisters," a new realistic drama, is attracting large houses at the Britannia Theatre in London. "Almaviva," of the London *Figaro*, says that the parts of *David Ferndale* is performed with striking ability. The part is a sort of malignant *Eccles*, an irreclaimable old vascal, whose two sons are constantly trying to keep him out of dramatic situations.

A London critic has become impressed with the extreme importance of authors of melodramas and emotional pieces knowing accurately the line that divides the sensational from the ridiculous. "Unfortunately," rejoins a brother critic, "there isn't any such line." The controversy had its origin in the introduction of a very clumsily-manufactured thunderbolt in a play recently produced.

It appears from the statement of an English critic that "My Awful Dad" is not an English version of "Le Père Prodigue," as alleged in recent biographical notices of Charles Matthews. On the contrary, it is an adaptation from a comedy-vaudeville entitled "Monsieur Jules," by MM. Lurine and Deslandes, produced at the Paris Variétés some 15 or 20 years ago. It was played by Mr. Charles Matthews at the Gaiety just before he departed for India in 1875.

An amusing trifle entitled "Le Phonographe," has just been produced at the Palais Royal, Paris. One M. Bernardet, having gone crazy about the last scientific marvel, places one of Edison's instruments under a bust of Midas in his drawing-room, calculating thereby to have certain tender interviews between Mme. Bernardet and her lover reported to him. But the lover happens to stammer badly, and this baffles the instrument. However, a young man, who is courting his niece, brings him a phonograph in a bottle, which has been standing in the room of a deceased friend who died too suddenly to make a will. But he spoke his last wishes, they were bottled, and M. Bernardet inherits a large property.

A programme of remarkable strength and variety is announced for this evening at Gilmore's Garden, and Leipoldt's famous military band has been engaged to assist in its interpretation. It used to be a proverb among musical artists that high art was something to the appreciation of which it was impossible to educate the popular ear in New-York—or the popular taste, which is the synonym for auditory culture. The programme at Gilmore's Garden for this evening negatives this assumption, and proves that Mendelssohn, Handel, Beethoven, Rossini, Mozart, and Schubert may be advantageously combined with Weber, Meyerbeer, and Wagner. The military band will give some fine selections of promenade music, and Shuebruck will, as heretofore, peform a cornet solo. The crowds that nightly throng to these concerts sufficiently attest their popularity.

From a complete catalogue of his répertoire, given to the editor of the London *Figaro* two years ago by Mr. Charles Mathews, it appears that he had played in 229 different rôles, and that he was actually the literary creator of 163 of them. One of his pieces, a "Strange History," was in nine acts, another in eight. He wrote one five-act comedy, six in three acts, 16 in two acts, and 21 in one act—in all, 45 pieces. Such a list is something unprecedented in the annals of the English stage. One of the prettiest of his titles was "Faces in the Fire." "My Awful Dad" he marks "——," that is, partly written and partly created. "Little Toddlekins" he also marks as partly original; the "Game of Speculation" as created. He had above all things a gift for light titles, such as "Bubbles of the Day" and "Adventures of a Billet-Doux." Of course, creation in the sense used here only applies to the principal parts, and written means merely adapted. The list was printed recently in the *Saturday Programme* of London.

FRIGHTENED HIGHWAYMEN.

Sidney C. Smith was walking through Egeavenue, Jersey City Heights, yesterday afternoon, when two highwaymen demanded his money, and in default of it, assaulted him. He raised such an outcry that they were compelled to flee. Two men, giving their names respectively as Benjamin Rouse and Frederick Degan, were afterward arrested and identified.

MAYHEM.

While William F. Whelan, of No. 153 West Twenty-eighth-street, was passing No. 237 West Twenty-seventh-street, he was assaulted by William J. Thompson, of No. 228 West Twenty-eighth-street, who bit off a portion of his left ear. The assault was utterly unprovoked. Thompson was arrested.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Frank Fox, a brakeman on the Erie Railway, fell from the top of a freight car while his train was entering the Erie Tunnel in Bergen Hill, yesterday, and was killed by being run over by the cars. He resided in Paterson, and was unmarried.

BEFORE THE HENLEY RACES.

THE VARIOUS CREWS AT THEIR PRACTICE.

LOCAL OPINION OF THE AMERICAN OARSMEN—POPULARITY OF THE COLUMBIA BOYS—THE SHO-WAE-CAE-METTES A MYSTERIOUS LOT—GENERAL PROSPECTS FOR THE REGATTA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, July 1, 1878.

An hour and a quarter's ride by the Great Western Railway brought us from London to Henley-on-Thames. We started from Paddington, the depot which figures in Frith's famous picture of "The Railway Station," and on our way had a distant view of the royal towers of Windsor Castle. Changing cars at Twyford, we left the main line train to rush on its lightning-like course to Western England, while we crept slowly along the branch line to Henley. We stepped out of the car almost upon the banks of the river, dotted here and there with tiny craft, and reflecting in its placid bosom a world of verdure, willows, elms, oaks, and firs. The peacefulness of the scene was an impressive contrast to the busy city where we had breakfasted. "Columbia," in blue letters on white, blue-edged silk, floated lazily from the windows of the Royal Hotel. The flags of other rowing clubs enlivened the adjacent terrace. On the other side of the bridge there are boating stations, with landing stages and boats for hire. "Johnson & Pacey," the proprietors, represent the chief institution on the river hereabouts, and "George," the youngest member of the firm, is almost as well known as the bridge itself. Born on the river, he a boating man, a fisher, a swimmer, and his judgment upon aquatic affairs generally is worthy of respect. So to "George" we went, and the following colloquy took place:

Q.—Well, George, what sort of a regatta is it to be?

A.—A good 'un, Sir; some real sport, I can assure you.

Q.—Better than usual?

A.—I'll back we have better racing next week than we've had for years.

Q.—What are the Americans like?

A.—A capital crew, the Columbia; good form and fine-looking chaps.

Q.—And the other crew, the Michigan men?

A.—What, them with the rum name, the Washymettes? None of us can pronounce it; here it is in print.

Q.—The Sho-wae-cae-mettes, George; well, what about them?

A.—A regular mysterious lot, Sir; they never let us see 'em.

Q.—How do you mean, don't they practice?

A.—Not like the others; they go off by themselves away down the river, and at all kinds of odd hours; they are playing a dark game; they are as difficult to judge as their name is to speak; a quiet, sly lot, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean to say they don't pull regularly on the course?

A.—Not them, Sir; I tell you we've none of us had a good look at 'em; they goes off out of the way.

Q.—They evidently mean to astonish you next week?

A.—I don't think they will.

Q.—Has Columbia any chance?

A.—Yes, the New-York men go at their work like Englishmen; no shying with them; they turn out straight and fair and as promising a crew as you could wish to see.

Q.—And who's going to win?

A.—Well, Sir, I shall back the London Rowing Club to beat all comers for the Stewards' Cup. They always make a point of winning that race. Since 1857 they have won it 17 times. I think the Columbia crew will be the favorites for the Visitors' Challenge Cup.

Q.—And what sort of men are the Americans?

A.—Oh, they seem nice fellows enough, and some of us would like to see 'em win the Challenge Cup.

We now retraced our steps with a view of obtaining the American view of the situation. The Captain of the Columbia crew had gone to London, but he would return in the evening in time for us to see the crew at work. In his absence we were politely received by a member of the crew, who confirmed the good feeling that evidently actuated Henley toward the American visitors.

Q.—You are beginning to get used to Henley by this time?

A.—Oh, yes, we are pretty well at home here.

Q.—And how do the natives treat you?

A.—We have nothing at all to complain of.

Q.—Are you satisfied with the condition of your crew?

A.—Yes, we are all well, and I think our form is better than the English crews. I don't know, but I think our principle of work is better. It seems to me that in an English boat each man is too independent of the other. Each does all he can individually, pulls as hard as he can; and with us more regard is paid to united and combined effort.

Q.—Do you like the course?

A.—Yes; it is very much like the Philadelphia course. But there is a current. It runs at the rate of about two miles an hour. On the day of the race the mills at Marsh Lock stop, and the current will be less then.

Q.—There is some advantage in getting choice of water, how is that?

A.—We draw for choice; the crew that gets the Berkshire shore is at a disadvantage; they say as much as two lengths in the race.

It was a pretty sight, in the fine, dry twilight of Saturday, as we strolled in the Henley meadows, to see the various crews dashing over the course, some of them under the directions of their trainers, who ran along the banks making running commentaries and giving instructions. Between sunset and 8 o'clock we saw over 20 different crews exercising, besides skullers. The Columbia men rowed a clean, quick, telling stroke, which was watched with undisguised interest; and when they left their boat and stood beside her in their blue and white jerseys, and with arms bared to the shoulders, you might have traveled far to find a cleaner cut or better built crew, and all stalwart, lithe, young men, without an atom of superfluous flesh. When I say that they bear honorable comparison with the throng of British oarsmen who stood by them I have paid them no mean compliment—for finer physical examples of the men who uphold the integrity of English sports and pastimes are not to be seen in these islands than you will encounter by the bridge at Henley on the eve of the Royal Regatta.

AN IMPOSTOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The woman who went about the City last Winter with forged letters purporting to come from officers of charitable institutions, is now engaged in canvassing the rural districts in like manner. Her course of procedure is to present a letter addressed to the party to whom it is handed, asking aid in sending a sick person, or destitute of money, and having two or three children, to San Francisco or Ireland. In every case coming under my notice the money is all made up excepting $10. The names forged are of ladies connected with the Sheltering Arms, the House of Rest for Consumptives, St. Barnabas House, the Isaac Hopper Home, and other charities. The deceiver is described as short and stout, dark hair and eyes, plainly dressed in calico and a black shawl. She has recently been in Mamaroneck, Rye, and Greenwich. Any one causing her arrest will aid the cause of charity and justice.

T. M. PETERS.

A HUSBAND'S CHARGE AGAINST HIS WIFE.

Elizabeth Patrick, a young and rather prepossessing woman, attired in plain black, was accused by her husband, John Patrick, an advertising agent, yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, of threatening to shoot him with a revolver. Mrs. Patrick denied the charge, and said that she never had a revolver in her possession. She informed the magistrate that her husband was desirous of leaving her, and adopted that method of getting rid of her. He had frequently abused her, and she could not tolerate his ill-treatment any longer. She was a native of England, she added, and married Patrick, who is an Irishman, soon after her arrival here, seven years ago, and six months after that they separated, and subsequently she had him arrested for abandonment. In consequence of his inability to procure $500 bail, she relented and caused his release. He then instituted divorce proceedings, and introduced as his principal witness a man who had consented, on receipt of $20, to testify that he had had criminal connection with her. The man, however, made a contrary affidavit, and the charge against the wife was dismissed. Patrick left her, she says, several times, but invariably came back, and begged her on his knees to live with him. She, on the contrary, had never tired of him, notwithstanding all his alleged cruelty and unfaithfulness. Mrs. Patrick was held in default of bail to await trial on the complaint of her husband, but was afterward released on parole.

WHO IS THE BEST NOSE-BREAKER?

DWYER AND RYAN DETERMINE TO SETTLE THE QUESTION WITH THEIR OWN NOSES.

A benefit to John Dwyer, the boxer, was given last evening at the Broadway Theatre before quite a large assemblage of spectators. The programme comprised exhibitions of wrestling, gymnastic exercises, and several glove encounters. At 10:30 o'clock Dwyer appeared, and had a set-to with his old opponent, Steve Taylor. It was quite apparent that the spectators had the coming contest between Dwyer and Ryan in their mind, for every point made by Dwyer was loudly cheered.

The history of the coming match is as follows: About two years ago Dwyer challenged John Allen to fight for the championship, and because the match was broken off by a disagreement with regard to place, Allen wanting to go to St. Louis and Dwyer Pittsburg, the latter claimed the championship. Dwyer then went round the country in boxing bouts with the veteran Joe Goss, and after his exhibition he was accustomed to proclaim his challenge to fight "any man breathing." Ryan heard this and bet that Dwyer would not sign articles to fight him. Dwyer did so, however, and the articles were drawn up by Judge Griffiths, Secretary to the Mayor of Troy. They were very long and Dwyer had some difficulty in making out the legal phraseology, and when he did so he found the terms were different from those usually laid down in such documents. He had an idea that Ryan would back out, and after objecting to the agreement he said he would fight the man anyway, and signed the agreement. The terms were to fight for $1,000 a side, in Canada, between July 15 and 25, the parties to toss for the place of combat. The last installment was to be placed in the hands of F. Queen June 1, when the umpires were to be chosen. The money was put up all right, and Dwyer selected as his umpire Mike Henry, of Brooklyn. Ryan refused to make his selection, but Dwyer claiming forfeit he gave the name of Jim Curley, of Troy. A day was appointed for the umpires to meet to select a stakeholder and referees, but this has not yet been done. Another meeting for this purpose and for making all necessary arrangements, will be held on Monday.

Both principals are large men, Ryan weighing 200 pounds on ordinary occasions, and Dwyer nearly as much. They are both in active training; Ryan being under the hands of Jack Turner, of New-Orleans, Goss having left him upon some misunderstanding. Yesterday Ryan weighed 171 pounds. His training quarters are at Sand Lake. Dwyer is a blacksmith, of 31 years of age, who has been a fighter from a boy. He stands 6 feet 1 inch, and is thoroughly well-proportioned. He is being trained by Dooney Harris, at one time champion middle-weight, at Fort Hamilton.

SHOOTING FOR PRIZES.

LONG-RANGE AND SHORT-RANGE MATCHES AT CREEDMOOR.

The large gates at the rear of the range at Creedmoor were thrown open yesterday to enable the Amateur Rifle Club to extend its shooting-grounds. The first contest, for a Remington long-range rifle took place at 1,100 and 1,200 yards distance. The range of the National Rifle Association does not provide for shooting at a greater distance than 1,000 yards, consequently the long-range club has rented the land back of the inclosure up to 1,500 yards distance for the season. The conditions were 15 shots at each distance. The scores were not remarkably good, as few of the competitors had ever shot at a longer range than 1,000 yards, and it was found that a different record of elevations would be necessary to compete successfully in the new match. The wind was not very troublesome, and a clear gray light favored the riflemen. The leading scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 150 points:

	1,100 Yards.	1,200 Yards.	Total.
Leonard Geiger	58	46	104
Isaac L. Allen	57	43	100
C. E. Bitydenburgh	44	52	96
Homer Fisher	45	44	89
N. D. Ward	39	41	80
Col. H. F. Clark	39	32	71
John P. Waters	33	36	70
L. L. Hepburn	56	3	59

There was only one match contested under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. Two had been provided, but the *National Guardsman* match did not fill. The match for the "Skirmisher's" badge took place at 3 P. M. There were 15 entries, and the conditions and scores were as follows: Open to all members of Rifle Associations, and also to members of the National Guard in uniform; distances 500 to 200 yards, at second-class targets, five shots while advancing, and a similar number when retreating; highest possible score, 50 points:

	Advance.	Retreat.	Total.
Capt. W. C. Reddy	18	18	36
James Goss	16	16	32
F. C. McLewee	13	19	32
Dr. M. M. Maltby	13	18	31
W. A. Bryant	14	14	28
E. B. Bayley	14	13	27
Capt. A. T. Decker	12	14	26
J. F. Bultman	13	13	26
C. H. Eagle	10	12	22
A. B. Van Heusen	9	13	22
J. W. Gardner	2	20	22
H. C. Aspinwall	7	4	11
J. L. Paulding	4	7	11

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club shot for the "Trophy" at 200 yards' distance, and the second stage for the same prize will be contested at 500 yards range on the 27th inst.

The first competition for the selection of the American Team for 1878 will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday next, beginning at 10:30 A. M. Members of the National Rifle Association will shoot at Creedmoor, and others at such ranges as they may select.

JERSEY CITY EDUCATION.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation, Friday night, some of the members of the board suggested to a committee of the Directors of Education, who were present, that the City High School be abolished. They said that the law contemplated no higher grade of public instruction than that afforded in the grammar schools, and that the higher grades should be learned by those desiring it at the expense of themselves or their guardians. No decision was reached.

FELL UNDER THE WHEELS.

John Kettleman, aged 30, of Second-avenue and Fiftieth-street, while standing on the platform of the railroad station at Melrose, last night, accidentally fell between the cars of a Harlem train while in motion, and was crushed to death. His mangled remains were removed to the Morgue previous to an inquest.

DR. HELMBOLD A LUNATIC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—In the Common Pleas Court to-day Judge Ludlow delivered the opinion of the court on the application of Dr. Henry T. Helmbold to supersede the Commission in Lunacy which was some time ago appointed. The court decides that the petitioner is a lunatic with lucid intervals, and declined to grant his petition.

SCHEMEHL BEATS O'LEARY.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The walking match in which Daniel O'Leary challenged Schemehl to walk 250 miles while he walked 275, came to a close this evening. Schemehl won, having completed 250 miles at 9:50 o'clock, while O'Leary did not finish his two hundred and seventy-fifth mile until 10:50 o'clock.

A TOBACCO FACTORY SEIZED.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—The Government officers yesterday seized the tobacco factory of P. M. Goulait, in Calloway County. The Government claims that large shipments of tobacco have been made without the payment of taxes. The amount seized is about 25,000 pounds.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Samuel Bragg, aged 62, was arrested here to-night on a charge of forgery and counterfeiting a deed for real estate. A Deputy Sheriff from Michigan is here with a requisition for him.

A CUP OF COLD WATER.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, gave to a colored brother, a delegate to the Southern General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Atlanta, a cup of cold water, and he made public acknowledgment of it in Conference, as we learn from the Chicago *Christian Advocate*. "Said he, in effect, 'Brethren, there happened in that ante-room just now a circumstance I shall never forget. You remember that David in the Cave of Adullam sighed for water from the well of Bethlehem, and that three young men, at the peril of their lives, brought the long-desired water which David would not after all drink, since it had been procured at the peril of life. He therefore poured out the water as a libation before the Lord. When I entered this room I was fevered, and, like David, longed for water. A gentleman took a goblet to serve me; during his absence I learned that he was the Governor of Georgia. Recalling the charm that was between us, I thought of David, and taking the goblet from his hand, I begged that I might pour out the water as a libation for ever between his name and mine."

HARVEY G. EASTMAN DEAD.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AND LEGISLATOR.

POUGHKEEPSIE'S MAYOR DIES IN DENVER, COL.—THE STORY OF HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES—HIS CAREER IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, the Mayor of Poughkeepsie, died yesterday in Denver, Col., where he went for the benefit of his health last month. The announcement of his death created a profound sensation in Poughkeepsie, where Mr. Eastman was very popular. He was elected Mayor of that place three times, and was twice elected to the Assembly from his district in Dutchess County. Harvey G. Eastman was born in Marshall, Oneida County, in this State, on the 16th of November, 1832. He attended, at rare intervals, the district schools of the neighborhood, and managed, with the aid of his inborn intelligence, to obtain a fair sort of education. He attended for a short time, also, a commercial school at Rochester. In his young manhood, having obtained by hard work a sufficient amount of money, he determined to found a school where lads could be qualified for business life; his first venture in this direction was in St. Louis, in 1855, and nearly 20 years ago, in a small room in Poughkeepsie, he opened the school which has since developed into Eastman's Business College. He was then new to the village, and its people were not inclined to favor his venture. But he fought against public opinion, and, within a few years, the success of his school was assured. Beginning with one pupil, the list of students in a short time included 1,600 names. Eastman's Business College now includes five large buildings, and its body of instructors comprises more than 60 teachers of penmanship, higher arithmetic, bookkeeping, and the various branches in which the successful man of trade must be proficient. In building up his school Mr. Eastman also did much to build up the City of Poughkeepsie. Many of the notable public improvements instituted there during the last 20 years are monuments to his sagacity and enterprise. One of his pet projects was the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River from Poughkeepsie, which may, in course of time, be accomplished, although at present it has not been pushed forward further than the corner-stone of the eastern tower. It was Eastman's idea that such a bridge would materially increase the commercial importance of Poughkeepsie, and make it a prominent point on a new grand trunk railway from the Metropolis to the West. The bill authorizing the building of this bridge was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Eastman during his second term, in 1872, and it became a law that Winter. The corner-stone of the eastern tower was laid on the 17th of December, 1873, during Mr. Eastman's first term as Mayor. The ceremonies were imposing, and the day is remembered with pride in the little Dutchess County city.

Mr. Eastman was always an earnest and consistent Republican, and was one of the leaders of that political party in his county. For a number of years he held the position of Chairman of the Dutchess County Republican Committee. During Mr. Eastman's first canvass for the Legislature, in 1870, his wide popularity was so evident that his Democratic competitor retired, and he received all the votes cast for Assemblyman. In 1871 Mr. Eastman declined a renomination, and the Democrats carried the district by a majority of 1,200 votes, 900 of which were cast in the City of Poughkeepsie. In the Fall of 1872, Mr. Eastman again consented to run for the Assembly, and received a majority of 556 and 89 in Poughkeepsie, whose votes gave the Democratic State ticket that year a majority of 526. Eastman's plurality in the district was 127, his competitors being Benjamin S. Broas, a Democrat, and Stephen S. English, a temperance candidate. He served, during his first session in the Assembly, in the Committee on Cities and Education, and the Sub-committee of the Whole; and in 1873 he was Chairman of the Committee of Cities, and member of the Comittees on Grievances and State Charitable Institutions. For nearly 10 years he held the office of State Commissioner of Public Charities, and in 1872 he was recommended to President Grant by Gov. Dix as a fitting candidate for the Ministry to Japan. Gen. Dix was seconded in urging this appointment by many United States Senators. Mr. Eastman's malady was congestion of the lungs. He has died in the very prime of manhood; not yet 46 years of age, he had before him a quarter of a century for public work. His loss must be deeply felt, especially among the Dutchess County Republicans, for he was a man of alert intellect, strong will power, and unimpeachable integrity. His genial manner, his gentlemanly qualities, and his enthusiastic grappling with everything that would help the city over which he presided drew about him thousands of admirers and stanch friends. Flags on all public buildings and many private houses in Rochester and among the shipping on the river were at half-mast yesterday, and some of the public buildings were draped in mourning. The body is expected to arrive there late on Tuesday night or on Wednesday morning. The funeral will be the largest ever witnessed in that place.

Mr. Eastman was greatly interested in the efforts to secure rapid transit in New-York, and worked earnestly to secure better methods of locomotion for this City. He was married in his twenty-fourth year to Miss Minnie M. Clark, of Canastova, N. Y., who, with two daughters, survives him.

QUICK WORK BY A RECEIVER.

WINDING UP THE BROKEN NEW-AMSTERDAM SAVINGS BANK—FINAL DIVIDEND TO DEPOSITORS.

In the latter part of September, 1876, the depositors in the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank, on the Bowery, were chagrined by the announcement from Albany that the application by the bank officers to permit a suspension of its business had been granted. The bank was established in 1868, and it had grown to be an apparently flourishing institution; had secured a valuable lot, and put up a fine building. Having won confidence, its early depositors drew to the bank many others, who were influenced by the indications of prosperity that surrounded it. In September, 1876, the number of persons who had contributed their money to the keeping of the bank's officers was about 23,000. When the suspension was announced the depositors were indignant, and expressed their feelings in a meeting held to consider what should be done to best preserve their rights. Nothing was accomplished toward satisfying the people who were so anxious until Dec. 15, when Mr. Richard M. Bent was appointed Receiver. He at once began overhauling the books and disposing of the assets to the best advantage. In the very short time of two months—in February, 1877—he began paying a dividend of 50 per cent. It was found that it would be possible to pay only about 70 per cent as there were several items among the assets that would not sell at anything like their nominal value. These were, for instance, a lot of $25,000 Lewiston, Niagara County, town bonds, for which the bank had paid 90 cents, but which could not be sold for more than 50 cents, the town having defaulted on the bonds and a tedious process of litigation about them ensued, destroying confidence in them as an investment. The building, which was valued by the bank officers at $130,000, could only be sold at auction, and the highest price bid for it was $42,800. When the suspension was announced the bank owed depositors $510,000. The first dividend of 50 per cent. was followed by a second, in October, 1877, of 15 per cent. Since then the Receiver has been exerting himself to get rid of the remaining securities to the best advantage, in order that the bank's business might be closed out. It was found that the money to be distributed to depositors would amount to 70 per cent., or a little more than what was once believed to be the outside figure. To-morrow Mr. Bent will begin to pay out the third and final dividend. This time the depositors will receive 12 per cent., and out of the $500,000 due them they will have been paid all but $117,000, when the distribution of this dividend is completed. The receiver will then close up the whole business of winding up the bank, which will occupy three months yet, will, he says, be about 6 per cent, or a little over. The bank has been but 19 months in his hands, and his energy in winding up its affairs is generally commended by the depositors.

A TRAMP'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

Early yesterday morning a pile of lumber on a shed in Gibson's lumber-yard, No. 49 Tenth-avenue, shifted several feet, crushing the shed and killing an unknown tramp, who was sleeping beneath. Another tramp, named John Stokes, who also slept in the shed, escaped unhurt, and, rushing out of the yard in alarm, notified an officer of the Ninth Precinct, who took him to the station-house. As Capt. Kennedy was aware of the fact that many vagrants were in the habit of making the yard their nightly refuge, the reserve force was ordered out to investigate the affair and to search the displaced lumber. They found that the dismantled shed stood to the left of the gateway, against the fence, and that the material on top, consisting of about 15 tons of planking, had apparently been moved by a squall of wind, causing the braces and beams supporting the shed to give way and the roof to descend on the lumber beneath. It was the work of two hours before the wreck was cleared. The body of the unfortunate tramp was found firmly wedged in between the roof and the top layer of the lumber stored within. The great weight crushed the breast and the legs of the poor fellow so badly that life was quite extinct when his body was recovered. The man was apparently about 35 years of age, and his appearance was that of a destitute wanderer. John Stokes, the man who narrowly escaped a similar death, told the Police that he was aware of the fact that the stranger had been sleeping under the shed, but supposed that he had managed to escape.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

A MAN WALKS ON BOARD THE WESTFIELD AND PLUNGES INTO THE WATER.

About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon

THE SCARE IN WISCONSIN.

HOW THE CHIPPEWAS DANCE.

THE STRANGE ANTICS THAT CAUSED THE IMMIGRANTS TO FEAR THEY WERE ABOUT TO BE MASSACRED.

Adjt.-Gen. Edward E. Bryant, of Wisconsin, who was sent by Gov. Smith to Burnett County to investigate the late alleged Indian uprising in that section, in company with Gen. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, has made a graphic and amusing report of his tour. He says:

"We could learn of no well authenticated instance where an Indian had committed any violence, offered insult, made threats, or perpetrated any lawless act. Indeed, it seems that they had mingled among the whites less than usual this Spring, and the small squads who usually stroll about hunting, fishing, or begging were less frequently seen than usual. But it had been noticed that the Indians met in large bands of from 50 to 200 or more, and, painting their faces and bedecking themselves with Indian trinkets and ornaments, engaged for a few days and nights together in dancing and other ceremonies, in which they seemed to take the deepest interest. It had been noticed, too, that many Indians from the northern reservations in Minnesota had frequently attended these gatherings, and joined in their ceremonies of smoking the pipe of peace and exchanging gifts. The settlers in the outlying settlements of Burnett County are largely foreigners—Norwegians and Swedes—lately arrived in this country, and this unusual conduct on the part of the Indians naturally enough tended to excite their fears. The firing of several shots was heard some few miles from Grantsburg, on the 19th I believe, and in some manner the rumor started that the Indians had commenced shooting. The rumor, vague as it was, was enough to kindle these long-gathering fears into positive terror. As it spread the settlers, many of them, and in some neighborhoods all, fled. Those who had horses hurried their families into their wagons, and without taking effects or even food precipitately hurried off, some, it is reported, toward St. Croix Falls, some toward Rush City, some toward Pine City, and others to the ferry crossing the St. Croix River on the road from Rush City to Grantsburg. Some fled with ox teams, goading their animals into a run to escape the danger.

"Hearing that a party of Indians were at Wood Lake, some eight miles from Grantsburg, we proceeded there, accompanied by several citizens of Grantsburg. We found a party of some 70 or more Indians engaged in the mysterious dance. As we drew near and heard their shouts and whoops and the beating of their tom-toms or tub-drums, we could easily understand how the simple-hearted settlers had been thrown into alarm. We found the band on the point of elevated land overlooking the lake. A number of tepees or tents were pitched, and the squaws and papooses were roaming about, some fishing, others engaged in cooking, while the dancing party, under a broiling sun and without shade, were industriously and continuously keeping up the dance. The mode of dancing, as near as I can describe, was about as follows:

"The party had formed a circle about 43 feet in diameter, cleaned out the bushes, and described this circle by a row of boughs. In the center of this circle two gayly-ornamented crooked stakes had been driven in the ground, on which were hung the drums or tom-toms. Around this were squatted on their haunches four dirty young Indians, who appeared to be the musicians. Just outside of them, in the centre group, were squatted some six or eight young squaws. Around the circle, sitting on the ground, some 50 or more Indians, young and old, sat in solemn dignity listening to the words of a venerable old specimen who appeared to be the medicine-man, or master of ceremonies. As we approached he was delivering an address to the assemblage. Whether it was upon grave matters of state, the Silver bill, the currency question, the Presidential title, the Potter investigation, or the Greenback coalition, we had no means of ascertaining. It was evidently some matter of great importance, judging from the gesticulations and solemn attention paid by his listeners, and the spontaneous 'How, how!' with which they responded to his oracular utterances. After talking a few minutes the old gentleman rose from his haunches and began a rheumatic, jerky step about, which, I suppose, was intended for dancing. At a signal which he gave with a stick the musicians began. The four drummers began to pound the drum each with a stick as large as a common walking-stick. They thrashed the buckskin of the drum most lustily, keeping exact time in their thumps. At the same time they set up their song, which consisted of a yell, a shout, a growl, a grunt, and a whoop. The squaws, each holding a dried leaf before her mouth, began at the same time a wailing, dismal, crooning chant, which, however, seemed to be in time and chord with the din which the drum-whackers were making. This inspiring hubbub seemed to excite the dancers; each rose and began a kind of step much like a raw recruit marking time. The drummers whacked the harder and shouted louder, the squaws wailed the more dismally, the step quickened, and soon the party were spinning around the circle, shouting, grunting, whooping, whirling about, leaping, pantomuming the paddling of canoes, the shooting of bows and of guns, spearing of fish, skinning of muskrats, the shaking of blankets, and other movements beyond the comprehension of an unsophisticated pale-face. The faces of the dancers were painted and daubed in every style, hue, and color, each seeming to vie in making his own most hideous. Their dress was a motley commingling of every shade of outlandish and grotesque. One young Prince of the blood wore a turban of skunk-skins, some half dozen tails hanging over his shoulders. He cavorted around the ring with the air of one who knew that we envied him. He was evidently accustomed to move in an atmosphere of admiration. The observed of all observers, he bore the scrutiny with the nonchalance of one to whom time had lost its novelty and homage its relish. Another wore an old night-cap, and made it the superstructure on which were erected an indiscriminate mass of feathers, bits of fur, fox-tails, bird-claws, &c. Three or four of the party wore each a string of sleigh-bells, the jingling of which added to the noise. I noticed that these were passed around, and the glory of wearing them was generously shared among the dancers, so that the religious character of the ceremonies should not be disturbed by envy of the fortunate possessors of such choice and tintinnabulating jewelry. The dance continued until the participants were out of breath. Then the medicine-man waved his hand, and one by one the dancers followed suit. The sweat poured down their cheeks in rills, but, of course, they could not wipe their cheeks without injury to the elaborate frescoing their faces had undergone. During the interval an ancient brave arose and offered a few remarks, and then an old squaw, whose face was wrinkled and shrunken beyond anything I remember to have seen, entered the circle and proceeded to give presents to the lady members of the choir. One was made happy with a piece of second-hand carpet; another received, with glum satisfaction, a piece of gay-colored calico; another, a scarf of buckskin, ornamented in Indian style. A stalwart son of the forest then passed round the circle and gave a drink of water to the panting dancers. Presently, a motion from the medicine-man started the musicians, and they thowered their blows with unusual vim and din upon the tom-tom. Their shouts were fully as unmusical, and yet they inspired the dancers to new efforts. In a moment every one was on his feet. This time the dance began with a march around the ring, and as the pace quickened each one began to execute movements, contortions, and steps according to his own fancy. The time seemed to be perfect, but their motions were dissimilar in all but ungracefulness, and their voices were alike in nothing but lack of melody. When the dance was concluded, Col. Forsyth sent word by our interpreter to the chief. He rose with great dignity and strode to the entrance to the circle, and strutted out with the calm solidity of, Indian gravity. Through the interpreter, Col. Forsyth informed him that the strange actions of his people had alarmed some of the white settlers, and asked him the occasion of their assembling so frequently and in so large numbers away from their reservations. The old man replied with great frugality of words: 'We only make dance. Nobody mad. No hurt white folks. We got new dance. Woman teach us this dance. We like it. We all good Indians. Get done pretty quick,' or words of kindred import were interpreted back to us, and, with great solemnity of manner, he resumed his position in the ring. A few words among themselves seemed to explain the cause of our intrusion, and as our party moved away, the assembly bade us, in guttural Indian, 'good-day!' and the strange, weird dance began again, and the thumping of the drum was heard until we were far out in the woods, on our return."

TILDEN AND THE COMMISSION.

From the Washington Post, July 8.

That Mr. Tilden was opposed to the Electoral Commission bill there is not a particle of doubt, and that he refrained from saying so publicly is equally indisputable. In the first place, Mr. Tilden considered the formation of such a Commission unnecessary as well as of doubtful constitutionality. It was his belief that the assent of both houses was required to a declaration of election, and that, failing in this, the House had the clear right to elect the President after the expiration of the time granted to both houses for a canvass of the Electoral votes. His plan was the constitutional plan. If the Senate, under the lead of Morton and a few other extremists, claimed the right of canvassing the vote, and, after throwing out one set of Electors and admitting another, of declaring the result, according to its partisan supremacy, arbitrary will, or caprice, he was perfectly willing to accept the issue and fight it out to its logical conclusion. But he knew very well, as did all well-informed persons on the ground, and as Mr. Hewitt certainly should have known, that Morton could not have obtained in the Senate the requisite support for such a monstrous claim. The names of seven Senators could be given—not counting Senator Conkling—who would never have voted for such a proposition, but who, uniting with the Democratic members, would have forced a joint session, and a confirmation of any decision that body might have arrived at. Had there been any irreconcilable contest over the counting of the vote of either Florida or Louisiana, the inevitable result would have been that one or both would have been thrown out for evident informalities on their face. Such a contingency, however, would have disclosed the frauds that have been made patent to the world by a four weeks' session of the Potter committee, and the strong probability is that both States would have been counted for Tilden by as almost unanimous vote of both houses. What Republican Congressman is there who, if the decision were to be made to-day, would dare to oppose such a declaration of fraud? Mr. Tilden's plan, therefore, was to do precisely as the Constitution ordered, and precisely as had been done in every previous election. Had he been declared the legally-elected President by both houses in joint convention, or by a majority of both memberships, or by the House alone, he would have taken the oath of office and fought, if necessary, for his rights and the rights of his party. Mr. Hewitt, however, had an insane desire to shine as a Great Pacificator. There was a threatened crisis, and he wanted to avoid it. After the Electoral Commission was decided upon by both committees, Mr. Tilden was told of it, and asked his views. He replied that having rejected his plan, he had nothing more to offer, and no advice to give. All that could be extorted from him was that he would not raffle for an office to which he had been clearly elected.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

A STATEMENT OF THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT OUTBREAKS—INJUSTICE DONE THE TRIBES.

From the Portland Oregonian, June 29.

We are in the midst of an Indian war. It has signs of being more extensive, costly, and bloody than any of the past wars with them. This arises from the fact that the treaty Indians, the peaceable and industrious, as well as the non-treaty, idle, and nomadic, have come to believe that the Government does not mean to keep its faith with them, or to redeem its treaty-pledges to give them titles for their allotments of farms on their reservations. They learn that Congress and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs propose to force them from their homes to new, strange, and rugged reservations, or to mass them on one or two large reservations.

Many of them have made small farms, built houses, bought agricultural implements and stock, and other means of comfort. All these have cost them much labor. They love and cling to their homes as we do to ours.

They know that the war with the Nez Percé chief, Joseph, and his band last year arose from this purpose to force him and his band away from their own—never sold lands—in the Wallowa Valley, and drive them on the Nez Percé reservation. This was felt by many to be unjust in principle and impolitic in practice. Those Indians felt it more keenly. All the tribes sympathized with them. Runners have passed from tribe to tribe during 12 or 15 months past, discussing their grievances among themselves and trying to bring all to a common purpose not to go to the new reservations and not to give up their homes. The result is that a general distrust of the word of the whites and the honor of our Government prevails among them all. They will not furnish Gen. Howard with scouts for this war. They wait the turn of events. They will, if pressed, fight and die in defense of their homes.

Treat any man unfairly and you put a mighty weapon in his hand that will smite yourself. The avenging Nemesis will find and punish the guilty. Word has come that a white man has filed on the farm of Charley, a Nez Percé, of Timothy's band, at Alpowai, who was also a faithful scout under Gen. Howard last year. The white man alleges that the Indian has not taken his land exactly according to the forms of law. But we know that the law giving Indians homesteads off the reservations was not passed until March 3, 1875, and that these Indians have lived as citizens several years at Alpowai and that their rights beem as citizens with their occupancy of the claim, either by pre-emption or homestead. They can and must hold in chancery these homes in which they have lived 10 or 15 years. It will be a fine opportunity for a generous-minded attorney to go into court and defend the case and secure the rights of this faithful scout.

The General Land Commissioner ordered the farms of those Indians to be kept for them. The Cœur d'Alenes, whose farms are probably on unsurveyed lands, will doubtless present similar cases in equity. Meanwhile, the attempt of white men to jump that Indian claim will be like a lighted match to powder. It will destroy the faith in us of the best Indians, our long-time friends. It will fire their hate and expose the guilty and innocent alike to revenge. Such a deed published among the other tribes will incite them to deeds of blood. The meanness of the act will arouse sympathy for the Indian, who is striving to do all his duty as a citizen. Every one of that band last year gave their property under oath to the Assessor to pay their taxes. How base the deed that will strike an Indian down and cast a firebrand into the homes of the settlers.

The injustice of withholding titles to homesteads on the reservations, of not securing to the indian his home in law, causes the same peril to communities on the frontier. In fact, there is no safety to any man, white or black or copper-colored, except under the protection of law. This flag of law, instead of war, ought to have been thrown over the Indian long ago. The cost and difficulty of doing it now, and of turning him from war, will be great; yet it must be done, and that soon, or the next offer of the Sibylline leaves of wisdom will come with added losses and costs.

Gen. Howard said to me the day before the outbreak of the Bannocks: "I expect a war at any moment. I have been in constant communication with Gens. McDowell and Sherman for several weeks. The ferment is wide-spread. It is among many once quiet tribes. It seems to extend across the continent."

Understanding that titles to Indian homesteads on the reservations had been pledged them by treaties, and that they had long desired these titles, and that they knew the recent plan to move them to new reservations, and that they would not go unless forced to do it, but would be quiet and friendly if the patents are given them, Gen. Howard, in view of these facts, sent a telegram to the President asking him to issue those patents at once as a war measure. No reply has come. Meanwhile the war has begun with its usual murders, raids, uncertain movements, alarms, vexatious suspense, costly traversing to and fro by long marches and slow trains over the arid plains of the interior, 500 miles away south-east of the head-quarters of the Department of the Columbia, on whom the responsibility has again fallen to quell the disturbances.

Distrust of the whites and the Government turns friendly Indians to foes. Telegrams to-day give signs that the Umatillas, the Warm Springs, and Klamaths are hostile. Gen. Howard strives to prevent the union of those now at war with those on the reservations. The duty of the hour is to redeem every pledge and win back their faith to the Government. The President and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs can do this by fulfilling the treaties. Messages ought to rouse both to prompt action. Life, property, and the welfare of the frontier settlements are at stake. When this is over and quiet restored, not the war policy or the peace policy, but the citizen's policy should be enforced.

G. H. ATKINSON.

REPUDIATION IN VERMONT.

A letter from St. Albans, Vt., 7th inst., to the Boston *Post* says: "Considerable excitement prevails here over the repudiation by the town of the interest on the town bonds issued in aid of the construction of the Missisquoi Railroad. Heretofore the interest has always been promptly voted and paid, but at the annual town meeting, held last March, H. E. Lewis made a motion that the Selectmen be instructed to demand of the President of the Missisquoi Railroad an exhibit of the affairs of the road from its commencement to the present time, and that until such request or demand be complied with they be instructed to refuse payment of interest on the bonds. J. W. Newton moved to amend by striking out the clause about refusing payment of interest, as the bonds were held principally by innocent parties outside the town, and even the State. Neither they nor the town had any control over the President of the railroad company, and innocent holders for value should not be compelled to suffer. It would be a virtual repudiation, and would only involve the town in litigation in which it would inevitably be beaten. Others urged the same view, and that as the bonds were a square promise to pay by the town, having no connection with the affairs of the railroad. To refuse to pay the interest would be repudiation and dishonor. The amendments, however, were voted down and the original motion carried. A correspondence ensued between the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen and the President of the road, Hon. S. P. Carpenter, of Richford, which did not produce what was demanded by the vote of the town, so the repudiation clause took effect. The annual interest on the bonds fell due July 1, and although a tax for its payment was voted, the Treasurer, by the instruction of the Selectmen, declines to pay. Dr. L. Hommodieu, of New-York, who is also a considerable owner of real estate in this county, and holder of a large amount of these St. Albans bonds, has been here to consult counsel, and, it is understood, will commence legal proceedings at once. Others will doubtless follow, and, as there is no valid defense, the town is likely to get the name of repudiating its obligations, and still be obliged to pay them, with costs and damages. Leading men of the town are very indignant and bitter in their denunciations of the author of the repudiation measure."

A ROBIN AND CAT STORY FROM MAINE.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* of Friday tells it as follows: "A gentleman residing on Chestnut-street has a cat of unusual intelligence and quick wit, but not enough to save her from ignominious defeat by the usual victim of the feline tribe—a robin. It happened thus: Wednesday evening the cat was noticed walking lazily across the street, when a robin was observed to pounce from the air directly on her head, striking it with considerable force. The cat attempted to strike the bird with her paw, but failed again and again. As the robin persisted in its attacks, at length the cat attempted to flee, but the robin was undoubtedly aroused, and made such persistant renewals of the contest, or rather persecution, Tabby changed her tactics and lay on her back, evidently waiting to strike the robin if he should make another swoop. The bird, well understanding the stratagem, retired to the neighboring fence, with eyes still fixed on the prostrate cat, who was now frightened by a passing team, only to receive another blow from her enraged antagonist as soon as flight was attempted. This unequal contest was kept up for some minutes, and always in favor of the bird, till some boys frightened at the same moment both contestants, thus ending the battle."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 12th inst. says: "There being a general suspension of mining in the Schuylkill region last week, the quantity of coal sent to market was only 4,002 tons, against 192,483 tons for last week, and 96,362 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The total production was small last week, reaching only 150,078 tons, against 333,690 tons for the same week of last year. The production for the year so far is 3,963,741 tons, against 9,670,817 tons—a decrease of 2,916,476 tons."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

PAROL TESTIMONY TO SHOW THAT A DEED WAS INTENDED AS A MORTGAGE—SALE BY CONFISCATION, TITLE RECORD, AND THE RULE AS TO THIRD PARTIES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—No. 246—*Benjamin F. Risher vs. James R. Smith and George Taylor.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—It cannot be considered an open question in this court that in equity parol testimony is admissible to show that a conveyance absolute on its face was in fact a mortgage. (Russell vs. Southard, 12 How., 147; Babcock vs. Wyman, 19 How., 293.) Upon the evidence in this case it is clear that the order on Taylor given Biddle & Co. by Sawyer, Risher, and Hall, and which is the subject matter of the action, was for the purposes of security only. All the parties must so have understood it. The order was not negotiable commercial paper. Consequently Smith, the plaintiff, took it subject to all equities between the original parties, and there is nothing to show that either the drawers or the acceptor have incurred any obligations to him except such as they were under to the drawers. The case is, therefore, to be considered the same as if Biddle & Co. were now themselves seeking to reach the funds in the hands of Taylor. After a careful consideration of the evidence we are satisfied the debt to Biddle & Co. was paid and discharged long before either of the Government drafts was received by Taylor. The order was dated June 20, 1867. On the 13th of September, in that year, Biddle & Co. stated their account showing a balance in their favor of $25,477 32. Of this amount $12,848 93 was paid the same day, and $1,014 53 Sept. 9, leaving a balance at that date of $11,412 89. They then held as collateral, besides the order in question, certain notes of Mace Sawyer on which $10.000 was afterward collected. On the 19th October Biddle & Co. accepted two drafts of $6,180 50 each, payable in 50 days and 6 months respectively, to settle a judgment against Sawyer, Risher, and Hall in favor of Lathrop, Luddington & Co. At the same time Risher and Hall, "in consideration of indebtedness and advances made and to be made by Biddle & Co.," gave Biddle an irrevocable power of attorney to collect all moneys that might become due to them from the United States for carrying the mails on certain designated routes for the year ending July 1, 1868. The amount paid by the Government for this service after the date of the power of attorney was not far from $19,000; and as the power was filed in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department on the 27th of October, the payments must have been controlled at least by Biddle. On the 24th of July, 1868, another power of attorney of like character was executed to Biddle for the year commencing July 1. About $25,000 was paid by the Government on this account; and on the 5th of October, 1868, drafts on the department were drawn in favor of Theodore Crane, President, amounting in the aggregate to $20,000 of this $25,000. In addition to this Biddle testifies that at one time he borrowed of Risher & Hall $10,000 upon a draft of his upon one Sampson, a resident of Texas. Under these circumstances certainly the burden is thrown upon Smith to show that the balance due Biddle & Co. was not paid out of the moneys thus received. This he has failed to do. Taylor received one draft from the Government about Oct. 1, 1868, for $4,744 19, and another March 22, 1869, for $1,332 52. He is entitled to one-fourth of the two amounts for his services. Shortly after the first draft was obtained, Taylor drew the money upon it, and then informed Risher that he was to give security for its payment when required. He should, therefore, be charged with interest upon the balance in his hands after deducting his commissions of 25 per cent. upon the amount of the two drafts. This balance is conceded to be $3,225 01. The decree is reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill of complaint as to the said Smith, the plaintiff, and to enter a decree upon the cross bill requiring Taylor to pay Risher the balance in his hands, being $3,225 01, with interest from the date of its receipt, and also to deliver to Risher the Treasury draft of $1,332 52 in his possession. The appellee, Smith, to pay the costs of the appeal. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 209—*Edward W. Burbank vs. Charles A. Conrad and L. L. Conrad.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.—This is a suit for a partition of certain real property situated in the City of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana. The plaintiff alleges that he is the owner of an undivided half of the premises; that the defendants are the owners of the other undivided half, and that from the nature of the property it cannot be conveniently divided in kind. He, therefore, asks a partition by licitation, that is, by a sale of the premises and a division of the proceeds. The plaintiff asserts title to an undivided half of the land sold by the Marshal of the United States, executed to him upon a sale under a decree of the District Court, condemning and forfeiting the property to the United States, in proceedings taken against as the property of Charles M. Conrad, under the Confiscation act of July 17, 1862. The defendants assert title to the whole property by virtue of a deed of sale, made to them by their father, the said Charles M. Conrad, before the Recorder and ex officio notary public of the Parish of St. Mary, in Louisiana, on the 3d of June, 1862. This parish was then within the Confederate lines, and the Conrads, father and sons, were engaged in the rebellion against the United States. Such deed of sale was not placed on record in the City of New-Orleans until 1870. The good faith of the parties in the transaction is not questioned, nor is the sufficiency of the consideration. But it is contended that the parties, being public enemies in hostile territory, were incompetent at the time to transfer or to accept the title to real property in the States in rebellion. And if this position should not be sustained, it is further contended that the act of sale not having been recorded in the City of New-Orleans until after the condemnation of the property by the District Court and its sale by the Marshal, the plaintiff, as purchaser, took the title unaffected by the transaction; in other words, that the effect of that of a third party buying upon the faith of the title standing in the name of the elder Conrad upon the public records. We have recently had occasion, in Conrad vs. Waples, to consider the first of these questions, and it will be unnecessary here to do more than refer to our opinion in that case, and the second question requires only a brief notice. The object of requiring a public record of instruments affecting the title to real property is to protect third parties dealing with the vendor, by imparting notice to them of any previous sale or hypothecation of the property, and to protect the purchaser against any subsequent attempted disposition of it. In Louisiana the conveyance is valid between the parties without registration, and passes the title. The only consequence of a failure of a purchaser to place his conveyance on the records of the parish where the property is situated is that he is thereby subjected to the risk of losing the property if it be again sold or hypothecated by his vendor to an innocent third party; or if it be seized and sold by a creditor of his vendor for the latter's debts, the second purchaser and the bidder at the judicial sale would not take the property. The United States never stood in the position of a second purchaser of the property sold by the elder Conrad. They were not purchasers at any sale of his property. They had caused his estate in the land, whatever that was, to be seized and condemned. By the decree of condemnation that estate vested in them for all its interest. The statute declares that the property condemned "shall become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree." It was the property of the United States, therefore, which was sold and conveyed at the Marshal's sale. The United States acquired by the decree, for the life of the offender, only the estate which at the time of the seizure he actually possessed; not what he may have appeared from the public records to possess by reason of the omission of his vendees to record the act of sale to them; and that estate, whatever it was, for that period passed by the Marshal's sale and deed, nothing more and nothing less. The Registry act was not intended to protect the United States in the exercise of their power of confiscation from the consequences of previous unrecorded sales of the alleged offender. It was in the power of Congress to provide for the confiscation of the entire property, as being within the enemy's country, without limiting it to the estate remaining in the offender; but not having done so, the court cannot enlarge the operation of the stringent provisions of the statutes. The plaintiff had notice of the character and legal effect of the decree of condemnation when he purchased, and is therefore presumed to have known that if any alleged offender possessed no estate in the premises at the time of their seizure, nothing passed to the United States by the decree, or to him by his purchase. For these reasons the decree is affirmed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Daniels yesterday dismissed a writ of habeas corpus in the case of John McCarthy, charged with killing James Dougherty, at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets, upon the presentation to him by Assistant District Attorney Leary of an indictment found by the Grand Jury against McCarthy.

William T. Phipps has been awarded by Judge Goepp, in the Marine Court, a judgment against the New-York Life Insurance Company for $500, with interest and costs. The action was brought for a commission earned by the plaintiff as broker in securing to the company the life annuity fund raised at a benefit entertainment given to John Brougham, the actor.

Private John J. Corbit, the United States soldier who fell in love with the daughter of a wealthy Staten Islander, and was thus led into troubles with his commanding officer, is now conducting a suit for libel against the *Sun* Publishing Company. He claims $5,000 damages because he was called "an infamous scoundrel" in the columns of the *Sun*. Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, yesterday denied a motion to strike out part of the answer to the complaint as irrelevant.

Judge Daniels, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order for service by publication of the complaint in the suit of Charles Swenson, for divorce, on the ground of adultery, from Lena Swenson. The parties to the suit were married on March 6, 1867. Charles Swenson alleges in his complaint that Lena left him and was married to one Lawrence Holt on Aug. 24, 1872. The ceremony of marriage is said to have been performed by Rev. J. F. Schneider, of this City. Swenson also alleges that he has recently obtained information from a cousin of his wife that she is living with Holt at Santa Maria, in Santa Barbara County, Cal., where Holt is employed as a farm laborer and she as a cook.

Elias Ehrich yesterday made a return, before Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to a writ of habeas corpus procured by her husband, David Ehrich, for the possession of their three daughters, the eldest of whom, it was alleged, Mrs. Ehrich had devoted to prostitution. Mrs. Ehrich declared that her husband was an idle and worthless person, whom she supported for three years previous to July, 1876, at which time, as he would not work, she left him, taking her daughters with her. She denied the allegation that she prostituted the children, or any one of them, and declared that she supported and kept them at school. Argument in the matter was postponed until Tuesday next.

HELD ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Henry Albert Degens is charged with having procured 3,000 florins from Folker Simius Nicholas Sickenga, by means of forged paper. The offense is alleged to have been committed in the Netherlands, where Sickenga resides. Degens came to this City, and upon arriving here was arrested upon the authority of a telegram from the Chief of Police of Amsterdam. The criminal charge was not pressed, but he was imprisoned pending a civil suit instituted by the Dutch Consul in this City in the name of Sickenga. A motion was made in the Supreme Court several days ago, by the counsel for Degens, to vacate the order of arrest against him, on the ground that it was based merely upon telegrams from abroad, and that such evidence was insufficient. Judge Daniels yesterday delivered an opinion to the effect that while the order of arrest was based upon information purporting to come from official sources abroad, such information was presumptive evidence, that, to be overcome, must be rebutted by the oath of the applicant for the dissolution of the order of arrest. As such rebuttal was not made, Judge Daniels denied the motion for the vacation of the order of arrest.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Potter.

Kimball vs. Newton.—Order staying sale granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Gano vs. McCann.—Memorandum for counsel.

In the matter of Conger.—Memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Daniels.

In the matter of Lafayette.—Writ dismissed. Memorandum.

Sickenga vs. Degens.—The motion made to vacate must be denied. Memorandum.

Emmerich vs. Moyer.—The affidavit is sufficient to comply with all that has been required by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 372, and that seems to be all that can be required to sustain the order providing for the examination of the defendant, Glenny V. Stedwell. (63 N. Y., 120.) The motion to set aside the order must be denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Drove vs. Boyd.—Motion granted and case corrected. Memorandum.

THE UNTOLD WEALTH OF ALASKA.

REPORTS OF RICH PASTURE AND FARMING LANDS DISCOVERED—MINERAL RICHES OF THE COUNTRY.

The Alaska correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* writes: "When we consider how little has been done toward exploration in Alaska, together with the studied neglect by the Government at Washington and the persistent efforts to decry the value of the Territory and discourage immigration hither, it will, I think, be admitted that the discoveries of mineral wealth already made are but a forecast of very great and valuable discoveries yet to come. Gold, silver, copper, graphite, lead, iron, sulphur, and coal have already been found within the Territory in sufficient quantities to pay for working the deposits. Eight well-defined ledges of gold-bearing quartz have been prospected on Beaconoff Island, close to the town; their owners owe their discovery and partial developement to the enterprise and energy of one Haley, who was formerly a soldier of the garrison that was stationed here. He appears to have been the only man in Sitka of late years who possessed sufficient enterprise and industry to explore the mountains and encounter hardship and privation with a hope of bettering his fortunes. Starting out alone and passing solitary days and weeks in the mountains, Haley has gone through many privations and had various adventures. On one occasion he had a rough-and-tumble fight with a large brown bear, in which he was badly mauled, but finally came off victor. He began to utilize his gold discoveries about three years ago by quarrying out rock and crushing it in a common hand mortar. By this primitive process he obtained money enough to support his family and pay the cost of a visit to Portland and San Francisco in search of capital to develop his mines. In spite of systematic depreciation of the country, its advantages, mineral and otherwise, are becoming better understood. Little is known of that section of Alaska which lies back of the coast between Cross Sound—where the Alexander Archipelago, with its 1,100 islands, ends—and Prince William's Sound. Several small but good and deep harbors are found upon the coast, and have been visited by navigators from the days of Cook and La Perouse down, but no white men have ventured into the interior, and nothing is known of the mineral or other resources of the district. In Prince William's Sound are several Indian villages, and several tracts of prairie land which may be easily cultivated. Beyond this large inlet lies Kodiak and Cook's Inlet. As a fishing and agricultural district this is undoubtedly the best section of the whole Territory of Alaska. The climate is milder, the Winters less severe, and the rainfall less than in the southern counties of Scotland. Both on Kodiak and the shores of Cook's Inlet are large tracts of prairie land, which now afford excellent pasture for cattle and sheep, and which can be easily cultivated for all the hardy vegetables, barley, and oats. Timber is abundant and easily accessible from the water. A large deposit of coal has been prospected, the quality of which is declared by Prof. Newbury, of the Columbia College and School of Mines, New-York, to be full equal to any coals found on the Pacific coast, not excepting those of Vancouver Island and Bellingham Bay. The Indians who come down to the head of the inlet report large deposits of native copper a short distance inland, and exhibit ornaments and utensils of the same. Lead of sufficient purity to be molded into bullets is also found there. The waters literally swarm with fish; millions of salmon of superior size and quality press up the inlet and the rivers that are tributary to it; halibut and codfish are very abundant, and it is safe to say that there is no district of country on the whole Pacific coast which offers so many advantages for the profitable establishment of fish-canning and fish-curing works. With a comparatively moderate investment of capital, exports of fish to the value of several millions of dollars annually may be sent from Cook's Inlet, which would pay a large profit to the owners of the works and would support many thousand fishermen, laborers and mechanics. Nothing but the power of monopoly has hindered Alaska's growth thus far. The *Chronicle* man says that the fur company who 'run' the Territory has urged the withdrawal of the mail steamer between this place and Portland, and wants the mail carried by the revenue cutter "at intervals of two or three months." As no passenger is permitted to travel on a revenue vessel without a special permit from the Treasury Department at Washington, this proposal simply means non-intercourse between Alaska and the States, so far as passenger travel is concerned, with mails at irregular intervals of several months—an arrangement which would suit the views of the company, and check the settlement and development of the Territory. This scheme has fortunately failed. The Postmaster-General has entered into a new mail contract with the owners of the California for three years from the 1st of July, and that excellent and comfortable steamer is to be kept upon the route. Before the expiration of her new contract Alaska will have a population of 3,000 or 4,000 citizens from the States with a delegate in Congress to look after the interests of the Territory. Friends of the fur company plausibly assert that their personal interest in decrying Sitka, inasmuch as they have no stations and no trade in this part of the Territory; but the astute managers of the company know very well that if one or two thousand enterprising Californians come here many of them will soon find their way further west and oust the company from its control over the Kodiak district."

YET ANOTHER LETTER FROM BEN HILL.

A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia *Press* says that a private letter from Senator Ben Hill to a gentleman in Washington, after alluding generally to the political situation in Georgia, proceeds to denounce the course of Representative Stephens in matters political. He is particularly severe on Mr. Stephens' liberal construction of the intentions of the Potter resolutions and upon his efforts so to construe them as to neutralize the anti-Chandler character, and give each party an opportunity to present its case in its own way. Mr. Hill further writes that the general impression at the time was that Mr. Stephens had committed a fatal mistake, for which he would be held to a rigid accountability by his constituents, a number of the influential leaders of the Democratic Party having openly denounced him. It appears, however, according to Mr. Hill, that the public explanations and speeches, in which Mr. Stephens has set forth his position, have been received with universal approval, and changed the current of popular opinion. In support of this, Mr. Hill says that, although it is doubtful whether Mr. Stephens will receive the regular nomination of the convention which has been set up in the interests hostile to his re-election, he is convinced that he will run on an independent ticket, and will carry his district by an overwhelming majority.

THE END OF ANTI-RENTISM.

The Albany *Argus* of Friday morning chronicles the end of anti-rentism. It says: "A deed from James Kidd and the estate of Peter Cagger, as Trustee, &c., to Walter S. Church, which was filed yesterday, may be considered the closing scene of anti-rentism in this vicinity, and puts an end to the excitement which has existed in more or less degree for the past 40 years. It passes the title of nearly all the manorial lands of this county in fee to Col. Church, amounting in value to from one-half to three-quarters of a million of dollars. His purchase of this estate was made from the Patroon about 25 years since, and seldom has it fallen to the lot of any man in a quarter of a century to pass through more trials, troubles, or turmoils than he has experienced in this protracted struggle. With untiring energy, a kind and conciliatory policy, but unswerving resolution and courage, he has conducted thousands of suits and controversies, the issues of which have been watched with the most intense interest by the people of this and adjoining counties. Many of these suits have been carried to the Court of Appeals, and have been decided by the highest tribunal in the State. Col. Church has met the opposition of the anti-renters with almost invariable success, and has escaped without injury the many secret assaults with intent to kill. He will now doubtless succeed in settling with all, and is well recompensed for the great labor he has performed and the great risks he has assumed."

JEFF DAVIS' RESPONSIBILITY.

HOW THE WAR WAS PROLONGED SEVERAL MONTHS BY HIS OBSTINACY AFTER GEN. LEE HAD SAID IT WAS HOPELESS.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* has just made public the following letter showing Jefferson Davis' personal responsibility for all the blood shed in the war of the rebellion after the Fall of 1864:

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter:

DEAR SIR: I have just read your letter in the December number of the *Southern Historical Society Papers*. (I did not see the other letter nor Mr. Davis' reply.) But the subject is one about which I have often had occasion to speak, and as a matter of history I want to give you my distinct recollection about the Hampton Roads commission.

I was, as you may remember, in the House of Representatives, and on intimate terms with Col. John B. Baldwin. Some time in the latter part of the year 1864, (I cannot remember the exact date, but probably in November,) at the close of a night session, Mr. Baldwin asked me to take a walk with him, saying, when we got out on the Capitol grounds, that a crisis had come, and something must be done; "but," said he, "for the first time in my life I feel that I lack moral courage to do my duty." He then went on to say that a determined stand ought to be made for peace, but, owing Mr. Davis as he did, he feared nothing could be done with him. Said he, "I have seen Gen. Lee, who gave me to understand distinctly that the cause had to fail." Col. Baldwin, as you remember, was during the first year of the war in the Army, and under Gen. Lee, and was on most intimate terms with him.

Upon consultation, it was agreed that Mr. Baldwin should the next day introduce in the House, in secret session, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into our resources and ability for carrying on the war. This he did, and the committee was appointed. Mr. Baldwin was Chairman, and I was put on the committee. This committee took much proof—mainly officers of the Army—and, among others, we examined Gen. Lee. I suppose his deposition can be found at Washington. He proved that his Army was daily being reduced and that Gen. Grant's Army was daily being strengthened, and that it was only a question of time as to giving up Richmond, and when he did retire his Army could not be sustained for lack of supplies. Col. Baldwin got the report from him direct, if he could make no suggestions for strengthening the Army, and his answer, without qualification, was that he could not.

The facts, fully confirming what Gen. Lee had told Mr. Baldwin, were reported to the House. Thereupon I drew a set of resolutions looking to a peace conference, and submitted them to Mr. Stephens, Hunter, Stephens, and Campbell as the Commissioners. In company with Hon. J. D. C. Atkins I took the resolutions to Mr. Stephens, who had just arrived in Richmond. Just what time this was I do not remember; but it was in one or two days after Mr. Stephens arrived, after a long absence, and after the commissioners had been in session for a week. It was said to those of us who were trying to get the resolutions through that if we would not press the resolutions any further, Mr. Davis would appoint the three men named in the resolutions. Of course

THE HOUSEHOLD.

PRICES CURRENT FOR MARKET SUPPLIES.

The newest thing in the market is green corn. It is rather early in the season for it, and it is not as good as it will be later. The best corn at present comes from Hackensack, N. J., and sells at 18 cents per dozen ears. Other vegetables are abundant, and the prices current are low for everything that is not very fresh and choice. Following were the rates in Washington Market yesterday for really good articles:

Potatoes, per half peck, 15 cents; tomatoes, per quart, 10 cents; cabbage, per head, 6 to 8 cents; onions, per quart, 5 cents; beets, per bunch, 5 cents; squash, per head, according to size and quality, 5 to 25 cents; cauliflower, per head, 10 to 30 cents; string beans, per quart, 7 cents; carrots, per bunch, 3 cents; cucumbers, each, 1 to 2 cents; peas, per half peck, 10 cents; Russia turnips, per half peck, 10 cents, and white turnips, per bunch, 7 cents; asparagus, per bundle, 20 cents; lettuce, per head, 3 cents; watercresses, per quart, 10 cents; radishes, per bunch, 1 to 2 cents; rhubarb, per bunch, 5 cents; leeks, per bunch, 5 cents; mint and parsley, per bunch, 3 cents. Every description of fruit in season, except watermelons, are in large supply. The latter were rather scarce yesterday, and good to very choice were sold at 75 cents to $1. Sweet new apples sell at 25 cents per half-peck, and sour at 30 cents. Whortleberries sell at 15 cents per quart, cherry currants at 10 cents per pound, and small currants at 6 cents; raspberries sell at 5 to 7 cents per one-third of a quart cup, blackberries at 10 to 15 cents per quart; peaches at 15 to 30 cents per quart; bananas at 3 to 5 cents each; pineapples at the rate of two and three for 25 cents, and 20 to 30 cents each for choice. Prices for oranges and hothouse grapes are unchanged.

In the fish markets, pompano are to be found in greater abundance than they have been for some time. Codfish are very scarce just now, and Spanish mackerel are very plentiful. The season for fresh salmon will be over by next week, when the markets will be supplied with frozen. There has been no whitebait in the market for the past five days. Following is a list of the prices ruling yesterday in Fulton Market for all kinds of fish in season:

Salt-water Fish—Bass, per pound, 20 cents; mackerel, 20 cents; Spanish mackerel, 15 cents; green turtle, 10 cents; halibut, 12½ cents; codfish, 8 cents; blackfish, 10 cents; porgies, 6 cents; sea bass, 18 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 8 cents; sheeps' head, 20 cents; pompano, 18 cents; whitebait, 75 cents; bluefish, 7 cents; fresh salmon, 20 cents; Nova Scotia smoked salmon, 18 cents; dry codfish, 7 cents; hard crabs, per 100, $2 50; soft crabs, per dozen, $1 50. *Fresh-water Fish*—Canada brook trout, per pound, 40 cents; Long Island, $1 06.

Scalded Spring chickens sell at 25 cents per pound, and Philadelphia dry-picked at 25 to 30 cents. Spring ducks sell at 20 to 22 cents per pound; wild pigeons at $1 50 to $1 75 per dozen; plover at $2 to $2 50, and ox-eyed snipe at 40 to 50 cents. Butter sells at 20 to 30 cents per pound for good to very choice, the last-named price being asked by fancy grocers. Prices for meats and other staple articles, not enumerated, are about the same as last week.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A substantial dinner of three courses—first, soup; second, liver, potatoes, and vegetables; third, pudding—for five persons, and costing only 50 cents:

First Course—Soup—Cut off the liver from two lamb kasties; clean the lights and hearts; put them into a quart and a half of boiling water (be particular that it is boiling water;) boil for half an hour, skimming it frequently; strain it through a fine sieve (straining prevents the soup from becoming thick;) then put on to boil again, adding a half cup of rice, and boil three-quarters of an hour longer; then remove the hearts and lights, and add soup greens, tied in a bunch, one carrot, one turnip, and a quarter of an hour longer—one hour and a half in all.

Second Course—Fry out the fat from a quarter pound of bacon; then remove the bacon and fry the liver in the fat until nicely browned, and serve with mashed potatoes and either cabbage, spinach, stringbeans, or peas.

Third Course—For pudding use either rice, cornstarch, or farina; serve puddings with milk.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

BEEF BOILED WITH VINEGAR.—Take a piece of beef which has been used for soup, put in a spider with four tablespoonfuls of fat, the same of my gravy stock, and fry upon all sides until slightly brown; the broth should then be poured off—it should not be used again—and a gill of vinegar added; also, two cloves, two bay leaves, one stalk of thyme, one onion sliced; after being fried in these seasonings for a few minutes, about a quart more of my gravy stock (the receipt was in one of your former issues) should be added and the whole left to gently simmer for an hour; then take out your meat and slice; place on a meat plate; the sauce should be thickened with a little flour and poured over the meat.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

SPLIT-PEA SOUP.—A pound of bacon, a pound of split peas, a small onion cut in slices; put together in a pot with a quart and a half of water, let it boil, slowly for an hour and a half; salt and pepper to suit taste. This makes a cheap and excellent soup. Fry cubes of bread brown in butter and serve with soup.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

FISH CHOWDER.—Ten pounds of fish—sea-bass is the best; take off the skin, remove the bones, and cut in small dies half an inch thick; throw these into a pan of ice for one hour or more to harden, with a little salt; one and a half pounds salt, fat, streaky pork, cut in dies quarter of an inch thick; three quarts potatoes, cut in dies half an inch thick; two bunches of young carrots, cut in dies quarter of an inch thick; two quarts of onions, cut small; two quarts fresh tomatoes sliced, skins removed; one pound soda crackers, broken small; half a bunch of parsley, chopped; plenty of white pepper, and salt to taste; three or four bunches of thyme, rubbed off the stalks. First put the pork, onions, and carrots in a large pot, with six or eight quarts of water, to boil half an hour or more; then add the potatoes and tomatoes; let them boil up good; then add the fish and thyme, and lastly the crackers, parsley, and seasoning to taste.—W. B.

SAGO WINE PUDDING.—One quart of California rhine wine and one pint of water; three pints of milk can be used instead of the wine; add to the wine of milk three pints of butter; let it come to a boil, then add four tablespoonfuls of sago; let it cook for five minutes, continually stirring; in a different dish mix four ounces of sugar with the yolks of three or four eggs; beat the whites to a stiff froth; all to be well mixed; bake in a moderate oven for one hour and a half.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

CLARET PUDDING SAUCE FOR THE ABOVE.—Let one pint of claret, a little stick of cinnamon, rind of half a small lemon, eight ounces of sugar, and three tablespoonfuls of well-washed currants come to a boil, then add a very little corn starch thinned with water to give proper consistency to the sauce.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

TOUT FAIT.—For this nice dessert cake are required the yolks of four eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, the same of flour, about two tablespoonfuls of milk, and the juice of half a small lemon; the whites of three eggs are beaten to a stiff froth and mixed with the yolks, flour, &c., the compound then being put in a buttered pan and placed in a quick oven. "Tout Fait" signifies quickly done, and a very appropriate name it is for this cake, as but little over 15 minutes are required for its production.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

CORN STARCH.—A secret not known to many housekeepers is that a tablespoonful of corn starch is equal to one egg in cake-baking. If you must have four eggs and you only have two, add two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, and you will have a cake as light and as good as the one with four eggs.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

CHEESE CEMENT.—Ingredients: cheese, quicklime, white of an egg. A very durable receipt for mending coarse china or earthenware. Pound the cheese and wash it in warm water until all the soluble matter is extracted; then strain dry and it will crumble; mix in the proportion of one ounce of cheese to half an ounce of lime, and enough of the egg to make a paste. The cement must be used immediately, but the dried cheese will keep a long while.

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH.—Slack a half bushel of unslacked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process; strain it and add a pack of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice boiled until it is a thin paste, half a pound of Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix these well together and let stand several days.—LONG JOHN.

WAX FOR WAX FRUIT.—To form the mold from which the cast of the fruit is to be taken, mix a thick paste of plaster of Paris and water. As the mold of the fruit cannot be taken whole, it is necessary to prepare it for the parts required. For an apple or orange two parts are sufficient; but when the fruit abounds in irregularities, three or more parts are necessary. In preparing an apple it is necessary to oil the surface of one-half of the fruit, after which place over it the plaster of Paris; as it dries, which it will do very quickly, smooth the edges to the exact half with a knife, making at the same time several notches in the edge, in order that the two parts when taken may fit closely; when the plaster is hardened oil the edge with a camel-hair pencil, and prepare for taking the mold of the second half. The plaster can easily be removed by means of oiling. Now bind the parts of the mold together with a cord, and melting the wax in the containers of creams, pour it through the orifice caused by the stalk. The colors are generally obtained in powder, and put on with the fingers and a camel-hair pencil.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for tomato-sauce for fish.
A receipt for florentines.
How to remove leather stains from stockings.
The best months for repotting plants, and if it is necessary to do so more than twice a year.
How to prevent the hands from perspiring.
Whether coal-oil is injurious to leather.

SUNDAY SHAVING IN GEORGIA.

DECISION OF AN ATLANTA JUDGE IN A TEST CASE—PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

The proprietors of seven barber shops in Atlanta, Ga., were arrested last week charged with keeping open doors and transacting their usual business on the Sabbath. As the cases against each were of a similar character, one of them was taken before Justice Rhea on Friday and made a test case. The evidence and argument on both sides were heard and the case submitted to the Justice to be decided. Justice Rhea withheld his decision until 6 o'clock, when he discharged them all. In doing so, he said: "It has been urged in favor of the prosecution that the business of barbers carried on in this city on Sunday morning up to the hour of 11 o'clock is a violation of the code of this State, section 4,579—'Any tradesman, artificer, workman, laborer, or other person whatever, who shall pursue their business, or work of their ordinary calling, upon the Lord's day, (works of necessity or charity only excepted,) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, &c.' The case before the court depends upon the application of the word 'necessity' used in the statute. If the act proved be not within the comprehension of the doctrine of necessity, it would be beyond all doubt a violation of the law, for the language of the common law and the various Sunday laws, wherever found, puts emphatic stress on the exemption of works of 'necessity and charity' from the operation of the penalty. It will be admitted by all that the section of the Code referred to is the unquestioned law governing all the people in this State, and that no corporate power can license the violation of the Sabbath day. But while this is the law of all its force and strength, the main issue upon the construction of the word 'necessity' is still left for the courts to decide. This word belongs to a class of acts not defined or set out in the statute. The rebuke of our Saviour when he referred to the ox or the ass in the ditch illustrates that the mode of construing the demands of charity or necessity is by the condition of the act and its surrounding circumstances at the time. To limit the world to acts in one age might in another demand from the habits of life or change of society a very different rule of interpretation. Ice and its uses, from habit, has become in this age a necessity. This was not so a few ages ago. Now its distribution on Sunday mornings is a recognized necessity of life in all the larger cities of the Union. So, too, with street cars. Some time ago to people unused to this mode of travel it was not a necessity, while now if it were not for this mode of conveyance thousands of people could not attend church. Hired labor is from habit properly recognized as a necessity—to cook, drive carriages, and do other secular employment on Sunday. And so we say in the proper application of the word 'necessity.' Much difference of opinion may honestly and legitimately exist between men. It cannot go back for the definition of the word to the act of 1792, neither can we reasonably find its limitation by indulging in the limitations of the common law—like the word 'charity' with which it is associated. The progress of the age, in its new wants, growing out of new habits and the expansion of our civilization, has changed the application of the term, and the decisions of our own Supreme Court reports do not enlighten the court on the single point or issue before it. We may not take the view of the municipal authorities of the city on the necessity of giving to men an hour or two on Sunday morning to shave and clean themselves up for the purpose of attending places of public worship; or we may not regard this act as one of indispensable necessity; in fact, might go to church black and soiled with dust, and might live so all their lives, but while we may so regard the meaning of the word necessity, is it the spirit of the law to punish a man for that which has from habit become the necessity of a city; not indispensable, it is true, but it does not say indispensable necessity. The use of the word necessity is without the qualification some place upon it, and may embrace such things as we now recognize by habit or usage essential to the well-being of society. Delicacy of appearance when in public may be a required necessity to a man, and the use of a barber shop may, in some instances, be as necessary as a dining room. Health and its requirements often depend on cleanliness of person, and places to bathe or shave, in that sense, become necessities to the public. For myself, I cannot feel that the use of a barber shop for purposes of cleanliness is in spirit a violation of the Lord's day, confined within proper limits, and therefore adjudge that these defendants be discharged."

MORE GOOD ADVICE TO SOUTHERNERS.

Gen. L. Pope Walker, who was the rebel Secretary of War, delivered an address in Madison, Ala., the other day, in the course of which he said: "Our duty is to change the current of our thoughts and the pursuits of our industry. Do not cease to raise cotton, which, though not king, is yet a great power in the commerce of the world, but do other things besides. Cultivate the faculties of invention. Give to the mechanic arts their due place in the roll-call of honorable pursuits. Make all labor respectable by honoring the true worker in every vocation. No people yet were ever truly great who had but one industry, for to be dependent upon but a single faculty. Agriculture is the most primitive of all the organized occupations of man, and, although one of the noblest vocations, with capacity for the highest mental power, and the basis of individual and national wealth, our plodding pursuit of it has reduced it to an established system of never-corrected blunders. The ways of our fathers are the ways of their children. Change may be written on all things else, but progress finds no favor here. We delve and dig, and plow and hoe in this age of prodigious activities, when all the inventive forces lie obedient to our command, much as our forefathers delved and dug, and plowed and hoed a century ago. Of all the States of the Union, Alabama is richest in manufacturing capabilities. She has illimitable water-power, measureless fields of coal and iron lying in conjugal proximity, as if so placed by the hand of nature to work together for the enrichment, the civilization, and the glory of man. But they are dead agencies until human hands shall put them in motion. Let us, then, not altogether forgetting the past—for sacred memories are often the incentives to noble deeds—turn our faces resolutely to the future, with a determination to develop and utilize these vast possessions by diversifying our labor, making it uniform, and yet homogeneous. Diversity is not antagonism. The man who manufactures cotton is the friend and not the foe of the man who raises it. The man who perforates the earth and disembowels its minerals works in harmony with the man who cultivates its surface and makes green pastures for loving herds or browsing sheep. It is in this way, and not otherwise, that our people can recover their lost prosperity."

CALIFORNIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Among the bills passed by the last session of Congress was one deferring the election of members to the Forty-sixth Congress from California from November next until September, 1879. In this connection the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "There have been some 10 changes altogether made in the date for holding Congressional elections in this State. In the years 1849 and 1851 the election was held in the odd years. In 1854 and 1856 the elections were changed to the even ones. But the three successive elections were held in the odd years. So the time oscillated backward and forward until the passage of the Enforcement Acts of the United states in 1872, which required all elections for members of Congress throughout the Union to be held on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even years. In 1874 a concurrent resolution was passed by the California Legislature requesting Congress to postpone the election in this State one year until the general State election in 1875. A special act was passed complying with the request of the State Legislature. The next election for Congressman occurred in November, 1876, at the time of the Presidential election. If the special act introduced by Congressman Wigginton had not become a law, California would elect Congressmen in November next. One subject which will come before the Constitutional Convention is the propriety of changing the date of our State elections from September of the odd years until November of the even ones. A proposition of this character has been twice approved by the State Legislature. There has heretofore been a unanimity of sentiment that it is desirable for California to fall into line with the majority of the Eastern States, and hold our elections in November of the even years. The adoption of this plan would have this advantage: it would lessen the number of elections and thereby save a considerable sum to the tax-payers."

OUGHT HORSES TO BE SHOD?

From the London Lancet.

The question whether horses should or should not be shod is again under discussion. The proposition will crop up at intervals until a rational view of the subject comes to be taken. As a matter of physiological fitness, nothing more indefensible than the use of shoes can be imagined. Not only is the mode of attaching them by nails injurious to the hoof, it is the probable, if not the evident, cause of many affections of the foot and leg, which impair the usefulness and must affect the comfort of the animal. Whether horses could work on our roads without some protection is another question. We think it would be found that the natural structure would adapt itself to any ordinary requirement. There is, however, a wide difference of opinion upon this point among authorities on horse management, and the problem is not likely to be finally solved until the experiment has been tried. There can be no doubt as to the additional power of grasping road surfaces which would be secured, to the advantage of the rider or driver and the relief of the horse, if shoes were not used. Meanwhile, we should like to see the trial made. It should, however, be understood that the experiment must be tried with solely that have never been shod. This is an essential condition of the test.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The infant son of Gen. Frederick Vilmar died suddenly on Friday morning last.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, is making extensive preparations for an encampment at Staten Island for a week during the month of August next.

The regular quarterly meeting of Separate Troop B, Cavalry, "Washington Greys," Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, will take place at the armory on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

The Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will meet at the armory of that command to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The uniformed corps will meet half an hour later at the same place.

Col. George Hugunin, commanding the Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, has issued orders directing his command to assemble at the State Armory in that city on Friday evening next, for skirmish and street-firing drill.

Company I, "Veteran Guard," Ninth Regiment, will have an excursion to Oriental Grove, Long Island, on Thursday, the 25th inst. The excursion boat will leave the foot of West Tenth-street at 8 A. M. and East Twenty-third-street an hour later.

Brigadier at Third Brigade Head-quarters, Gen. J. M. Varian commanding, will be transacted on Tuesday evening of each week, (commencing this week,) instead of Monday evenings, as formerly, during the present month, and August and September.

Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, the new company now being organized, has 55 men already promised, and will be sworn in at an early date. Ex-Major Barnes, of the Fourth Regiment, New-Jersey National Guard, is spoken of as its probable Captain.

A correspondent, using the signature "Ninth Regiment," is informed that Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall is not a supernumerary officer of the National Guard. He was formerly commander of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, from which he resigned on Sept. 23, 1869, and the Fourth Brigade was disbanded on Sept. 10 following.

A military rifle match has been arranged by the Massachusetts Rifle Association, to take place at the State Camp Grounds, South Framingham, on the 30th inst. The competitors will be teams of five from any company in the Massachusetts National Guard. The distance covered will be 200 yards. There will be three prizes open for competition.

Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, "Dakin Guard," Brooklyn, will have a picnic at Broadway Park, in that city, on Wednesday, Aug. 7. Col. McLeer has appointed Brevet Major Selden C. Clowbridge to the position of Adjutant of the Fourteenth. Capt. Henry Bowie, of Company G, in this command, is confined to his house by illness.

The Veteran Association of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, will have its annual excursion to Rockaway to-day. Officers have been elected in Company K of this command as follows: Captain, Frederick Miller; First Lieutenant, Louis Leonhardt; Second Lieutenant, William Stringing; First Sergeant, Henry Schuchardt, and Quartermaster Sergeant, John N. Lachner.

The Board of Officers of the Seventy-first Regiment have concluded not to attempt to carry out their original intention to have an excursion to Newburg this year, although, as one officer recently remarked, "If the men desire to get up something of the kind, the officers will not dissent from the proposition." It only remains for the men to see what they can accomplish in this direction unaided by their officers.

The drum corps of the Ninth Regiment recently struck on account of the reduction of their wages from $4 to $3 per day, and not being regularly enlisted men the usual course of "court-martial" could not be followed in their case. As they still adhere to their determination, the Music Committee proposes to hire a new drum corps, and will receive applications for positions at the armory on Monday evening, the 22d inst.

Col. William H. Brownell, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders, contained in a neat little pamphlet, giving the regimental rules and regulations for the guidance of company officers. Such regimental commanders as have not already provided them would do well to issue similar orders to their commands, thus securing uniformity in the executive business of their various companies, besides saving much time to inexperienced officers.

Those members of the Twelfth Regiment who did not qualify as "marksmen" at Creedmoor on June 6 last are under orders, issued by Col. Cruger, to go to Creedmoor for that purpose on Thursday next. Assembly will be sounded at the regimental armory at 6:30 A. M. Lieut. Abe H. Herts will be Officer of the Guard on that occasion, and the guard detail will consist of Sergt. Coullards, of Company K, one Corporal from each of Companies G, H, and I, and three men from each company.

Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has issued orders promulgating the directions given by the Second Division commander in reference to the duties of company officers while at Creedmoor, as previously published in THE TIMES, and in conclusion says: "All officers ordered to duty at Creedmoor will be held to strict responsibility for the proper discharge of the important duties imposed upon them by general orders and the regulations for rifle practice."

The Board of Officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has decided to supply complete uniforms, knapsacks, and overcoats to all recruits up to Sept. 1 next, free of cost. An offer from Chaplain Henry Ward Beecher to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Thirteenth has been accepted, and Major Horatio C. King, Capt. J. F. Dillont, and Lieut. H. T. Bragg have been appointed a committee to make arrangements for the affair. The lecture will be delivered at the Academy of Music. Acceptances of the resignations of Capt. Jacob David and Lieut. Thomas Brooks, of this command, have been received.

Col. F. E. Unbekant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Friday next. The several companies will assemble at the regimental armory at 6:30 A. M. The quarterly returns of this command show the number on the rolls on July 1 to have been 598, a gain of nine over the enrollment at the close of the previous quarter. During the past three months 42 men have been enlisted, while 33 took out their discharges. A request by Capt. Peter Bohmer for a leave of absence of two months has been denied for obvious reasons. Capt. Bruno has declined the position of Adjutant in this command.

Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, has appointed Corp. Charles A. Coffin, of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, to the position of Inspector of Rifle Practice on his staff. Corp. Coffin is the publisher of the *National Guardsman*. He is an expert shot with the rifle, has won the "marksman's" badge three times consecutively, and has always been a member of the regimental team of the Twenty-third. He has also been Captain of the team, and has taken an active part in all of the affairs arranged by his company, besides being the "General" of most of the mock parades and burlesque amusements gotten up by the boys on New-Year's Eve and other festive occasions. He will enter upon his new duties on Thursday next at Creedmoor.

At First Division Head-quarters the resignation of Second Lieut. Joseph Lurch, Eleventh Regiment, has been accepted. A commission has been issued to Capt. Herbert B. Freeman, Eighth Regiment. Private H. D. Dean, of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, has been transferred to Company F, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. Capt. Van Winkle, Engineer on Gen. Shaler's staff, has been making a tour of inspection of the several armories, to ascertain what degree of vigilance was being exercised over them by the regimental commanders and their subordinates in charge. He found entrance to several of them very easy, the custodians or armorers being absent from the buildings, and the regimental commanders will be cautioned to secure more careful guardians of their premises.

Company H, Seventh Regiment, Capt. James L. Price commanding, will parade in full uniform, with white trousers, to-morrow, to receive Company I, of the same command, upon its return from its encampment at Tarrytown. Assembly will be at the armory at 12:40 P. M. This company will compete for the Nevada badge at Creedmoor on Monday, Sept. 2. The members will practice, in anticipation of the event, on Monday, July 22, leaving for Creedmoor on the 1:30 P. M. train from Long Island City. Members of the company are reminded, in orders, that they will have an opportunity to win "Marksman's" badges by entering in the competitions for the "Gildersleeve" badge next Wednesday, or the "Champion Marksman's" badge on July 27. Transportation and ammunition will be supplied for these matches. Capt. Lentilhon, commanding Company K, has published in orders the names of 15 marksmen as the result of the first practice by members of his company for the State trophies during the present year. L. M. Gillett, F. G. Brown, F. T. Iselin, S. Jones, J. B. Roberts, and J. B. Duer have been honorably discharged, their terms of service having expired. Company I shot for the Nevada badge, at Yonkers, last Thursday, and made a score of 944 out of a possible 1,750 points, 35 men shooting.

SENATOR MAXEY ON THE UNION.

Gen. Samuel B. Maxey, United States Senator from Texas, made a short speech at a reunion of ex-Confederate soldiers in Galveston on the Fourth. Beginning his remarks he said: "The words you have just heard in the heartfelt prayer that has been uttered by the reverend gentleman who has invoked God's richest and choicest blessings upon us, find a responsive echo in my heart. I thank God that we are enabled to-day to gather together as of old, beneath the flag of our glorious country, and celebrate the return of its natal day. It is true that there have been memories crowded into the lives of most of us that have their tinge of sorrow and sadness, but the wounds we have received and the sufferings we have endured are all past, and are fast being forgotten. A brighter day is dawning upon us, and the flag of our country now floats in the free winds, with a star for every State and a State for every star. The American Union is again united, and is half together by ties that can never be broken so long as the preservation of a republican form of government remains an object of endearment in American hearts."

THE FIELD OF HONOR.

A CHALLENGE BETWEEN TWO MEMBERS OF THE CINCINNATI BOARD OF EDUCATION.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 12.

After last Monday's meeting of the Board of Education, a number of members went to a wine-house hard by, to drink each other's health before parting for the night. From a friendly discussion of the proceedings of the board, the party fell to disputing, and two of them—George Bauer, of the Tenth Ward, and C. Steinkamp, of the Seventh—became personal, Bauer criticising something that Steinkamp had done, questioning his mental ability as a School Visitor. The quarrel became quite serious, but the friends of the two succeeded in parting them. The next day Bauer began to consider how he could bring the disagreement to an issue. Being a very large man, while Steinkamp is a small one, it would not have been valiant to settle the misunderstanding by a fisticuff, and there was, therefore, but one way open. He called upon Mr. Kramer, member from the Third Ward, to act as his second, and as in such an affair there can be no refusal, Mr. Kramer was constrained to accept the responsibility, and as soon as possible he conveyed the challenge to Steinkamp, with the request that the latter appoint a second, that the preliminaries might be arranged. Steinkamp had meanwhile poured out his feelings to Mr. Louis Massman, of the Third Ward, and had told him that Bauer meant to challenge him to a duel. Mr. Massman at first treated the matter as a jest. "You have the choice of weapons," said he to Steinkamp, "and you would better take the Gatling gun. There is only one, and you can take that, leaving Bauer to some other weapon, and before he can hurt you any you can riddle him with 100 bullets in a minute—easiest thing in the world." When Steinkamp insisted that it was to be a fair duel, Massman suggested a grave difficulty. As Bauer is a large man, Steinkamp would have a better mark, and the only fair way to do was to make a chalk outline on Bauer's person just the size of Steinkamp's body, and if Steinkamp's shot fell outside of this line, it was not to count.

Steinkamp, however, was too serious to be put off this way, as he was determined to have this misunderstanding with Bauer settled for once and all. He had also another grievance that rankled in his bosom. Last year Massman sauntered into the board meeting one night with a cigar in his hand. Steinkamp forgot that the rules forbid smoking, and procuring a light from Massman he was getting ready to enjoy his cigar, when Len Goss arose and asked that the member be ordered to stop smoking. This called forth some remarks which Massman was smoking a bad cigar, an insinuation that hurt the latter deeply, and he was at pains to say to the members that he always smoked good Havanas. Although the mistake was corrected, Steinkamp never forgot the injury, and he now saw a good opportunity for showing the board his mettle, that they might hereafter know better than to cast insinuations at him. The two seconds, Kramer and Massman, have consequently held several meetings, but they say that they have as yet come to no definite conclusion. Bauer and Steinkamp, however, are said to be determined, and will brook no compromise. Steinkamp will, under no circumstance, apologize, and Bauer will accept nothing less. Owing to the hot weather the seconds have agreed that the meeting shall take place very early in the morning. It is said that pistols have been chosen as the weapons, the distance to be 15 paces, 20 paces being deemed too long a range. It is further said that Dr. McFeely is to accompany the party as surgeon, and if this is true it looks probable that the seconds have come to more definite conclusions than they care to tell, their reticence being caused, doubtless, by a fear that the authorities may interfere with the duel.

AN ENCOUNTER IMMINENT IN SENECA COUNTY

—THE SHIRT-MAKER AND THE DENTIST AT THE PISTOLS' MOUTH.

Correspondence of the Ithaca Journal.

OVID, Thursday, July 11, 1878.

This hamlet is stirred to its inmost depths by the rumors of a bloody duel about to take place. The challenging party is an Ithacan, the challenged is a resident of Ovid. I am not in a position to divulge names, but can identify them me nearly enough by informing you that the insulted man is employed in a shirt factory in Ithaca, and that his enemy is a dentist. The cause of the trouble as alleged is as follows: The Ithaca man wooed, won, and wedded a young lady of this place, with whom the dentist had at one time kept company. When the "tooth carpenter" saw himself distanced in love's chase he lost his temper, and his emotion changed to hate. Time passed, and the husband visited Ovid and happened to meet his former rival. In the conversation which ensued angry words were used, and in the heat of the discussion the dentist alluded in insulting language to the Ithacan's wife. This, of course, nettled the married man, but not having "sand" enough to chastise his better half's traducer on the spot, he muabled something about satisfaction, and left the scene.

Shortly after going back to Ithaca the enraged husband sent a formal challenge to the dentist, couched in the courteous language of the "code," and now we are waiting to know when and where the closing act in the domestic drama will take place. The weapons to be used are pistols. The man from Ithaca is said to have spent a number of years on the plains, and is considered a crack shot. The dentist, on the other hand, is not an expert; so the chances are, unless friends interfere, that the alleged insulter will come out of the fight second best.

GEORGIA'S DEMOCRATIC THIEF.

ITS FORMER TREASURER "INDEBTED" TO THE STATE ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, July 11.

The report of the Auditor, Hon. J. M. Pace, in the case of the State against John Jones, late Treasurer, covers 60 densely-written pages, and indicates a minute and thorough investigation into the accounts of the Treasurer. We can now present to our readers a synopsis only of the main features of the report, having (from want of time to examine and space to print) to omit many of the numerous details of debit and credit entering into and making up the final aggregate. The report debits Jones with:

One hundred and forty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, State bonds, matured prior to Jan. 1, 1872, redeemed by Henry Clews & Co. with moneys of the State, (arising from the sale of gold bonds of the State, known as the 7 per cent. gold quarterlies,) and subsequently paid by Treasurer Jones, carelessly and negligently.

Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, State bonds, redeemed by the Fourth National Bank of New-York, (the financial agent of the State of New-York,) during the term of Angier, Treasurer, and improperly credited to Jones, Nov. 30, 1874.

Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, State bonds, redeemed by Fourth National Bank in the early part of 1873 by exchanging for same other State bonds, issued in 1872, and not changed to Jones on his accounts with the State. For this $27,500 credit was taken by Jones, and the amount is, by the Auditor, charged back to him on his account.

On the foregoing bonds, interest paid, or claimed to have been paid by Jones, amounting to about $25,000, is denied by the Auditor as a proper credit to Jones.

In addition to the foregoing items of debit, the report further debits the ex-Treasurer with about $40,000 in gold coupons, paid by the Fourth National Bank in 1871, and improperly credited to Jones in 1874.

Sundry items of credit, claimed by Jones as not embraced in credits had to him in his accounts with the State at the time of his removal from office, are denied to him, but are, for the most part, allowed as rightful credits.

The total indebtedness of the ex-Treasurer at the time of his removal from office, Nov. 25, 1875, as shown by the report, is about $250,000. The exact shape in which the case will next appear is not known.

RECOVERED EYE-SIGHT.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* of Monday says: "The case of Miss Mary Hayes, who awoke one morning some five weeks ago to find herself blind, has interested many on account of the suddenness and severity of the affliction that had overtaken her. A few days since she was able to see, though imperfectly, and she went to walk with a friend, her blindness returning to her before her return. Since that she has had times of seeing, followed again by periods of total darkness, until yesterday morning, when her eyes recovered their faculty, and she was able to go upon the street and to attend Sunday-school in the afternoon. She wore dark-colored glasses as a protection against the sunlight, and complained that objects still appeared somewhat blurred, but these difficulties were slight, and she was encouraged to hope that her recovery was to prove complete. During her illness she has been kindly attended by Dr. D. B. Smith, whose special study of diseases of the eye led to his being called at the time when her sudden blindness was a complete mystery to her friends, and from him the following particulars as to her illness are learned: For days prior to the loss of eye-sight she began to lose her hearing, and this increased until she could not hear the watch with the right ear and at only a few inches with the left ear. The hearing returned in two weeks, but not until this week has she distinguished light from darkness. On Monday last she saw colors. Red was first recognized, then blue, large letters, and, finally small letters were seen, so that to-day she sees fine type and all objects in the room. She does not always see equally distinctly, but is improving rapidly. Physicians consider it due to a sudden determination of blood to the head, causing congestion of those parts which are in the immediate neighborhood of the origin of the nerves of sight and hearing. Her complete recovery is now regarded as certain."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

N. W. C. C. G.		Lake Shore.		St. Paul.	
$1,000	101	200	61¾	400	52¾
B., N. & E. 1st.		500	61¾	400	52¾
1,000	98½	900	61¾	200	52¾
M. & St. P. 1st.		500	61⅞	200	52¾
5,000	100⅜	800	62	200	52¾
C., R. & Q. 7s.		500	62⅛	300	52⅞
5,000	112	1400	62⅛	100	53
Bank of Com.		500	62⅜	Ohio & Miss.	
50	118	100	62⅜	200	7¾
Del. & Hudson.		100	62½	D., L. & West.	
10	87⅜	100	61¾	200	59¾
100	88	10	83	100	60⅛
50	88½	North-western.		150	60
200	88	100	89½	200	59⅞
Western Union.		500	89⅝	300	59⅞
300	89⅝	100	89⅝	700	60
100	89⅞	100	89⅞	200	60⅛
2100	89⅞	100	90	100	60
100	90	200	89⅞	200	59⅞
200	89⅞	North-west. pf.		500	59⅞
540	90	100	78½	200	59⅝
100	90⅛	200	78	600	59⅞
200	90¼	100	78½	100	60
300	90¼	100	78¾	100	59⅞
500	90½	100	78⅝	1200	60
100	90⅜	200	78⅝	600	60⅛
100	90⅞	1000	78½	Cen. of N. J.	
300	90⅜	Ohio, Ind. & W.		413	40
Mich. Central.		539	11¾	200	39⅝
200	67⅜	St. Paul pf.		300	39⅝
Union Pacific.		100	82⅞	100	39¾
100	68	200	83	200	39¾
100	62⅜	100	83¼	300	39
Erie Railway.		100	83⅜	C., C. & I. C.	
100	16⅛	200	83⅝	100	4
Wabash.		100	83⅜		
200	13⅝	St. Paul.			
100	13⅝	300	39		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 R. '65.	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.	U. S. 4½ R. '91.
$40,000	102½	$20,000	106	$1,000	100⅜
U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 4½ R., '81.		
26,000	106	10,000	104⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20C. '65 R.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.	U. S. 4½ R. '91.
$2,000	102⅝	$5,000	100⅜	$5,000	104⅜
U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	U. S. 4s, '91, C.

FRENCH GENRE PAINTERS.

THE FEW WORKS THEY EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

GÉROME'S SMALL PICTURES—VIBERT'S "ANT AND CRICKET"—WORMS AND HIS WORK—LOUIS LELOIR—FIRMIN GIRARD AND LOBRICHON—THE LANDSCAPE PAINTERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 24, 1878.

In spite of the great reputation of the French for genre painting, this is one of the weak points of the Exposition Universelle. The great reason for this will undoubtedly be found in some mean spirit of favoritism, but we must not overlook the minor reason that there are many favorite genre painters whose works reach us exclusively from Paris who are not French, and are, therefore, excluded from the French section. Still, as I have pointed out in a previous letter, there are some good French artists, for whose works Americans have a strong predilection, and which certainly ought to have been admitted. All that can be found are the pictures of Gérome, Vibert, Worms, Louis Leloir, Adrien Moreau, Firmin-Girard, and Lobrichon. Lesul has, indeed, a picture, but it is a nude, and anything but pleasing. Gérome and Vibert have been exhibited under the most favorable auspices. They have been relieved from the competition of great canvases, and have been placed in a small room under every advantage of light and position. All their pictures are, of course, on the line, and they have been arranged to the very best advantage by men who were experts and who knew how to make one picture help the other. Those of Gérome in particular have been wonderfully favored by the manner of their representation. I do not regret this. On the contrary, I am exceedingly glad of it; but when I remember the manner in which the Fortunys have been hung in the Spanish section, I cannot help thinking that the French are taking wonderful care of themselves, and have placed their most dangerous rivals at such disadvantages that unless the jury are singularly skillful and very patient they cannot possibly examine some of their best things. It is not alone the unfortunate Spaniards who have been boxed up in this way. The same fact is equally true of Austria. The great pictures of Hans Makart, of Matejko, and of Meinkascy are in spaces much too small for them. Holland and Belgium are exceedingly ill provided with space also, but England and Germany have nothing to complain of. As for the United States, we have a very fair hall, but I regret to state that our exhibition is not one of which we may be proud. There is a lurking consciousness on the part of some of the French artists on the jury that the French are grasping rather greedily at the prizes, and Jules Breton, Bonnat, and Hebert proposed that the French artists on the jury should retire from competition. From this Cabanel and Meissonier dissented, and they were powerful enough to carry their point. But the first named did voluntarily what they had proposed, and were followed by Frederick Leighton, of England, and by some Russian artists. I mention this because it is very honorable to the men, and also because it is an indication of a bad spirit existing among the French with regard to the awards. They have not only placed themselves under the most favorable conditions of exhibition, they have not only placed the Spanish and Austrian under the very reverse, but it is whispered as an open secret that they are manœuvring with their juries in an underhand way, and this movement of Jules Breton and Bonnat is like the act of honorable men washing their hands of any complicity at the outset.

Gérome is so well known to Americans that I will not enter into a detailed criticism of the pictures exhibited by him. One of them, a Circassian watering his horse at a stone fountain, and accompanied by two deer-hounds, was in America until within the past few months. It was the property of Milton S. Latham, the San Francisco banker, who failed recently and sold his pictures. It was bought telegraphically by Knoedler & Co., of New-York, who sold it, telegraphically also, to an American resident in Paris—a very good proof of the high esteem in which Gérome's works are held by Americans. There is, however, no great picture by Gérome in the Exhibition, nothing comparable to those possessed in New-York. The most important one here is called "L'Eminence Grise," and represents Father Joseph, the *dme damnée* of Cardinal Richelieu, descending the stairs of a palace. The courtiers salute him with the utmost deference, bending low and taking off their plumed hats with sweeping action, but he reads his breviary and takes no notice of them. The Cardinal, on the flight of stairs above, looks downward over his shoulder at the scene. But this, though the largest, is perhaps not the best. There is an Oriental picture of women bathing which is undoubtedly preferable. There are not a few critics who question the flesh-painting of Gérome in life-size pictures. The famous "Cleopatra Before Cæsar," which is in America, has been sternly judged, and the "Phryne Before the Court of Areopagus" has found many assailants; but I think it will be admitted that in the smaller genre pictures there is much merit in the nudes of this artist. They are all of them artistic in the pose, and modest and unconscious, too, but the small pictures are wanting in that peculiar sheeny surface which one finds in the nudes of the great canvases. This special picture represents a woman sitting at the edge of the bath, with her back turned to the spectator, and there are other figures—draped, however—in the background. The peculiarly clean and pure coloring of Gérome has far more scope here for display in the marbles, in the enameled tiling, in the flowing draperies, and in the white flesh, than in the other and more important picture. Gérome has a weakness for accessories and details and costumes, which he paints with such relish and such high finish as sometimes to mar the *tout ensemble* of his pictures. He has undoubtedly committed this fault in his picture of Bashi-Bazouks cooking their supper in a cavern, and dancing while the meat is roasting. The details are finished with the most wonderful perfection, but the result is that the figures are isolated, and instead of the eye grasping the subject, it sees only a series of detached forms. Something of this fault is visible in "L'Eminence Grise," but the harem picture is perfectly free from it, and is a very favorable specimen of Gérome's lighter method. Still, it is a pity that there is no picture here which shows him at his best, for his forte is undoubtedly "dramatic action." His power of representing moments of intense interest is very high, but there is not a single specimen of that quality here, where we have nothing of Gérome save his coloring and his manipulation, both confessedly of the highest order. I am sure that there are half a dozen gentlemen in New-York who have in their galleries a better representation of Gérome than the Exposition Universelle.

Vibert follows after Gérome, and of Vibert, also, in America we have better specimens than can be found here. The best picture here undoubtedly is the "Ant and the Cricket," exhibited three years ago in the Salon, and purchased by Count Camondo. Vibert has never in genre painting attempted subjects of a grave character, but has restricted himself to the rendition of humorous ideas, for which he has singular capacity. His coloring is excellent, and I should even say equal to Gérome, only that it sometimes degenerates into extreme hardness, even rigidity. But in the power of facial expression he is unrivaled. Even the great Meissonier has never equaled the "Ant and the Cricket" in this particular. The treatment in itself is deliciously comic. The ant is a friar who has returned from a begging expedition. Two wagons have been filled with the results, and one sees them in the background moving slowly on ahead through the deeper snows of the by-path which leads to the monastery. The ant has been stopped on the high road by the cricket, a wandering musician, clad in the remains of Summer finery—a green suit—now dreadfully ragged and fragmentary. His big mandolin, a sort of mediæval violoncello, is slung at his back, and this, with the peculiar cap he wears, gives him an absolutely striking resemblance to a cricket. He is shivering with cold. With one hand he holds himself together, as if afraid the cold would break him into pieces; with the other he is begging timidly, but eagerly, too. The round, fat friar, in his comfortable, warm gown of sober brown, with his jolly red face, expostulates, with both hands, in a logical, argumentative way, but the action is restrained by the great hamper, full of turkeys, which he bears on his shoulders. The expression of his face is superb. He is so serenely, so virtuously, so comfortably, so good-humoredly heartless. "Sang all the Summer, did you!" says he, in a jolly, friendly, wholehearted sort of way; "now you may dance." He does not scold the poor cricket, he does not frown, he does not put on any airs of indignant virtue; but just merrily and vivaciously and logically, too, he tells the poor cricket to die in the snow. The coloring of this picture is very strong, and the composition is altogether admirable. But the "Toilet of the Madonna" and the "Serenade," two other very noticeable pictures, are both spoiled by rigidity in the coloring.

Of Worms, the representation is decidedly unsatisfactory. There are pictures in both his styles, in the first, which was somewhat undecided in coloring, but undoubtedly pleasing, and in the second, when he adopted the school of Fortuny. Unfortunately, the examples of the second style in the Exhibition are not excellent, the best being "La Fleur Préférée." An old Spanish gentleman shows a pot of carnations of a special kind to a young friend, who, however, is looking at the daughter, demurely sitting at her sewing under the portico of the court-yard, with one of the carnations in her hair. The treatment is good, but the grays are a trifle raw, and it must be owned that all the specimens of Worms which have come to America have been far superior. The "Village Drummer" or "Town-crier" is better as a painting, but it is somewhat deficient in interest. Now, painters of genre subjects must do one of two things, either paint with remarkable skill of manipulation or rely upon the sympathy which they can excite by their treatment of a subject. And Worms not being in the first category, must necessarily be in the second. Adrian Moreau, who is not known to the American public, has only one picture in the Exhibition. Nor can I consider that this represents him worthily. It was painted in 1872, since which time he has undoubtedly made progress, for he obtained a medal of the second class in 1876. "The Market-place of Granada" is the subject of the picture exhibited, and it is a very careful, very pleasing, and very successful composition. It is entirely in the new Spanish school, and exhibits that mastery over grays and that love of sunlight and strong sunlit effects which is so conspicuous among the followers of the ever-to-be-lamented Fortuny. In the picture of Moreau a wagon drawn by two buffaloes is coming up a narrow street leading to the market, and incumbered with baskets of fruit and vegetables posed upon the ground. The wagon has a high netting, as a sort of rail, which reaches above the windows of the second story. There are figures here and there in all the animation of marketing, and these are admirably drawn; but the glory of the picture is in the manner in which the white walls of the different houses are painted. There is the wall of the house in the background full of light, there are the walls of the street houses shaded by their green balconies, there are the walls of the houses in the foreground. All of these are treated with that profound comprehension of the values and the dominating position of gray tones which it was the mission of Fortuny to explain to the world. It is a pity that we cannot compare this work of Moreau with something else by him, so that we might form some judgment as to his progress in art, for if he keeps the promise of this picture, he is going to make a name for himself.

Louis Leloir is not unknown to the American public, but perhaps he is more familiar as a painter of aquarelles. He is undoubtedly a man of genius, and in reality ranks immediately after Vibert. He has been given an excellent position in one of the best salons of the French department of the Exhibition, and has exposed some fine pictures undoubtedly. Yet I can say with confidence that there is nothing here equal to what we have seen of him in the United States. The more I see of French art in France the more am I satisfied that the cream of genre pictures comes to our country. "The Temptation of St. Anthony," by Leloir, is a very powerful picture, well painted, but with a conventional and timid background, as if the artist were only at home with his figures. The treatment is, considering the subject, very modest, and the face of the tortured anchorite is a bit of grand painting. He clings to his rustic cross with desperate fervor, really and without any hyperbole like a shipwrecked mariner to the thin rope stretched between himself and destruction. Apart, however, from the group of three figures, the monk and the blonde and brunette temptresses, the picture is not satisfactory as a composition. This was painted in 1869. The "Baptism," painted in 1873, shows a very decided improvement in composition and in the arrangement of light and shade. But the latest picture, painted last year, and entitled "Repose," representing a young girl in bed, playing with a bird of the parrot tribe, is artistically by far the best. Its tones are all transparent, all tender, and the result is that the picture is a delicious little bit of coloring. There is nothing much in the subject, which is neither novel in idea or treatment, but the picture is really valuable for its luminousness and its liquid, pleasing tones. There can be no doubt that this artist is one of the rising men of France, if he has not already risen. Firmin-Girard has not been so well treated as Leloir. His pictures are very much scattered, and, like those of Lumnais, you find them in salons far apart. This painter is generally rather too photographic to please artistic tastes, but his best picture, which is in the small room with the Géromes and the Viberts, although not on the line, is partially free from that objection. It is the representation of a woman selling flowers from a hand-barrow. There is a dark background of stone houses rather conventional in tones, but broadly handled, and the figure and flowers are close to the spectator in a strong light quite out of keeping with the light of the background. The flowers are painted broadly enough, though not very well as regards texture, but the cabbage leaves on which they are lying are miracles of imitation. The woman's clean, well-fitting dress of striped muslin is altogether too exact and trim and mathematical, but it is redeemed by the head, which is excellently drawn and painted, the bawling action being capitally depicted. Lobrichon has only one picture, the "Volontaire d'un An," a 12-month-old baby, in the costume of Dame Nature, brandishing his little gun. There is, it must be owned, serious weakness in this artist's flesh-painting, but no one has ever better caught the expression of childish faces than he, and this picture is irresistible in its appeal to human sympathies. The drawing is very good, and the painting not bad, but the charm is undoubtedly in the facial expression alone.

This is all that can be said conscientiously of the French genre pictures. I have purposely omitted Boulanger, because his best pictures are immodest in intention and the flesh tones are nothing wonderful. It now remains for me to say something of the landscape school. There are of the dead Daubigny and Corot great numbers, and justice compels me to say that we have never in America got even tolerable pictures, comparatively speaking, from these men. The pictures by them in the Exhibition are so much above and beyond those with which we are familiar that they are not to be named in the same breath. All the finest Corots contain figures drawn with the most bewitching grace, and are as compositions of light and shade all that the most enthusiastic friends of Corot ever claimed. And the Daubignys are exceedingly powerful. But I do not know that they would attract so much attention had they been fairly pitted against other French landscapists of reputation. These have been carefully excluded, and the best of them admitted are Auguin, Iapy, Goselin, and Pelouse, who are comparative nobodies. I think, on the whole, our landscape painters can hold their own. Let me remark that I do not mean the landscapes in the United States department here. Oh, no. That would be flat heresy. I mean such landscapes as are exhibited at the National Academy of Design, in Twenty-third-street. Neither, in speaking of French landscapists, do I include the cattle painter, Von Manke. He is very admirable, but he is not specially well represented here, and I can say of him, as I have said of Gérome, that there are half a dozen gentlemen in New-York who have better and more important works by him in their galleries. He has only three pictures here anyway, and curiously, two of these belong to Americans also. GAIL.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SUMMER MEETINGS.

INCREASING INTEREST IN THE TURF—LARGE FIELDS OF THE BEST RACERS TO COMPETE—THE STABLES TO BE REPRESENTED AND THE PRIZES TO BE AWARDED.

The attention of the sporting world is now directed to Saratoga, where extensive preparations are being made for the annual meetings of the Saratoga Racing Association. The horses from the West and Canada have arrived at the famous resorts in large numbers, and are ready to try conclusions with those who have already shown their mettle at Jerome Park and Long Branch. There are more horses on the turf this season than in previous years, and many new stables have been formed with material to win success in the future. The recent sales of yearlings have developed a wide-spread interest for the turf. New names are found among the purchasers, and as the number of owners multiplies, the fields of horses in each race are enlarged and the racing becomes more exciting to the spectator. This was seen at the recent meeting of the Monmouth Park Association, and the prospects for Saratoga this year are even more brilliant. A glance over the programme will satisfy turfmen that the sport will be of a high order. There will be two meetings as usual, but many extra races will be given, as the horses are numerous enough to keep the ball rolling continuously for six weeks. The restrictions which created so much discussion last year are removed from the programme this season, as both the Monmouth Park and Saratoga Associations work in harmony now, and the bickerings which formerly created bad feeling and harsh words have ceased, it is to be hoped, for all time to come.

THE FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting is to commence on Saturday next, July 20, and continue until Aug. 3, the races taking place on alternate days. It will be introduced by a dash of five furlongs, for all ages, called the "Introductory Scramble," for which the entrance will be free. The purse is $300. To follow is one of the greatest 3-year-old events of the year, the Travers Stakes, one mile and three-quarters, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added by the association and $500 in plate by Mr. William R. Travers. There are 58 nominations, which make the prize a very valuable one. All the great colts are engaged, including Bramble, Spartan, Danicheff, Duke of Magenta, Albert, and others, and besides these there are some dark ones, who have yet to show what they can do. In all probability Duke of Magenta will have recovered his fine form, which he lost after leaving Jerome Park, and Clifton, the son of Planet and My Lady, by Glencoe, will doubtless make his first appearance this season, and the Western stables of Swigert, Williams, and Jennings & Hunt will have something to say in the disposition of the prize. The third race will be the sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, play or pay, with $500 added; one mile and a quarter. There are 26 nominations, and there will be a splendid field to receive the attention of the starter. This race has become famous in the annals of the turf, for the annual struggle brings together the fleetest racers, and with Danger, Parole, Susquehanna, Viceroy, Milan, Vera Cruz, Charlie Howard, General Phillips, Alleveur, and Frederick the Great in the fray, the running must necessarily be first-class. If in good condition, Danger will be the favorite, although favorites have generally fared badly in this race. The fourth affair—dash of one mile—will be a selling race, for all ages, with the usual allowances.

The second day, Tuesday, July 23, will be opened with the Alabama Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies; $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; one mile and an eighth. There are 41 nominations, and the great fillies will renew the struggle for supremacy which has not yet been decided, as several of them have won the stakes at Jerome Park and Long Branch, where the honors were divided. It is time for Mr. Astor's filly Pride of the Village to come round again and take her share against the King Ernest filly that won the Maryland Stakes; Invermore, the winner of the Ladies' Stake; Balance All, who led the dance in the West End Hotel Stakes. There are others of renown engaged, including Mr. Linck's Bergamot, and Gov. Bowie's Belle, who was in front when she stumbled in the Ladies' Stake, and lost that valuable prize when it seemed almost a certainty for her. There will be a large field of starters, and perhaps Mary R., of whom so much was expected at Monmouth Park, may surprise her opponents and realize the expectations of her owner, who thinks he has in her the best filly he ever owned. The second race will be the Flash Stakes, for 2-year olds; $100 each, half forfeit, and $400 added; half mile. There are 38 youngsters engaged in this, and a fine lot they are. George Lorillard's stable is formidably represented by Idler, Harold, and three others. Pierre Lorillard has half a dozen, Mr. Astor has four, Mr. Withers three, Lewis & Stearns four, Mr. Morris two, and Master McGrath has Verdict, Ivy Leamington, out of Jury, who has won down the competitors in the Kentucky Baby Stakes. The third race is a free handicap, purse $400, one mile and a quarter, and the fourth affair is a free handicap steeple-chase, purse $600, over the fractional course.

The third day will be Thursday, July 25, the initial event being a dash of one mile for all ages, with an allowance of 7 pounds to maidens of 4 years old and upward. Then will follow the fourteenth struggle for the Saratoga Cup, of $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; two miles and a quarter. There are 19 nominations of high degree, and as the cup has never failed as a first class race, there can be no question about the character of the fair field to be brought together. Two miles is a long prize, for since it was instituted in 1865, it has taken such renowned flyers to win it as Kentucky, Muggins, Lancaster, Bayonet, Helmbold, Longfellow, Harry Bassett, Joe Daniels, Springbok, Preakness, Tom Ochiltree, and Parole. By perusing the list of horses "nominated to the bond" to pay or play, on the morning of the day, it may be observed that a single fierce and strong cannot be avoided, looking back to the results of the previous cup races this season. Tom Ochiltree will be out of it, but there is Parole, Virginius, General Phillips, King William, Mahlstick, Vera Cruz, Charlie Howard, (formerly known as the brother to Bassett,) and a few all these can go the distance at a fair pace, and such a field as this must force the speculative element to show its strength. Mahlstick, the winner of the Louisville Cup, lost his racing form when he came East, and therefore did not appear in the Monmouth Cup, and like the rest of Mr. Swigert's horses has been saved for Saratoga. Parole, with his great speed and resolution, is withal a risky horse to back, as he is very hard to train, and gives Mr. Brown more trouble than any of the Rancocus horses to fit him for a race such as he is always called upon to run. Of General Phillips it is hard to speak, for he certainly won the Westchester Cup like a great race-horse, and it is as certain that he ran like a duffer in the Monmouth Cup. Between these extremes the betting men stand puzzled, while those who control the horse are placed in the unfortunate position of being suspected of pulling him. When there is so much uncertainty about a race the interest in it increases, and whichever horse wins there are always a certain number of fortunate people, who knew all about it, and exclaim without a blush, "I told you so!" The third race will be a dash of three-quarters of a mile, and the fourth a mile and a half, the winner to be sold at auction, and there are the usual allowances.

For the fourth day, Saturday, July 27, there will be three races, commencing with the Doswell Stake for 3-year olds, $50 each, half forfeit, and $500 added; one mile. This is one of the new stakes, opened only two years ago, and as it is an all-aged and a penalty, the unfortunates have a chance of winning. There are 34 nominations, and among them are Duke of Magenta and Spartan, who, if they start, will be obliged to carry 7 pounds extra. With his allowance of 5 pounds, or a difference of 12 pounds between him and the colts above mentioned, Danicheff ought to win this stake, and the Rancocus stable has confidence in his ability to capture the prize. The second race will be a free handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $500 added, one mile and three quarters, and the third affair will be a free handicap hurdle race of mile heats, over four hurdles, 80 yards to be a distance. The fifth day will be Tuesday, July 30, and the first affair will be a dash of one mile, with an allowance of 5 pounds to horses beaten and not having won a race at the meeting, and additional allowances to maidens. The next race will be a dash of two miles, winner of the Saratoga Cup to carry 5 pounds extra, and maidens allowed 5 pounds. The third event will be the great 2-year-old race; the Saratoga Stakes, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; three quarters of a mile, and there are 65 nominations, which is indicative of the growing interest in racing, as it is by far the largest entry for the stakes since its creation in 1864. It will be unnecessary to say more than that the entries are scions of the richest thoroughbred lines in the stud book, the majority of whom are yet to make their début. The fourth race will be a selling affair of a mile and an eighth, with allowances from 7 to 20 pounds, according to price.

For the sixth day, Thursday, Aug. 1, there are to be three events, beginning with the Sequel Stakes, for 3-year olds, $50 each, play or pay, with $600 added; one mile and three-quarters. There are 25 nominations, including Danger, Albert, Duke of Magenta, Spartan, Louisaire, and others of repute. The second race will be for horses beaten and not having won a race at this meeting, heats of three-quarters of a mile; the time between heats to be 20 minutes, (which is too long,) and 40 yards are to constitute a distance. The third event will be a free handicap steeple-chase, over the usual course, two and three-quarter miles. The seventh and last day of the meeting will be Saturday, Aug. 9, and the first affair will be a dash of one mile, for all ages, at the old weights—3-year olds to carry 95 pounds; 4-year olds, 108 pounds; 5-year olds and upward, 114 pounds. There are allowances to maidens besides, according to age. The second race is a dash of five furlongs, for maiden 2-year olds; the third a dash of two miles and a quarter, all horses except the winner of the Saratoga Cup allowed 7 pounds, and the fourth race will be a mile and a half, the winner to be sold at auction.

THE SECOND MEETING.

The original programme called for a vacation of seven days between the two meetings, but it is announced that extra races will be given every day between the first and second meetings. The programme of the second regular meeting will commence on Saturday, Aug. 10., It will be fittingly opened with the richest 2-year-old race of the year, the Kentucky Stakes, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; three-quarters of a mile. There are 66 nominations, representing such stallions as Leamington, Bonnie Scotland, Lexington, Australian, Kingfisher, Eclipse, Glenelg, Planet, War Dance, Revolver, Vauxhall, Monarchist, Harry Bassett, Alarm, Waverly, King Ernest, Saxon, &c., the young stallions showing very strong in the list. Following this will be the Sumner Handicap for all ages, one mile and three-quarters. There are 48 nominations, all the leading horses being engaged, but as the weights will not be announced before the 20th, it will be useless to say anything about their respective chances. The declarations are to be made by Aug. 1. The third race is a free handicap of a mile and an eighth, and the fourth a handicap steeple-chase over the fractional course. On the second day, Tuesday, Aug. 13, the first race will be a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for maiden 2-year olds, and succeeding it will be the Kenner Stakes, for 3-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,500 added; two miles. With 53 nominations of the highest class, the struggle will be a grand one. The third race will be a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, with allowances to mares and geldings; and the fourth a selling race of a mile and an eighth.

The third day will be Thursday, Aug. 15, to be opened with a free handicap dash of one mile, and to be followed by a mile and three-quarters, with an allowance of seven pounds to beaten horses and all maidens. The third race will be a free handicap hurdle race, mile heats, over four hurdles, 80 yards to be a distance. The fourth day, Saturday, Aug. 17, will open with a sweepstakes for all ages, $20 entrance, play or pay, with $300 added; three-quarters of a mile. The second affair will be a dash of a mile and an eighth, for 3-year olds, to carry 105 pounds. The third, a free handicap of $25 each, with $500 added, dash of two miles, and the fourth, a selling race of a mile and a quarter, with the usual allowances. The fifth day comes on Tuesday, Aug. 20, and will be the last stake day of the meeting. A dash of a mile and one-eighth, with allowances for beaten maidens, commences the sport, and this is to be followed by the Harding Stakes for 3-year olds, $50 each, half forfeit, and $700 added; one mile and a half, in which there are 32 nominations. The sweepstakes for 2-year olds, $50 each, half forfeit, and $400 added, three-quarters of a mile, is the next affair, 33 youngsters being engaged; and the fourth race is a three-quarter spin, with the weight seven pounds below the scale. For the sixth day there is a dash of one mile, with the low weights, and there are penalties and allowances; a free handicap; for all ages, one mile and five-eighths; a selling race, with allowances, one mile and a quarter, and a handicap hurdle race of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles. For the seventh day, Aug. 24, there will be a three-quarter dash, and then a free handicap for 3-year-olds, one mile and three-quarters; a dash of a mile and a quarter at the old rates, with allowances, to maidens of 4 years old and upward, and the concluding event will be a free handicap steeple-chase over the full course. It was proposed to add several days to this meeting, in order to finish the season on Sept. 1, like last year, but if the Monmouth Park Association holds to its intention of giving an extra meeting, the supplementary meeting at Saratoga will be dispensed with, and the racing finished on the 24th, as above indicated.

AN UNCONCILIATED POET.

HOW WILLIAM WALTON HOSKINS FIRES THE MISSISSIPPI EDITORIAL HEART, AS IT WERE.

The Lexington (Miss.) *Advertiser* of June 18 prints a "poem," dedicated to the Press Association of that State by an individual bearing the unpoetical name of William Walton Hoskins, author of "Glenabbe," "The First Martyr," "Forest Idyl," "From Dusk to Dawn," and "other poems." This poetry is both a "song of love" and "poem of the press." In the course of it, Hoskins amuses himself by asking and answering questions in this fervid way:

"Extend the hand of friendly faith unto your Northern brother,
And learn to heart adown the tide of time go on together?
Should you do this, you would prove false to all your Southern heroes,
And bow the knee to each decree
Of Northland's bloody Neroes.

"How can a man of Southern birth, whose kinsmen died in glory,
That they might leave on history's page our country's touching story,
Prove traitor to his native land, and to his father's teaching,
By bending ear, each word to hear
Of heartless Northern preaching!

"Make no rash vow to reconcile a race that has no feeling,
Show forth unto the world your scorn without the least concealing.
Give blow for blow, and hate for hate, and never cease to pray
That God's kind hand will bless our land
In his appointed way.

"Remember all the tyrannies that have been heaped around us!
Remember all the fiendish wrongs with which our foes have crowned us!
Remember all the bitter hate that Northern hearts is rending!
And plight your troth to hate the North
With hatred deep, unending.

"Bring forth our flag—our nation's flag—our Southland's deathless pride,
And wave it high, that Southern winds may ope its foldings wide!
Though trailing in the dust it be, and stained with battle scars,
Soon time will see that it shall be
Free Southland's Stars and Bars!

"'Tis fitting that such words as these I should in Vicksburg utter;
No more is heard the roar of guns, nor cannon's hoarser mutter;
No more is seen the Northern foe in this fair land of ours;
No more the tread of Northern dread
Shall crush our Southern flowers;

"No more our mothers clasp their sons to their caressing arms,
Before they give their treasures up to die midst war's alarms;
No more the wife her husband yields; no more the girl her lover,
For dove-eyed Peace has brought release—
The long, long night is over!

"What though that struggle did not end as we could have desired it?
What though the flame should be blown out by the very wind that fired it?
God's will was that it should be so, and we, without complaining,
Should bear the cross He gaveth us,
And live for what's remaining!

"For once again our race shall rise on some auspicious day;
The Stars and Bars shall be the flag of the second C. S. A.;
But the end shall be a different one from that which went before,
For victory to Nations free
Will add a Nation more."

A WIFE'S RIGHT TO BE SLANDERED.

A telegram from Annapolis, Md., 12th inst., to the Baltimore *American* says: "Judge Bowie delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of Michael J. Nolan and Bridget Nolan against Gotlieb Traber. This appeal involved the right of a wife to an action for slanderous words, imputing to her a crime committed by her jointly with her husband. The common law, assuming that the free agency of a married woman is merged in the dominion of her husband, presumes that if a wife act in company of her husband in the commission of a felony, other than treason or homicide, she acted under his coercion, and consequently without any guilty intent. Sir William Blackstone said that this doctrine was at least 1,000 years old in England, being found among the laws of King Jud, the West Saxon. Hence, words accusing the wife of a crime jointly with her husband constituted no slander. The learned court, however, says that the relation of husband and wife, however absolute in the past, no longer implies such subserviency of the latter as to make her the slave of the husband. By gradual modifications of the common law, the wife has become in a great measure the peer of the husband in the control of her property and person, enjoying exemptions and privileges which raise her above all suspicion of moral constraint, except in rare instances. In this case the defendant, Traber, had charged the plaintiff, Bridget Nolan, with setting fire to a stable. The Court of Appeals, in reversing the judgment of the court below against the plaintiff because of errors in refusing to grant the plaintiff certain prayers, affirms, by awarding a new trial, the right of a wife to an action for slanderous words imputing to her a crime committed jointly by her with her husband."

THE STORY OF A BULLET.

The following strange case is reported by the Danville *Advertiser*: "In the war of the rebellion, John Slater, of this village was a member of Company B, Thirteenth New-York Regiment, and in the seven days' fight before Richmond, in June, 1862, was struck by a rebel bullet, which penetrated his head just behind his left ear. The bullet was split in two by the concussion, and half of it broke his jaw and came out of his mouth. The other half passed in some mysterious way down into his left lung, and has troubled him there more or less ever since until last Sunday, when he coughed it up! It is now in the possession of Dr. Blake."

AN ADVOCATE OF THE WEST

THE LATE JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, OF INDIANA.

HIS PECULIAR POWER WITH A JURY—INTERESTING PERSONAL ANECDOTES—HIS FAME AS AN ORATOR.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Joseph G. Marshall died April 10, 1855. The names of parties have changed and old issues become extinct. But the name of Joseph G. Marshall, the great Whig orator, is as well known to-day among Indianians as the party with which he was ever allied. He was a natural counselor and a natural advocate. Without being a close student, he had a memory which retained whatever went into it. Reports and text-books once examined were scarcely referred to a second time. "I do not now recollect ever hearing any important subject mentioned in Mr. Marshall's hearing of which he seemed to be altogether ignorant," remarked Dr. McClure, an old and esteemed citizen of Madison, during an evening's conversation with him. "How he knew it I do not know, for he was not a hard student, although during the former years of his professional life he read law with an intensity of application that few gave him credit for who knew him later. But that which made him the great, the profound lawyer, was an intuitive knowledge of what the law in a case must be regardless of the books. In this respect he was not unlike Mr. Webster, of whom Chancellor Kent said: "He rescued the law from archives and libraries, as Socrates was said to have drawn down philosophy from the skies."

As illustrative of this power, the Doctor stated that on one occasion Judge Blackford was pressed for his opinion of the law in a suit involving many thousand dollars. He declined to give it for the reason that he had not the time to examine the books. "But," added the Judge, "Joe Marshall is in town, [Indianapolis,] see him. He can give you the law without turning a leaf. He is the embodiment of law."

It was the possession of such powers that led many, in the later years of his life, to regard him as indolent and careless. "He certainly did not study," continued Dr. McClure, "as most men study who retain an extensive and lucrative practice to the last. But he could do more work, and do it better, with less labor than any of his associates. After Lyle and Marshall had dissolved partnership, a student of the latter told Mr. Lyle that Mr. Marshall had not looked at a paper in a very important and difficult case to be argued on the morrow, in which he was opposed to his old partner. 'Yes,' replied Lyle, 'but while you and I are sleeping to-night he will master it.' Eight hours for him are as good as a week for me.'"

But Mr. Marshall's great reputation rested upon his wonderful power as an advocate. Those now living who were fortunate enough to have heard him delight to tell how their eyes have overflowed at his magic enunciation. "At times," said Judge Cravens, in attempting to convey to me some idea of his eloquence, "he was most musical in his utterance, unequaled in vigor of argument, in closeness of logic, and in soul-thrilling strains. He made Judge, jury, and spectators laugh or weep at will. Often his words came quick and hot, like the blows of a great trip-hammer, beating down everything before them. No hesitation, no use of the wrong word, no gaps to let go the hearer's attention. He had you fast bound from the moment he began until the echo of his voice died away, and the very stillness roused them from their enchantment."

Many are the stories told illustrating his great influence over a jury or upon a crowd. His defense of Lilla Webster called out one of the most wonderful displays of this power to control a court-room full of spectators into a violent mob. Delia was a Massachusetts Abolitionist, who had established her headquarters on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, directly opposite Madison. Her mission was to assist runaway slaves into Canada via the underground railway. Of course, she was arrested, and, for convenience, she was temporarily lodged in the Madison Jail. But when the officers came to take her to the "sacred soil," Mr. Marshall came to her assistance with a writ of habeas corpus. Instantly the news flashed over the city, and in 20 minutes the Court-house, yard, and adjacent streets were thronged with men and women. The great advocate was loved to the court, but addressed his fellow-citizens in his most vigorous manner. They heard him for half an hour, until, overcome with sympathy, they demanded the men who purposed "dragging a poor, defenseless woman into a Kentucky dungeon because she loved humanity for humanity's sake." Meanwhile, the officers, scenting the coming seizure of Lilla Webster, had taken flight through alleys and back streets to their boats, leaving Delia and Marshall masters of the situation.

His defense of Currie, an eccentric old man, who coupled the profession of schoolmaster with that of "herb doctor," illustrates the power of a single sentence. One night Currie's wife became dangerously and violently ill, he decided to administer a more powerful remedy than herb tea, and gave her instead what he took to be calomel, but which proved to be arsenic. In the morning his better-half was a corpse. Alarmed at what he had done, the old man locked up his little cabin and fled the neighborhood. A week later the smell of the decaying body attracted the attention of passers, and Currie was indicted for murder. Marshall, believing him innocent of any wrong intent, volunteered to defend him. He cross-examined the prosecuting witnesses with great severity, and as the only witness called for the defense was Dr. Cornett, a well-known physician of Madison, Mr. Marshall, without preliminary questions, handed him two little papers, carefully folded, and asked him to inform the jury of their contents. The physician took the papers, adjusted his spectacles, and carefully examined the contents. Not satisfied with this, he took up a little of each substance, sifted them between his thumb and forefinger, smelt them, and, as a final test, tasted the least bit of each. "I think, Sir, this is arsenic, and that calomel."

"That is sufficient, Doctor," said Mr. Marshall. The prosecution had nothing to ask.

This closed the evidence, and Mr. Marshall, bowing to the court, and turning to the jury, thus addressed them: "Your Honor and gentlemen of the jury, you have noticed the absence of proof showing any criminal intent. Now, if in the broad light of day, and aided by the delicate sense of touch, and of taste, and of sight, Dr. Cornett, learned in his profession, and skilled in the use of drugs, decides with difficulty, and with some considerable show of uncertainty, which is the poison and which is the calomel, which you can expect of this poor old man, called from his bed at midnight, his eyes dimmed with age, his nerves unstrung with fear, his heart aching for a wife shaken with a deadly fever, his mind overcome with dread! Take him away and hang him if your consciences will let you." The effect was instantaneous and complete.

Mr. W. W. Woollen relates an anecdote, illustrating his determination to carry his point in spite of Judge or opposing counsel. It came out in the course of the evidence that the prisoner, indicted for stealing a watch found in his room at the hotel, was threatened with flagellation by the Sheriff at the time of making the arrest, if he did not produce the watch. He confessed the theft, giving the whereabouts of the stolen property. To this testimony Mr. Marshall objected, because made under duress. Judge Courtland Cushing, who was then on the bench, ruled that, although the confession of the prisoner could not go to the jury, yet, if they found that the watch was discovered in the prisoner's room, in the place named by him, they might infer it was placed there by the prisoner, and would be justified in bringing in a verdict of guilty. Mr. Marshall excepted with much warmth to such a ruling, and in the course of his address to the jury remarked in his most startling manner: "This prisoner stands charged with a crime without a particle of evidence to sustain it. The court, in its infinite wisdom, has permitted certain testimony to go to you which should have been excluded." At this point the Judge interrupted, stating that counsel must be more respectful. With forced calmness, he replied: "I must confess my inability, your Honor, to be more respectful to this court!" "The court will teach you, then," retorted Judge Cushing. At this the great advocate folded his arms, looked the Judge straight in the eye, and said, in his most cutting manner: "Will the court commence its lesson now?" The Judge, says Mr. Woollen, gave way under the fixed, burning gaze of the lawyer, who remained for some time as immovable as a statue, and only relaxed his features and resumed his argument when he saw he had cowed the court.

Later in the day the Judge, to appease Marshall, asked him to examine a young applicant for admission to the Bar. The latter readily consented, and taking the young man aside, asked if he heard the court's ruling in the earlier part of the trial. "Yes, Sir," replied the applicant. "And do you agree with it?" "Yes, Sir," was the ready reply. Returning to the court-room, Judge Cushing asked if the applicant ought to be admitted. "I think not, your Honor. I asked him if the confession of a prisoner made under duress could, directly or indirectly, go to the jury." He answered 'Yes,' and I told him to return to his books, for a man who knew no more about the law of evidence than that was not fit to practice before a Justice of the Peace."

One day, while the lawyers were gathering in the court-room, a little 5-year old, the son of the Sheriff, came within the bar and was playfully interrogated by a Democrat attorney as to his politics. "I'm a Democrat," answered the hopeful. "See, gentlemen," said the lawyer, "even little children are Democrats by nature." "Yes," replied Mr. Marshall quickly, "the good Book tells us that we are all brought forth

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. EDWARDS.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARKHILL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. KERMOYLE, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 2 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., July 17 | ALGERIA...WED., July 31
BOTHNIA...WED., July 24 | *RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 7

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets at low rates from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Etrickpia.....July 13, 3 P. M. | Circassia.....July 27, 3 P. M.
Bolivia.....July 20, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Alsatia.....July 17 | Victoria.....July 24, noon.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
LAFAYETTE, LACHESEZ.....Wed., July 24, 12 noon.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
Company's, pier foot of 24-st.; Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., July 20 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3
DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | WESER.....Sat., Aug. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER...Thurs., July 18 | WESTPHALIA...Thurs., Aug. 1
LESSING...Thurs., July 25 | POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, July 20
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Thursday, July 18
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight and passage apply at Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

The passenger office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be opened at No. 257 Broadway on Monday, July 15.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 17, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 17
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 20

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....June 27
ATLAS.....July 18

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....June 29
ALPS.....July 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

.....SATURDAY, July 13
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,266 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ, Calling at Progresso, Campecha, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Alvarado, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NORTH, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Italy, Wed., July 17. | Holland.....Wed., July —
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN
Spain, Sat., July 20. | England, Sat., July 27.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 6:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS.

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
J. F. NAVARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Express at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5, 7:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JUNE 16, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. Flushing, 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and 12:15, night, and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday special train leaves Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon, (7:05 A. M.,) Patchogue, (7:45 A. M.,) Greenport, (9 A. M.,) Sag Harbor, (9:20 A. M.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:30 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Long Island City at 10:25 P. M. For New-London.—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York, at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway and No. 736 6th-av.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at the offices of the Long Island Express, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 786 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

7:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

5 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 3:05 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via
THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 6 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted), at 11:30 A. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, 9TH STREET, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 24, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ON THE CATSKILLS.
O'HARA HOUSE,
LEXINGTON, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

Second season; elevation 2,000 feet; in the midst of the Catskills; near; especially built and finished, and superbly furnished and managed; second to none on the mountains; the beauty of its surroundings unequaled; fresh-house-and-dairy connected, affording an unlimited supply of fresh milk, cream, and butter; boating, bathing, hunting, fishing; no malaria; no mosquitoes; easy of access.

Apply July 15, 16, and 17 to E. O'HARA, Sweeny's Hotel, corner Chatham and Duane sts. Address E. O'HARA, Proprietor. Terms reasonable.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

One of the pleasant resorts among the mountains. Situated on a high elevation, it commands the most extensive view of any hotel in that region; its central locality gives easy facilities for visiting all points of interest about the mountains; railway connections with all parts; terms from $7 to $9 per week. References: W. G. Lyon, No. 39 Maiden-lane, New-York; Rev. John W. Chadwick, Brooklyn; Mr. L. Dubois, No. 322 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Address
W. F. DODGE, Proprietor, Whitefield, N. H.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, PROPRIETORS,
OPENED JUNE 20, 1878.

1824. 53TH SEASON. 1878

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
12 Miles from the Village of Catskill, N. Y.
Regular Stage Line from Landing.

Largest and leading hotel of the Catskill region, only first-class house on the Mountains and only one commanding the finest view of the Hudson Valley. Elevation, 3,000 feet. NOW OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1. Rendecorated. Send for circular.

MORTON HOUSE, ON THE SOUND, AT GREENWICH, CONN., 30 miles from New-York, via the New-Haven Railroad.—This first-class Summer hotel will be opened for business June 19. Its close proximity to New-York affords superior advantages to business men wishing to go back and forth each day. Yachting, boating, fishing, and good driving, and the house heat-fire-proof stables attached. Elegantly furnished rooms, with gas and running water in each. For further particulars apply on the premises to J. M. MORTON.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Open for the Season from June 15 to Oct. 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

Burnett House, Stroudsburg, Penn., three miles from Delaware Water Gap, opens June 17 under new management; grand mountain scenery; house new; all modern improvements; everything strictly first-class. Send for circulars.
FULTON & CROSLEY, Proprietors.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, ON THE HUDSON.

45 minutes by steam-boat from Franklin or 24th sts.; 270 feet above the river; now open. Applications received by D. S. HAMMOND, Englewood, N. J.

"AVON HOUSE," LAKEPORT, N.Y., ON THE banks of Oneida Lake, four miles north of Chittenango Station, on the New-York Central Railroad; bathing, boating, fishing, and hunting; stabling; special inducements for families; $7 to $10 per week. For particulars address J. J. DEMPSEY, Lakeport, N. Y.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y. Now open for the season; fine drives, delightful views, good boating, sailing, and fishing; cool air and excellent table. For terms and particulars address
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
THOMAS D. WINGFIELD'S, Manager.

SEA-COAST!—AN OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT A Popular sea-coast resort at half usual rates. Watch Hill Point, R. I. Fine surf bathing, boating, and fishing. The first 100 guests registered for the Plimpton House will be received at $10 per week each for two or more in a room, for the month of August. Special rates for August. Address A. S. PLIMPTON & CO, Watch Hill, R. I.

SOUTH-SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.—Accommodation for 125 guests; 30 miles from New-York via South-Side Railroad; fine drives, fishing, gunning, and sailing; surf and still-water bathing; terms for board moderate. Apply for circular to Mrs. E. C. KING & SON, Proprietors.

WINDSOR HOTEL.—AMONG THE ADIRONdacks, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y., will open July 1, 1878, under new management; board from $7 to $10 per week. CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Manager, formerly of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, late Columbian Hotel, Saratoga.

THE "WEST POINT HOTEL,"

ON THE PARADE GROUND IN THE MILITARY POST. Open throughout the year. $4 per day; $17 to $24.50 per week. ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE,
OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
SEASON OF 1878
WILL OPEN SATURDAY, JULY 13.
H. M. BROWNELL, Proprietor.

AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.—1,000 feet above the sea; Maplewood Hall, Pittsfield, Mass.; extensive, beautiful, and well-shaded grounds; comfortable, well-furnished rooms; gas; City conveniences; excellent table; moderate terms. Address Geo. W. Kittelle.

ATLANTIC HOUSE, WATCH HILL, R. I., NEW management and newly furnished, NOW OPEN; terms moderate; accessible by Stonington Line, or by railroad from Grand Central Depot, New-York. Address E. M. PARKER, Proprietor, Stonington, Conn.

HALSEY HOUSE, ATLANTICVILLE, SOUTH SIDE, LONG ISLAND.—Beautifully situated on the margin of a lovely bay; fine sea and still-water bath houses, and row-boats free; $8 to $12 per week.
W. F. HALSEY, Proprietor.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—ACCOMMODATIONS for hundred at Berkshire House, Great Barrington, Mass.; no hot nights, mosquitoes, or malaria; charming drives and scenery. For circulars, &c., address
GEO. TICKNOR.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Now open; terms reduced to $10 and $12. Particulars, and rooms engaged at Hotel Bureau, No. 39 Union-square, New-York.
J. W. COLEMAN, Manager.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL,
NOW OPEN. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
GOODSELL BROTHERS, West Point, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARDERS CAN FIND A PLEASant home, with every comfort and moderate terms, by addressing Box No. 77, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE—ON THE Sound; renovated and improved; a splendid view of the Sound; 20 acres of woods; bathing, boating, and fishing on premises; first-class table. HUGHES & CO.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island.—18 miles from New-York; overlooking ocean; 200 rooms elegantly furnished; seven trains daily. WALKER & GLADWIN.

ROCKAWAY HOUSE, BAR HARBOR, MOUNT DESERT ISLAND, ME.—Good boating and fishing; healthy location, pleasant rambles, and fine scenery. Address T. L. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Applications received now for the season; special arrangements with parties for the Summer.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS—Is now open; terms, $8 to $12 per week.
JONATHAN D. HULL, Proprietor.

PARK HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—NOW open for Summer and transient boarders. It is newly furnished, and the table unsurpassed by any in the State.

TITUS HOUSE AND BELL HOUSE, BELLport, south side Long Island; rooms for any length of time. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND Mills, N. Y., 2 hours, Erie; 1,200 feet elev. Oliver Cromwell

LONG BRANCH.—IRVING HOUSE IS NOW open; terms reasonable. GEO. R. BORTON, Prop.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, NEAR STROUDSburg, Penn.—Location high. Send for circular.

Keepers of Summer Hotels and Boarding-houses can have their address and terms inserted in one line at 20 cents for each insertion, prepaid, in the Summer Visitors' Guide, published in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

POMMERY
"SEC" Champagne.
HENKELL & CO.
HOCK WINES.
JOURNFRERES
CLARET WINES.

The wines of the above first-class houses, perfectly pure and wholesome, for sale at all principal wine-dealers' and grocers'.

CHARLES GRAEF, SOLE AGENT.
NO 65 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE STOCK OF FINE jewelry, &c., formerly owned by Hamann & Koch, No. 9 Maiden-lane, noticed for sale May 21, 11 o'clock A. M., and adjourned at the request of creditors to June 11, 1878, is again adjourned to JULY 15, 1878, at the same time and place.
PIERRE T. TUNISON,
CONSTANTINE ROSSWOG, } Assignees.
EDWARD PETTINGEN, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, JULY 16, AT 10:30 o'clock, the entire contents of the JUTE WORKS, No. 256 Water-st., Brooklyn, comprising, roving, carding, cop winding, spinning, and calendar machines, looms, jute cottonade, and everything appertaining to a first-class jute factory.
GERRY E. ROOPER, Receiver.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st., Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 333 WEST.—A Spacious, cool rooms, handsomely furnished, for families; single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; table board; terms moderate.

NO. 122 EAST 10TH-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms; first-class board; families or gentlemen; table boarders.

NO. 30 EAST 22D-ST.—CONNECTING ROOMS, second-and-third floors, handsomely furnished; also, hall room, with board; references.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park.—Elegant, large, cool, airy rooms, with board, at Summer prices; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER OF 34TH-ST.—Beautiful, airy front rooms; excellent table. Terms very moderate.

NO. 5 EAST 46TH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; permanent or transient; near the Windsor.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 234, WEST.—Permanent and transient board; Summer prices, pleasant rooms, comfortable beds, good table.

NO. 154 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—COOL rooms, with superior board; hot and cold water, gas, and bath; $5.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, with private bath-rooms, for families or gentlemen; with private table only, or without board; references.

NO. 4 WEST 28TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room and bedrooms connected, with or without board; terms very low.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS on second and third floors; house and table first-class; transient parties taken; also table boarders.

NO.

CARVER'S BIG RIFLE FEAT.

ASTONISHING SKILL AND ENDURANCE.

BREAKING 5,500 GLASS BALLS IN 500 MINUTES—CAPT. BOGARDUS' FEAT EXCELLED—DR. CARVER'S EYE-SIGHT TERRIBLY INJURED.

In Deerfoot Park, yesterday, Dr. W. F. Carver accomplished a feat never before attempted, and one which will probably never be tried again. It was the shooting and breaking of 5,500 glass balls with a rifle inside of 500 minutes, and it was successfully done within the stipulated time, and with 10 minutes 30 seconds to spare. The man who has accomplished this wonderful feat of combined skill and endurance calls himself the "champion rifle shot of the world," and beyond a doubt he is. He is 38 years old, stands 6 feet 2 in his stockings, is of magnificent physique, an iron constitution, iron nerves, and iron will. He was born at Saratoga, in this State, and when 3 years old was taken by his parents to Minnesota, to which State they emigrated and where they were killed by the Indians soon after their arrival. The 3-year-old boy was taken to the country of the Dakota Sioux, by whom he was kept for 16 years. He became in everything but color a thorough Indian, and attained wonderful proficiency in shooting, riding, hunting, and all exercises of the chase. The Indians were persuaded to allow him to visit the settlements to engage in shooting matches and exhibit his skill among white men, and thus he escaped and allied himself to those of his own blood. For the last three years he has lived in California, and now calls San Francisco his home. His title of Doctor is not supported by any diploma of D. D., M. D., or LL. D., but was conferred by the Indian enemies of the Sioux, who, on account of the havoc created by his deadly rifle in their ranks, named him "The Great Bad Medicine." After his civilization he studied dentistry for awhile, and nearly gained a legitimate title of Doctor in that way, but could not endure the confinement incident to the pursuit, and abandoned it for the more congenial occupation of shooting.

Ever since Capt. Bogardus succeeded in breaking 5,000 balls with shot-guns in 500 minutes in Gilmore's Garden, last year, Dr. Carver has been anxious to excel him, and has declared that he could with a rifle see the Captain's 5,000 and go him 500 better. His friends have tried to dissuade him from the attempt, telling him that failure was certain, and that he would be foolish to undertake it. But he refused to listen to them, and has accomplished what he said he would, but he has paid dearly for his success, and said last evening that he would not do the same thing again for the wealth of the world.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Carver stepped in front of the little temporary wooden shed in the middle of Deerfoot Park, called out "ready" to Col. Fletcher, raised his shining Winchester to his shoulder, and with the first report that was to be followed by 6,000 more, the glass ball, 20 feet in air, disappeared, and a small cloud of feathers drifted away to the leeward. The Doctor was dressed in a white flannel shirt, black pantaloons, broad sombrero, and a loosely-knotted silk handkerchief encircled his neck. He fired with great rapidity, and had broken his first 1,000 balls in 9 minutes and 5 seconds, the same time he had missed but six. He fired down a little lane formed by boxes of metallic cartridges and barrels of glass balls. At the end of the lane stood Col. Fletcher, clad in blue flannel shirt and pantaloons, taking the glass balls from a box with one hand and tossing them into the air with the other almost as rapidly as it was possible for him to do so. Beside the Doctor stood Ira Paine, the trap shot and inventor of the feather-filled glass balls. His business was to take the smoking rifles from Dr. Carver's hands as fast as they were emptied, and replace them with freshly loaded guns. Inside the shed was Texas Jack, in costume precisely like his friend "Doc" busily engaged in oiling and loading the guns. Close beside Ira Paine stood a negro before a tub of ice-water into which he plunged the heated guns as fast as Ira handed them to him. Six Winchester rifles, two of which Dr. Carver has used all the way from San Francisco, and fired over 35,000 shots apiece with, were used, and did admirable work, though toward the end of the trial they became very much heated and very foul. They were each loaded with 14 cartridges.

Dr. Carver had been too anxious over the result of his attempt to eat any breakfast, and consequently was not as well prepared as he should have been for the terrible ordeal before him. He was a splendid looking man as he stood like a rock firing shot after shot with astonishing rapidity, and with the regularity of clock-work, rarely missing a ball. The cartridges were each loaded with 40 grains of powder, and 200 grains of lead, and the recoil of each shot was tremendous, but the Doctor never flinched, though after the first 1,000 shots the pain in his shoulder must have been great. His only and great trouble proved to be with his eyes, from which he had anticipated none whatever. But the slight breeze was directly in his face, and the impalpable glass dust and feathers from the broken balls were blown directly in his face, as was also the sulphurous smoke after each discharge. But the trouble lay in the water that, in spite of careful cleaning, clung to the guns, and with each discharge was spurted directly into Dr. Carver's face and eyes. By the end of the first 1,000 shots his eyes had become terribly inflamed, and were evidently giving him great pain. His white shirt became black and grimy. The perspiration poured from his face, and he hastily brushed it away every now and then with his hands that, incased in buckskin gloves, had become perfectly black from the oil and the soot of the powder.

The morning was muggy and close, but during the twenty-seventh hundred the rain began to fall in a smart shower that compelled the Doctor to stand just under the shelter of the shed, a move by which five minutes were lost. The rain soon cleared away, and the sun came out bright and hot, and in the bright light the glass balls glistened and danced before the inflamed eyes of the Doctor.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, when at the end of his thirty-first hundred, and 11 minutes ahead of his time, he retired to the hotel for half an hour, changed his clothes, took some beef tea, and bathed his eyes. On his return, 21 minutes behind his time, he began shooting with great rapidity, the broken glass flew thick as hail, the feathers floated about to do so, resembling white cloud, and the loud fing, fing of the bullets followed each other so closely as almost to make a single sound as they cleft the air. The first 452 shots were made in 33 minutes. The crowd began to increase, and carriages and ladies began to appear, although during the day the crowd of spectators was at no time great, between 3,000 and 4,000 persons watched the shooting at different periods. Among them was one old white-headed man, who had thought it worth his while to come on from New-Hampshire to see the "greatest rifle shooting feat of the world," as he called it.

The Doctor stood in the midst of an immense accumulation of empty shells, the space in front of him became deeply covered with broken glass, and the ground and persons standing near became white with the snow-like feather shower. The Doctor's eyes looked terribly, and he was continually forced to stop and press to them a piece of ice in a handkerchief. Still the monotonous firing was kept up until the never-ceasing bang, bang of the guns became unendurable to persons of nervous temperament, and many left the ground unable to bear it. The successful shots reached 4,000, 4,500, 5,000, and the excited crowd pressed closely about the shooter. The guns became very foul, and a long tongue of fire accompanied each discharge. Everybody was covered with broken glass and flying feathers. The balls were thrown less and less high until they were barely 10 feet from the muzzle of the rigidly-extended gun. The man who was such a perfect specimen of manhood in the morning had become nearly blind, and it was painful to look on his red, swollen face and inflamed eyes. He calls out, "For God's sake, boys, how much more have I got to do?" The answer, "Just 100 more, and 18 minutes to do them in," seems to revive him, and he fires with renewed life. Suddenly a cheer from those near the score's table announces the task completed, the Doctor fires the six shots remaining in the rifle, breaks six balls with them so as to be sure that he has done enough, and then the gun falls from his nerveless grasp, and he is carried away in a carriage, his task done and 10 minutes to spare.

He was taken to the hotel and put to bed, where he suffered much all night with his eyes. He says he is glad that he has successfully accomplished the feat, but that all the wealth in the world would not tempt him to repeat it. He says also that after the first 1,000 shots he was in agony to the end, and that he did not see hundreds of the balls at which he fired. This was his last exhibition in the vicinity of New-York, and will probably be his last anywhere for a week or two. He is not nearly so badly used up, however, as was Capt. Bogardus after his shoot in Gilmore's Garden, and will probably recover very quickly. He fired in all 6,208 shots.

A NEST OF SMUGGLERS BROKEN UP.

Special Treasury Agent Brackett recently received information that the petty officers of the French Line of steamers were suspiciously intimate with a number of milliners and dress-makers in Bleecker, Mercer, Wooster, Sullivan, and other streets in that vicinity when on shore, and he was led to believe that the latter were thus enabled to replenish their stocks of imported goods at prices unhampered by the addition of Customs duties. Taking Officer Jackson with him yesterday morning, he boarded the Ville de Paris and watched. He noticed the husband of Mme. Ginochio, a dress-maker of No. 12 King-street, in close conversation with the steward of the vessel, M. Goussett, but Ginochio left without receiving anything from the latter. Capt. Brackett informed the commander of the vessel of his suspicions, and was tendered every facility for prosecuting his search. He had Goussett taken before him, and taxed him with smuggling a package for Mme. Ginochio. The steward confessed, and gave up a black grenadine waist and polonaise, a black grenadine scarf, and a linen travelling dress all stamped with the name of Mme. Nathalie Deboulet, No. 17 Rue de Montagne, Champs Elysées; two pairs of silk and one pair of undressed kid gloves. The goods were taken to the seizure-room, and to-morrow M. and Mme. Ginochio will be required to explain their part in the transaction.

SECRETARY THOMPSON IN TOWN.

HIS ARRIVAL AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD—HIS BUSINESS PURELY OFFICIAL.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the firing of cannon at stated intervals announced the arrival of the United States ship of war Tallapoosa, having on board Secretary Thompson, of the Navy, and his party. The navy-yard has been somewhat burnished up in expectation of the visit, and presented yesterday afternoon something of a holiday appearance, the black hulks of the Powhatan, Minnesota, Constellation and others serving to give an air of naval importance to the station. After considerable bustle and shouting the long, black leviathan was made fast to the dock at the foot of York-street, a plank thrown out, and the officers of the station, headed by Commodore Nicholson, went on board to pay their respects to the Secretary and his party, which included Admiral Scott, Chief Engineer Shaw, Naval Constructor J. W. Easby, and Paymaster-General Cutter, with the two daughter of Secretary Thompson, and other ladies. There was no special reception. Secretary Thompson remained on board until after dinner, but his baggage was called for by an express wagon and transferred to the quarters of the officer in command.

In the course of a brief conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES Secretary Thompson said he had nothing to communicate to the newspapers. His business here was purely official in its nature. He was not taking this tour as a Summer pleasure trip or a social relaxation, but for the purpose of ascertaining for himself the existing condition of the service—in short, of inspecting the navy-yards of the United States as the head of the department to which they appertained. His trip had, he said, been a very agreeable one so far, notwithstanding his official duties. He thinks it likely that his work here will detain him until Wednesday or Thursday, when the Tallapoosa will steam along the Sound to New-London, where he expects to remain three or four days, and from whence he will repair to Newport and Boston, visiting all the naval stations on the Atlantic coast before he returns to Washington. To-morrow, accompanied by Chief Engineer Shaw and Naval Constructor Easby, he will begin an official inspection of the navy-yard, which will occupy his time for the next two or three days. After dinner he was escorted ashore by Commodore Nicholson, and scattered about the navy-yard for an hour, by way of familiarizing himself with its topography.

THE VOSBURGH SCANDAL.

MRS. VOSBURGH GONE TO HER PARENTS' HOME—A SEQUEL TO THE TRIAL.

Rev. George B. Vosburgh, who acquired so much notoriety two months ago by his trial on a charge of having poisoned his wife, has gone to Ocean Grove, where he will remain till Aug. 1, returning Sundays to preach to his congregation. Mrs. Vosburgh left the parsonage on Madison-avenue, Jersey City Heights, Wednesday last, and is now at the home of her parents, in Stuyvesant, Columbia County, N. Y., where she proposes to spend the Summer. On her way out of the city she stopped at the office of District Attorney McGill, and, having remarked significantly that her health had much improved since the trial, asked him to place in her hands the statement, of 43 legal cap pages, charging her husband with guilt, which she had made during the progress of the trial. Mr. McGill refused to surrender it.

Before leaving, Mrs. Vosburgh gave the reporters to understand that the substance of that statement will be given by her brother, James N. Sickles, to the press for publication. Repeated efforts have been made by newspaper men to induce Mr. McGill to permit the contents of the paper to be made public, but he has uniformly but courteously refused to do so from motives of official delicacy. He said yesterday that he should in a few days file the statement with the court, and so make it a part of the record of the case. Until that time he should keep it under lock and key, permitting no one to see it.

The statement was made by Mrs. Vosburgh just after Mr. Spadone had, on the witness-stand, made public her husband's story of her abortions, as detailed to Mr. Spadone and ex-Mayor Seidler. Mr. McGill says that it contains nothing essentially new. Speaking generally, it corroborates some of the suspicious circumstances testified to against her husband by the Sickles family, and the facts suggested by Mr. McGill's cross-examination of the accused minister when on the witness-stand. She also charged that while in Cooperstown Mr. Vosburgh's attentions to Mary Parshall were so marked as to arouse her jealousy; that she warmly protested against their continuance, and that her protests led frequently to violent quarrels, in one of which he had choked her, and that she finally, in the bitterness of her jealousy, had confided in the young lady what she found in Mr. Vosburgh's possession. Even since he had been in Bergen he had absented himself from home so often and till such late hours, without adequate explanation as to induce her to find fault with him. The statement also alleges that the medicines and food prepared for her by him made her sick differently from those prepared by members of her family, and that her condition invariably after he had attended her was much lower than on occasions when he did not attend her. She corroborated, too, the stories of his having applied vile and opprobrious epithets to her. The words which Sickles said Vosburgh permitted to pass his lips while they were preparing to go to the Centennial at Stuyvesant in 1876 were pronounced in the statement to be true, and she said that he had since used coarse and unchristianlike language toward her, such as on one occasion calling her a hog because she refused to give him her night-key. The Vosburgh family had long been anxious to get rid of her, Mrs. Vosburgh, Sr., having at one time written to her daughter Ida to notify her when the younger Mrs. Vosburgh died, so that she might hold high carnival mass over her coffin, and an uncle of Mr. Vosburgh having on another occasion asked, in a letter to Vosburgh, "how long he [Vosburgh] intended to live with that miserable woman." Having fortified himself with Mrs. Vosburgh's story, Mr. McGill intended to have put her on the stand, after Vosburgh had testified, to contradict her husband, but before that time arrived he received a letter from her couched in these words:

AT HOME, Monday Morning.

MR. MCGILL: You ought not to force me on the witness-stand, and I never will go there unless forced to do so. I can do no one any good, and must state things which will hurt those dear to me on all sides. I believe my husband entirely innocent of the charge made against him, and would testify to that if placed upon the stand. The conversation I had with you the other day was one-sided and highly colored. I was not under oath then. I could not testify to all or anything like all I told you at that time. My husband has had his faults, but he never denied me a thing in his life. His virtues far outnumber his failings. MRS. VOSBURGH.

The Pastor's wife now reiterates her statement, and says it is true in every particular. The letter dated "At Home," which has just been quoted, she says was not only written at Mr. Vosburgh's request, but at his dictation. She says that after her return to the house, on the day on which he testified, he fell on his knees at her feet and begged her not to take the stand against him, because it would surely send him to State Prison. This statement as to the circumstances under which the letter was written was made just before she started for Stuyvesant. The singular vacillation of the woman makes her testimony, whether for or against her husband, worthless. District Attorney McGill says that if he had called her to the stand just after Mr. Spadone had made his damaging revelations as to her attempted abortions, she would have probably borne out her statement. She was probably afterward deterred from testifying by the fear that if she took the stand against her husband it might lead to the laying bare to the public of the whole story of her misconduct.

BRIGLIA, THE PADRONE.

Antonio Briglia, the Italian padrone who was arrested on Friday on a charge of outraging two little Italian children named Maria Gargano and Maria Antonia Tardogna, has now fallen into the hands of the Federal authorities, and is charged with having also committed a crime against the United States statutes. He was arrested yesterday by a Deputy United States Marshal on complaint of Mr. Jenkins, one of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and taken before United States Commissioner Osborn. The offense now charged against him is the abduction of the two children named by bringing them across the high seas, and to a condition of involuntary servitude. The examination is set down to take place to-morrow morning. The penalty for this offense in the United States courts is not more than five years' imprisonment, and a fine not exceeding $1,000. Briglia brought the two children named to this City from Calabria about two months since, and has since compelled them to play musical instruments in the streets, and to turn over to him their earnings. He has lived with them in a den at No. 45 Crosby-street. Gargano is said to be only 9 years of age, and Tardogna 11 years old.

THE CORNELL ASSOCIATION.

The Cornell Association of New-York met yesterday in the office of the Secretary, Mr. De B. Wilmott, Room No. 40, Equitable Building. There was a large attendance. The principal object of the call was to take measures to respond to an appeal from those in charge of the Freshman crew, now in training at Elsinore Glen, Owasco Lake, for their race with the Harvard Freshmen on the 17th, for $300 additional to the fund already raised to defray the necessary expenses. Those present at the meeting subscribed liberally, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Tompkins, Beebe, and Wilmott, was appointed to solicit further contributions. Another committee was appointed to revise the by-laws of the association, and still another to test the feeling of the 200 graduates residing in the neighborhood of New-York, with a view to strengthening the organization. The latter committee was authorized to make preparations for a grand reunion and supper of the Cornell Alumni, to take place in the Fall or Winter. The Chairman and several other members who have seen the Freshman crew reported them as in magnificent form and condition, with every prospect of proving victorious. Letters from the lake were also read, giving like encouraging news. The congratulations of the meeting were, on motion, unanimously tendered to the Columbia crew on their recent splendid victory in England. The meeting then adjourned.

SEXTON DEFENDS HIS ACTION.

HE JUSTIFIES THE COURSE HE HAS PURSUED AND SAYS SOMETHING ABOUT THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. William Sexton has issued a card defending his action in claiming forfeit from Mr. Schaefer, the latter not having put up his money in time for the proposed billiard championship match. He says:

"Much of the condemnation, and in a few instances personal abuse, that has been showered upon me, is due to an impression that my course in claiming forfeit has been unprofessional. This impression never could have gained ground had not Mr. Albert Garnier sought to gain credit for a chivalric forbearance and generosity by representing that in the only analogous case that has ever occurred in billiards, he declined to claim forfeit of the money stake from Maurice Vignaux in 1875, and by furthermore representing that, having $1,000 in his safe, he could have temporarily advanced it to the stakeholder in order to have saved Mr. Schaefer from forfeit, had he known that the player's money was not up in ample time on July 1. As to the Vignaux-Garnier match, the latter never forced it to a decision, but compromised it; the reason he abandoned his claim of forfeit through a compromise that gave him the championship medal I now hold, (by proxy,) is that had he pressed the claim to a decision he could have received, even had the decision been in his favor, but $250 along with the medal, and would have to pay the expenses of the abandoned match, viz., $350. As to his regret that he did not learn that Mr. Schaefer's money was not up while it was yet time to advance his [Mr. Garnier's] $1,000, he learned of it four days before I did. He was the first person outside of the stakeholder's office to hear of it. Mr. Ellingwood, the stakeholder's cashier and his [Garnier's] personal friend, informs me he went up to Mr. Garnier's room on July 1, and informed him that my money was up, so that unless Mr. Schaefer's was up on that date, the latter would incur forfeit. Mr. Schaefer was also told at the same time, and he telegraphed at once to have the remainder of his stake deposited with the stakeholder. Much ingenuity has been expended to make it appear that the failure to put up the lacking $1,000 was due to the fact that Mr. Frank Parker, whose alleged duty it was to look up, had been disabled by an accident. But did Mr. Schaefer, upon being notified by the stakeholder's cashier, telegraph to Mr. Parker in New-Jersey? Not at all. He telegraphed to Chicago, whence, as he knew, the money had to come, if it was to come at all. This at once disposes of the accident theory, and of Mr. Garnier's chivalric impulses to make the lacking stake money good had there been a chance for him to do so. Now, as to my claiming forfeit, I did not learn until the 5th of July that I was entitled to it. It was not until the issue of his paper of July 6 that the stakeholder notified me. That notification also contained this telegram, addressed to the stakeholder, by Mr. Schaefer's representative:

CHICAGO, July 2.

Did you receive the thousand? telegraphed you yesterday. M. BENSINGER.

"The object of this telegram was to claim sympathy from the public by making it appear that the money had been telegraphed in time, but its transmission to the stakeholder had been interrupted in some unknown manner. No money whatever was telegraphed the stakeholder on July 1. This disingenuous dispatch led the stakeholder into notifying me publicly through his paper. I am firm in the belief that, instead of sending this dispatch, the Chicagoans had quietly, on the afternoon of July 2, transferred the $1,000 from the Central National Bank to the stakeholder. The match could have gone on without a hitch unless the other side, not wishing to go on with it, had demanded their second $1,000 back on the ground that by an oversight their deposit was late, and I was entitled to receive forfeit. I am satisfied that, I would have, in all probability, have otherwise known that I was entitled to receive forfeit. Having once claimed it, all doubt as to the policy of retaining it vanished as soon as it became clear that that telegram of July 2 was a deceit. I do not charge that they contemplated forfeit, because I cannot know their intentions; but I am satisfied that, had I not on June 27 beaten Mr. George F. Slosson by a score of 600 to 338, Mr. Schaefer's money would have been up on time, spite of the accident to Mr. Parker.

"There have been four ways since I was awarded forfeit in which the match could have been carried forward. I proposed two of these ways, viz., for the other side to make good for the money forfeited, or for them to increase the stake and thus cover their present loss in the event of my being defeated. The other two propositions could not in good taste have emanated from me, and so I shall not mention them here. As matter of fact, the representations that Mr. Schaefer has made but two propositions; each involved my relinquishing the forfeit, to which, at the meeting at the stakeholder's office on July 9, they admitted—what no reasoning person can deny—that I was entitled.

"I regret, more than any one else probably, that the public has been disappointed; but it is only for a time. If Mr. Schaefer can play the billiards that is claimed for him, we two are compelled to come together pretty soon. He can at all events challenge me for the championship I represent and the medal I hold, (by proxy.) Waiving my right to play in this City, I have offered to go to his own residence, Chicago, and there to contend for the championship. It is simply unfortunate for the public, for Mr. Schaefer, and for myself that the house which represented my opponent has been engaged in but two matches between first-class players. Both matches have been broken up on the eve of playing the first game, and in both have the Chicago people been adjudged to forfeit, though in the first, that of Carmne against Eudolphe, in 1868, they claimed forfeit."

MRS. PETTIGREW'S MOCKING-BIRD.

CHARGED WITH BEING A NUISANCE—EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS IT.

Mrs. Pettigrew, a good-looking widow, resides at No. 128 East Twenty-sixth-street, and possesses a mocking-bird, in which she takes great pride. Mrs. Pettigrew's favorite has some striking peculiarities. It never sings, but screams, and dislikes everybody but Mrs. Pettigrew. The screams are contagious, as persons who reside within a radius of a block of No. 128 East Twenty-sixth-street, and whose rest is disturbed by the discordant yells of the mocking-bird, are known to often scream and sometimes swear in consequence. Another strange thing about this bird is that it cannot be induced to exert its vocal powers in the day time, preferring to reserve them until the shades of evening have fallen, but more generally commencing to arouse the neighborhood when the hour of midnight has arrived. When it does commence it screams in such a manner that the noise made by the cars on the Metropolitan Elevated Railway is as nothing to it. The nuisance has increased to such an extent of late that the Board of Health have taken action in the matter and propose to behead, destroy, or suppress the evil. In several houses on either side of Mrs. Pettigrew's, sickness, which is attributed to the din made by the mocking-bird, prevails. One lady, Mrs. Henry, of No. 131 East Twenty-sixth-street, who lives almost directly opposite the residence of the mocking-bird, and who professes to have suffered considerably from the awful racket, has been the means of drawing the attention of the Board of Health to the matter, and that department has instituted proceedings against Mrs. Pettigrew in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court.

The case was set down for examination yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, but the defendant was ill, and was unable to appear, and the investigation, in consequence, had to be postponed. Col. Hastings was present on behalf of the Board of Health, and two lawyers attended to defend the mocking-bird. The affidavit of Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Inspector, which was submitted to the court, charges Mrs. Pettigrew with violating section 172 of the Sanitary Code, "in keeping and allowing a mocking-bird in the house, which, by its noise and screeching, disturbs the quiet and repose of persons residing in the neighborhood, to the detriment of their life and health. Justice Kilbreth adjourned the examination until Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

The following letters form a portion of the correspondence received by the Board of Health in regard to the matter. The first one is from Mrs. Henry's physician, and the other two are from herself. The last one bears no date:

JULY 3.

DEAR DOCTOR: Mrs. Henry, the bearer, is a patient of mine, and has been for many years. She suffers from a nervous prostration, which is greatly aggravated by the shrieks of an uproarious mocking-bird in her vicinity. Please do all you can to abate the nuisance, and oblige, yours very sincerely,

J. P. P. WHITE.

DR. JANEWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 2nd.

I the undersigned wish to call the attention of the board of health to No. 123 East 26th Mrs Pettigrew, who has a mocking bird, which has got me almost crazy; having been ill for some time past, its noise has caused me to again call in a Doctor. I cannot sleep at night nor at any other time. I sent the person a note requesting her to remove the bird, telling her how ill I was, the reply she sent was that it the "bird," was in her own house.

By attending to this as soon as possible you will do me a great favor and the whole neighborhood. Yours very respectfully

M. T. HENRY,
131 East 26th St

To the Physician of the Board of Health:

I entered a complaint some three weeks ago to your board against a person by the name of Pettigrew who resides at 128 East 26th st. who keeps a mocking bird to the detriment of my health. I am a very nervous person and cannot sleep well at the best this bird sets me nearly crazy—I went on last Tusday to the office of complaint to see if anything had been done—the told me that the persons had been served with a notice on the 6th of July as the occupants of the house keep the bird and I think there must be some mistake. Dr. J. W. Warner made a complainant at the same time I did, will you please have the bird removed as soon as possible Very respectfully

M. T. HENRY,
131 E. 26th st. N. Y.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 1,262 persons last week.

Greenwood Lodge, F. A. M., will hold its annual picnic on the 23d inst., at Eagleswood Park.

The sum of $8,224 has been paid into the City Treasury as receipts for licenses under the new cart ordinance.

Henry Vansitt, aged 38, of No. 5 Weehawken-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital yesterday suffering from delirium tremens.

Anton Redels, aged 32, fell from a pile of lumber in the yard, No. 24 Tompkins-street, yesterday, and broke his right leg and left arm.

The Mayor's Marshal last week issued 1,698 licenses and received the sum of $4,193 75. During the same period the receipts for Croton rents amounted to $76,241 69.

The members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday voted to postpone the consideration of the proposed amendments to the by-laws relating to the classification of cotton for 20 days.

The monthly record of the Five Points House of Industry shows a receipt of $219 for the past month; besides a variety of articles of food and clothing from friends of the institution.

William Wade, aged 17, of No. 514 West Thirty-eighth-street, fell from a horse he was riding, at Tenth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street yesterday, and received concussion of the brain.

Mrs. Sarah J. Lane, aged 60, left her home, No. 21 West Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday morning, and has not since returned. It is feared by her friends that she is deranged and wandering about the City.

On Friday night, Mr. John J. Dunlap, a son of Col. Thomas Dunlap, the Commissioner of Jurors, died at New-Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y. He had been in delicate health for some time, and his death was not unexpected.

Dr. M. L. Rossavally, the converted Jew, will deliver a series of lectures at Peter Dwyer's Gospel Mission, No. 70 Barrow-street, commencing this evening at 7 o'clock. The opening address will be on "Jewish Rites and Ceremonies."

Ten Custom-house Storekeepers were suspended on Friday, the funds giving out. The department is self-sustaining, and the Collector is responsible for any deficiency. Gen. Arthur will be several hundred dollars out of pocket this month on this account.

A movement is on foot among the New-York merchants to protest against Secretary Sherman's recent order compelling importers to open every package on which rebate is claimed. A meeting is to be held to-morrow to agree on some course of action in the matter.

Secretary Sherman and party spent Friday evening at New-Brighton, Staten Island, and left for Washington on the 9:30 o'clock train yesterday morning. They used the revenue cutter Grant as a means of conveyance on all their pleasure trips in this vicinity.

The remains of Adam Boshall, aged 9 years, who was drowned on Wednesday night by falling overboard at the foot of East Forty-eighth-street, were found last evening at the foot of Fifty-first-street, and were taken to his parents' residence, No. 402 East Forty-eighth-street.

Three of the crew of the Saratoga, which arrived from Havana on Thursday, were taken with the yellow fever while at that port, and Capt. Curtis was obliged to leave them behind. Two more of the crew were sent to the hospital ship by Dr. Vanderpool upon her arrival at Quarantine.

The New-York Elevated Railroad Company carried 70,740 more passengers during the first five weeks after the opening of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway than it did during the five weeks previous to the opening of that road, and 117,666 more passengers than for the same period in 1877.

The Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of New-York, Right Eminent Sir Townsend Fonday, has granted a dispensation to Adelphic Commandery of this City, and has named Eminent Sir Knight Dr. Alexander B. Mott First Commander, Sir Knight Charles J. Bliven First Generalissimo, and Sir Knight Edward Dodd First Captain-General. The conclaves will be held in the Masonic Temple on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

The new compilation of Municipal ordinances made by Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, one of the two Commissioners appointed to take charge of the work, will probably be transmitted by the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen at their next meeting. Mr. E. B. Schaffer, the other Commissioner, was also engaged in the task, and made a report on the subject. The last compilation of the City ordinances was made in 1866 —since which some completed elevated railroad, penetrated to the second floor of Mr. Brevoort's residence, corner of Brevoort-place and Bedford-avenue, without permission, and that his exit was materially assisted by the defendant's boot. The case was set down for examination on the 18th inst., Mr. Brevoort pleading not guilty.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Elijah Purdy has been elected an Assessor of the Town of White Plains.

The three School Commissioners are to meet at the Court-house at White Plains, on Tuesday next, to examine candidates for the State scholarship at Cornell University.

Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, having decided that the Village of White Plains is without a lawfully elected President, that question is to be taken to the General Term on appeal by the three Democratic Trustees. Meanwhile the village corporation will remain in a state of awkward suspense.

The June term of the County Court and Court of Sessions, which was adjourned to accommodate the farmers on the petit jury who were anxious to look after their crops, will be resumed at the Court-house at White Plains to-morrow. The second trial of Andrew MacFall for libeling City Judge Baird, of Yonkers, is to take place on Wednesday.

Arrangements are being made to erect and run cotton mills at Yonkers, a plot of ground on the Saw Mill River, 330 by 1,600 feet, and fronting on Nepperhan avenue, having been selected as the site upon which to build a three-story factory, 74 by 520 feet, with a capacity for 50,000 spindles. A practical start will be made when the capital stock for the enterprise is subscribed for to the extent of $150,000. New-York capitalists will furnish half this amount when the other half is secured in Yonkers.

"Camp Hancock," the encampment on the beautiful Hoge place, a mile south of Tarrytown, occupied by I Company of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. Casey, is to be broken up on Monday, when the company will return to New-York, arriving at the Grand Central Depot at 1:40 P. M., where they will be met by Company H, of the same regiment, and escorted to their armory. To-day divine service will be held at the camp by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., at 4 o'clock P. M. Yesterday a photograph was taken of the encampment.

LONG ISLAND.

In the last thunder-storm five cows belonging to Mr. J. M. Monfort, of Greenvale, were struck by lightning, and four of them were killed.

The temperance campaign on Long Island will be opened at Merrick on Tuesday, July 30, at 10:30 A. M., with a series of mass temperance meetings. Extra trains from all points of the island. Some of the most prominent advocates of temperance will deliver addresses.

The theory that the skeleton found in Southard's Swamp, North Babylon, in January last, was that of John Prinkwitz, a German farm-hand, who some time previously disappeared from the neighborhood, is "knocked in the head" by John's sudden and unexpected return a day or two ago. He made his appearance among his German friends at Breslau, and explained that since his disappearance he has been farming in Jersey. So the skeleton mystery remains.

STATEN ISLAND.

In the case of Fahey, Weillihan, and Campbell, indicted for attempted outrage upon a young colored girl on the 11th of January last, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

In the Richmond County Court of Sessions, on Friday, Judge Westervelt presiding, Conrad Roberts was tried on an indictment of manslaughter in the second degree, in having caused the death of George Sinb, a newspaper carrier, on the 11th of January last. From the testimony elicited the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery, and the court fined Roberts $50.

NEW-JERSEY.

Judge Depue will, on Wednesday next, decide upon the application for a stay of proceedings in the case of Noyes. The expense of the trial to the State and county amounts to $8,500, of which Noyes will have to pay $815.

The sixth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held on the Passaic River, New-Jersey, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 20 and 21. The various matches will be open to members of all amateur rowing clubs.

The Jersey City Police have arrested Benjamin Webber, in whose premises the goods stolen from the tradesmen on Montgomery-street were found, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robberies, and now they are looking for Jacob W. Fulch, who is said to have been the principal in the burglaries.

THE "SAWDUST" SWINDLE.

The following letter was received by Superintendent Walling yesterday:

JOHNSTON, S. C., July 10, 1878.

Chief of Police, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: I received a "confidential" letter a few weeks since from a man in your City proposing to sell me counterfeit money. I answered his letter and told him I would trade for a lot of it, &c., but he must first send me a sample before I could believe he had it, as I had often had such letters from different parties. He sent me a sample, $7—a $2 and a $5 bill. We have no bank here, but I have shown them to all the merchants here, and they say they could not tell the difference. Would I not be allowed a reward by assisting to arrest him? He does not send his money by express, but says I will have to come on and he will tell me precisely where to find him, &c. If there is anything to be made by my going to the trouble, please answer. I think he can be arrested if I come on. Yours, &c.

W. H. FOSTER.

Superintendent Walling says that the money sent to Foster as a sample is undoubtedly genuine, and he is therefore just $7 ahead of the "sawdust" swindler.

THE RUTHERFORD PARK REGATTA.

Many of the prominent boat clubs of New-York, Philadelphia, Newark, N. J., Elmira, N. Y., and New-Orleans, La., have entered for the grand amateur regatta to be given by the Rutherford Athletic Association, at Rutherford Park, N. J., Saturday July 20, on the Passaic River. Some of the boating men are now in training at the Riverside House. The programme includes a junior single-scull race, senior single-scull race, pair-oared gig race, and four-oared shell race. The distance of each race will be one mile, straight away. The prizes will be a beautiful gold medal for the junior singles, two handsome silk flags for the pair-oared gig, a set of handsome colors and a gold badge to each man in the winning crew of the four-oared shell race. Entries close on Friday, July 19, at 12 o'clock noon, with Alexander Handy, Secretary, Riverside Hotel, Rutherford Park, N. J., or Bramhall, Smith & Sparks, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. B. H. Robertson, of Tennessee, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Milton M. Price, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Count G. Galli, Italian Consul at Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Capt. Frederick Watkins, of the steam-ship City of Brussels, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

James Tillinghast, President of the Canada Southern Railway Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

W. De Meissner, Second Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Macon, for Savannah.—George W. Otterson and wife, W. J. De Colligny, D. Lotzpeick, G. G. Stevens and wife, H. B. Robinson, G. K. Robinson, J. Robinson, Rev. William Guthrie Barnes, S. Herman, Alex Burhans, Mr. Ahelman, W. W. Williamson, R. Ennis, B. H. Webster, C. S. Holden, J. B. Cook, Rev. Josiah Clark, Arthur J. Crane, T. T. Harden, Rev. R. R. Scott, H. C. Morgan, wife, and child, H. C. McAlpin, C. S. Packard.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Germanic, from Liverpool.—Mr. Aylmer, Robert Bradish, H. L. Brown, Mrs. H. L. Brown, J. O. Bedell, R. Bird, John Bolton, F. A. Burnham, Hugo Bruckhausen, E. G. Brown, Mr. Baer, S. S. Blood, Mrs. S. S. Blood, J. Bruckheimer, B. Bettman, Robert Carrie, Albert Crosby, Mrs. Albert Crosby, Miss M. R. Crosby, H. Coats, N. Curtis, J. B. Grant, Charles Daly, Mrs. Charles Daly, A. Deschamp, J. J. Duveen, G. Davis, United States Navy; C. A. Davis, G. F. Keerling, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Lindahl, Sir Don Pedro Guerre, James Elmsly, Charles V. Goddard, Mrs. Charles V. Goddard, J. A. Goddard, D. Graham, Mr. Gordon, George A. Gans, Francis Green, Jr., Henry Gennel, S. Gennel, Miss Gray, Julius Hart, G. B. Hoyworth, Frank D. Hurts, Rev. C. C. Hanning, R. C. Hamilton, C. H. Hersey, Mrs. C. H. Hersey, Miss Clara Hersey, Miss Ada C. Hersey, Center Hitchcock, John Barrow, F. H. Hooper, D. Henderson, C. O. Isel

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

AUTONOMY IN BULGARIA AND ROUMELIA—AUSTRIA AND THE ADJOINING PROVINCES—POSITIONS OF SERVIA, MONTENEGRO, AND ROUMANIA—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—THE DANUBE—THE TRIBUTES TO BE PAID TO TURKEY.

LONDON, July 14.—The following is the substance of the treaty of peace concluded by the Berlin congress:

BULGARIA.

ARTICLE I.—Bulgaria is constituted an autonomic tributary Principality, under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian Government and a National Militia.

ART. II.—The Principality is limited on the south by the Balkans.

ART. III.—The Prince shall be elected by the population and confirmed by the Porte and the powers. No member of a reigning European dynasty shall be Prince. In the event of a vacancy, a new Prince shall be elected under the same conditions.

ART. IV.—The plan of government will be prepared by an assembly of nobles convoked at Tirnova before the election of a Prince. The rights of the Turks, Roumanians, Greeks, and others will be taken account of in whatever relates to the election or government.

ART. V.—The following shall form the basis of the public law of Bulgaria: Distinction of religious belief or confession shall not operate against any one as a reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concerns enjoyment of political rights, admission to public employment, functions, or honors, or the exercise of the different professions and industries. Liberty of public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population of Bulgaria as well as to strangers. No trammels shall be imposed on the hierarchic organization of different communions or their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

ART. VI.—Until a permanent organization is completed, Bulgaria shall be governed by a provisional organization, directed by Russian Commissioners, who will be assisted by delegated Consuls of the great powers.

ART. VII.—The provisory government shall not be prolonged over nine months, by which time the organic government shall be settled and a Prince elected.

ART. VIII.—Treaties of commerce, &c., between the Porte and other powers regarding Bulgaria remain in force. The people and commerce of all powers are to be placed on a footing of equality.

ART. IX.—The tribute to the Porte shall be settled by the signatory powers at the end of the first year of the new organization. Bulgaria shall bear a part of the public debt of the Empire.

ART. X.—The Principality shall carry out existing railway conventions between Austria-Hungary, Servia, and the Porte.

ART. XI.—The Ottoman Army shall evacuate Bulgaria; all the fortresses shall be destroyed within a year, and new ones shall not be erected.

ART. XII.—Mussulmans who removed from the Principality can retain their real property by allowing it to be administered by third parties. A Turkish-Bulgarian Commission shall be engaged two years with the regulation of all matters relative to the transfer of State properties and religious foundations.

ROUMELIA.

ART. XIII.—There is formed south of the Balkans the Province of Eastern Roumelia, under the direct political authority of the Sultan, having administrative autonomy and a Christian Governor-General.

ART. XIV.—Fixing the limits of Roumelia—is missing.

ART. XV.—The Sultan shall fortify the frontiers, keep troops there, employ no irregulars, nor quarter troops on the inhabitants. Internal order shall be preserved by a native *gendarmerie* and local Militia, in the composition of which account shall be taken of the religion of the inhabitants where they are stationed, the officers to be named by the Sultan.

ART. XVI.—The Governor may call on Turkish troops if security is menaced.

ART. XVII.—The Governor shall be appointed for five years by the Porte, with the assent of the powers.

ART. XVIII.—A European Commission shall determine in three years the powers of the Governor; also, the judicial, financial, and administrative requirements of the province.

ARTS. XIX., XX., and XXI.—Provide that all international arrangements applicable to Roumelia, be continued in force, and they also insure religious liberty.

ART. XXII.—The Russian Army in Bulgaria and Roumelia shall not exceed 50,000 men. They shall begin to evacuate the territory in nine months, three months being allowed them to complete the evacuation.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

ART. XXIII.—Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, with the exception of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar.

MONTENEGRO.

ART. XXIV.—The independence of Montenegro is recognized.

ART. XXV.—Applies the conditions of Art. V, respecting religious liberty, to Montenegro.

ART. XXVI.—Fixes the new frontiers of Montenegro.

ART. XXVII.—Antivari is annexed to Montenegro. No fortifications shall be constructed except to protect Scutari. Montenegro shall have the right of free navigation of the Boyana, but shall have no flag or ship of war. Antivari is closed to war ships of all nations. Spizza is incorporated with Dalmatia. The Consuls of Austria shall protect the merchant flag of Montenegro, the latter adopting the Dalmatian maritime code.

ART. XXVIII.—Prescribes for Montenegro the same provisions as Art., XII., except that the Turco-Montenegrin Commission continues three years.

ART. XXIX.—The Montenegrins shall evacuate within 20 days the territory beyond the new limits of the Principality.

ART. XXX.—Montenegro shall bear a share of the Turkish public debt proportionate to her new territory.

SERVIA.

ART. XXXI.—The independence of Servia is recognized on the conditions prescribed in Art. V.

ART. XXXII. is a repetition of Art. V.

ART. XXXIII.—Laying down the new frontier of Servia—is missing.

ARTS. XXXIV. and XXXV.—Provide that the present commercial relations, &c., of the principality with foreign countries shall continue in force until new arrangements are made.

ARTS. XXXVI. and XXXVII.—Make the same provision for Mussulman property, private and public, as Art. XXVIII.

ART. XXXVIII.—The Servians shall be allowed 15 days to evacuate territory not in the new limits.

ART. XXXIX.—The tribute to Servia shall be capitalized, the rate of capitalization to be arranged by the powers with the Porte. Servia shall bear a share of the Turkish public debt proportionate to the territory she acquires.

ROUMANIA.

ART. XL.—The independence of Roumania is fixed on the conditions in Art. V.

ART. XLI.—Is a repetition of Art. V., relating to religious liberty.

ART. XLII.—Roumania gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia taken under the treaty of Paris.

ART. XLIII.—Roumania receives the Dobrudscha; also, the territory south as far as a line starting east of Silistria and joining the Black Sea, south of Mangalia.

ART. XLIV.—The lines of boundary and water division shall be fixed by a European Commission and the Danube Commission respectively.

ARTS. XLV., XLVI., and XLVII.—Continue the present commercial relations of Roumania in force until new arrangements are made.

ART. XLVIII.—The tribute shall be capitalized at a rate arranged by the powers and the Porte.

ART. XLIX.—Roumania supersedes the Porte in all obligations relating to public works in that principality.

THE DANUBE.

ART. L.—The fortifications on the Danube from the Iron Gates to the mouth shall be razed. No ships of war shall navigate the Danube downward from the Iron Gates. Guard-ships of the powers at the mouths of the river may, however, ascend to Galatz.

ART. LI.—The Commission of the Danube, at which Roumania and Servia shall be represented, is maintained; it will exercise its powers henceforth as far as Galatz, with complete independence of territorial authority, and all arrangements relative to its rights are confirmed.

ARTS. LII. and LIII.—Contain further regulations in regard to the Danube Commission.

ART. LIV.—The work of removal of the obstacles which the Iron Gates and cataracts cause to the navigation of the Danube is intrusted to Austria-Hungary.

RELATIONS WITH THE GREEKS.

ART. LV.—The Porte engages to apply in Crete the plan of government of 1868. Analogous regulations adapted to local requirements shall be introduced into other parts of Turkey. Special commissions of the Porte, in which the native element shall be largely represented, shall elaborate the details of these plans. The Porte, before promulgating these acts, shall take the advice of the European Commission for Eastern Roumelia.

ART. LVI.—In case an agreement relative to the rectification of the frontier provided by protocol No. 13 between the Porte and Greece should not be realized, the powers are ready to offer their good services to Turkey and Greece.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

ART. LVII.—The Porte having expressed willingness to maintain the principle of religious liberty, and give it the widest sphere, the contracting parties take cognizance of this spontaneous declaration. In every part of the Empire difference of religion should not be the motive of unfitness in anything relating to civil and political rights, admission to public offices, duties and honors, and the exercise of all the professions and industries. Every one should be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals. The practice of all religions should be entirely free. No impediment should be offered to the hierarchical organization of different communions or their spiritual chiefs. Ecclesiastics, pilgrims, and monks of all nationalities traveling in European and Asiatic Turkey shall enjoy the same privileges. The right of official protection is accorded to agents of the powers in Turkey and the holy places, with their religious and charitable establishments. The rights conceded to France are expressly reserved, it being understood that the *status quo* with respect to the holy places shall not be seriously affected in any way. The monks of Mount Athos, of whatever nationality, shall maintain their possessions and enjoy, without exception, full equality of rights and prerogatives.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch from Berlin gives seven additional articles of the treaty of peace, making 64 in all. These principally relate to the arrangements in Asia, which are already known.

Article LXIII. provides that the treaties of 1856 and 1871 shall be maintained in all those dispositions which are not abrogated or modified by the present treaty. This article is considered very favorable for England.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin dispatch states that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries refused to sign the treaty until the unsatisfactory state of the negotiations relative to Bosnia and Herzegovina was remedied. Count Andrassy gave a guarantee that he would make amicable arrangements before entering those provinces.

DISPERSION OF THE CONGRESS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH IN CLOSING THE LAST SESSION—THE GRATITUDE OF EUROPE EARNED—HIS HEALTH—REPORTED ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

BERLIN, July 14.—Prince Bismarck, in his speech closing the congress on Saturday, declared that he did not hesitate to affirm that this congress deserved well of Europe. The plenipotentiaries would have the consciousness of having, as far as was possible, restored and assured peace. He entertained a firm hope that the European understanding would remain durable, and that the cordial relations established among the plenipotentiaries would consolidate good relations between their Governments. Prince Bismarck incidentally remarked that his health was such that he had scarcely hoped to preside over the congress until its conclusion.

Count Andrassy started for Vienna on Saturday, and Lord Beaconsfield left for home to-day.

VIENNA, July 14.—The *Political Correspondence* reports that it is said that Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Beaconsfield have drawn up a basis for a future Anglo-Russian understanding.

AFFAIRS IN THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

FEARS OF DISTURBANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—ROUMANIA SUBMITS—THE GREEK OUTBREAK.

BELGRADE, July 14.—The Servians have posted strong detachments on the Drina frontier to enforce neutrality on Servians if, as apprehended, guerrilla warfare is commenced by Bosnians and Herzegovinians against the Austrian troops.

BUCHAREST, July 14.—At a recent secret sitting of the Chambers Minister Bratiano stated that the Government, while reserving the historical right of Roumania to Bessarabia, had resolved to accept the Dobrudscha and fulfill the decisions of the congress in regard to the Jews.

LONDON, July 14.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople announces that several batteries of artillery and 18 battalions have been sent to Volo. These preparations are declared to be merely a precaution against possible disturbances. The Rhodope insurgents have exhausted their ammunition and suffer from scarcity of provisions. Differences have broken out among the chiefs, some wishing to accept amnesty.

LONDON, July 15.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Constantinople, states that Osman Pasha visited Gen. Todleben and assured that the Turks harbored no hostile intentions, and that he would do all that was possible to avoid a conflict. The Turkish newspaper *Vakyt* states that Lobanoff and Todleben have informed the Porte that the Rhodope insurrection is entirely suppressed. The correspondent says that private information confirms this. Turkish and Russian commissioners are going to the Rhodope District to restore order.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SULTAN.

LONDON, July 15.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Syra reports that a great conspiracy against the Sultan was discovered in Stamboul on Wednesday, and over 50 persons have been arrested.

A COLORED CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—J. Milton Turner, colored, present United States Minister to Liberia, now here on a visit to his old home, has, on solicitation of a number of friends, announced himself as a candidate for nomination before the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District of this State.

STUPENDOUS INDIAN FRAUD

DISCOVERIES MADE AT CROW CREEK AGENCY.

SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF COMMISSIONER HAYT AT THE AGENCY AND THE RESULT—THEFT, PERJURY, AND EVERY KIND OF FRAUD BY COLLUSION OF THE AGENT AND THE TRADER—MR. HAYT'S CONFERENCE WITH RED CLOUD—THE SIOUX CHIEF DETERMINED TO GO WHERE HE PLEASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT THOMPSON, Dakota Territory, July 11, via YANKTON, Dakota Territory, July 14.—Commissioner Hayt, from Washington, is now visiting the Indian Agencies in this section. To-day he dropped down on the Crow Creek Agency, and found Inspector Hammond's sealed book opened. It reveals fraud and robbery to an extent unheard of on the Missouri River. Last March the Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, and Cheyenne Agencies were all seized by the Military authorities. A secret investigation into their affairs, which is still incomplete, has developed a conspiracy between the agents and traders that even startles the natives. Dr. Livingston, of Crow Creek, was taken without warning, and his office safe captured before he had time to remove the evidence of his wealth and of his guilt. The mountain of testimony is still piling up against the ring, and Livingston in particular, and is simply overwhelming. It beats all former developments for thieving, perjury, and forgery. The details show that they stole everything in sight, and prostituted the whole agency machinery to their private use. Feeding and civilizing the Indians was a secondary matter. The affidavits, false vouchers, forged pay-rolls, and ring letters laid before Commissioner Hayt prove that Livingston began his robbery in 1870, when he was first appointed. Since then he has accumulated a fortune. It is a matter of record that besides his large landed interests he is a part owner in three silver mines in Nevada. Livingston and his "pards" owned two cattle ranches, with the stock, rations, &c., regularly supplied from the Crow Creek and Cheyenne Agencies. They were both seized by the Government. They conducted a hotel, supplied regularly with beef, milk, and potatoes from the Agency, and forced the employes to board there. They used the Agency blacksmith shop and material for private gains. All their private stock were fed at the Government cribs. Livingston sold the agency wood to the steamboats and the hay to Black Hills wagon trains. Crow Creek is a stopping place on the Fort Pierre route to Deadwood. The Indian annuities and rations were stolen and sold. Two steamboat loads of Indian goods for the Lower Brule Agency were unloaded at Crow Creek, under the protest of the steam-boat Captain, who insisted that they belonged to the Brule Agency. The Indians put up large quantities of hay and wood, and were paid in their own rations and annuities. The Ring would charge the Government for this hay and wood, get paid for them, and then sell the same hay and wood to the steam-boats, military posts, and bull-whackers, and get paid a second time. The crops raised on the reservation were sold, and the proceeds not accounted for. The trader would sell the Indian his own potatoes. The trader's warehouse was inside of the stockade, and 10 feet from the Government warehouse, and the former was stocked from the latter. Of course, all the stolen property was reported issued to the Indians. Whole bands of Indians had their rations cut off a dozen times a year, for alleged offenses, and the rations were not accounted for to the Government. There were rations and annuities drawn for 300 more Indians than there were on the agency. The money appropriated by Congress, during Livingston's administration, for the management of the agency and employment and incidentals, amounted to $170,000. He stole all he could. His employes were all very ignorant men, and any excuse for non-receipt of wages was accepted. They were glad to get rations and clothing. The false vouchers, and they are not yet all discovered, already number 150, ranging from $50 to $1,500. One laborer, whose name, Hooker, was freely used on fraudulent vouchers, was so badly frightened by the Ring that he went into a loft and shot himself through the heart. The instances of perjuries are too numerous to mention. Livingston was an Episcopalian appointment. He gave fonts and stained glass windows to the chapels. This is only a skeleton of the worst case of plundering ever made public in the Indian service in the West.

RED CLOUD IN AN UGLY TEMPER.

ON BOARD STEAMER KEY WEST, July 13, via YANKTON, Dakota Territory, July 14.—The Stanley Commission, with Mr. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, held a council with the Red Cloud Indians at the agency, on the Big Bend of the Missouri, last Thursday. Commissioner Hayt first addressed a few pleasant words to Red Cloud and his warriors, and Red Cloud responded. He spoke for them all, and what he had to say was all they had to say. He wanted to go to White Clay Creek, over 200 miles from the Missouri. He had looked the ground over, recently, and was satisfied. There was no use in talking about his locating any nearer; that point was fixed. The Great Father had promised him his selection, and he produced a pamphlet of the Union Pacific Railway containing the President's words to that effect. He wanted 500 cows, also oxen, wagons, farm-houses, and school-houses. He was contented with their supplies, and believed they got all the Great Father sent them. He wanted a Catholic priest, and hoped this commission would not forget it.

Red Cloud's firm position was applauded by the other chiefs. The commission saw at once that Red Cloud was determined to go where he chose, and it was apparent that their mission was a failure, as far as a site accessible from the Missouri River was concerned. Gen. Stanley followed Red Cloud. He called attention to the fact that the cost of transportation of their gifts from the Great Father would come out of their supplies. Mr. Haworth, one of the Commissioners, and a former agent for the Kiowas and Camanches, said Red Cloud had made a good speach, and that he was right. That unexpected declaration brought down the Indian house. Haworth surrendered on sight. Rev. Mr. Riggs, the third Commissioner, said he had been with them as long as he could remember, and still loved them. He spoke in Sioux, and claimed he was appointed on the commission because he could talk their language, and there would be no misunderstanding on account of interpretation. The council was short and all one-sided. Dr. Irwin, the agent, boldly counsels the Indians to go West, and has insisted on this advice in the face of contrary instructions from Washington. Spotted Tail is equally determined, and says he will burn down the agency buildings if his intended move from the Missouri is hindered.

The commission left to-day with an Indian escort for the Territory. They will be gone 20 days or more. Commissioner Hayt is opposed to the movement West, and is evidently disappointed. He will reach Yankton to-morrow and proceed East on the first train. Spotted Tail's choice of country is only 65 miles from the Missouri.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S EXCUSES FOR THE RECENT REMOVALS—BUT HE DOES NOT DARE ATTACK GEN. ARTHUR'S INTEGRITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Sherman was visited by THE TIMES' correspondent this evening, and, in response to inquiries relative to the changes in the New-York Custom-house, he said that he did not feel at liberty to state the reasons that prompted the President's action in the premises, but they were amply sufficient to justify the course that had been pursued. Collector Arthur's management of the New-York Custom-house, Mr. Sherman declared, had been for some time past far from satisfactory. The affairs of that institution had been loosely and carelessly administered, and had resulted in a large loss of revenue to the Government. The Secretary wished to have it understood, however, that no one questioned the integrity of Gen. Arthur, which he regarded as unimpeachable. The Secretary had no doubt that when the cause for the removal of Gen. Arthur and Mr. Cornell was made known, it would be generally acknowledged that the President acted properly in making the changes. Upon this point he did not entertain the slightest doubt. What had been done was purely in the interest of the public service. The Secretary further stated that the appointment of Messrs. Merritt and Burt was determined upon without the knowledge of those gentlemen, and without any solicitation on their behalf. In reply to a question whether the official bonds of the new appointees had been approved by him, Mr. Sherman said that they had not, and that it would require a few days to examine them with proper care. In this connection the Secretary added that Gen. Merritt's bond was for a very large sum, and that he had been required to furnish it upon very short notice. Touching the appointment of Gen. Merritt's successor in the Surveyorship, Mr. Sherman said that the vacancy would be filled very soon, but declined to state the name of the person selected. In conclusion the Secretary expressed the belief that the wisdom of the changes that had been made would become manifest within a short time after the new officials assumed control of the Custom-house.

WHAT GEN. MERRITT SAYS.

The removal of Gen. Arthur from the Collectorship does not cease to interest merchants and politicians, and the subject still forms an exciting topic of conversation among them. Among the number of persons who did not join in the general desertion of the City on Saturday for the sea-shore and mountains was Gen. Merritt. He converses guardedly, as a rule, about his appointment, but more freely with his cronies. He is understood to have said to one person, on Saturday evening, that he would be able soon to complete his bond as Collector. He further declared that he would secure as his bondsmen gentlemen who are entirely outside of politics, and who have no connection whatever with the importing business. Furthermore, he gave it to be understood that he should take good care to obtain the indorsement of such men as would insure his freedom from political entanglements or obligations, as he did not wish to be hampered by the feeling that he must reward the bondsmen who might become his sureties by permitting them to dictate appointments in the Custom-house. Gen. Merritt seemed to be intensely in earnest about his determination to have nothing to do with politicians or merchants in qualifying for the office to which the President has appointed him. From other sources it is understood that Gen. Merritt has secured the promises of three gentlemen to become his bondsmen, but he has declined to make their names public. One of the number is said to be a prominent politician in the western part of the State, a gentleman who has been constantly before the people for many years. Another bondsman, it is said, is to be a New-Jersey gentleman, one who has figured in a number of ways before the people. A third bondsman will, it is reported, be found in this City. These gentlemen, it is believed, will undertake to become Gen. Merritt's sureties to-day or to-morrow, and their names will probably be announced together with that of the fourth bondsman, whose name is not yet even hinted at, but some one will probably be found to-day or to-morrow.

Dispatches from Washington last night report that Secretary Sherman declares the nomination of a new Surveyor will be made in a few days. Notwithstanding this statement it is understood that the way is still open for candidates, and that some days may elapse before the President and Secretary Sherman will make a selection from the number of applicants for the position. Among the names of those who are mentioned as likely to obtain the appointment is that of a gentleman well known and thoroughly respected by the merchants of this City, a man who served his country gallantly on many well-contested battle-fields during the war of the rebellion. His ability to fill the position is undoubted, and his chances for preference are considered by his friends as exceedingly good.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Upon the last day of the session the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds submitted a report on the numerous bills referred to them providing for the construction of Custom-houses, Post Offices, and Court-houses at different points in various States. The aggregate of the bills that were before the committee is $6,185,000. Many of these bills provide for the construction of public buildings at small interior towns of little commercial importance, and where, in the opinion of the committee, no consideration of public policy requires the construction of any public building whatever. There are cases, however, where the committee believe the public interests require the erection of buildings, and from these the following are selected and a recommendation made that the sums stated be appropriated:

Scranton, Penn.	$50,000	Montg'ry, Ala.	$150,000
Erie, Penn.	175,000	Topeka, Kan.	150,000
Augusta, Ga.	100,000	Greensboro, N.C.	50,000
Key West, Fla.	100,000	La Crosse, Wis.	65,000
Oxford, Miss.	50,000	Coun'l Bl's, Ia.	75,000
Lynchburg, Va.	75,000		

In the course of their investigations the committee ascertained that the Government is now paying about $1,300,000 annually for rent of buildings in which to transact public business, and the report expresses the opinion that this enormous rent-roll should be decreased as much as possible by the erection of such public buildings as are necessary for the proper transaction of the business of the Government.

THE SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

NEWPORT, July 14.—The Seawanhaka Yacht Club arrived here to-day. The fleet comprises the schooner Eddie, (flag-ship,) sloops Caprice, Regina, Recreation Mvlgs, Pirate, Patrol, and Dudley.

PROBLEMS OF THE TIMES.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED BY BOSTON REPUBLICANS.

DUTY AND MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE STATE CAMPAIGN—THE BUSINESS DEPRESSION AND ITS CAUSES—A RINGING SPEECH BY GEN. BANKS AGAINST THE POWER AND AMBITION OF THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—At the closing dinner of the season of the Middlesex Club, yesterday, one of the several political clubs here, who dine on Saturdays, and discuss politics, local and national, there was an unusually large gathering of politicians, and speeches of more than ordinary interest were made by ex-Gov. Talbot, Congressmen Norcross, Loring, and Banks, Collector Beard and others. Ex-Gov. Talbot dwelt altogether on the greatness of the Republican Party and its ability to win as signal victories in the future as in the past. He believed that it could not be broken, and that the Potter investigation, even, would contribute to its success, not only helping to give the country a Republican Congress, but aiding materially in carrying the next Presidential election for the Republican Party. Dr. Loring, in his speech, discussed national politics solely, touching on State politics only to speak of ex-Gov. Talbot as the next Governor of Massachusetts, which expression invited applause, but it was not unanimous. Speaker Long, the other candidate for the Republican nomination, being at the table, and with him not a few warm supporters. The burden of the Doctor's speech was the need of educating the people to see that in honest Government only can success in all directions come to the country. He related how the ex-Confederate Congressman from Mississippi, Gen. Chalmers, who has a densely ignorant negro constituency, approached him last Winter in Congress, and asked him to support a measure establishing a normal school in his [Chalmer's] district. "What do you want of a normal school?" inquired the Doctor. "I want to educate my constituents so that they may vote intelligently, and understand the importance of a Representative in the Congress of the nation, and all measures relating to the conduct of the Government. I want to represent an intelligent district." At this point a gentleman at the table—Mr. John A. Howell—asked the speaker to give way for a moment, which he refused to do. "This is not a debating society, neither is it the National Congress," said Mr. Loring, "and the President has assured the speakers that they are at liberty to discuss their own views and opinions. If any gentleman does not agree with mine, he can have the floor to say so after I get through; but not before." In closing Dr. Loring said he wanted the Republican Party to make the fight on the broad, progressive ground on which it was now traveling, and success would be certain.

Congressman Norcross spoke of newspaper criticism of individuals, complaining that the press should direct its efforts against errors of principle rather than of men, and alluded to the business depression as due not so much to the Government's course as to the vast extent of individual credit in the country, arguing that the immense schemes of inflation through great railroad enterprises on credit had made mischief, and not the Government's course in expanding or contracting currency.

Collector Beard spoke altogether on the financial and business questions, and made the most elaborate and most thoughtful of all the speeches at the table. He declared that it is time to stop this cry of hard times being made by the Government. The Government has not done it. The Government did not make the Chicago fire, nor the Boston fire, nor did it create the bubble of the Northern Pacific and other railroads. It was the expansion of individual credit and of individual enterprise that caused the trouble. As Mr. Norcross had said: "We would not have had this expansion if we had not had the war. A good deal of loose talk has also been had about the bondholders buying the national bonds at 30 cents on the dollar. Only the exigencies justified forcing the people to loan their money without interest, and that was what the Government legal tender meant—not appealing to the people for a loan on account of their patriotism, but issuing a forced loan and compelling every creditor to take it for his debts. It was not the issue of Government legal tender which made business prosperity. The Government was a consumer. For every $100,000 it had issued of legal tender it consumed more than $500,000, and had it kept the legal tenders convertible in 5-20 bonds we would have had no high premium on gold. Not until Mr. Chase had advised Congress to stop the funding of the greenbacks in the 5-20 loan at 6 per cent. did the trouble begin. The Government was wasting and consuming all the time more than it issued of paper dollars. Even in these latter days of the war the Government was all the time a consumer far beyond the amount of the money it issued. It is not true that the purchasing value was only 30 cents on the dollar at the time when these bonds were sent out by the Government. The highest premium on gold was in 1864. It tumbled somewhat before the surrender of Richmond, and went below 130 when Richmond surrendered, and it had been as high as 284. The fact is that the purchasing power of the greenback was away beyond its nominal price in gold. We had almost ceased to import from abroad, and every man felt that just as soon as the war was over the Government was going to keep its faith, and every man was willing to trust the Government. In 1865, after Lee surrendered, there was a lull in business. There was a real depression and a fall in the price of goods. Now, what saved us from the depression then? We could not have had a panic, because nobody owed, and the Government could have resumed specie payment the day after Lee's surrender, and nobody would have failed except the gold brokers in Wall-street. The merchant did not owe anything. The farmer did not owe. When Lee surrendered there was no private indebtedness in the land. Every business man will acknowledge that 30 days was the limit of credit. The retailers owned their stock, and the manufacturers their mills. The grand mistake was that the Government did not come up to its high privilege and say that its greenbacks were as good as gold. We had then no foreign indebtedness except our bonds, and no foreigner would have wanted our gold for them. It was the expansion of private credit which followed the war which brought us to this point of business depression. There were other causes. One of them was the increased facility of communication—the railway and the telegraph. Now the Boston merchant can make a contract with a merchant in Calcutta in 24 hours and less time. His stock in Calcutta is practically on the Boston market to-day, and the stock in Boston of drills, or what not, is practically on that market to-day if they know what the price is. Our consumption had to catch up with this increased facility of transportation and of communication, which precipitated 12 months' production on the market. "It strikes me from the little observation I have had that we are pretty well up, that our consumption is about with the production. The reaction which followed the panic of 1873 ruined many business men, but the country, as a whole, is progressing."

Alluding to the declaration of Dr. Loring that the people must be educated honestly, Collector Beard spoke of the action of Congress in making 90 cents a dollar, through the passage of the Silver bill, as teaching every man to cheat his creditors if he can, but nothing was made out of it. The silver lies in the Treasury vaults, and there is not a dollar more in business than there was before the act was passed. A great deal is said about the issue of greenbacks by the Government. Suppose the Government, besides issuing silver worth 90 cents or less for a dollar, issues $100,000,000 or more of green backs, how are we going to get them? "I have asked this question many times," said the Collector, "but I have yet to hear it answered." The Government may print its millions of greenbacks, but, unless it chooses to give them away, how is anybody going to get them unless they have something to sell?" In closing, the Collector declared that "there is but one course for the Republican Party, if it wants to live in the future. It must plant itself on the solid ground; it must stand on the solid rock of honesty. Massachusetts set the example one year ago. I will refresh your memory from the platform. The financial resolution says 'that it is the duty of the Government to maintain its coin and currency at all times at par with the the gold standard of the commercial world.' Maintain its currency and its coin! It was a prophetic platform. It meant to meet just what has taken place since. That platform did not mean 90 cents' worth of silver for a dollar. We must bring the Republican Party in Massachusetts and everywhere up to this point. There is a chance for an honest difference of opinion as to whether the Government or the national banks should furnish the currency. There is no principle of public morality involved there, and it is a question of open, fair discussion, but it is the duty of the Government to maintain its coin and currency at all times at par with the gold standard of the commercial world."

Gen. Banks, who followed the Collector, made a most astonishing speech, and created the sensation of the afternoon, in a quiet way. He wanted all side issues dropped, and all efforts directed to fighting the rebels. Reforms have been attempted and failed, because there were so many different and conflicting opinions regarding the manner of pursuing them. "Now," cried the General, "instead of making a fight on these questions, upon which we cannot agree, if there be a rebel camp in our neighborhood let us unearth it and destroy it, root and branch. Let us destroy them everywhere, so that there shall be no hostile power on hand to divide the country again as it has been divided. You will find, then, that there will be no further trouble, and that these questions will settle themselves. You may think that you can avoid the influence of this trial by talk, or by suggesting minor remedies, but you will find that there is the same power, invisible but terribly strong, and that is to prevent all reform while it exists. It is a power, restless, influential, unprincipled, determined, and resolved to possess itself of the Government, and conduct it as it thinks it should be conducted. You all know of it, and there are some here beside myself who have studied it on the field, and where it was the strongest, and what a government it would inaugurate should it obtain the control it so eagerly seeks for. Let us forget for a time all about greenbacks and gold, and those other issues which will in time settle themselves, and apply ourselves to the subjugation of this dreadful enemy of our country and our homes. What have we been taught that the word Republican means? It means the defense of the country; it means the flag at which this enemy is aiming its efforts, and to us Republicans the country must owe its continued salvation. We must fight the war over again, and this time we must make our victory more decisive. Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln, each and all tried to crush it, but it still lives, and its power is yet a menace to the Republic. Let us direct our efforts wholly against this, the greatest evil that we have to contend with, not giving a damn in the meantime for gold money or paper money. [Applause.] I don't know how political victories are won, although I have been a long time in politics, but this one must be won at all hazards, for the safety of the country demands it. I am for building up the South, but I am against it if it undertakes to perpetuate the objects and purposes of that terrible war which cost us 2,000,000 lives and brought us no advantages."

Col. Carroll D. Wright, of the Labor Bureau, gave some figures to counteract the exaggerated reports of the extent of the business depression. Reports not long ago, he said, were circulated to the effect that 300,000 unemployed men, skilled and unskilled, were roaming about in Massachusetts. This statement, he urged, had done an incalculable amount of harm. He said: "I caused an investigation to be made, and have ascertained that the number is actually from 15,000 to 20,000, 50 per cent. of them being men who were honestly searching for work. This is, I have no doubt, the case all over the country, so that but little faith can be placed in stories of such a startling and incendiary aspect. They are circulated for interested reasons, and, I am sorry to say, meet everywhere with much credence. Again, it is said that the industrial condition of the country is worse than it ever was before. This is also false, for here in Massachusetts I have absolute knowledge that before six months nearly all the mills in the State will be running on full time."

Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, one of the leading Greenbackers in the Republican ranks, and who, it is said, may run for Congress in the Essex District against Dr. Loring on this issue, also spoke briefly, making a greenback speech.

DISCHARGING A PATRIOT'S WIDOW.

A CLERKSHIP IN THE PHILADELPHIA SUB-TREASURY SECURED FOR A REBEL GENERAL'S DAUGHTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—United States Assistant Treasurer George Eyster has created considerable ill-feeling here by removing an employe in his office, Mrs. Vanleer, the widow of Col. Vanleer, who fell in front of Williamsburg, and putting in her place a Miss Rhett, daughter of the rebel Gen. Rhett, of Georgia. The Grand Army of the Republic has taken up the case of Mrs. Vanleer, and have handled the Assistant Treasurer without gloves. Post No. 2 held a meeting on Friday, and a committee was appointed to confer with the other posts, for the purpose of bringing the matter to the attention of President Hayes. Among the resolutions adopted by the post was the following:

Resolved, That while we entertain no feelings of animosity, we are tired of the constant deference shown to treason in preference to loyalty, and can patiently submit to it no longer.

The post (No. 2,) which has taken this matter in hand is composed of the most influential members of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, and their energy in all affairs they undertake is well known, therefore it seems pretty certain that Mr. Eyster will have an uncomfortable time of it before they are through with him.

THE TECUMSEH BASE-BALL CLUB.

LONDON, Ontario, July 14.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Tecumseh Base-ball Club was held last night, at which the question of the recent troubles was discussed. The club was shown to stand well financially, and satisfactory evidence being given that the suspicion of crooked play was entirely unfounded, it was unanimously received to continue it. No changes were made in the players or the Board of Directors.

WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, July 14.—At 2 o'clock this morning Jeremiah Kennedy, an Irish laborer living on Meghri-street, West Side, shot his wife Mary twice, killing her instantly. He then put a ball into his own body near the heart, from the effects of which he is now dying. Several causes led to the deed, among them being poverty, hypochondria, and domestic discord.

A MONTREAL MERCHANT FAILS.

MONTREAL, July 14.—Charles H. Walker, a commission merchant, has failed. The amount of his liabilities is not definitely known, but will exceed $50,000.

SCENES OF LIFE IN LONDON.

GOSSIP AND SCANDAL.

THE REIGNING BEAUTY OF SOCIETY—THE AYLESFORD DIVORCE CASE—REVELATIONS OF SOCIAL ROTTENNESS—WHAT IS GOING ON AT THE THEATRES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, July 4, 1878.

The "secret" treaty between Russia and England and how the *Globe* came by it are questions still discussed by the English newspapers, as if the subject had a big interest left in it. Some people think the prosecution of the Government clerk who copied "the Agreement" is "a blind," either for an English or a Russian Minister. It is well known that Schouvaloff was very angry with the Cabinet for the insinuations thrown out in Parliament implying that the Russian Embassy had issued it. The *Times* bore the statement out, and dwelt upon the fact that Schouvaloff's name was printed before Shrewsbury's as a proof that the document came out through a Russian source. I myself had special evidence given to me from which it was impossible to conceive that any other than Schouvaloff was the *Globe's* informant. Beaconsfield's friends suggested that the Premier had let it leak out to strengthen his hands at the congress. No wonder everybody finds it difficult to believe that the whole story is told when a supernumerary clerk at the Foreign Office is held up as the arch plotter who carried the secret to the *Globe* and received $250 for his trouble.

REIGNING BEAUTIES.

Whether it has or not no longer troubles the general public much. Peace is a foregone conclusion for the present. It is thought that the seeds of future trouble are being sown; but sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. London is busy with the frivolities of the season, and more particularly with gossip concerning "the reigning beauty." Her name is Mrs. Langtry. Her portrait is in every window. Journalistic gossip in society papers dwells upon how she dresses and where she goes. At May-fair receptions "the mob of fashion" crowds about her with "rude stares" that rob royalty of its due. Both the beauties this season are married women. Mrs. Cornwallis West at first threatened to be a formidable rival to Mrs. Langtry. But her husband did not see it. He not only sold up his house in town, but he parted with his Irish estate, and carried off his wife, heaven only knows where. To hear what they say in clubs about incidents of this kind is like reading a chapter out of *Count Grammont's Memoirs*. Beauty was always a fatal dower. To

Gwynne, who declined to be virtuous because she would not desert a King whom she might influence for the public good! I don't think you would put up with "Nell Gwynne" in America, unless it was as an illustration of the obscene depths to which a great nation can fall. Perhaps Wills is a Fenian in disguise. He generally distorts history to the disadvantage of England. In "Charles I." he made *Cromwell* a coward and a liar. In "Nell Gwynne" he makes a courtezan appear the best and most virtuous woman in England. In "Olivia" he makes the *Vicar* forgive and his daughter receive as lover and husband the blackest young aristocratic scoundrel ever seen even on the stage. If the stage management at the New-York theatre takes as much liberty as London managers do with Wills' dramatic sketches, they may feel inclined to have the young Squire—admirably played here by Mr. Terris—kicked in the last scene of the last act. Mr. Wills, they say, is going to New-York to conduct the rehearsals. A word to the wise. Be firm with him and you may do anything you like with his plays. The great sensation in "Jane Shore" was a mere carpenter's scene in Wills' version. But Wilson Barret understands stage management, and he turned it into "the great show scene." Which, by the way, is far from the subject of "Lord Aylesford's divorce suit." The evidence in regard to his intercourse with Mrs. Dilke only shows a very close familiarity between the parties, but the witnesses brought to blacken his lordship's general conduct have a great deal to say that lets daylight into the manners and customs of English noblemen. His coachman says after dinner his master used to go out to the Alhambra, Cremorne, the theatres, and other places. On "special" nights at Cremorne he would stay until 3 or 4 in the morning. He used to talk to "females" at Cremorne. Let me here interpolate the fact that Cremorne was a suburban rendezvous for "women of the town," and that early this year it was sold by auction in "building lots." The "cabinets" in "Pink Dominos" are a fair reflex of those which existed at Cremorne. This is by the way. Let us return to Lord Aylesford and the evidence of his turncoat menials, servants, and others who screened and pandered to him when it answered their purpose, and who now go against him for similar patriotic reasons no doubt. William Hillard, formerly a waiter at Cremorne, said Lord Aylesford used to be there in the company of women. Hillard, it must be said, gave his evidence reluctantly. Not so the perky wife of Frederick Young. She was a bar-maid at Cremorne for seven years. "I remember him coming with two women." "Who were they?" "Fast women," said the witness promptly. "What fixes the occasion in your mind?" "Because Mabel Grey came up." And here again I crave the reader's pardon for another interpolation. Ten years ago "Mabel Grey" was "the reigning beauty" of the photographic studios. She never had a position in society, nor on the fringes of it. She was a notorious prostitute. She held levees at the Argyle Rooms and drove a pair of ponies in the Park. Nevertheless, the photographic artists put her in their shop windows side by side with the Princess of Wales and other noble royal and virtuous ladies of whom England is justly proud. The portrait thus found its way into albums all over the world, and only a month ago I came upon it in the selected pictures of a Bishop's gallery of photographs in a quiet religious home in the slumbering West of England. "Because Mabel Grey came up," repeated counsel; "was she a fast woman? "Yes," responded the good, honest-spoken bar-maid of Cremorne. "Mabel Grey hit Lord Aylesford on the hat, called him away, and said 'you have not paid me?'" Under cross-examination she was asked if respectable people went to Cremorne. "I don't know," she replied. "But you were there seven years?" said counsel. "Behind the counter," said Madame, amidst a roar of laughter. Counsel could not forego his joke even at the expense of his client. Counsel never can. What do they care for their clients?" "Oh, you found the counter a necessary barrier?" "Yes," said brazen-face, and again the merry court laughed and chuckled. Presently, when Margaret Parker, servant to a Chelsea "lodging-house-keeper," said Lord Aylesford came there with ladies, and used to "tip" her, the court laughed again, and Judge Hannen reproved it. If such manifestations continued, he said, he would clear it. The spectators were almost choked in consequence, keeping their merriment within bounds when she imitated her mistress' reception of his lordship. "Oh, my dear Lord Aylesford, how are you? I hope you enjoyed yourself in India." "Yes," she said his lordship replied, but I have not enjoyed myself at home." Under cross-examination Margaret Parker was impudent to counsel. Everybody liked that, counsel, as a rule, being so impudent themselves. "What are you?" asked counsel, in the usual insinuating way, implying that the witness is no better than she should be. "What are you, Margaret Parker?" "A general servant," answered Margaret. "Where are you employed?" "I am out of service now."

"How many times have you been in Mrs. Jefferies' service?" "Six times."

"When did you first go there?" "I can't tell you; I know what you are driving at; I have only seen this gentleman once; I don't like to be questioned too much."

"Have you been lunching?" "Perhaps you have."

"I think you have said enough." "Very well; there is an end of it; I have been very differently situated, though I have lived with Mrs. Jefferies."

Sir J. Hannen—Answer civilly.

Witness—Let him speak to me civilly; I am living now with Mrs. A., a dress-maker—a respectable woman; I have been in England only six years.

Judge Hannen had his eye on the court, or this young person would have been applauded. Some of the spectators followed her outside and shook hands with her. One of them said: "You are a brick; you gav it to that big wig proper!" Then came other evidence showing that his lordship was "a gay dog," and the court adjourned on the statement of Harriet Collins, a housemaid at Maxstoke Castle, that she there saw Lord Aylesford go into Mrs. Dilke's room when that lady was in her dressing-gown, and that on another occasion she went into Mrs. Dilke's *boudoir* and Lord Aylesford and Mrs. Dilke were sitting on a sofa together, though she never saw any impropriety between them!

This suit is likely to last some days. Even the congress *canards* will be cut down by the daily papers to make room for it. In the cheap weeklies "Literature and Art" will have to give way for it; and this is how the rising generation of England is educated.

THE THEATRES.

The hot weather has emptied the theatres, though it has interfered but little with the opera. It is essential to the laws of fashion that the opera should not be neglected. You need not absolutely go to the play to keep up your character. Therefore, when the heat of the tropics suddenly succeeded the wintry winds of the pole the theatres were abandoned. It is surprising how little a London theatre can take under these circumstances. Forty dollars for "Liz" at the Standard. On the same night the Court dropped $300 below its usual receipts. The Princess' went down to that sum. One famous West End house took $25. Stalls booked for "Diplomacy" were unoccupied. The Duke's played to a handful of people. Even "orders" wouldn't face the hot weather. This week business has improved, but it is feared that the prosperity of the play-houses is at an end till the Autumn. The Gaiety is to close for a month. The Haymarket will shut up when Sothern goes to the country. The Olympic expects to close in August. Mr. Irving takes a benefit on Monday. He will play "The Bells" and Abery's version of "Pickwick." The Fitzgerald-Wills version of "The Flying Dutchman" is not a success. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall will go to the United States early next year. Miss Hodson is in treaty with Mr. Fiske, at the Fifth-avenue, and she has a new play, which she will take to that house, supposing terms can be arranged. Mr. Palgrave Simpson resigns the Secretaryship of the Dramatic Authors' Society. Mr. W. Farren has at last given up his part in "Our Boys." He will be succeeded by Mr. Flockton. Mr. Coghlan is expected in London. Mr. Henry Neville will probably go to the States in the Autumn. Signora Pezzoma, a famous Italian actress, threatens to visit England and America and act *Hamlet* in the author's mother tongue. Mr. Robertson says "Uncle Tom" will fill the treasury of the Aquarium Theatre. A new theatre is to be built in the Strand for D'Oyley Carte. It will be devoted to comic opera supplied by Sullivan and Gilbert. "The Little Duke" is not a success at the St. James'. It is said that the Kendalls are negotiating for this theatre. Their names and spirited management might bring it fame and fortune. "Something has got to be done about it."

THE "CLAQUE" IN PARIS THEATRES.

THE MEANS EMPLOYED BY PERFORMERS TO FORCE SUCCESS—A PROFITABLE PROFESSION.

From the London News, July 3.

It was the *chef's* business to show some that they could not get on without him, and others that he could not do everything for them; but, of course, these services were only rendered for money, and here was the bad part of the business, for many inferior players who had paid the "claque" well were applauded far more enthusiastically than actors and actresses of greater merit who could not afford to buy plaudits at a liberal rate. It was often trying to see a conscientious actress whose salary was small come on to the stage amid a dead silence, and exert herself without obtaining any recognition, while some painted hoyden, with more diamonds than wits, was favored with continuous salvoes. Now and then the public, growing impatient, would right the balance by some spontaneous outburst either of bravoes or of hisses, but these manifestations were rare, because, as above said, in houses where the "claque" rules, the public generally bottle their feelings. The sums paid in *douceurs* to the *chef de claque* of the Français used to vary between £4 and £30 per annum from each performer. Some actresses, desirous of making their reputation, have been known to pay several hundred pounds in the course of a season to have the "claque" doubled or trebled night after night; but this is not done so often at the Français as at smaller houses devoted to comedy. In these places a soubrette who has wealthy admirers, but whose voice is not of the steadiest, will sometimes make use of the "claque" to "run down" a rival in the musical market.

A *chef de claque* sometimes pays so much a year to a manager for his privilege; but in most cases he works simply on condition of filling so many seats every night with applauders. When there is a piece on the bills which does not draw he may find himself out of pocket by this arrangement, and it has now and then happened that a *chef* has had to recruit *claqueurs* by giving them five sous a head and a glass of wine between each act to induce them to sit out the five acts of a tedious piece. And even then many being struck with the incongruity of applauding nonsense, have been known to do their duty in a lukewarm way, bringing upon themselves the indignant reproaches of their employer. In general, a *chef de claque* has half a dozen salaried *sous-chefs*, who attend every night and form the nucleus of his staff. Their head-quarters are at some wine shop, and there they recruit their "Romans" nightly by selling tickets to them cheaper than at the booking-office. When a piece is attractive there are always plenty of volunteers who will applaud for the sake of getting a seat cheap, and on the nights of first performances of plays by Dumas, Augier, or Sardou, the "claque" seats fetch fancy prices, just like those in the other parts of the house. During the first few performances of M. Sardou's "Rabagas," the *chef de claque* at the Vaudeville found buyers at the rate of 20 francs a seat, and he must have made an amazing haul; but such occasions are, of course, exceptional. It is always understood that a person who buys a "claque" ticket is bound on his honor to clap whenever the signal is given by the *chef*; and, indeed, if he fails to do so he is nudged in the ribs by one of the *sous-chefs* and regaled with some warm language between the acts. There are times when a "claque" is expected to make use of its fists as well as of its outstretched palms. If a cabal is got up against a player it becomes the duty of the "claqueurs" to see that player well through the business, whether he or she be a liberal "tipper" or not. The credit of the house is at stake in such cases, and many doughty "claqueurs" have been known to shed real blood in valiantly doing their duty in a pit battle. On the whole, though, the sweets of a *chef de claque's* life exceed the sours, and most of them retire after a few years with handsome fortunes. One who had exercised his turbulent functions for more than 20 years became a millionaire, bought a landed estate, and was subsequently returned to the Imperial Corps Législatif as an official Deputy. After having applauded good and bad actors, he fitly crowned his career by applauding good and bad Ministers through thick and thin; and that eminent manager of political "claques," M. Rouher, might have said of him, in the words of a Westminster play epilogue:

"*Assurgo, plaudit; sto, plaudit; tussio, plaudit.*"

DR. HELMBOLD'S LUNACY.

In delivering the opinion concerning the lunacy of Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, on Saturday said: "A jury having heretofore, under proceedings in lunacy, declared the petitioner to be insane, we start with a legal determination and of record against his sanity; and we ought to be very cautious how we interfere with this judgment, which raises a presumption against the prayer of the petitioner. The evidence does establish the fact that at times the petitioner acts like a sane man, and it is no wonder that a number of witnesses who have from time to time held conversations with him, or been thrown in his society, should testify to his sanity. On these occasions he has been free from excitement of every kind, and he has generally been, it seems to us, in some degree anxious that his mental condition might be the subject of inquiry; or was attended by a friend. One fact seems to be established beyond a doubt, and that is that he cannot bear excitement of any kind, and especially that produced by liquor. In a case of precisely this nature, upon a writ of habeas corpus, heard by the Judge who now writes this opinion, a physician of great eminence testified that he could not say at the hearing that the relator was then insane, but his opinion was that any excitement would make the unfortunate petitioner insane; and his decided opinion was that it would be best not to discharge the relator. The friends and counsel for the petitioner insisted upon his discharge, and the court having nothing before it but the testimony of the physician, yielded to the solicitations of friends and counsel, and in one week from that time the unfortunate man drowned himself in the Delaware River. Warned by such an experience as this, we have come to the conclusion, upon the evidence before us, that the petitioner here is liable at any moment to be excited beyond his power of control; that he requires constant supervision and care; that his property may at any time be (as it has been heretofore) squandered; and that he is, in fact, an insane man with lucid intervals. As his estate is now in the hands of a committee legally appointed, that committee may, at any time, be called to account, and thus a constant control may be exercised over the estate of the petitioner. The argument intended to prove that a conspiracy exists to divert the property of Dr. Helmbold into the hands of the conspirators fails, because that property is within the grasp of the law, and may be completely protected."

A PECULIAR MOVEMENT OF HERRING.

From Galignani's Messenger of June 28.

A fact of very great biological importance has occurred this year in the return of the above-named fish to the coasts of Sweden after a long interval of absence. A hundred years ago no industry of that country was so prominent as that connected with the fisheries, more than 1,000,000 barrels of herrings being preserved annually, involving the employment of a large portion of the population in their capture and preparation. Enormous establishments scattered along the coast, and on which a vast amount of capital had been invested, have long been abandoned and are in ruins. Should the promise of this year be continued, the probability is that the former prosperity will be fully restored. Scientific men are at a loss to account for this apparently capricious change in the course of the fish. Our readers are doubtless aware that it breeds in incalculable numbers, and that, when on its periodical migrations, it moves in shoals of countless myriads, extending frequently for miles in each direction. Useful as it has been found as an article of food for man, it is equally appreciated by the denizens of the deep, and many sea-birds. Each shoal is followed by crowds of larger fish and flights of birds, which continually prey on the helpless animal. Man discovers the shoal, and comes with his nets and captures millions. But those combined enemies are incapable of making more than a slight impression on the immense numbers. Then what could have induced the herring to change its course? This is a question which seems unanswerable, as the disturbing causes indicated above appear insufficient to account for it, more especially as they would exist in any new direction taken by the fish. A special commission, consisting of Profs. Sars and Smith, has been appointed by the King of Sweden to consider the whole subject. The change of location seems to have taken place at the expense of the coast of Norway, which, for the first time in many years, has not been this year visited by the herring.

REV. J. L. PHILLIPS, D. D.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* has the following in reference to a clergyman who was at one time settled over a church in this City: "Bowdoin College, on Thursday, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. James Liddell Phillips, of the Class of '60, and a missionary to India. Mr. Phillips has completed the work for which he came home, having secured the $25,000 necessary to establish a Bible School in Balasore, India, 120 miles from Calcutta, India, the field of his former labors. The school is designed for the education of native preachers. The Free Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, of which Dr. Cheney is a member, have elected Mr. Phillips Principal of the school. He will sail for Balasore the 5th of October. Dr. Phillips was born in India, his father being one of the first missionaries sent out by the Free Baptist society. He acquired his education in this country, and has spent his active life in the missionary field."

PARADISE OF THE PARVENU

SOCIAL AND LITERARY LIFE IN FLORENCE.

ATTRACTIONS FOR RICH PLEBEIANS AND IMPECUNIOUS PATRICIANS—DISTINGUISHED RESIDENTS — JULIA WARD HOWE AND HER DAUGHTER — AMUSEMENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, July 1, 1878.

Florence is more beautiful than ever. The Piazza di Michel Angelo, with the statue of David of the great master, and with the view of San Miniato, the Arno, the hills, and the city, has no parallel in any part of the world; but this, and a thousand other charming additions made to Florence, to make it worthy to be the capital of Italy, involved a large amount of expenditure, and when the capital was removed to Rome the prosperity declined, and the municipal exchequer became bankrupt. But as this calamity is due to the heroic sacrifices made for the glory of the country, there is no doubt of the Government coming to the rescue of the finances, and measures are now in progress to that effect, which, as is fondly hoped, will be crowned with success. In the meantime house rent and the cost of living are so cheap that the number of permanent foreign residents is increasing; and as a moderate fortune and the affability of the people secure here social advantages which are not easily attainable in other parts of the world, Florence is likely to remain a favorite head-quarters of families of various nationalities, many of whom enjoy here a consideration which in most instances they might look for in vain in their own country. Florence is, in fact, a paradise for what may be termed the rich *declassés*, or moneyed people who are far from moving in the upper circles of society in their original domicile. This was not so easy in former times, when the court and diplomatic circles created an atmosphere of greater exclusiveness, and is not as easy in Rome, where this atmosphere still opposes almost insuperable difficulties to the ambitious parvenu; but here in Florence there is no court, no corps diplomatique, nor proud Papal aristocracy, excepting a few families; and most of the leading nobles share the sweetness of temper peculiar to all Florentines. In no part of the world do ladies and gentlemen of illustrious descent wear their honors with greater simplicity than here. If there are pretentious and irksome people, they must be looked for among the foreign parvenu classes resident here. Among the good Florentine families they are not to be found. The *frondeurs*, or those great houses who remain faithful to the traditions of the old régime, simply keep aloof from society, and when occasionally they mix with it they do not make themselves disagreeable. The ladies of the Florentine nobility are remarkable for their benevolence and public-spirited enterprise. The most energetic of these ladies is the noble donna, the Signora Emilia Veruzzi, whose immense political and social influence when her husband was a member of the Government and repeatedly chief magistrate or Syndic, have given her a world-wide reputation. She is a gentlewoman of titanic activity, ever engaged in scheming to promote charities and intellectual and social interests, receiving all the time and corresponding with distinguished people, as popular with her own as with the other sex, related to the most illustrious families, and presenting the personality of Mme. Récamier and Lady Palmerston combined, highly appreciative as the former was, of matters and persons intelectual, and, at the same time, like the latter associated with leading statesmen of inexhaustible conversational powers, and endowed with a robust health which enables her to be on the alert for 18 hours out of the 24; a perfect volcano of energy and vitality. Her husband, Ubaldino Veuzzi, whose ancestor figures in Dante as a great leader in the days of the Republic, is a statesman of remarkable ability, full of great mental resources, and, at the same time, kind-hearted and generous like his wife.

Far from the turmoil of society live here Ouida and Dora d'Istria, both so well known by their writings in the United States. The latter is a great Princess as well as a great thinker and writer, resembling Mme. De Staël in her grasp of thought, but superior to her as a linguist. She writes half a dozen if not more languages with equal facility. A daughter of Prince Ghika, the last of the native rulers of Wallachia, she married the Russian Prince Kolstoff-Massalsky, and adopted the name of Dora d'Istria as a *nom de plume*. She built for herself a villa here in the new region of Florence, outside the Porta Pinti, in the via Leonardo da Vinci, in a picturesque locality, in full view of the hills. There she is all the time engaged in literary work, her only recreation being to cultivate her beautiful garden. Onida lives likewise in great retirement; once in a while she utters a pathetic complaint against the destruction of some beautiful landmark of the past, and then she relapses again into silence, nothing being heard in her rural abode except the neverceasing though gentle motion of her pen. Edith Story, a daughter of the sculpton, resides here, the wife of Simone Veruzzi, a gentleman attached to the royal court. This Signora Editta Veruzzi, a cousin of Signora Emilia, is a gentlewoman of a remarkably beautiful and classical profile, of noble nature and appearance, and beloved by all who have the privilege to know her.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is now on a visit to Florence, after having spent the Winter in Rome. She receives the most distinguished attention, her dignified deportment and many-sided genius being greatly admired. Her daughter, Miss Maud Howe, was the queen at the soirée given Tuesday evening by the Baroness Talleyrand-Perigord. She and her mother speak both Italian and French exquisitely, and Miss Maud's picturesque beauty is so much admired that Tassara, one of the most eminent sculptors of Florence, solicited the favor to execute her bust. Mrs. Howe delivered a lecture in French at the Philological Institute on "Female Education," which created a powerful impression. This subject has been lately much discussed here, and Mrs. Howe has given an additional impulse to the general movement in behalf of increased facilities for female education. Her audience included some of the most distinguished Florentine ladies and gentlemen, and her discourse was received with enthusiastic applause. She was escorted to the platform by the Marquis Ricci, and spoke for about an hour in French, and when a discussion subsequently ensued, in which several Italian ladies and gentlemen took part, she joined it in Italian, and she is, I believe, the first American lady who ever stood before an assembly of illustrious Florentines, addressing them in French and Italian with equal eloquence and facility, being frequently applauded and highly complimented by the Marquis Ricci, who gracefully expressed the gratitude of all assembled for Mrs. Howe's interesting and graphic description of the progress of American women in education and in the professions, and interspersing her instructive discourse with piquant anecdotes and felicitous quotations and producing altogether a remarkable impression. The splendid hall of the palace of the Philological Society, in which the lecture was delivered, was crowded with the most distinguished ladies of Florence, and the gentlemen had all to stand. After the public discussion, a small party, including Signora Emilia Veruzzi, Mrs. and Miss Howe, lingered for another hour, holding a sort of conversazione, while others promenaded in the splendid rooms of the palace, several of them being filled with books and newspapers and others being fitted up as *salons*, and are most elegant apartments. The President of the Philological Society is Ubaldino Veruzzi. The Vice-President is the Marquis Ricci, (who, in M. Veruzzi's absence in Rome, acts as President) whose wife is the only daughter of Azeglio, and who is an accomplished Greek scholar, the editor of the Italian version of Aristotle and Herodotus. Among the ladies greatly interested in the educational and all other intellectual and charitable movements is the Countess Gamba, whose family derives an additional lustre from the association with Lord Byron, and the Countess inherited a handsome fortune from Byron's Countess Guiccioli, who, at the time of her death, was the Marchioness de Boissy, the widow of the caustic and humorous French peer and Anglophobe, Marquis de Boissy. The Marquis Alfieri, whose wife is the only lineal descendant of the great Cavour, is one of the most distinguished-looking of all Italian Senators. He is the President of the Florentine Social Science Association, and is about leaving for Paris on a mission to report on the educational institutions of France. Another public-spirited Italian Senator residing in Florence is the Marquis Cordero di Montezemolo, whose daughter is remarkable for her zeal in teaching German in some of the schools. He was formerly Prefect of Florence. The present Prefect, Baron de Rolland, who with his charming wife is exceedingly popular, is about to be succeeded by the Senator Count Rasponi, a nephew of the Princess Murat, and whose wife is a Princess Ghika, a cousin of Don d'Istria. The widow of Count Watewski, whose present husband is a handsome young Sicilian, resides in Florence, as well as her brother, Count Bentivoglio, and her mother. Among other celebrities here is a Roman Duke, a blind old gentleman, but wonderfully intellectual and robust. His present and third wife is a niece of the Duke of Portland.

The second and last day of the horse races took place last Sunday in the Prato of the Cascine, the fashionable promenade, full of delicious shrubs and trees, and commanding an uninterrupted view of enchanting scenery. The weather was beautiful, and all Florence was on the spot. The President of the races was Prince Poniatowsky. The nobility turned out en masse with their fine equipages, as well as the working classes, whose quiet and gentle behavior is a constant marvel. No drinking, no rioting, no disorder anywhere. The æsthetical element pervades all Florentine from high to low to such an extent, that the aptitude for work exists only in articles in which the artistic sense preponderates. Hence the crowning grace of this people. Their innate and invincible love of art is at the same time the great source of their distress, there being no taste for rough manufactures, such as make the prosperity of Turin and Milan, and the demand for artistic fabrics not being sufficiently great to afford employment for all. Among the recent visitors at Florence was the illustrious poet Count Maffei, the translator of Milton, Byron, Schiller, &c. The parlors of his wife, the Countess Maffei, is the most frequented at Milan. The *salon* life, dying out in Paris and London, is to be found in the Maffei palace at Milan, and in the Peruzzi palace at Florence, flourishing to a degree which recalls the noblest eras of Paris *salons* of the last and beginning of the present century. The intellectual activity among the professions is immense. At the same time, not a few of the Professors are authors and politicians, and divide their time between the attendance in the Roman Parliament and their lectures here. Not only among the Professors, but also among the lawyers, there is much literary activity. The young Florentine advocate, Lucchini, has recently delivered an admirable lecture on Macaulay. Such lectures, as well as the occasional orations, the most eloquent being those of the poet and Professor Alleardi, are much frequented by the ladies of Florence, not only those relating to letters and art, but to the sciences as were those on geology delivered lately by Prof. Strobbani. Prof. De Gubernatis has just left for England to deliver a series of lectures at Oxford on Mazzini, in relation to whom he possesses much original material. Prof. Pasquale Villari, whose wife is an English lady of great literary genius, is making rapid progress with his celebrated work on Machiavelli, containing the result of new researches. Villari's house is a great English literary centre at Florence, and among the recent visitors there was the great publisher Macmillan himself. The historian Green is also here, as well as Miss Blanche Lecky, Moleschott, and young Roscoe.

There are few places where there are so many diverse resources as in Florence. The galleries, churches, palaces, and artistic fabrics for the sightseers and the lovers of the beautiful, intellectual attractions of every kind, and distinguished people in every walk of life and of every nationality coming and going all the time. Private theatricals flourish better here than public theatres. These in the palace of the great De' Rossi family are peculiarly fascinating, Signora Carmelita de' Rossi being an admirable actress. The simplicity and naturalness and innate grace and distinction of these great Italian ladies gives them peculiar qualifications for these recreations. Besides the child-like simplicity of manners and the gentleness of feeling of the noblest of the ladies of Florence, society possesses a poetic charm here which exists nowhere else. At every moment appear personages whose names are not only illustrious in history, but intertwined in poetry in the sublime works of Dante and those of other great poets. Nowhere does the blending of past and present produce such picturesque and also grotesque effects as in the same soirée appear the bearers of the great names immortal in Florentine history with those of Baron Moses or Mrs. Brown or other very respectable people, but provokingly modern. Yet there are American ladies here of the name of Smith, residing in the palace of a Florentine nobleman, whose elegance of manners and distinguished appearance are marvelous. Those two bearers of this much-used and much-abused name are quite sufficient to surround it with a poetic halo and to give to all the Smiths fresh powers of endurance. Among the most elegant leaders of the dramatic, musical, and social enjoyments of the most fashionable circle is the French Duke de Dino, of the Talleyrand family, and the receptions of the Baron Talleyrand-Perigord, whose wife comes from a very rich Odessa commercial family, are the gayest in Florence. But fashionable life is about the same in all countries, only that here there are sumptuous palaces on the shores of the Arno, and in other delightful localities, with works of art and historic associations, which throw an æsthetic charm over the most commonplace dancing and the most showy toilets. Among the Italian grandees, however, great simplicity is the order of the day, both as a matter of taste and of economy, and even among the foreign residents there is far less display of jewelry and finery than in Paris or New-York. American society has always been nobly represented in Florence. Mrs. Bigelow Lawrence and Mrs. Marsh left golden opinions behind them, and at present there are not a few ladies remarkable for their culture and elegance. Mrs. Graham has greatly distinguished herself by her sumptuous entertainment of Gen. Grant, who was so delighted with Florence that he is sure to come again. Owing to the war, there are comparatively few Russians here. Prince Demidoff, who owns the finest garden here, has been called to St. Petersburg. The Princess Orloff, mother of the Ambassador in Paris, whose palace is likewise beautiful, is dead. The handsome Princess Galitzin, however, and other noted Russian ladies, are still here. Lady Hobart, whose house was a great English centre here, has lately gone to England to be invested with the order of the Empress of India, but quite a number of distinguished English remain among the residents, among the principal being Baron Rumbbler, whose wife is the Russian Princess Lapanoff. The American Livingston lately astounds the Florentines by driving out with 12 and sometimes 14 horses. Prince Corsini contents himself in a dog-cart four-in-hand. Mr. Livingston, who is an elderly gentleman, drives admirably, and crosses the bridges and turns round the sharp corners of the narrow streets with marvelous skill.

Journalism is remarkably conducted here. In the morning appears the *Nazione*, a most beautifully printed and ably edited paper; in the afternoon the *Vedetta*, and in the evening the *Gazetta d'Italia*, and there are many other newspapers, all generally remarkable for their absence of personalities, and some very humorous. Thus the *Vedetta* lately published a funny article on the rather teutonic name of the new royal Commissioner of Florence, Baron Reichlin, revealing the torture which the pronunciation of such an un-Italian name inflicts upon the lingua Toscana. Many families of Florentine origin have such German names, as for instance, Prof. Ecker, the able scientific man, who recently gave to the Florentines the first inkling of the telephone. At a concert of the Philharmonic Society I saw a daughter of Cherubini, la Signora Rossellini, a benign-looking old lady, with a most musical countenance, which seemed to accompany the music with great gusto. A daughter of the great astronomer, Mrs. Somerville, also attended the concert. It is this omnipresence of such distinguished persons which makes Florence society so intensely captivating. B.

POLITICS AND LABOR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE TRADESMEN HOPEFUL — THE KENTUCKY NEGRO'S LIFE AND LABOR—WHAT POLITICAL CONVENTIONS IN KENTUCKY ARE LIKE—THE CONTEST FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 13, 1878.

During the usual Midsummer calm which precedes the Fall trade, our merchants are big with bright anticipations. Everything indicates that this city—the gateway to the South—will within three months experience a genuine and lasting revival of business. It is for this merchants are preparing, and from general indications there will be no disappointment.

Labor is in good condition. Compensation fairly corresponds with prices of household necessities; there is no margin for luxuries, but the pay is ample for the support of the laborer. A dollar a day for unskilled labor is rather below the mean of salary paid. The larger part of out-door work in Kentucky is done by negroes, and of their industry the reports are good. The freedmen of this State have never been in the hands of what is called the carpet-bag element, hence their political education has been sadly neglected; in fact, so much so that not one of the race has ever held office. As a race, the colored people of this State have shown commendable discretion in political matters—discretion which might be profitably imitated by the whites. They have given very little attention to politics, and, fortunately, less of time; and if about one-third of our Anglo-Saxon voters could be convinced that they are not statesmen—that Kentucky statesmanship is a drug in a dull market, that the cultivation of potatoes pays a bigger dividend than the culture of political alliances—then we would be better off. One of the greatest drawbacks with which Kentucky and the entire South has to contend is the "gentleman" element; there are entirely too many "gentlemen" to each square mile of territory. Boys are educated to be gentlemen, and that education means to get bread and butter without bringing sweat to the brow.

It has often been asserted that the colored man is worse off now than when he was a slave. Sensible people in this section don't talk that way, because we have tangible evidence of the falsity of the assertion. In this city all kinds of work is evenly divided between the two races. Representatives of both are to be seen at all times working together, and no instance is known where there has been a little Democratic rebellion in consequence of this "nigger equality." There are cases in which the change from bondage to freedom has placed the negro in a worse plight than formerly; but, as a black woman said to me the other day, "hoe-cake and liberty are better than pie and slavery." In Louisville there are five schools for colored children, all supported from the municipal educational fund, raised by taxation. Of churches, the blacks have 8 Baptist, 1 Protestant Episcopal, 13 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Catholic. They have 4 Masonic lodges, a Chapter, and a Commandery, all working under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of England; the colored Oddfellows have 11 lodges, and there is not less than a dozen more of as many other societies. They take very little interest in politics, but a very great deal in keeping body and soul together. Many of them own their own homes, and an ambition to hold property prevails to a large extent among them. In proportion to number there is as many of them regularly employed and generally sober as among the whites; they have fewer of that curse to the South, "gentlemen;" that is one blessing.

Kentucky is on the eve, as is generally the case, of an election. It is 13 months before we elect, yet a half dozen willing patriots are traversing the territory from one end of the commonwealth to the other, and from the Ohio River to the Cumberland Mountains, appeals to the dear people to select the bright particular star before them for their suffrage. The contest raging now is in the ranks of the Democrats, and it is for the nomination of the convention, (not yet called,) which is equivalent to an election by the qualified voters; that is to say, that 100 cross-road politicians assemble and name the State officers, and that much action is usually ratified by a big majority. Among the host aspiring to the office of Governor is Judge Lindsay, of Paducah; Lieut.-Gov. Underwood, of Bowling Green; Congressman Knott, of Lebanon; ex-Congressman T. L. Jones, of Newport, and Dr. L. P. Blackburn, of this city. From appearances just now the choice will fall on Lindsay, who has an ambition which almost overleaps itself. He is Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, an office which pays him $5,000 a year, but he is apparently very much dissatisfied with his share of the spoils. Last Winter Lindsay was a candidate before the General Assembly for United States Senator, after a long struggle, he was defeated by "Cerro Gordo" Williams. They were the leading candidates from the start, while as many as 40 votes of the 138 were scattered. The fight for Williams was conducted by Senator Berry, of Newport, and it was ended by a compromise, whereby the friends of Lindsay agreed to elect Williams to the United States Senate on condition that the Williams men would throw their influence into the approaching State Convention in favor of Lindsay for Governor and Senator Berry for Lieutenant-Governor. Berry and Jones reside in the same city, and, of course, the latter will find it a up-hill work to secure the delegation from his district while Berry is working against him. This combination will be found too strong for any other which may be originated to defeat it. The officers to be elected a year hence, and about which so much ado is now being made, are Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, Register of the Land Office, and Attorney-General, half the Senators, and the entire representation in the lower house. We elect County officers next month, Congressmen in November, and a Mayor of this city in December. Elections in Kentucky, as a rule, result in a one-sided way, but what they lack in general interest, they make up in frequency.

BISMARCK'S ANXIETY FOR PEACE.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of July 3, gives the following as the language of Prince Bismarck in reply to a remark that Europe was convinced that he earnestly desired peace:

"I wished for peace, and contributed as much as possible to it as soon as I could clearly see my way—that is to say, from the time of Count Schouvaloff's first visit to me at Fürstenburg. I sincerely respected this man for having left London courageously to tell his master the truth, and who on arriving at St. Petersburg incurred the risk of disgrace and exile if not successful in fulfilling his patriotic and humanitarian mission. Despite my feeble health, despite the imperious commands of my physicians, I did not hesitate to undergo the fatigue imposed on me as President of the congress; but if duty calls me to bear these fatigues in the interests of peace, it does not go the length of bidding me do so if peace is not likely to result from our deliberations. England has thus achieved a magnificent success. She has made Bulgaria end at the foot of the Balkans; she has restored to Turkey the Ægean Sea; she has covered Constantinople by the Balkans, and the question of the Straits will be settled to her satisfaction. But it must be remembered that Russia was victorious, and that serious account must be taken of the concessions she has already made. I do not wish to recall my comparison of the whale and the elephant. England has doubtless proved by the preparations she has already made that she might become a military power, that she might sustain a war lasting several years. But Europe consists on each side in Berlin, which is that of peace, and which guides our efforts. A war between two great powers like England and Russia would grievously affect the whole of Europe, paralyze all interests, and menace every one. The danger is that despite all efforts the conflict would become general, for no one knows the incidents which might arise during a prolonged struggle, not to mention that universal commerce would be harassed and the paths of the ocean become uncertain. I say this because I am now convinced that we shall sign peace. After seeing the Bulgarian question settled I was certain we should have peace. On this question I saw the English would go to war; and when, on Friday, the 21st of June, the negotiations between England and Russia broke down I hastened to the plenipotentiaries of both powers, and caused negotiations to be renewed on the subject of the withdrawal of the troops. Neither the English nor the Russians rendered justice to the brave and patriotic efforts of their representatives. The English ought not to forget that they have attained a great success without war and without spending the blood and money which a great war would have cost them. Count Schouvaloff certainly does his best, and I cannot but admire him in the congress on seeing him hold up against all, and not permit himself to be too closely approached, but it must be remembered that there may be limits for his desire for peace, and that at a given moment he might find himself *au pied du mur*, and that more concessions must not be demanded of him than those to which he is already pledged."

A CHICAGO THUNDER-STORM.

The following story is told in a special telegram sent on Friday from Chicago to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "During the thunder-storm that visited this city early this morning the residence of Mr. Guild was struck by lightning. The electricity passed down the chimney, knocked Mr. and Mrs. Guild out of bed, treated another couple in the same manner, forced a thimble out of the chimney and across the room 25 feet wide, and buried it in the plaster of the opposite wall, and knocked Mr. Guild's mother and a child out of bed, and changed the child's hair from a positive blonde to ebony brunette. The scalp of the child's head was turned black. Prominent physicians say the case is a very singular one, but they claim that similar cases have heretofore occurred."

FARM LIFE IN WALES.

CONSEQUENCES OF FREE AND EASY MINGLING OF THE SEXES.

From the Cardiff Times of June 29.

At the Brynmawr Police Court, on Monday, Mary Evans summoned Thomas Powell to show cause why he should not contribute toward the support of his illegitimate child. Mr. Brown appeared for the complainant, and Mr. J. Plews defended. The complainant, a respectable looking girl, said she was 22 years of age; she had been living at Mr. Howells' farm, at Llangattock, as servant; defendant lived there also; on Sunday, the 18th of March, 1877, defendant came into her bedroom as she was cleaning herself to go to Sunday-school; he caught hold of her and flung her down; she struggled with him, but he was too strong for her; she had to go through defendant's bedroom to get into her own, and there was no fastening on the door; she was combing her hair when defendant came into her room; her master and mistress were out; on the following Thursday morning she awoke about 4 in the morning and found defendant in her bed; she left Mr. Howells' service on the 12th of May; the defendant also left at the same time; were together at Abergavenny fair on the 14th of May; she went home to her sisters at Llangattock; defendant told her he was going to Abernoway farm, near Cramlin; she afterward found out that he was at Penrhiew Lake Farm, Aberbeeg; after the child was born she went and saw defendant in company with her sister, when he said he should not pay to the child more than James Price; she was never intimate with any one but defendant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITERATURE PRIMERS.

FIVE PRIMERS—LATIN, GREEK, MEDIÆVAL, and ENGLISH LITERATURE, by EUGENE LAWRENCE, and GERMAN LITERATURE, by HELEN S. CONANT. Half-hour Series. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

"Infinite riches in little room," a motto already appropriated by the Bric-à-brac Series, might with the greatest propriety be attached to the erudite little *Primers*, which appear from time to time among the Half-hour Series published by the Harpers. The task undertaken by these lilliputian volumes is one that a scholar might readily declare could only be accomplished by an accumulation of ponderous tomes; namely, the presentation of the main facts connected with the history of literature from the time of the early Greek writers down to the present day. Certainly there is a tremendous suggestion of audacity in a little book measuring 4¾ inches in length by 3 inches in width, and ¼ of an inch thick proposing to give a clear and succinct idea of all that was accomplished by the literary heroes of ancient Greece and by the authors that flourished when Rome monopolized the intellectual life of the world; but if we pause to consider the matter, most things are capable of concentration, and there is no reason why classical lore should not in this irreverent age suffer the "boiling down" process that is characteristic of the times.

Mr. Eugene Lawrence, whose name is prominent in connection with these *Primers*, is an author whose familiarity with the writers of antiquity has grown out of the deep and exhaustive studies which he has made of the early political history of the world. Seeking for historical fact among the myths of tradition, he has looked to the poet and dramatist to throw light upon events that were only faintly outlined by the historian. Independent of the necessity that obliges most men to hook their learning to some useful, or rather some practical, end, he has given a lifetime to research and study, and may be ranked among the first classical scholars of the present day. In style, however, his review of the ancient writers is neither heavy nor pedantic, but characterized by that straightforward simplicity which shows that he has adopted the ablest of his subjects as masters in the art of composition. Realizing the contracted limits allowed to his work, he has known how to emulate the virtues of the great "Father of History," of whom he says: "His pure Ionic diction never wearies, his simple narrative has never lost its interest."

The first of the *Primers* is devoted to Greek literature, beginning with Homer, of whose existence Mr. Lawrence does not entertain the doubt expressed by many modern authors. "So brilliant a piece of mosaic," he says, "would not have escaped the scrutiny of ancient criticism, and must apparently have been recorded in history. We assume, therefore, that Homer lived, and that some of the legends told of his early life are true; that he was a poor bard who wandered from town to town chanting his ballads for money; that he was blind in his old age; that he was a native of Ionia, and lived in some prosperous Greek city on the Asiatic shore, and perhaps left descendants in Chios." From Homer the narrative is carried rapidly along to the time of Herodotus, when the era of prose-writing first began among the Greeks. After him came the philosophers and mathematicians, and one writer after another is presented to us in quick succession, but with sufficient distinctness to form a picture that can be retained in the memory. In the meantime we have followed Greek literature from Ionia to Sparta and Athens, from Attica to Alexandria, and from Egypt to Constantinople, where we leave it in the hands of the Christian Bishops, many of whom wrote in Greek, and the "Byzantine Compilers," who through their laborious collections have done much service to the cause of literature. Rome now steps to the front, and in the second *Primer* we have the Latin writers. The number of these, however, is small; their literature consists in a great measure of translations and adaptations from the Greek, and they were never philosophers or profound thinkers. But Roman literature served chiefly as the means of spreading mental culture over the Western world. Thus its history is important as bearing upon our later literature, which owes so much to Latin forms of expression and to the Latin tongue. In the third *Primer* we have a résumé of literature during the mediæval period from the time of Tacitus to that of Dante. During this time various gleams of intelligence appear in every part of Europe, and almost every nation lends its share to the sum total of mental labor. The history of the period which extends from A. D. 700 to A. D. 1300 is that of the sleep and the slow awakening of the human mind which lies between the first centuries of the Christian era and the dawn of European literature, which first begins to spread itself over the world in the thirteenth century. With the fourth *Primer* we pass into the realm of English literature. While France and Germany remained dull to the classical revival, the school founded by Dante and Petrarch was exerting its influence in the North, and the Saxon intellect began to show a fertility that surpassed that of its Southern masters. In dealing with English literature, however, Mr. Lawrence has apparently found his subject too vast to suffer compression within the limits of a single half-hour volume. He has, therefore, undertaken to deal with it by epochs. The first division he calls the Romance period. This extends from the days when Chaucer sung to the beginning of the seventeenth century, when, as he declares, "The age of poetical ardor was over. Men's minds were occupied with sterner thoughts than the ravings of *King Lear* or the woes of *Romeo* and *Juliet*." With the sailing of the Mayflower he concludes the first English *Primer*.

In the same series we have an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the salient point is connected with German literature. This *Primer* is the work of a lady, whose frequent contributions to our periodical literature have already made her name familiar to the public. She is also the author of one or two small volumes written for the purpose of interesting younger students in subjects connected with natural science. Mrs. Conant was at one time a resident of Germany, and her interest in the literature of that country has repeatedly manifested itself by graceful translations from the best German authors. In the present volume there is evidence that the writer has worked *con amore*, for not only does the prose portion of her work evince the most careful research and familiar acquaintance with the almost inexhaustible literature of the Vaterland, but a large number of the poetical translations are original, the rendering of other translators having apparently failed to satisfy a somewhat fastidious taste. Among these there many stanzas which, like the following, from one of Herder's most pathetic poems, evince the possession of rare poetical talent, together with an exceptional ability to render accurately the author's thoughts:

"The Spring retires, and joy expires;
Night wraps me in her heavy shroud;
Sorrow and pains my spirit crowd,
Burning with endless fires.

"I track in vain a lifeless main;
No island calls me to its breast,
Come pilgrim, come! with me find rest;
Life brings thee heavy pain!

"On the loved strand I may not land;
Afar, through twilight haze it gleams;
Faint waves the joy through morning dreams
That stayed not in my hand."

The *German Primer* closes the list of those which have as yet been offered to the public. But others are, we understand, in course of preparation. Mr. Lawrence is continuing his labors upon the literature of England and America, and Mrs. Conant is making steady progress with that of Spain. France will next come under consideration, and it is to be hoped that the series will include the entire literature of Europe, even if it is not carried further. The little books are calculated to meet the wants of a large class of readers; for, nowadays we are profoundly indifferent to the aspersion which was once hurled against a popular authoress, namely, "that she gathered all her information from encyclopedias, and understood no subject thoroughly." Many of us are only too glad to have knowledge presented to us in a close and compact form, our busy lives making the other alternative complete ignorance in regard to most subjects. Again, these little books are admirably adapted to schools, where they would prove a capital substitute for such authors as Cleveland, whose presentation of English and American literature many of us remember with horror. Whether adults or children, we are impatient as a race, and *multum in parvo* is as acceptable in our books as elsewhere.

MUSICAL SKETCHES.

MUSICAL SKETCHES ABROAD AND AT HOME. By Prof. ELLA. Third Edition. Revised and Edited by JOHN BELCHER. New-York: EDWARD SCHUBERTH & Co. 1878.

This work, a running commentary of the musical art in England during the last 30 years, is a fairly interesting one. With less critical acumen than Chorley possessed, (the man above all whom Rogers hated,) and without Chorley's literary ability, nevertheless Ella's *Musical Sketches* contain sound advice, and may be read by musical people with decided advantage. Of course, Ella, as a true artist, loved his profession, and may be excused for showing too frequently his contempt for those who are unfortunately deprived of the musical sense. If Mr. Bernal, when wearied by the political turbulence of the House of Commons, had a sweet doze during an adagio of Mozart, or if Sammy Rogers always slept at a concert, and only awoke when the music ceased, why, they only followed the idiosyncrasies of their nature. Still, Ella does not give us a high opinion of general musical culture among the best people in England. The author tells us that when he directed certain concerts, programmes were selected to suit the tastes of the expected visitors. "If the latter comprised the fashionable leaders of the *ton*, the most popular and hackneyed music was chosen; if, on the contrary, the really musical families of the aristocracy accepted the invitations, the pieces selected were of a much higher order of composition." The frivolous tastes of volatile fashionables Ella very rightly despised. An article on musical dilettanteism is an excellent one. The Italians have a saying, "*Buon dilettante non fa buon professore*," which is undoubtedly just. Better, of course, the modesty displayed by the amateur, than the coarse dogmatism too often manifested by the professional. Still, between those who sing for their pleasure and those who with their voices gain their bread, there is exactly the money difference. We may laud to the skies the better parts of the amateur vocalist or instrumentalist, and forgive his faults. But when we pay only 50 cents to hear him, we may abuse him for a single defect, and forget what excellence he has. Monster concerts Ella decries. A mob of musical people certainly gives less pleasure than a moderate orchestra. Quantity does not make quality. Then again, there are real acoustic principles which destroy the musical balance. If music is not complex, powerful effects may be produced. We differ from the author in calling such floods of sound sublime, but when a composition is intricate, the effects are never satisfactory. An amusing instance of the impossibility of directing a large number of voices lately occurred in a city near New-York. There were 10,000 children, who were to sing a simple choral. All packed in a line, 100 children deep, it was a cannon which when fired was to be the *coup de baton* of the leader. The piece did go off, and the first 2,000 started on time, but as the report of the gun only reached the little singers in the middle and rear some seconds afterward, an awful cacophony was the result. Encores Ella decries for more reasons than one. A vocalist sings and repeats the strain, and flushed with applause, often sings the encore badly, or over-ornaments a simple strophe with balderdash. Roaring cadences and sensuous effects are used. Singers with tired throats are taxed beyond endurance. Dragonetti, the famous double-bass player, had his own ideas of an encore. Having been recalled after a fatiguing solo, and requested by the manager of the concert to play it over again, the Italian said: "Well, I play *encore*, but you pay *encore*." The advice Ella gives in regard to anthem performances is replete with good sense. "Hail Columbia," all twisted up with "Yankee Doodle," is often attempted, so that neither are understood. Ella tells how the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, desirous of honoring King William IV., got up "God Save the King" with studious care. The second verse was so disguised by elaborate harmonies that his Majesty said to one of the committee: "What's that, what's that? What is it they are singing *now*?" Such anecdotes of Beethoven as are found in the *Musical Sketches* are cleverly told. There was a music-seller in Vienna who had offended Beethoven, affirming that he wrote too difficult music to sell. It was the great master's habit to stick his leonine head in that music-seller's shop and say: "*Gut Morgen, Dumm; Dumm, gut Morgen.*" (Good morning, stupid; stupid, good morning.) It was Beethoven, too, who said: "I write for minds, and not for merchants." It is interesting to learn that Weber's divine "Mermaid's Song" in "Oberon" escaped cutting as if by a miracle. Fawcett, who had charge of the Covent Garden Theatre in 1826, could not understand it. "Cut that out," cried Fawcett. The flowing simplicity of that delicious melody, the wierd horn accompaniment, the exact adaptation of the music to the circumstances, were saved by Miss Goward. Some two or three singers had tried the loveliest of all songs, and had blundered, when Miss Goward sang it for Weber at a final rehearsal. "Dat vill do; you shall sing de song," cried the author of "Der Freyschütz." Do musicians live long? Of course, there is a distinction between instrumentalists and composers. Ella gives a list of some of his acquaintances who attained a good old age. Cervetto, the violoncellist, died at 92; Marriotti, trombonist, at 92; Dragonetti, contrabassist, at 93; Sir George Smart at 91, and Auber at 89. Four score is a not uncommon age for musicians. Many pleasant reminiscences of the Paris Conservatoire are found in the *Musical Sketches*. There is no jealousy in this Parisian orchestra, Ella tells us, intimating that jealousy abounds, however, in London. Once, when Habeneck was at a Conservatoire rehearsal, news was received of the sudden death of the second violinist. "*Mes enfants!*" cried Habeneck, "an important place is vacant; who among you will do me the honor of being my second?" Instantly Allard, the best violinist in France, a pupil of the venerable leader, sprang to the vacant desk amid the applause of the whole orchestra.

DOSIA. From the French of HENRY GRÉVILLE. Translated by Mrs. MARY NEAL SHERWOOD. Boston: ESTES & LAURIAT.

GABRIELLE, OR THE HOUSE OF MAUREZE. Translated from HENRY GREVILLE. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

Three translations of Henry Gréville thrown on the public in the short space of two weeks by publishers, and more a-coming! *Toujours perdrix!* Possibly there is a sea-side demand for books of this character, just as there is for soft crabs or bathing-dresses, *Dosia* is neither better nor worse than are the general productions of Henry Gréville, and is one of those flighty, ephemeral productions which one reads, and, after having read, entirely forgets. Gréville almost always selects Boyard names with Russian trappings, and works her characters in Petersburg or Tsarkoé-Sélo, and treats her heroes and heroines to rides in *tarantasses*, but such personages live in reality quite as much in Paris, St. Cloud, or Marly, and roll about in *coupés*. Take a minor French author, a second-rate one who has never left Paris, or the *Banlieu*, and request him to write a Russian novel, and he could do quite as well as Henry Gréville. The books open with an uproarious mess dinner, where Pierre Manreif, inflamed by copious libations of punch, tells his comrades, who are officers in the imperial service, of his escapade with a pretty cousin. Dosia, tired of home, has requested Pierre to run away with her, and Pierre gives in detail the particulars, and how, because he wanted to kiss the pretty runaway, she slapped his face, and so they quarreled, and the amusing prospect of a marriage had to be abandoned. The girl in the story is mixed up with a dog and a horse. Count Plato Souraf, a kind of nonsensical Diogenes, hears the story and is horrified. Plato has a sister, the Princess Sophie, a very distinguished woman and widow, who has read Taine's last work, *L'Intelligence*. Plato tells his sister Monreif's story, and the Princess discovers that the young lady of the scandalous episode is Dosia Zaptine. This Princess, whose whole stock of intelligence is derived from the perusal of Taine, determines to bring up Dosia, to cure her of her eccentricities, and, accordingly, invites her to St. Petersburg. Monreif in time falls in love with the Princess. For quite a long time she has had a fancy for the devil-may care Pierre, and accepts him when she learns of a certain heroic action of his, which is so Franco-Russian, or Russo-French—or simply Frenchy—as to require a description in detail. A young officer in Pierre's regiment has been beguiled into play, and losing more money than he ever could pay, premeditates suicide. Pierre assumes the debt by indorsing notes to the amount of the young man's losses, but, unfortunately, Pierre is just as impecunious as the young gambler. Just here comes in that savor of *lansquenet* and *baccarat*, which besmirches the heroism. Then, again, the young officer has not lost his money in a fashionable club, which might be somewhat of a palliation, but has been fleeced in a low *tripot*. On this the Princess Sophie, deeming Pierre's conduct lovable—the assumption of a gambling debt—consents to marry him off hand. Plato, the brother, having seen Dosia save a peasant from drowning, which she accomplishes on a horse, in the most approved circus manner, marries Dosia. There is the necessary quantum of skating, tea-drinking, and boat-racing, with chapters entitled "Marrons Glacés," "Cold Baths," and "See-saws," the imperial family with their gorgeous retinues being lugged in as frequently as opportunity permits. *Dosia* is as bald and trashy as it can be. The trouble about translations of this kind, treating of Russian life, is that the American public are passably familiar with Tourgheneff, and some of them have even read Tolstoy.

Gabrielle is not Russian. It is French and of the time of Louis XV. Gabrielle is taken as a child at 15, to become the wife of the Marquis de Maurèze. After she has become twice a mother, the Marquis goes to the wars, where he remains some 16 years. Gabrielle, in the meantime, forms a liaison with Julien de Présanges. Her two children by the Marquis grow up; the Marquis returns old and rheumatic; and Gabrielle's sins come back to her. The children become cognizant of their mother's fault, and the son René, to appease the Marquis, his father, who has discovered his wife's fault, invents some subterfuge to account for the liaison his mother has made, while his sister Lucille, declares that it is she whom Monsieur de Présanges has dishonored, and not her mother. How ingenious this may be, in an art sense simply, we are doubtful about, but that it is very nasty we are quite sure about. Eventually the outraged husband dies of apoplexy. Gabrielle then gets along not uncomfortably, and the concluding line of the romance reads as follows: "No one ever disturbed the melancholy peace of Maurèze." *Gabrielle* is excessively bad and tiresome. With all the vices of that particular portion of French history, at least the Marquis and Marquise of the period were amusing. So many better French books than those written by Gréville might be found, that one wonders why they are translated at all. *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Annual Report of the Adjutant-General, State of New-York.*

—*The Archer's Complete Guide.* New-York: Peck & Snyder.

—*Somebody Else.* By G. P. Lathrop. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Littell's Living Age.* Vol. 137. Fifth Series. Boston: Littell & Gay.

—*Metals and their Applications.* C. Alder Wright. London: Macmillan.

—*Watch and Ward.* By Henry James, Jr. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co.

—*The History of Romanism.* By John Dowling. New-York: Edward Walker.

—*How to Take Care of Our Eyes.* By Dr. H. C. Angell. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Dosia.* From the French of Henry Gréville. Cobweb Series. Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

—*Musical Sketches Abroad and at Home.* By Ella. Third edition. New-York: E. Schuberth & Co.

—*The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy.* By Alexander Blumenthal. New-York: Ward & Peloubet.

—*American Natural History Series. The Structure and Habits of Spiders.* By J. H. Emerton. Salem: S. E. Cassins.

—*Gabrielle; or, The House of Maurèze.* From the French of Henry Gréville. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

—*Ariadne.* From the French of Henry Gréville. Collection of Foreign Authors No. 10. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Foreign Classics for English Readers.* Hayward's *Goethe*. Edited by Mrs. Oliphant. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*The Champions of the Church; Their Crimes and Persecutions.* By D. M. Bennett. New-York: D. M. Bennett. Science Hall.

—*Appleton's New Handy Volume Series. The Fisherman of Auge.* By Katharine S. Macquoid. *Gordon Baldwin.* By Rudolph Lindau.

—*Margarethe; or, Life Problems.* A Romance, from the German of E. Juncker. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

BLACK-MAILING THE PRIMA DONNAS.

From London Truth, July 4.

I wish to know what Mlle. Pappenheim, the new prima donna at her Majesty's Theatre, pays Jarrett? Let foreign artists who come over here understand, once for all, that if they choose to pay large sums out of their salaries to Jarrett and others of his kidney, it is their own fault. When Mlle. Nilsson first came to England she absolutely declined to have anything to do with Jarrett. She was attacked by Davison, in the *Times*, and by others of the gang. Then she consented to pay to Jarrett an enormous sum, and she was praised by Davison and the gang. Last year there was a deliberate attempt to crush Mlle. Gerster, who had not taken Jarrett as her agent. I had the pleasure to nip this conspiracy in the bud. I do not intend to allow this sort of blackmailing to continue, for it is a disgrace to English journalism. All foreign artists who have to complain of the gang will find in me a friend ready to expose any attempt to levy contributions on them, and indifferent to the personalities that the members of the gang lavish on me. I am well aware that these foreigners are afraid of provoking powerful enmities, but they would do well to realize that if they really have talent the public will support them, and that if they have not, no amount of "commissions" will profit them. The proprietors of journals know nothing of the system that has prevailed, and would be the first to put it down were it brought to their notice.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Prof. Young, Dr. Henry Draper, and other scientists are to observe the eclipse of the sun on July 29 at a camp about 20 miles south of Denver.

That petroleum must become a most important article of commerce was felt to be inevitable when Col. Drake struck oil on Aug. 28, 1859. In 1861, 27,000 barrels, worth $1,000,000, were exported. In 1877 the aggregate value of the petroleum exported was $62,000,000.

The suspicion entertained by chemists that the mineral gradalinite contains a new metal has been confirmed. M. Soret has observed in the spectrum of gradalinite lines which are not given by any metal now known. It is probable that the new element thus indicated will soon be isolated.

Having instituted an exhaustive inquiry as to the suitableness of selenium for the production of constant resistances for measuring purposes, Mr. Robert Sabine has come to an unfavorable conclusion. Selenium in its amorphous state is dielectric, and in its imperfectly crystallized state its character seems to be that of a dielectric more or less charged with conducting crystals.

The export of tin from New-Zealand has increased very rapidly owing to the discovery of the lodes at Mount Bischoff and the great quantities of the mineral found at Mount Hemskirk on the west coast. In 1873 the ore exported was valued at £17,000; now the value of the annual export is estimated at not less than £280,000—that is, the value of the quantity exported is forty times greater than it was four or five years ago.

At a meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the British Medical Association, Dr. Fergus showed that terrible diseases once prevalent in Great Britain had disappeared. Leprosy was at one time far from uncommon there. It is not known when the first hospital for lepers was established in Scotland, but Robert the Bruce richly endowed one founded at Prestwick. There were not less than 100 leper hospitals in England and Scotland about two or three centuries ago.

A great many wild and sweeping conclusions in astronomy, geology, botany, and zoology can easily be traced to an erroneous conception of what a natural law is. A law of nature, says Jevons, is not a uniformity which must be obeyed by all objects, but merely a uniformity which is, as a matter of fact, obeyed by those objects which have come beneath our observation. There is nothing whatever incompatible with logic in the discovery of objects which should prove exceptions to any law of nature.

Prof. McKendrie, of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, thinks that a thin and slightly elastic membrane for the phonograph is the most suitable for loudness, while a rigid, non-elastic one is the best for distinctness. His experiments with one of Macey's tambours and the telephone is interesting. After impressions have been made on the tin-foil, distinct speech in a feeble voice of most peculiar quality can be heard from the tambour by bringing the point of the lever on the surface of the phonographic cylinder. With this method there is little friction, and the marks are not quickly rubbed out. If the tambour and the ear are connected with a tube, intelligible sounds can be heard after the marks on the tin-foil are erased so as to be hardly perceptible to the eye.

The London *Engineer*, in noticing the controversy which has arisen regarding the priority of the invention of the microphone, says that Prof. Hughes has really been anticipated on every point by Mr. Edison save one, which one is in itself doubtful, to wit, whether Mr. Edison knew that exceedingly minute sounds could be transmitted by the application of the principle, (which he no doubt discovered,) that carbon is susceptible to a difference of carductivity by a change in pressure. The *Engineer* is by no means satisfied with the general denial given by Mr. Preece and Prof. Hughes to the allegations of dishonorable conduct on their part, advanced by Mr. Edison, and it calls upon Mr. Preece in particular to immediately refute if he can the precise charges made by Mr. Edison.

Dr. W. F. Hoffman considers that the prehistoric relics called discoidal stones, found over a wide area of the Old and the New World, had probably been employed for purposes of amusement. The smaller ones, he thinks, were used much as pennies are now employed in games of chance. One side was painted. The discoids were thrown up in the air, and the winner was determined by the side which was shown when they fell to the ground. It is no objection to this theory that the stones have not the artificial colors after long exposure or burial, as the colors of aboriginal races are easily removed. The larger discoids formed part of the implements of a kind of game like the tchung-kee, of the Mandans, described by Catlin, or that which was played by the Cachanos until recently.

The recent tremendous outburst of the Icelandic volcano, Hecla, has been observed, and the whole field of the phenomenon has been investigated by Dr. Tomas Hallgrinsson, whose report thereon to the Danish Government has just been published. From this report it appears that the eruption took place, not through the old, well-known craters of the Hecla, but through several new ones formed on the sides of the Krakatindur, an isolated peak, rising some 8 or 10 miles to the east of the Hecla. The lava flood completely filled up a depression running about 50 miles in a northern direction, but as this depression was a barren waste of stone and volcanic débris, no damage has been done except so far as the way to the splendid grazing-grounds of the Landmannafrjett led through this valley. The grazing-grounds must now be reached through a long and very difficult circuit.

Dr. William B. Carpenter has been writing some articles on the fisheries of British North America. They have been published in the *Nature*, with the object of proving that the free admission of United States fishermen to the fisheries of the Dominion is a privilege of enormous value. As this is a controversial subject on which a good deal can be said on the other side, its discussion hardly belongs to this column. But he throws out one hint which may deserve more attention than it has received from those interested in the fisheries of the United States. "Through the obstruction and pollution of New-England rivers, the lumberer and manufacturer have ruined the cod-fishery of that locality by destroying the anadromous fishes that attracted the cod thither; so that thus the 'fish-oil' and 'fish guano' manufacturers, who are now enriching themselves, not only at the expense of the herring and menhaden, but of the other species which depend on these for food, will speedily, if unchecked, increase the depletion of the northern waters of the United States."

Heat, says the *Lancet*, oppresses the spirits, lowers the tone of vitality, and pervades the whole body with a feeling of lassitude and incapacity. This experience points to a necessity for a reduction of exertion and excitement when the physical world is overheated. Instead, however, of complying with the plain teaching of Nature and lessening activity, people resort to various devices to lessen the sensation of heat. Perspiration is a moisture which Nature spreads over the surface of the human body for much the same purpose as an intelligent housewife sprinkles water over her butter-cooler. But perspiration is checked by sitting in draughts, by wearing very little clothing, and by adopting light colors for dress. The remedy is taken for the disease, and through impeding the processes of Nature, Summer colds and other allied evils are contracted. "The conditions of health require that, within very narrow limits, the temperature of the human body should be the same, whether the thermometer stands at 90° in the shade or sinks to a few degrees below zero."

M. De Parville writes enthusiastically of M. Reyner's new electric lamp, which seems to be as easily managed as an ordinary oil lamp. A rod of carbon, from 20 to 30 centimetres long and from 1 to 2 millimetres thick, is held at one end by a metal rod which tends to descend by its own weight, and at the other by a carbon wheel in a vertical position. The carbon is pressed strongly against the wheel, which is made to revolve slowly. A current of electricity from a battery of from four to six of Bunsen elements raises the carbon to a white heat at the point of contact of the rod with the wheel. A splendid light is produced. If a high degree of luminosity is required, the heated portion of the carbon may be increased at pleasure. Break the current and the lamp is extinguished. Restore the connection by turning a knob and the light flashes forth. The battery may be stowed away anywhere, and any one can use this illuminating contrivance in a house or work-shop without being annoyed with the difficulty and expense of maintaining any magneto-electric machine or steam-engine.

An interesting paper on the stimulants of the ancients and of modern savages, has been prepared by Miss A. W. Buckland. The author notes the fact that all races use stimulants in some form. The Australians chew leaves and roots on account of the invigorating effect thus obtained, but this is merely a step above the habits of the inferior animals. The first step to the manufacture of stimulating drinks is seen in the Kava of the South Seas, and the art of producing fermentation by the process of chewing can be traced across the Pacific from Formosa, where rice is the principal ingredient employed, to Peru and Bolivia, where maize is used for the same purposes. Agricultural races make the next advance, and produce a kind of beer from the chief cereal grown by them. Liquor of this kind reached the West from Egypt, and it is still drunk by all the great tribes of Africa. Pastoral peoples used the milk of their flocks and herds and the honey of wild bees to make fermented drinks, such as the koumiss and mead of the Scythic nations; and similar liquors are used by the Kafirs of South Africa. Wines had been manufactured from various plants and fruits from very ancient times in all civilized and semi-civilized countries; but grape-juice had in former days a very restricted range of consumption, being confined to Western Asia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Grape wine was prohibited in China, and the vine itself was extirpated. Alcohol was not among the beverages of the ancients, and what knowledge the savages have obtained of it they acquired from Europeans. Not only the form and material of drinking vessels, but religious ceremonies and prohibitions, and the sacredness in which certain plants were held, had an intimate relation to the nature and properties of the beverages in use among different nations.

BATHING IN A VOLCANO'S VAPOR.

HOW IT IS DONE AT KILUAEA—DESCRIPTION OF THE FAMOUS CRATER.

Mr. J. M. Davidson, a lawyer from Colorado, now residing in Honolulu, has lately written to Hon. Alfred Sayre, of Denver, an account of a recent visit to the volcano Kiluaea, and the letter is printed in the Denver *News*. The visit was made in May last, and after describing the journey thither Mr. Davidson says:

"So different is the scene presented from what the visitor expects that it is difficult to describe it intelligibly or in such a manner as to give the reader any distinct idea of its appearance. The crater Kiluaea is nine miles in circumference, mean width three miles, surrounded by a well-defined rim. The bed of the crater is 600 feet below this rim. The active burning lake is in the south end of this crater, and at a distance can be seen as indicated by vast volumes of smoke and vapor arising around and above the same rocky projections adjacent. To this point the sight-seer is conducted by a guide, and there, standing on the brink of projecting scoria, he looks down on the strangest and wildest element, surging and throwing its fiery spray as in madly beats against the surrounding walls, from which it seems to be repelled by some unseen power, only to level down and become of sombre hue and drift back to be overturned and lashed into waves and crimson shreds that fall back into the massive cauldron. The heat is very great and burns the face, and the brightness of the broken elements is painfully dazzling to the eye. There is no sameness or monotony, and from the smooth, dark surface of a minute's duration fringed by crimson lines, fiery flames issue with a hissing sound, each furtive glance giving a different view, and then deep rumbling as of a troubled sea, is followed by the wildest and most violent agitation. Hours might be spent gazing at the changing, infuriate element. Over much of the road from Hilo to the volcano, 30 miles, there is scarcely any earth, showing a new volcanic formation. Varied vegetation has commenced growing vigorously from the scarcely distinguishable soil of decomposed lava, and, indeed, the scoria now produced and thrown out by volcanic force is very friable, and its formation is usually in thin layers, easily crushed under the foot of the pedestrian. The bottom of the main crater and exterior of the burning lake is composed of layers of lava of different colors and different comparative structure, interlapped and intertwined as it oozes along, and, at short intervals, the slowly-moving masses pressing their heavy, burning fronts, still liquid, though far off from the burning cauldron. You can thrust a walking-stick into it and easily detach quantities of the consistency of sugar when struck from the volume, a thin mush. The bed of the main crater was some few years ago several hundred feet deeper below the unchanging surrounding rim. It rises and falls without any fixed or regular periodicity. The active lake of fire is at present 600 feet below the rim or surrounding country, and the dimensions of the burning lake 350 yards long by 100 yards wide. This lake or cauldron is constantly changing its size, form, and location from cycle to cycle, slowly waltzing around the vast area of the great crater. The lava is at present thrown out of the burning lake by a subterranean passage on the west side, in a river, and presses its way, dividing into many slowly-moving streams, throughout the western half of the inclosed plain, each stream at night showing its size on the rim immediately above, gazing down, it looks like a vast city at his feet, irregularly illuminated by the sport of revelers. As the lava is cooled, it is driven into all manner of shapes, and, standing like ice under the influence of changing tides, and as one walks over the newer formations, looking down between the broken fragments, can be seen, a few inches beneath the cooled surface, bright, shiny, living fire in massive quantities. The heat radiated from the surface is very great, but the north wind usually blowing over the elevation of about 4,000 feet, cools the atmosphere generally, so the visitor suffers no inconvenience. I believe no one has lost life as yet accidentally in the crater, but I do not think any one feels naturally safe until he has ascended to the outside country, and even then the steam issuing from many fissures, bursting up sulphurous odors, makes one who is sinful and believes in eternity of torment think that he is not far from his future home.

"In ascending to the upper regions you are conducted to a small house within a stone's-cast of the hotel. Here you disrobe and indulge in a sulphur bath. A pipe conducts over from a fissure in the rock to the room in which you sit *in puris naturalibus, a la Russ*, and when you say 'Ready,' a valve is opened admitting the vapor in any volume and of any temperature you desire. When you feel as if you were in Tartarus, and about to give up the ghost, shout 'alia!' to the native superintendent, and the valve is closed and the vapor shut off. You are then douced with warm, and then cold, water, rubbed dry with towels, submitting to the *Lomitomi*—a native remedy for all human ills, which consists in working and kneading your body with their hands as if it were dough. You then don fresh linen, and being very weak, very feminine, and trifling like a match-box, you feel, if ever in your life you did feel—and it's funny when you feel that way—like taking a drink, but by your lady, you must carry your own ammunition, for strong drinks are rare in that volcanic dale. This desire being gratified, a ravenous appetite rages, which is dissipated by an hour's process of which it was accompanied table of the Volcano House.

"I attended a term of court at Hilo, and was retained in a number of cases, thus making my trip to the volcano pay me $1,000. I successfully defended a man charged with murder, and after his acquittal, viewing the crater, the idea occurred to me of proposing to Parliament, now in session, the policy of changing the mode of execution from hanging to walking a plank into the crater. Rome, the then strongest nation in the world, threw culprits down the Tarpeian Rock—why should not the Hawaiian Kingdom, which exists through its own insignificance and weakness, use a natural agent subservive economy and making the death penalty too horrible for contemplation."

KEARNEYISM IN CALIFORNIA.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of the 6th inst. says: "The results of the late election are of a character to surprise reflective observers. Kearneyism has shown itself at once stronger and weaker than many anticipated; stronger in San Francisco, and weaker in the interior. It is now asserted by its San Francisco organ that its defeat was due to insufficient organization, and it is intimated that when the next election occurs it will show a much stronger front. We are by no means disposed to underrate the importance of this movement. We are desirous of estimating it at its fullest force, in order that the truth as to its prospects may be the better ascertained. It has cast in this election 36,000 votes; and while this is not enough to secure any substantial successes, it is enough to prove that the movement is a political element that must be reckoned with. Whether it will grow or dwindle hereafter, however, must depend upon several factors, the value of which cannot now be calculated. The strength it has exhibited thus far cannot be ascribed to the same agencies which cause ordinary parties to cohere. It set out to control the Constitutional Convention, mainly for the purpose of grafting several dangerous fallacies upon the organic law. Failing in this design, it is evident that its future will depend largely upon the acceptability of the new constitution which is to be framed this Fall. Should the convention produce an instrument which the majority of the people of California can support, and should the new constitution remove all grounds of rational complaint in regard to the issues which form the foundation of whatever is sane and reasonable in the programme of the so-called Working Men's Party, it is probable that it will be unable to keep the field, and that its members will return to the organizations they belonged to previously. If the new constitution is ratified, no matter what its provisions, it is difficult to see what justification for continued existence Kearneyism will have. In that event it will probably decline rapidly, unless in the meantime events should happen elsewhere calculated to give it a renewed lease of life. Such an event would be the marked success of the Nationals, a party which has so many features in common with Kearneyism that it is quite likely to absorb the latter."

RAPID TRANSIT INTO MATRIMONY.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Saturday tells this story: "A few days ago in this city an acquaintance, courtship, and marriage all transpired within 15 minutes. A gentleman met a lady in company by accident, proposed to her, she accepted, carrying out a joke, as she supposed; the license and minister were procured in a few minutes, and the lady informed, to her astonishment that took away her breath, that all was ready, when she began to consider and realize what it all meant. She was influenced, however, to abide by her decision given in fun but a few minutes before, and merely asked for time to change her apparel, but this was denied her by the impatient groom. He said it must be finished up right off, then and there, without delay, and the knot was tied instanter at 95° in the shade—all in a quarter of an hour, and housekeeping actually commenced within 30 minutes."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A RIDE FOR LIFE.

HOW YOUNG HAMILTON, OF SILVER CITY, ESCAPED FROM THE BANNOCKS.

From the Idaho Avalanche.

Andy Baker arrived here on Saturday evening with the mail. He furnishes further particulars of the death of George McCuthan, the driver, at the hands of the infamous savages. When he saw the band of Indians making toward him he wheeled round in an instant, and put his four horses on the full run in the direction of Dry Creek. It was a race for life. Although the horses were the best stock on the road, it could not be expected that they would maintain the ascendency in speed with such a heavy load to pull, and the savages pursuing them on horseback. But the driver and his passenger, knowing the fate that was in store for them if they fell into savage hands, pushed along for a few minutes at a lightning rate. The bullets of the pursuing savages were whizing round them thick and fast, but they heeded them not. They were appalled, however, at the fact that the distance was gradually lessening between the pursuers and the pursued, but in this dire emergency their coolness did not desert them.

The demoniac yells of the savages were now heard close to their rear. The distance sped over was about three miles, and then began a new phase of the struggle for life. It was but the work of an instant for driver and passenger to jump from the stage and cut loose the leaders. This they did, and each man mounting a horse sped onward, leaving the stage and the other two horses behind. They now seemed in a fair way to escape. The savages kept right on after them, seeming not satisfied with the booty that had been left them. About two miles had been made when an unlooked-for accident occurred. The horses were still carrying all their harness, and being thus hampered, the one being ridden by the driver stumbled and fell. He did not drag the other horse down with him, although the horses were still connected with the harness, as when attached to the wagon. The horse ridden by young Hamilton detached himself, and he was left to keep up the race alone. Poor McCutchan had not time to get his horse up and mount him. The savages were already upon him, and immediately began their brutal and torturing work, killing him by slow process, and mutilating his body. One of his eyes were gouged out. The fiends took his watch, rifled his pockets, and left the disfigured body near by. The mail sacks on the stage were subsequently cut open, and their contents either appropriated or destroyed. Hamilton was pursued a short distance, but the chase was given up. He ran his horse several miles further, taking to the sage brush. When opposite Dry Creek the animal sank from exhaustion. Hamilton made his way on foot to the Dry Creek Station, got a fresh horse, and he and the stock-tender started on, warning the few settlers along the road of the impending danger. Those of the animals that were not pressed into the service were turned out.

At Rattle Snake, Monroe (Scotty) joined the flying brigade, Bowden and his family a little further down, and with the reinforcements at the summit, all took up the line of speedy march for McDermit. Every resident joined them, and late in the night all reached the post in safety, thankful to get away with their lives.

MISS PEALE, THE ARTIST.

HER REMOVAL TO PHILADELPHIA—AN ANECDOTE.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 9.

Miss Sarah M. Peale, the artist, who has been a resident of St. Louis for over 30 years, left last night to join her sisters in Philadelphia, which place she will make her future home. Before leaving she took an affectionate le

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for this locality to-day clear or partly cloudy weather, warm, southerly, shifting to colder, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

Peace in Europe is assured by the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin. Possibly, the precariousness of this settlement is lessened by the fact that it is reported that Russia and England have agreed upon bases for a new alliance between the two powers. Nevertheless, it is true that this newest disposition of the affairs of Turkey is environed with many difficulties and dangers. At present the world may rejoice that the great calamity of a general European war, which once seemed imminent, is no longer possible. The congress has disposed of many delicate questions, its members have separated with varying feelings of satisfaction or disappointment, and, for a time, the sounds of war have ceased.

The treaty of Berlin, as we must hereafter know the latest settlement of the Eastern question, has been concluded, and its provisions are made known. The main features of the agreement have leaked out from time to time, and the somewhat incomplete sketch now published contains nothing startlingly new. Indeed, the Anglo-Turkish treaty was such a dramatic surprise that this long-looked-for compact of peace comes tamely to an expectant public. One point which will attract attention to the Berlin treaty is that clause which provides for the destruction of the fortresses in Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, and prohibits the erection of others in their place. It can be surmised, however, that this concession to the jealousy of Great Britain and Turkey was made with the reflection that the clause can be nullified easily whenever an exigency shall require. Although it is not expressly stipulated in the convention, it is understood that the future ruler of Bulgaria shall be a Christian Prince; it is provided that he must not be a member of a reigning European dynasty. Until his election, the affairs of Bulgaria are to be administered by a Russian commission. The boundaries of Servia and of the new Principality to be formed south of the Balkans are not yet published to the world. These important points in the treaty affect a great diversity of interests.

Mr. POTTER'S committee of investigation has adjourned to meet at Atlantic City, N. J., and the Congressional Committee on Army Reorganization will hold its sessions at White Sulphur Springs, West Point, Saratoga, and Niagara, beginning at the first-named place, July 22. There is, very naturally, some ill-feeling on the part of other watering places in consequence of the favoritism exhibited by these committees. There is really no good reason why Mr. POTTER, if he affects sea-side resorts, should not take his show to Long Branch, Coney Island, or even Fire Island, during the Summer. Atlantic City has no special claims, that we are aware of, on the United States Treasury, that it should be chosen as the only sea-side place where a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms shall disburse the liberal appropriation made by the House of Representatives. The other committee has shown more liberality in mapping out its route; but its disbursements will be confined to Virginia and New-York. If this pleasure excursion had been properly "log-rolled," the New-England States would certainly have been included.

Gov. CHADWICK, of Oregon, has found it necessary to call for volunteers to meet the hostile Indians. In a somewhat excited manner, he asks for brave men who will make short work with the "hostiles" who are reported to be upon the Umatilla Reservation. Heretofore the Umatillas have been peaceable and friendly, but the Governor's dispatches, as well as reports from other quarters, indicate that they are acting with the hostile Indians. Indeed, it is said that all of the so-called friendly Indians living on reservations are the secret allies of those who are openly in arms. It is reasonable to suppose that the tribes who are on reservations would find the temptation to fight and steal too much for them, when an active force of Indian fighters should come near enough to infect them with their example. The predatory instinct is so strong, even in the "good" Indian, that it only needs to be roused by a few such petty successes as those which have been secured by the Indians of Eastern Oregon.

What is, undoubtedly, one of the causes of Indian wars is brought to the surface by the shameful discovery of frauds at the Crow Creek and Cheyenne River agencies. It appears that a ring was formed by the Indian Agents at these two points, and that a scheme of robbery has been carried out with an ingenuity, completeness, and audacity which must challenge even the admiration of a Tweed Ring thief. By means of forged and fraudulent vouchers, these men cheated the Government and the Indians in so many different ways that one is almost bewildered by the intricacy and multiplication of their operations. For example, the Indians were employed to cut hay, and were paid with their own rations; the hay was sold to private parties, and if the Indians were not cheated by false weights and measures, the hay-buyers by the same means, and the hay ultimately sold again to the Government, and the Government charged an exorbitant price therefor, it was because the ring were merciful. The Indian Commissioner seems to have lighted upon these rascalities himself, and is looking into the affair with his own eyes.

One of the politico-social clubs for which Boston is famed has just given occasion for the airing of the notions and theories of a number of Massachusetts statesmen. A report of the sayings of these eminent persons is noticeable as showing that each of them agreed very nearly with every other, and that the basis of a mutual understanding was laid in mutual admiration. Only the inevitable Dr. LORING encountered an adverse breeze, and, as he praised everybody at the table, it was unkind to interrupt him as one eager debater did. Collector BEARD made a long and highly elaborate speech, proving that, whatever may be his qualifications as a Collector of the Port of Boston, he is a better orator than the deeply-injured and much-praised SIMMONS.

PARTY DISINTEGRATION.

The tendency to disintegration in both of the old parties is undeniable. Whether it shall go on or be checked before much harm is done to either, is a question the answer to which depends upon the sagacity of the leaders in detecting the hidden causes of discontent, and their ability to profit by the influences which these causes involve.

The fact admits of easy explanation and is not, of itself, much to be wondered at. So far as it applies to the Democracy, it proceeds from an evident incompatibility of principle and purpose and a lack of the leadership to which the party has been indebted for its successes. In view of the blunders that culminated in secession, the value of Southern leadership to the party may seem to have been overrated. And yet there can be no doubt that one of the compensations of the slave system was the development of a class who had some genuine pretensions to statesmanship, and whose circumstances and habits saved them from the personal degradation which is too often, nowadays, the price of success in partisanship. If the South exercised the power of an oligarchy in shaping the policy and controlling the nominations of the Democracy, it also gave character to the party and supplied the larger portion of its brains. The oligarchy and the Confederacy fell together. The class of Southern gentlemen who had made of national affairs a study, and whose conservatism as regards the financial policy of the Government was undoubted, disappeared from the public stage. Inferior men took their places,—inferior, we mean, in character and capacity,—with none of the restraints which usually attend the possession of property, and representing the worst elements of Southern society. The "carpet-baggers" very often deserved the reproach which the term implies, but they were certainly the equals of the men to whom the overthrow of the old leaders brought the opportunities they have used unscrupulously. Hence, to a large extent, the independent spirit which, vague and unorganized as it is, is the most hopeful sign in Southern politics. The capable leaders in the Southern States, who are entitled to a reasonable share of respect, are few in number. Their direct influence for good is not much greater than their numerical strength. The active managers of the Democracy in those States are on a level with the mass of the membership, which never acquired unbridled power until now. The immediate results are seen in the recklessness and low standard of duty that were always characteristic of "the white trash." Purity and respectability are in the background. Repudiators and schemers are in the front. The indirect results take the form of dissatisfaction with the administration of State affairs, of impatience under the domination of worthless men, and of a growing desire to break the dead level of Democratic rule. How soon and how far this undefined hostility to Democratic ascendency, as it now exists in the South, will be felt by the Democratic Party, depends upon the moderation of Southern Republicans, and their willingness to co-operate in a no-party effort to overcome the power now intrenched in the South.

Throughout the North and West, the disorganizing forces at work in the Democracy are of a different nature. Whatever influence may attach to the South in the party councils, as a consequence of its vote, its personal power among Northern and Western Democrats is not great. Mr. LAMAR cannot reconcile the party in these sections to the subsidies he pleads for. Mr. BAYARD, perhaps the best type of the class that is all but extinct in Congress, has not the slightest hold upon his party in the Western States. Messrs. THURMAN and VOORHEES more truly represent the prevailing characteristics: one, the vulgar demagogue, who is ready to pander to the basest passions of a mob for the attainment of his ends; the other, the trimmer, who blows hot or cold as the exigencies of the moment require, and who has not art to conceal his want of sincerity. Taking Mr. BAYARD as the exponent of sound financial opinion and of the integrity which dares to rebuke popular clamor, his powerlessness in the party is very suggestive. It shows that the uprightness, the character, the statesmanship of the party are an inconsiderable minority, and that its control, outside of the South, is in the hands of men who are prepared to do a great deal to conciliate the greenback advocates of inflation. If their overtures fail, it will be because the Greenbackers have lost faith in politicians generally. As the financial question really is the great question of the time, and will be such whether we have nominal resumption or not, the disintegrating process cannot soon be arrested. The party will be weakened by the defection of much of its greenback element, and by the demoralization which the attempt to conciliate that element will produce among the better portion of its members. In the latter case, the disaffection may not be overt. But it will cool partisan ardor in several of the Eastern States, and will repel support which the party can ill afford to lose.

Unsatisfactory as the attitude of the Republican Party with regard to the financial question is in all but one of the States whose conventions have already been held, it cannot escape unharmed. Probably it will suffer less than the Democracy, judging of its injury by the relative drain upon its vote; but enough is apparent to show that doubt has been introduced into districts hitherto certain, and that to avert defeat in others it must make concessions that will disgust not a few of its worthiest members. Any consolation that may be derived from the belief that the financial delusion which is making itself felt everywhere will be short-lived, is worth little. The issue raised is not one that can be quickly suppressed. Overcome in one shape, it will reappear in another. The ideas that underlie it are a volcanic force that will reassert itself as long as the wrecks produced by hard times are in sight; and its disturbing effect upon parties will continue. It has loosened party ties, and it will be a source of increasing anxiety to politicians until they learn that where radical differences of principle exist compromises at the expense of principle are always unprofitable.

Republicans suffer from another disintegrating agency. The Federal Administration disturbs less than the financial question; the range of its influence is narrow, and the dissensions it fosters are tinged with a contemptuous disregard for itself. But the tendency of its proceedings, its vacillation and hypocrisy, its attempts to clutch a power it cannot wield, its constant disposition to make those who created it ashamed of their responsibility,—all serve to alienate thoughtful Republicans and to consolidate and strengthen the influences whose repression was two years ago regarded as essential to the usefulness and success of the party. It matters not that Mr. HAYES "means well." A weak President is one of the worst of Presidents. Nor is there much satisfaction in Mr. SHERMAN'S anxiety to anticipate resumption after having given aid and comfort to measures that endanger its permanence. The infirmities of the President and the wiles of his Secretary of the Treasury are a perpetual source of party embarrassment. They excite ridicule at the expense of principle, and they give rise to plans in which the humiliation of the Administration will be linked with the success of the persons and schemes it has striven to crush. The Administration cannot gain, and the party must suffer.

REASONING FOR RUSTICS.

It is one of the peculiarities of the spread of the Greenback heresy that it appears to take the strongest hold upon the minds of the rural population. The farmers of the country are, as a rule, an honest and industrious class, with strong convictions and a fair capacity for reasoning, but they are not close students of political or financial problems, and it is not altogether to be wondered at if they are carried away by plausible arguments addressed to the instinct of self-interest. Their real self-interest must be in harmony with that of every other industrial class and that of the entire community, for what conduces to the permanent prosperity of one class engaged in industrial or commercial pursuits must benefit all. But it is easy to show on the surface of things an apparent antagonism, and a disparity of advantages, due to certain anomalous circumstances, and many minds do not penetrate beyond these to the underlying principles which are universal in their application, and work out like results for all. There is, perhaps, no better illustration to be found of the effects of superficial and plausible reasoning upon minds not altogether uninformed, or wholly deficient in capacity for thought, than that presented in the growth of the Greenback movement in Maine, especially in the Fifth Congressional District, where there is a chance of its defeating both the old parties. Its progress has been largely due to the efforts of one man, who has gradually inspired with zeal, and brought to his aid, a considerable band of vigorous co-workers. Mr. SOLON CHASE, editor of *Chase's Chronicle*, at Auburn, is an excellent example of the rustic philosopher, who, without any pretension to being a scholar or a deep thinker, has acquired just that sort of superficial information and that command of plausible casuistry calculated to produce effect on his rustic audience. What he deems to be his arguments are few in number, and easily taken in, and by constant reiteration in plain phrases, accompanied by homely illustrations, he has given them an air of authoritative declarations of absolute truth.

What with him and those within the circle of his influence passes for reasoning is used with similar effect throughout the country districts of all the States, and hence it is that we hear of the spread of the Greenback doctrines among the farmers, who as men of property and of common sense repudiate the wild theories and claims so often put forward in behalf of working men. One of the arguments of which Mr. CHASE and philosophers of his school make great use is that a contraction of the currency has depressed values and brought down prices, to the loss of all producers, while holders of money and of securities have been benefited by a corresponding increase in their value; that resumption of specie payments will not only confirm this result, but aggravate it; and that a further issue of greenbacks would, on the other hand, relieve the pressure, cause values to rise, produce activity in business, and give an increase of wages and of profits by which all industrial classes would be benefited. This has a certain plausibility, but it is utterly delusive and the more dangerous for a slight basis of indisputable fact. Nobody can deny, for instance, that the gradual appreciation of the legal-tender notes toward par in gold has produced a fall in prices, but that is a different thing from a shrinkage of values. Values, or the ratios of the utility of different commodities, cannot shrink, and are not changed by a fall of prices, which are merely the terms in which they are expressed. The aggregate amount or value of farm products or manufacturing products is not changed with variations in the unit by which they are measured, and a general fall or rise of prices does not injure or benefit any one. The same amount of one product exchanges for the same amount of another as before; prices serve only as denominators of the amounts, and money serves only as a means of effecting the exchange. During the process of appreciation of greenbacks to par there were losses which could not be escaped, as the adjustment of prices was a gradual and continuous process, and at no point complete. Where a commodity was bought to be paid for in the future, or an obligation assumed to be fulfilled in the future, the price remaining the same while the unit of price increased, there was loss. The sum total of such losses has been very great and the discouragement to enterprise enormous, but this was the penalty for having departed from the standard and a necessity of returning to it, which the advantage of stability and security, when it is reached, will greatly outweigh. But this painful process is now substantially over, for the greenbacks are within a small fraction of par with gold, and it is not true that with a value currency these disastrous changes can be produced. With that we shall have stability of prices, exact justice in the exchange of commodities and obligations, and neither loss nor gain attributable to the condition of the currency. The abandonment of resumption, after the agony is all over, and an inflation of the volume of greenbacks, would raise prices only by renewed depreciation; the high prices would not signify increased values or any gain to anybody; and we should go through speculation and feverish activity down to disaster more terrible than we have yet experienced.

The farmers have also been induced to believe that they are worse off than any other class, have lost more by appreciation of the greenbacks, and would gain more by a plentiful issue of paper currency. In point of fact, they are to-day the most prosperous class in the country, and have most to gain by a resumption of specie payments. There is a statement still going around, credited to this paper, representing the farmers of the country as a distressed, down-trodden, and worried class, for whom there is no relief but through the possession of the soil by new owners who shall let it out to tenants. As we have repeatedly declared, this does not express our opinion, or the opinion of any thoughtful student, of the condition of the country. Although we have repeatedly explained that fact, repudiated all responsibility for the statement, and denounced the persistency with which we have been credited with it, with invincible vitality it still turns up in Greenback organs, credited to THE TIMES, as though it were an expression of its opinion. In fact, the condition of our farmers is hopeful, and what they need to assure their prosperity, is not higher prices for everything—what they buy as well as what they sell—which would not benefit them, but stability of values and the same standard of monetary measurement here as in the foreign markets, which substantially control the prices of agricultural products. They are the greatest losers by fluctuations and uncertainty in the currency, on account of being the first among producers and the last among consumers in the circuit of the exchanges, and affected by all the intermediate manipulations. Others speculate on changes, actual and prospective, due to variations in the currency, and they pay the profits of the speculation, while with a specie basis and a gold standard, these variations could not occur, and they would receive and pay only just and legitimate prices.

"LOYAL" SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The possibility that the Democracy, controlled by the cotton State members, may come into power in both branches of the National Legislature naturally gives rise to the question, what action will they take regarding Southern claims? The subject has already been discussed at some length in the North and West, but up to this time to but very little purpose. Indeed, the controversy has simply resulted in calling out "the views" of various people who know next to nothing regarding the temper of those who may be called upon to decide the matter. For once, at least, their relative positions were changed, and the North talked while the South preserved a discreet, if not a somewhat suspicious, silence. Recently, however, in Georgia, South Carolina, and other parts of "the sunny land," there has been a sudden waking up to the fact that the agitation of the claims question was alarming many Democrats and non-partisans, and at once the political leaders of that section were at much pains to protest that nothing was further from their thoughts at this time than a desire to make any further claims upon the Government for damages growing out of the war. This they have declared with much vehemence and detail. Yet, in all their expressions on the subject, they have been careful to avoid any declaration as to what the course of their party would be in the event of their coming into control of both houses of Congress.

Within a day or two, however, becoming bolder, perhaps from a growing sense of power, they have ventured more clearly to define their position, and in a recent issue the Atlanta *Constitution*, one of the most influential "last-ditch" organs in the country, throws off the mask entirely, and plainly intimates that, in the event of their gaining the absolute power for which they are striving, the Democrats—the Southern Democrats—will adjust the question of claims according to their own peculiar notions. Specifically, the journal in question declares "there are many just claims pending, and they will be paid." As is, perhaps, not to be wondered at, however, the Southern idea of what claims are "just" differs very materially from the opinions on the subject which are held in other parts of the country. Some time ago in a speech made in Ohio, it will be remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury stated that since 1865 the Republican Party had paid to the Southern States claims amounting to many millions of dollars, and, in the name of that party, demanded credit for the action which had been taken in this direction. Of course, the Secretary referred to the claims of loyal people South. It is just this class of claims, however, which the Democratic organs of Georgia now declare to be unjust, and, instead of being willing to give the Republicans any credit for having paid them, they denounce the course pursued as "fraudulent and corrupt." Indeed, they go even further than this, and in plain words announce it as the determination of the Southern Democrats to use every effort to put "a final extinguisher upon the class of Southern claims that have heretofore been so popular with the magnanimous majority in Congress." And all this we are assured they will do, not upon the defensible ground that many of the so-called "legal" claims have been and are being pressed by persons whose loyalty was never discovered or made public until after the war, not on the ground that such claims are barefaced and too often successful attempts to swindle the Government, but because the people who make such demands are actually entitled to be regarded as having been loyal to the Union, and must, therefore, be looked upon as enemies to the South.

All such claims must be disallowed, declares the Atlanta organ, and because the claimants "in making such demands, in claiming restitution for property destroyed by the Federals, confess that morally at least they were traitors to their section and their State." In throwing out such claims, it is further declared that the solid South will be engaged in a true reform, will take a step in the direction of true economy, and "teach a lesson to those who, living in the South, yet desired to see their section dismantled and overrun, and their neighbors impoverished and preyed upon." These are certainly somewhat remarkable grounds upon which to refuse the payment of well-established claims made by loyal citizens, who may be able to prove their fidelity to the nation and to show the justness of the demands which they make against the Government. But the frankness with which the subject is treated in the South cannot be objected to. The warning which these latest declarations contain is timely, and forcibly indicates what would be the fate of any measure which might come before a Democratic Congress, recommended only upon grounds of loyalty or patriotism. It is a pity that the Democrats are not equally frank and outspoken in declaring what class of Southern claims they regard as "just." If men should not be paid for lost or destroyed property because they were "traitors to their section and their State," it suggests itself to the ordinary mind that treason to the Union would be a still greater bar to such compensation. Should they succeed in gaining control of the next Congress, however, there is no reason to believe that this line of argument would be popular among the Democrats of the South.

THE OLD WORLD'S INFLUENCE.

Americans are often accused of losing patriotism and appreciation of their own country by traveling and living abroad. We hear a great deal and see no little of persons who, after spending a few months or weeks in the Old World, return home to criticise the Republic narrowly and peevishly, and to expatiate on its numberless defects. They are prone to praise Europe at the expense of the United States, and to see over there approaches to perfection which, they fondly tell us, are scarcely attainable here. If unrestrained, they may array themselves on the side of monarchical against popular government, and prove the slenderness of their knowledge by an attempted display of political wisdom. It must be conceded, however, that these coxcombs represent but a very small portion of traveling Americans, and are by no means remarkable either for intelligence or observation. They seem to be half conscious of this, since they are dogmatic and declamatory to a degree that indicates more faith in assertion and noise than in insight or understanding.

Those of our people whose opinions are of any value, and who have any real acquaintance with Europe, are rather strengthened than weakened in patriotism and republicanism by their experience abroad. As a rule, the longer they stay, the more they see, the clearer their perception, the better they like their own land, the gladder they are to return to it. It is both natural and creditable for a man to be moderately biased in favor of his native country; it is at worst a pardonable weakness, and he who assumes to discover superiority in foreign States by simply running through them, assisted by very little, if any, knowledge of foreign tongues, must be both a sciolist and a pretender. To have a thorough idea of a country, one must, unless specially endowed, spend much time in it; make a study of its institutions; come into frequent and immediate contact with its people. The Americans who have done so abroad are apt to be better Americans than those that have passed a fortnight in Germany, a month in France, or a season in Great Britain, confining themselves to hotels and the stock sights. A right-minded American, possessed of discrimination and thoughtfulness, is more likely to be benefited than harmed by foreign travel and foreign associations; and for him even a very little travel is far better than none.

We are glad to see our people going abroad more and more every year. While a sniff of Europe may increase the vanity of some, and tempt them into boastfulness of the wonders they have seen and the experiences they have had, a trip over sea, though it be short, is of genuine service to the many. Despite defects, we are, on the whole, a common-sensible people, and capable of profiting by the employment of our senses. We seldom go anywhere without learning something, and our opinions are, for the most part, our own. We have too much independence—it may be too much vanity—to form our judgments at second-hand, as is evident from the widely-conflicting and often absurd views entertained and expressed by us of other nations and other lands. Whether we care for the Old World or not, it does us good to see it; and even when we find little to admire and nothing to commend in it, later remembrances conduce, perhaps unconsciously, to our advantage.

We can never see our country as we ought to until we quit it, and look back at it from another land. The change of stand-point, the new atmosphere, the altered angle of vision, is a great deal. The ocean, like death and time and distance, idealizes. On the other side, home roughnesses are smoothed, home unpleasantnesses vanish, home annoyances are forgotten. The petty machinery of politics, the meanness of device and demagogism, the ignoble zeal of partisanship, are not visible acrosss the Atlantic; while the breadth and beauty and majesty of the Commonwealth, as conceived, and in the larger features practiced, appeal to and strike us afresh. In alien lands and unfamiliar conditions we feel what we may not have felt on our own soil—how much we have to enjoy and be proud of. The impatience, the inappreciation, the captious criticism, of which we may have been habitually guilty, are apt to impress us, perhaps for the first time, as unworthy, and our reawakened patriotism to stir us with higher purpose and nobler endeavor.

Travel always lessens, if it does not remove, prejudice, whether for or against. Men who remain at home are inclined either to overestimate their own or other countries, commonly their own; but when they go away and stay away for any length of time, they learn to judge dispassionately and disinterestedly, to take broader views, to form better judgments. Travel is the easiest, generally the pleasantest, means of culture, and in most cases a stimulater of patriotism. Even a few months of Europe shows, or should show, the average American how much of excellence it contains, and how much that he may have plumed himself upon is hollow and meretricious. He comes back humbled but encouraged, chastened but strengthened, far wiser and yet more hopeful. While he perceives that America is only a small part of civilization, he is apt to be very glad that he is an American. Europe takes the conceit out of him; enlarges his horizon; enables him to see two sides of a thing. It does him a deal of good, and generally makes him a better American, because a true citizen of the world.

Not long since, EDWIN BOOTH was playing *Richelieu* at MCVICKER'S Theatre, in the metropolis of Illinois. Having recited, in a fervent and impressive tone:

"France, my mistress, France, my wedded wife,
Who shall proclaim divorce 'twixt me and thee?"

There was a solemn pause for a moment, when suddenly, as if in reply to the question, rang out from the gallery the word "Chicago!" The audience "took" in a few seconds, and burst into mingled roar and applause, not lessened by the commentary, also from the abode of the gods, "That's so; Chicago'll fix up a divorce for you, old *Richelieu*, or any other man."

It is noticeable that the names of some of the most celebrated men are mainly perpetuated by articles of common use. NAPOLEON lives in English-speaking countries in a kind of boot christened after him; so does WELLINGTON; while BROUGHAM has become embalmed in a well-known carriage. Lord Derby has transmitted his name and fame to a fashionable hat. RAGLAN, the unjustly abused leader of the British forces in the Crimea, survives in a coat. GLADSTONE is rendered memorable by a cravat; BYRON'S immortality is assured by a turned-over collar; LOUIS XIV. is reproduced in furniture; LOUIS XV. in woman's high heels, and CAVOUR in a cheap cigar. Who says that Fame is hollow!

The familiar epigram (attributed to "TOM" APPLETON) that "Good Bostonians, when they die, go to Paris," is really not applicable, since Bostonians generally prefer the British to the French capital. They have been called Englishmen out of health, and not without reason. They cannot help remembering, and being glad, that their ancestors were English, and many of them expect to get back their health—mental, spiritual, and social—by dwelling on the banks of the Thames. The true Bostonian feels quite as much at home in the Strand and Hyde Park as in Washington-street and the Common, and enjoys the dense fogs and chilly dampness of the British, as he does the bad climate and the odious east wind of the Massachusetts, metropolis. The epigram should be so amended as to read: "Good Bostonians, when they die, go to London." It is the New-Yorker who is so fond of Paris that he hopes to be rewarded for good deeds done in the flesh by eternal residence there. Beacon-street, Cambridge, Harvard, Faneuil Hall, and all the rest of the apparatus of the Hub have slender attachment to the Boulevards, the Champs Elysées, and the Bois. They are not a bit English, you know; nor are they at all like Boston either. How, then, can they be what they should be?

There have been several attempts in Paris within two or three years, among men of fashion, to devise some other kind of masculine full dress than complete black with white cravat. But they have, it is to be regretted, ended in nothing. Inasmuch as France has fastened upon civilization the perpetual dress-coat, black trousers, and waistcoat, it is her duty, since she is the tyrant of mode, to prescribe more varied and appropriate garments. Nothing could be much more unattractive, ungraceful, and unbecoming to the mass of men than this regulation costume. Hardly one in a hundred looks at all well in it, and that one would look better in almost anything else. It is an esthetic pity that men cannot be attired on social occasions in something approaching picturesqueness, in something at least suitable or desirable. The idea of putting all of them, irrespective of size, shape, or complexion, in exactly the same garments is preposterous. A dinner or evening party, a ball or reception, is made, so far as they are concerned, to look like a funeral, each of them uniformed in solemn black. Women dress in a hundred different ways. They wear what is thought to belong to and become them, and they present in society a variegated and alluring spectacle, in sharp and delightful contrast to their brothers. When will men have independence and individuality enough to rid themselves of this odious tyranny of ugly clothes, and dress as befits them? The hideous dress-coat and its lugubrious concomitants have enforced their despotism entirely too long.

It is rather singular that Americans are the only civilized people who habitually chew tobacco, although the sailors of nearly every nation are addicted to its mastication. It is singular, too, that we, probably, employ tobacco in other ways less than other countries. Snuffing is rather rare here, common as it is in Europe, especially on the Continent. We do not smoke any more than if as much as, the English; and the French, Italians, notably the Germans, Dutch, and Spaniards exceed us in smoking. But as tobacco-eaters we occupy the field alone, having, it is to be regretted, a monopoly of one of the most unwholesome and obnoxious of practices. The national mastication and expectoration are known over the world, and do ample service in all conceptions and caricatures of Brother Jonathan. To see a landsman chewing tobacco anywhere abroad is to know him for an American, native or adopted. Perhaps we stick to the worst of the three customs because tobacco is to so large an extent an American plant. Europe knew nothing of it until the discovery by COLUMBUS of the Western World. The sailors he sent ashore at Cuba found the natives smoking, and, seeing them emit smoke from their mouths and nostrils, imagined them to be be on fire. All the natives from the north-west coast to Patagonia used tobacco, and to chew it is one of our inalienable and aboriginal rights.

Much misapprehension exists in the minds of even cultivated Americans as to social *status* in England, and an exaggerated estimate is apt to be attached by them to titular rank. The truth is that rank does not go for very much in the England of to-day, unless conjoined with a good deal besides. People may have rank without position, and very high position without rank, whereas many Americans are apt to suppose that a lord or lady always occupies a position vastly superior to that of the untitled. A strong case in illustration is afforded by the well-known Countess FRANCES WALDEGRAVE, now at the pinnacle of London society. That lady, daughter of the famous BRAHAM, the champion songster of our grandfathers' days, first married Mr. WALDEGRAVE, a natural son of the Earl of that ilk. Mr. WALDEGRAVE inherited nearly all his father's fortune, and bequeathed it to his wife. She married secondly, Earl WALDEGRAVE, her first husband's brother, and thus added rank to wealth. Yet, although extraordinarily attractive, inasmuch as neither of her husbands were men looked up to by their fellows, she lacked that subtle consummation of social life known as "position," until she married Mr. GEORGE GRANVILLE VERNON-HARCOURT, who, albeit only an Esquire, had a social position as good as any Earl's. There are numbers of English gentlemen whose position could not be improved by elevation to the House of Lords. Such, for example, as Mr. TALBOT, member of Parliament for Glamorganshire, for over 40 years Lord-Lieutenant of the county, owner of two princely homes, and of an income of $350,000. Mr. TALBOT refused a barony, and his father an earldom. Yet Mr. TALBOT would, at a dinner-party, have to go down to dinner after the penniless younger son of the poorest Irish baron, just as, until some 10 years ago, Lady BURDETT-COUTTS would have had to give the *pas* to the wife of a country Mayor, whom the Queen had knighted in honor of a visit to his town! To American ladies especially, this idea of following in somebody's wake seems terribly humiliating, and they fail to comprehend how entirely precedence is mere matter of form, and in no wise fixes the position a man or woman really occupies. The very best blood is found in the untitled aristocracy, who, as a German Prince visiting England remarked, would rank as noble in any other country. In a large number of instances they represent the senior branch of families represented in the peerage by a cadet of the house. Thus Lord Lytton, and his younger brother, Lord Dalling, died peers of the realm, while their eldest brother, who inherited the paternal acres, died untitled.

Mr. WATSON, of London, England, is a gentleman who deserves well of the traveling public. Having occasion to ride over the Brighton Railway, and having neglected, for a reason which does not appear, to provide himself with a ticket, he tendered to the conductor in its place the usual fare for the distance over which he was carried. But the conductor, in obedience to the rules of the company, demanded, in addition, the fare from the point whence the train started to the point where Mr. WATSON took the cars. As it happened in this particular case, the difference between the amounts asked and paid was one penny. For that penny the company sued Mr. WATSON, and Mr. WATSON, as the champion of the public, defended the suit, and, it is pleasant to add, won it, as well as the appeal which the company chose to take. The Judge giving the opinion declared that—

"Tickets are sold with an almost contemptuous disregard of the commonest convenience of the public. A single small hole, open often only just as the train is starting, round which hole a struggling and eager crowd congregate, so numerous and so hurried that decent comfort and inquiries are out of the question, is the common facility, if so it must be called, to which railway companies, possessed by Parliament of a carrying monopoly, subject the long-suffering people of this country. No reason of common sense has ever been suggested, except that it might give the companies or their servants a little more trouble, why the tickets should not be sold all day long at the stations like other tickets, with which all of us are familiar."

Every one who travels—and who does not travel, in this country, at this season?—will readily admit that the Judge's description is as accurate as his law is, doubtless, good. Unfortunately, the case turned upon a statute of no application here, and, therefore, any adventurous spirits who might be inclined to fight Mr. WATSON'S battle over in our courts must beware lest a different issue, "with costs," await their championship. But although our railroad companies may continue to impose fines upon those who, though innocent of any wish or intent to escape paying for their ride, are yet so careless as to neglect to aid the company to detect those who do try to ride free, for that is all the system of ticket-selling amounts to, there is hope that agitation may secure common and decent facilities at the depot. What is wanted now is the substitution of, say, a counter for the "small hole" through which the unseen ticket agent conducts his negotiations with the despised passengers, a more liberal allowance of time within which tickets may be bought, and, if it is not asking too much, civility and intelligence behind the counter.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Syracuse paper heads a paragraph "A Genuine Bogus Reformer." It means Banning.

The Greenbackers of the Third District of Wisconsin have nominated Owen King for Congress.

On Wednesday the Texas Democrats will hold their State Convention in Austin, and the Colorado Democrats theirs in Pueblo.

Col. Bradley M. Thompson, now Mayor of East Saginaw, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighth District of Michigan.

The Greensboro (N. C.) *North State* says: "The air is full of Independent Democratic candidates. It is noticeable that the State Democratic papers have stopped abusing them."

Of course, it is the Democrats of the Eleventh District of Ohio who have nominated Henry L. Dickey for re-election to Congress. By some inexplicable blunder the telegraph accused the Republicans of doing it.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* announces that Senator Voorhees will open the Democratic campaign in Indiana by a speech at South Bend on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and it advises "John Sherman and other hard-money sharks" to stand from under.

The Republicans of the Second District of North Carolina, where the colored men are largely in the majority, having nominated a well-qualified negro for Congress, the Raleigh *Observer* gets very much excited, and wants to know what "the people" are going to do about it. "The people" will, probably elect him.

Senator John T. Morgan reached Montgomery, Ala., the other day, and the *Advertiser* took occasion to compliment him upon his healthy and happy appearance, and to say: "The appearance of the Senator among us brings to mind the recent ridiculous story which obtained some circulation, that he had attended the wedding of the negro Senator from Mississippi. Of course there was not the least foundation for the absurd canard."

De facto Congressman Patterson, of Colorado, wrote home a few months ago: "So thoroughly am I in sympathy with every position of Mr. Voorhees upon the question of finance, that I bought 1,000 copies of his speech for distribution in Colorado, and they are almost all now in the hands of our people. I would have purchased more, but the price was too high—$16 per thousand. It rejoices me to see the people of Colorado awakening to the great emergency in which the finances of the country now are. It is certainly either 'retrace our steps' or blacker ruin than was ever witnessed in the country before. For four years I have been outspoken upon the subject."

THE CONFEDERATE RECORDS.

APPOINTMENT OF GEN. MARCUS J. WRIGHT TO COLLECT THEM.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* of the 12th inst. says: "Gen. Marcus J. Wright, of Memphis, who was Confederate post commander at Macon during the latter years of the war, has been appointed by the Secretary of War an agent for the collection of Confederate records for the use of the Government. Gen. Wright's extensive acquaintance over the South, his editorial experience and literary attainments, well qualify him for the service intrusted to him."

Gen. Wright has sent out the following circular:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PUBLICATION OFFICE
WAR RECORDS 1861-65.
WASHINGTON CITY, July 9, 1878.

SIR: I have been appointed by the Secretary of War an agent for the purpose of collecting and securing for the use of the Government such records of the late war (on the Confederate side) as can be obtained. It is desirable to obtain the originals of all such records as may be valuable in illustrating the nature of the great struggle from which the country has emerged, so as to put them in print, in order to preserve them precisely as they are, for the use of the historian, or such other disposition as Congress may direct. There are doubtless many valuable documents scattered over the country, and only preserved by the owners as souvenirs of their own parts in the war. These being in perishable form and subject to be destroyed at any time, no delay should be suffered in placing them in the possession of the Government, where they will be put in print and preserved from the chances of destruction. To persons having such records and not desiring to part with their ownership, but who are willing to have their contents preserved and made public, I am authorized by the Secretary of War to say that, if delivered to me for the purpose above indicated, they will be carefully copied and the original returned to the owners as soon as practicable. Packages of papers too large to send conveniently by mail may be sent by express at the expense of the department. All packages or letters should be addressed as indicated at the head of this circular.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

THE POST-MASTER-GENERAL AT OLD POINT.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.—Hon. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General, accompanied by Gen. A. D. Hazen, arrived here this morning, and are stopping at the Hygeia Hotel. He paid a visit to the fortress this morning, and received the customary salute.

CRY OF THE DISCONTENTED

THE NEW-YORK NATIONALS.

A POOR SHOW FOR THE NEW PARTY IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE—STURDY FARMERS WITH SOUND IDEAS—HERESIES DISCARDED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OGDENSBURG, Friday, July 12, 1878.

The "National Greenback Labor Reform Party," as the Herkimer County Mass Convention dubbed it the other day, does not flourish very luxuriantly in Northern New-York. I have passed through Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Counties without finding a vestige of it, and I am told that it has no better show in Franklin County, or in Clinton, outside of Dannemora Prison. The Labor Reform branch of it, which furnishes most of its strength in the cities, does not exist here for the reason, I suppose, that there are comparatively few laborers in these counties outside of the tillers of the soil, and any one who is capable and willing to do farm work can generally get it to do, and has no excuse for pleading want of employment. He must not come, however, with the eight-hour notions of labor that prevail with those who claim to be "laboring men" *par excellence*. The men who own the soil in these northern counties do not hesitate to work themselves 10, 12, or even 14 hours a day, if the condition of their crops requires it, and they have no patience with, and no sympathy for, that form of starvation that higgles about the precise hours of labor while it claims to be famishing for want of work. "Let them starve," they say, "till they can do as we do. The laborer is no better than his employer, and we do not propose to hire men on our farms to sit on the fence and see us work." There will be no use, therefore, for the "Labor Reform Party" to come into this section of the State in search of converts, nor for laboring men to come in search of employment unless they leave some of their cardinal principles behind them. In the larger towns, like Watertown, Ogdensburg, Potsdam, and Malone, there are some mechanics out of employment, but they do not appear, thus far, to have thought of seeking a remedy in political action, and I could not learn that there was a single club or organization of Working Men, or Greenbackers, in Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, or Clinton Counties. There is, no doubt, material for a Greenback Party in this section if the people were less intelligent than they are. Farmers are getting a great deal lower prices for their products than they were three or four years ago, and they would not object to a state of things that would bring back the old figures, provided they could be sure it would be permanent. Besides, a very large percentage of them are burdened with mortgages upon their farms (a gentleman told me to-day that St. Lawrence County alone was mortgaged to the extent of $3,000,000, mostly to insurance companies) and they would like, for that reason, to see greenbacks plenty again and easy to be got. But most of them are shrewd enough to foresee that it would only afford a temporary relief, to be followed by another depression similar to, and perhaps worse than, the present, and they say "we might as well get down to hard-pan first as last." Great efforts have been made by the Greenbackers to win them over to Peter Cooper's notions; the country towns have been flooded with Greenback papers and documents and scores of men are in regular receipt of the *Advocate* who never subscribed for it; but thus far it has been a waste of labor, and, in the counties above named, the new party is at present practically without any representatives, and is not likely to affect the elections this Fall one way or the other. There is getting to be a large floating vote in St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton Counties, composed of French Canadians, which might be captured by a very moderate amount of greenbacks, though they would not comprehend the financial notions of the Greenbackers, and would not care anything about them if they did. They are a thriftless set, living from hand to mouth, and are excellent material to handle for managers of a new party having the ready cash. Outside of this element the National Greenback Labor Reform Party will have a poor show drumming up votes in Northern New-York.

ELMIRA, July 14.—The Greenback County Convention yesterday elected Matthew Kirsch, A. C. McCumber, and John Bonfield, of Chemung, as delegates to the Syracuse Greenback State Convention, to be held on the 24th inst.

THE PHILADELPHIA AGITATORS.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD SPEAKS—PAVING THE WAY FOR KEARNEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The so-called National Party inaugurated the campaign here on Saturday evening by a ward meeting, at which the speeches were of such a character as to show the true colors under which this party trains in Pennsylvania. Henry Carey Baird, the politico-economist and agitator, who has published numerous pamphlets on the finances of the country from his own peculiar point of view, made an address, reviling Secretary Sherman and his financial ideas. He said that while the Secretary professes to have reduced the public debt some $500,000,000, he has in reality increased it some $69,000,000. He held that Sherman's idea was to get this country down to the condition that now prevails in India. After Carey finished assailing the Secretary's character and preparing the audience for all sorts of schemes and filling their heads with Communism, a man named Charles S. Keyser came to the front with a speech. He poured into the ears of his hearers a lot of trash on the dignity of labor, viewed from a Communistic point of view, and then he proceeded to describe Kearney, the California agitator, who is expected to arrive here in a short time. He said:

"The agitator of the Pacific slope, whom the press universally styles the mortal Communist, is not a man of gigantic proportions, roving about like a wild beast; dismiss that idea from your minds. Such giants and brutes have no influence in our age. Nor is he a slick, well-favored man, with his boots blackened, his face cleanly shaved, who goes down on his knees to God every night, and opens a national bank in the morning. He is neither a brute nor a bondholder. He is short in stature, feeble in frame, sullen and silent in his ordinary manner. As forbidding to appearance as Butler, as unintellectual as Grant, so this man is in repose. He embodies in his appearance the accursed condition to which the bonds and bank system have reduced this country. But when he rises before his audience his whole nature undergoes a change. A grim, sardonic expression passes over his countenance; flashes of humor irradiate his passionate harangue; his words flow rough, profane, sometimes terrible in their earnestness and vindictiveness; classical allusions and illustrations from daily life break out here and there in his discourse; fierce responsive cries answer back from the crowd that sway around him tumultuously: his voice rises above them; and blow after blow he drives directly home to the hearts of the land-grabbers and plunderers of the people, and the curse they have brought on the country. His career began by a trial in the dock with common felons for incendiary language, that language being denunciative of the thieves who had plundered the State; of the rings that infested the city; of the Judges who obeyed the commands of the prothonotaries of their own courts; of the press which sold itself body and soul to the capital interests; of the banks that, not satisfied with the system of plunder on which they are legally based, carried away deposits before the eyes of the depositors; of the contractors who, in collusion with the City Surveyor and aided by desperate attorneys, with the assent of the courts, plundered the city. From the dock he was carried by the people, and out on the sand lots gathered the worst dregs of society together, and in the end, against the millionaires, the Lelands, the Standfords, the rails, the whole press of the city, destroyed both the old parties, compelled all of his adversaries, the non-partisans who remained, to adopt his platform, and carried the entire city of San Francisco. Such is the man of that race which God does not intend shall be destroyed. He has our sympathies—for his sole enemy is that money power which is uplifting its head like a huge hydra to destroy the happiness of our posterity. For whomsoever—by one means or another—by Kearney or Carey—by high intelligence or by brute force—*by the ballot or by the bullet, it must be destroyed; and let us remember when that one more cruel war shall be over, in that happier future that shall surely come*, that Kearney was the first—rude, violent, vulgar though he was—the first man to strike a decisive blow against this huge, demoralizing power. Let us remember that this first blow struck by the working men for the freedom of the nation was by the ballot; that the threat to use Gatling guns in our streets came from the adversaries of the people; that the threat to put Grant on his horse to trample down the people who followed him while he fought for freedom came from the money power. But let us say to them, force us from ballots! Destroy the ballots we defend, throw neither Gatling guns nor Grant at the head of any hirelings they may purchase can save him or them from the coming destruction."

This is to be taken as the battle-cry of the Nationalists, and the incendiary remarks receive the approbation of the misguided people who have enrolled themselves under the banner. The statement about Gatling guns has reference to Mayor Stokley, who a short time since stated that if the Communists carried out the threats they had made of raising a mob and creating a riot, he would sweep the streets with Gatling guns. To prepare for them the Police have been drilled in the manipulation of these firearms, and if this speech is intended to urge the unruly on to acts of violence there will be warm times in Philadelphia this Fall.

While this is going on, the National Party here is rapidly falling to pieces. A war has sprung up in the ranks because several of the leaders have been detected extorting money from confiding and aspiring persons who desire to be candidates on their ticket. Added to this, Mr. Frank Devens, the Chairman of the State Committee, has called a meeting to take place at Cresson, and continue two weeks, beginning on the 23d of July. As a result of this expensive movement, four of the eight members of the committee from this city have resigned and deserted the Nationals. In addition to this the Labor Party people do not like the fusion with the Greenbackers, because it places other persons at the head of the movemens, and they are obliged to step out. The Labor people have threatened for some time past to start out for themselves, and there does not seem much doubt that the Nationals will be left high and dry here. The actions of the leaders, and such speeches as those of Saturday night, have the effect of keeping out of the party the respectable and law-abiding element in the community. When this is done the Republicans need have little to fear from the new party in this State.

THE CROPS IN KENTUCKY.

LITTLE TOBACCO, BUT AN ABUNDANCE OF CORN AND WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14.—The crops, as a whole, are far above the average, though that of tobacco will be small, there having been less than half the usual acreage planted. Corn and wheat have taken the place of "the weed" for the season, and in many instances for all time to come. Over-production and a dull market, with low prices, have caused this temporary change, and it may be that a year's experience in grain raising will lead farmers of small means to entirely discard the cultivation of tobacco. The former can be converted into money in half the time the latter can, and this hereafter will be a strong argument against tobacco culture. There is not less than three-fifths of the average crop of tobacco on hand in the hands of cultivators, and much of it has been held for two years, waiting for those better prices which now seem further off than ever. To this, three-fifths as much more may be added—that in possession of speculators and warehouse men. Is it any wonder that we are poor and in the midst of hard times? Here we have $1,000,000 worth of tobacco, money not drawing interest, but rather a value constantly depreciating. Not only the farmer, but also the merchant who sold food and clothing to the cultivator, to be paid for when his tobacco was sold, are losers by this wild-cat manner of farming. The money value of the crop not yet sold is so much capital locked up, which, if afloat, would tend very much to stop the cry of hard times and keep many small dealers in merchandise out of courts of bankruptcy. Wheat and corn never promised a better yield. Nearly all of the first named has been harvested, and already "new flour" is one of the market luxuries. No complaint worthy of notice has been made regarding the amount yielded per acre, nor has there been a word about "rust" or "the fly;" taken all in all, the wheat crop of this State will be the largest and best ever known. Of corn a like report as to quantity planted may be made, and as to quality, there never was a more cheering prospect. Were it not for indebtedness incurred before this new era in agricultural pursuits, our farmers would be on the ragged edge of the dawn of good times.

THE INDIANA HARVEST.

A SURPRISING CROP OF WHEAT—FAVORABLE PROSPECTS FOR CORN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—The wheat in this part of the State has all been harvested, and much of it is thrashed. The crop is estimated at from 20 to 50 per cent. greater than any heretofore raised. An increased acreage was sown, and in all cases a much higher average of bushels to the acre secured. In this immediate vicinity the average is from 18 to 20 bushels, a gain of 50 per cent. on any crop ever before garnered. In some instances, surprising results were obtained. One farmer thrashed 84 bushels from two acres; another, on eight acres, had 282 bushels; a third raised 32 bushels to the acre on a large field of 50 or 60 acres. The berry is sound and plump, of full weight, and the grain of excellent quality. It is being sold at 75 cents per bushel, and is moving with more freedom than was expected. In the northern part of the State, the crop is not yet harvested, but the prospects for an immense yield are fully up to other sections. Rain in some localities is interfering with the harvest, but is not general enough to make a great amount of difference. Corn is progressing wonderfully. The hot weather of the past two weeks has brought it right up out of the ground; it can be almost seen to grow. The fields are well tended, and a heavy yield is expected. Two weeks ago this cereal was backward, caused by the cool weather of the preceding few weeks, but at present it is as well forward as could be wished. Late potatoes and hardy fruits are doing splendidly, Indiana never was so wealthy in her crop yield.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb. July 14.—A special agent of the Post Office Department is here working up a very interesting case of mail robbery. The name of the Postmaster, and the location of the Post Office are withheld from the press for the reason that the offender has not been arrested as yet. All the facts are suppressed by the Western papers for the same reason. The facts are that an Iowa Postmaster took $160 from a registered letter mailed at his office to a man in Idaho, and substituted for the bank-bills several pieces of soft paper, such as lemons and oranges are wrapped in when boxed. When he put the registered stamp on the letter he used a new, clear-cut stamp, and the impression made showed on every sheet of the paper inside the envelope, giving the name of the Post Office, date, and the name of the Postmaster. When the man in Idaho received the letter, and found his remittance missing, he immediately suspected the Idaho Postmaster, and sent a complaint and the robbed letter to the Special Agent in this city. It was immediately plain to them that the Iowa Postmaster was the guilty party, and an order has been given for his arrest. He is visiting in Racine, Wis., and will be arrested to-morrow or Tuesday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A mattress in one of the cots on the third floor of the New-York Juvenile Asylum House of Reception, Nos. 59 and 61 West Thirteenth-street, caught fire at 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning. It was extinguished by Officer James E. Cannon before any damage was done to the building. No alarm is reported as having occurred among the inmates. The cause of the fire is attributed to the ignition of some matches in the pockets of a boy's clothing, which was lying on the bed.

The building Nos. 220, 222, and 224 North Ninth-street, Williamsburg, owned by Frederick Vanderstine, and occupied by Levy Brothers as a slaughter-house, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500 at an early hour yesterday morning. Levys' loss was trifling. Cause of fire unknown.

A fire yesterday destroyed a portion of Sherrard & Fritt's woolen mills sheds at Marlborough, N. Y.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON

UMATILLAS AT THE AGENCY IN OPEN HOSTILITY.

MURDERING CITIZENS ON THE ROADS—A FIGHT IN PROGRESS NEAR THE AGENCY BETWEEN CAPT. MILES' COMMAND AND UMATILLAS HITHERTO FRIENDLY—GOV. CHADWICK CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A special to the *Tribune* from Crow Creek Agency, Dakota, July 12, says: "It has leaked out that a runner from Sitting Bull's camp was here a few days ago with news from Sitting Bull. He was visiting all the Sioux tribes on the river with a secret message. What it was is not known yet. The buck is now at the Sante Agency. Aside from his message he reported that Sitting Bull wished his friends to know that he was a buck, and would always be a buck; that the Great Father had made women of his friends by taking away from them their arms and ponies. Sitting Bull, however, did not blame the Great Father, because he knew they would go and help him if there was trouble. A week ago last Sunday a letter signed by Red Cloud and 15 chiefs was received by the Crow Creek Indians. It was sent out to all the agency Indians of the Sioux. It was read to them in council by the interpreter, Leclaire, and was an appeal to them to remember that they belonged to the Sioux nation, and that they must act as one people when they get into trouble with the whites. The letter was received with aboriginal applause and a feast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—A Portland dispatch says: "The following startling news has just been received here from J. B. Keeney, dated Pendleton, July 12. The dispatch is directed to Gov. Chadwick: 'Yours is just received. Will try and get an escort for the wagon in the morning. We have been having exciting times here to-day. The hostile Indians are in force on the reservation. George Coggan, of Portland, and Al. Bunker, of La Grand, were shot this afternoon about six miles from here on the stage road to Cayuse. Coggan was killed and Bunker is supposed to be mortally wounded. Frederick Foster was with them, and only got away by luck. Bunker rode with him about two miles after he was shot, when they were compelled to part. Foster brought the news, and we started a team with 14 men as an escort to go for Bunker. They got as far as Chief Wincumonat's farm, where they were attacked and driven back, after exchanging a number of shots. The Indians are about 150 strong, and the Umatillas are undoubtedly fighting with them. Major Connoyer was with the party, and thinks they killed one Indian, as he was seen to fall from his horse. The Cayuse House was pillaged and burned. Our stage station was not burned at dark. Capt. Miles' command will reach the Agency to-night. His soldiers are exhausted, and should they go to the Agency, thinking the Umatillas are all right, they may get the worst of it. Our families are at the mill and Court-house, and the town is well guarded.'

Col. Effinger, of this city, has just received the following dispatch from Gov. Chadwick, dated Umatilla, July 13: 'I have made a call for 300 volunteers. Take those of Capt. Sears, (100,) of Portland, equipped by the citizens. See that he has men, not so much for number, but for courage, activity, and endurance. Short-work boys. I will get the balance here.'

Capt. G. C. Sears, of the Portland Volunteer Rangers, has just received the following, dated Umatilla, July 13, 8 A. M.:

Come at once as you propose. I have guns at Vancouver now; will get them.

S. F. CHADWICK.

The Governor's proclamation calling out volunteers recites in substance as the condition of affairs that all friendly Indians will go to the hostiles whenever they find that they can be successful against the whites; that all friendly Indians, with few exceptions, are midnight allies of the hostiles, and aid them in removing stolen stock and plunder; that their promises and pledges of friendship cannot be relied upon, as they have misled settlers and soldiers, and have acted as spies and scouts for the hostiles. He further cautions the volunteers against doing any act not justified by the customs governing modern warfare. The men will all be raised in Eastern Oregon.

Gov. Ferry yesterday notified Gov. Chadwick that he could have the guns now on the way from Vancouver on his allowance.

A number of freight wagons are on the road four miles above Cayuse Station; the men and horses are gone. The road is dangerous.

The following letter has just been received by Gov. Chadwick, at Umatilla, by courier from Pendleton: 'The troops under Capt. Miles are now fighting Indians about two miles above the Agency; they have been fighting for the last two hours. The Indians are on the river, near their general camping-place. Almost all the Umatillas are supposed to be in the fight. Al. Bunker has not yet got in. Coggan has not been found yet. Should the Indians get the best of Capt. Miles, we will all undoubtedly have to fight. There are over 100 men here who have no arms of any kind.'"

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says Gen. Sprague, Superintendent of the O. S. N. Co., has received the following dispatch from Gov. Chadwick, dated Umatilla, 13th inst.: "Could Portland do anything to relieve the distress of Pendleton. The actual necessaries of life are needed there by the families in the fort. Some emigrants are there. I have requested the officials to prevent suffering."

The following dispatch from Walla-Walla, 13th inst., 8 P. M., has been received: "A man who left Weston to-day says the troops are fighting between the mouth of the Lodi and Willow and Cayuse Station, 12 miles from Weston, on the Meacham Road. They commenced firing between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, and were still fighting when he left. There are about 350 soldiers under arms. They expect Major Sanford at Cayuse Station to-night. Six companies that left Walla-Walla for Lewiston have been turned back and are now en route for Wallula. Many wagons have arrived in the city containing families coming in for safety. They are still arriving from various directions."

The following dispatch has been received from Wallula, July 13, 9 P. M.: "This place was thrown into excitement this afternoon upon the receipt of a report that the hostiles were on Wild Horse Creek; that fighting was going on there between the artillery and the Indians, and that, in all probability, the redskins would come down Vansycle Cañon and make for the mouth of Snake River, passing within two or three miles of this place, and likely calling upon us.

"Upon learning of the fighting upon the Wild Horse, Gen. Wheaton stopped seven companies of cavalry under Gen. Forsythe, which were just leaving for Lewiston, and ordered them immediately to proceed to Wallula, or to aid Miles, who, it was supposed, was engaged. A message was received confirming this supposition, and a courier was sent from here to Gen. Forsythe, instructing him to make all speed by the shortest roads to Miles, who has, doubtless, had a long hard fight to-day, as 500 Indians are reported to have been in the band that burned Cayuse Station. It is undoubtedly this same band that Miles, and perhaps Throckmorton, are fighting to-day. All of our women and children are aboard the wharf boat; no one here, however, has any fear for personal safety, we are so well fortified. Runners, who were sent out to ascertain the whereabouts of the hostiles and report their appearance, at 6 o'clock this evening have not yet returned."

AN ORANGE DISTURBANCE IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, July 14.—During the time the Grand Trunk train, with the Sherbrooke and Richmond Militia, was delayed, on Saturday evening, at the Tanneries Junction, to allow a vessel to pass through the canal bridge, an affray occurred between the military and a crowd of some 200 French Canadians and Irish. The account given by persons on the spot is that the soldiers used some expressions about the green that were distasteful to the crowd, when the latter commenced firing volleys of stones at the windows of the carriages. The soldiers called upon them to desist or they would fire, but it had not the desired effect. The military then fired some revolver shots, and subsequently discharged rifle shots, in all some 50 or 60 shots being fired. Two youths, named Germain Rolland and Michael Payette, were wounded—one in the thigh and the other in the left breast—neither fatal. The bridgeman, named Patenaude, was shot through the hat, the ball grazing the top of his head. The train was hurried off, or it is likely that more serious consequences would have ensued. The troops are said to be members of the Orange Order. Gen. Smyth telegraphed to have the men arrested at their destination.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD NOISES.

EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF THE VIRTUE OF WOOD, RUBBER, AND FELT IN DIMINISHING VIBRATION.

The managers of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, after a good deal of pressure, have made an effort to satisfy the demand by residents of Sixth-avenue for a reduction of the noise created by the running of trains on their railroad. Guided by the suggestions of Mr. Edison, they yesterday put at work a large force of men, who made their appearance at the Fourteenth-Street Station early in the morning, provided with a quantity of material with which to begin operations. The material consisted of a large supply of sheet rubber, cut in small squares; strips of felt cloth of heavy description, and other strips of wood, an inch or more thick and about two inches wide. They began their work at a point about 50 feet south of the Fourteenth-Street Station, and on the westerly or down track. It was not deemed important to undertake any measures to prevent vibration at or near the station, for no complaint arises from any other noise made there than that caused by escaping steam on the arrival or departure of trains. The first experiment was made with the strips of wood. These were cut in lengths of about two yards each. One of these was laid against the rail, and between the rail and the outside guard shorter pieces were driven in—"shoved in," as the workmen called the process—making lateral vibration of the rail possible only to a very limited degree. About three of these strips were put in for the length of each rail. This was not the only precaution adopted to prevent the resounding clatter. When the rails came together, and were clamped together with nuts passing through short strips of wood, the bolts were loosened, pieces of rubber were inserted under the bolt-heads, and the nuts were then screwed tight again. This treatment, it is believed, will in a great measure tend to interrupt the current of sound naturally communicated from one rail to another during the passage of trains. The rubber was used in another way. The rails are fastened to the ties by spikes with broad flat heads. These spikes were raised slightly, and under each of them, between the rail and the spike-head, a piece of the sheet rubber was inserted. Then the spike was driven back to its place. In no case was rubber put in where it would be subjected to anything more than the slightest vibration. To put it in any place where there was great friction would have been useless, as it would soon wear out and become worthless as a non-conductor. The rails had, by the methods here briefly described, been rendered less capable of transmitting noise than they were before. It now remained to apply the felt to the purpose for which it had been provided. Outside the steel rails, on each side of the track, is a heavy guard rail of wood. This is continuous, and its vibration was found by experiment to add materially to the general din. To destroy its power for mischief the felt was applied to it. The workmen went along prying up the guard until it was raised sufficiently high to allow them to insert beneath it a strip of the felt, then it was lowered again and secured in its former place. The workmen labored diligently and felting to the track for the entire distance between Fourteenth-street and the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the felting had been laid under the guards of the easterly track from Fourteenth-street north as far as Twentieth-street. The work was done with a good deal of care, and with great expedition. If the result of the experiments is gratifying, the entire road will be treated to the same course of rubber and felt. If the means resorted to at this time do not prove satisfactory, other experiments, not yet fully decided upon, will be made, and they will be continued until a complete cure—or so far as it is possible to effect one—has been made of the evil complained of in the Metropolitan Elevated Railway.

A MONSTROUS OUTRAGE.

ATTACK BY A NEGRO UPON A LITTLE GIRL—THE CRIMINAL NARROWLY ESCAPES LYNCHING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., July 14.—It has just been learned that a negro named John Briggs, who is employed by the Raymond City Coal Works, Putnam County, this State, last Wednesday committed an outrage upon a small white child, aged 6 years. The negro was arrested for his crime and lodged in the jail at Winfield. The news spread over the county like wildfire, and about 10 hours after his incarceration a large number of men assembled about one mile from the town, and started to the jail for the purpose of lynching the negro. Before they could reach the jail the authorities heard of the mob, and ran the prisoner to the woods, where he was concealed and well guarded. After learning of the flight of their man, the mob drew up in front of the jail, and there took a vote as to what should be done in the matter. The question of lynching him was voted upon, and it was decided, on a vote of 45 to 41, to stay the proceedings for the time being. There is a very bitter feeling against the offender, and it is believed by all that his fate will be dealt out at the end of a rope at the hands of a mob. The child was so badly injured that she is not expected to recover.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1878.

Richard Sutton, formerly official reporter of the Senate proceedings, died here this afternoon, aged about 70 years.

Judge Olin, formerly member of Congress from New-York, who was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on the organization of the District Judiciary about 16 years ago, has been in such bad health for several years past as to require his voluntary retirement from the Bench. A number of gentlemen are already applicants for the position thus vacated.

A new co-operative supply association has been formed in this city, with Gen. William Birney President; Major W. H. Mills, Vice-President; Theophilus French, Inspector, and J. R. McBride, Secretary. Its object is to place the producer and consumer in direct communication, thus rendering unnecessary the class known as middlemen. The organization is patterned after the Civil Service Supply Association of England; is non-political, and is intended to be a model for co-operative societies yet to be formed throughout the country.

Instead of canvassing the departments for funds to aid in the approaching elections, the Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee caused a circular to be distributed yesterday among the clerks and others informing them that as the rules rendered difficult their absence during office hours an arrangement has been made with the Treasurer to be at a specified bank from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M., to receive contributions from those in the departments who have not already responded. A number of clerks heretofore called on have declined to contribute on the ground that they are not politicians.

EXECUTIVE INTERVENTION.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President has determined upon Executive interference in the case of Ti-Ta-Ke, John Riley, John Hawkins, and Cub Mc Intosh, four members of the Creek Nation, all of whom were indicted for, and Riley convicted of, manslaughter, in causing the death of one Choate, a Choctaw negro, who was killed while evading arrest by the parties named, who were Police officers of the Creek Nation. Contrary to the Creek law, Choate attended a game of Lacrosse within the limits of Creek authority, about two years ago, with arms on his person. This being in violation of the Creek law prohibiting persons with weapons about them from attending large assemblages, an attempt was made to arrest him and, while defying the authority of the Creeks he was killed. Ti-Ta-Ke, who was Chief of the Creek Police, Riley, Hawkins, and McIntosh were indicted in the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Among other question which arose in the trial was that of jurisdiction. It being claimed that they should have been tried by the Creek Nation. The case has been thoroughly considered by the Department of Justice.

DROWNED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 14.—Edward Kelly, of Indianapolis, Ind., was drowned here to-day while bathing. His body has not yet been recovered.

FORT HAMILTON, July 14.—The body of a naked man was found here to-day. The following is a description of it: Age about 22, sandy hair, cut short, and no beard. It had been but recently drowned.

THE METEOR BOAT CLUB.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 14.—The Meteor Boat Club, on their way to Catskill, arrived here at 1 P. M. to-day.

BASE-BALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14.—At Holyoke yesterday: Springfields, 2; Holyokes, 0.

DEMOCRATIC MOONSHINERS

A REPUBLICAN REVENUE OFFICER IN THE SOUTH.

WHY MR. E. M. BRAYTON IS DISLIKED IN SOUTH CAROLINA—"BLOCKADE" WHISKY A SCABOE ARTICLE—WHAT THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE HAS DONE—REDMOND, THE OUTLAW.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, July 12, 1878.

The political schemers who have undertaken to wrest the principal Federal offices in this State from the hands of Republicans are not men to be easily disheartened. When their open and more manly efforts failed, they withdrew, only, however, to adopt a different *modus operandi*. Their main efforts at present are directed against Mr. E. M. Brayton, the Collector of Internal Revenue, against whom they endeavor to create a feeling of obnoxiousness by circulating unfavorable reports. It is claimed by his maligners that the hostility to Internal Revenue laws exhibited in Pickens County is caused by him and his subordinates, and that if Democrats were appointed to enforce these laws, all opposition would cease. Fortunately, evidence can be adduced to satisfy any candid mind that this claim is not supported by facts. The papers enlisted against Mr. Brayton contain no word derogatory to his purity, and his high qualifications for the position are fully and generally conceded. Our journals are not overscrupulous in their attacks on persons or corporations, and the construction of their stories is generally very ingenious, and oftentimes entertaining, as, for instance, the letters of McK. published in the Charleston *News and Courier* last week. To throw a romantic air over the fight for Federal patronage, and, indeed, to give it the appearance of a missionary enterprise, the editors of the *News and Courier* sent McK. to Pickens to interview the outlaw Lewis R. Redmond and his lawless companions. It is exceedingly doubtful that he accomplished the latter, yet he served the purpose. He retailed, with an air of truth, the many virtues and trials of the "moonshiners," and placed United States revenue officers in a most questionable light. He charged the latter with all kinds of misdemeanors, to which these mountain saints have patiently submitted. He carefully avoids giving any description of the outlaw, or the locality where he roams, because, he says, it might send the "revenue hounds" on his trail, but more probably because he knows neither.

Now to the facts in the matter. In February last Collector Brayton organized a force of six special Deputy Collectors, whom he placed in charge of Capt. E. G. Hoffman, with instructions to proceed to Pickens Court-house to put a stop to the illicit traffic carried on in that county, and they were specially enjoined to secure the good-will and confidence of the State authorities and the citizens. Politics were excluded and lost sight of in the selection of these men, and to silence all criticism Mr. Brayton placed two men selected and recommended by Gov. Hampton (Capt. Lanford and Col. Davidson) among the number. This force, owing to a necessity of their presence at other points, did not reach Pickens Court-house until March 8. On March 9 they destroyed a still-house belonging to Thomas Beezeley at Eastatoe, and arrested him while engaged in distilling. Two Deputy Marshals, accompanying the Collectors, also arrested Stansills, junior and senior, on the way back to Pickens Court-house, where the party arrived about 2 P. M. About 10 o'clock the same evening a messenger (United States Commissioner Thornley's son) informed the revenue force, who were located about one mile from the Court-house, that the prisoners had been rescued by Redmond and an armed party. On their arrival in the village they found the Sheriff in front of the Court-house, and offered their services to him, but he declined to pursue. The Sheriff fired several shots after the party rode off with the prisoners, and, strange to say, though only 10 o'clock, not a resident of the village could be seen anywhere. On March 11 the force made its second raid, this time to Crow Creek, and while absent on this trip Redmond and a large armed party rode into Pickens Court-house, stole the overcoats of the absent revenue force, and, dividing his force, lay in ambush awaiting their return. That these men escaped the trap laid for them by Redmond is remarkable, as they were entirely ignorant of the fact. The Government then added extra men to the force, and ordered a vigorous pursuit of Redmond and his gang, but they had scarcely perfected their plans when, through the intercession of Judge T. J. Mackey, the revenue force was drawn off. A Sheriff's posse of 70 men invaded the outlaw's territory without finding him; a proclamation, pardoning the offenders, was issued by the irrepressible Judge, and a committee was appointed to conduct the surrender. The revenue force in the meantime had operated in Spartanburg and York Counties, and on April 1 Capt. Hoffman received instructions per mail, as follows:

SIR: You are directed to ignore all arrangements made by Judge Mackey, Commissioner Thornley, and others favoring a suspension of proceedings against the jail-breakers and illicit distillers under the misnomer of amnesty. The department desires no amnesty for any officer in its service. If they have been guilty of violation of State laws they should receive no immunity. If they are being persecuted and oppressed the Government will protect them. You will disregard all compromise, bargains, or arrangements.

E. M. BRAYTON, Collector.

Upon receipt of this order the revenue force proceeded to Walhalla, which they considered a more friendly field to operate from. They made frequent raids into Pickens, and captured all but two of Redmond's gang living in the Cane Creek region. They then extended their raids to Rocky Bottom and Reedy Cove, Redmond's stamping ground. One who has not visited this locality cannot form an idea of its nature. Ranges of high, steep mountains, divided by almost inaccessible ravines, through which streams of various sizes rush with a deafening sound, form a safe refuge for the lawless inhabitants of that region. Illicit distilling it their chief occupation, and they do not hesitate to resort to arms when their precincts are invaded by the officers of the law. To reach either of the above-named localities one must cross the mountains surrounding them. Fleet couriers are constantly on the alert, who apprise the inhabitants of the approach of strangers. If the intruders are revenue officials the stills are at once removed and secreted among the rocks by the "moonshine fraternity," and young and old take to the "bush." The thick foliage of the mountain laurel affords a safe hiding place, whence they fire on the officers as they pass. They generally select a steep bluff at a turn of the road for their cowardly murderous assaults. Cursed and abused by the women, and constantly exposed to the danger of being shot by the men, these officers performed their duties unflinchingly, impartially, and uncomplainingly. And this alone is the offense which is to oust Mr. Brayton. "Blockade" whisky became a scarce article, the mountaineers threatened to leave the Democratic ranks unless the persecution, as they style it, was stopped, and somebody else is anxious to step into Mr. Brayton's shoes. It matters little what means are employed to prevent the desertion of the mountaineers, and to secure the other blessings, so long as they accomplish the desired result. Falsehood and even perjury are mere trifles when the South Carolina politician is in pursuit of a pet object. The plea that Democrats would be more acceptable to the mountaineers is simply ridiculous. It is a fact well known to the writer that the gentlemen placed on the revenue force by request of Gov. Hampton were the recipients of the deepest curses and the foulest invectives. It is the law which is obnoxious, and any one who seeks to enforce it in the mountain region of Pickens, be he Democrat or Republican or neutral, does so at the risk of his life.

Since the Democratic press of this State has seen fit to bring the notorious outlaw, Lewis R. Redmond, so prominently before the public, it may be interesting to the readers of THE TIMES to obtain an accurate and unvarnished description of him and his career. He was born in the State of Georgia, and is now 24 years old. He is 5 feet 8 inches tall, and possesses a well-knit frame. His hair and whiskers, the latter of the Burnside order, are dark and closely clipped. His eyes are light and of what is generally styled the "popeye" type. He talks rapidly and lisps. His weight is about 160 pounds. He came to this State after he had murdered United States Deputy Marshal Duckworth in North Carolina, and, with his sisters Mary and "Bib," settled on lands belonging to Mr. Dogins, at the foot of a steep mountain near the junction of the White Water and Toxaway Rivers, on the line of Oconee and Pickens Counties. The house is a small one-story log cabin, and it shelters, in addition to the sisters, Becky Saunders, one of Redmond's concubines. Mary, the elder sister, is a stout, heavy-built blonde, and "Bib" a brunette of the petite type. The latter had the misfortune to lose the use of her lower limbs while a child, from a cold caught while suffering from diphtheria, and if there is any redeeming quality in her outlaw brother it is his affection for this lame sister. Becky is a lean, lank mountain woman with a gypsy complexion. They claim that they receive very little assistance from "Lewis." After his arrival in this State he engaged in distilling and hauling whisky. The cunning and daring he displayed on his frequent trips to Walhalla, Seneca, Central, Anderson, and Fair Play soon exerted an influence over the young men residing in the mountains, and he became their acknowledged chief, and, as they now admit, the author of their present misfortunes. There are at present 10 under Indictments for crimes committed under the direction of the "Major," as they call him, and probably all of them will expiate their sins inside the doors of the Albany Penitentiary. In addition to his innumerable violations of revenue laws, and attacks on the officers, Redmond stands also charged with the murder of McCreery, who was shot down in his field while surrounded by his little children, for giving information to revenue officials; of whipping and maiming others who were suspected of the same; of robbery and theft, and other petty offenses too numerous to mention. Agile as a panther, and being acquainted with every foot of ground in the mountains, he has thus far escaped capture. Had the revenue officials a desire to kill him, as McK. of the *News and Courier* claims, they could have done so on three occasions recently. Redmond's ungovernable temper made him enemies, but none were brave enough to avow themselves as such. About a year ago while on one of his periodical whisky trips, he shot an ox loaned him by Josiah Chapman, merely because the animal did not walk fast enough to suit him. He sold the meat in the town of Walhalla, and when Chapman claimed part of the money Redmond threatened to shoot him. He has borrowed corn, money, and cattle from his neighbors, and in many cases never returned either. A shoemaker, named Morton, claimed pay for footgear made for the Redmond family, and came near being shot for his temerity. Despite all this the revenue officials have found it exceedingly difficult to obtain information, or to obtain mountain guides. If not love for, it is fear of the outlaw that seals the lips of his neighbors.

Another, and his most favored, stopping place is the home of another of his concubines, named Ladd—the scene of the recent tragedy in Rocky Bottom, in which her brother, Amos Ladd, was killed. This is a double log-cabin, situated in a basin-shaped clearing, surrounded by hills, on the road to Sassafras Gap, and about four miles from the North Carolina line. Miss Ladd, the mother of an 18 months' old male child—a Redmond in every line of its features—is an illiterate, coarse, mountain woman. She also claims that Redmond renders no assistance toward her support.

The facts connected with the killing of Ladd are these: About the 1st of June Messrs. Kane, Durham, Scroggs, and Moose were, by their own request, detailed to attempt the capture of Redmond. Their plan was to secrete themselves in the neighborhood of the Ladds' house and there to await his coming. On the first night after their arrival they saw Amos Ladd enter the dwelling, and after a short stay leave it. On the following day (Sunday) they saw him again enter the house, and as he was almost as much sought after as Redmond, they concluded

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 13.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana consol.	Delaware & Hud.	North-western.
87,000.....78⅜	300.....58¼	400.....50¾
5,000...b3. 78	100.....58⅝	200.....51¼
Chic. & Miss. gu. f.	25.....130½	North-western pf.
9,000.....88½	Lake Shore.	300...b3. 77⅝
C., R., I. & P. 6s.	100.....61⅞	500...s3. 77⅞
1823, C.	200.....62	200.....77⅞
5,000.....107¾	500...b3. 62	400.....77⅞
R. & Sar. Ja. & con.	900.....62¼	200.....78
2,000.....95¼	500.....62¼	200...b3. 78
La. & T. S. con.	100.....s5. 62¼	Rock Island.
5,000...b3. 70	800...b3. 62⅜	100.....s3.115
2,850.....70	200...s3. 62⅜	St. Paul.
N. W. C. & O.	5d.....62¼	100.....51⅞
1,000.....101¼	100.....62⅜	200.....51⅝
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	Panama.	100...b3. 51⅞
10,000.....72½	50.....130	400.....52
1,000.....72¾	Michigan Central.	100.....52¼
1,000.....72¾	200.....67¼	600.....52⅝
Balt. & O. new.	100.....67½	200.....52¾
1,000.....111¾	200...b3. 67½	100.....52¼
1,000.....111¾	Union Pacific.	St. Paul pf.
Balt. & O. P. & A.	200.....62¼	100.....82⅝
10,000...b3. 100⅝	Cen. of N. J.	100.....82¾
Pacific of Mo. 2d.	300.....40	100.....82⅜
5,000.....99	200.....40½	1000.....82½
Western Union.	200.....40¾	450.....83
300.....99	93.....40¾	500...b3. 83
100.....90¼	100.....40¾	Wabash.
660.....90⅜	200...s3. 40¾	200.....13⅝
Erie Railway.	200.....40⅝	Kan. & Texas.
100...b3. 16⅜	Del., Lack. & West.	700.....s3. 2⅞
30.....16⅜	100...s3. 59⅞	Chic. & Alton.
100...b10. 16⅜	500.....60	50...b3. 80½
700.....b3. 16⅜	400.....60⅛	

MONDAY, July 15—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed a gain of $2,679,900 in the surplus reserve, thus raising the amount held by the banks above the 25 per cent. legal limit to $23,252,025. There was an increase of $1,628,600 in specie, $1,950,000 in legal tenders, and $3,594,800 in deposits. The loans decreased $2,395,900, and the circulation $301,800.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 6.	July 13.	July 14, 1877.
Loans..	$236,516,000	$234,120,100	$252,452,700
Specie..	20,420,000	22,048,600	Inc. $1,627,600
L'g'l t's	53,606,300	55,556,300	58,809,200
Dep'ts.	213,816,700	217,411,500	229,098,300
Circ'l'n	19,823,900	19,522,100	15,668,400

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$20,420,000	$22,048,600	Inc. $1,628,600
L'g'l t's	53,606,300	55,556,300	Inc. 1,950,000
T'l res.	$74,026,300	$77,604,900	Inc. $3,578,600
Res. required			
art de-			
posits.	53,454,175	54,352,875	
Ex'ss of			
res've			
above			
l'g'l re-			
quire-			
ments.	20,572,125	23,252,025	Inc. $2,679,900

The Money market was uniformly easy during the week, with loanable capital in abundance. Borrowers on call readily supplied their requirements at 1½ to 2½ ₱ cent. on ordinary stock exchange collateral, and at 1@1½ ₱ cent. on pledge of Government bonds. In discounts prime mercantile paper was in demand at 3 to 4 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market steady for British Consols and firm for United States bonds, new 4½s and 10-40s improving ¼ ₱ cent. In American railway shares the principal feature was a sharp advance in New-Jersey Central from 39⅝ to 45, and an equally sharp reaction to 41. Erie common declined ¾ ₱ cent., preferred ⅝, and Reading ¾ ₱ cent., while Pennsylvania advanced ⅛, and Illinois Central 1 ₱ cent. on the week's transactions. Bar Silver advanced ½d. at London. The Bank of England gained £91,000 bullion during the fiscal week ending Wednesday; the sum of £66,000 has since been withdrawn on balance; the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 33⅓ ₱ cent., against 30 15-16 ₱ cent. the previous week. The Bank rate of discount remains 3½ ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes were strong and higher. The Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany were both losers of specie last week, the former to the amount of 11,000,000f., and the latter 4,400,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market opened with two successive reductions in the nominal asking rates, which brought them down to $4 84 for bankers' 60-day bills and $4 87 for demand; but on Thursday there was an advance of 1c., to $4 84 and $4 87½, at which the market closed. Actual business, however, in the final dealings was done at concessions of 1c. @1¼c. from those rates. Commercial bills are now offered freely, not only for present but future delivery, and the increase is expected to be quite considerable henceforth. It has been usual at this season with brokers carrying stocks, &c., to make sterling loans by which cheap money was obtained for the remainder of the year; but, so far, we can hear of no transactions of this kind, money being as plentiful and cheap as to make sterling loans unnecessary. Our sterling market will, therefore, lack this element of strength in the closing months of the year, when settlements are usually made. Cables and demand bills now bring about the same rate.

The Gold speculation was remarkably steady throughout the week, with all the sales at 100⅛, excepting a few transactions on Monday morning at 100⅜. On Gold loans the rates were ½ and 1 ₱ cent. for carrying, and "flat" to 1-64 ₱ cent. per diem for borrowing.

Government bonds were active and strong, with an improvement of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. There was a brisk inquiry from moderate purchasers throughout the country, and there were indications that, after receiving their July interest, many savings bank depositors drew their balances and invested them in Government bonds. Some large City banks were also purchasers of these securities, being otherwise unable to obtain more than 1 ₱ cent for their capital. It is said that some $2,000,000 of our bonds were sold here last week for London account, which does not include the transactions in called 5-20s. The Treasury Department declines to sell any more of the new 4½ ₱ cents at present. The Secretary issued another call for $5,000,000 of the 5-20s for redemption with the proceeds of the sale of new 4½ ₱ cents, which are being disposed of very rapidly at an average of about $500,000 a day, the total amount already sold being $20,000,000. The interest on the 5-20s now called will cease on Oct. 11, when the amount of this issue outstanding will be $76,856,050. Railroad bonds were active. The course of prices was very irregular, and there were some important fluctuations, the most remarkable of which was a drop of 16 ₱ cent. in Alton and Terre Haute Seconds preferred. On the week's transactions, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts gained 3 ₱ cent., New-Jersey Central convertibles, 2¾; do. Firsts, 1; do. Consols assented, 1; do. unassented, 5; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts, 2½; South Pacific Firsts, 2; Cleveland, Columbus, and Indiana Central Firsts, 2; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s, 1⅝; do. 8s, 1; Albany and Susquehanna Seconds, 1¼; Morris and Essex Firsts, 1, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols unassented, 1 ₱ cent.; while Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols assented declined 2; Boston, Hartford, and Erie Firsts, 2½; New-York Elevated Firsts, 2½, and Pacific of Missouri Seconds, 1 ₱ cent., and North-western gold coupons, Central Pacific gold bonds, and Union Pacific Firsts, ½ ₱ cent., each State bonds were very dull. Louisiana Consols advanced 4 ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange a fair degree of activity prevailed, and throughout the greater part of the week prices exhibited an improving tendency, some of the investment shares being conspicuous in the upward movement. Toward the close the market was adversely affected by a break of some 5 ₱ cent. in New-Jersey Central, while, at the same time, a pressure to sell the Granger stocks was developed. The decline in New-Jersey Central ought not to have been the occasion of much surprise, in view of the fact that the stock had been advanced over 20 ₱ cent. on a movement largely artificial in its character. The sales of the Granger stocks toward the close were based on exaggerated reports of damages to the crops in the Western sections from the recent rain-storms. In the late dealings Western Union and Lake Shore were conspicuously strong, and the course of the general market gave promise of an active speculation and higher prices during the coming week.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	July 14, '77.
American Gold.....	100⅛	100⅜	105⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.....	107	106⅞	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.....	105⅞	105⅜	109¼
New-York Central.....	110	109¼	94⅜
Rock Island.....	115¾	115	94⅜
Pacific Mail.....	17⅞	16½	20⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	54⅞	51⅜	22⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.....	84¾	82⅜	58½
Lake Shore.....	63	60⅝	50½
Chicago & North-western..	52¾	50⅜	21⅞
Chicago & North-west. pf..	79¾	77	49⅞
Western Union.....	90	88½	62¼
Union Pacific.....	63¾	62½	63½
Del., Lack. and Western..	61⅞	57⅝	41¾
New-Jersey Central.....	45¾	38⅝	9⅝
Del. and Hudson Canal....	59⅞	59⅞	37
Morris and Essex.....	66¾	66¾	69⅜
Panama.....	129½	129½	90½
Ohio.....	16¾	15½	8¼
Ohio and Mississippi.....	8⅛	7⅞	3⅜
Harlem.....	140	140	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph...	11½	11½	13⅜
Hannibal and St. Jos. pf..	27⅜	27⅜	30½
Michigan Central.....	69	68⅞	43⅜
Illinois Central.....	87	86⅜	58¾

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 13.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central.....	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛	109¼
Harlem.....			139	141
Erie.....	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16½
Lake Shore.....	62⅜	61⅝	62¼	62⅜
Wabash.....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
North-western.....	51¾	50¾	51	51¾
North-western pref.....	78⅛	77¼	77⅞	78
Rock Island.....	115	115	115	115⅞
Fort Wayne.....			94½	96
Milwaukee & St. Paul....	53⅛	51⅜	52⅛	52¼
Mil. & St. Paul pref....	83½	82⅜	83	83½
Pittsburg.....	82⅛	82	82	82½
Del., Lack. & Western..	60¼	59½	60⅛	60¼
New-Jersey Central....	40⅜	38¼	40⅜	40½
Del. & Hudson Canal..	58¾	57⅝	58¾	58½
Morris & Essex.....	84⅛	84	84¼	84⅜
Michigan Central.....	67⅞	66⅞	67¼	67⅜
Illinois Central.....			86	86¼
Union Pacific.....	63	62½	62⅜	62½
C., C., C. & Ind.....			25¾	26¾
Chic., Bur. & Quincy....	112⅞	112	112	112¼
C., C. & Ind. Central..	¼	¼	80½	81¼
Chicago & Alton pref..			101	104
C., C. & Ind. Central..	¼	¼	¼	⅜
Hannibal & St. Joseph.			11⅛	12
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.			27½	28
Ohio & Mississippi.....	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7⅝
Panama.....	129½	129½	129	131
Western Union.....	90⅞	89⅝	90¼	90¾
A. & P. Telegraph.....			26	28
Pacific Mail.....	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17⅝
Quicksilver.....			13	14
Quicksilver pref.....			31⅜	35
Adams Express.....			104½	105
Wells, Fargo & Co.....			90¼	90½
American Dist. Tel.....			47⅜	48
United States Express....			47¾	48½

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$4,114,946
Corresponding week last year.....	6,764,395
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	152,337,644
Corresponding period last year.....	183,382,435
Gold July 13, 1878.....	100½
Gold July 14, 1877.....	105⅜

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday.....	$5,765,521
Corresponding week last year.....	5,022,895
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	177,162,596
Corresponding period last year.....	138,968,433

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$102,078
Corresponding week last year.....	213,630
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	8,513,823
Corresponding period last year.....	21,367,016

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$1,907,368
Corresponding week last year.....	2,046,750
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	48,609,624
Corresponding period last year.....	50,346,775

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$2,264,575
Corresponding week last year.....	1,841,406
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	39,940,157
Corresponding period last year.....	33,664,550

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported. W'k or M'nth.	1878.	1877.
Atch., Top. & S. F..	June.....	$251,000	$185,731
Atl. & Gt. West..	April.....	276,372	303,142
Atlantic, Miss. & O.	May.....	125,208	123,614

Freights, prices receded 1½c. @3c. ₱ bushel, Winter Wheat showing most depression, and closing heavy; export demand fair....Sales have been reported of 473,000 bushels (of which about 85,000 bushels for prompt delivery or early arrival,) including 40,000 bushels No. 1 White, (Detroit,) deliverable by September 25, at $1 10½; 1,600 bushels No. 3 White at $1 02; 1,200 bushels White Western at $1 03½; 13,000 bushels Amber Western and Kentucky at $1 12@$1 13; 16,000 bushels Kentucky, to arrive by July 25, at $1 12; 17,000 bushels Red Western, ungraded, in lots, at $1@$1 13; 16,000 bushels Red Western, 1st to 25th of August delivery, at $1 04; 8,000 bushels Red Western, September delivery, choice, reported at $1 04; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Amber at $1 12@$1 15, (Amber Long at $1 15,) with No. 2 Round Amber, deliverable August 1 to 25, quoted at $1 08 bid; 400 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 07; 36,000 bushels No. 2 Red, July options, at $1 10¼@$1 11¾, closing at $1 10⅛; 48,000 bushels No. 2 Red, August options, at $1 02@$1 04¾, closing at $1 02@$1 02½; 56,000 bushels No. 2 Red, special delivery, early in August, at 98@99c.; 72,000 bushels No. 2 Red, September options, at $1 02@$1 03, closing at $1 02; 35,000 bushels No. 1 Spring (Minnesota and Milwaukee) at $1 05@$1 10, in store and afloat, and a small lot to fill up at a higher rate; 18,500 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 04@$1 05, (of which 16,000 bushels Chicago at $1 05;) 16,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, July options, at $1 04; 6,000 bushels do., August, at $1; 15,000 bushels, do., September, at 95c.; 8,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, July option, at $1 06; 16,000 bushels, do., August, at $1 02....The closing quotations for the afternoon for New-York No. 2 Spring, July option, $1@$1 05; August, 99c.@$1 01; September, 94c.@95½c....And No. 2 North-west Spring, July option, $1 04@$1 10; August, $1@$1 10; September, 94c.@$1....And No. 2 Red Winter, July option, $1 10@$1 12½; August, $1 02½@$1 04; September, $1 02@$1 02¾....Corn has been quoted generally 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel lower, and offered freely, leading to an active movement, though the aggregate was much under that of yesterday, (which was of extraordinary magnitude.)....Sales have been reported of 768,000 bushels, of which 256,000 bushels for early delivery, (this largely of ungraded and steamer Mixed,) including New-York No. 2, 47c.@47½c., chiefly at 47c.; New-York No. 2, July option, 88,000 bushels at 47c.; do., August, 128,000 bushels at 47¼c.@47½c.; do., September, 184,000 bushels at 43c.@48¼c., closing at 43c.@48¾c.; steamer Mixed, 46c.@47¾c., closing at 46c.@46¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, July options, 32,000 bushels at 46¼c.; do., August, 24,000 bushels at 46¾c.@46¾c.; do., September, 56,000 bushels at 47¼c.@47½c., (this option showing a slight improvement;) New-York No. 3 at 45c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 41c.@47½c., (hot Corn at 41c.;) Kansas Mixed quoted at 47½c.; Yellow Western at 48c.; Round Yellow at 46c.@53c.—At the afternoon call 45,000 bushels of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, July option, closed at 46c.@46¼c.; do., August, 46¼c.@46¾c.; September, 47¼c.@47½c., (this option exceptionally firm.)....And New-York No. 2, July, 47c.@47¼c.; August, 47¼c.@47½c.; September, 48¼c.@48½c....Rye weaker, with sales reported since our last of 24,000 bushels No. 2 Western, special August deliveries, at 59c.; 8,000 bushels old do., here, at 62c.; and 2,000 bushels State at 63c.—Barley and Malt very dull and as last quoted....Canada Peas quiet to-day; quoted at 77c., in bond, at which the latest sales were made....Oats generally lower, under freer offerings, and a comparatively moderate inquiry....Sales have been reported of ——— bushels, including New-York Extra White (nominally) at 43c.; New-York No. 1, quoted, for towing lots, at 43c. bid, (this grade under speculative control;) New-York No. 2 White at 34c.@34½c.; New-York No. 3 White quoted at 33c.@33½c.; New-York Extra quoted at 35c.@35½c.; New-York No. 1, 19,500 bushels, at 34c.@34½c., (as against 35c., yesterday;) New-York No. 2 at 33c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 31½c.@32c.; White Western, 24,500 bushels, at 32c.@37½c., the latter for choice; Mixed Western, 7,700 bushels, at 31c.@34c.; No. 2 Chicago, quoted at 34c.@34½c.; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 34½c.; White State, 5,300 bushels, at 32½c.@39c. for poor to fancy; Mixed State, 4,900 bushels, at 32c.@35½c.—Feed has been in better demand and quoted stronger in price; 40-lb. quoted at $1 32½, (3,500 bags choice reported sold at $1 35,) 50-lb. at $1 50@$1 45; 80-lb. at $1 42½@$1 45; 100-lb. at $1 62@$1 7; Sharps at $1 7@$1 9; Rye Feed at $1 62@$1 7....Bale Hay has been in moderate demand....We quote shipping qualities at from 45c.@55c. for prime to choice, and retailing qualities at 60c.@75c. (the latter for very choice) ₱ 100 lb.: Clover nominal....Salt Hay quoted at 30c.@35c....Straw quiet, with Rye quoted at from 30c.@45c., the latter for strictly choice; Oat, 20c.@35c.

LEAD—Quoted about steady, with sales reported of 600 bales Sisal on private terms; and 1,500 bales June Butts also on private terms.

HIDES—Have been in moderately active demand, and quoted generally firm....The week's receipts have been 14,655 Hides and 615 bales do.; Sales, 92,550 Hides and 512 bales do., the sales including, according to Pickard & Andresen, 13,915 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ to 23½ lb., at 20c.@21c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,710 Dry Buenos Ayres Second, 22 lb., at 17c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 2,800 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 6 to 11 lb., part at 17c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Cordova Seconds, 21 lb., at 19c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 15,725 Dry Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lb., at 20c.@20½c.; 4,590 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ to 21 lb., at 19c.@19½c., both gold, 4 months, usual selection; 3,210 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, sold previous to arrival at 16c., gold, 4 months; 500 Dry Salted Hides, California, 21 to 23 lb., part at 19c., gold, 30 to 60 days, usual selection; 12,190 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lb., at 12½c.@18c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 2,600 Dry Central American, 19 to 21 lb., at 17c.@17½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 7,430 Dry Mexican, &c., 19 to 24 lb., on private terms; 525 Dry Tehuantepec, 22 lb., at 15c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 2,390 Dry Texas, 22 to 23 lb., at 16½c., gold, 4 months, selected; 2,440 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 to 12 lb., on private terms; 4,600 Dry-salted Texas and Western, 35 lb., part at 14c., currency; 400 Dry-salted Matamoros, 38 lb., 50c.; 500 Dry-salted Pernambuco, 37 lb., 46c.; 460 Dry-salted Chili, 32 lb., 16c; 160 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 45 lb.; 9,455 Wet-salted Texas, Western, and New-Orleans, 40 to 60 lb., on private terms; 2,300 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9c., currency, and 2 bales Calcutta Buffalo, part sold previous to arrival....Stock in first hands to-day, 169,000 Hides and 751 bales do., against 123,800 Hides and 671 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans in light request, at from 23c.@45c. for ordinary to very choice....Other kinds quiet at former quotations, with Cuba Muscovado quoted at 34c.@35c. for 50 test.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull; Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 40@$1 47½....Tar and Pitch unchanged. Spirits Turpentine inactive; merchantable quoted at the close, at 25c., (100 bbls sold at 28¾c.)

PETROLEUM—Refined in moderate demand, including for early delivery here quoted at 9c., (100 bbls sold at 10⅛....Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 13¾c.@14¾c. for standard to fancy brands, early delivery.....Crude at 6½c. in bulk, and 8¾c.@8¾c. in shipping order.... Naphtha at 7c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 10¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 10¾c....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales reported of 30,000 bbls. United at 92½c.@92 01½ regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been moderately active for early delivery, but at easier prices....Sales reported of 500 bbls. Mess, within the range of $10 20@$10 50, (fancy at $10 50....Other kinds inactive; Prime Mess sold at $11. Prime Mess nominal, and Extra Prime last sold at $9 70@$9 87½....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess quiet, with July option quoted at the close at $10@$10 10; August, $10 10@$10 15; September, $10 20@$10 35; October, $10 25@$10 35; November, (old or new,) $10 20@$10 50; December, $10 50 bid; with sales reported of 50 bbls. September at $10 20.....Dressed Hogs in good request, with City quoted at 5¾c.@6½c. for heavy to fancy Pigs at 6¼c.....Cut-meats and Bacon quiet, but firm; 30 bxs. Clear Bellies sold at 6¾c. ₱ lb....Western Steam Lard has been moderately sought after for early delivery, and closed steady....Sales of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 270 tcs. prime now at $7 17½; 50 tcs. fancy old at $7 27½; and 80 tcs. off grade at $7 05@$7 07½....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard quoted nominally prompt, with July option quoted here at the close nominal; August at $7 20@$7 22½; September, $7 27½; October, $7 32½; December nominal; seller the remainder of the year at $7 15@$7 22½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,000 tcs., August, at $7 20; 2,250 tcs., September, at $7 27½, and 250 tcs., October, at $7 32½....City Steam in more request, and quoted at the close at $7 27½@$7 30, with sales, 210 tcs., at $7 07½@$7 10....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $6 87½....Refined Lard in fair demand, and for the Continent, quoted, for early delivery, at the close at $7 60@$7 65; choice do., for the West Indies, at $7 50@$7 55, with further sales reported of 850 tcs. for the West Indies on private terms....Beef quoted as before, on a same market: 150 tcs. Philadelphia Beef sold on private terms....Of Beef Hams, small lots of new sold at $22....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....Stearine in more request; prime Western, in tcs., quoted at $8 @$8 12½, and choice do., for spot sales, 30,000 lb. choice City at $9, and 500 tcs. choice, for forward delivery, at $9.

SKINS—Deer have been in very moderate demand, with quoted nearly steady....Receipts for the week, 68 bales; sales include 1,200 lbs. Mexican, at 75c., cash terms....Goat have been in fair request at firmer rates....Receipts, 805 bales; sales, 200 bales Curacoa, 134 bales Rio Grande, 100 bales Buenos Ayres, 50 bales Ayres, 10 bales Texas, and 32 bales Payta on private terms....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 22½c.; Guatemala, 25c.@27½c.; Sisal, 22½c.; Puerto Cabello, 21c.; Honduras, 25c.; Central American, 20c.@24c.; Angostura, 25c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@25c., and Orinoco, 21c.@22½c.; thus: Tampico, 40c.@42½c., gold; Matamoros and Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 36c.; Payta, 33c.; Curacoa, selected, 53c.; Cape, 25c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 40c.; Patna, 25c.; East India Goat, 57½c.@60c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 45c.@47½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active, and quoted very firm on the basis of 7 3-16c. 27 5-16c. for fair to good Refining Cuba. 10,000 bags Centrifugal, 96 deg. test, fugal at 7⅞c.@8 3-16c.; 250 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6⅞c.; 100 hhds., Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 1,250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¼c.@7⅝c.—Refined have been in more demand, with Cut-loaf quoted up to 10c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Granulated, 9⅝c.; Soft White, 8⅜c.@9⅜c., and Soft Yellow, 7⅛c.@8¼c.

TEAS—Sold to the extent of 1,000 half-chests Green, on private terms.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at $1 07, cash, bid, and up to $1 08 asked.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active market has reported to-day at, in instances, somewhat easier rates, especially for accommodation for Grain, early use....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 5,200 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@⅛d. ₱ lb.; 700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, early, especially for outside steam-ship here, 1,000 bales at the inside rate, (quoted by the regular lines at ¼d. ₱ lb.;) 2,600 bbls. Flour (of through freight and prompt shipment from the West) at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 4,200 pks. Butter, in refrigerator, at 125s.; 3,500 bxs. Cheese, part reported at 42s. 6d.@45s.; 1,800 pks. Provisions, part through freight, at 40s.@42s.; 25 bbls. Tallow and 25 bbls. Grease, 22s. 6d.; 400 pks. Leather at 45s.; small lots of Oil-cake at 22s. 6d.@25s., and of Lard-oil at 42s. 9d.; 1,500 pks. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton....FOR THE CONTINENT—Provisions, in tierces and barrels at 6s. and 4s. And by steam from Baltimore, 32,000 bushels Grain, in bags, contracts made there, reported at 3½d. And by steam from the West (through freight), 900 pks. Provisions (all by outport lines) at 27s. 6d.@40s., as the ocean freight rates. Also, a British steam-ship, 995 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....FOR LONDON —By steam, 1,250 bbls. Flour, through, and 1,000 bbls. at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel, (showing a slight improvement in this instance;) 5,000 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, at 60s.; and equal to about 160 tons general cargo on the berth, at 42s. 6d. @45s. and 22s. 6d.@30s. for Measurement Goods....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,400 bbls. Flour, of through freight, part reported at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 3½d. ₱ bushel; 75 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 110 pks. Tallow, part at 30s.; and equal to 50 tons Measurement Goods, on the basis of 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, small lots of general cargo on the berth at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 25 bbls. Flour, for Measurement Goods ₱ ton, (with room for Oil-cake quoted at 26s. 3d.@27s. 6d., but not in much request....FOR THE EAST COAST OF ENGLAND, two quarters, with, respectively, about 3,000 and 5,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 2½d. 8d. ₱ quarter....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 493 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s., (options of east coast of England or of the coast of England direct, excluding Liverpool, at 5s. 7d.;) seven foreign vessels, (to arrive,) with Grain, from Philadelphia, (essentially from 3,300 to 3,500 quarters,) at 5s. 7½d., a Norwegian bark, 664 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,200 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 6s. 3d.; an American bark, 421 tons, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Portland, (a recent contract,) at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter; and a British brig, 178 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, reported at 23s. 9d. ₱ ton....FOR A CONTINENTAL PORT, DIRECT—A British bark, 721 tons, hence, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d.; and a Norwegian bark, 708 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,600 bbls. Petroleum, from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Richmond, reported at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....FOR LISBON—An Italian bark, 351 tons, hence, with about 18,000 bushels Grain, in sacks, reported at 17c. ₱ bushel....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 850 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 7-16c.@9c. ₱ lb.; also, an Italian bark, 534 tons, hence, with about 8,800 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d.; a British ship, 1,295 tons, hence, with about 8,400 quarters do. at 5s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 571 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 6d.; and a British steam-ship, 1,109 tons, with Grain from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 1½d. ₱ quarter, (option of Antwerp,) and an American brig, 445 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 6d., (option of Dunkirk or Rouen.)....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 600 pks. Provisions, in lots, chiefly at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,180 tons, and a Belgian steam-ship, 1,497 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with general cargo, at current rates; and a Norwegian bark, 698 tons, hence, with dn., same conditions....FOR BREMEN—By sale, 16,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, at 7½d. ₱ bushel; and 50 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 28s. 9d. Also, a foreign ship, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported on private terms, quoted at about 4s....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, 300 pks. Provisions, reported at 1.90 reichmarks. Also, a German bark, 941 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at market rates, including Walnut at 26s. 6d., and Lard within the range of 26s. 9d.@30s., and other Heavy and Measurement Goods at proportionate rates.....FOR ELSINORE AND ORDERS—A foreign vessel (to arrive) from Europe, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. ....FOR GIBRALTAR AND ORDERS—An Italian bark, 502 tons, with equal to about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 10½d. and 27c. to the Mediterranean, or 5s. 9d. and 30c. to the Adriatic....FOR MARSEILLES—An American bark, 617 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....FOR MESSINA—An Italian bark, 931 tons, hence, with about 12,000 cases Refined Petroleum, at 25c. ₱ case....FOR TRIESTE—An Austrian bark, 906 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....FOR HALIFAX, N. S.—A British brig, 101 tons, with coal, from Philadelphia, reported (as chartered there) at $1 60 ₱ ton....FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.—An American schooner, 181 tons, with coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 25....FOR ANNAPOLIS, N. S.—An American schooner, 297 tons, with coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 40 ₱ ton....FOR SAN DOMINGO CITY AND AZUA AND BACK NORTH OF HATTERAS—An American schooner, 225 tons, with general cargo at $2,300 and port charges....FOR HAVANA—A British bark, with Coal from Glace Bay, reported at $3 50 ₱ ton....FOR HAVANA AND BACK NORTH OF HATTERAS—An American bark, 688 tons, reported with general cargo on private terms....FOR CARDENAS—An American brig, 291 tons, with Lumber and Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $4 50@$4....FOR BOSTON—Engagements, hence, with Coal at 80c.@85c.; seven vessels, with Coal, from Georgetown and Alexandria, at $1 40@$1 45; three schooners, with do., from Baltimore, at $1 25 ₱ ton....FOR SAVANNAH—Two schooners, with coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ ton....Tonnage for the Ice trade, coastwise, has been in brisk request at stronger rates, including for Kennebec loading at 95c.@$1 25 for New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Washington, and Georgetown, mainly at $1.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, July 13.—Flour in fair demand; sales, 550 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat in light milling demand; sales, 400 bushels No. 1 Hard Milwaukee at $1 10; 800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 09. Corn more active; sales, 2,000 bushels Kansas at 42c.; 400 bushels, by sample, at 40c.; 3,800 bushels Kansas at 43c.@43½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 28c. Barley inactive. Rye neglected. High

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, July 13, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, T. H. Lane, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son, sold the three-story brick building, with plot of land 48 by 101.9 by 44.5 by 96.7, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., north-east corner of Cortlandt-alley, for $26,700, to E. A. Wood. Louis Mesier, under a similar court order, William A. Duer, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick house, with lot 25.3 by 92, No. 24 West 20th-st., south side, 350 feet east of 6th-av., for $17,000, to Washington Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, July 13, was $323,530, against $291,164, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) July 15.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executrix's sale, Harriet Palmer, Executrix, of the building, with lot 25 by 77, No. 72 Duane-st., south side, running through to Manhattan-st., 235.8 feet east of Broadway; also, the house, with lot 20 by 98.9 by 20 by 99.11, No. 325 East 31st-st., north side, 280 feet east of 2d-av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with three lots, each 25 by 102.2, Nos. 304 to 308, East 74th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with two lots, each 23.4 by 102.2, Nos. 329 and 327 East 75th-st., north side, 228.4 feet west of 1st-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, S. Nelson White, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with a plot of land 100.11 by 100, Nos. 78 to 88 4th-av., south-west corner of 108th-st.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 143d-st., north side, 450 feet west of 7th-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, H. D. Ingersoll, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 118, on New-st., south side, adjoining lands of Mrs. S. Harris, 23d Ward. Also, similar sale, James M. Brady, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 28 by 84.7 by 25 by 97.7, on Boston road, east side, 28 feet south of 146th-st.; also, six lots, each 25 by 200, on Avenue B, east side, 100 feet south of Cliff-st.; also, a plot of land, 54.3 by 134.11 by 50 by 113.10, on Elton-st., north-east corner of Terrace-place, 23d Ward.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Washington-av., west side, 100 feet south of 3d-st., Morrisania.

Tuesday, July 16.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, C. W. West Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lot 25 by 100, No. 176 Thompson-st., east side, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 88.9, No. 102 West 38th-st., south side, 60 feet west of 6th-av.; also, the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 556 5th-av., west side, 50.5 feet south of 46th-st. Also, similar sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., west side, 54.5 feet north of 58th-st.; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on 4th-av., north side, 160 feet west of 10th-av.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, John McL. Nash, Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 5 East 46th-st., north side, 160 feet east of 5th-av.; also, the house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 4 East 47th-st., south side, 160 feet east of 5th-av.; leased May, 1, 1871, term, 20 years; ground rent, $1,200 per annum on each.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John A. Woodlett, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, 18.6 by 80, No. 306 East 50th-st., south side, 58 feet east of 2d-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles F. McLean, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 13.4 by 58.3 by 71.7 by 100.5, on Boulevard, north-east corner of 63d-st. Also, similar sale, S. Nelson White, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 80, No. 1,147 1st-av., west side, 25.5 feet south of 53d-st.

By T. R. Warren & Co., Receiver's sale, H. R. Pierson, Esq., Receiver, of the house, with lot 16 by 76.8, No. 50 East 81st-st., south side, 85 feet east of Madison-av.; also, the four houses, with lots, each 16 by 102.2, Nos. 54 to 60 East 81st-st., south side, 117 feet east of Madison-av.; also, the house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 64 East 81st-st., south side, 200 feet east of Madison-av., the house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 74 East 81st-st., south side, 300 feet east of Madison-av.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, R. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 227 East 116th-st., north side, 280 feet west of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, on the premises, at 2 P. M., public auction sale of 70 villa plots on Ocean, Jackson, Bryant, Woodlawn, and Long Branch avs., at Long Branch, N. J.

Wednesday, July 17.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.8 by 85, No. 473 3d-av., east side, 24.8 feet north of 32d-st.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 22 by 77.11 by 22 by 78.3, No. 912 6th-av., east side, 57.5 feet south of 52d-st.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, S. Burdett Hyatt, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.4 by 102.2, No. 420 East 75th-st., south side, 234 feet east of 1st-av. Also, similar sale, Eugene N. Eliot, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.1 by 113, No. 1,172 1st-av., east side, 75.3 feet south of 71st-st.

By Blackwell & Riker, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, No. 166 East 114th-st., south side, 253.4 feet west of 3d-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, No. 429 East 119th-st., north side, 304.8 feet west of Avenue A.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, James H. Donaldson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.3 by 75, on 6th-av., east side, 25.2 feet south of 124th-st.

By T. R. Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 24.11 by 100, on St. Nicholas-av., north-east corner of 145th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale, to close the estate of Julia Kellogg, deceased, of the 50 acres of land, with the improvements, known as "Premium Point," at New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Thursday, July 18.

By T. R. Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 18.9 by 66.6, No. 334 Water-st., north side, 48.6 feet east of Roosevelt-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 18.9 by 37.6, No. 144 Franklin-st., north side, between Varick and Hudson sts.; also, the building, with lot 20 by 50, No. 170 Franklin-st., north side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Also, similar sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 146 Forsyth-st., east side, between Delancey and Rivington sts.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, Edward H. Hobbs, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19.8 by 50, No. 33 Wooster-st., west side, between Grand and Broome sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, E. F. Shepard, Esq., Referee, of 23 317-1,000 acres of land on old Albany Post road, east side, adjoining the lands of Thomas Sprowell and A. Van Cortlandt.

Friday, July 19.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 50 by 43 by 58.7, on East Broadway, south-west corner of New-Bowery.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 95, No. 620 East 17th-st., south side, 313 feet east of Avenue B. Also, similar sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 199.10, on West 140th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 11th-av., running through to 141st-st. Also, similar sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 143d-st., north side, 200 feet west of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 23.5 by 98.9, No. 235 West 29th-st., north side, 376.3 feet east of 8th-av.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, H. B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 28 by 123.3 by 28 by 121.3, No. 440 East 57th-st., south side, 178.6 feet west of Avenue A.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19.6 by 43.8 by 6.6 by 33.11 by 13 by 82.5, No. 253 East 81st-st., north side, 65.6 feet west of 2d-av.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 227.10 by 83.2 by 190 by 82.3, on 103d-st., south-west corner of 10th-av.

By Blackwell & Riker, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 201.10, on West 113th-st., north side, running through to 124th-st., 425 feet east of 8th-av.

Saturday, July 20.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 55 by 99.4 by 65 by 81, on Houston-st., north side, 151.8 feet east of Avenue C, running through to 2d-st.; also, the buildings, with plot of land 40 by 70.9 by 40.4 by 65.8, Nos. 394 and 396 Houston-st., north side, running through to 2d-st., 301.8 feet east of Avenue C; also, houses and two lots, each 25 by 106, on 2d-st., north side, 118 feet west of Avenue D.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.1 by 75, No. 797 2d-av., west side, 40.2 feet south of 43d-st.

By M. A. J. Lynch, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24 by 100, No. 435 11th-av., south-west corner of 36th-st.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.2 by 76.1 by 25.2 by 71.4, on 11th-av., west side, 105.6 feet south of 95th-st.; also, one lot, 33.4 by 100, on 11th-av., east side, 125.10 feet south of 95th-st., and one lot, 25 by 191.3, on West 95th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 11th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 12.

John st., s. 12; corner of Berrian-av, 100x113.

14th Ward: William W. Bowne and wife to George F. Bowne..... $500

95th-st., n. s., 52.10 ft. e. of 2d-av., 57.4x98.9; also, 2d-av., s. e. corner of 97th-st., 24.8x100; Anthony De Leyter to William D. Bruns, Jr.... 22,000

97th-st., n. s., 194 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x102.2; Joseph Emrich and wife to David Bush..... nom.

8d-av., s. e. corner of 112th-st., 75x25.11; Philip Koch and wife to Delia Woodruff..... nom.

Henry-st., n. s., lot No. 24, between Jefferson and Rutgers sts.; William H. Macy, Executor, to James F. Swanton..... 8,000

136th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of Willis-av., 20x100; 23d Ward; Thomas Overington and wife to Isabella B. McCord..... 5,250

Christopher-st., n. s., 109.3 ft. e. of Washington-st., No. 143; Emily N. Sallwell to Stephen Farrington..... 5,000

Henry-st., n. s., lot No. 24; James F. Swanton to Margaret Reilly..... 8,000

86th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 192 and 193; Mary A. V. D. Bogart to James A. Cressman..... nom.

Hudson-st., w. s., 110 ft. n. of Watts-st., 12.6x80; John Wolf and wife to Magdalena Wolf..... 4,000

85th-st., n. s., 363 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.9; E. M. Burghard, Referee, to German Savings Bank..... 4,000

3d-av., s. a., 26 ft. s. of 87th-st., 97.5x100; Abraham C. Quackenbush and wife to Catherine Duffy..... 61,000

2d-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 107th-st., 25x100; D. Tomlinson, Referee, to Randolph W. Townsend..... 3,000

90th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.8; J. E. Steers, Jr., Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 2,500

74th-st., s. s., 38 ft. e. of 4th-av. 18x74; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Barnet Stern..... 6,500

74th-st., s. s., 18 ft. w. of Madison-av., 16.6x80; Charles T. Morson and wife to Charles B. Mason..... nom.

Morris-av., w. s., 59.2 ft. s. of Gouverneur-st.; also, 138th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Horse-av., 100x200, 23d Ward; Anthony De Leyer to William D. Bruns, Jr..... 11,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Berrien, Eliza W. R., and husband to Sarah A. Robins; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 10th-st., 5 years..... $6,000

Bush, David, and wife to Joseph Emrich; No. 439 East 77th-st., 3 years..... 500

Bush, David, and wife to Emma W. Scudder; No. 439 East 77th-st., 3 years..... 1,500

Cressman, James A., and wife to John H. Dyckman; n. s. 85th-st., lots Nos. 192 and 193, 3 years..... 5,000

Duffy, Catherine, to Abraham C. Quackenbush; e. s. 3d-av. s. of 87th-st., 5 years..... 12,200

Same to same; same property, 5 years..... 12,200

Same to same; same property, 5 years..... 12,200

Same to same; same property, 5 years..... 12,200

Same to same; same property, 5 years..... 12,200

Gasteger, Zelia, and husband to Bertha Knobloch; e. s. Ludlow-st., s. of Stanton-st, 3 years. 5,000

Gunther, Charles G., and wife to Washington Life Insurance Company; n. s. 14th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Hazard, Rowland, and wife to John H. Hazard; n. s. 39th-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 5,000

Hein, John, and wife to Fredericka Laible; e. s. 3d-av., n. of 14th-st., 5 years..... 1,000

Hausehal, Germain, and wife to Francisca Wendolph; n. s. Manhattan-st., w. of 125th-st., due..... 3,000

Kuhn, John P., to John Schreyer; e. s. 3d-av., n. s. 39th-st., 2 months..... 350

Merkel, Henry, and wife to Stephen D. Marshall, Executor; w. s. 3d-av., s. of 35th-st., 5 years. 15,500

Smith, John B., to Ellen M. Pike; e. s. 4th-av., n. of 1st-st..... 10,202

Schirmer, Ambrosius, to Michael Hertle; n. s. 5th-st., e. of 1st-av., 5 years..... 3,000

Schanfield, Edwin, and wife to John Castree; n. s. 39th-st., lot No. 432, 3 years..... 2,500

Van Horn, Ella J., and husband to Van Horn Lumber Company; s. s. 64th-st., w. of 4th-av., demand..... 3,214

Wiener, Bernardine, and husband to Valentine Green; e. s. Washington-av., s. of Prospect-st., 23d Ward, 3 years..... 1,300

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Dickinson, Alfred, Executor, to Deborah L. Gaffney..... $8,000

Hart, Abram B., and others to Summer R. Stone and others, Trustees..... 3,000

Owen, Adelaide B., to W. H. Beeds..... 2,000

Seward, Simon, to James Geddes..... 250

Waldo, Charles, to William D. Lent..... 6,300

Union Dime Savings Institution to Elizabeth W. Whitlock..... 6,000

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET.—THE LONG-ESTABLISHED SADDLE, harness, and horse clothing store of E. Bartlett, deceased, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place, the best corner in the City. Inquire of DANIEL BIRDSALL & CO., No. 285 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J., (Woodside,) at a bargain, a house containing 13 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE.—NINETY ACRES, WITH stock and tools if desired. For particulars, address W. H. CORNELL, Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Penn.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARKILL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Those who bring neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 5 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having ball-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, steward-ess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $35. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York on the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN

ABYSSINIA.....WED., July 17 | ALGERIA.....WED., July 31
BOTHNIA.....WED., July 24 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 7

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.

*Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., July 20 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3
DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Pictou, Nictaux, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
Italy, Wed., July 17, 7 A. M. | Holland.....Wed., July —
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN
Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A. M. | England, Sat., July 27, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $20. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway, P. W. J. MURPHY, Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....July 20, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Circassia.....July 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria.....Aug. 10, 3 P. M.

Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Algeria.....July 17, 9 A. M. | Victoria.....July 24, noon.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

BERLIN.....Thurs., July 18 | WIELAND.....Thurs., Aug. 1
LESSING.....Thurs., July 25 | POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via the Isthmus of Panama: Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, July 20

Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Thursday, July 18
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Offices on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

The passenger office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be opened at No. 257 Broadway on Monday, July 15.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 17, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 17
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 20

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Offices on the pier, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....June 27
ATLAS.....July 18

For Hayti, Colombian Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....June 20
ALPS.....July 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 66 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24

Steam-ship

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS

in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana and Vera Cruz, Aug. 1

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—All Steam-ship passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JUNE 16, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, (daily,) 15 minutes prior to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flushing and Jackson avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 8:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 12:15, night, and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College's Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday special train leaves Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon, (7:05 A. M.) Patchogue, (7:45 A. M.) Greenport, (9 A. M.) Sag Harbor, (9:20 A. M.) Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Long Island City at 10:28 P. M. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at Astor-house, and 344 3d-st. ferries; at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway and No. 736 6th-av.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at the offices of the Long Island Express, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and at Passenger Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPICER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River; morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Barclay sts., as follows: 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-line R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R., 5, 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT,

PREACHING IN THE WOODS.

A LONG ISLAND CAMP-MEETING.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH BELIEVES THAT RELIGIOUS SECTS SHOULD BE UNITED UNDER ONE FLAG—THE EARNEST APPEAL OF A COLORED WOMAN.

Although it is not an unusual thing for the representatives of THE TIMES to frequent camp-meetings and similar religious gatherings, all Brooklyn seemed to have combined to prevent a TIMES reporter from attending the particular camp-meeting held in Covert's Grove, Maspeth, Long Island, yesterday. Had he not been endowed with unusual determination he would have been forced, despite his protestations and manifest impecuniosity, to visit Rockaway. So powerful was the league against him that he was repeatedly carried, by horse cars and steam cars threading the ramifications of the Long Island Railroad, long distances toward Rockaway, from which the return was beset with all imaginable difficulties. Everybody else was going to Rockaway, and public opinion was decidedly against his variation of the universal programme. For hours he was carried back and forth by opposing trains, like a shuttlecock betwixt skillful battledores. The majority of the conductors and brakemen professed ignorance of the place of his destination, and others took fiendish delight in conveying him to various uninteresting points on the line of their road, and leaving him to await the coming of mythical trains on connecting roads that would carry him to Maspeth.

When at last, after journeyings that, continued in one direction, would have girded the earth, Covert's Grove was reached, it was an elysium of rest and peace. It is a Union People's Camp-meeting, and has nominally been in session since last Thursday; but, on account of the recent rains, the attendance, before yesterday, was very small, and it was not fully inaugurated until yesterday afternoon. Then, however, several thousand people collected under the leafy arches of the great open-air temple, and a series of most successful meetings were conducted by Revs. J. Hyatt Smith, W. C. Steele, Mrs. Anna E. Smith, Mrs. Sophia M. Murray, and Mrs. Jane A. Benson, the latter of whom is noted in the programme as a "wonderful preacher." After a service of song, during which the peculiar melodies of the camp-meeting, with their queer vocal contortions, were effectively rendered, the preaching was begun from a rough board stand facing the woodland amphitheatre. Here several preachers had failed to draw the attention of the great audience, Rev. Hyatt Smith rose and immediately a great hush fell upon the assemblage. His sermon, if it could be called such, was a rambling dissertation, replete with anecdote and exactly suited to his audience. His text was from Leviticus, xxv.10: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land." He spoke of Communism and said: "The Communists of New-York are worse than the monopolists, and they are bad enough, God knows." In speaking of religious liberty, he said: "There is the liberty of the Baptist, the liberty of the Methodist, and the liberty of a hundred other denominations, all of which it is well to have, if each one remembers that each is as good as the other, and that all are united in the liberty of Christ." During the war, he continued, I once saw a column of 3,000 men winding down a Virginia hillside. As they came near I saw that they were marshaled under many banners, some of which bore the names of Massachusetts, others of New-York, others of Pennsylvania, and so on; but at their head was the banner that they all followed—the glorious Stars and Stripes—and they were all singing one hymn, a hymn that isn't found in Dr. Watts' book, though it might well be—the hymn that keeps green the memory of Old John Brown. So the many churches, with their many banners, must all bear in mind that their great mutual banner bears the name of no one denomination, but is the flag stained with the blood of Christ.

Regarding the different views of religion held by different people, he remarked that many men regarded religion much as they did the iron ladders on the outside of New-York tenement-houses—merely as a good fire-escape. "But, thank God," said he, "my religion and the religion that I want you to have, is a religion that comforts, and cheers, and helps, and makes this earth a glorious place to live in."

Mr. Smith was followed by Mrs. Murray, an old ex-negress, who, 30 years ago, was a slave in Baltimore. She bought her own freedom, and has ever since been a traveling preacher, principally among her own people in the South, where she has met with wonderful success. Her mission on the present occasion was to loosen the purse-strings of the people, and collect enough money to defray the expenses of the meeting, and particularly to pay the bill of $5 charged by a neighboring farmer for the use of a pathway through his land. She presented a striking picture as she stood in the rude pulpit, her tall form unbent by age, her black face alive with the excitement of the moment, and her arms and hands gesticulating with an expressive pantomime. Some of her remarks were very quaint as she exhorted her hearers to liberality.

As the collectors went through the audience she said, "I sees many faces here that I knows, and I'se glad to see 'em, 'specially if they don't forget the 25 centses."

"Now, brederen, I'se got $14, who'll give jes' $1 mo'? I'se pore, but I'll give 25 cents; now who'll put 25 mo' on top of it? Oh, you pore sisters, why don't you give something? Ef it was a brother preacher a-talking to you now, what a lot of money he'd get! There, I'se got it all but 10 cents. Who'll give the 10 cents and make up the even dollar?" Then she broke out into a weird rendition of the old hymn, "The Lord will provide," to which she added the chorus of "I know that Jesus loves me, Jesus loves me, Jesus loves me; I know that Jesus loves me, Jesus loves me, loves me." The melody was so quaint, the rythm so peculiar, and the contents of the collection box to which the time was marked so peculiar that the attention of the audience was wholly concentrated on the singer, and they were thereby kept from leaving the meeting until they had all been visited by the active canvassers, hat in hand.

The meetings were continued through the evening, the grove being lighted by the full moon, and the preacher's stand by oil lamps. They will also be held daily throughout the week, and will only be concluded next Sunday evening.

This camp-meeting is a very pleasant and instructive place to visit, if you can only find the way to it.

MRS. VOSBURGH'S FORBEARANCE.

HOW SHE HAS BEEN TREATED BY HER HUSBAND SINCE THE TRIAL.

Rev. George B. Vosburgh said yesterday that the statement made by his wife, that he had, on bended knee, implored her not to take the stand against him in the recent trial, and that he had dictated the letter published in yesterday morning's TIMES, was false. An intimate friend of the family, who has befriended Mrs. Vosburgh much since the charges against her husband were first made public, stated that Mrs. Vosburgh felt very much aggrieved by the way in which Mr. Vosburgh has treated her since the close of the trial. "His conduct," said the friend, "has not been that of a Christian minister. She expected that, in return for her forbearance while the trial was in progress, she would meet with that consideration at his hands to which her dutiful conduct entitled her. She has been compensated by being practically driven from his house. In other respects his treatment of her has not been marked by that Christian charity which he preaches from his pulpit as often as he ascends it.

Of course, ministers are only human, after all. They have their failings. Mr. Vosburgh has his. And I am willing to make allowances for him, but I certainly expected him to treat his wife with as much decency as I should have displayed toward my wife under like circumstances."

Mrs. Vosburgh told this gentleman before her departure for Stuyvesant that after the alleged poisoning had been brought to the notice of the church Deacons, and before the matter had been taken into the courts, Mr. Vosburgh endeavored through her to induce Sickles to drop the case. During the interval referred to she wrote a letter to Sickles asking him not to press the charge, but to let Dr. Cornell push it alone, if he dared. The letter reached Stuyvesant while Sickles was in Jersey City. When he returned it he had placed the facts of the case and the presumed evidences of guilt in the possession of District Attorney McGill. Mrs. Vosburgh now says that the letter referred to was written at the instance of Mr. Vosburgh, and that in his anxiety to have it sent by a certain mail he stood over her with his watch timing her as she wrote.

While Mr. Vosburgh was on the stand in his own behalf during the trial, District Attorney McGill, on cross-examination, asked him whether he had ever received a letter from his uncle in which the uncle had asked him how long he intended to live with "that miserable woman," meaning Mrs. Vosburgh. He testified, in reply to Mr. McGill's questions: "I have an uncle, Eugene Vosburgh. He has lately written to me in relation to this difficulty. He has not written to me asking how long I intended living with 'that miserable woman,' nor anything to that effect." During an interview with him yesterday Mr. Vosburgh displayed to a reporter a letter from Eugene Vosburgh, written before the trial, in which the uncle says that the neighbors are very solicitous to know how long Mr. Vosburgh intended to live with "that miserable woman."

TRYING A MUTINOUS SAILOR.

A naval court-martial is sitting at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, conducting an investigation of serious charges against a sailor named John McKeon, who was lately attached to the United States sloop of war Tennessee. McKeon is a habitual drunkard, and when under the influence of liquor is a dangerous character. He was formerly employed on the Ranger, but his behavior was so bad that, it was impossible to obtain a court-martial to try him for various atrocities, he was transferred to the Tennessee. While the Tennessee was lying in the port of Naples on May 7 last, McKeon got drunk, and assaulted a seaman named Richard Riley. The Master-at-Arms, S. R. Davis, caused McKeon to be placed in irons. On the following day the latter was released upon a promise of good behavior, but upon the first opportunity he attacked Davis, and badly injured him. McKeon was again placed in irons, and remained so until the arrival of the Tennessee at the navy-yard, when he was locked up.

MISS CLAXTON'S NEW ROLE.

A CHAT ABOUT THE VENTURE IN THE LYCEUM THEATRE—WHAT WOMAN HAS DONE WOMAN MAY DO.

"Was Miss Claxton in?" The reporter's card went up stairs, the hall-boy nodded an affirmative reply a moment later, and after a brief delay there was a flutter of female clothing in the hall and the wearer appeared at the door, fresh and bright, smiling as cheerfully as if her thoughts had never been disturbed by a dreadful register in bankruptcy, and looking serenely cool in a costume of Summery lightness that became the petite figure thoroughly. "Don't ask me to say anything about the theatre; pray don't," she said, after she had welcomed the reporter and waved him to a seat opposite her at the window. Of course not. Miss Claxton's request was law, if she desired that it should be so. "You see," she went on, delightfully forgetting her injunction, "all this talk about the Lyceum has been precipitated upon me. I really haven't done much yet besides range up and down this terribly hot City looking for a house. Yes, I am going to keep house. By and by, when I am settled, I shall be able to say something definite about what I intend to do. Of course it's settled that I am to undertake the management of the Lyceum."

"But don't you remember the experiences of Grau and Fechter, and Mansell and Booth in the Fourteenth-street house?"

The bright face became serious for a moment, and Miss Claxton looked intently across the street as if in search of a panorama of wretched figures. "Yes," she replied, deliberately, the smile coming back, "but I'm not a bit afraid. The effort will be a matter of pride to me. I believe that the house ought to succeed, and I shall be glad to have an opportunity to give it a reputation for success after it has seen so many failures." Altogether forgetting her caution about the subject, she went on to talk eagerly about her plans. It seems that when the idea first occurred to her she contemplated taking the theatre on her own sole responsibility. Many considerations influenced her. When Mr. Shook heard of her plan he approved it. She should be encouraged, and he would give her substantial encouragement. So he leased the theatre from July 1 or thereabouts, and Miss Claxton was crowned with authority in all matters of management. Her spirits rose, and she went on to make her plans with confidence. She is determined to make of the Lyceum an attractive house. The theatre is well stocked with scenery, that will need to be repainted for new pieces, and to be supplemented by new sets for great occasions. Her company will be made up with care, but she does not desire to announce her "leading people" yet. She will draw several ladies and gentlemen from the Union Square company, and from time to time she will have an opportunity of strengthening the cast of plays out of Shook & Palmer's establishment. Then, about the plays. "Yes, after all," said Miss Claxton, "the play's the thing." But she would only say, on this branch of the interesting subject, that one of her plays was Aygier's "Les Fourchambaults," in which she would assume the leading feminine part. As it had enjoyed a long run in Paris, she believed it could be depended upon to entertain the public for a little while. Besides "Les Fourchambaults," she has two other plays obtained abroad for her by a friend who has volunteered to be her agent in securing good plays for her theatre. She is afraid to announce these. There are so many people looking about for a good play which somebody else has decided to bring out that she thinks it wise to say nothing more at present than that both are attractive. One is a German work, which has had a run of extraordinary length. It treats of a new subject and possesses great attractiveness. While she does not expect to startle the City or absorb all the interest of theatre-goers, Miss Claxton undoubtedly feels that she has a strong hold upon them, and that with a good house, a good company, and good plays she will be able to hold her own. She has abundant confidence in her own ability to direct affairs to a successful conclusion. Other women have succeeded before her, why should not she? The theatre will be opened, if the season of hot weather be not too long prolonged, about September 15. In the month that remains before the interior changes to be made in the theatre shall have been completed, the play will be revised, the company finally selected and assigned to duty, the musicians secured, and a vast amount of other necessary work will be done. "In the time that I find to attend to my house," said Miss Claxton, as the reporter rose to go, "I shall be thinking what a pleasant time I shall have next Fall, if the venture succeeds, for it is not more my purpose to direct the Lyceum Theatre than it is to resume my Sunday evening reunions, which were broken up when I went 'on the road.' By the way, I have many invitations to play from many cities of the country, and perhaps when I get the Lyceum in running order and you all get tired of me here, I shall run away for a month or two in the Winter, just for a change. But that's looking too far ahead. I shall only be too glad to be so busy that I can't go away, even for those inviting 'certainties' that are so dear to the actress."

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH VACATION.

MR. BEECHER'S LAST SERMON FOR THE SUMMER—SIX INFANTS BAPTIZED.

At Plymouth Church yesterday morning Mr. Beecher conducted the last service prior to the commencement of the Summer vacation. After the opening prayer six small children, varying in age from 1 to about 4 years, were brought by their parents to the front of the platform for baptism. The choir chanted a baptismal invocation, after which Mr. Beecher descended to the floor and in the name of the Holy Trinity sprinkled the little ones with water from the font, made of wood from the Mount of Olives, and gave each of them its Christian name. Three were boys and three were girls. Then returning to the reading desk Mr. Beecher prayed for the children who had just been baptized, for their parents and friends, and for the whole church. He asked God to bless this farewell service to each one of them, to watch over and protect all of the church who were upon the ocean or traveling in foreign lands, for those who were in the wilderness and in distant parts of our own land, and that when the church reassembled at the close of this season of rest they might all return strengthened and purified in mind and in physical being. He prayed that God would sustain and comfort all those who were under a cloud from whatever cause, and bring them into the full sunshine of light and peace. He invoked God's blessing and guidance over the President of the United States and all officers in authority under the Government, and for peace among our own people, and the people of bordering countries; but especially did he thank God for the cessation of war in foreign lands, and for the passing away of the dark cloud, tinged with blood, which had so long overshadowed them. Finally, he asked that God would hasten the time when the world should know war no more, and when all the earth and the people thereof should acknowledge His power and truth and live so as to fit themselves for the life of joy and everlasting peace in the kingdom to come.

Mr. Beecher next briefly announced that this would be the last service held in the church until the close of vacation, which would be in October, and that due notice would be given of the reopening. Meanwhile, the building would remain closed to enable the Trustees to carry out a plan of renovation of the edifice, which was necessary and had been determined on. The hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul" was next sung, and at its conclusion Mr. Beecher delivered a somewhat picturesque but purely doctrinal sermon on the symbols of Christ's sovereignty, basing his discourse on the ninth, tenth, and eleventh verses of the second chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians. The congregation sang the "Plymouth" hymn and was dismissed with a benediction, a large number of persons taking the opportunity, at the close of the services, to make their farewell greetings to the Pastor.

EXCURSIONISTS WHO WANTED TO PILOT A STEAMER.

Yesterday morning the St. Patrick Mutual Benefit Society of Brooklyn started upon an excursion up the Hudson River, intending to land at Dudley's Grove. When they arrived at the point the Captain of the H. M. Wells concluded it was too late to land, and declined to put the excursionists ashore. With Celtic impetuosity, the excursionists refused to accept the conclusions of the Captain, took possession of the wheel-house, and averred their intention of having an excursion under the command of officers of their own selection. The officers became alarmed at this, and made signals of distress as they were passing Yonkers; the boat was reconnoitred, and the report of a riot on board and four persons killed was telegraphed to the Central Office in this City. The Police-boat Seneca was at once sent up the river, and a platoon of policemen ordered to await the boat at the landing at the foot of Harrison-street. The Seneca passed the signals of distress on their way down, and, finding no signs of disorder, the officers did not board the steamer. The Police went home disgusted.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

S. W. Rowse, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

Lieut. Louis Kingsley, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship Germanic, is at the New-York Hotel.

Deputy Secretary of State George Moss, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

E. J. Reed, M. P., of London; Senator W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Gen. George A. Sheridan, of London, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE ROUND LAKE MEETING—OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Round Lake Sunday-School Assembly will begin its sessions on Tuesday evening, and continue them during 10 days, under the direction of Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., of this City, widely known as a Sunday-school worker and writer. This is the first meeting of what is intended to be a permanent series of assemblies, undenominational in character, and as well adapted to meet the wants of Sunday-school teachers generally as the international lesson system has proved to be. Hence, large preparations have been made to insure the success of the meeting, and, aside from an elaborate programme and the engagement of many able teachers to assist Dr. Vincent, changes and improvements have been made at Round Lake with direct view to this gathering. Chief among the added features of the grounds is the Palestine Park, constructed in miniature on a plan similar to that used at Chautauqua. The programme includes two lectures daily, these to embrace a wide range of subjects. Among them will be several by a native Turk, giving Oriental exhibitions illustrative of Bible manners and customs. He will also exhibit an Oriental and Biblical museum, comprising hundreds of articles full of interest and instruction to Biblical students. The list of lecturers includes the names of Rev. William C. Wilkinson, D. D.; Rev. L. T. Townsend, D. D.; Rev. H. Darling, D. D.; Rev. J. M. King, D. D.; Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, whose subject is "The Bright Side of Things." Messrs. Frank Beard and A. C. Van Leenep, Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., of "Christian Endeavor Methods." Rev. P. A. Chadbourne, D. D.; Rev. B. K. Pierce, D. D.; Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., and Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D. Dr. Fowler's subject is "The Bible the Prophet of Science"; Dr. Newman's is "Original Truths in Christianity." The regular daily exercises will include morning bells at 6 o'clock, rung on chimes furnished by Mr. Jones, from his Troy foundry; a morning service at 8 o'clock, conducted by various representative clergymen and laymen; the children's hour at 8:30 o'clock; normal class at 9:30; morning lecture at 11 o'clock; afternoon lecture at 2 o'clock; second normal class at 4; evening service at 8, with sermon; praise service at 9 o'clock, and an hour later the night bells. This will thoroughly fill up the time, leaving little room for boating or fishing on the lake, unless the teachers play truant. The normal classes and teachers' conference will be conducted by Sunday-school laborers eminent in these departments. The sermons provided for include one on "Modern Objections to Christian Faith," by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., and one by Bishop Simpson, subject not stated. The evening service will be varied by a stereoptican exhibition, with lectures by Profs. Starr and Clark. The views will comprise the Holy Land and studies in Japan. A large choir of singers has been engaged, and lessons in Sunday-school singing will be among the more important features of the work. A band will also be located on the grounds, giving concerts twice daily.

The opening service will take place to-morrow evening. Addresses will be made by Joseph Hillman, President of the Round Lake Association, Rev. George R. Baldwin, D. D., Troy, Dr. Frank Townsend, Clark, Wilkinson, Vincent, and others. Afterward there will be music at the lake stand and a display of fire-works. During the 10 days an admission fee of 25 cents, or $7 for the whole time, will be charged, to reimburse the managers somewhat for their large outlay in special attractions. Together with this project of a permanent series of Sunday-school assemblies has arisen one to establish a Sunday-school course of study, to extend over three years, or three of the assemblies. To those who complete this course, which includes 40 lessons, satisfactorily, a Round Lake diploma will be given. The lessons have been prepared by the representatives of 10 different denominations and provide a very complete course in Sunday-school work and Biblical study.

MADISON-AV. REFORMED CHURCH.

REV. MR. REED, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., ACCEPTS THE PASTORATE.

The Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, after a spirited opposition from the First Congregational Church of Springfield, Mass., of which he has been Pastor for the last seven years, has secured the acceptance of the recent call to Rev. Edward A. Reed, and he will enter upon the duties of his pastorate at the end of the Summer vacation. There has been something a little dramatic about the dissolution of Mr. Reed's relations with the congregation over which he has so long presided. On the morning of June 23, it having been whispered about that he would read his letter of resignation, he was met by a protest bearing the signatures of 167 pew-holders, who united in requesting the withdrawal of the letter, and the continuation of relations hallowed by seven years of mutual respect and confidence, and in recognizing him as their divinely-appointed leader and minister. To this protest the whole congregation gave their assent by rising, while sobs and cries broke the silence in all parts of the house. The Pastor persisted in his determination, however, and on Thursday last an ecclesiastical council of about 60 members met in Springfield to take action upon the case should Mr. Reed persist in his purpose, but to persuade him, if possible, to reconsider his decision. Rev. J. H. Seelye, D. D., President of Amherst College, was Moderator, and Rev. J. L. R. Trask, of Holyoke, Scribe of the council. Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, reported from the executive session of the council, requesting Mr. Reed to state his further reasons, if any, for declining to continue his relation, and he replied briefly, reaffirming his conviction that a larger field of work was open to him. In addition to the protest previously submitted, the young men of the congregation presented a petition asking that the resignation be not accepted, and J. L. Johnson, on behalf of the parish, read a series of resolutions offering the reverend gentleman a salary of $5,000 and two vacations of six months each during the next two years. This called out a disclaimer respecting any wish for a larger income, and an intimation that those were unnecessary, inasmuch as Mr. Reed had some influence in determining his resignation. Mr. Reed read an extract from a letter written to him by one of his deacons while he had the call from New-York under consideration, to the effect that if he did not like Congregational polity his dismissal was at his service. After hearing the whole case *pro et contra*, the council reported a resolution requesting Mr. Reed to remain. To this he declined to accede, and a resolution was adopted dissolving his relations with the First Congregational Church of Springfield, and commending him to the honored communion of the church he proposed to enter. The Madison-Avenue Reformed Church is one of fine proportions, and of admirable acoustic properties, and is in a very desirable situation at the corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. The new Pastor is to receive $5,000 for the first and $6,000 for the second year of his pastorate. The congregation is a very compact one, most of its members residing in the immediate neighborhood. Mr. Reed is spending the Summer at Amherst, and will commence his labors here on the first Sunday in September.

A CHURCH FOR POLISH CATHOLICS.

St. Stanislaus' Catholic Church, the only Catholic church in this City where the language of Poland is spoken, was solemnly dedicated yesterday by the Pastor, Rev. Father X. F. Wayman, under the authorization of Cardinal McCloskey. The church is located on the corner of Forsyth and Stanton streets. It is a plain edifice, and has sitting room for about 1,200 persons. The church was crowded, and the ceremonies were impressive. The American, Polish, and Papal flags were hung over the main entrance of the building, and the interior was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. The decorations of the altar were very handsome. After the dedication services high mass was celebrated by Guardian Father Eugene Dikowitz, of the Franciscan Convent, assisted by Fathers Nicot and Gunzer, acting as Deacons; Fathers Bruder, Nicot, and others. The sermon for the occasion was preached by Father Wayman in Polish. In it he gave a history of the congregation, how it had begun about three years ago in Thirty-first-street, had subsequently removed for worship to No. 318 Henry-street, and had finally found a permanent home at Forsyth and Stanton streets. A choir of 30 voices, male and female, under the leadership of Organist Szigethy, was present and sang with fine effect, and there was also instrumental music furnished by 22 musicians of the Fifth Regiment, N. G., brass band, led by Mr. Rulewsky. About 300 families belong to the congregation.

TROUBLES OF A CENTRAL PARK STROLLER.

While walking in Central Park on Saturday evening, Robert Patterson, of No. 636 Greenwich-street, was attracted by the loud words of some men and women who were disputing over some topic. He stepped behind a tree to keep out of their sight, when, as the dispute waxed warmer, the men approached him and said: "Isn't it so, officer?" Patterson replied that he didn't know what the dispute was, and furthermore said that he was not an officer. He had hardly uttered the words when the men—John Carey, Thomas Nelson, and James Healey—set upon him and thrashed him with their canes and clenched fists, and kicked him severely. Patterson did the best he could to defend himself against his cowardly assailants until an officer came up and arrested them. They were arraigned before Justice Smith yesterday in Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to answer for assault and battery.

HELD TO ANSWER FOR MAYHEM.

While William F. Whalen, of No. 153 West Twenty-eighth-street, was passing through Twenty-seventh-street on Saturday night, he was approached by William F. Thompson, of No. 228 West Twenty-eighth-street, who inquired the time of night of him. Whalen responded that he had no watch and could not oblige him. "Are you a fighter?" Thompson then asked in an insulting way. "No; I am not," said Whalen. "Well, I can whip any man in this street!" exclaimed Thompson, and thereupon, without the slightest provocation, set upon Whalen and pounded him unmercifully, finally seizing his ear with his teeth and biting a large piece of flesh off it. The brutal assailant was arrested, and arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, when, having no excuse to give for his brutality, he was committed, in default of $2,500 bail to answer in General Sessions Court on a charge mayhem.

A SERVANT POISONED.

"DR." C. F. RUESTOW'S CURIOUS EXPLANATION OF THE AFFAIR.

Mrs. Maria King, a servant in the house of Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, No. 25 Bond-street, yesterday morning found a bottle containing "transferring fluid," and, mistaking the contents for lager-beer, raised the bottle to her mouth to take a drink. Immediately after, she experienced a burning sensation in the throat, and throwing the bottle from her with a cry of pain, called for assistance. Physicians, who were summoned to attend her, administered emetics, and pronounced her out of danger. The poison was given to Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. King's mistress, by C. F. Ruestow, who does business as a "medical and mechanical artist and engraver," in the building. Ruestow, fearing that the relatives of the woman would hold him responsible for the poisoning, sent the following curious explanation of the affair to the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct:

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 14.

In regard of the case of accidental poisoning of Mrs. King, at No. 25 Bond-street, requires me to make a statement to exempt myself from the suspicion which her family has given rise to, especially her daughter, on premeditated poisoning. When first called by Miss Alston I found Mrs. King suffering from something which she had taken in mistake of being beer. What she took was transferring fluid, known to engravers on wood to produce a picture from the original to the wood, which is made "Sty Rx," cynide potassium, 1 ℔.; alcohol, 2 ℔s. I gave at once ℥x gr. sulphate zinc as an emetic, and left her for further treatment to Dr. Darrach, No. 135 Macdougal-street, after which her family physician, Dr. Eden, No. 56 West Third-street, saw her and did all he could in all cases of the kind. The sufferer always feels like leaving us for to take the golden stair, &c., therefore the physician or friend who does his utmost to prevent any calamity must stand a tirade of abuse from all the neighboring women and daughter of the family. I have had lots of trouble of this kind, and it is my misfortune to be dragged in all such difficulties. I now wish to remark that the poisoning was her own fault, and will learn her a lesson to leave bottles alone. When you want a drink go and pay for it, or, in other words, mind your own business. C. F. RUESTOW, M. D.

A MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY EXPLAINED

THE THIEF CONFESSES HIS GUILT AND THE STOLEN PROPERTY TRACED.

On June 22, 14 Long Island City bonds, aggregating $3,980 in value, and consisting of five $500 bonds, one of the denomination of $1,000, four valued at $100 each, and four whose total value amounted to $80, were stolen from the office of John Hogan, who keeps a stone-yard at No. 411 East Twenty-third-street. Hogan was at a loss to account for the disappearance of the certificates, and having no theory in regard to the theft, and in order to recover the property if possible, he advertised for the bonds, offering a reward for their return, at the same time taking the precaution to stop their payment. The advertisement was unanswered, and Hogan came to the conclusion that he might as well bear the loss stoically and take no further trouble in the matter. He had given up all hope of recovering the bonds or of obtaining a clue to the thief, when, on Thursday last, his foreman, Levi C. Hildreth, of No. 423 East Twenty-second-street, came to him and confessed to him that it was he who had taken the bonds. Hogan had had implicit confidence in his foreman's honesty, and when the latter admitted the commission of the theft his employer was greatly surprised. Hildreth, in conversation with Hogan, stated that he found the bonds in the yard on the premises, and that he took them, not, but that they afterward fell into the hands of a woman named Jennie Euston, then living at No. 405 East Twelfth-street, who, he claimed, forcibly took them from him. The woman Euston, it appears, was Hildreth's mistress, and this, notwithstanding that he has a wife living in Greenpoint. For the purpose of regaining his property, Hogan, who had ascertained that Mrs. Euston had moved to Brooklyn, decided to visit her. His visit resulted in obtaining from her the following letter to a Peter Snanley:

Pete please give the papers that I gave you last night to this gentleman, as he is Mr. Hogan, and Charlie stole them from him and gave them to me.

JENNIE EUSTON.

Mr. Shanley, after perusing Miss Euston's epistle, and pretending to be highly insulted, made Mr. Hogan uncomfortably aware of that fact by telling him that if he did not make himself scarce he would "put a head" on him. Hogan took the hint and retreated, and obtaining no satisfaction, and failing to recover his property, he caused Hildreth's arrest, and yesterday the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. He sought to explain his case by stating that Hogan owed him $20, and that he did not take the bonds with the intention of disposing of them, his object being merely to hold them as security. Justice Kilbreth appeared to sympathize with the statement, for he told him he would have to furnish $2,000 bail as security to answer the charge of grand larceny if he desired to be released. Hildreth had no friend to go on his bail bond, and he was accordingly locked up.

A BOLD FORGER ARRESTED.

A young man who gave his name as Edward Horton, aged 18 years, a real estate broker, residing in Forty-seventh-street, in this City, was charged by Aaron B. Hays, Cashier of the North River Bank, at the Tombs, yesterday, with attempting to pass a forged check. Mr. Hays said that the prisoner presented a check on the bank purporting to be drawn by Mr. J. T. Beckwith, a depositor, payable to the order of Henry G. Monroe, dated July 13, and for $380 50. The Cashier was well acquainted with the signature of Mr. Beckwith, and instantly detected the forgery. An officer was sent for, but Horton, suspecting that the fraud had been discovered, attempted to escape. The alarm, however, had been given, and a crowd pursued the fugitive. Officer Brooks, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, gave chase and when endeavoring to arrest him the prisoner drew a revolver and attempted to shoot the officer. He was quickly disarmed, however, and conveyed to prison. Justice Morgan held Horton in $2,000 for the charge of forgery, and $1,000 for the felonious assault on Officer Brooks.

AN ATTEMPT TO STEAL A WATCH.

Edward Wangroff, of No. 210 William-street, while standing in a crowd at the corner of Pell-street and the Bowery, on Saturday night, felt a hand tugging at his watch-chain. He turned around and grasped a man named Benjamin Pollard, whose hand he caught in his pantaloons pocket. Wangroff held Pollard until an officer arrived, and yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Flammer. Pollard appears to be a hard-working man, and his wife and two children, who were in court, cried piteously when he was placed at the bar. He said that he was not guilty of the charge, but that another young man, who committed the robbery, had run away. The prisoner keeps a candy and lemonade stand in front of the premises No. 441 Broadway, and lives at No. 109 Mulberry-street. In order to give him an opportunity for producing witnesses to testify to his good character, as there was a doubt in the case, Justice Flammer remanded him until this morning.

THE ELDER JOSHUA'S COMPLAINT.

Joshua A. Aldrich, Sr., and Joshua A. Aldrich, Jr., appeared in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Both Joshuas were colored, and the senior was complainant against the junior. "He's a very bad child, dis here young one, he is. He 'bused every one 'round the house terrible, and acts disorderly 'nuff for anything. I stand him, nohow, so I come to you for protection Honor fun'ral." "You're a liar," exclaimed the indignant scion of "de gemmelman of color," sagrily, "taint no such thing." "Is this your father?" inquired Justice Smith, surprised at the youth's manner of addressing the complainant. "Dunno whether he is or not," responded the defendant sullenly, "guess not, though, fur if he was, he wouldn't lie so." Evidence being adduced to prove the father's assertions of his son's bad character and desperate temper, he was sentenced to the Island for six months to ingraft a little respect in his breast.

FIRE ON AN EXCURSION STEAMER.

The steamer Thomas Powell yesterday made two excursions around Staten Island, carrying a large number of passengers who went to enjoy the delightful sail. The second trip, which was begun about 2 o'clock, was about two-thirds completed, and the steamer was about heading toward the Narrows, when fire was discovered beneath the wooden casing of the starboard smoke-stack. Passengers on the bow did not notice the fire, as the smoke was carried aft. On the after-part of the steamer the smoke was observed to float by, and it brought a smell of fire which alarmed some of the more timid ones. A hose was promptly attached to the pumps, and water from this apparatus and from fire buckets was thrown upon the flames. They were soon extinguished, and the steamer kept on her way. Some excitement was manifested, and, of course, there were a few frightened people, who were so badly scared that they put on life preservers and prepared to escape by water. A man was stationed at the spot where the fire broke out, to give an alarm if it should again break out, but the boat kept on her way, and reached this City without further accident.

A STREET THIEF CAPTURED.

On Saturday evening as Theodore Exner, of No. 57 Second-avenue, was walking through that thoroughfare he was accosted by a woman named Mary Curtiss. He stopped and had a few minutes' conversation with her, after which he started to go home. Just before entering his residence he discovered that his pocket-book and a safe key were missing. He retraced his steps, and calling Officer Schwenck, of the Seventeenth Precinct to his assistance, proceeded to search for the woman. She was arrested near the place where she had first met Exner, and yesterday morning was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court. She admitted having met Mr. Exner, but denied the larceny of his pocket-book. Justice Flammer committed her to answer in default of $500 bail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Circolo Italiano will hold its annual festival at Bender's Schnetzen Park, Sixty-third-street and East River, to-morrow afternoon.

James McKenna, of No. 300 West Houston-street, died yesterday morning from the effects of injuries received by falling three weeks ago.

A meeting of the Committee on Organization of the National Greenback Labor Party will be held at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth-street, this evening.

Grammar School No. 35, in the Fifteenth Ward, graduated 101 boys at its last Commencement, who at once entered the College of the City of New-York.

Franklin Lodge, No. 447, F. and A. M., will hold a promenade and Summer night festival at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street and Third-avenue, Wednesday, July 31.

Hon. E. Martin Black has been elected Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York, which will convene in this City on the 20th of August at Chickering Hall. Over 800 delegates will be present.

The Emerald and Hamilton Rowan Clubs will have a "carnival of Irish games" at Jones' Wood Colosseum on Thursday, Aug. 15. Duncan C. Ross, of Canada, and Thomas Lynch, of this City, will have a contest for a purse of $1,000.

The tenth annual excursion and picnic of Greenwood Lodge No. 560, F. and A. M., will take place on Tuesday, the 23d inst. Barges will leave the Fulton Ferry at 9 A. M. on that occasion for the scene of the picnic at Eagleswood Park.

Warden Finn, of the Tombs, reported to the Coroner's office yesterday that Charles Sass, a German bartender, aged 42, who was committed on Saturday as insane and destitute, died at 7:30 A. M. in the prison. The body of Sass, who formerly lived at No. 31 Bowery, was removed to the Morgue.

Albert Schultz, of No. 271 Greenwich-street, was held by Justice Morgan yesterday in $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of stealing a quantity of jewelry from Mrs. Eleanora Nicholas. Schultz, by false keys, obtained an entrance into the rooms of Mrs. Nicholas and carried off one gold neck-chain, two sleeve-buttons, studs, and other personal ornaments. Officer Glass arrested the culprit and found the stolen articles on his person.

"Ebenezer Wiggins," said Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, "Ebenezer, you have disgraced your name by getting intoxicated." "Not exactly, Judge, your Honor, not exactly." "But you've been drinking." "O course, your Honor." "Was it more than two glasses?" "I guess so, a good deal more, but I ain't drunk." "Well, you can go," said the Justice, laughing, "for you're the first prisoner I've had to-day who was willing to admit that he had taken more than two glasses of liquor." Ebenezer departed rejoicing.

"Dennis, you are charged with being drunk," said Justice Smith, as Dennis Larkin, a good-natured Irishman, just getting over a Saturday night's "spree," staggered up to the bar in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. "Drunk it is if you say so," responded Dennis with a bow. "You are fined $10." "Troth, your Honor, if you'll find the tin dollars for me I'll pay it soon enough." There was a roar of laughter from the bystanders at the mother wit of the remark, which Justice Smith enjoyed fully, and calling the prisoner back reduced his fine to $2.

The annual meeting of the German Free School Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 142 Fourth-street, Mr. S. D. Sewards, the President, in the chair. The report of the Board of Directors showed that during the year there was an average attendance of 246, and 7 teachers. The receipts for the year amounted to $7,085 18, and the expenses to $7,161 11, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $2,845 50. After a vote of thanks had been passed to the retiring President, who refused to accept a renomination for office, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: P. Roedel, President; Dr. Muhr, Vice-President; Simon Pfister, Secretary, and Bernard Eibel, Treasurer. The following Trustees were also elected: Messrs.

The New-York Times.

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THE EASTERN ADJUSTMENT

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE NEW TREATY.

FEELING MANIFESTED IN THE PAPERS AND AMONG THE PEOPLE—PREPARATIONS FOR AN ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION ON LORD BEACONSFIELD'S RETURN TO-DAY—THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

LONDON, July 15.—The London press favorably comment on the results of the congress, the *Daily News* only, excepted. The *Times*, in a leading editorial this morning, summing up the labors of the congress, says: "It has made changes which transform an Empire; has removed long-standing causes of discontent; has pacified, we may hope, provinces which were torn by dissension and misrule; has placed barriers between rival forms of implacable bigotry; has stopped many avenues of foreign intrigue, and if it has abridged the power of the Porte, it has given peace to Europe."

Lord Beaconsfield is expected to reach London Tuesday afternoon. A great popular demonstration is expected at the Charing Cross Station on his arrival. A limited number of tickets have been issued for admission to the railway platform, but so large a crowd is anticipated that a line of Police will be formed extending from the railway station to Downing-street. The only invitation Lord Beaconsfield has accepted in honor of his return is to a dinner tendered by the Carleton Club. The Town Council of Dover will meet the Earl on his arrival at that port, and present an address of congratulation.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: "The expectation gains ground that a general election is imminent, but nothing can be stated definitely till Lord Beaconsfield's return. It is understood that the Premier will make an important speech in the House of Lords Thursday night, and that if an appeal to the country is intended, a notification of that step will be given by him in the course of his address. The London Conservatives are preparing to give him and Lord Salisbury a very enthusiastic reception. The scene at the Charing Cross Station will be like a royal reception. The wisdom of the Liberals in suspending their judgment upon Lord Beaconsfield's policy till more is known, is confirmed by telegrams which point to the existence of important, but unrevealed, arrangements made with France. No section of the Liberal Party is in a hurry to condemn hastily, and it is now supposed that a larger proportion of the Opposition is favorable to the Government policy than was at first suspected."

The *Daily News* says it is intended that the Island of Cyprus shall be permanently garrisoned by a comparatively small body of European troops, which is to be supplemented by local militia to be organized by the officers accompanying Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley. The stay of the Indian troops on the island is to be only temporary. Gen. Wolseley is expected to arrive at Malta on Wednesday. He starts thence for Cyprus on the 20th inst. with the transports conveying the troops.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Daily News* understands that the Opposition leaders have decided to oppose the policy of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and to take the sense of Parliament on the subject.

A Constantinople dispatch to the *Times* says it is authoritatively reported that the Porte is about to grant to an English company a concession for a commercial and strategical railway from Mersina to Diarbekir and Erzeroum.

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

PROSPECTS OF HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE PROVINCIALS—AN AUSTRO-TURKISH COMPACT.

VIENNA, July 15.—The *Political Correspondence* says the Porte has instructed the authorities of Banjaluka to notify the population that the Austrian Army will enter Bosnia with the most friendly intentions, and that the relations between Austria and the Porte continue most amicable. The population appears to be tranquillized, and even the insurgents seem disposed to submit to the Austrians.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Times'* dispatch from Constantinople says it is reported that a convention has been arranged between Austria and the Porte. The latter accepts the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria engages to prevent any future alliance between Russia and Montenegro and Servia, and to preserve order in Bulgaria between Mussulmans and Christians, even, if necessary, during Russian occupation. All accounts confirm the reports that the opposition to Austrian occupation is giving way. A special dispatch to the Vienna *Presse* says the insurgents about Livno have decided not only to submit, but to place themselves at the disposal of the Austrian commander.

THE INTERESTS OF ITALY.

MEETINGS IN FAVOR OF ANNEXING THE SOUTHERN TYROL—POSSIBLE ALLIANCE BETWEEN ITALY AND GREECE AS AGAINST TURKEY.

LONDON, July 16.—There have been Radical meetings held in Naples recently to urge the annexation of the Southern Tyrol to Italy. The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch states that the Italian Ambassador has been recalled to Rome in consequence of his reports respecting Austrian criticism on this movement.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says negotiations are proceeding between Rome and Athens which, if successful, will pledge Italy to assist in the defense of the Greek coast in the event of a war between Greece and Turkey.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

OFFICERS OF THE EXHIBITION INSPECTING THE AMERICAN DIVISION—THE POPE AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS—DEVASTATING FIRES IN THESSALY.

PARIS, July 15.—M. Krantz, chief Director of the Exhibition; Prof. Laboulaye, M. Berger, Director of the foreign sections, and M. Dietz-Monin, Director of the French section, made an official visit to the American section to-day. A detachment of United States marines was drawn up before the façade and presented arms as the party approached. The visitors were received by Mr. Hitt, Secretary of the American Legation, and Commissioner-General McCormick. They were escorted on a tour of inspection through the section. The party were subsequently entertained at lunch.

Mr. McCormick proposed the prosperity of the Exhibition, and M. Krantz responded, expressing desire for the continuance of the good relations between the United States and France. At the conclusion of the visit, which lasted three hours, the company proceeded to view the head of the statue of Liberty destined for the harbor of New-York.

ROME, July 15.—At a consistory held to-day the Pope submitted for approval of the Cardinals a secret allocution indicating the future line of conduct toward the various powers.

ATHENS, July 15.—A telegram from Lamia states that a great fire is raging throughout a large district of Thessaly. The village of Sophiades is partly burned. The harvest is totally destroyed. The fire began at numerous distant points, and is undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

A RESPITE FOR A MURDERER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Carolina Grayson, Peter Grayson, Max Servis, and Robert Love were recently convicted of murder at Fort Smith, Ark., and sentenced to death. Subsequently the sentences of the three last-named were commuted to imprisonment for life, while Carolina Grayson's sentence to be hanged on the 19th inst. remains in force. To-day, however, a communication reached the Department of Justice that a delegation is on its way here to plead extenuating circumstances in the case, and the President has given orders for a respite until they have an opportunity to make known such circumstances.

A NOTED THIEF CAPTURED.

THE SUCCESSFUL CRIMINAL CAREER OF CHARLES WILLIAMS—STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—A notorious sneak-thief, well-known in New-York, who has been operating not only in this vicinity but in parts of New-York State and other sections of the country, has just been arrested here. He calls himself Charles Williams. He was first known in this neighborhood about four years ago, when he was arrested for robbing a dwelling in Chelsea, and sentenced to two years in the House of Correction. After awhile he feigned insanity so successfully that he was sent to the Lunatic Asylum in Taunton, and from this place he in due time escaped. He was next heard from in White Plains, N. Y., where he operated extensively. His usual mode of working was to go to a house early in the morning and watch his opportunity to sneak in while the attention of the servants was occupied, and then ransack the premises for valuables. At length he was again caught and sent to jail. Repeating the insanity dodge successfully, he passed along in due time from jail to an asylum, this time in Poughkeepsie, and from this institution he made his escape within a few months from the time of his incarceration. He next turned up in Plainfield, N. J., where he robbed about 40 houses and private stables, among the number the residence of Gen. McClellan. One morning while coming out of a house in this town with a bundle a servant girl espied him and gave chase. She succeeded in seizing him, but he escaped. Her cries aroused the neighborhood, and several men gave chase, and at length he was captured, but before surrendering he shot an officer in the leg. He was committed to jail for trial, and while there he gave the name of John Murray. He wrote a letter to his mistress, Kitty Williams, of South Fifth-avenue, New-York City, telling her to ship the trunks to his father. This note Williams gave to a prisoner who was about leaving the institution, but it was found upon him, and was the means of securing nearly all that had been stolen in Plainfield. The officers of Plainfield went to New-York, and with officers of that City went to the house occupied by Kitty Williams, and there found nine large trunks filled with stolen goods. Among the articles recovered was a camel's hair shawl belonging to Mrs. Gen. McClellan, valued at $1,000, and in the room was also found a sewing-machine made of parts of machines stolen from several different houses in Plainfield. After being sent to jail Williams attempted to play the insanity dodge again, but the doctors decided that any man who could put a sewing-machine together out of a number of different parts, as Williams had done, could not be insane, and they also satisfied themselves on this point by a variety of tests. For the robberies in Plainfield, Williams was sent to the State Prison at Trenton for 15 years, but escaped in eight months and went to Galveston, Texas, pursuing his vocation in the cities of the West as he went along. He came to Boston in January last, and with the woman who bears his name, took rooms at No. 115 Lenox-street. The woman formerly lived at the North End, and Detective Wood, who knew her, kept watch of her. Believing that Williams had been engaged in several jobs lately, a strict but secret watch was kept on the house, and at last the officers were rewarded by seeing Williams leave the house. Following him to Washington Market they arrested him. He tried to use a pistol, which he drew, but was prevented. He also tried to throw away a pawn-ticket which the officers secured. This ticket led to the recovery of a watch stolen from the house of James Coyle, in Brighton, on July 8; and on Williams' person was found a gold open-face watch, which he stole from the house of C. C. Johnson, in Quincy, on July 1. At Williams' residence were found articles stolen from the house of W. I. Hartshorn, in Brookline, a gold hunting-case watch stolen at Cambridge, and a number of articles of jewelry not yet identified. Among these is an Odd-fellow's pin, a lady's gold neck chain, with the initials "K. G." on the slide, and a set of ear-rings with coral sprigs.

DISADVANTAGES OF BEING LOYAL.

THE REMOVAL OF MRS. VANLEER BY ASSISTANT TREASURER EYSTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The action of United States Assistant Treasurer Eyster, of Philadelphia, in removing from office the widow of Col. Vanleer, who was killed in front of Williamsburg, was a purely local matter, and one for which the Assistant Treasurer is alone responsible. The report that Miss Rhett, daughter of the rebel General of that name, was appointed to succeed Mrs. Vanleer, is denied at the Treasury Department. It appears that Miss Rhett was appointed by Assistant Treasurer Eyster in February, 1877, and that she has been in office continuously since that time. The clerical force of the Philadelphia Sub-Treasury was reduced at the last session of Congress, and among those discharged on July 1 was the widow Vanleer. Miss Rhett was retained, but was not appointed to succeed Mrs. Vanleer, as reported. It is not surprising, however, in an enforced discharge of Government employes in a Northern city, that public indignation should be aroused when the widow of a Federal soldier is decapitated and the daughter of a rebel soldier retained on the national pay-rolls.

VIRGINIA WATERING-PLACE NEWS.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 15.—The Atlanta Cadets arrived here this morning. They will remain about a week, and will be entertained during their stay.

The guests at this place now number 350, and large numbers are arriving daily. The other Virginia Springs are rapidly filling up, and the prospects for the season to all are good.

Mrs. Lewis Washington, the West Virginia Vice-Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, is actively engaged in making arrangements for a ball here on the 6th of August for the benefit of the association. The affair promises to be one of the grandest events ever held at the White Sulphur. On the 15th there will be another ball for the benefit of the Lee monument fund.

Under orders of the United States District Court the White Sulphur Springs property will be sold at public auction on the 6th prox.

CHARGES AGAINST A UTAH JUDGE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 15.—A petition to the President asking for the removal from office of Chief-Justice Michael Schaeffer is published here, signed by most of the lawyers in the city. The petition alleges ignorance or the disregard of law and precedent, even of his own previous rulings, and that the Clerk of the Court, his brother-in-law, and his son are managing the Clerk's office in such a manner as to bring the court into contempt.

AN AWARD IN A LIBEL CASE.

BOSTON, July 15.—In the Supreme Court this morning the award of the referees in the celebrated libel suit of William Craft against Barthold Schlesinger and others, was opened, by which it appears that Craft will have to pay the costs of court and one-half of the referees' charges, amounting to $1,000, the remaining half being paid by the defendants, in whose favor the award is.

RAILROAD PROPERTY ATTACHED.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 15.—Attachment has been made of all the interest of the Eastern Railroad in the capital stock of the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad, at the suit of the National Bank of Commerce to recover $100,000 in damages. The suit is founded on a note of the Eastern Railroad, made in November, 1873, payable in three months.

QUALIFIED FOR THE OFFICE

BONDS OF THE NAVAL OFFICER AND COLLECTOR.

MR. BURT'S PRESENTED AND APPROVED—MR. MERRITT'S NOT YET RECEIVED—MORE CIVIL SERVICE "REFORM" IN THE CUSTOMS DIVISION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The official bond of Mr. Burt, the new Naval Officer at the port of New-York, was received to-day at the Treasury Department and approved by Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs. The Commissioner forwarded by to-night's mail Mr. Burt's commission, accompanied by an official letter directing him to qualify for his new duties, and at once assume charge of the Naval Office. He also forwarded to Mr. Cornell a letter directing him to turn over the office to the new appointee. The bond of Gen. Merritt has not yet been received. The prevalent impression that the official bonds of Customs officers are approved by the Secretary of the Treasury is a mistake. When such officers are appointed by the President, the commissions, after being signed by the Executive, are sent to the Appointment Office of the Treasury where they are recorded, and then sent to the Commissioner of Customs who notifies the appointees of their appointment, and forwards the bond for execution. After the bond has been received and approved by the Commissioner, he forwards the commission to the new officer and directs the official to be superseded to turn over his office. Gen. Merritt's bond will probably be received to-morrow or Wednesday. It is stated here that Hon. S. B. Chittenden, William Walter Phelps, and ex-Senator Fenton, will be three of the four sureties required on the Collector's bond.

There is considerable uneasiness manifested among the officials of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department over the rumored changes that are to take place shortly in that division, in pursuance of the policy inaugurated in the suspension of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell. It is generally understood that Mr. James, the present Chief of the Customs Division, will be superseded, and a report prevails about the Treasury Department that the Secretary is looking about for a proper person to succeed him. Mr. James has been connected with the Customs Division for a number of years. During Secretary Bristow's administration he was deposed from the head of the division and placed in a subordinate position. He was restored by Secretary Morrill.

GEN. MERRITT'S BONDSMEN.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—THE NEW COLLECTOR'S BONDS SENT TO WASHINGTON.

Collector Arthur came down town yesterday at his usual hour, looking as cheerful and comfortable as possible, and he went through the round of duties at his desk as if nothing had happened or was about to happen. As he passed in at the William-street doorway of the Custom-house he brushed by long lines of men in the new regulation uniform. They were ranged in rows along the walls and against the iron railings of the court, like so many blue-coated and brass-buttoned soldiers at rest, but they did not appear to be very cheerful. There were 90 of these men, and they had been known as night watchman in the Customs service. Their wages had been $3 a day for service extending over a period of 12 hours nightly, or from 6 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock in the morning. The last Congress had seen fit, in its spirit of economy, to decree that these men should be paid only $2 50 a night after the 15th of July. At the same time they were to receive a change of name. Instead of being night watchmen, they were to be night inspectors, and the change necessitated the swearing anew of every one of them. When the Collector reached his office these men were called on in squads, and were formally sworn by Gen. Arthur. When this task was done there were before the Collector 90 warrants of authority to be twice signed, and Gen. Arthur took up the task with promptness, and dispatched it rapidly. Then he was visited by a number of his friends, and during the day he sent to inquire how soon Gen. Merritt could make it convenient to be ready to accept the transfer of the trust. The new nominee was unable to say, as his bond was not yet completed, and might not be made out for several days to come. Rumors were abundant about the probability of certain men, who had been alluded to in THE TIMES, becoming Gen. Merritt's bondsmen. Their names were freely alluded to, and a smile of amusement crossed the countenances of those who had read that the new Collector had expressed his determination not to have anything to do with politicians as bondsmen, when it was noticed that three out of the four bondsmen had never been known so well in any other capacity as in that of politicians. The names mentioned were those of ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, ex-member of Congress Marshall O. Roberts, ex-Congressman William Walter Phelps, of New-Jersey, and Hon. S. B. Chittenden, at present a member of the House from a Brooklyn district. Gen. Merritt was found at his desk in the Surveyor's room. He had not yet, he said, completed his bond, but he had been visited by four times as many persons as he needed to furnish the number of bondsmen required, and he would be compelled to refuse several very kind offers made to him. Mr. Lake, the Chief of the Weighers' Department, who has a desk in Gen. Merritt's office, told the same story of the rush of well-known men to the Custom-house, but could not give the names of these gentlemen who were so eager to become Gen. Merritt's bondsmen. Very quietly, early in the day, Gen. Merritt slipped away to the United States District Court, where he met his bondsmen, ex-Gov. Fenton, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Chittenden. The hesitation shown by Gen. Merritt in announcing the fact that the number of his bondsmen had been made up, was attributed by those who were acquainted with the causes to an effort that was made to substitute for Gov. Fenton's name the name of a well-known gentleman in this City, one connected prominently with a large enterprise in which he has taken a deep interest. The qualification by the new Collector was made without any parade whatever, in Judge Choate's private room, the four bondsmen coming in at different times, signing, and going away, without attracting much attention. The bond was made out by Assistant United States District Attorney Fiero. It was for $200,000, and each of the bondsmen justified in $100,000, making the whole amount of justification $400,000. When the paper was completed it was sent to Washington. It is probable that it will be returned to-morrow morning or afternoon, and that Gen. Arthur will be able to transfer his authority and responsibility to Gen. Merritt on Thursday morning before business begins.

Nothing could yesterday be learned concerning the grave reasons which Secretary Sherman has said exist for suspending Gen. Arthur. The Collector himself smiled when the subject was referred to, and said he would be glad to hear what the charges were, if any could be made. It was a little curious, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in condescending to give him a character for integrity, had gone so far as to say not that his integrity was unimpeached, but was "unimpeachable." If the Treasury Department is possessed of information detrimental to the Collector of the New-York Custom-house, there seemed to him to be no better time than the present to make it known, and it would be just as well to make the charges outright as to hint at them in a general way to correspondents of the newspapers.

Naval Officer Cornell was in his office part of the day, and will remain until the commission of Col. Burt arrives. This is looked for to-day, and the transfer of managment will be made if the commission arrives this afternoon or to-morrow morning. A great many rumors were in circulation about the Surveyorship. While many names were mentioned, there was room for a great deal of doubt concerning most of them. The opinion is strengthened by news obtained from Washington that the appointee will probably be a soldier.

As soon as Gen. Merritt has taken his place, it is expected, and very positive rumors to this effect were yesterday circulated, that one of the first strokes of his management will be the reduction of the force of weighers. The names of three persons who are likely to lose their places are freely mentioned, and it was even said that they had been notified that they were to be dropped. One of the officers alluded to denied the report, and said that if there was any intention on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the force he would wait for a day or two and transmit his commands through the Collector. About this, as about a great many other matters, a great deal of uncertainty fills the minds of holders of offices, and men of high and low degree are afraid to speak, lest the axe that is ready to fall might drop on their necks. Merchants who have been conversed with on this subject say that not one weigher can be dropped without interfering with the efficiency of the service.

ABUNDANT CROPS PROBABLE.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM THE GREAT GRAIN-GROWING STATES AND WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 15.—The wheat harvest in Minnesota will begin in one or two weeks. The last days of the ripening of the crops—always a critical season—are fraught this year with a peculiar and increasing danger to the great cereal product which the State expects to gather. Up to a week or 10 days ago the weather has been all that could be desired. The season was unusually advanced and the wheat plant was vigorous and thriving. Since then a series of rains, with heavy winds, have inflicted serious damage by lodging the grain, while intervals of damp, hot weather have added the danger of rust and blight. A continuation of such weather through the interval till harvest will be fatal to a large percentage of wheat. On the contrary, such a change as there is good reason to expect at this season, with warm, bright, dry weather for two weeks, will repair much of the damage already done, and permits the hope that an unprecedentedly large crop will be harvested in good condition.

Scarcely any unfavorable combination of weather can prevent the harvest being large as regards the number of bushels. Recent estimates made from carefully-collected statistics in the Township Assessors' returns, place the total probable wheat product of the State at 48,000,000 bushels. But the prevalence of blight and rust may do serious damage to the quality of the grain, making the grades Nos. 2 and 3 instead of No. 1, like almost all of last year's crop.

The *Pioneer-Press* publishes special dispatches from some 30 points in the State, and their general purport is more cheerful than the anticipations of observers in the capital. Few of the dispatches speak of the present damage from storm, except those from Carver, Scott, Rice Steele, and adjacent counties, where a considerable amount is lodged; but nearly all express a fear of future injury by rust and blight. In Washington County, on the St. Croix River, Winona, Goodhue, and other counties down the river, the damage from rust is becoming perceptible. A Red Wing dispatch says that 10 days more of the present weather will reduce the probable crop 25 per cent. The worst reports come from the counties on the Iowa line, and the best from the northern counties, where the air is dryer, though hot, and the crop is reported in splendid condition. There are reports of rust from McLeod County, however.

Dispatches from about a dozen points in Northern Iowa are uniformly unfavorable. The wheat fields have been laid flat by storms and damaged by hot sun, blight, and rust. The best report is from Allimakee County, where 18 bushels to the acre is reported. Corre Gordo County expects only half a crop. In Howard County the crop has been damaged 40 per cent., and the yield will be only from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. Muscatine County expects only a third of a crop, and in Winneiske the grain is nearly ruined.

These dispatches all bear the date of July 13. Yesterday a thunder shower gave promise of a change for the better. Two weeks of bright, dry days will bring back the cheerful anticipations of a few weeks ago.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 15.—From special information, THE TIMES correspondent is able to give an accurate statement of the crop prospects in Western New-York. An excellent crop of hay has been secured, mostly in good condition. Farmers are now in the midst of the wheat harvest. The heavy rains of last week did not injure the grain, but made the straw tender, making binding more difficult. The crop will be more than average. Rain was especially needed by oats, barley, and other standing crops. Oats promise a large yield. The Hessian fly has hurt barley badly. The crop will be light and of poor quality. Corn prospects are poor. Cold and wet weather may destroy much seed, and the stand is everywhere poor, despite the late warm weather. The crop cannot make amends for the Spring set-back. Late rains have made the stalks very weak. Beans have been abundantly planted and promise well. The potatoe bug is doing lively and fatal execution. The rains have washed a good many of them off, but they took the Paris green with them, and farmers are too busy with the wheat harvest to resprinkle the plants. Hot weather will be very detrimental to what are left. Of fruit there will only be a fair crop. Apples did not set very heavily on account of the May frosts, but as few codling moths have appeared the fruit will be of good quality. Pears set poorly, and the crop will be light. There will be a good crop of raspberries. Altogether, the prospects for the great staples are cheering. Prices cannot be high except for barley, and possibly for potatoes.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The *Commercial* this morning publishes crop reports from a large number of places in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, which indicate that there is not only a greater acreage of wheat than in any former year, but that the average product per acre is larger than ever before.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

MR. SPEAR TO BE SUPERSEDED—A WESTERN EX-CONGRESSMAN OFFERED THE POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Schurz has determined to supersede Commissioner Spear, the present Commissioner of Patents. It is understood the place has been tendered to a Western member of Congress, who has not yet decided whether he will accept the office. Commissioner Spear is now absent, enjoying his regular vacation, but it is understood that he will not again assume the duties of the office.

A NARROW-GAUGE ROAD IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, July 15.—On Saturday William Massey, of Philadelphia, through his counsel, ex-Chancellor Williamson, presented a petition to Chancellor Runyon, at Newark, praying for an injunction against the President, officers, and agents of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railway Company—the narrow-gauge route—restraining them from exercising their powers, and asking for the appointment of a Receiver. In his affidavit he sets forth that he owns $221,000 of bonds and that the interest due July 1 has not been paid; that he is an indorser on the extension notes of the company, amounting to $260,000; that they owe him $6,700 for hire of cars and $7,500 for money lent; that the company is indebted to other parties in the sum of $75,000, and that the corporation is wholly without means to meet its liabilities and is badly insolvent. To-day Chancellor Runyon granted the injunction and appointed Charles E. Colwell, of Weymouth, Atlantic County, as Receiver.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—John Hanna has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Indiana District.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRATS AND NATIONALS.

DEMOCRATIC WIRE-PULLERS COQUETTING WITH THE NATIONALS—LUZERNE COUNTY THE THEATRE OF OPERATIONS—SENATORIAL CONVENTION AT SCRANTON—DIVISION OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 15.—The Democratic politicians of Pennsylvania have suddenly manifested a deep interest in Luzerne County affairs, and a number of the shrewdest wire-pullers of the party have lately been visiting this section. This is accounted for by the fact that Luzerne is the stronghold of the Nationalist element, and the wily Democrats, through their local leaders, are endeavoring to secure the vote of the new party for their Gubernatorial candidate, Senator Dill, whom they claim is more in sympathy with the working men than their own candidate, Mr. Mason. Congressman Hiester Clymer, of Reading, was here a few days ago exercising his well-known blandishments among fledgling politicians, and preaching to them between drinks on the importance of electing Dill and Wright this year. With Dill as chief magistrate of the State and Hendrick B. Wright in Congress, he said the country would be safe. Then he explained why and how this would be so. As Governor, Dill could veto all laws detrimental to the interests of Pennsylvania, and the result would be certain restrictions on corporations which would inure to the benefit of the working classes. Wright's voice would, of course, be raised in Congress at all times for the benefit of the "down-trodden," and what the gallant Clymer thought more important still, he would be in Congress at the count of the next Presidential vote, and see to it that the working men's candidate had a fair chance. With such specious arguments as these he urged the people of this section to unite on Dill and Wright and all would be well.

Since the visit of the wily Congressman to this city Judge Stanton, who was elected Assistant Law Judge on the Labor Reform ticket last Fall, during the political earthquake which struck this section, has declared in favor of Dill, and drawn down upon himself the abuse of his party, who regard his conduct as nothing less than an effort to transfer the Nationalist vote to the Democrats. Excitement on this subject is running high and many of Judge Stanton's former friends regret having voted for him, since he persists in dragging the ermine into the mire of politics. They claim that a Judge has no right to step down from the bench to play demagogue, and when he does it to betray the party that elevated him to office, the spectacle is all the more humiliating.

In the midst of these disturbing incidents Gen. Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor, who is a resident of this county, views the situation calmly and holds his own among a host of friends of all political creeds. He is personally popular and commands the confidence of the people of this section, and although no coalition is sought on his behalf with any party, it is more than likely that when the vote of Luzerne County comes to be counted, he will head the list "by a large majority."

In accordance with a proclamation issued by Gov. Hartranft, pursuant to an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, an election will be held here on the 13th of next month to decide upon the division of Luzerne County, which is now the largest in the State. Only the voters of the territory proposed to be set off into the new county of Lackawanna will be entitled to vote on the subject, and already the question is exciting a spirited contest. The lawyers and leading citizens of the other portion of Luzerne, and principally those of Wilkesbarre, which is the county seat, are opposing the project with all their might, and advancing all sorts of arguments to defeat it. It is scarcely probable that they can succeed. The struggle is an old one, having been waged for more than a quarter of a century, and having been before every session of the Legislature for many years. Once the people of this section succeeded in getting a bill through, but the voters of the entire county voted on it, and it was defeated. This time only those in the new district will vote, and it is expected the measure will be successful. Scranton will be the county seat of Lackawanna County should the latter become established. Luzerne County as now constituted is a cumbersome affair, being larger than the State of Rhode Island, and having an immense population. As a result her courts are crowded, and justice, proverbially tardy, is doubly slow here. Crime in many cases goes unpunished, and small debts are uncollected because of the "law's delay." This, it is hoped, will be remedied by the division of the county. Luzerne was originally named in honor of the Chevalier de la Luzerne, a French plenipotentiary, whose friendship toward this country during the war of independence made him a great favorite, and drew forth from Washington expressions of the highest regard.

The Twentieth Senatorial District Convention of the National Greenback-Labor Party of Pennsylvania was held here to-day and was attended by 65 delegates. J. B. Chisholm, of Carbondale, presided, and a number of aspiring statesmen were mentioned for State Senator, but the contest narrowed down to J. R. Thomas and J. B. Hickey, both of this city. Hickey was nominated on the fifth ballot. He is a mine laborer by occupation, and has been a prominent leader and talker in all the strikes that have taken place here for several years. He is about 31 years of age. The convention adopted a series of resolutions disclaiming any affiliation with Communism, indorsing the State ticket of the Nationals, and declaring in favor of a division of Luzerne County.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.

KINGSTON, Ontario, July 15.—There appears to be some doubt about Hanlan and Courtney coming together this Fall. Representatives of the two men have had a conference at Kingston, and the place of meeting is a serious bone of contention. Hanlan's friends insist on having the race rowed in Toronto Bay, while Courtney's admirers insist on Owasco Lake, N. Y., or some other point than Toronto. Their reasons are that Toronto Bay is too much exposed. Unless Hanlan yields this point, it is probable that no race will take place this year. Courtney and Hanlan may go to England if they fail to make a match in this country.

ST. JOHN, July 15.—A strong north-west wind to-day caused a heavy sea on the Kennebecasis course, and neither of the oarsmen ventured out. The damage to Hanlan's boat on Sunday was serious. There is little or no betting; odds of four to one on Hanlan are still looked for.

A NEW RAILROAD COMPANY.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 15.—The Providence, Brookfield and Tunnel Railroad Company, with a proposed location from Southbridge, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, through Sturbridge and Brookfield to Hardwick, on the proposed line of the Massachusetts Central Railroad, organized provisionally this morning, with Hon. George W. Johnson, of Brookfield, as President; Hon. A. J. Bartholomew, of Southbridge, as Clerk, and the following Directors: William S. Slater and James H. Howe, of Webster; A. J. Bartholomew, of Southbridge; Noah D. Ladd and Emery L. Bates, of Sturbridge; Charles U. Prouty, of Spencer; George W. Johnson, Charles O. Brewster, and John E. Prouty, of Brookfield; Charles B. Pratt, George R. Spurr, and John Gilman, of Worcester.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—The Potter subcommittee this morning had before them Isaac W. Patton, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1876. He testified that he saw Anderson in October; Anderson proposed that if the Democrats would support Nash for Congress he would give them two members of the General Assembly and 1,500 to 1,800 Democratic majority in East Feliciana Parish; witness could not entertain this proposition, but telegraphed for McCabe in Feliciana; he came down and talked with Anderson about his treatment of people; Anderson finally agreed to go back if they would cash his scrip. Patton agreed with McCabe to pay $150 of the amount; witness gave Jenks $50; Jenks said he would not take it as a bribe, but would take it as a loan. The committee received from Chief Clerk Tomlinson a corrected list of the employes of the Custom-house. Secretary of State Strong produced the consolidated statement of the Supervisors of the protested parishes, pointed out interlineations and irregularities as to protests, &c., and delivered the original papers to the committee.

KUKLUX AGAIN AT WORK.

A BRAVE NEGRO PREVENTS AN OUTRAGE BY SHOOTING A MEMBER OF THE KLAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15.—At 2 o'clock this morning four disguised persons, attired in the ghastly habiliments of the Kuklux Klan, rode up to a cabin occupied by a negro, near Fairfield, about 50 miles from Nashville, on the Chattanooga Division of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, and demanded admittance. The loud tones in which they spoke aroused the occupants of the building. The object of the nocturnal visit asked them what they wanted. The men replied that they wanted him. The negro thereupon refused admittance to the quartet. Dismounting, they broke down the door of the cabin, and were about to enter, when the negro fired at the party. One of them fell dead, and his companions took him to the house of Jasper Smith, where they left him. The other members of the klan then left. Upon examining the corpse Smith found that the deceased was Robert Lowe, who lived in the neighborhood. It is supposed that Lowe's companions belong to the same combination that created a great deal of consternation among the colored people at Belle Buck recently by taking them from their homes and whipping them and otherwise maltreating them.

CAIRO, Ill., July 15.—A number of frightened negroes from Kentucky, opposite Cairo, brought a report that a band of Kuklux visited the negroes in that vicinity last night, giving them 24 hours in which to leave the country. Later information proves the Kukluxing to have been a drunken frolic of half a dozen youths, aged from 16 to 19 years, one of whom recklessly shot at a negro, inflicting a flesh wound in the arm.

THE CANADA ORANGE TROUBLES.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS OF THE SATURDAY NIGHT AFFRAY—A CATHOLIC VIEW OF FRIDAY'S CELEBRATION.

MONTREAL, July 15.—It is now stated that it was not the Militia who fired upon the people at Tanneries Junction on Saturday night, but Orangemen returning to their homes after the celebration of the 12th. Statements received here of the affair are very conflicting. In the deposition of Henri Herbert, a messenger on the Grand Trunk Road, he states that he was standing on the platform of an east-bound train, when he heard one of the officers order the men to take their revolvers and be ready to fire. One of the volunteers wanted to shoot a man who was asleep on the bridge, but an officer prevented him from doing so. A soldier said he would shoot the first man that threw a stone at the train; he said the volunteer belonged to the Fifty-third Regiment; one of the officers fired his revolver in the air; he did not see anybody throw any stones at the train; he could identify the officer who fired the revolver if he saw him. There were many passengers on the train besides the military, who will be summoned as witnesses. It is alleged that not only stones, but revolver shots were fired before the soldiers defended themselves.

Three suspicious looking individuals followed Rev. Charles Daudiet, with clubs in their hands in a menacing manner, from his house on Courville-street, on the 12th inst., to the Stanley-Street Church, where he was to preach to Orangemen. He escaped from the ruffians, who were evidently bent on mischief.

Rev. Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's Church, in referring to late events, yesterday said: "On Sunday last I asked you to offer fervent prayers to God for peace on the 12th. Our good God was pleased to hear our supplications. Controlling the wildest excitement of feelings and the fiercest conflict of passions, He gave us a peace which could come only from Him. To-day it is our happy duty to send up fervent acts of thanksgiving. We shall continue to pray earnestly that our Heavenly Father may confirm and make lasting among us so great and so unexpected a mercy. The victory obtained was not stained with blood nor saddened by any kind of violence. It is not your victory nor mine; it is not a victory of Catholic over Protestant; it is a victory of peace; a victory of God, of charity over the demon of hatred and discord; the victory of our dear old City of Montreal over her worst enemies—whether they live here or elsewhere."

On Saturday evening, when the Huntingdon borderers were landing at Port Lewis, Capt. McKeown had got ashore, when Private Kelly, who was a little in advance of him, fired his rifle, without taking aim or lifting it to his shoulder. The ball grazed Capt. McKeown's breast, making a flesh wound, and entered the arm near the elbow, shattering the bones. The arm was amputated near the shoulder.

NAPANEE, July 15.—While an Orange young Britton, named Samuel Kelly, was passing with a team near Marysville Corners, on Saturday evening, he was shot at and severely wounded by James White, a Catholic. It is reported this evening that White also shot Robert Harvey, who was trying to arrest him, though the latest information says he is surrounded in the woods, and that escape is almost impossible. He is a desperate character and is well armed.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $1,169,300.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $564,509; Customs, $564,477.

Between 50 and 60 discharges in the Patent Office have just been made. Most of them were female employes, and the reduction in appropriations caused the discharges.

Mr. Rolla J. Reeves, formerly of Iowa, but now of Washington, has been given the contract by the Secretary of the Interior for the survey of the boundary line between Utah and Colorado.

George W. Fish, of Michigan, was to-day commissioned by the President to be United States Consul at Tunis, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. G. Harris Heap to be Consul-General at Constantinople.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner and Superintendent of Foreign Mails Blackfan, who have been in attendance at the International Postal Congress held in Paris, will sail for the United States on the steamer Rhine from Southampton to-morrow.

The United States Treasurer says that the books for the transfer of 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia will close on the 20th inst. Under a recent law of Congress he is required to create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the debt, and for this purpose will invest in those bonds in preference to other securities.

The case of McElwee against

encroachments of the whites, and where they are subject to) "the demoralization incident to contact with depraved and unscrupulous adventurers." As shown by the telegram of their agent of July 9, the Umatillas were at that time peaceable, and all upon their reservation except one Indian, who was with the soldiers.

THE WARM SPRING INDIANS.

John Smith, Agent of the Warm Spring Indians, under date of Warm Spring Agency, Oregon, July 12, via Dalles, July 13, telegraphs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as follows: "None of my Indians are absent to my knowledge, without leave, except two that left eight years ago, and they are friendly. None are with the hostiles. Have no grievances that make them unfriendly. There is nothing that can induce them to fight against whites. Returned to-day from spending last night with the principal band of Warm Spring people, camped 15 miles north-west from the agency. Rev. Mr. Fee and three ladies accompanied me. Found the Indians very friendly, but fearful that the Snake Indians would come to murder them and steal their horses. Held religious services with them. They swear lasting fidelity to the whites. Have no means of knowing the number of hostiles, outside of newspaper reports, which give about 600 warriors. All my Indians swear lasting fidelity."

THE OUTBREAK AT MALHEUR.

Indian Agent W. V. Rinehart, of Malheur Agency, Cañon City, Oregon, under date of July 1, writes the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, giving a detailed account of a fight having occurred 30 miles west of that place, in which one man was killed and four wounded. The citizen soldiers were driven in confusion, and they spread consternation through the settlements as they retreated toward that point. A few hours later the Indians were sweeping up the valley, and the panic which followed was indescribable. Over 100 families left their homes and clambered hastily up the steep bluff west of the town to reach the earth works guarding the tunnels formerly made by miners. Five underground tunnels, from 100 to 300 feet long, with side-drifts, were lighted with candles, and filled with women and children. Scouts were sent out, and toward night intelligence was received that a second party, of 13 citizens, had struck the Indians 20 miles down the valley, and were also repulsed and flying before the enemy, two men having been killed, two wounded, and two farm-houses burned. The Indians were finally overtaken by United States cavalry, and their course changed without the result of further destruction to life and property.

AGENT LIVINGSTONE'S THEFTS.

A letter has just been received at the Indian Office making startling disclosures of the numerous frauds practiced at the Agency of the Crow Creek Indians, Dakota Territory, during Agent Livingstone's administration. The letter gives a detailed account and description of some 50 fraudulent vouchers, the most of which are for Indian labor, and describes the frauds as being "the boldest and most unblushing" ever having occurred in that region. Indians, who worked at any little thing a day or two, were rated at $60 and $90 per month for a whole quarter, and several for six and eight quarters, as long as money was available. It is impossible, the writer says, to put your hands on a paper in the office without clutching a fraud. Indian Chiefs say that Dr. Livingstone appeared at Brulé Agency with a handful of $2 bills, and gave one to each of the chiefs and head men, distributing in all about $50. The vouchers call for $530 as being expended in that manner. A description is given of the purchase of seven tons of hay at $8 per ton, and accounts rendered for 70 tons at $420. The correspondent says that the Indians are much provoked at the prospect of an agent coming out, and have manifested their dissatisfaction by saying that the land between Crow Creek Agency and the James River belongs to them, and that they have a right to live anywhere upon the tract they choose. He does not think, however, that many of the Indians will leave the agency on that account. The chiefs have been questioned in relation to the immense expenditures by the bureau for annuity goods for the last four years, and in regard to their losses of cattle, and have shown by their replies that the annuity goods had not been received, and that their cattle losses were very heavy. It is stated in this connection that Dr. Livingstone has a private herd of 600 head.

The following statement is made showing the difference between the amount of stock reported on hand by the agent and the amount actually found upon investigation: Tobacco—Reported on hand, 2,212 pounds; actually found, 6,305 pounds. Potatoes—Reported on hand, 100 bushels; actually found, 1,200 bushels. Horned cattle—Reported on hand, 170; actually found more than 400 head. The document describes at length various forged vouchers as having been discovered, and sets forth that, upon official investigation, from the information now in possession those guilty cannot escape punishment. Every possible effort is being made by the Indian Office to prosecute the guilty parties.

A STRANGE STORY OF SHOOTING.

At 3:15 A. M. yesterday William Daily, who is employed as a deck-hand on the canal-boat Mary Ellis, which is at present at the foot of West Twenty-first-street, employed in carrying ashes and garbage gathered by the Street-cleaning Bureau to Moonachie, N. J., entered the West Twentieth-Street Police Station bleeding profusely from gun-shot wound in the head and face. He was drunk, and said that, while going on board the canal-boat, he was approached by a stranger, who put a pistol close to his head and fired upon him twice, and then ran off. Police Surgeon Wade attended the wounded man, and said that the wound in the scalp was superficial, and the other wound was in the upper lip, on the right side, and the bullet had evidently struck a tooth and had dropped out. Daily, when questioned by Capt. Allaire, contradicted himself several times in relating the story of his wounding, and it was decided to send the man to the New-York Hospital for treatment. It was said at the hospital last night that the wounds had the appearance of having been made by buckshot. When the patient got sober he said that on Sunday night he was carousing in a saloon on Tenth-avenue, and interfered to prevent a stranger beating a cripple. They had a quarrel, but no blows were struck. Daily was accompanied by a friend, who had some money, and fearing that the latter would be robbed, he summoned a policeman, who took his friend to the station-house. Daily then started for the canal-boat, and while stepping on board the stranger with whom he had quarreled in the saloon came up and fired on him. This story is doubted by the Police, who say that they have been unable to obtain any testimony to substantiate it. They believe that he was detected in some wrongdoing by a watchman about the wharf, who fired a load of buckshot at him.

A CHILD'S DEATH BY VIOLENCE.

Dr. H. J. Chadsey, of No. 288 Spring-street, reported at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, yesterday afternoon, that Julia Fox, aged 1 month, the child of Mrs. Annie Fox, residing at No. 117 Kingstreet, had died yesterday from injuries received in some manner unknown to him. Detective Reynolds was sent to make an investigation, and learned from Mrs. Fox that she and Emma Mahon, of No. 182 Madison-street, went on a "spree" on the night of the 4th inst. Mrs. Fox took her child with her, and during the "spree" she had some trouble with Mrs. Mahon, and a fight followed, resulting in Mrs. Fox being thrown to the pavement. She had the child in her arms at the time. The two women were arrested by a policeman, and the next day were sent to the Tombs for five days. Mrs. Fox told the detective that the child was not injured during the fight, but that the infant had died from want of proper nourishment. She said that while in the Tombs the child was kept away from her for two days. After her release the babe was taken sick; but she did not call in medical assistance until yesterday, when she sent for Dr. Chadsey, but before he arrived the child was dead. Dr. Chadsey made an examination of the child's body, and came to the conclusion that the child had died from violence, as her breast was swollen and bruised. An investigation will be made to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. D. L. Yulee, of Florida, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Senator John I. Nicks, of Elmira, is at the Stertevant House.

Thomas T. Flagler, of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Rossmore Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J. H. Upshur and Lieut. J. R. Selfridge, of the United States Navy, are at the Everett House

J. B. McVicer, of Chicago, and Theodore N. Vail, Superintendant of the Railway Mail Service, are at the Gilsey House.

Benjamin Acsval, Paraguayan Minister at Washington; Gen. Daniel Tyler, of Alabama, and Ernest B. Inman, of Liverpool, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., and Capt. Seagal Trott, of the steam-ship Franklin, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE BOLD ROBBERY IN TROY

ALL THE THIEVES IN CUSTODY.

"MUSH" RILEY CAUGHT IN TORONTO—THE ARREST OF THE ALLEGED INSTIGATOR IN MASSACHUSETTS, ILL WITH BRAIN FEVER—THE MONAHANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, July 15.—The entire party who planned and executed the daring street car robbery and garroting of John Buckley, two weeks ago, are now under arrest. William, alias "Mush" Riley, a notorious criminal from New-York, was arrested in Toronto yesterday. "Will" Tomkins, the young man of such distinguished social connections, who is accused of planning the theft, was found in Richmond, Mass, a few days ago, and is now in the City Jail here. He is greatly exhausted, mentally and physically, from efforts to elude pursuit, and protests his innocence. All the participants in the robbery, Donohue, Finn, Fellows, Riley, Tompkins, and Monahan, are in custody. The last named, while attempting, with his brother John, to escape, shot Officer Quinn, from the effects of which the latter died. For that he has since been taken to Massachusetts to be tried for murder. It was thought that his brother John would also be tried as accessory to the crime, and later developments indicate that both these young men, one 19 the other 23, will be arraigned on a charge of murder. Their mother, an aged woman living in this city, is reported dangerously ill from grief over the conduct of her sons and the danger they are in. Mrs. Quinn, the wife of the murdered officer, is in delicate health, and the violent death of her husband has caused a prostration from which fatal effects are feared. Tompkins' wife is in very poor health, and Tompkins himself is threatened with brain fever.

From the Troy Times, July 13.

This week of remarkable developments in the Buckley robbery of July 1 ends with the arrest of Will Tompkins, and now only one of the persons known to have been connected with the robbery is at large. His capture, however, is probably only a matter of time. Then the entire gang will be in custody, Tompkins, Monahan, Finn, Donohue, Fellows, and the at present unknown fugitive. Yesterday afternoon Chief Markham learned that Tompkins left this city Monday night. He also learned that a person acting rather suspiciously and appearing anxious to avoid observation, had been seen entering the house of Stephen Bucann, at Richmond, Mass., a small place seven miles from Pittsfield and about 40 miles from Greenbush. The Chief determined upon prompt action and started for Richmond yesterday afternoon. Stopping at Greenbush, he took with him Officer Murphy, of that place, and, there being no regular train, proceeded on his journey by the evening freight. The Chief desired to get to the State line ahead of the fast express bound east, which was bringing Detectives Squire, Roarke, and Holmes from Pittsfield, where they had left Thomas Monahan. The freight conductor was informed of the Chief's desire, and the speed of the train was increased, the station being reached five minutes ahead of the express. The freight train was detained until the arrival of the two detectives, and then proceeded with the five officers, leaving them at Richmond at 9 o'clock in the evening.

The officers immediately went to Bucann's house, a small story-and-a-half frame building situate about the centre of the village, and after all ways of escape had been guarded, the Chief tried the door, intending to enter without ceremony if it was unlocked. He found it secured, however, and at once applied for admission. Mr. Bucann asked, "Who's there?" "A friend of the sick man," was the reply. "Well, that won't do; who are you?" said Mr. Bucann. Mr. Markham gave a name; that of some one residing on Ida Hill, but still the occupant of the premises refused to open, and the Chief, not having the legal authority, and consequently not daring to force the door, left it for a few minutes.

He was equal to the emergency, however, and went at once to the home of the village physician, Dr. Reynolds, across the street, and asked him if he was not attending a sick man at Bucann's. The Doctor hesitated at first, but the Chief assured him to have all means in readiness, whereupon the physician confessed, saying "Well, what of it?" Markham soon convinced him there was a great deal of it, telling him the patient was concerned in the horse-car robbery at Troy, and that one of his accomplices was the person who shot Officer Quinn on the cars Wednesday afternoon, reaching Richmond only about a mile and a half from Richmond. The Doctor said he was willing to do anything then, and the Chief told him he wanted him to tell Bucann to open the door and if he would not do it to demand professionally that entrance be allowed him.

Dr. Reynolds went with the Chief to Bucann's house, and, failing to get admittance at the door, as the persons demanding admittance were officers, whereupon Bucann complied, and the Chief and his associates entered. Before being asked where the man was Bucann pointed up stairs, and thither the officers repaired.

They found Tompkins in bed, looking completely used up, and turned down. His mustache had been shaved off; he had on a blue flannel shirt, and appeared as if he had not rested or slept since the search for him commenced last Sunday afternoon. He said he was very sick, and when asked why he did not go further away from Troy, he said he was unable to get any further. He said he was innocent of the crimes charged against him, and that he ran away because of the excitement and feeling. "I have not committed any crime, Con," he said, "and am sorry I left Troy."

Dr. Reynolds said his patient was very ill. He was threatened with brain fever, and he thought several times he had a night's rest, as he was continually restless, unable to sleep, and frequently almost irrational. He did not think it safe to remove him at present, and Chief Markham telegraphed to Sheriff Root at Pittsfield to send a man to take charge of his prisoner. The Deputy arrived about midnight, and was left at the house in company with Detectives Roarke and Holmes. Chief Markham and Detective Squire returned to this city at 2 o'clock this morning. The Chief says Tompkins is so changed his friends would hardly know him. A loaded revolver was found under his pillow, but he made no effort to use it. He was in a very pleasant room, appeared to be well attended, and everything necessary for his physical comfort. The authorities have already taken steps for the procurement of requisition papers, and the prisoner will be removed to this city as soon as the necessary documents arrive and he is sufficiently recovered.

Whether Bucann was aware of the crime with which Tompkins is charged is not known. Chief Markham says he appeared to be a very respectable person, and formerly resided in this city. He was acquainted with the Tompkins family, and that probably accounts for the fact that the fugitive was found at his house. As soon as he found there was nothing to be gained by resisting the officers, he succumbed to the inevitable.

THE MURDERER MONAHAN.

Thomas Monahan was safely lodged in the Pittsfield Jail last night by Detectives Squire, Roarke, and Holmes. On the way there he betrayed no traces of anxiety, coolly smoking a cigar most of the distance, and conversing pleasantly with the officers. He told Detective Squire that he watched him closely all Sunday afternoon, looking out for an opportunity to escape. His first intention was to take a club which was lying on a window-sill, spring suddenly on the officer and knock him senseless if possible, then, taking his revolver, he proposed to walk out of the City Hall through the basement corridor and escape by the way of Seventh-street. This plan was frustrated when Detective Squire took a seat between the two rooms, and Monahan then determined to jump out of the window at the first opportunity that offered.

Arriving at Pittsfield, a large crowd had congregated at the depot, and upon seeing the concourse Monahan turned deathly pale and trembled with fear, having heard that threats had been made to lynch him. He was safely lodged in the jail, however, not the slightest violence having been offered him. He was placed in a strong cell in murderers' row, his apartment adjoining one which contains a colored man who is to be hanged for murder some time this month. When the Troy officers left him he appeared to realize his position more fully than he had done at any time previous, and broke completely down, his tears exciting the sympathy of all who saw him.

John Monahan is still at the jail in this city, but will be removed to Pittsfield as soon as the necessary papers are secured. When the Chief asserted that the effects of the injuries received during the fight on the train, and complains that his spine is injured, but those who claim to know say he is not half so badly hurt as he pretends to be, and will be ready to go when the requisition papers have been obtained.

Monahan's mother, an aged woman, has been prostrated by the developments of the past few days relative to hersons, and she is now said to be in a precarious condition.

It was reported here last night that Mrs. Quinn, who is in a delicate condition, had been so overcome by her husband's murder that slight hopes are entertained of her recovery. She has undoubtedly been unnerved by the terrible tragedy, but it is not believed that her condition is so serious as has been reported.

We are in a position to say that developments made within the past 24 hours prove conclusively that the Tompkins-Monahan gang of highwaymen had organized for thorough and systematic work in this city and vicinity during the present Summer and Fall, and they had their plans concocted for an enterprise similar in character and extent to that which has rendered them so notorious throughout the country. Tompkins and Monahan laid out the work, and by securing emissaries in New-York and elsewhere to execute their plans, they hoped to escape detection and carry on successfully a vast amount of villainy for a long time to come.

A BUTCHER WHO WANTS TO FIGHT.

Last Saturday evening, Henry Winberry, a butcher, doing business on the corner of Newark and Railroad avenues, Jersey City, accompanied a fascinating lady to a picnic at Museleo Grove, Jersey City Heights. The lady waltzed with James T. Gillen, a pork-dealer, notwithstanding Winberry's protests, and finally permitted him to escort her to her home. Winberry was much incensed, and having fired his courage by numerous potations, yesterday penned the following pleasant missive to his rival:

James T. Gillen:

I always took you for a gentleman; but I found you to be a dirty cur. There is no use to talk about this, and make the girls talk about it. But you go and get a friend, and I will do the same, and prove it to-night if you are a gentleman.

HENRY WINBERRY.

When interviewed last evening, Mr. Winberry smiled with the complaisant air of a hero who had already won his battle, and generously volunteered to thrash the whole Gillen family. Gillen says that he has already got a friend in the person of Winberry's sweetheart, and doesn't care at present to look for any other.

THE SUICIDE OF WILLIAM PURCELL.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF HIS ANTECEDENTS—THE SON OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.

In relation to William Purcell, the man who committed suicide on Saturday evening by jumping overboard from the Staten Island Ferry boat at the foot of Whitehall-street, Mr. Brett, in charge of Macmillan & Co.'s agency in this City, said yesterday that Purcell had been employed by the firm as a collector and canvasser for four years past.

The suicide was a member of one of the most respectable families in the south of Ireland. His father, who has been dead for some years, was an eminent physician, and for a number of years he held the important office of Poor Law and Medical Inspector under the Irish Poor laws, having been appointed to that position through the influence of the Earl of Besborough, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and whose family physician Dr. Purcell was. Dr. Purcell resided at Carrick-on-Suir, in the County of Tipperary, within a few miles of the handsome village of Piltown, in the adjoining County of Kilkenny, where the Earl of Besborough resides. A brother of the suicide is a member of the English bar, a man of great culture, who is fast rising in his profession, and who has been on more than one occasion employed on special work by the Government. Through Lord Besborough's influence the suicide, when quite a boy, got a situation in the London Post Office, and rose rapidly to a position of responsibility. He became addicted to drink, however, and soon neglected his duties, and after many warnings he was at last removed from office. He returned to Ireland after his father's death, and resided for some time with his mother at Tramore, a watering-place near the City of Waterford. He kicked up such pranks at Tramore that his family had him arrested for his violent conduct, he having threatened them with personal violence. He soon afterward came to this country.

Mr. Brett said that Purcell was an habitual drunkard, and all his trouble sprang from that cause. He had overdrawn his account with Macmillan & Co., and when he could not get money from the firm in advance of what was due him he was in the habit of paying his indebtedness with orders on the firm, which they finally refused to honor. Mr. Brett said Purcell owed the firm by which he had been employed, and other persons, chiefly for board, liquor, and borrowed money, probably about $2,000 in all, and it is believed that as some of the creditors were urging a settlement of their claims, he became desperate, and ended an existence which his bad habits and reckless conduct had rendered worthless. It was also reported yesterday that Purcell had been for a short time an inmate of the City Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island.

TWO CLEVER PICK-POCKETS.

HOW DR. HOFFMAN, OF JERSEY CITY, AND HIS FRIEND LOST THEIR WATCHES.

Among the passengers by the steamer Columbia, from Rockaway, on Sunday evening were Dr. A. C. Hoffman, of No. 76 Erie-avenue, Jersey City, and Mr. H. E. Terry, also a resident of Jersey City. While on the way to this City they were accosted by two well-dressed young men who, although strangers to them, made themselves very agreeable. One of the strangers prevailed upon Mr. Terry to sing, and in inducing him to do so hugged him in a very affectionate manner. After Mr. Terry had finished the song, one of the strangers sang a ballad, during which his companion paid great attention to Dr. Hoffman, placing his arm about his neck and assuming the manner of an old friend. Soon afterward the two strangers left Mr. Terry and Dr. Hoffman, and the latter strolled to the forward part of the boat. When the Columbia was approaching the wharf at Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, to make her landing, Dr. Hoffman and Mr. Terry simultaneously discovered that they had been robbed of their gold watches and the chains attached. They suspected their very demonstrative companions. To search the crowded boat was a hopeless task, and the victims went ashore and watched the gang-plank for the thieves, but they did not appear. Dr. Hoffman and Mr. Terry subsequently called on Inspector Murray at Police Head-quarters, and gave information of their loss, and furnished a description of the men who robbed them.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman Dunn, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while on patrol in Bleecker-street, noticed two men who were under the influence of liquor and acting in a suspicious manner. He arrested them, and at the Mercer-Street Police Station they were recognized as Thomas Mullen and William Lewis, both well-known pickpockets. On searching them two gold watches, two silver watches, two gold chains, and a hair chain were found in their possession. They had evidently been stolen. The prisoners were locked up at the station-house, and yesterday they were arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and were remanded for further examination. The two gold watches were identified as the time-pieces stolen from Messrs. Hoffman and Terry on the Columbia, and the prisoners were recognized as the strangers who made themselves so agreeable to the gentlemen from Jersey City. Mullen's picture is No. 1,040 in the Rogues' Gallery. Lewis was recently discharged from the Penitentiary, and is married to Mary Ann Taylor, a notorious thief. The prisoners will be taken to Jefferson Market Court to-day, and in the meantime the Police are looking for owners for the other watches, doubtless stolen from passengers on the Columbia.

OBITUARY.

MR. WILLIAM H. IRELAND.

Mr. William H. Ireland, formerly a well-known merchant of this City, and a member of the firm of Joseph Ireland's Sons, wholesale grocers, died yesterday at his residence, No. 37 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, after an illness of four months, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. Ireland was a member of one of the oldest families in New-York. He was born and brought up in this City. He retired from active business about 30 years ago, and removed to Mamaroneck, Westchester County, where he continued to reside until about 10 years ago, when he returned to this City and took up his residence in Harlem, where he since resided. Mr. Ireland was always actively interested in politics, first as a Whig and afterward as a Republican, but he never held any public office until within the past few years, during which he had been connected with the New-York Post Office. He leaves a family consisting of a wife and four children. The funeral will probably take place to-morrow from the late residence of the deceased, and the remains will be interred in the Second-Street Cemetery.

Col. Joseph E. Lawrence, one of the California pioneers, and at one time editor of the *Golden Era*, of San Francisco, died suddenly yesterday morning at Tom's River, N. J., where he had gone for his health.

LEE AND THE METROPOLITAN REGATTA.

When the announcement was made in a dispatch from London, just after the Henley Regatta, that George W. Lee, of the Triton Boat Club, Newark, would not participate in the Metropolitan Regatta, the following cable dispatch was sent to him:

NEWARK, July 9.

To George W. Lee, care of Bell's Life, London, England:

We wish you to row in Metropolitan Regatta. Will you enter? TRITON BOAT CLUB.

Yesterday the reply was flashed back in the following words:

LONDON, England, July 15.

Triton Boat Club, Newark, N. J.:

They will not accept my entry. They are afraid of me. LEE.

The Newark friends of the oarsman say that Lee's defeat in the Henley race was a bit of dishonest jockeying, and that he was deceived purposely by his English competitors as to the place of the finish, in retaliation for the treatment received by the London Rowing Club at the Centennial.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The assignments of David McMullen to John McBride, and William R. Mowe to John K. Goldsmith, were yesterday recorded in the County Clerk's Office.

The creditors of Benjamin J. Westervelt, produce-dealer, met yesterday at the office of Register Little, and a dividend of 15 per cent. was declared, making 45 per cent. in all.

At a meeting of the creditors of Edward C. Stevens, of Cairo, N. Y., held yesterday at the office of Register Little, a composition was accepted at 25 cents on the dollar, cash, in 30 days.

Judge Choate has confirmed the composition of Althof, Bergmann & Co., wholesale dealers in toys, at Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-street, pending before Register Little. The settlement is made at 30 cents on the dollar, in indorsed notes at 1, 8, and 12 months, on liabilities of about $210,000. The opposition by the St. Paul Bank was withdrawn after an examination before the Register, in which it was shown that the offer was for the best interests of the creditors. The European creditors were unanimously in favor of the composition.

TWO BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Samuel Brown and Michael Collins, alias "Big Mike," were committed, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to await trial on the charge of breaking into the apartments of Timothy Mulcahey, at No. 249 Sixth-avenue, and stealing a clock valued at $40. The thieves were seen leaving the house with the stolen property, and were captured in a beer saloon in East Forty-second-street. "Big Mike," who left Clinton Prison two weeks ago, made a desperate resistance. Justice Smith held them in default of $1,000 bail each.

THE MOONSHINE MAKERS.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.

REPORT FROM THE CHIEF OF THE REVENUE AGENTS—FORCIBLE RESISTANCE IN SEVERAL SOUTHERN STATES.

The following official report to Commissioner Raum from Gen. Sewall, Chief of Revenue Agents, contains interesting and significant information in regard to the resistance to the enforcement of the Revenue laws in large sections of the South:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1878.

Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

SIR: Referring to my conversation with you yesterday, in relation to the condition of affairs as affecting the collection of the revenue and the enforcement of the law in several of the districts in the Southern States, I desire further to call your attention to the particular districts in which, recently, more lawlessness and open resistance to the revenue authorities have been manifested than for some time, or even since my connection with this office. I had supposed that an improved state of affairs existed in North Carolina, but a report from Collector Mott, received this morning, dated June 17, shows that the law-breakers in their resistance to the officers of the revenue are as bold, defiant, and malicious as ever. From the perusal of this report it appears that it is almost impossible to expect the Collector, with his present force, to enforce the collection of the revenue in the north-western counties of this district.

In the Fifth District of Virginia, in which we had supposed there had been an improvement, and where the law-abiding citizens a year ago, in public meeting, condemned the outrages committed by illicit distillers, there have been fresh outbreaks of lawlessness and forcible resistance to the law.

You are familiar with the condition of things in South Carolina. To-day we are informed by Collector Brayton that three of the Deputies who were arrested as being connected with what I believe to be the justifiable homicides of Ladd, are confined in jail, Judge Kershaw having refused to admit them to bail. Such a state of feeling exists in the western part of that State that our officers are powerless to enforce the laws.

In the Third District of Georgia, Collector Wade writes that there is much opposition and open resistance to the force employed by him for the suppression of illicit distillation. One man has been fatally wounded, and but recently a colored man, who acted as guide for some of our officers, was shot.

In the Second District of Georgia, Collector Clark has been enabled lately to conduct his operations without much opposition, though within the last few months resistance has been offered to the officers, they have been fired upon, and one informer or guide has been killed. I am apprehensive, however, that serious resistance will be met by the officers in that district at an early dry. You will remember the scenes which took place there when we first entered upon a vigorous campaign against the illicit distillers. There is a bad element in the northern part of the district, which, in the present state of affairs all over the South, will not long remain quiet.

In the Second District of Alabama, especially in Cleburne County, a "reign of terror" exists. I call your attention to the letters recently received from Collector Booth, also to letters from Mr. Bell, United States Commissioner. It is openly proclaimed in that county that no person shall be arrested for illicit distilling, and, in fact, that no revenue officer shall be permitted to visit certain localities there.

In the Second District of Tennessee the same spirit prevails, only with more force than ever before. Collector Cooper's officers have recently been attacked and fired upon, and efforts made to rescue prisoners.

In the Fifth District of Tennessee, Collector Woodcock has been engaged lately in the seizure of stills and arrest of parties operating them, and has met with serious opposition. Deputy Collector Davis, his most efficient and vigorous officer, is now under indictment by the State court for murder, in a case where he killed a distiller in self-defense, and who was openly resisting arrest. This occurrence, has had the effect to render the arrest of persons more hazardous, and has encouraged the violators of law to open resistance, as they are given to understand that the State courts will protect them.

The districts above named are more turbulent and insurrectionary than any others, though there has been, from time to time, bold and defiant resistance to law in the Second, Eighth, and Ninth Kentucky Districts, and the Eighth District of Tennessee.

I am satisfied that to protect our officers, vindicate the law, and to collect the revenue, vigorous measures must be adopted. I am of the opinion that the stationing of troops in the districts referred to would have a most salutary effect, but, if the recent change of the law in relation to the Posse Comitatus and troops to be used as a *posse comitatus* by Marshals, I suppose we must resort to other measures. A large portion of the appropriation for discovering violations of law will be required for this service, for we must, in the present state of affairs, send out large bodies of men for the seizure of the stills and the arrest of the guilty parties. The life of an officer, unless accompanied by a strong force, will probably be the cost of every attempt made, in several of the districts named, to make an arrest or seize a still. The desperate conduct recently manifested by illicit distillers is not attributed, as I believe, to any change in the action on the part of revenue officers, but has been induced by the encouragement which they have received from their neighbors and friends, and the statements by men of political prominence, which no doubt have been exaggerated, to them. But, whatever the cause may be, a condition of affairs exists which demands our serious and immediate attention. Very respectfully, T. D. SEWALL, Chief, Div. of Rev. Agents.

THE DROWNING OF TWO OFFICERS.

LIEUT. RUCKER LOSES HIS LIFE IN TRYING TO SAVE LIEUT. HENELY.

From the Chicago Journal, July 13.

The following dispatch was received at Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters this morning:

CAMP SUPPLY, Arizona, July 12.—Lieut. Rucker was drowned about 7 o'clock yesterday evening in a desperately heroic but fruitless effort to rescue Lieut. Henely from death. The body was recovered about a mile and a half distant, after three hours' indefatigable search, all the troops and Indians taking part. Resuscitation was impossible, though skilled and determined treatment was applied through the entire night. Lieut. Henely's body has just been recovered. I send the remains of both into Boise at once, and refrain from bestowing the sad news to Gen. Rucker, sending it to you instead. Not knowing Lieut. Henely's people, I cannot notify them. WINCHESTER, Lieutenant Commanding.

The death of these two young officers will bring grief and sadness to many hearts. Lieut. John A. Rucker, who lost his life in an heroic attempt to save the life of his brother officer, Austin Henely, at White River Cañon, near Camp Supply, in Arizona Territory, was the eldest son of Gen. D. H. Rucker, of the United States Army, and a brother of Mrs. General P. H. Sheridan, of this city. Lieut. Henely was a graduate of the Military Academy of the Class of '72. The two officers had been class mates and were intimate personal friends, and no two officers of their age stood higher as successful Indian fighters in the Western country. Lieut. Rucker has been in command of the Apache Indian scouts for the past two years, and had won great distinction in several brilliant engagements. In April, 1865, Lieut. Henely attacked and defeated with great slaughter a raiding party of four times his number in South-western Kansas, receiving the thanks of the department commander in general orders for his persistent pursuit and heroic conduct. Both officers were well known in this city, having spent a portion of their leave here in 1875, when under treatment for wounds. The sorrow-stricken friends of the dead heroes have the sympathy of the community in their affliction.

PLAYING WITH A PISTOL.

A letter from Milwaukee, Wis., to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "In La Crosse recently a peculiarly sensational piece of fun and merriment occupied the attention of a division of Sons of Temperance. A girl named Georgie Willis, in the exuberance of her spirits, and actuated by the liveliest impulse of humor, swung a pistol, which she supposed to be unloaded, about her head, and then drawing it, took aim at a young gentleman named Charles Norman, and pulled the trigger of the weapon. As if the revolver in question had itself partaken also of the ruling emotions of jest and hilarity, it completely fooled Miss Willis, Mr. Norman, and all concerned by having concealed in the depths of one of its barrels a ball cartridge. It is hardly playful to say the prize are often the best and most successful parts of an organized season of merriment. This surprise was completely successful. The revolver which Miss Willis had drawn in such egregious mirth, and pointed in such amiable glee at Mr. Norman, astonished them both, and also the other attendants on the merry occasion, by going off in earnest to the playful pull on the trigger, and the bullet which it contained went plump into the face of the gentleman, entering just under the eye, and lodging in the brain. So finished a piece of fun was followed by an attempt of the surgeons to probe the depths of the orifice made in such comical sport, but they were unable to find the slug from the cartridge. It is thought that the young gentleman will not survive the excruciating amusement in which he and the young lady figured so conspicuously. This looks somewhat, perhaps, to people of rigid ways of thinking like carrying fun too far, but really it will not do to express the humorous enough to young ladies like Miss Willis, who enjoy playing with revolvers in a mixed assemblage of young ladies and gentlemen, where they have met for mutual entertainment."

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF FISH.

The Rochester *Union* of the 13th inst. says: "Although Game Constable Swarts succeeded in clearing all the nets out of Irondequoit Bay, he has continued to observe that fish were brought from that locality and sold in larger quantities than could be taken in a legitimate manner. At an early hour this morning, accompanied by three men, he set out for the Sea Breeze, arriving there about 3 o'clock. Nobody was seen fishing, but all along the shore of the sand-bar, about 200 yards east of the Sea Breeze House, were found quantities of dead fish of all kinds, in some places piled three or four deep and covering a considerable space of ground. These fish consisted chiefly of bass, perch, bullheads, and sunfish, and were all small. On cutting open and examining a number of them their bladders were found bursted, as is always the case when fish are killed by means of nitro-glycerine cartridges exploded in the water. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that the fish were killed in this way. When they came to the surface they are all scooped up and taken ashore, where the big ones are sorted out and the little ones left on the sand. The deadly explosive kills every living thing, old and young, within reach of it."

LEAVENWORTH'S ECCENTRIC MAN.

SOME OF THE WILD FREAKS OF HENRY GREEN—HIS SAD DEATH.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, July 10.

The announcement which spread yesterday through the city that Henry Green, or the "crazy Englishman," the cognomen by which he was more familiarly known, had been found dead in a ravine on Twentieth-street, was a matter of no considerable surprise to any one, as the event had been a thousand times foretold, the surprise being, in fact, that it had not occurred sooner. The freaks and eccentricities of Green have formed the basis of many a newspaper story, and his career, or at least that portion of it connected with the earlier portion of his residence in Leavenworth, is familiar to nearly every one. He embodied in his make-up many dissimilar ingredients, being a spendthrift and a man who was fond of reading and study; a man almost continually in his cups, (although during the last year of his life it does not appear that he worshiped so assiduously and faithfully at the shrine of Bacchus as he had previous to that time,) and at the same time a lover of the sciences; a man of high breeding and rare eminent social attainments; a fascinating conversationalist, intimate with the geography and the history of the world; a traveler, in a certain sense of the word, having traversed some of the principal portions of our land and parts of other continents, and yet choosing low companions (previous to the last two years, during which he was practically a recluse,) and delighting in bacchanalian revels from which the soul of an ordinary mortal would turn in horror. Possessed of a memory coextensive in its grasp with the scope of a hundred abtruse subjects, he fascinated those who came near him when he chose to exert himself in the delightful art of pleasing, and then in the short space of a few hours would transform himself from the polished gentleman, the traveled scholar, and the man of science and letters, into a wild and reckless devotee of sin, whose sole aim seemed to be to set at defiance the code of morality and goodness in the mad endeavor to satisfy an inordinate craving for the notoriety of an abandoned debauch.

For months he kept this city in a constant whirl of excitement, the expectancy arising almost to suspense, as was awaited the news of the latest freak of this most eccentric man. Possessed of an income which rivaled that of any merchant prince in the West, and having control of a magnificent property, he chose rather to throw himself away than to reap the constantly ripening benefits which riches bestow. He was a graduate of one of the first of England's universities, but during his college life and succeeding that period he led such a wild and reckless life that he estranged his family, and being too stubborn to yield, he departed from home, friends, and kindred and became a wanderer. From a source which may be accepted as reliable is gathered the information that his property was estimated at $3,000,000, the estate originally of his family being $2,000,000, and divided equally among three heirs, of which he was one. The story of his fortune is told in various ways, but all agree that he was very wealthy. Not being able competently and judiciously to manage the estate himself, it was taken out of his hands and a certain sum allowed him for a living, about $10,000 a year. He took no care of himself in his manner of living, and even when having control of an almost unlimited supply of money he was unmindful of his dress, although not what might be called shabby in his habits.

His first appearance in Leavenworth was nearly four years ago, when he made a most tremendous stir by his liberality and generosity, spending thousands upon his friends, and reserving not a single cent for himself. His liquor bills were frequently from $300 to $500 per month, not for himself most certainly, as for his friends, many of whom, out of necessity, he had hundreds. It was his delight to carry weapons, and he would often appear upon the streets with three or four pistols, daggers, hunting knives, poniards, &c., concealed upon his person, which he would give to his friends as soon as they ceased to tickle his capricious fancy. In conversation with the writer hereof, whether he was in a strictly sober condition or not it is impossible to say,) he stated that the reason of his leaving England was that he had had a quarrel with a friend, and in the ensuing conflict he killed his companion. Very fond was he, most certainly, of handling fire-arms, as was amply evidenced by the shooting of a hackman in Kansas City, he paying the wounded man a large sum of money not to prosecute. The latter had much the best of the bargain, as he was not seriously hurt, and would, doubtless, be willing to be shot over again for the same money.

Again, while in Kansas City, he accidentally discharged the revolver while in a public carriage, receiving a severe flesh wound in his thigh, and the prostration from loss of blood. So utterly wild and reckless had he become that his death was prophesied in a short time, but the lucky star which shines for those who seem to appreciate its protecting rays the least kept watch and ward over him, and for the time being he escaped unharmed. To detail the wild vagaries of this strange man would be attempting the task of mortal man, but there is probably room enough to refer to the freak which led to the inception and carrying out of a mock funeral. One night, while disordered fancy was holding high revel in his brain, he hired a hearse, a coffin, and several mourning carriages, and proceeded to have a funeral all his own. Stripping naked, he coffin inside the hearse, got into the coffin attended, by a bottle of whisky, and with the hired carriages following the solemn procession took its course through the principal streets of the city just as the mantle of night was being drawn about the tired metropolis. So true in particulars was the scene being duped, and upon closer investigation Green was found s

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS IN FAVOR OF COLLECTOR ARTHUR

—DUTY ON THREAD LACE AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK CASE AGAINST THE ASSIGNEES OF SANGER AND SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 518—*Chester A. Arthur, Collector of the Port of New-York, vs. Isaiah A. Lahey and John J. H. Dubord.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the years 1872 and 1873 Lahey & Co. imported from France certain articles of silk manufacture, on which was imposed and collected a duty of 60 per cent., under the eighth section of the statute of June 30, 1864, (13 Statutes at Large, 202,) section 8, which duty, as to the articles hereinafter mentioned, was exacted by the Collector, and was paid under protest by the importers. Among the articles so imported was a quantity of laces, which the importers insisted were commercially known as thread laces, and to be liable to a duty of only 30 per cent. ad valorem. Having paid under protest the duty of 60 per cent. on these laces, the importers brought this action to recover the excess beyond 30 per cent., and recovered in the court below. The Judge at the trial submitted to the jury the question whether the articles were commercially known as thread laces, and the jury found that they were. The Collector now brings his appeal, on the part of the Government, to this court. We assume, at this point, as established, the following proposition: 1. The commercial designation of an article among traders and importers, where such designation is clearly established, fixes its character for the purposes of the tariff laws. 2. When Congress has designated an article by a specific name, and by such name imposed a duty upon it, general terms in a subsequent act, or in a later part of the same act, although sufficiently broad to comprehend such article, are not applicable to it. 3. The provision in section 8 "not otherwise provided for," in the eighth section of the act of 1864, does not deprive these rules of their ordinary application, and it is ordered accordingly.

The Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 602—*Chester A. Arthur, Collector of the Port of New-York, vs. Jean Jacques Thomas.*—In error to the plaintiff, Rheims, imported into the port of New-York a quantity of artificial flowers. They were composed of iron, paper, wire, and cotton. The jury found that cotton was the component part of chief value in the flowers. The Collector imposed a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the act of June 30, 1864. The question is whether the importers were entitled to the deduction of 10 per cent. allowed by the act of June 6, 1872. Under the instructions of the Circuit Judge, the jury found that the importer was entitled to the deduction. From the judgment entered upon this verdict the present writ of error is brought. Under the act of 1864 the duty of 50 per cent. was imposed "on artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for, beads and bead ornaments." (13 Stat., 213.) As no other provision was made the goods were presumably subject to this duty. The act of June 6, 1872, (17 Stat., 230,) provides in its second section as follows: "That on and after the 1st of August, 1872, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, 90 per centum of the several duties and rates of duties now imposed by law on such articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on such articles 10 per centum of such duties; that is to say, on all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery." Many of the articles are named. The general words of the act of 1872 no doubt are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace the case before us. Artificial flowers are a manufacture of which cotton is the chief component, and were that all, would be entitled to the deduction asked for. But it is true also that they are dutiable under the law of 1864, not as manufactures of cotton but specifically so nomine, as artificial flowers. It has been held in many cases, as that of "almonds and dry fruits," the "canary birds," and at the present term in the case of "thread laces," and of "chocolate," that when an article is intended to be made dutiable by its specific designation, it will not be affected by the general words of another statute, which would otherwise embrace it. This rule applies both to statutes reducing and to statutes increasing duties. Giving it such application here we must hold that "artificial flowers" are not entitled to be classed as a manufacture of cotton, which is entitled to the reduction provided for by the act of 1872. The ruling in this respect was erroneous, and the judgment must be reversed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 138—*The Tenth National Bank of New-York City and Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, &c., vs. Richard Warren and Edward Rowe, Assignees of Edmund F. Sanger and Walter Scott, bankrupts.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The Tenth National Bank of New-York had an undisputed debt against the firm of Sanger & Co., of about $10,000. The bank endeavored to obtain its money by persuasion, but received only fair words in return. After pursuing this policy for several months, legal measures were resorted to, and a suit commenced against the debtors. The debtors received delay and indulgence in the prosecution of this suit, the same having been commenced on the 3d of November, 1870, and placed in judgment only on the 12th of January, 1871. Execution was issued on the same day last named, and a levy made upon the property of the defendants. Yielding again to solicitations, the creditor did not press an immediate sale under the execution, and on the 24th of February, 1871, bankruptcy proceedings were commenced by other creditors. The sale upon the execution was stayed by an injunction in the present suit, which was commenced to set aside the judgment and execution as fraudulent and void. The injunction was afterward modified by allowing a sale, and directing the Sheriff to hold the proceeds subject to the order of the court. The present action goes upon the theory that the mere non-resistance of a debtor to judicial proceedings against him, when the debt is due, and there is no valid defense to it, is the suffering and giving a preference under the Bankrupt act. This theory is expressly repudiated in the case of Wilson vs. The City Bank. (17 Walls., 473.) It is also held in that case that the facts that the debtor does not himself file the petition in bankruptcy under such circumstances, and that the creditor was aware of the insolvency of the debtor, do not avoid the judgment and execution. In the present case there is not proved a single fact or circumstance tending to show a concurrence or aid on the part of the debtors in obtaining a judgment or securing the payment of the debt. The only effort of the debtors was to obtain delay, apparently in the hope of relief from the embarrassments which finally overwhelmed them. The judgment of the Circuit Court must be reversed and that of the District Court—dismissing the bill, with costs—affirmed, and it is so ordered. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

SEEKING THE CUSTODY OF HIS SON.

Louis Pirod, of No. 132 Leonard-street, yesterday procured from Judge Daniels, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, a writ of habeas corpus in the case of his son, who is in the custody of his wife, who is estranged from him. In his petition, Pirod said he was 36 years of age, a native of France, and a watchmaker and optician by trade. He was married in December, 1866, to Marie Marboz, and came to this country with her about eight years ago. He lived happily with her, he said, until several months ago, when he alleges that he discovered her to be criminally intimate with Gustave Kraemer, a man who at one time boarded with the Pirod family. In April last Mrs. Pirod left her husband, and the latter said, in his petition, that she has since been unduly intimate with Kraemer. She took with her her son, Jules Aimé Pirod, whom she has since kept out of the view of her husband. Pirod alleged that, as his wife is an immoral person, she should not be allowed the custody of the boy, and that he was competent and desirous to take charge of the child. Judge Daniels ordered a return to be made to the writ of habeas corpus on Thursday next.

COURT NOTES.

In the divorce suit of Dora Huber against Thomas Huber, Judge J. F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted an order giving the plaintiff $5 per week alimony and $25 for counsel fee.

Frank Ross, a foreman in the manufactory of George H. Hopper, at No. 140 Pearl-street, was accused yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court of the embezzlement of $44 39 belonging to his employer. Justice Smith held him in default of $1,000 bail.

Domenico Delucco, of No. 99 Crosby street, and Luigi Capozzola, of No. 95 Crosby-street, both Italians, quarreled on Sunday afternoon in front of the residence of the latter, during which Capozzola drew a knife and attempted to plunge it into the breast of Delucco. The latter threw up his arm to ward off the blow, and was severely cut in the hand. Capozzola was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial, in default of $1,000 bail, in the Court of General Sessions.

James Rockafeller and Patrick Rodgers, both of whom reside at No. 113 Mulberry-street, became involved in an altercation on Sunday afternoon, which led to blows, during which Rockafeller alleges that Rodgers stabbed him in the breast with a pocket-knife. Rodgers, who is a laborer, 60 years of age, was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and by him committed for trial, in default of $500 bail, in the Court of General Sessions. Rogers pleaded not guilty, and said that Rockafeller came into his apartments for the purpose of assaulting him, and that he used the knife in self-defense.

William V. Smiler, a porter, aged 20 years, of No. 206 West Twenty-first-street, was before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of having entered the premises No. 12 Lispenard-street, occupied by Graf & Rauch, manufacturers of embroidery, on Saturday last, by means of false keys. When discovered he had in his possession $2 in silver, which he had taken from the money drawer, and was apparently preparing to help himself further to the goods in the store. Justice Morgan committed the prisoner to the Tombs in default of $1,500 bail, for trial in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of burglary.

TWO WELCOME PARDONS GRANTED.

Two pardons granted by President Hayes were received yesterday from Washington by Assistant United States Attorney Piero, one of them being of a somewhat important character. It was addressed to Charles Pardue, who has been for seven years in the Albany Penitentiary. He was convicted on March 15, 1871, of having, with certain others, burned the ship Robert Edward at sea. He was sentenced to death on the 29th of April, 1871, but the penalty was afterward commuted to 12 years imprisonment. Pardue claims that he was "shanghaied" on board the ship, and that he knew nothing of it until she was some days at sea, bound on a whaling voyage to the South Pacific Ocean. He was entered as a carpenter. He, smarting under a sense of wrong, with others, attempted to saw off the ship's mainmast. This failing, they undertook to bore holes in the ship's bottom and scuttle her, but they were unable to bore through the copper sheathing. They then set the vessel on fire, and upon its discovery great excitement ensued, and the Captain attacked the malcontent sailors, firing on them and killing one of their number. The fire was stifled, and the ship, though 600 miles from land, was taken into Rio Janeiro. Pardue is a man of good family connections and of exemplary habits and character saving as to this one transaction. He believed himself to have been deeply wronged and was led under that impulse. During the seven years he has been in prison his conduct has been unquestionable, and he is now awarded a free pardon. The other pardon is for Henry W. Burton, a feeble old man, who was convicted July 1, 1878, of selling cigars in violation of the revenue laws, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He is pardoned on the ground of the very critical condition of his health, which the prison physicians say will shortly terminate his life.

THE CHARGE NOT SUSTAINED.

In the case of S. Conant Foster, of No. 22 West Twenty-seventh-street, against the proprietors of the "Buckingham Palace," whom he charged with keeping a disorderly house, Justice Smith yesterday rendered the subjoined decision: "It is contradicted that the defendants are proprietors of the premises in question. The only issue is whether the place is kept as a disorderly house within the meaning of the law. The evidence of the complainant discloses disorderly conduct outside of the premises only, and the rest of the evidence of the prosecution fails to establish but one single instance of a disorderly act within the premises, a case of stealf, as on this instance, is not evidence enough to hold the defendants to answer. The witnesses for the prosecution and defense all testify that they failed, upon every occasion, to discover any improper conduct within the premises. Two of the witnesses were officers of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, who went there in their official capacity to examine the place. Three officers of the Police force testify in favor of the defense. After a long examination, and the production of all the evidence for the prosecution, it is my opinion that they have not made out a case. The complaint is therefore dismissed, and the prisoners discharged."

THE BOWERY ARSON CASE.

Leopold Josephson and Louis Roseman are now in the Tombs, whither they were taken on July 11, having been arrested on a bench warrant issued from the Court of General Sessions, and based on an indictment charging them with perjury. They were the owners of a stock of goods that was destroyed by fire at No. 126 Bowery on June 10, and their offense is alleged to have been committed when they testified to the value of the destroyed property before the Fire Marshal. Bail was refused in their case. Counsel for the two men appeared before Justice Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and made affidavit that they were improperly restrained, and asked that writs of habeas corpus and certiorari be issued—one to compel the Warden of the Tombs to produce Josephson and Roseman in court, and the other to compel the District Attorney to certify the cause of their detention. The final purpose of the application is to have Judge Daniels fix reasonable bail for the prisoners. The application was granted.

HELD FOR GRAND LARCENY.

George King, a tinsmith, residing at No. 61 James-street, was arrested on Saturday evening by Detective Carr, of the Fourth Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen 7½ gross of nickel pipe-covers, a number of nickel match-boxes, and 14 pasteboard boxes, all valued at $50, from the pipe and tobacco store of Edward M. Franklin, of No. 43 Chambers-street. A portion of the stolen property was found in King's possession. The accused confessed that he was concerned in the larceny, and also gave information which led to the subsequent arrest of a peddler named Charles Lemire, a native of France, and at present residing in Boston, Mass., as an accomplice. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail each for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

THE BROKEN TEUTONIA SAVINGS BANK.

Four more of the late Trustees of the broken Teutonia Savings Bank were arrested yesterday, or rather surrendered themselves to Deputy Sheriff McGonigal. They are Frederick Sigrist, Nicholas Sigrist, Michael Reinhart, and Joseph Bermann. They at once furnished the necessary bail, and were released. The remaining five Trustees are expected to surrender themselves to-day. On the 24th inst. a sale of a large quantity of bonds, forming part of the assets of the bank, will be held, under the direction of Mr. Fish, the Receiver, at the Exchange Salesroom. Their face value aggregates about $300,000, and the proceeds will be distributed among the depositors.

A FATHER ARRAIGNS HIS SON.

A school-boy named William E. Kelly stood at the bar of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of breaking open a trunk belonging to his father and taking therefrom $202. Martin Kelly, the father of the boy, who appeared as complainant, pressed the accusation, and in his affidavit set forth that discovering that the money had been stolen, he accused the boy, who tearfully acknowledged his guilt. William did not attempt to deny the charge and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Miller vs. Kruppmann.—Order granted.

Siebury vs. Bundstein.—Order directing amended order of reference.

Oberstiller vs. Frankenberg.—The right to use the name of the retiring partner was not transferred by the agreement by which he sold his interest in the property and assets. The injunction, on account of his absence from the country, may be incapable of immediate service, but the motion to the extent already indicated must be allowed.

Siebury vs. Bundstein.—Order amending order of reference.

Semler vs. Bush et al.—Denied. Memorandum.

Degenhardt vs. Ford.—Denied. Memorandum.

By Judge Potter.

Danforth vs. Lyon.—Granted.

In the matter of Holcomb.—Denied with $10 costs.

Waixel vs. McMahon.—Granted, with $10 costs.

Ludwig vs. Dusseldorf.—Granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Herbert vs. McGarren.—Granted, with $10 costs.

Hartman vs. Hartman.—Motion denied. &c.

Silverman vs. Cohen.—Motion for extra allowance for H. Speigal denied.

Silverman vs. Cohen.—Motion for extra allowance on behalf of Roleston and three others denied.

By Judge Barrett.

Fuller vs. Hunt.—Order settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

The People ex rel. Rogers vs. The Board of Police Commissioners.—Order granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The Rector of the Church of the Redemption vs. The Rector, &c. of Grace Church.—Order as settled granted.

The Mayor, &c. vs. Kort.—Order granted.

McCormack et al. vs. Barron et al.—Decree signed.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Huber vs. Huber.—Application granted.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Burchill vs. Bragg.—Judgment ordered.

Brass Goods Manufacturing Company vs. Heald.—Undertaking approved.

Granted.—Morton et al. vs. Charles Witte; Same vs. Same; in re Valentine; Shannon vs. Ihlenburg; in re Valentine.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 2, 9, 10, 21, 35, 38, 41, 48, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57. Call begins at No. 64.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 30.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Court opens at 12 M.

SUPERIOR COURT AND COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERMS.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned to Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

A. H. STEPHENS' CAMPAIGN.

HOW HE WAS RECEIVED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, GA.—TONE OF HIS SPEECH.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Constitution.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., July, 11, 1878.

Yesterday was a big day at Wadley, Ga., such a one as was doubtless never seen before nor will be again until the hero of the occasion, Mr. Stephens, makes another visit there two years from now. The entire population of the village, the citizens of Jefferson County for 20 miles around, and crowds of people for 50 miles up and down the Central Railroad, numbering in all, at least 3,000, gathered there to pay their respects and regard to Georgia's great commoner, their Representative in Congress, who by previous appointment was to address them at noon. It was not only the largest and most orderly assembly of people that I have ever witnessed, but the finest lags I am small, but decidedly the finest-looking and most intelligent. There were present the best people of Jefferson County, and many of the leading citizens of Burke, Washington, Emanuel, and Johnson Counties, and, in all, this vast body reflected well upon the high civilization of our State. Such an audience as this is well worth a speech. The Sage of Liberty Hall," and well did they do it. Mr. Stephens, accompanied by Gov. Johnson and his private Secretary, Mr. Oglesby, and body servant, reached Wadley by the 11 o'clock A. M. down train from Gov. Johnson's home, where he had been since the day before on a visit—they being life-long friends and great admirers. He was enthusiastically received at the cars and carried in a carriage to "the Academy Grove," on the outskirts of the village, where a stand and arbor had been erected for the occasion, and where a huge, splendid barbecue was on hand. He was introduced to the audience by Gen. R. W. Carswell, one of the best lawyers in the middle circuit, and a great favorite with the people of Jefferson County. His introduction was chaste, and a noble tribute to him who in politics stands pre-eminently ahead of any man in the Eighth District. Mr. Stephens arose amid tremendous enthusiasm, and during his whole speech—one hour and 45 minutes—was cheered at the conclusion of almost every sentence. He spoke very much on the line of his Augusta speech; said he appeared in no spirit of *lex talionis*—gave to his constituency an account of his steward-ship"; vindicated himself fully in his actions on the Potter resolution and in his letter to Dr. Casey, and on other matters, for which he has been so much condemned by Georgia newspapers, "political tricksters, and thimble-riggers," assailed his assailers and reviewed his reviewers, and, in truth, carried the multitude with him. It is no use trying to "howl down" this great man so long as he can appear before his constituency. He is the people's man, a true Jeffersonian Democrat, for that is nothing more nor less than a people's man. He still lives, and will continue to live, in the hearts of his people so long as there is breath in his body. And when the day of his departure to that spirit world comes, it will be written upon his epitaph that the Eighth District in 1878 gave to the world its warmest and largest vote that it ever gave him or any other man. You may count Jefferson for Stephens, and every other county in the district as in turn their time comes to send delegates to the Thompson Convention in August. We will nominate him, and then elect him, to the next Congress. At the conclusion of Mr. Stephens' speech a large number of ladies and gentlemen went forward to speak to him. He talks freely, looks better, many say, than they have seen him in years, and said that he did not feel at all fatigued by his speech, which is very remarkable; noting its length and one of the warmest days that we have had this year.

A POLITICAL ARREST IN TEXAS.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* of the 11th inst. says: "In an interior county, not necessary to be named, a man was indicted recently for disturbing a political meeting. In the indictment, a copy of which has been received by the *News* from a correspondent, the Grand Jury charges as follows: 'That ——, late of the county of ——, lawyer, on the 3d day of June, 1878, with force and arms, in the county of ——, and State of Texas, did then and there go into the Court-house in the town of —— said county, where then and there a public place, and into a Democratic mass-meeting then and there being held, (which Democratic mass-meeting then and there instructed for Lang, the Granger,) and did then and there use profane language, and curse and swear in a manner then and there calculated to disturb the Democrats and Grangers then and there assembled, and in a manner then and there calculated to disturb the inhabitants of said Court-house, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State.' The correspondent explains that the offense consisted in the offender swearing that he would not vote for Lang if the latter was nominated, saying in the meeting, most emphatically, 'he'd be——if he would vote for him.' It is explained further, that the person offending was the Special Judge presiding in the District Court, to which the indictment has been returned. Here, therefore, we might have the foundation for a veritable *cause celebre*, and one that has a new departure, worthy of its encouragement in the direction of purification of politics, but the correspondent throws a damper on our hopes by stating that politics had waxed warm in the county, that the Grangers were thoroughly aroused, that Lang was all the rage, and the grand jurors had presumably imbibed the prevalent feeling. The case will be a good one to test the question as to the power of its otherwise praiseworthy points, and it is doubtful whether it can succeed and eventuate in a wholesome example."

A CRUEL IMPOSITION.

The Atchison (Kan.) *Champion* of the 12th inst. says: "A short time ago there appeared in Fort Scott a young gentleman who gave his name as L. F. Wilson, and it will not be out of place to say that this same individual spent several very interesting days in Atchison, and for a short time created considerable havoc among the hearts of some Atchison young ladies. Upon his arrival at Fort Scott he registered at the Gulf House, and gave his residence as Newburg, N. Y., and claimed to be engaged in the business of advertising. Mr. Wilson was traveling in company with one Hayden, who claimed to be a commercial man from New-York. Wilson obtained an introduction to one of the most respectable young ladies in that city; to whom he began paying the most assiduous attention. The young lady seems to have been desperately smitten, and received the attentions of Wilson with great alacrity. He hired carriages and took her out riding, and acted in a very spoony manner. A marriage engagement was entered into on the 'spur of the moment,' and the wedding hour fixed for Wednesday at 10 o'clock P. M. Cards were published and sent out to the friends. A large number of wedding gifts were sent to the house, and it was expected to have been a very high-toned wedding. But yesterday morning the gay deceiver took his little grip-sack and announced his intension of running down to Girard, on the Gulf Road, stating that he would return in time for the wedding. He left a large valise and an overcoat, also a few unpaid bills. As soon as it was ascertained that he had gone it dawned upon the mind of the deceived and her family that an infamous trick had been played, and that her betrothed had fled. Cards were sent out stating that the wedding would not take place. The scoundrel was seen at Joplin this morning, and was heard to say that a man of his name was to have been married in Fort Scott last night. His valise was opened to-day, and was found to contain nothing but a lot of very dirty clothes. His overcoat is worth the balance of his hotel bill. His valise contained letter-heads from the Tefft House, Topeka; the Merchants' Hotel, at Emporia, and several other hotels. He is a small, dark-complexioned, well-dressed young man, with small side whiskers and mustache, and is supposed to be in South-west Missouri."

JEFF. DAVIS' SECESSION SPEECH.

ONE LEADING MISSISSIPPI PAPER CONDEMNS IT.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, July 12.

The proof offered by Mr. Davis that secession to preserve the rights of the Southern States was right will not bear analysis. He says the position taken by the South is vindicated by the way the Government has acted since the war. The Government has acted since the war very much as all conquerors act. They have things pretty much their own way. We decline to accept this as good proof that our secession, or any secession, is right. If secession is proved to be right because it leads to subjugation, immense loss of treasure and blood, and untold private and public sufferings, we would prefer for the people to be enough wrong in the future never to attempt it again. By this mode of reasoning also Mr. Davis is perhaps satisfied that Gen. Pemberton was one of the ablest Generals any body ever heard of. But secession is wrong. It is detestable, disintegrating, contradictory, impossible. How can a government exist that acknowledges this "right"? If one State has such a right, all have it, and if all have it a nation of States is impossible. The truth is, no State has such a right. To assert it is to assert that a component part has more "right" than the whole.

To assert this doctrine before the war was evil; to preach it to the *post bellum* South is frightful. Suppose Hampton, Lamar, Gordon, Hill, and other leaders should feel it incumbent on them to advocate this "right," as Mr. Davis calls this greatest evil to republican governments of all political heresies; suppose the press, the Democratic Party of the South, and the people should advocate this "right," would a request to "not be considered as seeking to disturb such peace as we have, or to avoid the logic of events" avail us? On the contrary, the South would be again bound hand and foot, and Mr. Davis, according to his curious logic, would be furnished with additional proof that secession, or the attempt to destroy a government is one of the inalienable rights of man.

Mr. Davis is now an old man, and the feelings, the prejudices, and perhaps some of the bitterness of a past age still cling to him. His position on this question is not based on reasoning and arguments the Young South, the New South, can listen to. As the teachings of Morton, Wade, Phillips, and other extremists in the North are now discarded by the North, so must those of Mr. Davis be disowned by the South. Learned as he is, it seems necessary for him to learn one more lesson—the priceless lesson of silence.

A MAN WHO SAW THE TOADS FALL.

In the La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican* of the 12th inst. we find this story: "During the heavy shower yesterday afternoon an exceedingly large number of small but exceedingly active toads put in an appearance, in many places almost covering the ground and walks. They were most numerous about the Vine-Street Depot, where they excited much wonder among the Milwaukee and St. Paul employes. The important question is, of course, where did they come from? Capt. Moulton, being placed upon the rack by a reporter, duly testified, and said that he watched the platform adjoining the depot closely and saw them fall. Nor could he see them as they struck the planks, but in the air before reaching the end of their aerial flight. This is good testimony, and we submit it."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Flour quiet; steady; Howard-street and Western Super, $2@$3; do. Extra, $3 25@$3 75; do. Family, $4 00@$5 25; City Mills Super, $2@$3; do. Extra, $3 75@$4 25; do. Family, $5 25@$6 75; Patapsco Family, $6 50. Wheat—Southern active; lower; Western quiet; lower; Southern Red, prime, 91 03@$1 07; do. Amber, $1 03@$1 11. No. 2 Western Winter Red, spot, sold at $1 06; closed offered at $1 05, no bids; July, $1 02¾; August, 99½c.; September, $1. Corn—Southern White quiet; steady; Yellow nominal; Western dull; nominal; Southern White, 46c.; do. Yellow, 45c.; Western White, Mixed spot and July, 47½c.; August, 47¼c.; September, 47¾c.; steamer, 43½c.@44c. Oats quiet; steady; Southern, 30c.@35c.; Western White, 31c.; do. Mixed, 29c.; Prime, 30c.@31c. Rye nominal. Hay firm; Maryland and Pennsylvania Prime, $11@$13. Provisions firm; quiet; Pork, $10 75. Bulk-meats—Loose Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; packed, 6c.; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard—Refined, 8c. Butter dull; good to choice Western, 9c.@13c. Petroleum firm; Refined, 10¾c.; Crude, 8¼c.@8½c. Coffee firm; quiet; Rio cargoes, 15c.@17c. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Shipments—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels. Freights—Flour to Liverpool, by steam (full); Cotton, ¼d.; Flour, 2s. 6d.; Grain, 7½d.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—Flour quiet but steady; Superfine, $3 25; Double Extra, $3 75@$4; Treble do., $4 25@$5 25; high grades, $5 50@$6. Corn quiet but fair at 42c.@43c. Oats firmer at 34c. Rye—Corn-meal strong and higher at $2 50@$2 75. Hay dull; prime, $13; choice, $14. Pork quiet but firm at $10 87½. Lard quiet but steady; tierce, 7¼c.@7¾c.; keg, 8c.@8¾c. Bulk-meats—Loose Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear, 7c. Hams dull; Sugar-cured 10½c.@11c. Whisky steady; Western Rectified, $1 07@$1 08. Coffee—Nothing doing, owing to scarcity of supplies. Sugar quiet; 53 centrifugal, 6c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7¼c.; prime, 8¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 8¾c. Molasses quiet but firm; common, 25c.; fair, 25c.@28c.; prime to choice, 30c.@35c. Rice quiet; fair demand and firm at 6¾c.@7¾c. Bran in good demand at 60c. Sold, 100 lbs @1005. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, 84 87½ for the bank.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Flour dull and unchanged; Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, 87½c. cash; 83¾c.@82¾c. September; No. 3 Red Fall, 83¾c.@87c., cash; 84¾c.@84¾c. July; No. 4 do., 76½c.@76¾c. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 34¾c. cash; 36½c.@36¾c., September. Oats firm, but slow at 25c.@28½c. bid, cash; a small lot of New, the first of the season, sold at 29c. Rye dull and nominal. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Pork firmer; jobbing at $9 55@$9 60, delivered. Lard higher; $7 asked, $6 85 bid. Bulk-meats nominally unchanged; some inquiry for up country, but no transactions reported. Bacon higher; Sides at 5½c., 6¾c. and 6¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Receipts—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 95,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, July 15.—Wheat weak and lower; No. 3 White Wabash, new, 97c. asked; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 05; new do., 95c.; old, sellers July, 93c.; seller August, 90¾c.; No. 2 Red Winter, 91c.; No. 3 do., spot, $1 03; new, 95½c.; seller July, 92c.; seller August, 90c.; No. 3 Red, new, 88c.; Amber Illinois, new, 97c. Corn steady; High Mixed, 40½c.; No. 2, spot, 40¼c.; seller August, 39½c.; Rejected, 39c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 27½c.; No. 3 Mixed, 23c. Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bbls; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 15.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 26½c. Resin firm at $1 17½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 for Hard, $1 78 for Yellow Dip, and $2 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Petroleum steady; Standard White, 8¾c.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Flour steady; Family, $4 25@$5 50. Wheat in good demand; new, 80c.@94c. Corn in fair demand at 40c.@43c. Oats strong and higher at 27c.@30c. Rye firmer at 55c.@56c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in fair demand at $9 75; held at $10. Lard in good demand and a shade higher; current make, $8 90; kettle, $7 25@$7 50. Bulk-meats in good demand; Shoulders, 5c; Short Rib, $5 70, cash; $5 80, buyer July; $5 95, buyer August; Short Clear, $6 30. Bacon firmer; prompt delivery, Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 05. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar firm and unchanged. Hogs active, firm and higher; common, $3 75@$4 15; light, $4 00@$4 40; packing, $4 00@$4 60; butchers, $4 40@$4 70; receipts, 925 head; shipments, 291 head.

BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—Flour in fair demand; sales: Western Superfine, $3@$3 50; common Extras, $4@$4 50; Wisconsin Extras, $4 25@$5; Minnesota Extras, $4 25@$5 75; Winter Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $4 75@$5 25; Illinois, $5@$5 75; St. Louis, $5@$6; Southern dull, nominally $5@$6 75; Patent Wisconsin and Minnesota, $5 75@$7 25. Corn quiet; sales: Mixed and Yellow at 49c.@52c.; steamer Corn, 46c.@48c. Oats firm; fair demand; sales: No. 1 and Extra White at 32c.@42c.; No. 2 White, 36c.@37c.; No. 3 White, 34c.@35c.; Mixed, 33c.@36c. Rye, 68c. Shorts selling at $15; fine Feed and Middlings, $15 50@$16 50. Receipts—Flour, 2,834 bbls.; Corn, 19,460 bushels; Wheat, 8,800 bushels; Oats, 11,900 bushels; Shorts, 8,200 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Cornmeal, 540 bbls.

OSWEGO, July 15.—Flour unchanged; good demand; sales, 14,000 barrels. Wheat weak but unchanged. Corn steady; High Mixed Toledo, 40c.; State & Jersey, 40c. Oats firm; State 32c. Rye firm; sales, 25,000 bushels Canada at 62c., in bond. Corn-meal—$20 for Bolted. Coffee firm; quiet; Rio cargoes, 15c.@17c. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Shipments—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels. Freights—Flour to Boston, 30c.; to New-York, 20c.; to Albany, 20c.; to New-York, 20c.; to Albany, 15c.; Corn, 2c. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas 4c. Corn and Rye 3½c. to New-York; Lumber $1 40 to Albany, $1 90 to New-York. Railroad Freights —Flour to Boston, 30c.; to New-York, 20c.; to Albany, 15c.; Corn, 2c. Wheat, 3c. Peas, 4c. Corn, 2¼ bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels; Lumber, 2,126,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 1,300 bbls. Grain in Store—Wheat, 153,000 bushels; Corn, 175,000 bushels; Barley, 72,500 bushels; Rye, 16,200 bushels; Peas, 8,800 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened weak and 1¼c. lower, closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 02; do. soft, $1; No. 2 do., 99¼c., cash and July; 87¼c. August; 82¾c. September; No. 3 do., 84c.@87½c. Corn firm and higher; No. 2, 38¼c. Oats easier; No. 2, 25½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 50c. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, 55c., cash and August; 73c. September. Provisions dull and quiet. Mess Pork, $9 75. Lard, July, 7½c.; Prime Steam, 6¾c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 1¾c. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 63,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 360 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Red, 83c.; Amber and White, 83c.@90c. Corn firm; White, 42c.; Mixed, 40c. Oats firmer; White, 30c.; Mixed, 29c. Rye dull; new, 43c. Pork stronger at $10@$10 25. Lard stronger; choice Leaf, tierce, 8¼c.; do., kegs, 9c. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Bacon stronger; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 10¾c.@12c. Whisky steady at $1 05. Manufactured Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, July 15.—Flour in good inquiry; market very firm; sales, 400 bbls. White at $5 25. Wheat firmer; Extra White, $1 13; No. 1 do., $1 12. Corn scarce and wanted; High Mixed, 45c.; No. 1 Mixed, 44c. Oats—Active demand and strong; No. 1 White, 32c.; No. 2 Mixed, 29c. Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bbls; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Petroleum steady; Standard White, 8¼c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly preceded by rain areas on the New-Jersey coast, warmer south-easterly winds, stationary followed by falling barometer.

The number and extent of the Indian outbreaks in the North-west, and the totally inadequate force of United States troops at hand to repress them, furnish a striking commentary on the absurd and mischievous policy pursued by the Democrats in regard to the Army. When a force of 400 to 500 Umatillas are bold enough to charge upon 300 regulars, and when all that the officers in command can do is to keep the Indians in check, it is clear that our ideas of the respective value of regular and Indian combatants need even more extensive modification than that which recent history has compelled us to make. The policy that is responsible for keeping thousands of miles of frontier dependent on the activity and endurance of a few companies of United States troops is as wasteful as it is weak, and as fraught with danger as it is replete with the ignorance and recklessness of the demagogue.

The Democrats of Georgia have a tender way of treating criminals of their own party, which is in marked contrast to their violent abuse of Republicans who are simply charged with evasions of the law. Of this fact the case of Col. JONES, the late Democratic State Treasurer, is a striking example. A thorough examination of his books by the experts who have had the matter in charge show that he is a defaulter to the tune of $253,844 45. In spite of this little "discrepancy," however, he is still referred to in the Democratic newspapers as the "Honorable" Mr. JONES, and the money which he has not accounted for is talked of as his "indebtedness" to the State. Pending his trial, which, we are assured, will be "very entertaining, as there is so much sympathy for the defendant," he is cautioned to keep up his spirits and remember that his friends are still faithful to him. In short, everybody seems ready to be his apologist, and Senator HILL has been retained as his counsel. How different all this would have been had "the Honorable" JONES been a negro County Auditor who was known to have stolen a hundred dollars of the public funds.

A report which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received from the Chief of Revenue Agents gives a great deal of information regarding the Southern States which is far from reassuring. In Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee, and in some districts of Virginia, it is found almost impossible to collect the revenue. Illicit distillation is carried on openly, the officers of the Government are defied and forcibly resisted whenever they attempt to break up a still. Already several of them have been killed or wounded while in the discharge of their duty. In Georgia the situation is represented as being quite as alarming as in the other States named. Col. FITZSIMMONS, the Democratic Marshal, who was appointed upon Senator GORDON'S assurance that he could break up the illicit liquor traffic in three months, seems utterly powerless to suppress the lawless bands in his district, and the Chief Agent expresses the opinion that nothing but the presence of troops will subdue them. On this point it might be well to hear Col. FITZSIMMONS' "views." When first appointed he declared that the presence of soldiers only "annoyed" the men engaged in defrauding the Government. Now that two or three of his officers have been killed, he may have concluded that a little more "annoyance" of the kind indicated would do no harm.

The Second Congressional District of Ohio promises this Fall to be the scene of a most exciting political contest. It seems to be assured that Gen. BANNING, better known as "the bounding BANNING," who now represents the district, will be again nominated by the Democrats. His reputation for making promises only to break them has made him very unpopular with the masses of his party, but he still controls the "machine," and it is generally believed that he will carry the convention in spite of the determined fight which is being made against him by Messrs. GOSS and SHANK, two of the strongest Democrats in the district. In addition to this opposition in his own party, it is now assured that BANNING will be obliged to run against ex-Gov. YOUNG, who is deservedly one of the most popular Republicans in all Ohio. The party is said to be a unit in favor of Mr. YOUNG, and there is no doubt that he will poll the full German vote. This combination ought to elect him by a decided majority.

The *Evening Post* discovers some gleams of the political millennium in the "wise resolve which Mr. MERRITT is reported to have made—the resolve not to secure as signers of the heavy bond which he is required to give as Collector of the Port of New-York either politicians or importers of merchandise." As the *Post* very justly remarks: "The reason is plain. A politician who should become a bondsman would be very likely to do so upon the condition that he should be permitted to control some part of the patronage and influence of the Custom-house," &c. The bondsmen whom Mr. MERRITT has secured are REUBEN E. FENTON, WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and S. B. CHITTENDEN—none of whom are entirely unconnected with politics, however slightly they may be identified with the importation of merchandise. Of Mr. CHITTENDEN it must in fairness be said that, albeit a Representative in Congress not indisposed to be re-elected, he is the very last man to use his position on the bail-bond of Mr. MERRITT to further either personal or political ends. But his absolute and unquestioned disinterestedness, and the probable moderation of the demands of Messrs. PHELPS and ROBERTS can be readily offset by the insatiable maw for patronage of that veteran political intriguer REUBEN E. FENTON. Mr. MERRITT doubtless imagines that he has been faithful to his "wise resolve," only his idea of what constitutes a "politician" is a somewhat peculiar one, as the *Post* and other millennial critics will doubtless find out ere long.

Lord Beaconsfield goes home to a semi-regal reception, perhaps to a Dukedom. In the most improbable of the works of fiction of "the wondrous boy who wrote *Alroy*," there is nothing half so strange as the career of their author. Whether it is a career likely to impress ambitious young men with the supreme importance of noble aims and consistent devotion to the cause of truth may well be questioned, but there can be no question at all as to its place among the most illustrious and the most enigmatical of the lives of modern statesmen. The talk of impending dissolution which heralds the return of the triumphant diplomatist is probably of the same tentative character as the rumors about the acquisition of Cyprus and the protectorate of Asia Minor, which were allowed to leak out before the official action on these points was complete. A general election during the first transports of enthusiasm over "the restoration of British prestige" would be likely to yield a Conservative majority, from which the only danger to be apprehended would come from its largeness. Like the party which owes to him its present position, Lord Beaconsfield has attained an elevation so high that he must needs be condemned to spend the rest of his life in descending from it.

THE COLLECTOR AND THE CONGRESSMAN.

The speeches of Collector BEARD and Gen. BANKS at Boston represent, respectively, the two modes of thought and the two plans of action between which the Republican Party is required to choose. The difference they reveal is the difference between the statesman and the mountebank.

The Collector discerns but one ground of hope for his party. The controlling issue, as he sees it, is that of finance, embracing in the term the currency and the public faith; and he insists that if the party "wants to live in the future" "it must stand on the solid rock of honesty." Whatever others may do, only one line of duty is before Republicans in the States or in Congress. They may not tamper with the country's obligations to its creditors. They cannot without dishonor trifle with the currency or recognize the validity of a resumption which does not regard as identical the coin of the Government and the gold standard of the commercial world. Opinions will vary "as to whether the Government or the national banks shall furnish the currency"; but the Republican Party will court and deserve defeat if it abandon the principle whose maintenance has hitherto been one of its chief claims to confidence. Mr. BEARD'S condemnation of the silver bill is in keeping with the policy he would have the party uphold. The measure was a concession to clamor, partly of ignorance, partly of schemers who will use the adoption of a silver coinage as a justification of their ulterior purposes. If Congress may enact that a coin really worth ninety cents shall be accepted as a dollar, it may with equal propriety give arbitrary value to a paper currency, regardless of its volume or its marketable value. How Mr. BEARD'S superior officer, the Secretary of the Treasury, will relish this plainness of speech, we can but imagine. The Collector has the courage of his convictions and would keep the party up to his own standard. The Secretary has a painful lack of convictions, and has contributed to the demoralization on financial questions by which the party is endangered and disgraced. One bases his expectations of Republican success on the belief that the party will recognize the financial question as the paramount question of the time, and will deal with it frankly and honestly. The other concedes strong positions and surrenders vital principles for no other purpose than to catch votes. Mr. SHERMAN worships expediency; Mr. BEARD enforces the right. There can be no doubt as to the relative merit of these methods of treating the financial issue, or as to the connection that exists between the manner of meeting it which the Republican Party may adopt and the party's future.

Congressman BANKS' device for escaping this issue, and the controversy which it occasions within the party, is characteristic of the low cunning which has made him all things to all men during his political career. "I have been a long time in politics," he declares. Had he desired to give the declaration the fullness of truth he would have added, "and I have never allowed principle or consistency to incumber me at any stage of my career." He prefaces his plan with a general argument in favor of expunging from the Republican policy everything pertaining to reform and everything that involves a discussion of principle. "Why have we not been successful in our reforms?" he asks. The correct answer would be, "Because the party is afflicted with a host of trading politicians like Gen. BANKS, who make up for the want of principle by a prodigious display of zeal, and are always ready to trade off the party's interests to advance their own,—pretentious camp-followers, in fact, who value a campaign for its opportunities and whose impudence obtains for them a consideration which neither their character nor service deserves. Gen. BANKS' answer is, "Because every reform suggested leads to division." The inquiry and the reply exemplify the man. He throws principle overboard as a troublesome commodity. He scouts the idea of morality in politics as a thing out of place. He does not even pretend to be a reformer, because reform is distasteful to jobbers and inconvenient to partisans who use the spoils of office for their own ends. His prescription for settling the financial question is, Let the party leave it untouched rather than fetter itself with the affirmation of a principle. If allusion to it must be made, let the party be for hard money in Massachusetts and for unlimited greenbacks in Ohio and Illinois. His own emphatic expression is, that he will not "give a damn in the meanwhile" for either. As for reform, let the profession of it be abandoned: it bothers the party, and the mention of it is unpleasant to the managers of the machine and the legion of partisans whose devotion to the party is measured by what they can squeeze out of it. Once more we quote: "Every matter of national importance has almost as many aspects as there are men to consider and discuss them; * * * consequently, we can never agree." According to this Congressman, therefore, the Republican Party should abstain from any declaration of principle or purpose on any matter of national importance relating to the present or the future. The party should be like BANKS,—destitute of character and principle, and indifferent as to the means employed to accomplish its objects.

What, then, is the programme which Gen. BANKS advises the party to adopt? It is inwrapped in "the bloody shirt." The particulars are these: The party cannot afford to have principles; in lieu of them, it must hunt and gibbet rebels. Instead of troubling itself with reform, it must go in search of another rebellion, and, when found, the party will once more be able to prove itself the savior of the country. "We must fight the war over again," says this hero of cotton seizures, "and this time we must make our victory more decisive." The only meaning that can be attached to this proposition is, that the Republican Party must bind itself to provoke a second war with the South in order that it may prove that the country is indebted to it for "continued salvation;" and by way of making the victory decisive, the party is to reconstruct the South over again, being sure, this time, that its own ascendency in the Government shall be assured for evermore! Can anything more monstrous be conceived? The flaunting of the "bloody shirt" is bad enough, when done simply as a reminder of the rebellion that is ended and as provocative of sectional strife for the futherance of party objects. But Gen. BANKS earns for himself an infamy that should insure his own defeat by proposing to drag the Republican Party down to his own level and to identify it with a policy avowedly framed to promote civil war. The suggestion is worthy of the bankrupt political adventurer who presented it to the Boston Club. When the Republican Party turns to him for inspiration, it will have lost the power to save the country or itself.

RAILROAD CONTROL OVER BUSINESS.

The four principal cities of the North Atlantic seaboard — Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—are very naturally engaged in a sharp competition in the business of obtaining and distributing the products of the West, including their shipment to European markets, and in the return business of sending to the West Eastern manufactured products and imported goods. Each of these cities claims certain natural advantages in carrying on this business and certain advantages acquired by the use of their capital and a skillful direction of energy, but all are subject, in a great measure, to the control exercised by the chief lines of transportation by rail. That control is in the hands of the railroad managers, who consider the business interests of these cities only so far as they are contributary to the profits of the companies. Hence it is that the commercial prosperity of any one or all of these great seaports is, to a considerable degree subject to the power of a small number of men engaged in railroad transportation. Merchants and shippers find their profits and their facilities for conducting business dependent on rates for transporting freight established by no natural law of advantage or free competition, but by arbitrary agreements between the managers of the several trunk lines, liable to changes upon which they can make no calculation.

There is a controversy that threatens to be endless over the proper method of determining freight tariffs over the trunk lines, but the subject is in the hands of the railroad men, and we may be sure that, so long as they control it, their own real or fancied interests will oversway all other considerations, and the cities chiefly concerned will have to accept the limitations imposed by their power. As matters stand now, there is an agreement subsisting between the four leading transportation companies, whereby freight rates between the four seaports named and Cincinnati and Chicago, are fixed at certain figures, which are the same for Boston and New-York over the Central Railroad, but different and somewhat less for Philadelphia and Baltimore. These are not determined by the distance traversed, or by the cost of transportation, as it is urged by some that they should be. Boston is 60 miles further from Chicago than is New-York, but the rates for freight are the same. Philadelphia is nearly 120 miles nearer than New-York by rail to Chicago, and though the rates are somewhat less, they are not so in proportion to difference of distance. From New-York to Cincinnati by the Hudson River and Central Line is 288 miles further than from Baltimore to the same point by the Baltimore and Ohio, but the difference in rates bears no proportion to that in distance. On the other hand, the agreed rates have no certain relation to the cost of transportation, as reported by the companies, either per ton per mile or for the entire distance. This cost per ton per mile on the New-York Central is reported at 7-10 cent, on the Erie at 3/4, on the Pennsylvania at little over 1/2, and on the Baltimore and Ohio, though not given in the company's report, it is estimated at about 3/4. Little reliance is to be placed on these figures, as different companies reckon this cost in different ways, and each one makes it out to suit its own purposes. But, at all events, it has little or no direct effect in determining the rates. Neither is there any competition, such as would induce each company to carry on business with a view to securing the largest amount at a remunerative price.

How, then, are the tariffs settled? The managers simply got together about a year ago and decided that such and such rates should be charged on the different lines. The object avowedly kept in view was to fix the rates on such a basis that each corporation should secure an equitable share of the business to be done. What constitutes an equitable share was doubtless determined mainly by the investments represented in each road and the returns to which they were supposed to be entitled according to some principle agreed upan by the managers. How far the matter was affected by the personal interests of these men, regardless of those of the great body of stockholders and bond-owners, it is impossible to calculate, and how far the principle adopted, if equitable in itself, is vitiated by the existence of watered stock, bad leases, and the results of past and present mismanagement, is equally out of the range of definite computation. But one thing is plain—the interests of the railroad companies, as represented in their chief managers, controlled the decision. By agreeing upon certain arbitrary rates, which should distribubte the business among them on a basis which they regarded as equitable, they assured certain results for the combination, while securing to the separate members immunity from the consequences of bad management and from the operation of causes and forces in business from which other interests have no protection. At the same time they virtually determined for Boston, for New-York, for Philadelphia, and for Baltimore the share which they should severally have in the commerce of the country that depends on transportation between the chief markets of the West and the Atlantic sea-coast.

The plan of "pooling" railroad receipts and making an equitable distribution among the companies does not differ in principle from this of fixing a tariff by agreement. Both eliminate the principle of competition, and give the railroads the power, to all intents and purposes, of paralyzing competition between the cities themselves. If this system continues, it is for the railroad kings to say what share each city shall have in commerce, so far as it involves the Western markets, and to define its growth and relative prosperity. The capital, skill, and enterprise of its people can be effective only so far as they can influence these potentates. Natural advantages and facilities will count for little except to strengthen the claims of the rivals in this oligarchy. The main chance for a fair distribution of trade and an equal opportunity for progress lies in a presumed correspondence of the selfish interests of the companies or their managers with those of the communities upon which their business severally depends. But it would be much better after all if it were left to the operation of natural principles, and the great problem is, not the best artificial mode of constructing a tariff of freight charges for all the trunk lines of railroad as a single system, but how best to restore the principle of competition so that the skillful direction of capital and of effort, and the most effective use of natural advantages, shall bring their legitimate results to each city and to each corporation.

WHY INDIAN WARS?

The discovery of the wholesale robberies committed at two Indian agencies in Dakota is undoubtedly a severe blow to the reputation of agencies conducted under the oversight of religious organizations. More than this, the scandal thus created will strengthen the popular feeling that the Indian service will be safer in the hands of the War Department than under its present management. The Indian Agent at the Crow Creek Station, who seems to be the chief offender, was appointed eight years ago, during Gen. GRANT'S Administration. He was selected by the Advisory Committee of the Episcopal Church, that organization having several agencies in Dakota assigned to its charge. Under the plan adopted during Gen. GRANT'S administration neither the President, Secretary of the Interior, nor Indian Commissioner, could be held directly responsible for the Indian Agents who represented the various religious bodies. They were nominated to the Executive by committees or councils of the Churches represented by them. Of course, it happened sometimes, as in this case, that a weak or bad man was selected. But, generally speaking, the system worked well, and such offenses as those charged upon LIVINGSTONE, the Crow Creek agent, have been rare.

It is said that LIVINGSTONE began his dishonest operations in 1870, when he was first appointed. He and his partners have had a long term of immunity. Many different Commissioners of Indian Affairs, and at least two Secretaries of the Interior, have failed to detect their nefarious operations. The present administration of the Indian Bureau has brought to light a system of robbery which is remarkable for its audacity and its intricacy. The ring at the Crow Creek Agency took possession of the post and managed affairs for their own special and private benefit. These agencies usually have a trading-post, the owner of which is licensed by the United States Government. His business is separate and distinct from that of the Indian Agent. Indians and others buy of the trader. But the agency is the depot for the disbursement of rations, supplies, annuities, &c., due the Indians from the Government. The Indians do not in all cases live upon specified reservations. They are scattered in the vicinity of the agencies, to which they resort once a week, or less often, for their rations. They are encouraged to raise cattle and to grow such crops as can be readily sold in the region or used for their own sustenance. The Indians at the Crow Creek and Cheyenne River Agencies cultivated hay, oats, corn, and potatoes. They also owned over 100 head of fine cattle.

It is easy to understand how a dishonest agent, under this complicated system of supporting the agency Indians could cheat the Government and its wards. The thieves at the Crow Creek Agency took the agricultural products from the Indians, sold them, and pocketed the proceeds. Or they bought these products from the Indians, paying for them in rations belonging to the Indians, and then charged the Government for the articles thus purchased, receiving pay therefor on prepared vouchers. And, finally, these articles, on which two or three fraudulent profits had been made, were sold to traders, steam-boat men, and passing teamsters. In many instances the fruits of the Indians' industry were taken possession of by the agent, turned over to the post-trader, and by him resold to their lawful owners. The annuities sent to the Indians by the Indian Bureau were confiscated by the Livingstone Ring; the same thing was done with the rations; and, for the purpose of securing as many rations as possible, the number of Indians was overstated. The latest census received from LIVINGSTONE put the total number of his wards at 1,223. The amount of money voted for this agency during LIVINGSTONE'S administration was $170,000. But, of course, this sum represents only a part of the plunder. The Ring supported themselves and supplied their hotel from the products of the Indian farms about the agency and from the agency farm.

It has been generally supposed that the settlement of a region near an Indian Agency or reservation increased the chances of detection of dishonest practices. But it is also true that the temptations to defraud the Government and the Indians are more numerous as trade and commerce surround the trader. The Crow Creek Agency is on the east bank of the Missouri, 230 miles above Yancton, on the old Winnebago Reservation. It is the post through which supplies are sent to the Lower Brulé Agency and the Brulé Military Station, and is on a traveled road to the Black Hills country. An agricultural settlement like this, on land and water thoroughfares, afforded advantages to an enterprising trader, with a stock supplied by the Government, which were not to be despised. And it is simply said of LIVINGSTONE that "he stole all he could."

It is noticeable that while this man was defrauding and oppressing the Indians he professed great interest in their welfare. In his latest report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, LIVINGSTONE recommended that Congress should at once extend over the Indians the jurisdiction of the United States courts, in order, he said, "that Indians should understand that they could not commit crimes and go unpunished." This philanthropist should not fail to have a taste of the medicine which he recommended for others. To a great extent, this case resembles many others. The Indians at Crow Creek are Yanktonai and Minnekonjo Sioux. They belong to a family of aborigines from which we are constantly receiving reports of uneasiness and discontent. If the operations of men like the Crow Creek agent are duplicated with anything like frequency among other groups of Indians, it is easy to understand why they are restless and discontented. They do not receive fair treatment from the Government. Sometimes Congress fails to do its duty; sometimes contractors cheat in quantity and quality of supplies; and often it happens that the agent robs the Indian and the Government with impartial hand. Frontiersmen provoke and maltreat the red men, encroach upon their reservations, drive away and destroy their game, and even steal their cattle and scanty crops. And there are people who wonder why we have Indian wars!

FUNERALISTS.

One must be singularly constituted to have any other than a mournful sense of satisfaction from taking part in a funeral. Yet there are, undeniably, persons who really enjoy all the circumstances accompanying death and burial; getting the same sort of pleasure from them that most people get from mirthful and festive occasions. It might be thought that they are of the supremely saturnine complexion, which borrows happiness from others' unhappiness, which finds gratification in being miserable, and in having everybody miserable about them. They are not, however; they are often jovial, generally amiable, and seem drawn to grief and gloom as by a law of opposites. The spirit of the undertaker seldom enters into them; they are dignified as becomes scenes of bereavement, and are outwardly grave, but they feel animated and comfortable in the presence of death, and have any number of reminiscences bearing upon disease, dissolution, obituaries, and cemeteries. On these themes they are so very voluble that several volumes of grave-yard literature might be produced from their conversation.

Their chief energy and pleasure are reserved for a funeral, where they are among the earliest, the most officious, and the most communicative. They invariably have there a mien of mingled accommodation and importance; they undertake to direct and regulate matters; they love to be confounded with the principal mourners, and are among the first and most frequent to wipe their eyes, if there be the slightest provocation to tears. They dissent from the vulgar proverb; they regard every funeral as their own particular and private funeral, and seem led, at times, by their mortuary enthusiasm to identify themselves with the occupant of the coffin. Lachrymose and beaming, lugubriously silent and animatedly loquacious, by turns, they are ever the foremost figures, and, like certain leading actors, endeavor to absorb public attention through their by-play, when they are deterred by exigencies of the occasion from lending voice to their heroics.

Funeralists are a distinct tribe, though its members are observable everywhere, and they always reveal their affinity by the similarity of their behavior. In the country they are acquainted with the ailments of their neighbors for miles around, and are surprisingly energetic in getting information of any case that threatens to terminate fatally. They scent out a death by instinct; they frequently know before the physician when he has lost a patient, and are much less troubled by the intelligence. Possessed of the news, they parade the streets of their village, and announce the fact to every passer, as well as at the post office and the store, with something like gratification and an air of triumph. They do not want anybody to die for their pleasure; but if anybody must die, it is a genuine comfort that they should be the first to give it tongue. When the funeral takes place they divide the rustic interest with the corpse, and spend the next month in detailing the history of the sickness, the opinion of the bucolic doctors, the last words, and worldly affairs of the deceased. They pick up more information about the late Miss, Mrs., or Mr. —— than the entire neighborhood has ever been able to glean, and this is saying a great deal. As the funeralist is the centre of attraction for weeks after a death, it is not strange that a nature like his should relish what he would call a first-class interment.

In the city, the funeralist has a broader, though at the same time a more difficult field. He cannot learn one-hundredth part of what he can in the country; but he neglects no opportunities, and improves every occasion. He attends all the funerals at which he can squeeze in, and enacts his sympathetic, busy, pragmatic character to the utmost verge of possibility. He watches the obituary columns morning and evening, and whenever he sees, "Friends of the family," &c., he resolves himself into a friend, though he may never have heard of the family before. At the funeral of prominent persons, nothing less than pneumonia or a policeman will prevent his attendance. If he can be a pall-bearer to the humblest or the highest he is glorified. To be such marks an event in his sepulchral career. Who has not known men whose claim to distinction rested on the fact that they had been bearers to departed persons of note? They will traverse the Continent for the privilege of walking beside a hearse containing illustrious remains. Perhaps they regard it as the next best thing to being dead themselves. These funeralists usually live long. Death, so to speak, agrees with them, keeps up their hope and their spirits, and they never look so cheerful and radiant as after they have helped to bury "one of the best fellows in the world."

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

The new treaty somewhat resembles a game much in vogue a generation or two ago, played by proposing some question to a large circle of persons, and guessing from the nature of each answer written down the identity of the writer. The hand of Austria is visible enough in the dismantling of the fortifications along the Danube, and the prohibition to vessels of war to navigate it between the "Iron Gate" and the sea. The same influence asserts itself in the denial of a flag or an armed fleet to Montenegro, as well as in the closing of Antivari to the war-ships of all powers alike. The interests of the new Anglo-Turkish compact are unmistakably at the bottom of the stipulation that only 50,000 Russian troops shall remain in Roumelia and Bulgaria, and that the evacuation of both provinces shall be commenced within nine months and completed within twelve. On the other hand, the provision excluding the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar from Austria's new province of Bosnia, and that which intrusts the public peace of New-Roumelia to the guardianship of a Christian Gendarmerie, bear their Russian authorship on the very face of them. The universal toleration and equality of State rights established in Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, somewhat against the will of all three, savors of the sturdy common-sense and strong anti-clerical bias of Prince BISMARCK, while the maintenance of the treaties of 1856 and 1871, "in all points not abrogated by the present arrangement," may safely be attributed to England, as also the sop administered to France in amends for the Cyprus grievance, by the "express reservation" of the latter's rights in the East.

The article relating to the dismantling of the Quadrilateral has a somewhat comic effect, retorting as it does Russia's favorite manœuvre upon herself. She has striven long and vehemently to carry this one point, and now, by its concession simultaneously with the reconstruction of Bulgaria, she suddenly finds herself destroying her own fortresses instead of those of the enemy. She will probably regard the supplementary clause that "no new fortresses shall be erected" as little as the prohibition to refortify Sebastopol in 1856; but, for the present, she is undeniably beaten with her own weapons. Less pointed, but even more important, is the enactment that the new Prince of Bulgaria, to be elected by an assembly of native notables at Tirnova within nine months, shall not be a member of any reigning European dynasty—a stipulation evidently aimed at Russia, whose wish to imitate Germany by seating her own representative on the throne of one of the southern Principalities, is no secret. Such an election, however, will be no easy matter in any case, for the Bulgarian pride will not easily bend itself to the rule of a foreigner, and it would be difficult to name any native who is equal to the task. But, despite all this, the congress, as its President has said, "deserves well of Europe," and Lord Beaconsfield's triumphant reception in England has been fairly earned.

The number of Sunday excursion steam-boats going out of New-York is far larger than even the veteran excursion-goer knows of. Last Sunday thirty fine large excursion boats sailed out of the North and East Rivers, carrying not one less than fifty thousand passengers, many of the boats making several trips during the day and evening. Of these thirty steamboats, eight went to Coney Island, six to Rockaway, three to Newburg, six around Staten Island, stopping at Perth Amboy, one to Fire Island, one to Sing Sing, one to the Fishing Banks, one to College Point, two to Bridgeport and City Island, and one to the Highlands. Besides these were many regular lines, such as the Long Branch boats, and a large number of picnic and private excursion boats.

It was a grim satisfaction to THADDEUS STEVENS, when he added his signature to that will in which he directed that his body should not be laid in any grave-yard where a negro could not be buried. For years, STEVENS' resting-place in the Lancaster Cemetery was overgrown with weeds and undistinguished by any suitable monument. The Great Commoner's memory is still fresh in the land, and so is the recollection of a bequest of a large part of his property for the erection of an asylum which has never been built. The money was put in the hands of Trustees, who still exist, like the vacant lot on which the asylum was to stand.

They are particular about the use of words down in Florida. A physician's wife desired to leave the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which she was a member, and the clergyman wrote her down on the church book: "Apostatized to the Reformed Episcopalians." Her husband heard of it, coaxed the clergyman into an alley, and struck him in the face. The clergyman did not retaliate, but his brother heard of it, went to Tallahassee, pulled the doctor out of his carriage, and struck him. Then both drew their pistols. It was at this moment that a happy idea struck them both. On one side of the road was a large tree, and a corresponding one stood upon the other. The doctor sprang behind one of these trees, and the clergyman's brother took refuge behind the other. With these strong barriers they began to fire. They were both valorous Southern gentlemen, and they made the bark of those trees fly. The doctor's colored man was holding his horse, some distance up the street, and the only shot that took effect, struck him in the arm. This was probably done by one of the duelists trying to send a semi-circular shot around his tree. Seeing that they had no intention of hitting each other, the Mayor sent a constable down, and the constable arrested them both. The clergyman's brother was was fined $50, and the doctor was let off. They content themselves now with calling each other hard names.

Three little girls stopped an officer in the street, last week, to inquire the way to Egyptian Hall. Suspecting them, the officer took them to the Police station, where they admitted that they had run away from their homes in Canada, intending to become ballet girls in Egyptian Hall. They had been led to this, they said, by reading boys and girls newspapers from New-York, where they found many stories of the gay and happy lives of such performers. They were all from families of the lower class; and it is just such unfortunate children as these that take their first steps toward ruin by reading the abominable trash furnished in these juvenile newspapers. Children of the better class, while under the watchful eye of their parents, are comparatively safe; but in poorer families, where the boys and girls are left to take care of themselves, they are almost sure to fall into this trap.

It seems to be assured that Luzerne County will play a most important part in the coming election in Pennsylvania, and it may be that the vote cast there will decide the contest. Such being the case, the leaders of both parties are already making every possible effort to discover what result is probable in that county. The data which they have to go upon in making their calculations is certainly not reassuring to either of them. Indeed, the County of Luzerne has for a long time past been a puzzle to politicians. Six years ago its total vote was 26,774, and the Democratic majority 2,092. In 1875 the total vote had decreased to 21,034, and the Democratic majority to 1,236, while a year later the vote for TILDEN was 18,395, for HAYES 14,920, and for COOPER 600. In 1877, however, these results were all changed, and to the astonishment of everybody the Democratic vote dwindled away to 4,418, the Republican to 6,405, while the new National or Greenback-Labor Party polled 14,575 votes, and elected all their local officers. When these figures are taken into consideration, when it is remembered that there are nearly 40,000 registered voters in the county, and that they send nine members to the Assembly and two to the State Senate, it will be readily seen why the result in Luzerne is watched with so much interest. Just now, as has already been intimated, there is a great deal of confusion regarding the matter, and many conflicting opinions. It seems to be the general impression, however, that the Nationals, though still very powerful, have lost much of their strength, and will not be able to cast half the vote which they controlled last year. Many of them who are lukewarm in other matters, however, are still true to that innocent old demagogue, HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, and it is probable that he will go back to Congress to make three-hour speeches on labor-reform to four messenger boys and one sleepy clerk. In regard to all the other offices, it can only be said that it is believed that the popularity of Gen. HARRY HOYT, the Republican candidate for Governor, with the working men will draw many National votes to his ticket, and insure the election of at least six Republican members of the Legislature.

It has been frequently said of the provinces held by Turkey, that they require nothing but fair play to make them valuable; and this is especially true of Cyprus, which, with its splendid climate and exceptional advantages of position, would be, in competent hands, the most important productive centre in the Levant. Even under the blighting influences of Turkish misrule, its annual yield of cotton, wheat, tobacco, and fruit, its manufactures of silk, wine, and madder, have sufficiently shown what it might become when supported by foreign enterprise and foreign capital, and relieved from the oppression of the ignorant fanaticism which has kept it down so long. Nor is the task of development by any means so difficult as some imagine it to be. The wedge-like shape and limited area of the island afford special facilities for the construction of railroads, while a highway, not certainly in the best repair, but still perfectly practicable, already makes the circuit of the entire coast line, from Amendra on the east to Baffa on the west. Cyprus measures 140 miles by 51, and contains an area of 3,678 square miles, with a population of a little over 200,000. The greater part of the interior is occupied by a wide, level plain, flanked by the two ranges of mountains which form the northern and southern coast line, the latter rising at one point to a height of nearly 7,000 feet. At the base of the northern hills lies the chief town, Nikosia or Lefkosia, connected by a tolerable road with the port of Cerim. The slopes of both ranges are covered with magnificent oak forests, offering a boundless supply of timber for ship-building, as well as for the sleepers of the projected railway. The latter will probably cross the island from Cerim and Nikosia to Larnaka, and thence up the coast to Famagosta, a route which, lying, as it does, chiefly over level ground, and encountering among the southern hills no obstacle worth naming, may be very quickly completed. Larnaka and Famagosta are both fine, deep-water harbors, the former being a place of call for the "Austrian Lloyd" steamers of the Levant, and the seat of the Austrian Consulate. The Plain of Nikosia, if cultivated with the appliances of Western agriculture, would produce every known variety of cereal, and might one day rival that of Larissa itself. The natural means of irrigation may be supplemented with tanks and reservoirs on the West Indian plan, for which the numerous mountain streams offer abundant facilities; and should the mines which the southern range is said to contain have any real existence, the island will amply repay the cost of its occupation.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Voorhees, Hendricks, and McDonald are to take active part in the Democratic canvas in Indiana.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* styles the address of the Republicans of the State "the despairing wail of the party of imbeciles and plunderers."

Hon. John M. Glover says that the story to the effect that he "received double pay for May, 1863, as Colonel of cavalry" is "an infamous lie calculated to injure him in his private and public character."

Mr. James P. Demmelt, whom the Republicans of the Eleventh District of Illinois have nominated for Congress, is a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church. He has 5,000 Democratic majority confronting him.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth District of Illinois have nominated Capt. John R. Thomas for Congress, and the dispatch announcing the fact says that they are determined to redeem the district. Mr. William Hartzell now represents it.

Jeff. Davis might be appointed Governor of Alaska. The troops were removed long ago. Possibly it would conciliate him. If not, he might there growl to his heart's content without annoying any one, except, possibly, the bears that Nast discovered.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says: "Let the Democratic Party close up the ranks and maintain a firm and united front. True it is that there is no organized opposition in the field, but the enemy are here, and dissension and want of concord on the part of the conservative element of the State will eventuate in the resuscitation of the Republican Party, and an effort on its part to once more grasp the reins of government."

The New-Orleans *Times* says of Jefferson Davis' address: "It will be read with interest all over the country; here, as the sad and reverent retrospect and loving vindication of a cause which was dear to us and for which we cheerfully suffered; at the North as the utterance of the man who was the representative and exponent of the Confederacy, and who still enjoys the respect and confidence of Southern people. We do not begrudge the North its glory in the success that attended its efforts; we cannot think that we are called upon to forego the affectionate pride in which we hold a display of devotion and heroism unparallaled in the history of the world."

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A JERSEY CHURCH DISPUTE

REV. ELIAS MEAD ON TRIAL AT KEYPORT.

THE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM BY HIS CONGREGATION—WHAT HE SAID TO MR. LE ROY—STRANGE CONDUCT AT FUNERALS—ELDERS, PREACHERS, AND DEACONS IN COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEYPORT, N. J., July 15.—A rupture between the people and Pastor, Rev. Elias Mead, of the Reformed Church of this place, has assumed such formidable proportions that it agitates not only the whole town, but is the absorbing topic of conversation among the adherents of that Church throughout Monmouth County. It is a difficulty of some months standing, and originated as follows: At a meeting of the Consistory of the church on the 9th of last March eight Elders and Deacons were nominated for service during the ensuing year. Among the number was Mr. William F. Le Roy, who had acceptably filled the office of Deacon during the preceding year, and who was regarded as a pillar of the church. At this meeting the Treasurer's report for the preceding year was demanded. Mr. Mead, as Treasurer, read a report containing some unintelligible items, and asked what disposition should be made of it. Mr. Le Roy moved its reference to a Committee of Audit. Mr. Mead objected to such a reference, declaring it a reflection upon his honesty, and, as Chairman of the meeting, refused to put the motion.

At this same meeting Mr. Mead desired the Consistory to elect their successors, to which proceeding Mr. Le Roy objected, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and that at that time they could only nominate them. For these causes Mr. Mead apparantly conceived a great dislike to Mr. Le Roy, and ever since there has been trouble between them. At the appointed time, the third Sunday after the nomination of the new officers, Mr. Mead refused to ordain Mr. Le Roy as Deacon on the ground that he was disagreeable to certain members of the church, and not a fit man for the office. Thereupon Mr. Le Roy attempted a defense of himself in open church, but was ordered by Mr. Mead to leave the house and not disturb the meeting. Mr. Mead then proceeded to publicly abuse Mr. Le Roy.

Two factions were thus created in the church, of which that opposed to Mr. Mead called a meeting for the ensuing Tuesday evening. At this meeting a committee of three was appointed to lay the grievances of the people before the next meeting of the Classis of the Reformed Church of Monmouth County. This committee prepared a set of charges that they presented to the Classis, of which, as it happened, Mr. Mead was President. He tried to prevent the reception by the meeting of the complaint, but was overruled, and the charges were considered in open meeting. The result was Classis appointment by the Classis of a committee comprising Revs. G. C. Schenck, T. W. Wells, Dr. Reilly, and Elders Statesir and Hyer, to make an investigation of the charges, and report to a special meeting of the Classis to be called for the purpose. This committee have completed their report, and the special meeting of the Classis to consider it was called for to-day. It was opened at 10 o'clock in the morning in the Reformed Church and was largely attended. Although the weather was oppressively warm, the little white church was the point of interest for the town and was well filled, principally with women. As Mr. Mead could not preside over the trial of his own case, the oldest minister of the Classis, Rev. Garrett Schenck, occupied the chair and officiated as Judge. On his left, at a small table covered with papers, sat Mr. Mead, who was prepared to defend his own case. On the right sat Rev. Mr. Bolton, who had just been appointed to represent the prosecution by the Classis. Near him sat Rev. Mr. Wells, at another table, where he acted as clerk of the court. Grouped about were the remaining members of the Classis, who were to act as jury. They were Rev. Messrs. Reilly, Wilson, Buck, and Willis, and Elders Heyer, Statesir, G. Layster, J. Layster, and Dr. Green. Behind them sat the audience.

The court was opened with prayer, after which the report of the committee was read. They had dropped some of the original charges preferred at the last meeting of the Classis, but had incorporated others into the report. The charges now preferred are as follows:

Charge First.—We charge Rev. Elias Mead with exercise of unwarranted authority: First, in refusing to ordain as Deacon William F. Le Roy, after being once published and without bringing his case for adjudication before the Consistory; second, for transacting business without a quorum of the Consistory, as in the case of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Le Roy and Benjamin Decker, received by certificate from other churches without submitting their reception to the act of Consistory, and thus making it a legislative matter of record; third, with receiving by certificate a member from a church with which we are not in correspondence, and even then not a member in full communion, as in the case of Benjamin Decker.

Charge Second.—We charge Mr. Mead with using an unbridled tongue both in and out of the pulpit, by uttering language scandalous and unfit to be used by a Christian minister: First, with reference to the funeral of the late Rev. Mr. McKinney, when it was proposed to drape the pulpit and Mr. McKinney's pew he said: "No, the pulpit shall not be draped, but you may put red on the pew for the ladies' cape;" second, by declaring, March 2d, 1878, at the house of Lewis H. Coe, in reference to the funeral service for Mrs. Coe's son Daniel, and the part to be taken, at the request of Mrs. Coe, in that service by Rev. Mr. Manning: "Mr. Manning (meaning speaks he must speak from the platform below, for he [Mead] had said that Mr. Manning should never speak from his [Mead's] pulpit, as he [Manning] had insulted him [Mead] at the funeral of Mr. McKinney by being personal." Mrs. Coe asked Mr. Mead what Mr. Manning had said to insult him. Mr. Mead replied he [Manning] got up there and blubbered over that old carcase, (meaning the dead body of Rev. Mr. McKinney,) and said as [Mr. McKinney] had been opposed and persecuted, while he [Manning] did not care any more for Mr. McKinney than he did for the devil; third, by using, in his prayers and in the course of his sermon during public worship in the Reformed Church of Keyport, on Sunday, March 31, 1878, and with evident application to William F. Le Roy and others, language scandalous and abusive, and also with using in the pulpit once or more in an offensive way the name of Mr. Le Roy; fourth, by charging George Cooper and Capt. George W. Johnson with circulating about the Town of Keyport, on or about the 1st of January, 1878, an infamous hand-bill.

Charge Third.—We charge Mr. Mead with asserting falsehoods; first, by accusing Messrs. Cooper and Johnson of circulating infamous hand-bills; second, by pronouncing them on or about the 4th of April, 1878, in Dr. McKinney's store, that what was reported of his saying in reference to Rev. Mr. McKinney's funeral, and Rev. Mr. Manning, was an unmitigated lie, and that he would swear that there was not a word of truth in it; and yet the same afternoon he acknowledged to Mrs. Coe that he had used the language ascribed to him, with the exception of the word carcase, instead of which he claimed to have used the word "remains." C. C. SCHENCK,
Chairman of Committee.

After the reading of the charges and their general denial, except in a few unimportant clauses, the taking of testimony in the case was begun. The first specification of the first charge was admitted by the accused. A number of irrelevant questions and much general conversation between members of the court followed. These irregularities were finally interrupted by Mr. Wells, who hoped that the gentlemen would hold their tongues and allow Mr. Bolton to proceed with the case. Mr. Bolton wished for information. Dr. Riley rose to call for order, and said there was no need of anybody getting warm over it, and that each member had a right to ask what questions they pleased. Mr. Wells said that he couldn't afford to spend a week listening to foolish questions, even if the others could. Then the President rapped for order, which was finally restored, though not until considerable feeling had been manifested.

Mr. Mead was then questioned in reference to the second specification of the first charge. It was claimed that when Mr. Le Roy and family were admitted to the church it was not done by a quorum of the Consistory, and that only Mr. Mead and Elder Johnson were present. Mr. Mead said that Elder Luyster was also present, and that the minutes of the meeting would show that he was. When asked who kept the minutes, he admitted that at that time he did. Mr. Lyster swore that he was present at the meeting. Mr. Le Roy next swore that Mr. Lyster was not present. Mrs. Le Roy swore that Mr. Lyster was not present. Marcus Le Roy swore that Mr. Lyster was not present. Mr. Lyster swore again that he was present, and people looked at one another.

The trial was continued throughout the day amid a great deal of very substantial and contradictory swearing. It was much delayed and prolonged by the wordy discussions of members of the court, whose ignorance of legal forms proved a bar to rapid work. When at 6 o'clock they adjourned, they had not reached the last of the charges, and the result of the trial is still very uncertain. So strong is the feeling of certain members of the church against Mr. Mead, that they have drawn up and are circulating the following petition to the Classis;

We, the undersigned members of church and congregation of the Reformed Church of Keyport, would respectfully represent that we are of the opinion that the pastoral relations between Rev. Elias Mead and said congregation should be discontinued, as we feel that it is utterly impossible to settle existing differences so long as he remains Pastor of said church.

To this representation are appended 40 names of leading members of the church.

THE FALL RIVER PRINT WORKS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 15.—A meeting of creditors of the Fall River Print Works was held today, Weaver Osborne presiding. A committee of three was appointed to recommend what action the creditors shall take. A report of the condition of the mills shows: Assets, of all kind, $170,298 66; liabilities, $146,471 59.

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 15.—The attendance at the Union Evangelistic Holiness Campmeeting was smaller than on any previous day. A large number of ministers left on Saturday to attend their churches. The morning services to-day, after 6 o'clock prayers, were led by Rev. Dr. Hughes, and the 8:30 grace-abounding meeting by Rev. Dr. Palmer. They were to have been followed by a sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New-York, but he failed to arrive. An experience meeting was held instead by Rev. A. B. Earl. There was a service of song and praise in the afternoon, a sermon by Rev. Miles Grant, and an exhortation by Rev. E. Davies, the Maine Evangelist. In the evening there was a sermon by Rev. Homer King, of New-York, on "The Bond of Christian Union." To-morrow will be children's day. The weather is clear and cool, and the bathing fine.

CAPTURE OF A BOLD ADVENTURESS.

A ROMANTIC EPISODE ON A FALL RIVER BOAT—A SWINDLER ASSUMES THE TITLE OF A BARONESS.

As the boat of the Fall River Line was leaving her wharf at Fall River at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, a young and rather pretty lady sat on one of the benches aft, toying with a little note-book, and looking pensively at the water. She was neatly attired in a traveling suit of light but expensive material and looked in every respect like a well-bred lady. A few feet away was seated a handsome, dark-featured little gentleman, who resides within a stone's throw of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and who was bound for this City, but intended to stop for a few hours at Newport. Some young ladies who were promenading the deck cast admiring glances at the handsome little gentleman, whereat the lady looked at him with a quiet smile, and, addressing him in a sweet, musical voice, remarked: "The ladies seem to admire you, Sir." "Ah, no, miss," rejoined the gentleman; "but I think the gentlemen admire you." She smiled again and said, with a coquetish toss of the shapely head, "I see you are disposed to flatter." Thus it was that the pair entered into a pleasant conversation in the course of which the gentleman was considerably surprised to learn that his new acquaintance was of noble birth and station. She casually mentioned that her husband, Sir Walter Hubbell Trevylaine, Bart., had preceded her on the route to New-York, and that she had telegraphed to him at the Hotel Brunswick to send servants and a carriage to the wharf at New-York to await her arrival. But just then she happened to be in a very peculiar and trying predicament, having been so unfortunate as to inadvertently deposit her pocket-book in a piece of baggage which had been sent in advance. The circumstance deprived her of sufficient funds wherewith to pay for her state-room. "Madam," said the handsome little gentleman, "I shall be only too glad to loan you an amount of money sufficient to defray your expenses to the City, if you will only accept it." The lady warmly thanked him, and with a gracious condescension consented to accept a loan of $10, a portion of which she immediately expended in the purchase of a state-room ticket from the stewardess of the boat. The noble lady then innocently invited the accommodating gentleman to the cabin, and showed him a letter she had penned to her husband, the Baronet, but which in her haste to reach the boat she had forgotten to leave in Boston for transmission through the mails. They again returned to the promenade deck, where Lady Trevylaine informed him that she and her husband had recently purchased several valuable horses and carriages, and that a Madison-avenue livery stable keeper had agreed to stable them for $1,000 a month. Before retiring to her state-room she invited the gentleman to visit her and Sir Walter at the Hotel Brunswick on his arrival in New-York, where the money which he had so kindly loaned would be refunded. The gentleman disembarked at New-York, without again seeing her.

On Sunday afternoon an open barouche, drawn by a team of stylish horses in charge of a coachman in livery, was driven up to the front entrance of Mrs. Emily Gettman's Road House, at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue. A youth, peculiarly effeminate in appearance, alighted, with a rather dashily-dressed young lady of doubtful character. Had the handsome little gentleman been present he would, doubtless, have been exceedingly astonished, for he could have seen that the effeminate youth was none other than the lady who introduced herself on the Fall River boat as the wife of Sir Walter Hubbell Trevylaine. But he addressed her, it is possible that she would have explained where she had discarded her neat traveling dress and donned in its stead a youth's suit of light gray.

The two entered the hotel, and the pseudo young gentleman, assuming a French accent, gave orders that the horses and driver should be properly fed. He, or rather she, then ordered dinner, consisting of broiled chicken, salads, soft-shell crabs, champagne, and cigars, to the tune of $47. The servant who brought the viands, happening to be an observant young man, informed Mrs. Gettman that the supposed youth was a woman dressed in male attire. Mrs. Gettman decided to collect her bill at once, and forthwith presented it. The pseudo young gentleman, intimating that he desired a private conversation with the landlady, was ushered into the office. He (*i*) there informed her that his baggage had not arrived at the Hotel Brunswick, but that the bill would be paid yesterday.

"We don't do business in that way; you'll have to pay, Miss, for I see you are a woman in man's clothing."

"Oh, don't you know me," replied the young woman, "I was here a year ago with Jennie Mitchell."

Mrs. Gettman didn't know her, and would have the money. The young woman then proposed to drive to the Hotel Brunswick for the money. On their arrival at the hotel the clerk failed to recognize the youth, who then ordered the hackman to drive to the St. Julian Hotel for the purpose of seeing a Mr. W. J. Adams, but no person of that name was known there. After visits had been made to other places with like results, the driver arrived at the conclusion that he had been swindled, and drove to the Twenty-ninth Precinct, where he entered a complaint against his passenger. The prisoner at first denied she was a woman, but finally admitted the fact, and gave the name of Alice Trevylaine. She had arrived that morning from Fall River, was a private detective in disguise. She informed the Sergeant that she knew the men who robbed the house of Gov. Van Zandt, at Newport, several days ago, and having a clue to their whereabouts, she had disguised herself in male attire with the view of following them up. They were in Philadelphia, she believed, and thither she intended going yesterday morning. In her possession was found a letter to Gov. Van Zandt informing him that she knew who the thieves were, and asking for an advance of $250 to enable her to effect their arrest.

Yesterday morning she was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Smith, to whom she repeated her story. The magistrate committed her for examination, and communicated concerning her identity with the authorities of Newport. No answer was received up to the closing hour. Last even. ing the handsome little gentleman who arrived with her from Newport yesterday morning called at the Twenty-ninth Precinct and told the story of his adventure with the charming wife of Sir Walter Hubbell Trevylaine, Bart. He had been to the Hotel Brunswick to pay his respects to her ladyship, and was referred to the station-house by the clerk. To-day he intends to visit her in Jefferson Market Prison.

A JAPANESE DOMESTIC LOAN.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Hon. John A. Bingham, United States Minister to Japan, under date of June 5, 1878, communicates to the Department of State the regulations of the Japanese Government in relation to the new domestic loan. The bonds will be, as a general rule, issued to the bearer, and may freely pass from hand to hand by sale, except to foreigners. The bonds may also freely be deposited as a security for loans, except with foreigners, and change owners through inheritance. The amount of the loan is 12,500,000 yens. Bonds are of denominations of 500, 100, and 50 yens, with coupons; interest payable half-yearly in June and December, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The bonds are redeemable before A. D. 1902. A yen is equal to $1. The First National and Mitsui Banks are charged with the negotiation of the bonds and the payment of the interest, except to foreigners.

DESPERATE FIGHT ON A YACHT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—A desperate fight occurred late last night at the wharves in the northern portion of the city, in which several men were severely, if not fatally, wounded. The participants were the owners of the yacht William Tell, about which there has been some litigation. Two of the owners—Martin Wibel and Samuel W. Taylor—made arrangements to take their families on a pleasure excursion in the yacht to-day. To prevent this, Charles H. Milbauer, William McMinn, a man named Lang, and another man whose name is unknown, obtained a gunning skiff and attempted to cut the yacht adrift. An affray ensued, in which pistols, knives, and marlinspikes were used, part of the time on the yacht and part of the time on the skiff, some of the party being knocked overboard. Everybody engaged in the encounter was more or less injured, and Springer and Milbauer were taken to the hospital in a dangerous condition.

EXCURSION PARTIES IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, July 15.—One hundred and fifty members of the American Institute of Education arrived here on an excursion late Saturday night. After remaining a short time and visiting Saguenay, they will return by way of Montreal to their homes in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. The Maine Press Association returned from Saguenay yesterday. In the afternoon they visited the Citadel in response to an invitation from the Governor-General, who, with the Countess Dufferin, entertained the company with tea and refreshments.

MACKENZIE'S RAID INTO MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 7, via HAVANA, July 15.—Col. Mackenzie's invasion of Mexican soil caused considerable excitement, the people believing that Mackenzie acted upon a wide construction of his orders, and that the object was to raise a border war for annexation purposes.

THE SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—The Seawanhaka Yacht Club voted to continue the cruise eastward, and will start to-morrow.

THE NATIONALIST PARTY.

DIVISION IN ITS RANKS.

THE NATIONAL GREENBACK-LABOR PARTY PREPARING FOR THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION — NO ALLIANCE WITH POLITICAL PARTIES—THE SHUPE PARTY DENOUNCING CREAMER.

The National Party in this City is prolific in the matter of General Committees for the government of their affairs, there being now no fewer than three of these central organizations, with a good prospect for the formation of a fourth under the leadership of ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer and George W. Gibbens. Each of the committees refuses to affiliate with the other, and each charges that the others are formed in the interest of the Republicans or Democrats. All of them profess to be afraid of falling eventually under the control of "political hacks." At Tentonia Assembly Rooms, in Third-avenue, near Sixteenth-street, the "General Committee of the National Greenback-Labor Party," which was formerly officered by ex-Judge Joachimsen, Judge Cardozo, Marcus Hanlon, George Gardner, and others of that ilk, when the party rejoiced in the title of the "Bread-Winners' League," met in large force last evening. Cornelius O'Reilly presided, and Jeremiah J. Driscoll and Lem Sasche acted as secretaries. The spokesmen of the meeting were careful that those present should understand that the organization represented at that meeting had no connection with the one in which Walter H. Shupe and Theodore Allen are shining luminaries. The proceedings were opened by the reading of reports in regard to Inspectors of Election for primaries to be held this evening for the election of delegates and alternates to the Syracuse Convention, to be held shortly. It appeared on the declaration of the Chairman that all the districts in the City save eight were thoroughly organized and had chosen Inspectors. It was then resolved that the delegates, when elected, should meet for conference in Germania Hall on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Theodore G. Tomlinson, of the New-York City Democracy, who had been invited, then made a long speech, in which he said that this country would never fall by military power because the laboring men form its standing army. If they wished to be successful, he said, they must form individual organizations, to meet in their own houses, and labor for the cause individually as well as in bodies. He favored the issuance of small City bonds that could be bought by the working classes, declaring that bonds worth $500 each could be only bought by the wealthy. In conclusion, he said that it was the duty of the young men of the country to make themselves acquainted with the Constitution and policy of the country, so that they could vote intelligently and in their own interests.

Mr. Thomas Pittman, from "the Advisory Committee," then offered a resolution disclaiming alliances with all political parties, and pledging supports to the principles which may be adopted at the convention of the National Greenback-Labor Party at the Syracuse Convention. The resolution was adopted.

The Chairman, on behalf of a Committee of Conference with other organizations appointed at a recent meeting, reported that the efforts of the committee had been partially unsuccessful. Messrs. George Blair, Thomas Connolly, and Dr. Miller, of the "Labor Party" of this City, had been conferred with and he had received a letter from Dr. Miller, which he read. The letter stated, in brief, that the proposition of the committee to form a union between the organization it represented and the Labor Party had been submitted to the Executive Committee of the latter at a recent meeting, and on that occasion it was determined that there could be no affiliation, as it was believed that members of the committee's organization belonged to the Tammany Hall Democratic, Anti-Tammany Democratic, and Republican Parties. A desultory debate sprung up at this point, during which Shupe, who got the floor rose for information and on questions of privilege, and made speeches. The burden of all of them was that the organization should avoid falling under the leadership of political hacks. One of the members charged that two Tammany Hall politicians had been assigned to organize his district, and others hinted that George Blair, of the Labor Party, had sold out to Tammany Hall.

Mr. Wilson McDonald mildly defended the political hacks, arguing that what the party wanted at present was votes, and it was strong enough to take care of the politicians. One man, apparently much excited, who had vainly endeavored to be heard, sprang to his feet, and, with his fists clenched, and with vehement gestures said: "He didn't want to hear any more hints about selling out, &c., without proof. He wanted to have things go on square," and, "—— me," he said, "I will have it so."

The meeting soon after adjourned.

While the meeting of the Nationals was in progress at Tentonia Assembly Rooms a meeting of the Committee on Organization of the Walter H. Shupe branch of the National Greenback-Labor Party was in session at Masonic Hall. At the meeting of the General Committee of this organization, held recently at Science Hall, the Committee on Organization were discharged, and Messrs. G. W. Creamer, G. W. Gibbens and others raised a question afterward as to the right of the General Committee to so act, declaring that it had been done in violation of the by-laws of the National Party. Mr. Creamer and his friends were to have held a meeting at Masonic Hall, but were forestalled by the friends of Mr. Shupe. At the meeting last night there were about 50 persons present, and Frank Waters was called to take the chair. He said that there had been trouble in the party with Mr. T. G. Creamer before, and that he was beaten, and if he were there at that time he would be flayed alive. Secretary McCauley announced that 15 districts were represented, and there was a majority of the committee present. W. A. A. Carsey then made a speech, in which he charged Creamer with an effort to control the organization in his own interest. He stated that Creamer, when he was made Chairman of the committee, promised to retire from office when Mr. Shupe was made Chairman of the General Committee, and since that had been done he was trying to stir up strife. There was some doubt, he said, as to whether or not the General Committee had the power to discharge the Committee on Organization, but there could be no question as to its right to discharge itself, and he moved an adjournment to that effect, which was carried. There will be three sets of delegates elected to the Syracuse Convention, and a sharp fight for admission is expected.

SHUPE AND TWO OTHERS EXPELLED.

Between 50 and 60 "labor reformers" met last evening in an unventilated and dirty apartment at the rear of a liquor saloon, at No. 51 Vesey-street. About half of them were pert boys, with the instincts of ward politicians, and others looked like the unsavory fellows who sleep on the Washington Market stands at night or in convenient wagons in the West Side down-town district. Two or three honest-looking mechanics and several blatant fellows, who are always prominent at "labor reform" meetings, completed the assemblage. When the party was called to order by a reformer named George Blair, the meeting was found to be one of the members of the "First Assembly District Club of the National Greenback-Labor Party." The minutes of a previous meeting revealed the fact that the members were assembled last night to sit in judgment upon Walter H. Shupe, Henry Nicol, Champion Bissell, and a Mr. Van Vliet, whose Christian name seemed to be unfamiliar. Those persons were said to have been guilty of certain offenses against the organization which demanded their expulsion. The Secretary informed the Chairman, Mr. Blair, that he had notified the impeached gentlemen to appear before the club and hear the charges read against them. Not one of them was present. Mr. Blair left the chair and read a series of charges against Walter H. Shupe and Henry Nicol. The first of these was that Shupe and Nicol have represented the district in a "so-called General Committee" of the National Greenback-Labor Party without having been authorized to do so by the club; second, that Shupe and Nicol have vilified the club, and used language disrespectful to its members; third, that Shupe told George Blair, of New-York City, and James Wright, of Elmira, in April last, that the National Greenback-Labor Party must be wiped out; that Sherman had agreed to furnish enough greenbacks to settle the financial question; that the National Labor League must be established, and that he (Shupe) was in a position to state, on the authority of Sherman, that labor will secure what it asks. Mr. Blair inferred that such language coming from Mr. Shupe proved that he was determined to create a division in the ranks of the National Greenback-Labor Party, and to endeavor to substitute another organization for it. Hence, the framer of the charges considered that Mr. Shupe merited expulsion. The fourth charge was that Shupe and Nicol have besmirched the reputation of the First Assembly District Club by disgraceful associations, their meetings with their associates being characterized by "brutal scenes."

After reading the charges Mr. Blair moved that Messrs. Walter H. Shupe, Henry Nicol, Champion Bissell, and Mr. Van Vliet, be expelled from the club. A spectacled young man darted at this juncture past the broad-faced young Sergeant-at-Arms, and running over to the Secretary, announced that he bore a communication from Mr. Shupe. The Sergeant-at-Arms followed him in an irate mood, and asked him if he was a member of the club. Upon receiving a negative answer, he was about to eject the young man, when Mr. Blair interfered and prevented a scene similar to that which took place at a recent meeting of the other wing of the Greenback-Labor Party. Then a drunken fellow in the background cried out, "Enough for Shupe; we're with him," and began to denounce George Blair, who, he said, is not a resident of the First Assembly District. He threatened to "fix" Blair, and finally went out of the room, declaring that he would not remain in the company of such fellows. He afterward strove to return, but was prevented. The communication from Mr. Shupe was read by the Secretary. In it Mr. Shupe denied that he was a member of the club, or of "any other adjunct of Tammany Hall." He declared that the club had no power over him or his political actions, and he would give no attention to what "Mr. Blair, or any other person, acting in the interest of Tammany Hall, and supported by the established organs, of that party may say or do." His work and relations, he declared, were with the regularly-organized, duly chartered National Greenback-Labor Party, of which the General Committee of which he had the honor to be Chairman. In conclusion he remarked: "I shall pay no heed to adventurers and strikers." Mr. John H. Knight asked permission, not being a member of the club, to speak in defense of Mr. Henry Nicol. Mr. Knight proved a poor talker, and Mr. Blair confounded him by asking if he knew anything at all about the charges against Mr. Nicol. The motion to expel Shupe, Nicol, Bissell, and Van Vliet was then carried almost unanimously. Chairman Blair afterward made several addresses, in each of which he asserted that he was thoroughly opposed to Tammany Hall, and that if ever conclusive evidence was brought to prove that he acted in the interest of that organization, he wished working men to make a rope and hang him at once.

SOCIALISTS CAUSING AN UPROAR.

A large and stormy meeting was held last evening at No. 140 Seventh-street to consider the renovation of Tompkins-square. Oswald Ottendorfer occupied the chair. Many working men and Socialists were present. Henry Drury made a speech denouncing a previous meeting held in reference to the improvement of the square, and claimed that the Ottendorfer committee appointed then to push the matter had failed to do its duty. There was an uproar for a few moments, ending in the temporary triumph of the Socialists, who gained the floor. Some one shouted to a working man: "Bill done, we don't want any Socialists," whereupon there was another general uproar which threatened to end in a free fight. Order being at length restored, a Mr. Macgregor spoke briefly, denouncing the use of the square by the authorities as a rampart from which to shoot down citizens who assembled there. A strong debate then arose and another row became imminent, but was quelled by the Police, after which the Socialistic resolutions recently adopted at Concordia Hall, providing that the work of restoration be done under the supervision of the Park Department by days' labor, and with the $50,000 appropriated by the Legislature, were adopted amid general excitement, during which the meeting adjourned.

THE MURDER OF CHARLES H. COBB.

OPENING OF THE TRIAL OF WESLEY W. BISHOP AND COBB'S WIFE.

NORWICH, Conn., July 15.—The trial of Wesley W. Bishop and Kate M. Cobb for the murder of the latter's husband, Charles H. Cobb, Jr., was begun to-day in the City Court. Judge Kellogg decided to try the prisoners separately, and after both had pleaded not guilty the trial of Bishop was proceeded with. Bishop appeared singularly unconcerned. He even laughed at whatever amusing testimony was given. Mrs. Cobb was apparently much overcome, leaning her head on her mother's shoulder with closed eyes most of the morning. She did not attend in the afternoon. The father of the deceased gave a description of four peculiar illnesses of his son during the past four months, and of his indisposition the last interval. Dr. Perkins testified that he attributes the illness of the deceased to lead poisoning from the water pipes, and prescribed tonics instead of antidotes. Dr. Paddock testified to attending Cobb in his last illness. He supposed the trouble to be lead poisoning at first. Both the physicians named and Dr. Carleton described the post-mortem examination, which revealed the organs in a healthy condition and showed no natural cause of death. Until this examination the doctors had not suspected arsenical poisoning. The case is likely to occupy several days.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Charles Lyon's saw mill, S. W. Day's grist mill, and Bronson's saw mill and boat works at Ogdensburg, N. Y., were burned Sunday night. The total loss is about $20,000. Day had $9,000 insurance, Lyon $2,000, and Bronson none.

A fire at Pittsburg last night damaged Doyle & Brothers' glass-house, on the south side, to the extent of $10,000. The fire caught from a blacksmith shop connected with the works.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the pawnshop of Frederick W. Hahn, No. 354 First-avenue, causing $600 damage to the building and contents.

On Sunday the farm buildings belonging to Leonard C. Cook, at York, N. H., were burned. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $4,000.

BASE-BALL.

COHOES, N. Y., July 15.—On the Haymaker's grounds to-day the Holyokes scored 9, and the Haymakers 6.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Buffalo Club, 1; Manchester Club, 0.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 15.—Springfield Club, 6; Pittsfield Club, 1. Ten innings were played.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Cincinnatis, 13; Providence, 9.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Forest Citys, 2; Stars, 8.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—Chicagos, 14; Milwaukees, 8.

UTICA, N. Y., July 15.—Utica Club, 9; Worcester Club, 5. International series.

ROCHESTER, July 15.—International championship game: Rochesters, 10; Lowells, 5.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 15.—A boat containing 11 boys was swamped on Watuppa Pond yesterday, and two of the boys, named White and William Kelley, were drowned.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, July 15.—A boat containing five men, while crossing Maniton Lake today, upset, and Tobias Nighswander, his son Thomas, and Samuel McNeerin, were drowned. The remaining two clung to the bottom of the boat, which was driven on a small island, and were rescued.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 15.—The body of Edward Kelly, of Indianapolis, Ind., and that of William J. Hawkins, of Pittsfield, Mass., who were drowned in the Hudson, were recovered late last night.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 15.—A sail-boat containing five men was upset by a squall to-day on Connesay Bay. Robert Graham was drowned; the others were rescued by a boat's crew from the shore.

THE HARTFORD TROTTING MATCHES.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15.—Entries for the August trotting meeting at the Charter Oak Park closed at 11 o'clock to-night, with 76 entries for the different classes. There are 13 in the 2:20 class, 9 in the 2:22, 10 in the 2:24, 7 in the 2:26, 10 in the 2:28, 12 in the 2:30, 6 in the 2:34, and 3 in the free-for-all race. There are three in the pacing race and three in a race for a special purse for speed. The entries include the most noted trotters in the East and West.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOND ROBBERY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—William H. Robinson, charged with stealing $12,000 in United States bonds from Grant & Aull, was to-day discharged from custody, the evidence against him being insufficient to warrant sending him before a jury. The prisoner will be held in custody, however, on a requisition from the authorities of Massachusetts.

OHIO EDITORS AT CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 15.—The excursion of Ohio editors, there being over 100 in the party, reached here at noon to-day. The party were cordially welcomed by Mayor Williams, after which they were shown through the town.

KILLED ON THE ERIE ROAD.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 15.—Eugene Newkirk, aged 19, was almost instantly killed this morning at Goshen, by train No. 9 of the Erie Railway, which struck him with such force as to throw him against the engine of a passing freight train, and he fell between the trains.

AN EMBEZZLER MAKES RESTITUTION.

NORTH TROY, Vt., July 15.—Carlos W. Morse, the embezzling Collector of Newport, Vt., has returned and compromised with the town by conveying to it his private property. The town sustains no loss.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT PORTLANDER.

PORTLAND, Me., July 15.—Nathan Cummings, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of the city, Collector of the Port under President Harrison, died to-night.

COAL MINING RESUMED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 15.—Work was resumed to-day in all the coal mines in the Schuylkill region, as per announcement made in these dispatches last night.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 15.—The Meteor Boat Club arrived here last night on their way to the Catskills.

PROVIDENCE, July 15.—Thomas G. A. Spink, a farmer, of Guildnesset, 72 years old, fell from a load of hay this afternoon, breaking his neck.

BUFFALO, July 15.—The Glenwood murder mystery has been solved by the return to his home last night of Mr. Ephraim D. Richardson, who, it was thought, had been murdered.

BUFFALO, July 15.—John Tahey, who committed a murderous assault with an axe on Morris Supple, which may yet prove fatal, on the evening of the 3d inst., was arrested to-day.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 15.—It is understood that the Government has appointed Hon. Edward Barron Chandler as Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, in place of Hon. S. L. Tilley, resigned.

QUINCY, Ill., July 15.—A dead body was found in the bay on Saturday night, which proved to be that of J. D. Kelly, late telegraph operator at Palmyra, who was arrested here for debt, but who was released a few hours later. He committed suicide by jumping into the bay.

WAS IT A MOTIVELESS ACT?

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MERCHANT.

JAMES LALLY, A WEALTHY IMPORTER, SHOOTS HIMSELF AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON—NO REASON ASSIGNED FOR THE ACT.

The country villa of Mrs. Coombs, a fashionable Fifth-avenue boarding-house keeper, at Riverdale on the Hudson, was yesterday the scene of a strange suicide. The deed was one for which no possible motive can be as yet assigned, except a pain felt by the deceased in his head and continued sleeplessness, unless, indeed, some mysterious reason lies hidden behind the terrible act. The suicide was a boarder named James Lally, a young man of 36 years of age, coming of excellent and wealthy family, and enjoying all the pleasures that a fine education and pecuniary independence could afford. He had been a patron of Mrs. Coombs for over 10 years, living at the Fifth-avenue mansion in the Winter and stopping at her country villa in the Summer. He was a man of considerable personal attractiveness, and quite a favorite among the circle of his friends and business acquaintances. He was engaged in business as a member of the importing wholesale produce house of Barr, Lally & Co., at No. 113 Water-st., but it seems was so engaged in commercial pursuits more from a natural taste for commercial occupation than for mere money-getting.

He had been in the habit of coming down to breakfast at the villa about 8:30 o'clock. Yesterday morning, however, he failed to appear with his accustomed punctuality, and after waiting until after 9 o'clock, one of the landlady's daughters sent William Gross, a colored waiter, to call the gentleman. In obedience to her order, Gross ascended to Lally's sleeping chamber, situated at the side of the building, just off the porch, and knocked. Receiving no response he pushed open the door, which was unlocked, and called out the occupant's name. Again he received no answer, and noticing that Lally sat in a rustic rocking chair, in a sleeping attitude, but that his shirt was stained with blood, he ran back to Miss Combs and told her that something had happened, when both at once hastened to the room. It was now for the first time that Gross noticed a pistol in Lally's hand. He was lying, stretched stiffly in the chair, with his legs extended on the floor, and his head resting upon his left shoulder. He lay clad in a long night-shirt, open at the chest, and his hands were crossed, the right above the left, the former grasping a small, shining, silver-plated revolver that had fallen to his lap, as he fired a cartridge into his brain. His shirt was stained with the blood that had spurted from his ears, nose, and mouth, but it was evident that he had died instantly and without a struggle.

His sleeping apartment was a small one, fitted with a bed, washstand, one washstand, and marble-topped table, and a leather trunk. Near the wardrobe was a chair upon which his outer clothing was laid, and behind it was piled a number of volumes of *Chambers's Cyclopedia*. In front of the chair was the table, upon which was a dress-shirt, a carved wooden paper-cutter, a Bible and prayer-book, a volume of the British poets, and a small paper cover copy of the "Half Hour Series" entitled, *When the Ship Comes Home*. Upon the floor was an evening paper, which the deceased had evidently been reading before he shot himself, and upon the table was a small piece of paper, upon which was written a partial list of his washing. Upon the top of the bureau was a bundle, a bottle of medicine, two pairs of gloves, one pair being used in driving, and numerous other articles. A pitcher rested on the floor beside the washstand, upon which was a basin of water, and in the interior of which were a number of bottles. The leather trunk was open, and had evidently been ransacked in search of something. The tray was placed on the edge, and upon it was a new pasteboard box, in which the revolver, a seven-chambered weapon, had been inclosed, and which still contains the tiny brush used for cleaning the barrel and revolving chambers. There was not a line of writing to be found anywhere to furnish a clue to the motive that prompted the terrible deed.

After the first paroxysm of horror at the spectacle had passed away, the waiter and his mistress, after taking a hasty glance at the surroundings of the room, retired, and a servant was quickly sent to notify Sergt. Wright, commanding the Thirty-fifth Precinct, of the discovery of the remains, while another was dispatched to inform Rev. Dr. Wildes, of Christ Church, River

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Louisiana consol.		Han. & St. Jo.		D., L. & West.	
$10,000.....	79½	100.....	11½	200.....s3.	80¼
24,000.....	79½	St. Paul pf.		400.....c.	80½
6,000.....	79¾	200.....	83½	C., C. & I. C.	
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.		400.....	83¾	100.....b3.	4½
1,000.....	88	Lake Shore.		Can. of N. pf.	
Del. & Hud.		700.....	62⅜	100.....b3.	41
100.....	58¾	1200.....	62½	100.....	41¼
Western Union.		500.....	62⅝	100.....	41⅜
200.....	90⅝	700.....	62¾	100.....	41⅜
900.....	90¾	600.....	62⅝	200.....	41½
400.....	90⅞	300.....s3.	62¼	100.....	41⅝
1300.....	91	100.....	62⅜	100.....	41¾
600.....	90⅞	North-west.		400.....	42
1700.....	90¾	100.....s3.	51½	365.....	41⅜
900.....	90⅞	300.....	51⅝	90.....	41⅜
80.....	91	200.....s3.	51¾	100.....s3.	41¼
Erie Railway.		650..?.....	51½	11.....	41¼
1300.....b10.	16⅝	400.....	51⅝	C. B. & Q.	
100.....	16⅝	North-west. pf.		200.....	112¾
200.....s3.	16¼	100.....	78	100.....	112⅞
200.....	16⅛	100.....	78⅛	100.....	113
100.....	16¼	100.....	78⅜	100.....b3.	113⅛
100.....	16⅜	600.....	78⅝	100.....	113⅜
100.....s3.	16½	100.....	78¾	100.....b3.	113⅝
Pac. Mail.		St. L., K. C. & N.		St. L., K. C. & N.	
100.....	52⅛	100.....	78⅞	300.....s3.	4¾
300.....s3.	52⅛	100.....c.	79	Mich. Central.	
900.....	52⅜	100.....s3.	79⅛	100.....	67½
640.....	52⅝				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.
$52,000.....109⅜	$500.....100⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '67.		U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	U. S. 5s '81 R.
$10,000.....109⅜		$40,000.....109⅛	115,000.....105⅞
U. S. 5s '81 C.		25,000.....106	U. S. 4½ '91 C.
50,000.....b.106		10,000.....107⅛	100,000.....s3.104⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s, con.	Wells-Fargo Ex.	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	
$5,000.....b3. 79½	10.....b.c. 92	200..b.c. 52⅛	
24,000..... 79½	Adams Express.	300..... 52⅝	
Mo. 6s, 1887.	6.....b.c.104½	700..... 52¾	
1,000.....104⅛	U. S. Express.	700..... 52⅞	
D. of C. 3.65s C.	5.....b.c. 48	500..... 53	
10,000..... 84	Consol. Coal.	100..... 52⅞	
E., H. & E. 1st.	100..... 25	900..... 52⅝	
5,000..... 89	Western Union.	100.....s3. 52⅜	
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	1700..b.c. 90¾	400..... 52⅜	
1,000..... 72¼	2700..... 90⅞	800..... 52⅝	
8,000..... 72	200.....b3. 90⅞	100..... 52⅜	
10,000..b.c. 72¼	Del. & Hudson.	300..... 52⅝	
10,000..b.c. 72	100.b.c.b.30. 59	400.....s3. 52⅞	
N. J. C. conv. as.	Erie Railway pf.	400..... 52½	
1,000.....c. 79	100.....b.c. 30	C., M. & St. P. pf.	
L. & W. R. con.as.	Mich. Central.	100.....b.c. 83½	
5,000..... 54	100..b.c.b3. 67½	300..... 83⅝	
1,000.....c. 53½	L. S. & M. So.	100..... 83⅜	
M. & St. P. 1. & M.	800.....b.c. 62⅜	100..... 83¼	
9,000..... 109¼	1900..... 62¼	100..... 83⅛	
M. & St. P. 2s, 1st.	900.....s3. 62⅜	Wabash.	
5,000.....123⅛	400..... 62½	200..b.c. 13¾	
M. & St. P. 2d.	300..... 62⅜	100..... 13⅞	
6,000.....100	400.....c. 62½	100..... 13⅞	
Mor. & Es. 1st.	Central.	D., L. & West.	
1,000.....107½	100..b.c.b3. 86¼	100..b.c.b3. 60⅛	
Can. Pac. gold.	C. & P. g'd.	300..... 60⅜	
3,000.....105⅞	100..... 82½	700..... 60⅝	
C. P. 1st, 5-20s.	700..b.c.b.c. 82¾	700..... 60⅞	
4,000..... 93⅜	60..... 82½	100..... 60⅝	
Pac. of Mo. 1st.	Can. of N. J.	700..... 60⅜	
1,000.....106	200.....b.c. 41½	200..... 60⅜	
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	C. & O.	C. & A.	
10,000..b3. 42	400.....a1. 41⅜	100..b.c.113¼	
Chic. & N. W.	200..... 41½	100.....112⅝	
100.....b.c. 51⅛	North-west. pf.	100.....s3.113⅜	
100.....b.c. 51¾	100.....s3. 78⅜	100.....113¾	
100.....b.c. 51⅝	100.....s3. 78½	100..b3.113¾	
100..... 51⅞	100..... 78⅝	200..b3.112¾	
400..... 51⅞	100..... 78¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	
10.....b.c.156½	Chic. & N. W. pf.	10.....156½	
Chic. & Alton.	100.....b.c. 78⅝	C., C. & I. C.	
400..... 78½	Erie Railway.	100.....b3. 4½	
1700..... 78¾	100..... 13⅝	Mo., Kansas and Texas.	
500..... 78¾	100..... 13¾	100.....b3. 8	
400..... 78⅝	500.....b.c. 16½		
100..... 78¾	100.....s2. 16⅜		
C., C. & I. C.	200.....b3. 16⅜		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

La. 7s, con.	Erie Railway.	St. Paul.	
$20,000..... 79⅜	1000..... 16⅛	800..... 52½	
2,000..... 79½	Lake Shore.	200..... 52⅝	
Erie 2d.	700.....b3. 62⅝	600..... 52⅜	
5,000.....105½	600.....s3. 62⅝	200..... 52⅝	
Erie 3d.	800.....b3. 62¾	400..... 52¼	
5,000.....108	North-western.	1500..... 52⅛	
C., R. I. & P. 6s,	100..... 51½	Chic., Bur. & Q.	
1917, C.	100.....s3. 51⅝	100..... 113	
15,000.....107⅞	North-west. pf.	100..... 113⅛	
W. U. T. C. 1900.	100.....s3. 78⅜	100.....b3.113⅛	
2,000.....108½	200.....b3. 78½	25..... 113¼	
Great W. 2d, s. f. &	Michigan Central.	100..... 113	
Nov. '77, cp.	200..... 67¾	100..... 113⅛	
5,000..... 67	Can. of N. J.	100..... 113⅜	
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	100..... 41½	100..... 113⅝	
2,000..... 41¾	200..... 41⅜	200..... 113⅞	
Western Union.	100.....b3. 41⅝	200.....b3.113⅞	
250..... 90¾	10..... 41¾	D., L. & West.	
500..... 90⅝	St. L., K. C. & N.	100..... 60¼	
600..... 90¾	100..... 4¾	C., C. & C.	
N. Y. C. & H.	St. Paul pf.	100.....s3. 4½	
200.....109¾	300..... 83⅜	Kan. & Texas.	
140..... 110	15..... 83½	100.....b3. 8	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s '81 C.	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 4½ R., '91.	
$50,000.....107⅜	$12,000.....b.104⅞	150,000.....b3.104½	
U. S. 5-20 R., '65s.	U. S. 10-40 C.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.	
500..b.c.102½	5,000.....108¼	4,000..b.c.100½	
U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.		
250,000..s3.106	10,000.....106		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.....			107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

L., C. C. & I. 1st.	Chi. & N. W.	M., K. & T.	
$2,000..b.c.108½	100.....b.c. 51¾	100..b.c.b.3. 3	
C., B. & Q. 8s.	200..... 51¼	Morris & Essex.	
3,000.....112¼	100..... 51⅜	200.....b.c. 84¾	
N. W. con. 7s.	C. & N. W. pf.	C., R. & Q.	
1,000.....101½	300..b.c. 78¼	200..... 117¼	
Mor. & Es. 1st.	200..... 78⅜	Milwaukee & St. Paul.	
4,000.....119	400..... 78⅛	100..... 113¾	
Ohio & Miss. cs. f.	100.....s3. 78	L., K. C. & N.	
4,000..... 98½	C., C. & I.	100..b.c. 4¾	
1,000..... 98⅝	100..... 77⅞	Chicago and North-western.	
Cen. Pac. gold.	C., C. & I.	200..... 4¼	
1,000.....108¾	26..... 77⅞	C., M. & St. P.	
Un. Pac. 1st.	L. S. & M. So.	200..b.c. 52⅞	
10,000.....108	300..b.c.s3. 62⅜	300..... 52¼	
Pac. of Mo. 1st.	100..... 62⅜	100.....s3. 52⅛	
2,000.....108	100..... 62⅝	100..... 52⅜	
R. I. & L. 1st.	100..... 62¾	900..... 52⅝	
6,000.....108½	100..... 62½	700..... 51⅞	
L. & N. con. '93.	500..b3. 62⅝	800..... 51⅝	
1,000..... 105¾	500..b3. 62⅜	3500..... 51⅝	
L. & Nash. 2d.	100.....s3. 62⅜	900..... 51½	
3,000..... 88	100..... 62⅜	3500..... 51⅝	
M. & St. P. s. f. 1s.	100..... 62⅜	C., M. & St. P. pf.	
5,000.....123⅛	100..... 62⅜	100..... 83¼	
M. & St. P. 2d.	300..... 62⅜	100..... 83⅜	
6,000.....100	400..... 62⅜	100..... 83⅝	
Mor. & Es. 1st.	Can. of N. J.	100..b.c.b3. 68¼	
1,000.....107½	100..b.c.b3. 86¼	C. & P. g'd.	
Can. Pac. gold.	C. & P. g'd.	100..... 82½	
3,000.....105¾	100..... 82½	700..... 82¾	
C. P. 1st, 5-20s.	100.....b.c. 82¾	700..... 83	
4,000..... 93⅜	60..... 82½	100..... 83¼	
Pac. of Mo. 1st.	Can. of N. J.	200..... 83½	
1,000.....106	200.....b.c. 41½	C. & A.	
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	C. & O.	100..b.c.113¼	
10,000..b3. 42	400.....a1. 41⅜	100.....112⅝	
Chic. & N. W.	Chic. & N. W.	100.....s3.113⅜	
100.....b.c. 51⅛	100.....b.c. 51⅝	100.....113¾	
100.....b.c. 51¾	200..... 51¾	200..b3.112¾	
100.....b.c. 51⅝	400..... 51⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H.	
100..... 51⅞	Chic. & N. W. pf.	10.....156½	
400..... 51⅞	100.....b.c. 78⅝	C., C. & I. C.	
American Ex.	C., C. & I. C.	100.....b.c.156½	
30..... 47½	100.....b.c. 78⅝	Mo., Kansas and Texas.	
5.....b.c. 47¼	1700..... 78¾	100.....b3. 8	
N. Y. C. & H.	500..... 78¾	Erie Railway.	
200..b.c.b3.109½	400..... 78⅝	500..... 16½	
100..... 109¾	500..... 78¾	100.....s2. 16⅜	
St. L., K. C. & N.	C., C. & I. C.	200.....b3. 16⅜	
100..b.c.s3. 4¼	100..b.c.s3. 26¼		

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Den. & Rio. Grande.	Chic. & Alton.	Lacrosse.	
50..... 10	100..... 78¾	100..b.c.o. 37	
Gold Placer.	100.....c. 78¾	100..b.c. 37	
100..b.c.c. 35	Erie Railway.	200..b.c. 37	
100..... 35	100..... 16¾	100..b.c. 37	
100..... 35	100..... 16¾	100..... 37	
100..b60.2.05	C., C. & I. C.	500..b.c.b30. 38	
100..... 36	100..... 26		
400..... 36	100..... 26		

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Bertha & Edith.	Lacrosse.	Moose.	
100..b.c.s3. 36	500.b.c.s30. 36	100.sob30.3.30	
500.b.c.b.10. 36	500.b.c.b30. 38	100.sc.b60.3.35	
1000.sob10. 36	100..... 37	N. Y. & Colorado.	
1000.sob30. 36	100.....s.c. 37	100.....c. 37	
Dahlonega.	California.	200.b.c.b60.2.05	
100.....c. 16	50.....b.c. 14	100.....b.c. 37	
100.....s.c. 16	Moose.	100.....b.c. 37	
Gold Placer.	100.b.c.b60.3.30	Moose.	
100.....b.c. 37	100.....s.c.3.25	100.....2.10	

MONDAY, July 15—P. M.

The week opened on the Stock Exchange with a strong tone to the speculation in the share list and a general improvement in prices, particularly for the coal stocks, the Wisconsin roads, and Western Union. During the afternoon, however, there was a disposition to sell the Wisconsin stocks, based on a reiteration of the rumors of damage to the crops by the recent rains, the State of Iowa being selected this time as having suffered the most. In the decline which ensued the St. Paul shares were the most conspicuous, and the fall in these stocks had more or less of a depressing influence on the general list. The coal stocks, with the exception of New-Jersey Central, closed at an advance of ⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. on the final quotations of Saturday, although at a fractional reaction from the highest figures of to-day. In the final sales the general market was firmer, and showed some recovery from the decline of the afternoon on reliable telegrams from the West that the damage to the wheat crop in Iowa was slight and would not exceed 5 per cent., which was more than offset by the increased acreage planted and the fine condition of the corn crop.

The transactions aggregated 109,199 shares, embracing 24,990 St. Paul, 16,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 16,700 Lake Shore, 13,350 North-western, 14,750 Western Union, 5,686 Erie, 4,679 New-Jersey Central, 3,950 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1,000 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern.

St. Paul common, after advancing ⅞ ₱ cent., to 53, dropped to 51⅜, and closed at 51½. The preferred advanced from 83 to 83⅝, fell off to 82¼, and closed at 82½. North-western common rose from 51⅛ to 51⅞, and declined to 50⅞, while the preferred, after advancing from 78 to 78⅜, fell off to 77¾, with final sales at 77⅞. Lake Shore rose from 62⅜ to 62¾, declined to 62, and closed at 62¼. Michigan Central was firm at 67½@67¾. New-York Central opened and closed at 109½, with intervening sales at 110. Pittsburg advanced from 82 to 82¾. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced from 112⅝ to 113¼, reacted to 112⅝, and rose to 114¾. Erie, after advancing ⅛ ₱ cent., to 16⅜, declined to 16⅛. Western Union rose from 90⅛ to 91, reacted to 90¼, and closed at 90½. Among the coal stocks, New-Jersey Central rose from 40½ to 42, and returned to 40½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 60¼ to 61⅛, reacted to 60½, and recovered to 60¾; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 58⅛ to 59, and reacted to 58½, and Morris and Essex advanced from 84¼ to 84¾. There were sales of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern at 29 and 29½, Consolidated Coal at 25, and Pullman Palace Car at 80.

Bank shares sold at 72 for North America, 85 for Republic, and 95 for Fourth National.

The Money market continued to work easily, with abundant offerings of capital at 1½@2½ ₱ cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper was in demand at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, easier, ⅜@¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; Chicago, 60 premium; St. Louis, 90 premium, and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported a weak market at London for Consols, which declined to 95⅞ @96 ₱ cent. for money, and 96@96⅛ for the account. United States bonds were strong, new 4½s advancing to 106½, 1867s to 108, 10-40s to 111, and new 5s to 109⅛@109¼. American railway shares were also strong; Erie common advanced to 16¾, preferred to 32½, Pennsylvania to 32¾, Reading to 19¼, and New-Jersey Central to 42½, with a subsequent reaction to 42. New-Jersey Central Consols rose 1½ ₱ cent., to 92½. Illinois Central stock was steady at 87½. Bar Silver advanced to 52 9-16d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England lost £20,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes declined 50c., to 114f. 90c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates were reduced ½c., to $4 84 for bankers' 60-day bills and $4 87 for demand; but actual business was done at about 1c. concession from those rates, namely, at $4 83@$4 83¼ for long sterling, $4 86@$4 86¼ for demand, $4 86¼@$4 86⅜ for cables, and $4 90@$4 91 for commercial bills.

Gold was steady at 100⅛, which has been the only quotation for a week past. On gold loans the rates were "flat" to 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing. The imports of specie for the week were $239,271, of which $207,000 was silver and the remainder gold.

Government bonds were strong and advanced ⅛ ₱ cent. in sympathy with the improvement at London. Railroad bonds were comparatively dull; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts rose from 265@29, New-Jersey Central convertibles, assented, dropped from 76¼ (the last previous transaction) to 72, and Lehigh Consols from 55@53½. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts declined to 72, Pacific of Missouri Firsts to 106, Lake Shore Registered Firsts to 112, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s to 112¼, and Iron Mountain Firsts to 108½. Louisville and Nashville Consols advanced to 105¼, C. C. and I. C. Firsts to 42@41¾, Morris and Essex Seconds to 107⅝, Erie Seconds to 105½, Erie Thirds to 108, Union Pacific Firsts to 106, North-western Gold Coupons to 101½, Rock Island 6s to 107⅞, and St. Paul 8s First to 122½. In State bonds Louisiana Consols rose to 79¾, and reacted to 79½; District Columbia 3.65s were steady at 84, and Missouri 6s of 1887 at 104½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1878.

Coin receipts.....	$603,082 91
Coin payments.....	225,027 70
Coin balance.....	118,245,420 19
Currency receipts.....	1,591,867 76
Currency payments.....	2,238,621 89
Currency balance.....	44,563,454 90
Customs.....	485,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 15.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold.....	100⅛	100⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon...	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon.....	107	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon.	105⅞	106
Bills on London.....	$4 84	$4 83½
New-York Central.....	109½	109½
Rock Island.....	115	115
Pacific Mail.....	17¼	17⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	52⅛	51¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred..	83	82½
Lake Shore.....	62⅜	62⅛
Chicago and North-western.....	51⅜	50⅞
Chicago and North-western pref....	78	77⅞
Western Union.....	90⅜	90½
Union Pacific.....	62⅛	62⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.	60⅜	60¾
New-Jersey Central.....	40½	40½
Delaware and Hudson Canal.....	58¼	58½
Morris and Essex.....	84¼	84⅜
Panama.....	129½	*126½
Erie.....	16⅜	16½
Ohio and Mississippi.....	7⅞	7⅞
Harlem.....	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	11½	11½
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred..	27½	27½
Michigan Central.....	67¼	67½
Illinois Central.....	86¼	86¼

* Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central.....	110	109½	950
Erie.....	16⅝	16⅜	6,565
Lake Shore.....	62¾	62	16,700
Wabash.....	13½	13⅛	900
North-western.....	51¾	50⅞	5,550
North-western preferred.....	78¾	78	7,800
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	53⅛	51⅝	21,640
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	83⅝	82¼	3,350
Pittsburg.....	82¾	82¼	940
Del., Lack. and Western..	61½	60¼	17,900
New-Jersey Central.....	42	40¼	4,629
Del. and Hudson Canal....	59	58⅛	500
Morris and Essex.....	84¾	84¼	200
Michigan Central.....	67¾	67½	900
Illinois Central.....	86¼	86¼	100
Union Pacific.....	62⅛	62½	100
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind....	26¼	26	200
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy..	114¾	112⅝	3,350
Chicago & Alton.....	80½	80¼	100
C., C. and Indiana Central.	4⅜	4⅛	900
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	11½	11½	175
Ohio and Mississippi.....	7¾	7⅝	400
Panama.....	129½	126½	14,700
Pacific Mail.....	17⅜	17¼	100
St. L., K. C. & N.....	4¾	4¼	1,000
B., C., R. & N.....	29½	29	200
Mo., Kansas and Texas....	8	8	200
Total sales.....	378¾	38	109,199

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold&l market to-day:

10:00 A. M.....	100½	1:00 P. M.....	100⅜
10:30 A. M.....	100⅜	1:30 P. M.....	100⅜
11:00 A. M.....	100⅜	2:00 P. M.....	100⅜
11:30 A. M.....	100⅜	2:30 P. M.....	100⅜
12:00 M.....	100⅜	3:00 P. M.....	100⅜
12:30 P. M.....	100⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s.....	120⅜	120⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered..	107⅜	107½
United States 6s, 1881, coupon.....	107⅜	107½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	102½	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	102½	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg.....	106	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon.	106	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg.....	108	108½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon.	108	108½
United States 10-40s, registered....	109	109¼
United States 10-40s, coupon.....	109¼	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered..	105⅞	106
United States 5s, 1881, coupon.....	107⅛	107½
United States 4½s, 1891, registered.	104½	104⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon....	104⅜	104½
United States 4s, 1907, registered..	100⅜	100½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	100⅜	100½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $140,000 for interest, and $54,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared.....	$8,603,000
Gold balances.....	958,500
Currency balances.....	964,040

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges.....	$75,839,945
Currency balances.....	3,358,794
Gold exchanges.....	16,233,339
Gold balances.....	2,197,445

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.	43	Mo. F. bs. due '94-5.	105
Alabama 5s, 1886.	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86.	103
Alabama 8s, 1886.	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87.	103⅜
Alabama 8s, 1888.	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87.	113
Ala. 8s, A. & C. bs. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, C. O. '87.	113
Ala. 8s of 1892...	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93.	120
Ala. 8s of 1893...	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15½
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	20	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15⅛
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Is.	4	N. C., N. O. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	4	N. C., N. O. R., A. & O.	70
A. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Is.	4	N. C. N. C. R. & T. J. & J.	50
A. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	4	N. C. N. C. R. & T. A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66.	9½
Connecticut 6s.....	107	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68.	9
Georgia 6s.....	102¼	N. C. 6s, n. bds. J. & J.	8½
Georgia 7s, new bs.	107	N. C. 6s, n. bds. A. & O.	8½
Georgia 7s, ind'rsed.	105½	N. C. sp. tax, class 1.	2
Georgia 7s, gold bs.	107½	N. C. sp. tax, class 2.	2
Illinois coup. 6s '79.	100	Ohio 6s, 1881.....	104
Illinois War Loan..	100	South Carolina 6s.	44
Kentucky 6s.....	100	S. C. 6s, J. & J....	30
Louisiana 6s.....	51	S. C. 6s, A. & O....	30
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	51	S. C. 6s, F. Acc. '66.	30
La. 6s, new Fd'g bs.	51	S. C. 6s, J. C. '86, J. & J.	30
La. 7s Penitentiary.	51	S. C. 6s, C. '88, A. & O.	30
La. 6s, Levee bs.....	51	S. C. 7s of 1888...	90
La. 6s, Levee bs.....	51	S. C. non-Fd'd bds...	2
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.	51	Tennessee 6s, old..	36
La. 7s, Consolidated.	79⅝	Tenn. 6s, new bds..	34
La. 7s, small bonds.	75	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	34
Michigan 6s, '75-'9.	100	Va. 6s, old.....	21
Michigan 6s, 1883.	108	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66...	21
Mo. 6s, due in '78..	100	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67...	21
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83.	101	Va. 6s, Consol bs..	70
Mo. 6s, due in '86..	103⅞	Va. 6s, ex-mat. c...	55
Mo. 6s, due in '87..	104	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s...	28½
Mo. 6s, due in '88..	104¼	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90.	104⅛	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924.	84

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bos., H. & E. 1st...	28½
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st. 5s.	71¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	27
Chic. & Alton 1st..	114½
Chic. & Alt'n Inc'me.	105
Joliet & Chic. 1st..	106
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st.	99¾
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	107
C., B. & Q. Sp. c. 1st..	111¼
C. R. I. & Pac. 1917 c.	107⅝
C. R. I. & Pac. 1917 r.	107⅝
C. R. of N. J. 1st. '90.	115½
C. R. of N. J. 1st. '99.	88¾
C. R. of N. J. ass'd.	74
C. R. of N. J. c. 1902.	86
C. R. of N. J. ass'd.	72¼
L. & W. R. c. 1900.	69
L. & W. R. c. gs. d.	53½
Am. D. & I. bds '86.	65
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P.D.	122¼
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, $, r. d.	103½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	102
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	102
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	100
M. & St. P. C. S. F.	100½
M. & St. P. 2d.....	99⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F..	111
C. & N. W. int. bds..	106¼
C. & N. W. con. bds..	111⅜
C. & N. W. g. bds.	101¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st....	107½
Win. & St. P. 1st...	100
Win. & St. P. 2d....	89
C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	108⅜
C. C. C. & I. con. bds.	84½
D., L. & W. 2d.....	106
D., L. & W. 7s con..	101
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907.	105½
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s..	102⅝
Morris & Essex 1st.	118
Morris & Essex 2d..	107⅝
M. & E. con.....	80
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71.	100
Mor. & E. 1st, s. f. G.	90
D. & H. Can. 1st, '84.	99
D. & H. Can. 1st, '91.	99⅜
D. & H. Co. 1st, '91.	99⅜
D. & H. C. 1st, ex. '91.	100
D. & H. c. 7s '94....	101½
D. & H. r. 7s '94....	101½
Alb. & Sus. 1st, c.	115
Rens. & Sar. 1st, c.	115
Ren. & Sar. 1st, r....	115
Erie 1st extended..	116
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879..	105
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883..	107⅜
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880.	104⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 15.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new.....	114	114¼
United Railroads of New-Jersey.....	127	128½
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	32⅜	32½
Reading Railroad.....	18⅜	18⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad.....	40½	40¾
Catawissa Railroad, preferred.....	35	...
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	7	7½
Schuylkill Navigation preferred.....	8	...
Northern Central Railroad.....	16½	...
Lehigh Navigation.....	20⅞	21
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo.....	4	...
Hestonville Railway.....	33⅜	34½
Central Transportation.....	37¾	38

The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 15, 1878.

Trade in live stock was slow on this forenoon and values were off; also, on a heavy run, the markets closed weak. At Sixtieth-Street Yards, Beeves sold at 8¢@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 10 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 7¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 9¼ cwt. Sales were effected on 55 to 57 lb. net; general allowance, 58 lb. net. Quality from poor to good, generally coarse, and only moderately fat. Milch Cows held on sale. Buttermilk-fed Calves sold at 3¾c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.; mixed lots at 4¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; Veals at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold at 4¼@5 60 ₱ cwt.; Lambs at 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; mixed flocks at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; Bucks at 4c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 15:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executrix's sale, Harriet Palmer, Executrix, sold the five-story stone-front building, with lot 25 by 77, No. 72 Duane-st., south side, running through to Manhattan-st., 235.8 feet east of Broadway, for $35,250, to P. G. Crosby; also, the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9 by 20 by 99.11, No. 325 East 31st-st., north side, 280 feet east of 2d-av., for $3,450, to John E. Palmer.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, sold the three four-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 102.2, Nos. 304 to 308, East 74th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $25,250, to James Williams, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brownstone-front houses, with lots each 28.4 by 102.2, Nos. 329 and 327 East 75th-st., north side, 228.4 feet west of 4th-av., for $17,000, to Catharine Rumsey, plaintiff.

A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, S. Nelson White, Esq., Referee, disposed of the six three-story brick houses, with plot of land 100.11 by 100, Nos. 78 to 88 4th-av., south-west corner of 108th-st., for $27,325, to William H. Gebhard, plaintiff.

D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale: Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 143d-st., north side, 450 feet west of 7th-av., for $1,000, to William D. Shipman, as Assignee and plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, H. D. Ingersoll, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 118, on Newst., south side, adjoining lands of Mrs. S. Harris, in 23d Ward, for $500, to W. J. Best, as Receiver and plaintiff.

The remaining auction sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by John T. Boyd, of two lots on Washington-av., south of 3d-st., Morrisania, to July 29, and sale by William Kennelly, of lots on Boston road, south of 146th-st., also on Avenue B, south of Cliff-st., and on Elton-st., corner of Terrace-place, adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 13.

Pitt-st., e. s., lot No. 222; Mary Berman and husband to Peter J. Berman..... nom.
Pitt-st., same property; Peter J. Berman to Alcisa Bermon..... nom.
Water-st. to South-st., 96 ft. s. of Jefferson-st., 144x74.8x irregular, 12 lots; Margaret Norris to Mary Bell..... nom.
Bulkhead, South-st., 96 ft. s. of Jefferson-st.; same to same..... nom.
19th-st., e. s., between 6th and 7th avs., lot No. 19, 25x100; same to same..... nom.
Beekman-st., No. 58; same to same..... nom.
20th-st., W. of No. 30; same to same..... nom.
Eberle-st., No. 79; Albert J. Murat to George Wiegard..... $100
Bleecker-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 25x125; Mary M. Horner to Sarah R. Tyler..... 3,000
86th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.3x100.5; Alexander Arnstein and wife to Nathan Arnstein..... 6,000
1st-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 20x78; Ida Rosenbaum and husband to John Vorbach..... 3,500
2d-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. s. of 42d-st., 24.8x80; Edward Oppenheimer and wife to Henry May..... 6,000
43d-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Andrew Ewald and wife to Henry Hebert..... 2,500
Bleecker-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Thompson-st, 25x125; Mary M. Horner to Ann E. Marshall..... 3,000
117th-st., s. s., 127.4 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.11; Charles Nicholson and wife to Mary F. Cheney..... 5,000
Avenue B, e. s., 70.9 ft. n. of 15th-st, 21x88; Frederick Schuck and wife to Patrick McGurk. 10,200
Avenue B, e. s., 70.9 ft. n. of 15th-st., 21x88; Anna M. B. Pelt to Frederick Schuck..... 150
117th-st., s. s., 127.4 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.11; David D. Terry and wife to Charles Nicholson..... 5,000
Bleecker-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 25x125; Nathaniel Tyler and wife to Mary M. Horner..... 9,000
40th-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 2d-av., 10x98.9; also, 40th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 143.8x irregular; D. Tomlinson, Referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank..... 10,000
2d-av., s. e. corner of 51st-st., 20.5x70; E. Sandford, Referee, to East River Savings Institution..... 12,000
118th-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x30; Henry M. Collyer, Referee, to Joseph Mason.. 2,600
42d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x98.9; Henry M. Collyer, Referee, to Cyprien Gousset. 6,000
20th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x92; W. A. Duer, Referee, to Washington Life Insurance Company..... 17,000
41st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; A. Johnes, Referee, to Philip J. Seiter..... 14,100
4th-av., n. e. corner of 122d-st., 100.11x80; J. A. Osborn, Referee, to Thomas H. Taylor.... 5,000
Frederick-st., 200 ft. e. of Jacob-st., Ward; Robert W. Bowyer to Mary and Henry M. Bowyer..... 600
Frederick-st., 100 ft. e. of Jacob-st., 37.6x100; Robert W. Bowyer to Mary Bowyer..... 800

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Amend, Bernard, and wife to Christina Hornung; n. s. 49th-st. e. of 10th-av., 2 years.. $2,500
Boogenretter, Florence, to Henry Zeltner; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 96th-st., 1 year..... 700
Brooks, Mary E., to Francis P. Furnald; No. 8 Square, 1 year..... 15,000
Chester, John, to Henry H. Brown; s. s. 16th-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 years..... 3,000
Frey, Bernhard, and wife to Louis Ott; w. s. Avenue B, s. of 66th-st., 2 years..... 9,000
Jones, Rebecca, to Catharine M. Jones; No. 108 Wall-st., 1 year..... 15,000
Kilpatrick, Edward, and wife to John Carey, Jr., and other Trustee: s. s. 79th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years..... 4,500
Same to same: s. s. 79th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years. 5,500
Koehler, Philip, and wife to Frederick W. Gesing; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 40th-st., 4 years..... 10,000
Lynch, Martha W., to Marianne D. Basanta; s. s. 54th-st., e. of Madison-av., 1 year..... 1,600
Morrow, John J., and wife to Eliza Thompson; 1 s. Spring-st., 1 w. Sullivan-st..... 500
Mans, Solomon, and wife to Simon Gerlitz; n. s. Houston-st., w. of Avenue B, 5 years..... 6,000
McPherson, Thomas, and wife to Henry W. Sage; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 74th-st., 3 years..... 15,000
Pfeiffer, Andrew, Executor, to Ludwig Kraetsch; s. s. Rivington-st., n. of Essex-st., 2 years.... 10,000
Pfeiffer, Andrew, Executor, to Ludwig Kraetsch; s. s. Rivington-st., n. of Essex-st., 2 years.... 5,000
Pfeiffer, Andrew, Executor, to Rosina Denner-lein; e. s. Essex-st., n. of Rivington-st., 3 years..... 8,000
Seiter, Philip J., and wife to William N. Beach, Trustee; s. s. 41st-st., w. of 8th-av..... 11,000
Usher, James, and wife to James Russell; n. s. 26th-st., e. of 9th-av..... 3,700
Yankauer, Leopold, and wife to Bernhard Fuld; w. s. Columbia-st., n. of Stanton-st., 1 year.... 2,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Astor, John J., and others, to Frank N. Delano, Trustee..... nom.
Bogert, Seba, to Archibald Graham..... $2,300
Same, James, Executor, to James Bowen, Trustee..... nom.
Same to same..... 5,000
Ernst, Herman, to Louis Ernst..... nom.
Fuller, Catharine S., to David Hawley..... 7,000
Hasney, August, to Andrew Pfeiffer..... 10,000
Hawley, David, Executor, to Catharine S. Fuller. 7,000
Kaufmann, Abraham, to Rachel Kaufmann..... nom.
Loonie, Dennis, to Eliza Guggenheimer..... 6,000
McCabe, Henry, to Elizabeth Taylor..... 17,900
Timpson, Mary C., to Elizabeth M. McDonald.... 5,500
Union Dime Savings Institution to S. Eugene Nichols..... ....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

No. 15 WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Superb full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with or without stable near by; low price; possession. Permits from

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND MINNESOTA LANDS.—Choice selections of large or small tracts in above States bought by SCHLEY & MERCEIN, Brokers, Milwaukee, Wis.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & HEDGES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Any of the partners will sign in liquidation.

No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1878.

ALFRED H. SMITH,
WILLIAM S. HEDGES,
JAMES HEDGES,
HARRISON B. SMITH.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ALFRED H. SMITH & CO., and continuing business as importers of diamonds, have removed to No. 14 John-st.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1878.

ALFRED H. SMITH,
HARRISON B. SMITH.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WM. S. HEDGES & CO., and continuing business as importers of diamonds, have removed to No. 170 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1878. WM. S. HEDGES,
JAMES HEDGES.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 17, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 20, Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

G. D. OWENS, Agent A. & C. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. M. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply to the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 16, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 6 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, steward-ess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS (EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R. foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA.WED., July 17 | ALGERIA.WED., July 31
BOTHNIA.WED., July 24 | *RUSSIA.WED., Aug. 7

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, 1878.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESSEZ.....Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, SANGSTER.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., July 20 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3
DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....July 20, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Circassia.....July 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria.....Aug. 10, 3 P. M.

Cabins $85 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia.....July 17, 7 A. M. | Victoria.....July 24, noon.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.

VADERLAND sails Tuesday, June 25, 12 M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 5 Battery-place.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

HERDER....Thurs., July 18 | WIELAND....Thurs., Aug. 1
LESSING....Thurs., July 25 | POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Italy, Wed., July 17, 7 A. M. | Holland, W., July 24, 11 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A. M. | England, Sat., July 27, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; stee-age, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES,

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For Yokohama, Japan, and Hong Kong, China, touching at SAN FRANCISCO via the Isthmus of Panama:

Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, July 20

Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Thursday, July 18
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

Passage office, No. 257 Broadway.

Freight office, pier foot Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 17
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 20

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship

CITY OF PARA,
Capt Carpenter,

will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24
Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27

Tickets issued also for

VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS

in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.

PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT, HARTFORD PROVIDENCE, at 5:30 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 6 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 14.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st.; crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Rail road.

J. F. NAVARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
On and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, via Cortlandt Street Ferry, and via Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries, for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular, 8:40 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:30 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:30, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 9:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JUNE 16, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sunday) at 30 minutes past 8 A. M., and from East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot in front of Flatbush and Atlantic avs. Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Jamaica, Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Flat Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Bushwick, &c., at 10 A. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (8,) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 9:30 P. M.; Greenport, 7:30 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:20, 9:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 3:30 P. M.; arriving at New-London 6:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 738 6th-av.; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries, and No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 4 Court-st., No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.

J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Pawaling-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:46 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division: 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M

WHITEHEAD'S GRIM WORK.

HE AND HIS WIFE ARRESTED.

WHAT MR. AND MRS. HENRY WEED SAW AND HEARD—REMOVAL OF THE VICTIM AFTER THE ACT HAD BEEN COMMITTED—HER PRESENT WHEREABOUTS NOT KNOWN—HE CHARGES BLACK-MAIL.

If the testimony of two persons, who are man and wife, and who appear to be respectable, can be relied upon, a most shocking case of abortion, which as present is somewhat shrouded in mystery, was perpetrated in this City on Thursday last. The mystery about the matter, and which Detective McGowan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who has charge of the case, is at present exerting himself to solve, is that, though the act was witnessed by the two persons who gave the information, so far it has been impossible to ascertain anything in regard to the name or antecedents of the young woman upon whom the abortion was committed. The scene of the occurrence is No. 1,122 Third-avenue, opposite the Third-Avenue Railroad Depot, and the principal in the alleged crime is "Dr." Edward Newton Whitehead, of No. 215 East Forty-fifth-street. The latter was, it is said, assisted in his nefarious work by his wife, a young but common looking woman, and their servant, a girl named Agnes Holbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weed, through whose instrumentality the case has been made public, occupy apartments on the first floor of No. 1,122 Third-avenue. They live in front, having three rooms—a sitting-room, kitchen, and bedroom—and the portion of the floor in the rear, adjoining the apartments of the Weed family, and which comprises the same number of rooms, is rented by a brother of "Dr." Whitehead, who has been a driver of car No. 27 on the Third-Avenue Railroad, and who lived in the house with his wife until about two weeks ago, when he suddenly departed, telling the neighbors that he was going into the country to stay for a while. On Thursday last "Dr." Whitehead was seen by Mr. Weed to enter his brother's apartments, and after a visit of short duration go away as mysteriously as he had come.

Later in the day the "Doctor" came again, and was this time accompanied by his wife, his servant, and a young woman of prepossessing appearance, who looked sickly and careworn. The latter, on her arrival at the house, was given a bed in a room adjoining the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Weed. A door, which is always locked, connects both rooms. Between the top of the door and the framework there is a slight space, and Mr. Weed and his wife, who, since Whitehead's first visit, had suspected something wrong, having been acquainted with his prevous history, were enabled by this means to see all that occurred in the next room without exposing themselves to view. Looking through the slight aperture above the door, Mrs. Weed saw Whitehead take a bottle of some yellowish mixture, which she supposed to be medicine, from the girl Agnes Holbrook, and pour some of the contents into a spoon and administer it to the woman who was in bed, and who, to all appearances, was suffering intensely, being far advanced in pregnancy. She groaned in a most heart-rending manner, and wept bitterly. At this juncture the invalid was raised from her cot, and a piece of oilcloth as large as an ordinary blanket was placed under her. The "Doctor," it is charged, then commenced the work of abortion, when his victim groaned still louder, and cried out, "Oh, Doctor, don't you hurt me," whereupon Whitehead replied, "I would not hurt you if I could help it." The young woman also made a similar remark, and Whitehead, fearing to arouse suspicion on the part of those living in the house, said, "Hush, be quiet; you must not talk so loud." Whitehead left his patient for a few moments to go into an inner room, and on returning and approaching her bedside she said to him, "Oh don't do anything more on night, Doctor," when he replied, "I don't want to have that left in you." Whitehead then gave her more medicine, and, contrary to the unfortunate girl's wishes, that night it is alleged that he completed the abortion.

Whitehead and his wife left the premises that night about 10:30 o'clock, leaving Agnes Holbrook in charge. They returned on Friday morning at about 8:30 o'clock the next morning, and, it would appear, fearing that the crime would in some manner leak out, took the girl, sick as she was, and, placing her in a carriage, drove away. It rained heavily that morning, but Whitehead seemed indifferent to that fact, and to other his patient's sickness grew more dangerous by the minute, if not more. Before the "Doctor" left the house Mr. Weed accosted him and told him that he was aware of the crime that he had committed, and that he would report him to the authorities. Whitehead remained unmoved, and, telling Weed that anything that he had done in the way of crime was none of his business, absolutely defied him, and dared him to take action in the matter.

Weed, with his wife, went before Justice Kilbreth on Saturday last, and both told that magistrate all they had heard and seen of the abortion. Whitehead heard of Weed's action, and to offset him, as it were, and to throw discredit upon his and his wife's statement, he got a lawyer to draw up an affidavit charging Weed with black-mail. Whitehead, through his lawyer, asked for Weed's arrest, alleging that the latter had threatened to "give him away" on a false charge of abortion if he refused to give him $500. Whitehead says he declined to be blackmailed, and that Weed, after words had passed, offered to reduce the price of his silence to $250, which offer, he says, he also rejected. The "Doctor" alleges that when Weed asked him for a bribe he used the following language, "Whitehead, I know you for some time; you have been in two or three scrapes before, and I have you now dead to rights: if you will give me $500 I won't say anything about this matter." Justice Kilbreth, not placing much faith in the affidavit of Whitehead, who did not come to court, being merely represented by his lawyer, refused to give a warrant for Weed's arrest, but did issue an attachment for himself, [Whitehead,] his wife, and servant. The "Doctor" was arrested yesterday afternoon on coming out of his residence, by Detective McGowan, who had been patiently watching for him all the morning. Mrs. Whitehead and Agnes Holbrook were subsequently arrested, and later all three were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. Whitehead, who is a short, thick-set, and vulgar-looking person, appeared considerably embarrassed when he was arraigned, and after recovering his equanimity somewhat, he assumed a defiant air, and, challenging the most searching investigation of the charge against him, declared that the "whole thing was a black-mailing job." He admitted having been in the house No. 1,122 Third-avenue on the occasion in question, but maintained that he was there on perfectly legitimate business. He asked that his wife and servant should be discharged from custody, as he claimed they, at least, were not guilty of any offense. Whitehead was unattended by his lawyer, and, after being advised by the court that anything he would say could be used against him on his trial, he became very reticent. When arrested a pistol was found in his possession, and being unable to produce a license he was charged with carrying concealed weapons. For this offense he was fined $10, and on the charge of abortion he, as well as his wife and servant, were committed without bail for examination. The case will again come up this morning. The prisoners were placed in different tiers in the prison in order to prevent any possible communication with one another.

The woman on whom the abortion was committed, and who the detectives are now eagerly looking for, is described by Mr. and Mrs. Weed as between 18 and 20 years of age, with full face and pale, yellow hair. She is said to be well educated and most refined in manner. On entering the house on Thursday afternoon she wore a black dress with light overskirt, and when she was carried out between the two women she was attired in a dark wrapper trimmed with red. Some advance the theory that she has died from the effects of the operation, others that she is hidden away in some institution only known to Whitehead. Weed says his reason for not informing the Police in the first instance after he had learned the nature of Whitehead's business was because his wife felt timid, and was afraid of getting herself implicated in the matter.

Whitehead has figured conspicuously before in cases of a similar nature. He formerly had an office in Grand-street, and succeeded in obtaining large patronage by his liberal advertising. It is only a few months ago that a woman named Lucy Temple, on whom it was charged he had perpetrated an abortion, came very near dying.

THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Messrs. Waehner, Lewis, and Jacobus, the special committee of the Board of Aldermen, who were appointed to inquire into the management of the Civil District Courts, resumed their investigation yesterday. Mr. Henry Ross was the only witness examined. He testified that he was attached to the Fourth District Court as a Marshal, from May, 1873, to May, 1876, and that he saw Samuel Stern at that court; he did not employ Mr. Stern at any time to draw papers in summary proceeding, nor did Stern prepare any paper in dispossess proceedings for the witness; he understood that Mr. Stern was a Dispossess Clerk in the court; he paid $1 to him for summonses in dispossess cases, when the cause was for non-payment of rent, and $2 in hold-over cases, where the tenant was holding over beyond the term for which the letting was made. Mr. Waehner here remarked that the summons blanks cost about one-half a cent each. There being no other witnesses in attendance the committee adjourned till Thursday next, at 10 A. M.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Two deaths from yellow fever occurred on the brig Merriwa during her passage from Matanzas to this port, where she arrived yesterday, and was consequently detained at Quarantine. One of the seamen and the cook were victims of the contagion. The crews of nearly all the vessels arriving from Matanzas have been more or less afflicted with yellow fever, and there are now several sailors in the hospital-ship who contracted the disease at that port. The careful examination of vessels arriving from ports where the disease is prevalent by the Quarantine officers, renders it impossible for the disease to gain any foothold here. Miller & Houghton, of South-street, are the Merriwa's agents. One of the men who belonged to the steamer Niagara, and were transferred to the hospital-ship, is dead, another has been discharged, and the third is recovering. The steamer has been thoroughly fumigated, and will come up to the City to-day to receive her cargo.

A DELUGE IN THIRD-AVENUE.

CARELESSNESS OF WORKMEN—A CROTON MAIN BROKEN—DAMAGE $7,550.

The Croton main in Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, was broken yesterday by a blast, and the cellars of the adjoining buildings were flooded, causing damage to the amount of over $7,500. Henry McGuckin, a plumber, of No. 1,004 Third-avenue, made a contract to connect the building No. 940 Third-avenue with the service pipe running alongside the Croton main, for the purpose of increasing the supply of water in the house. The workmen employed by him removed the sidewalk in front of No. 940 and excavated the dirt beneath until they made an opening into the cellar of the house some 8 or 10 feet below the level of the street. They then covered this pit with boards, to form a temporary sidewalk, and continued the excavation into the street until they uncovered the water-pipe, which at this point is a 36-inch main, and runs along the westerly side of the avenue within three feet of the sidewalk. It is laid in a bed of rock, the trench along which the pipes run having been blasted out of the solid rock about eight feet below the pavement. To make the connection with the service pipe it was found necessary to blast away the rocks in the immediate vicinity of the main so as to make room for the connecting pipes. McGuckin, the plumber, made a contract with Bartholomew Noonan, of No. 176 East Eighty-eighth-street, to do the blasting. Early yesterday morning a number of men in the employ of Mr. Noonan were set at work drilling holes in the rocks to be blasted, and by 7:30 o'clock a blast had been prepared, and after the usual precautions it was fired. The explosion was followed by a rush of water, and it was then apparent that the Croton main had been broken by the blast. The excavation was quickly filled with water, and when it reached the level of the opening into the cellar of the building No. 940 it rushed with great force into the building. The cellar was soon filled up and the water then made its way into the cellars of the adjoining buildings. The occupants of these buildings, which are all five-story tenement-houses, with stores on the ground floors, became greatly alarmed, as they feared that the great body of water in the cellars would carry away the foundations of the buildings and cause them to fall. Patrolman Phillips, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was on patrol on Third-avenue, hastened to the station-house, and Capt. Mount, with the reserve section, went to the spot and calmed the anxiety of the frightened residents in the vicinity of the accident. It was found that the water, which was still flowing with great force, had filled the cellars of Nos. 940, 942, and 944 Third-avenue, having risen in a very short time almost to the floors of the stores above. Fortunately, the floors of these stores are several inches above the level of the sidewalks, and have areas protected with iron gratings in front, and the water on reaching the height at which the gratings were fixed ran out over the sidewalks into the gutter, and thence into the sewer, thus relieving the pressure from the water in the cellars and not allowing it to exert its force against the floors of the stores. The cellars of Nos. 934, 936, and 938 Third-avenue were also partially flooded. In the cellar of No. 934, which is situated on the corner of Fifty-sixth-street, and is occupied as a bakery by C. C. Ellis, the water rose to the height of two feet, but was kept at that level by constant bailing by the employes of Mr. Ellis. No. 936 is occupied by Thomas J. Hojer, dealer in paints and colors, and in the cellar was stored, in barrels, a large quantity of dry paints and colors, which were all destroyed by the water which invaded the place. No. 938 is Dixon's ice-cream depot, and the machinery used in the manufacture received a good soaking. No. 940 is occupied by Philip Waldheimer, dealer in toys and fancy goods. In the cellar beneath the store were stored a number of trunks and packing cases filled with toys and fancy goods, remaining on his hands after the last holiday season. As the water rushed into the cellar these trunks and cases rose to the surface and were driven with considerable force against the beams of the store floor, and it was feared that if the water rose higher the floor would be carried away and everything in the store ruined, but the water made its escape through the area gratings into the gutter. In the cellar of No. 942, which is occupied as a dry goods store by Monheimer Brothers, the water rose to the height of four feet, and was rapidly increasing when one of the employes waded in, and after considerable trouble succeeded in lifting the cover of a trap in the floor of the cellar, connecting with the sewer, and through this connection the water was carried off almost as fast as it entered; but the goods stored in the cellar became thoroughly water-soaked and ruined. No. 944 is occupied by Freund & Co., dealers in bedding and linen goods, and the water, pouring into the cellar, destroyed the goods stored there.

Capt. Mount, on learning the nature of the accident, immediately sent a messenger to the residence of James D. Lavegan, of the Department of Public Works, who has charge of such matters in that section of the City, but he did not arrive at the scene until an hour and a half after the accident. In the meantime efforts were made to shut off the water, but there was no person on the spot who had any knowledge of how this was to be accomplished. Finally, after the water had been flowing for nearly an hour, a gentleman attracted to the scene by the crowd which had gathered about the break gave the necessary information. A large wrench was procured, and the water was shut off. After the water had subsided, and the excavation was cleared, it was found that a large hole had been made in the under side of the main, and a seam opened in the iron pipe for several feet of its length. It was apparent that a section of rock, loosened by the blast, had been thrown with great violence against the main, which had been left unprotected, breaking and cracking the cast-iron pipe. A large force of workmen was at once set at work to repair the damage done. The broken section of the main was removed, and replaced by a new one.

The damage caused by the flooding of the cellars is estimated as follows:

C. C. Ellis, No. 934 Third-avenue	$500
Thomas G. Hojer, No. 936 Third-avenue	3,000
Dixon ice-cream depot, No. 938 Third-avenue	50
Philip Waldheimer, No. 940 Third-avenue	1,500
Monheimer Brothers, No. 942 Third-avenue	2,000
Freund & Co., No. 944 Third-avenue	500
Total	$7,550

The question now agitating the sufferers by this accident is who is responsible for the damage. The accident will doubtless lead to considerable litigation.

SALE OF A. B. STOCKWELL'S ASSETS.

ONLY A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS REALIZED.

A sale of the assets of Mr. A. B. Stockwell, formerly President of the Pacific Mail Company, took place yesterday in the Real Estate Exchange. The sale was in accordance with an order granted by Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, on the petition of Daniel T. Hayes, appointed Receiver for the defendant in the suit of Francis Braggiotte against Mr. Stockwell. All of the property was more or less heavily incumbered with liens, and was sold at nominal prices. Following is a list of the property sold and the prices obtained:

2,200 shares of the Howe Sewing-machine Company, Bridgeport, Conn., over and above incumbrances	$100 00
1,800 shares of the Howe Sewing-machine Company, subject to a lien of $23,500	50 00
4,000 shares of the Indiana Manufacturing Company, Peru, Ind., subject to a lien of $14,000	5 00
5,636 shares of the Howe Sewing-machine Company of London, limited, subject to a lien of $367,365	10 00
Equity in lands and dock property, Cleveland, Ohio, with liens of $42,000	1 00
8,575 shares of the Cheny and Hall's Run Oil Company	50
7,914 shares of the Cleveland and Buffalo Petroleum Company	5 00
1,130 shares of the Noble Copper Company	5 00
1,000 shares of the Oil Creek and Cherry Run Company	5 00
350 shares of the Milton Farm Oil Company	5 00
500 shares of the McCree Petroleum Company	5 00
100 shares of the Hickory Farm Oil Company	5 00
21 shares of the Weikel Run and McElhinnery Oil Company	2 50
100 shares of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, per share	1 85
Certificates of profit in the North American Fire Insurance Company for $25	1 00
Certificates of profit in the Washington Fire Insurance Company for $12	1 00
49 first mortgage [construction bonds of the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, incumbered with liens	1 00
94 shares of the Howe Sewing-machine Company of Bridgeport, Conn., subject to a lien of $47,350	2 00

The total amount realized by the sale was a little over $300. All of the property was bought by the plaintiff in the suit except the last-mentioned item in the above list. When the sale was over John P. Kennedy, who, it is stated, represents Commodore Garrison, entered a protest against the sale by the auctioneers to Lespinasse & Friedman of the first lot of Howe Sewing-machine stock offered—2,200 shares—at $100, when, as he claimed, he had bid $110.

JURISDICTION OVER CREDITORS' BILLS.

Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, yesterday rendered an important decision in the matter of jurisdiction over creditors' bills. The facts that led to the decision are as follows: George H. Wooster sued E. W. Taylor in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of this State. He procured a judgment, upon which, however, an execution was returned unsatisfied. He then entered a creditor's bill in the Superior Court. Taylor interposed a demurrer to this, on the ground that the facts stated were insufficient to constitute a cause of action, and that the State courts were without jurisdiction in the matter. Judge Sedgwick sustained the demurrer, and declared that the State courts will not entertain creditors' bills based upon judgments obtained in United States courts.

THE SIXTH-AVENUE NOISE.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

BUSINESS MEN ON THE AVENUE THINK THAT THE NOISE HAS BEEN DECREASED—WHERE THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY LIES—VIEWS OF ENGINEERS.

The officers of the Metropolitan Railway Company all concur in expressing their determination to leave no experiment untried to reduce the working noise of the road. A gang of men was employed all day yesterday in completing the experiment commenced the day before—that is to say, in felting a sufficiently long section to give the remedy a fair trial. Competent engineers, it should be observed, are not very sanguine in the belief that the precautions now being adopted will be successful in bringing about any very material reduction of noise. A prominent civil engineer, who has given careful attention to the subject of street railroads, said yesterday, in discussing the Sixth-avenue noises: "The principal difficulty lies in the construction of the road itself, and in the fact that the man who planned the structure did not probably take into account the noise of moving trains. As a rule, engineers are not in the habit of regarding the science of acoustics, and this is particularly true of railway engineers, who have generally to traverse spaces in which a little noise more or less is of no material importance. But when you come to build such a structure along a crowded thoroughfare you must take into account the fact that noise is a nuisance, and a method of construction calculated to move trains with the least possible vibration of the road-bed must be adopted."

Another engineer calls attention to the fact that on Friday last, when the ties and wood-work were more or less sodden with the rain, the noise of the moving trains was reduced at least one-half, as furnishing a pretty sure indication of the best method of correcting the difficulty. The insertion beneath the rails of saddles of some material that will not transmit vibrations is generally regarded by experts as the only remedy that will be permanently successful. The structure of the road is such that the vibrations generated by the impact of trains are communicated directly and primarily to the long, transverse iron girders upon which the road-bed rests. The longitudinal girders upon which ties are laid are bolted to the transverse, and serve to connect them in a vibrating net-work, in such a manner that they all work together to produce the peculiar prolonged roar with which the movement of the trains is accompanied. If, therefore, some non-vibrating medium were placed beneath the rails at the points where they rest upon the ties, the motion of the train would not communicate a sonorous vibration to the structure beneath, and all that would remain to be corrected would be the roar and rattle of the wheels and the vibration of the cars themselves. Rubber saddles would not answer this purpose, and, of course, felt is inadmissible. There remains, in the opinion of engineers, the necessity of producing some alloy of lead having the non-vibrating property of the original metal, and yet sufficiently hard to resist the repeated weight and impact of passing engines. The putting down of such saddles would be attended with very trifling expense, and their construction would involve no outlay beyond the cost of the materials prepared in thick sheets, the cutting of the sheets into squares of the proper dimensions, and the perforation of the latter in such a manner as to pass a couple of bolts or spikes. In this manner the vibration of the structure would, says a competent engineer, be reduced to a minimum. Of course, there are defects of structure that render it impracticable to correct the trouble radically, because the vibrations generated by the train are not, as they should be, conducted to the earth by the pillars upon which the road-bed rests.

So far the experiment has been limited to a section on Sixth-avenue, commencing at Eighth-street and ending at Twenty-third-street. It is the opinion of business men whose stores front upon this section of the avenue that the experiment has been comparatively successful, although it is impossible for one riding in the train to tell where the experiment began or ended by any reduction of the noise. The conclusion is that the felting and other precautions have actually diminished the vibration of the structure, thus lessening the noise as heard from beneath, and this is the main point at which the experiment aims. Superintendent Van Brocklin is pretty well satisfied with the work of the last two days as far as it has gone, but will be by no means discouraged if still further and more costly experiments have to be tried. He is determined to correct the objectionable features as far as he can, and invites competent engineers to submit plans and specifications, with the assurance that any practicable suggestions will be carefully considered.

ARMSTRONG'S "YALLER" DOG.

THE LARGE SALARIES PAID TO DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS AND HOW THEY GET THE MONEY.

Harry Armstrong last week procured an attachment against the property of the Fisk troupe, at Tony Pastor's Theatre, for $55 balance of salary alleged to be due to him, and the said attachment was presented to Miss May Fisk in the most respectful manner by Marshal McGrath. It was in consequence of this attachment, so lovingly tendered, that Miss May Fisk, her business manager, Charlie Benson, Frank Pastor, and other friends assembled at the Second District Court yesterday morning. On the opposite side of the table sat Mr. Charles Duncan, Mr. Harry Armstrong, the "yaller" dog, and several of his friends, regarding Miss Fisk's proceedings with anything but a loving eye, and anon accompanying a withering glance with some impolite epithet, to which was added an unnecessary reference to blonde wigs and pads. Miss Fisk wore a blonde wig, hence these unkind remarks. The dog said nothing. He stuck his tail through a hole in the cocoanut matting, and, having firmly established himself upon his haunches, glared at the beautiful blonde in a frightful way. Had a dog-catcher seen him he would have passed over to the other side, believing the animal to be too dangerous to meddle with. Armstrong, who knows his ways and speaks the same language, said he was swearing "to have his salary or coffin." The smallest counselor in the City bustled into court with a wide-spreading smile, and climbed into a seat by the side of Miss Fisk, making the likeness of his client to Mrs. Bates, née Swann, the Nova Scotian giantess, more apparent by his own insignificant height. After some legal skirmishing between her lawyer and Mr. J. M. Coman (with whom was Mr. Fox) as to the jurisdiction of the court, the Judge decided to hear the evidence.

Mr. Harry Armstrong stated that he resided at Sweeney's Hotel. A short time since he contracted for himself, his wife, and the "yaller" dog to perform at Tony Pastor's Theatre, in May Fisk's combination troupe. It was a verbal contract. He was going on to say how he was to be stage manager, and evidently branching out with statements which have nothing to do with the point at issue, when the little lawyer bounced up in great excitement and objected. Then the witness was ordered to give the verbal agreement before going further, and he endeavored to do so. He engaged as stage manager and to give performances at $40 per week, it being understood that the board for himself and wife was not to exceed $5 each per week. The dog's salary was not mentioned. He continued: "I played for these parties, but when it came to paying they refused; I asked Mr. Benson for money, and he refused to give me any."

"Did you ask Miss Fisk?" said Mr. Coman.

"Yes, I asked 'em both."

"What did she say?"

"She says: 'You want money; what do you want with money? Ain't I got to live? What else, I wonder? I've got to eat, lots of places. I can't give you money; I have not got it.' Then says I to her: 'What are we working for, wind or board?' And she says: 'What's the good of asking for money; there ain't none, so what can we do?'"

"Did she ever pay you on account?"

"She paid me $5, which leaves a balance of $55."

Judge Clancy said he should like to test the jurisdiction of the other side, and Miss Fisk was called up. She stated that she resided at the Olympic Theatre Hotel. She had previously resided for seven years at No. 95 Fifth-avenue. She was the manageress and Mr. Charles Benson was her managing agent. She was the sole and only proprietor.

The motion to dismiss the attachment was allowed and Mr. Coman stated his intention to carry the question to a higher court.

Miss Fisk afterward stated in conversation that Armstrong had been guilty of willful and corrupt perjury in stating that he was engaged upon a salary. She simply agreed to pay his board and that of his wife. Mr. Clinton here produced the bills for the parties' board at the Clinton Hotel, Brooklyn.

"You cannot afford to pay much this time of the year."

"Certainly not."

"Have you many artists engaged on the same terms?"

"We have some that we have taken on, like we did him, for charity's sake, but others we pay very high salaries to," said Miss Fisk. "He is not much any way."

"But the dog is a great attraction!"

"The dog!" with a contemptuous "humph."

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

Since the recent publication in THE TIMES of an article encouraging the efforts made to give to sick children the benefits of sea-side treatment during the Summer a renewed interest has been awakened in the St. Mary's Hospital for sick children, at No. 407 West Thirty-fourth-street, under the charge of a sisterhood of the Episcopal Church. The managers of this institution, which is entirely unsectarian in its usefulness, have desired to build a sea-side hospital, and a lady who had undertaken to raise the $5,000 necessary for the purpose had secured about half the amount. The article referred to alluded to the condition of the fund, spoke of the benefits conferred by the hospital, and commended the hospital to the charitably disposed. The following list of contributions shows that the allusion was not made in vain: Through THE TIMES, $8; Mrs. G. C. Tallmadge, $5; Miss Grace Bradford, $7 50; Mrs. J. W. Minturn, $15; Miss Emily Miller, $5; Miss Lillian Jones, $20; "Country Home," per Rev. Dr. Houghton, $5; Mrs. De Luze, $5; Miss G. H. De Luze, $2; Miss Alicia Webbe, $5; Sunday-school Trinity Chapel, New-York, $22; Offertory Trinity Church, New-York, July 1, $5; the mother of a poor sick boy, $1; through Rev. Dr. Houghton, $1 58; J. G. Joyce, $1; A Friend, per Rev. G. C. Houghton, $3; total, $111 08.

THE CASSINA-COLLINS CASE.

JUSTICE SMITH DISMISSES THE CHARGE OF ABDUCTION—TESTIMONY OF THE GIRL.

Gen. Nicholas Cassina, charged with the abduction and seduction of Emma Collins, entered Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Mayor Hall, Leo Schwab, and Mr. Jenner, his private attorney. Cassina was faultlessly dressed in a black cut-away coat, white vest, and light pantaloons. He carried a heavy silver-headed cane in one hand, and in the other a fan, which he manipulated vigorously as he took a seat in the examination room near his lawyers. The girl, with her parents, put in an appearance about the same time, and the examination was resumed. Justice Smith, the presiding magistrate, announced that he had decided to dismiss the charge of abduction, and would proceed with the examination concerning the accusation of seduction under promise of marriage. Col. Spencer, counsel for the prosecution, wanted an adjournment in view of the absence of important witnesses, including Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Mr. Jenner argued against the motion, saying that his client, Cassina, was the victim of a conspiracy, and desired to vindicate himself as speedily as possible. He would like to hear from Col. Spencer the substance of what he intended to prove by the witnesses. Counsel for the complainant replied that he intended to produce a gentleman who would swear that Cassina introduced Emma Collins as his intended wife. It was then agreed to go on with the cross-examination of Emma. She was first confronted with H. Engel, the landlord of No. 64 Second-avenue, where she and Cassina were found rooming together, and was asked if she knew him. The answer was an affirmative one; he answered the bell when she applied for lodgings in the house, and showed her into the vacant rooms; he asked her what she wanted the rooms for, and she said that she wanted to meet a gentleman there; the gentleman was Mr. Cassina; she did not say that the gentleman was her husband; in February of the present year she lived with her parents, at No. 57 Forsyth-street; she was out of employment at that time, and had not been earning anything since October, 1877; in September she was in the store of Ridley & Co., Grand-street, corner of Elm, and two years previously was employed at Meyers', in Grand-street, and Tokulski's, in Division-street; at one time she lived with a lady named Meyer, who had supervision of a Bible class at the Five Points Mission, of which witness had been a member; before February last she had never attended a theatre, picnic, ball, or party; on the evening of the day she first met Cassina she accompanied him to the Tivoli Theatre; that evening, at 7 she went out for a promenade, and visited a dressmaker's establishment; on emerging, she met Bertha Rich, with whom she walked toward the Bowery; Mrs. Rich told her she expected to meet a friend; while walking together they met Cassina and another gentleman at the north-west corner of that thoroughfare and Grand-street; the meeting, as far as witness was concerned, was quite accidental; Mrs. Rich familiarly addressed the gentlemen, but witness failed to hear what she said to them; the ceremony of introduction was then performed by Mrs. Rich, but the complainant could not say for a certainty that the name of the other gentleman was Clementine; she distinctly recalled the name Cassina; Emma walked with Cassina, who, however, did not offer her his arm; they walked to the Tivoli Theatre; it was Cassina who suggested a visit to the theatre; they found seconded places in position; it was understood that they were to remain in the theatre only half an hour; while on the way thither Mrs. Rich whispered in her ear that she had met Mr. Cassina only once before, and that he was merely a friend of her other friend; they staid at the theatre about one hour; she did not pay any particular attention to the surroundings; she sat with Cassina, Mrs. Rich and the other gentleman being near by; after leaving the theatre they went to a confectionery store in Eighth-street, near Third-avenue, where they partook of some refreshments, after which Cassina escorted her to within three blocks of her home; she met him the following Sunday evening at Stewart's building, and was informed by him that he desired to give her a present, and for that purpose desired to meet her again, and she consented after a while; on that occasion he flattered her a great deal; he first said she was "a darling font in the mud," and expressed his admiration for her taste in dressing and her refined manners and carriage; he also spoke of her beauty; on that Saturday night he gave her no money, and she did not remember that he made any improper proposals; on the following Tuesday he met her again at the residence of Bertha Rich; they remained there an hour and a quarter; he again offered her money, but she did not accept it; he insisted, however, on presenting it, putting it in the collar of her dress; Cassina made no improper proposals then, contenting himself with an attempt to kiss her; he also tried to embrace her, but she would not permit him; her father was not aware of the fact that she visited Mrs. Rich's house, and had forbidden her going there; Mrs. Rich kept one boarder, a Miss Friday. Counsel asked her if she knew a Mr. Farragh, and she answered yes; she had been to the London Circus with him and met him frequently at the armory in Grand-street; she learned a short time ago that he was a married man; never went to 57 Forsyth-street with him; after her introduction to Farragh was effected through a young woman named Camille, who was employed in the store she was in; she met Farragh several times by appointment, and accompanied him to Bigot's, in Fourteenth-street, and the Aquarium; never said anything to Cassina about Farragh; after the first visit to Mrs. Rich's with Cassina she met him again on the street; he invariably asked her to make the appointments.

Q.—Did you not ask him to meet you at Mrs. Rich's? A.—Not till I became familiar with him; it was after I met him in University-place.

Q.—Why did you want to meet him at Mrs. Rich's? A.—He wanted to give me some dish for me; I think it was corned beef and cabbage; the promise of marriage was made in the latter part of March.

Miss Collins was handed a written message and asked whether she had sent it to Cassina. The answer was in the affirmative. The missive was in the handwriting of a telegraph operator, and was marked "Exhibit A." Counsel declined to give the paper for publication, as it contains the names of persons who are expected to testify, and who would be likely to keep out of the way were they to hear of the fact. The examination will be resumed to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Cassina was required yesterday to furnish bail in the case of seduction under promise of marriage. The requisite sureties were given by George H. Bend, of Riverdale, and W. H. Goodby, of No. 1 West Twenty-fifth-street.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR—DANGEROUS QUALITY OF THE AMMUNITION.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, sent a detachment of 142 men and officers to Creedmoor, under command of Brevet Major F. A. Baldwin, yesterday, for rifle practice. The troops had been ordered to assemble at the Flatbush-avenue depot of the Long Island Railroad in time to take a special train at 7 A. M. The men were on hand at the appointed hour, but the train was not, and it was past 8 o'clock before a start was effected. Rifle practice was conducted in the third and second classes, under the direction of Major J. H. Storey, of the Fifth Brigade staff, and Capt. F. A. Ackerman, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice. Seventy-three men who had not qualified in the third class, at 100 and 150 yards, shot over those ranges a second time, while those who had qualified in that class on a previous occasion shot at 300 and 400 yards' distance. There were 48 qualifications in the third class, making the total number of men who shot in the second class 117. The ammunition supplied yesterday was of an unusually bad quality. There were frequent complaints of imperfect shells, and while Major Storey was testing a few rounds for the purpose of verifying the complaints, a shell burst in his rifle, and he received a blow in the forehead, while his eyes were filled with the liquified lubricant and powder, causing them to smart painfully. The officers were careful of their men, and there were consequently no cases of sun-stroke. The heat was very great, but a cool breeze blew up the range in the faces of the riflemen. The scores of those who qualified at 300 and 400 yards were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

W. Peters, 40; S. Arnott, Jr., 35; Capt. J. F. Dillont, 35; Sergt. Charles Wilson, 34; Sergt. Albert Owen, 34; L. A. Myers, 33; E. B. Thompson, 33; Corp. James Heckler, 33; Lieut. H. T. Bragg, 33; T. Jennings, 31; James Younie, 31; W. W. Jones, 31; Capt. F. A. Ackerman, 31; F. R. Greene, 30; N. E. Cosgrove, 30; Sergt. M. J. Colgan, 30; J. J. Young, 30; Sergt. James McNevin, 29; Lieut. G. B. Davis, 29; F. H. Brooks, 28; W. Tate, 28; William Race, 27; Sergt. H. R. Smith, 27; W. H. Cauliffe, 27; D. M. Demorest, 27; J. Gilliard, 27; M. Dominiker, 27; Sergt. W. S. Morris, 27; Corp. William Rickerby, 27; R. T. Chevalier, 27; D. Van Wickler, 27; Corp. W. C. Clements, 26; Sergt. W. R. Huntington, 26; D. S. Bennett, 28; Lieut. E. M. Smith, 25; W. S. Ackerman, 25.

The members who qualified in the third and second classes shot for marksmen's badges with the following results:

Sergt. J. McNevin, 36; D. S. Bennett, 35; Major J. H. Storey, 34; Sergt.-Major H. L. Jewett, 31; Sergt. A. Townley, 30; M. Dominiker, 28; Capt. C. B. Boynton, 28; Capt. J. F. Dillont, 28; Capt. J. F. Ackerman, 27; D. Van Wickler, 27; W. J. Tate, 26; W. Ackerman, 26; W. H. Cunliffe, 25.

The first competition for the selection of the American Team of 1878 will take place at Creedmoor to-day and to-morrow.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $3,211,432 31.

The new designs in silverware furnished the Hotel Brighton, Coney Island, were manufactured by the Meriden Britannia Company, Union-square, New-York.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have given the 60 days' notice to the Union Pacific Railroad Company of its intention to cancel the contract of combination with said company.

Mary Jane Lavery, aged 6 years, died yesterday from concussion of the brain and other injuries received several days ago by falling down stairs at her parents' residence, No. 441 West Twenty-sixth-street.

Charles Reichold, aged 39, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, scalded himself about the lower extremities while taking a warm bath on the 11th inst., and died yesterday from the injuries.

Michael Quinlan, aged 21, of No. 115 Mulberry-street, had his skull fractured yesterday by a carpenter's plane falling on him at No. 135 Duane-street. He was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The body of Henry Naylor, of No. 241 East Eighty-first-street, who was drowned while bathing in the East River at Eighty-second-street on Saturday evening, was found the night of the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, and brought ashore.

The clerks in the Permit Bureau were busily engaged yesterday in granting licenses under the new cartmen's ordinance. The rush of applicants to the office was caused by an erroneous report that yesterday was the last day on which such licenses could be issued.

The new steam-ship Devon, of the Great Western Line, sailed from this port for Bristol yesterday morning for the first time. She carried out a full cargo, consisting of 15,000 boxes of cheese, 16,000 bushels of grain, 200 hogsheads of tobacco, 300 boxes of bacon, 48 head of cattle, and 175 sheep. Her saloon passengers were Mrs. J. C. Shannon, Miss G. Bindwood, and A. J. Durell.

The Police were informed yesterday that Godfrey Ward, a commission agent, in the employ of Van Riper & Co., No. 195 Duane-street, and residing at No. 47 Prince-street, Brooklyn, has been missing from his home since Thursday last, on which day he went out at 8 A. M. to go to the store. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs 165 pounds, and was dressed in a blue flannel suit and brown straw hat.

The Rivington-Street Flower Mission receives generous contributions of sweet flowers from the country for distribution among the sick children in the tenement-houses. Since the 1st of May 34,000 bouquets have been distributed, and 460 plants in pots. All slips of geraniums, fuchsias, and other hardy plants received with flowers from the country are propagated in the hot-house of the mission, and given to the poor, who appreciate them very highly.

Mayor Ely yesterday received from the Prefect of Paris, through the United States Minister to France, a collection of works relating to the municipal government of the French capital. The set consisted of 15 volumes. The Mayor, in return for these gifts, forwarded to the Municipal Library of Paris a number of books showing the operations of the various departments of our City Government. He also sent a communication to the Prefect thanking him for his gift.

BROOKLYN.

The New-York Times.

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BEACONSFIELD'S TRIUMPH.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.

ADDRESS BY THE DOVER AUTHORITIES—A GREAT POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON—DENSE MULTITUDES IN THE STREETS FROM THE RAILWAY STATION TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE—THE ROAD STREWN WITH FLOWERS—A BRIEF ADDRESS.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning, says: "Lord Beaconsfield will be welcomed in London to-day as the chief actor in one of the most honorable triumphs in the modern diplomacy of England. To the fame of a distinguished English statesman he has added that of a singularly successful foreign Minister, and it would be hard to say what greater distinction can remain for him."

A number of Lords and members of the House of Commons went to Dover to-day to welcome the Berlin plenipotentiaries, who arrived there at 2:25 o'clock this afternoon. The Mayor and corporation of Dover presented Lord Beaconsfield with an address of congratulation, and the plenipotentiaries took the special train provided for them for this city.

Lord Henry Lennox had charge of the organized demonstration of welcome on the arrival of the train from Dover. Tickets were issued for as many persons as the railway station could accommodate. All the metropolitan Conservative associations were represented, but no address was presented. All the Ministers who could be absent from Parliament were on the platform at the station. Many Liberal members of Parliament applied for tickets, expressing the wish to make the demonstration of a national character. Seats for 500 friends of the First Lord of the Admiralty were erected within the Admiralty inclosure in Whitehall. Downing-street was reserved for members of Parliament. Between Charing Cross and Downing-street the general public were admitted. Vehicular traffic was stopped from 4:15 o'clock until Lord Beaconsfield's carriage passed. The western platform of the Charing Cross Station, along which the carriage-road passes, was partitioned off, and while rows of raised seats skirted one side, banks of rare flowers filled the other. Along the sides of the carriageway the platform was entirely hidden with flowers, and the walls of the station and entranceway were decorated with the flags of the nations who participated in the congress, and clusters of national devices and emblems.

At 4 P. M., and for an hour before the arrival of the plenipotentiaries, the vicinity of Charing Cross and Trafalgar-square was packed with people. The passage in the West Strand and Whitehall, even for pedestrians, was blocked. The Charing Cross Hotel and the houses on either side of the way to Downing-street were covered with flags and decorations. Many American flags were observed, including a fine display from the American Exchange, opposite the Charing Cross Hotel. The carriages of the nobility began to arrive from the direction of Pall Mall, and each was received with cheers from the crowd. The reserved seats in the station were all filled, and the ladies, in gala costume, made a scene of the most brilliant description imaginable.

The train from Dover came in promptly on time, and Lord Beaconsfield alighted at the Charing Cross Railway Station at 4:50 P. M. After a brief hand-shaking Lord Beaconsfield and Lord and Lady Salisbury entered their carriage. As they drove along the West Strand there was one continuous cheer, and bouquets by hundreds were showered on them from the crowd and the houses. The crowd followed the carriage, cheering and throwing flowers, all the way to Downing-street.

After reaching his residence, Lord Beaconsfield, in response to repeated calls from the crowd, appeared at a window and thanked them for his reception. He said Lord Salisbury and himself had brought back peace, but a peace he hoped with honor such as would satisfy the sovereign and the country.

The Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House will take place on the 3d of August. The date of the complimentary dinner tendered by the Carlton Club to Lord Beaconsfield has not yet been determined on.

WHAT WAS DONE BY THE CONGRESS.

LORD SALISBURY'S STATEMENT—THE PRINCIPLES OF HIS CIRCULAR NOT ABANDONED—PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

LONDON, July 16.—An official dispatch from the Marquis of Salisbury to the Ministers who remained in London, dated Berlin, July 13, is published. Lord Salisbury says the modifications obtained at the congress are very large, affect almost all the articles of the treaty, have recovered large territory for the Sultan, and tend to assure the stability and independence of Turkey. The dispatch combats the allegation that the Government had abandoned the policy indicated in Lord Salisbury's circular of April 1. For this purpose it compares point by point the policy indicated by the circular with the decisions adopted by the congress. The comparison shows that the object of the British policy, namely, the prevention of Russian preponderance, has been substantially attained. Lord Salisbury especially points to the fact that the pecuniary indemnity has been altogether excluded from the treaty of Berlin, the congress having declined to revise the arrangement, which, being no infraction of the treaty of Paris, it was within the competence of two independent powers to conclude. The result of the declaration made by the Russians in the congress, "that they would neither claim territory in lieu of the indemnity nor prejudice the claims of other creditors, is that the payment of the indemnity is postponed to an infinitely remote period. Lord Salisbury concludes: "Whether use will be made of this, probably the last opportunity obtained for Turkey by the interposition of the powers, and particularly by England, depends on the sincerity with which Turkish statesmen now address themselves to the duties of good government and reform."

SIDE ISSUES OF THE CONGRESS.

ITALIAN DISTRUST OF THE BRITISH AND TURKISH ALLIANCE.

ROME, July 17.—The Ministerial journal, the *Diritto*, in the course of an official justification of Italy's policy at the congress, says: "The Anglo-Turkish convention causes us much anxiety, and opportunity will not be wanting to set forth quietly and at length the grounds of our distrust and repugnance."

LONDON, July 16. — The Roumanian Chambers will probably adjourn on the 18th of July, and reassemble to consider the treaty of Berlin about the 1st of September, unless as is possible, a general election shall be ordered for an Assembly specially to decide upon the requisite changes in the Constitution.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 16.—Capt. St. Leger Herbert, until recently connected with the staff of the Governor-General, goes to Cyprus with Sir Garnet Wolseley.

LONDON, July 17.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople says the departure of reinforcements for Volo has been delayed, probably through the intervention of the Ambassadors.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch reports that according to the latest advices from Central Asia a force of Russian artillery, engineers, and cavalry has left Tashkend. This movement is connected with an order of the day recently published in Tashkend for an advance toward Bokhara. *Le Temps*, the best informed French journal, believes that the Russians are now marching to invade Bokhara, and that this is their answer to the Cyprus treaty.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CAPSIZED BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR TO BE RAISED — NAIL-MAKERS' STRIKE — THE PURLOINED COPY OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 16.—The British naval and training ship Eurydice, which capsized on the 24th of March last on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, has been lifted and moved 180 feet into Sandown Bay. The process of raising the ship will be resumed on the next fine day.

The nail-makers, to the number of 10,000, in the Old Hill, Dudley, Rowley, and Hale's-Owen districts, have struck for an advance of 30 per cent. in their wages. Ten thousand more will join the strike by the end of the week.

Charles Marvin, the copying clerk in the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office, charged with stealing a copy of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff agreement and furnishing it to the *Globe*, has been discharged by Mr. Vaughan, Magistrate at Bow-street, the Judge declaring that the evidence for the prosecution afforded no ground for the committal of the accused.

MADRID, July 16.—The Minister of the Colonies will shortly send 10,000,000 pesetas in bullion to Cuba.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch states that M. Maurice Joly, the Radical advocate, has committed suicide.

The miners of Anzin, which contains the largest collieries of France, have struck work. Precautions have been taken to prevent threatened disturbances.

ELECTIONS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN IN HUNGARY—OPPOSITION TO BOSNIAN OCCUPATION—THE PREMIER'S SPEECH TO HIS CONSTITUENCY.

LONDON, July 16.—The general Parliamentary elections in Austria-Hungary have been fixed for the 4th and 15th of August. Canvassing is already quite active, especially in Hungary, where the opposition party cry is sympathy for Turkey and condemnation of the Bosnian occupation. Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, yesterday made a great speech to his constituents at Debreczin, warmly upholding the Government's foreign policy, and arguing that the Bosnian occupation will be the death-blow to Panslavic intrigues in that part of Turkey, which are so antagonistic to Hungarian interests and sympathies. The speech was much applauded. Herr Tisza's re-election for Debreczin is regarded as certain, although the extreme Left is very strong and aggressive there.

THE COMING GERMAN ELECTIONS.

A HEATED CANVASS IN PROGRESS—THE RESULT DOUBTFUL.

LONDON, July 16.—Canvassing in Germany for the elections for members of the Reichstag, which are to take place on the 30th of the present month, is becoming quite heated. The struggle will be severe, especially in the larger towns, where daily meetings are now being held. Opinion is divided about the general result, but it seems improbable that Prince Bismarck will be strong enough in the new Parliament to dispense with the assistance of the National Liberals, on whom he has been heretofore entirely dependent.

BERLIN, July 16.—It is officially announced that Count Stolberg Wernigerode has been appointed to generally represent Prince Bismarck, in accordance with the law of March 17.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Second Minnesota District was held at Shakopee today, and nominated Major Horace B. Strait, the present member, on the first ballot, the opposition votes being scattered among eight candidates. The platform favors honest money and indorses Hayes. The Second is the closest district in the State, but there is no doubt of Major Strait's election. He is a substantial business man of Shakopee, and has represented the Second District in Congress two terms, rendering faithful service to his constituents, but not developing extraordinary brilliancy as a member of the House. His devotion to the interests of his individual constituents is the source of his popularity and repeated elections, private bills making up the bulk of his contributions to the House calendar. He is a member of the Army Committee and one of the appointees to the Mixed Commission to report upon the organization of the Army.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 16.—Gen. J. R. Chalmers was to-day nominated to Congress, by acclamation, by the Democrats of the Sixth District of Mississippi. The platform indorses Government aid to the Texas Pacific, Northern Pacific, and the Mississippi River levees.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 16.—The Republicans of the Seventh District have nominated Hon. Charles Foster as Representative in Congress, by acclamation.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District today nominated J. R. Doolittle, Jr.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $622,550.

The Treasury will to-morrow call for the redemption of an additional $5,000,000 of 5-20s.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $257,471 21, and from Customs, $499,023 39.

Official advices to the State Department confirm previous reports that Señor Mata has been appointed Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Notice is given that on and after Aug. 10, 1878, a fixed red light will be shown from the lighthouse recently erected at Land Point, L'Anse Bay, Lake Superior, Mich.

In consequence of the absence in New-York of Mail Superintendent Vail, the meeting of the Division Superintendents of railway mail service, which was to have been held to-day at the Post Office Department, was postponed until to-morrow.

The following assignments of Internal Revenue Agents have just been made: F. Meyer to duty at Omaha, Neb.; George W. Atkinson to the District of Virginia and West Virginia, with headquarters at Lynchburg, Va., and Edward Leer to duty at Chicago.

W. R. Williams has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the First District of Minnesota, and Robert P. Epperson for the Fourth District of Texas. Lewis Bradwell has been appointed Internal Revenue Store-keeper for the First District of Ohio. Lorenzo W. Joy is appointed Postmaster at Northampton, Mass.

The Chief Special Agent of the Post Office Department to-day received a telegram announcing the arrest by Special Agents of Joseph Breckenridge, a clerk in Fort Wayne (Ind.) Post Office, for robbing registered letters. The arrest is considered an important one, as the practice has been going on at intervals for more than a year. Breckenridge makes a full confession.

The resignation of Mr. Dodge, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, is understood by those who know his views to be intended as a protest against what he alleges to be incompetency and recklessness in the management of the affairs of that department. Mr. Dodge's connection with the Department of Agriculture dates from its organization, 16 years ago to-day.

It is understood that no formal opinion has been given by the Attorney-General to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the exchange of gold for notes from the United States Treasury. In fact, upon an exchange of views on this subject, both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General agree that this cannot be done until the 1st of January. The Treasury Department has the option, however, of paying gold on Government account at any time. The smaller gold coins are likely to get into circulation in this manner. The coin balance still shows a steady increase, and at the close of business to-day amounted to $206,546,000.

THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

ITS STRENGTH IN NEW-YORK STATE.

HOW A GREENBACK MAYOR WAS ELECTED IN OSWEGO—THE PARTY LEADERS PRINCIPALLY OFFICE-SEEKERS — SECURING PLEDGES OF SUPPORT—THE EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT ON THE OLD PARTIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OSWEGO, Sunday, July 14, 1878.

Oswego is one of the three or four interior cities that elected "Greenback" or "Labor Reform" Mayors last Spring, thereby giving the new party a prestige which it never had before, and which it has not been slow to take advantage of since. By dint of constant boasting, and aided by the uncertainty that everywhere prevails as to their real strength, the leaders of the movement have succeeded in making many outsiders believe that they are invincible, and are going to sweep everything before them at the Fall elections. But their success in the Mayoralty elections last Spring was in most places rather accidental than indicative of formidable strength in the new party, and, in some cases, was as great a surprise to the victorious Mayors as it was to the community generally. In this city, for example, the present Mayor, a young man named Thomas Pearson, a saw-filer by trade, had no idea of being elected when he received the nomination of the Greenbackers, but the Democrats, who have a majority of about 300 in the city, fearing that the Greenbackers, who are mostly from their ranks, would draw off enough votes to give the Mayoralty to the Republicans, decided at the last moment to indorse Pearson, after having nominated several straight-out Democrats, who declined through the same fear. Thus the Greenbackers got a nominal Mayor, elected by Democratic votes, while the Republicans claim that, on old party issues, he is of their faith. Neither party appears to be particularly proud of him as a Mayor, though the Greenbackers, who made him a candidate, are said to be the least satisfied with him, owing to his failure to fulfill his alleged pledges touching certain appointments under the city government. Nevertheless, his election gave his party a prestige very much needed for future operations, and which has doubtless largely added to its strength since that time. At any rate, both of the old parties concede that it is now formidable, and both are anxious to conciliate it and induce it to make nominations which they can indorse. The Democrats are particularly nervous about it, since it draws so largely from them, and they will bid high for an alliance with it. I am told that they are prepared to offer the Greenbackers, in case they can't strike a better bargain, all the local and county offices and the member of Congress for this district, provided they will support the Democratic candidates for Assembly in the three districts of this county. In the First Assembly District, comprising the City of Oswego, the Greenbackers claim to be able to elect their Assemblyman independent of Democratic aid, and in the two country districts, where a majority of the Greenbackers come from the Republican ranks, efforts will be made to have the alliance, if any, with that party. The Greenbackers announce their attention to make nominations of their own for all offices, including member of Congress, and each of the old parties will endeavor to get the nominees selected from its own ranks. It should be stated that in Oswego County, including this city, the party is known as the Greenback Party exclusively, and the financial question is the only issue they make. They claim that this covers all the grievances of the "Labor Reformers," and, so far as their influence goes at the Syracuse Convention, they will not encourage the introduction of outside issues.

The principal leaders of the party in this city are Philo Bundy, a brother of the Congressman from the Twenty-first District and formerly Deputy Collector in the Custom-house here; Silas Davis, a stone-cutter; Mayor Pearson, Galen Onderkirk, the publisher of a "patent outside" sheet called the *Sunday Morning Sun*, devoted to Greenback principles, and two or three lesser lights. Here, as elsewhere, they are not blessed with very strong leadership; most of the active men in their organizations are comparatively unknown, and nearly all of them are suspected of having a stronger itching for office than devotion to principle. Onderkirk wants to go to the Assembly, and so does Bundy. Outside of this city they have a few leaders of standing and ability, among the foremost of whom is ex-Senator William Foster, of Constantia, who was among the financial wrecks of the Midland Railroad. He is a leading candidate of the Greenbackers for Congress in this district, and, if he were nominated, would be generally acceptable to the Republicans, apart from his Greenback notions. Andrew S. Warner, a farmer of Sandy Creek, is another leader in the country districts of Oswego County, and will compete with Senator Foster for the Congressional nomination of the Greenbackers. He ran against Baker, the present member from this district, two years ago, and carried Oswego County, but was beaten in Madison. Morgan Van Buren, a farmer of Fulton, is another, and he has set his eyes on the office of Sheriff of the county, but will find a competitor in ex-Sheriff Lyman, of this city, who seeks a renomination. Both of them are Republicans; and it may be remarked here that, in the country towns, probably two out of three Greenbackers are Republicans on all other issues, while in the City of Oswego the Democrats outnumber them in the proportion of six or seven to one. The principal Greenback strength in this county lies in the towns of Parish, Volney, Sandy Creek, Richland, Lake Side, Fulton, and Palermo. In some of these places the organizations are very strong. I was informed that in one school district of Volney 67 out of the 68 voters of the district have signed a pledge to support the nominees of the Greenback Party, whoever they may be. This is a favorite method of strengthening their party in the country districts to get all its members to sign a pledge to stand by it under all circumstances. John J. Junio, of Syracuse, who ran on the Greenback ticket for Secretary of State last Fall, has been the active agent in propagating the faith and organizing clubs in this county. Brick Pomeroy's pamphlets have been extensively circulated through the county, and, with the support given to the doctrines by a few men of character and standing, like ex-Senator Foster, Greenback notions have acquired a stronger foothold in the country towns of Oswego than in almost any county in the State. The vote polled by the party next Fall, both in the city and county, will undoubtedly be large—many think surprisingly large—but the effect upon the two old parties is yet to be determined, and will depend upon the shrewdness of the old party leaders in handling the new element. The managers of the new party are said to be nearly all after office of one kind or another, and a good deal of trading and dickering may be expected here about election time. The Greenbackers are very likely to carry off most of the local offices, and they may possibly elect one Greenback Democrat to the Assembly from the First District, but they will hardly be able to secure a Congressman from this district unless he be also a Republican, and the same is probably true of Assemblymen in the Second and Third Districts. Neither of the daily papers of Oswego—the Democratic *Palladium* or the Republican *Times*—have anything to say about the new party, pro or con. They evidently regard it, in its present state of development, as a delicate subject to handle, and prefer to keep mum lest they should tread on somebody's corns. This is a noticeable feature of the country press generally outside of the new papers recently started in the interest of the new movement. One would not discover from their columns that there was any such thing as a National or Greenback or Labor Reform Party in their localities, although it forms a leading topic of conversation on the streets.

Oswego, like most of the other strong Greenback counties in the State, presents its candidate for the Court of Appeals to be nominated at the Syracuse Convention. His name is Robert S. Tyler; he lives in Fulton, was once County Judge, and is now a practicing lawyer. He has long been an advocate of Greenback notions, is a Republican in general politics, a man of integrity, and a lawyer of fair ability.

NATIONALISM IN NORTH CAROLINA

THE NEW PARTY DEVELOPING UNEXPECTED STRENGTH—FINANCIAL HERESIES RAMPANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16.—Contrary to general expectation the Nationals are beginning to take root in this State. It was not thought that any man of sufficient character and ability could be induced to espouse the cause of the new party. As a matter of course, any diversion in that direction must come from men who have heretofore been active and prominent Democrats. If any Republican had taken the lead, the movement would have failed at the outset; but to the surprise of both parties, Col. John R. Winston, heretofore a stanch Democrat, and a man of nerve, character, ability, and standing in Caswell County, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in Greensboro District, as the representative of the National Party. Col. Winston has announced that he will make a thorough canvass of the district, for the purpose of explaining the principles of the new party, and with the view of organization in the near future. Although this party and its candidate are referred to by the leading Democratic daily of this City as "a small party and a lonesome candidate," the Democrats are nevertheless alarmed, and fear the new party will take deep root throughout the State and endanger the success of the Democratic Party in 1880. The organization of the two old parties in this State is such that any movement of this kind will draw wholly from the Democracy. It is urged as a special objection to the National Party that "Beast" Butler, as he is termed, has joined it. It is announced that a meeting, composed of Democrats and Republicans, was held in Winston, Forsythe County, on the 9th inst., and that the Toledo platform was adopted and the name of the "National Party" accepted. An address was issued and a convention was called to meet on the 16th to nominate candidates for the Legislature and county offices. Mr. Sheek, of Medill County, has also announced himself as a candidate for the Legislature as the representative of the Nationals.

Much surprise is expressed at the outburst of the Nationals, and it is said that they will develop much more strength than is expected by the closest observer. The white people, with few exceptions, are rampant in favor of inflation. They want more currency, and are not particular about the means employed to attain that end. They do not stop to think how they are to obtain any of the currency they clamor so loudly for unless they have something to sell. Every one thinks that if there was twice as much currency in circulation as there is now he would, by some unexplained hocus pocus, get twice as much as he does now. They are generally opposed to the national banks, and are in favor of the Government issuing all the paper money. It is argued that the fact that the Government issued and circulated all the currency of the country, would make the currency as good as the Government, and that would be sufficient for all purposes. The evils of an irredeemable paper are scouted and derided as the imagination of disordered brains. The paper money being a legal tender, its conversion into gold at the option of the holder is held to be of no importance, and would confer no benefit upon the people. The "hard times" are entirely attributed to the contraction of the currency, and the remedy for low prices and the scarcity of a circulating medium is to be found in setting the presses of the Government to work printing greenbacks, and the payment of the expenses of the Government with the notes thus printed until a sufficient quantity, whatever amount that may be, shall have been circulated to restore the flush and prosperous times that existed up to the Fall of 1873.

People who believe in such financial heresies as these are ready, anxious, and willing to espouse any party headed by Democratic leaders that promises the boon of more money. The rapid growth of the National Party in this State is, therefore, among the probabilities of the immediate future. The Democrats are striving to prevent the spread of the organization by charging that it is in the interest of the Radical Party. When the new party assumes formidable proportions, the Democrats will then try to swallow it.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A. J. Hesing, President of the *Staats Zeitung* Publishing Company, and notorious as one of the "whisky crooks" who suffered imprisonment in this city, has at last taken advantage of the Bankruptcy law. He filed his voluntary petition this noon. His secured debts amount to $96,114, of which $29,000 is due to the Union National Bank. His unsecured debts foot up $119,939. Of this sum, the petitioner swears that he owes the United States Government $80,000 for a debt due on a distiller's bond. His total assets foot up $60,000. The majority of them are considered worthless. The principal asset scheduled is 65 shares of *Staats Zeitung* stock, valued at $6,500. Among the unsecured creditors for sums ranging from $1,500 to $700, are 10 brewing firms in Chicago.

Washington Hesing, son of A. C. Hesing, has also filed a petition in bankruptcy. All of his indebtedness was incurred as security for his father. Secured debts, $58,000; unsecured, $65,000; assets, none.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The Robinson Wagon Company of this city have made an assignment. The liabilities are not stated. The assets are estimated at $67,000.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 16.—A writ of attachment has been issued against Hugh J. McCready, a leather merchant. His liabilities are expected to reach $60,000.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE CONVENTIONS.

CONCORD, N. H., July 16.—The Republican State Committee to-day fixed the time for holding the State Convention as Sept. 10.

The Democratic State Committee to-day selected Sept. 12 for the date of holding the State Convention at Concord.

INJUNCTIONS IN A PATENT SUIT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Preliminary injunctions were granted to-day in the United States Court against Thomas et al. and Garron et al. for infringing Rigg's patent for hard rubber trusses and truss springs, which is owned by the India Rubber Comb Company of New-York, and I. B. Seeley, sole agent.

THE CREWS AT OWASCO.

TO-DAY'S FRESHMAN RACE.

HARVARD'S AND CORNELL'S CHANCES ABOUT EQUAL—THE STATISTICS OF THE CREWS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONTEST—THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPECTATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 16.—The Owasco Lake course is rapidly growing in favor with oarsmen, and Auburn is proportionately happy. The lake is comparatively small, well protected from wind, and one of the most beautiful of the Central New-York group. The foot of the lake is only two miles from this city, which offers ample accommodations for the crowds of visitors attracted by the races. The lake is 14 miles long, and Ensenore, the upper end of the course, is three miles below the head of the beautiful sheet of water. The race for to-morrow is that between the Harvard and Cornell Freshmen, in eight-pared shells. It is to be a three-mile straight-away race, starting a mile above Wyckoff's, where the Harvard boys are quartered, and finishing at Ensenore, where the grand stand erected for the Courtney-Riley race of last Fall, and capable of seating 3,000 spectators, still remains. The track of the Southern Central Railroad runs close to the west bank of the lake the entire length of the course, and here, as at New-London, there is to be a moving grand-stand of flat cars. As there is no steamer on the lake fast enough to keep pace with the crews, the judges, referee, and members of the press are to occupy these cars. The judges are Alvah Crocker, of Harvard, who pulled bow in the university crew at New-London, and Major Burbank, United States Army, Professor of Military Science at Cornell, for Cornell. They have chosen William Blaikie, of New-York, as referee.

The Harvard crew reached the lake and began steady practice about the 1st of the month. Their quarters are at a farm-house near Wyckoff's, where they obtain absolute quiet, and where they are doing a vast amount of hard work. They are being coached by Crocker and Bancroft, Captain of the Harvard University eight, and have improved so materially since their arrival that their adherents, who were at first doubtful, are now very sanguine of their success in the coming race. They are a remarkably fine Freshman crew, and have among them men who will hereafter do good work in the university boat. Their names, weights, and ages are as follows:

	Weight.	Age.
Atkinson, bow	139	19
Freeland	152	21
Hammond	145	19
Hawkins	148	18
Foster	140	19
Cooper	155	19½
Howard	160½	20
Brandegee, stroke	158	20
Browne, coxswain	103	19
Average	151	19⅜

The Cornell crew, who are somewhat heavier as well as older, reached the lake on the 20th of last month, and went to housekeeping in a shanty built for them near their boat-house, but they soon tired of it, and took up their quarters at the hotel, where they have remained ever since. They have more fun there than the Harvard boys do in their farm-house, but the gayety of a Summer hotel is not conducive to hard training. They are doing good work, however, and until recently have been thought sure to win. Now Harvard has so improved that to-night, on the eve of the race, the betting is even, and one crew is thought to have as good a chance as the other. Beyond a doubt, it will be an unusually close and exciting race. The names, weights, and ages of the Cornell crew are as follows:

	Weight.	Age.
Curtis, bow	139	22
Foster	137	22
Waterbury	156	20
Cowles	154	19
Allen	173	18
Jaynes	165	21
Cole	158	20
Shinkle, stroke	174	21
Elstun, coxswain	108	
Average	157	20¼

The time fixed for the race is 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and a large attendance is expected. In front of the Harvard quarters, from a tall sycamore tree, floats the same crimson flag, with Harvard in black letters, that marked the quarters of the Cambridge men at New-London. Charley Courtney is at Ensinore, very much interested in the coming race, and making himself useful in laying out the course. While there are many Cornell students in town to-night, Harvard is very poorly represented, so far as numbers are concerned, but the Cambridge men here are full of enthusiasm, and make a brave show of crimson ribbon.

MAIL ROBBERS BAILED.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS RELEASED BECAUSE OF A LACK OF FUNDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, July 16.—In consequence of directions from the Department of Justice at Washington, all cases in which defendants in the United States Court can give bail, their cases will go over until the September terms. The cause of this order is the exhaustion of the appropriation for that department, and the United States petit jury for this district has been discharged for the term. To-day, in the District Court, before Judge Nixon, Charles F. Fredericks, indicted for opening letters and robbing the mail at the Newark Post Office, in which he was a clerk, pleaded not guilty, and was held in $3,000 bail for trial at the September term. Mrs. Clara W. Warner, who was indicted with Louis C. New, late a clerk in the Elizabeth Post Office, for conspiring to rob the United States mail, and also for abstracting letters directed to Dr. Thomas M. H. Ward, of Thirty-sixth-street, New-York, before the same were delivered, was arraigned. She pleaded not guilty, saying, "I had nothing whatever to do with it." She appeared to be wholly unconcerned. The facts of the case are as follows: A suit for divorce was pending, in which Mrs. Warner was defendant, and it is alleged that she induced New to abstract the letters, which were written by her husband, from the Post Office. Her trial will take place in September. She gave $1,500 bail, Mr. Watson, of New-York City, being accepted as surety.

WESTERN CROPS DAMAGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Reports from Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa are to the effect that the recent heavy storms have delayed the crops to a considerable extent. Less damage has been done in Nebraska. Harvesting and haying were generally suspended from the 11th to the 15th. Accounts from many sections, however, still continue favorable for an immense yield of cereals if the weather remains favorable. Rust in Spring wheat is reported from some sections, but not of a serious nature. The heat during the past week has been intense throughout the West, and with the rains it will carry corn safely into the earing. In Minnesota some rust and blight are reported.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—A special dispatch from La Crosse, Wis., says dispatches received to-day and yesterday from various points along the line of the Southern Minnesota Railroad show that severe rain and wind storms, with the intense heat of the past week, have reduced the prospects of the wheat and oat crop about one-third by rust, lodging, and shrinkage. Reports from Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Faribault, Freeburn, and Blue Earth are unfavorable. If the showers and heat continue, most of the wheat will be of inferior quality. The points heard from cover a distance of 200 miles west of the Mississippi.

IS IT GEISTLICH'S BODY?

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The body of the suicide found at Ardmore on Sunday last was thought to be that of Geistlich, the murderer of his wife and children on the 8th of June last. To-day, officers with persons who knew Geistlich visited the place and examined the articles found in the possession of the suicide, but they were unable to establish the identity of the body.

THE POTTER PIC-NIC.

PREPARING FOR THREE WEEKS OF SEA-BATHING AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The necessary preparations are being made for the meeting of the Potter committee at Atlantic City on next Tuesday. Subpœnas have been issued to the "visiting statesmen" of both parties, and a full attendance of those gentlemen, including Secretary Sherman, is expected. The members of the committee that will be present at Atlantic City are Messrs. Potter, Springer, Hunton, Butler, and Hiscock. It is probable that Mr. McMahon will relieve Mr. Hunton after the first week, in order to afford the latter an opportunity to look after his political interests. It is the opinion of several members of the committee that the meeting at Atlantic City will occupy from two to three weeks. The committee will then adjourn to assemble at New-Orleans early in September, when the inquiry will be completed.

It is reported that Gen. Butler will insist upon examining Wayne McVeagh, Judge Harlan, and the other members of the President's Louisiana Commission, and under the previous rulings of the committee in admitting testimony bearing upon this branch of the investigation, it is believed that Gen. Butler's wish will be gratified, but whether the last-named witnesses will be examined at Atlantic City, Washington, or New-Orleans is at present a matter of conjecture. Senator Kellogg said to-day that he contemplated going to Atlantic City for the purpose of perfecting his testimony. He has been gathering data and figures that sustain his charges of violence, intimidation, and terrorism in the bull-dozed parishes at the last election, which he desires to have incorporated in the record.

THE MONTREAL ORANGE TROUBLES.

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCES—CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MAYOR AND PREMIER.

MONTREAL, July 16.—The Orangemen took no steps to-day to dedicate Hackett's Monument. Everything is quiet; there have been no assemblages in the streets or at Orange Hall.

The publication of the correspondence that took place between Mayor Beaudry and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie prior to the 12th has caused a sensation. The following are the salient points in the Premier's letters. Writing under date of June 18, he says:

I feel very great anxiety about the maintenance of peace in Montreal on the occasion of the Orange celebration in that city on the 12th prox., and I would be pleased to know what measures you propose to adopt to secure the preservation of order on that day. It is to be regretted that any portion of the community should feel it desirable to have party processions. Of course I would much prefer, in this case, if the parties felt disposed to dispense with their procession. They, however, are disposed to claim the right which all persons possess of appearing in this way in the public streets. I cannot help thinking that it would be a wise course for the authorities of the city to make known that, in the exercise of such right, they will be protected. I feel quite certain, if you tell me at your earliest convenience, if you are disposed to consider my representations or advice.

A. MACKENZIE.

To this the Mayor replied, June 21, acknowledging the imminent danger to the peace of the city, but saying it will proceed from a large number of persons who have declared their intention of coming from other provinces to impose upon a large portion of the citizens of Montreal a demonstration which is most distasteful to them. In such an emergency he asks protection from the Federal authorities against attacks from outside. With regard to giving the Orange procession protection he says: "If, as is pretended, they form a legal society like any others in the habit of walking the streets, of course they are entitled to the fullest protection; but if they have not the same character—if, on the contrary, they are prohibited by positive statute—then what would be the justification to magistrates or Justices of the Peace or other officials who would undertake to countenance their proceedings?" In connection with this he quotes the acts upon which he relies for believing that the Orange Society is an illegal combination. In conclusion, he asks for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, and advice as to how he should act if the interpretation of the law is correct. On the 3d inst. the Premier replied:

It makes no difference whatever, in regard to the legal or moral obligations imposed on the local or provincial authorities, if there should be any rioting, where the rioters may come from, as magistrates of another province cannot follow their citizens into the Province of Quebec; and the Federal Government have no power whatever under the law to interfere with the execution of laws in provinces relating to the preservation of peace." Mr. Mackenzie next informs the Mayor that it is local authorities who are empowered to enforce the Blake act, and not the Federal Government. He then goes on to say that it is the law officers of the Provincial Government who must be applied to for an opinion as to the interpretation of the statutes. He says, I do not think it material whether your interpretation of the statute in question be the correct one or not. Even in the event of the Orange Association being, as you designate it, an illegal confederacy, that would in no way relieve you, as Mayor, and the magistrates and peace officers of the city, from the protection of them individually as citizens. Individuals who happen to belong to the association in question have the same right to assemble together for the purpose of walking in public procession that any other parties have. This would not interfere with any prosecution instituted by local authorities for belonging to an illegal combination and the imposition of any penalty provided by such act. Their general rights as citizens remain, however, intact, and it is the absolute right of every person to walk public streets; and this may be exercised by them individually or together, and the mere fact that every person in a collection of persons walking together happens to belong to an illegal association, or to several illegal associations, does not render unlawful his act of walking the public streets alone or in company, and there is no act that I am aware of prohibiting such procession from walking. I cannot help, therefore, urging you with all the energy I possess to lose no time in making the most vigorous preparations in your power for maintaining the public peace. I feel confident that if you, or yourself and other magistrates combined, intimate in some way to the public that parties in the exercise of their rights shall be protected, you will have no irruption from a distance. You have power under the act to require all parties coming by trains to the city, some days before the 12th, to be searched and disarmed, as well as to disarm all parties in the city itself, who are likely to cause trouble. If it were known that such vigorous steps would be taken by yourself and the magistracy of the city, I have no doubt you would get over the occasion without difficulty. I have also to ask that you should consider what force may be necessary, and make a requisition either upon the Lieutenant-General in command, at Ottawa, or upon the Deputy Adjutant-General, as you deem best, at as early a day as possible, and I will see that the troops immediately in the pay of the Dominion, as well as some other volunteer regiments, are available for the preservation of the peace.

A. MACKENZIE.

A CLEVER BANK SWINDLER.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon a well-dressed stranger called for two drafts on New-York, for $10 and $12 respectively, at the bank of Espy, Heidelbach & Co. Tickets were made out by the clerk, and as he was very busy, he sent the man around to the Exchange Clerk's desk with the tickets, instead of taking them himself, as is customary. The stranger prefixed a figure 9 to the 10, and a 7 to the 12, and then presented the tickets to the Exchange Clerk, and drafts were made out for $910 and $712, and handed to the man, who immediately disappeared. The fraud was not discovered till the Teller returned from dinner. Both drafts were on the Hanover National Bank of New-York.

The fraudulently obtained drafts are numbered as follows: For $910, No. 89,656; for $712, No. 89,655.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SALEM, Mass., July 16.—A letter dated Glasgow, Scotland, received at Beverly, Mass., yesterday, from Capt. Foster, of the fishing schooner Nellie C. Foster, of Beverly, states that the schooner was run into by the steamer Circassia, off Grand Banks, on June 26, and the crew taken to Glasgow by the steamer.

QUEBEC, July 16.—The ship Frigs, which sailed for Liverpool on the 9th inst., with a cargo of timber, is reported ashore at the east end of the Manicougan Shoals. The crew was saved.

HALIFA

THE VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

DETAILS OF THE HENLEY REGATTA.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE TWO DAYS' RACES—SPLENDID RECORD OF THE AMERICAN CREWS—TRIUMPH OF THE COLUMBIA BOYS—ENTHUSIASM OF THE CROWD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Saturday, July 6, 1878.

Our friend "George" was right about the London Rowing Club. They come to Henley for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, and they usually take it away. When the gentleman of the Columbia crew whom I interviewed spoke of the form and style of the English boating man he had not seen the four whom the London Rowing Club had sent to Henley. The truth is, they had only arrived that day. It was not necessary for them to study the course. They had known it of old. I suspect when the Columbias saw their rivals they would promptly acknowledge their merits. "A prettier four" were never seen. Well-built men, they rowed together as one man. It is an honor to pull against them; to beat them would be a victory of which a nation might be proud, and America is going to bend herself to the work. She has failed this time, but she made a good show for it, and the London men were on their mettle. Both the Western and the New-York contestants were "as handsome as paint," to quote an Anglicism used by an aquatic champion, as the two crews glided by to the starting point on Thursday. "As handsome as paint, Sir, and, ——, but I hope they'll win for the pluck they show in coming over." Something has been said about objections being raised to the crews on the ground that they were not strictly amateur. I heard something of this several weeks ago, and mailed you particulars. From what I learn now, talking with the oarsmen at Henley, the Secretary of the Henley Regatta sent out a special circular to the United States, in which the character of the meeting was especially defined, chiefly in consequence of representations which had been made by correspondents writing from the United States. An American gentleman informed me that if any trouble was generated, it would be through Mr. Garfield, Secretary of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, who can best explain to you why the suggestion of a doubt as to the amateurship of the Columbia crew should come from him. Though I have not this week at Henley heard a word said against the Americans, it is clear that the subject has been mooted, for the *Evening Standard*—not usually enthusiastically American in its proclivities—has the following remarks, which I need not apologize for quoting:

"Unfortunately, remarks have been made with respect to these American crews reflecting, not merely on their status as amateurs, but on their social position, that are as ungenerous and uncharitable as they are un-English and untrue. Their entries were made long back, and have received the careful consideration of the stewards of Henley. The stewards possess the most perfect confidence of all amateur oarsmen in this country, and have, as a rule, erred, if possible, on the side of keeping Henley too exclusive. The two American crews were not selected without causing some jealousies to arise among those by whom they were surrounded—a jealousy that naturally found expression in a section of the American press. They (the crews) assure us, however, that should any echo of such sentiments find publicity in this country, it will be but the exception to prove the rule, which is a hearty welcome from all classes of society. No protest has so much as been even hinted at on the part of any of their opponents."

The beginning and the end of this regatta, so far as England is concerned, has been, I believe, in every way satisfactory to the American crews, who have been treated with courteous good feeling throughout on this side, and who have the good fortune to take home a by no means insignificant prize, and who will be none the worse for having pitted themselves against their English cousins in a national sport. America has not been many years engaged in athletic exercises, but her progress is marvelous. It must be noted that the English have always been foremost in muscular feats and physical sports among European nations, so that wherever America wins victories over England the triumph is a score against Christendom.

AMERICAN VICTORIES ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The first international event of Thursday was the first heat for the diamond sculls. Lee, the American, and Edwardes-Moss went to the post; "two likely men as ever were seen," said my aquatic friend. "There is a modesty about the Yankee which is very nice to see; how straight the fellow is; what a fine sweeping stroke; if he can 'stay,' he'll pull it off." A fashionable and well-dressed crowd looked on and cheered the men as the race began, Lee having secured the best water. The American dashed off with the lead, and in less than half a mile was well clear of his adversary. It was a most exciting race. Edwardes-Moss never slackened for a moment under the pressure of evident defeat. Some men are best in what is called a losing game. By and by he gained on his man. The enthusiasm of the spectators was intense. They cheered the American. They shouted for Moss. The Americans had literally won the race almost to the post when Moss shot ahead and finished, half a length ahead. Later in the day Moss, in the second heat, beat Lowndes, of Hertford College, Oxford, and Cholmely, of the Kingston Rowing Club, both tough champions, though not equal in style or vigor of stroke to Mr. Lee, the American oarsman. The next event in which the United States was most interested on this opening day of the racing was the first heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, "the Derby" of the Henley regatta. There appeared at the starting point the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, the Columbia crew, and the Dublin University men. They were heartily cheered as they paddled down stream, and the race had no sooner commenced than I can imagine "George" looking strangely chagrined, for I had suggested to him, as you will remember, on reference to my previous letter on Henley, that, perhaps, these mysterious gentlemen meant to astonish everybody by keeping their method as much to themselves as possible. They went off with the lead at a crushing pace. They had secured the best side of the river—the Berkshire side, which is as good as two lengths, they say, on the whole race—and they started as if they never meant to look back. "Bravo, Michigan!" "Bravo, Canada!" "Bravo, Americans," "Well done, Washomettes!" shouted the crowd on stand, banks, and river. The ladies waved "their lily hands," and beamed their admiration. There seemed some doubt in the minds of the multitude what the Western crew really was. It is entered on the lists as "Montreal—French Canadians, or Sho-wae-cae-mette Club." I think this crew would have beaten their two opponents anyhow, but the Dublin and Columbia crews foul-ing, made the victory comparatively easy; thus knocking out the New-York men for the final heat, and leaving the question of victory for America to their compatriots. The Sho-wae-cae-mettes had no reason to complain of their reception as winners. The band played "See the Conquering Heroes Come" as noisily as if the victors had been the veriest Britishers out. The second heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup was won by the London Rowing Club, which defeated the Kingston Club and the men of Jesus College, Cambridge, thus leaving the battle to be fought out on the second day between the London men and the Sho-wae-cae-mettes. The other Anglo-American event of the first day was the contest for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, for which the Columbia crew was entered against Hertford College, the Lady Margaret Club, Cambridge, University College, Oxford, and Jesus College, of Cambridge, the picked crews of the river, the Jesus men, being especial favorites. The first heat for this prize was rowed between Hertford and Lady Margaret. The latter fouled the Hertford crew, and it was given against her; in spite of which, however, the Hertford men won easily. "The tug of war" came in the second heat, in which the three competitors were Oxford University, Jesus, (Cambridge,) and the Columbia crew. The betting lay chiefly between the Jesus men and the New-Yorkers. Odds were laid against America, but were not offered with enthusiasm, though the Jesus men were the favorites, the Columbia "form" not being considered by "betting men" "winning form," when judged by the previous racing. It is clear that the Cambridge men rather undervalued their opponents, who, as if to illustrate the falsity of the popular fiction that Americans are noisier and more impulsive in their manners than Englishmen, were particularly quiet and undemonstrative. Indeed, this has been the conduct of the two crews from the first, and it has helped the good and kindly feeling which undoubtedly exists between Henley and the States. The Jesus men, early in the race tried to take their opponents' water by "shoving for the Point," as it is called, a dangerous game, not to say arrogant—dangerous if it fails, and only to be justified by success. A foul was the result of "their cheek," as my aquatic friend called it, and a loud expression of annoyance escaped the spectators. The foul was decidedly to the advantage of the New-Yorkers, who kept on their course at a big racing speed, leaning well forward and bringing their oars back with a sweep that sent their frail bark hissing through the water. "Say what they like," said my aquatic friend, "that's downright good form. Those fellows are more like the London Rowing Club than any on the river. They get hold of the water as if they mean't it—no flurry, no spurting, a fast, steady, united stroke. Good style, Sir, why, it's splendid!" Columbia won. Columbia was applauded to the echo. The Columbia colors were saluted by the familiar "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," followed by "Yankee Doodle," to which the men seemed really moved as they acknowledged the applause of the multitude. Thus was Jesus beaten easily, and Jesus had commenced the day by beating the London Rowing Club. The honors of the opening races had therefore fairly fallen to Jonathan, and there was joy in the American quarters, for Thursday was "the glorious Fourth of July," and the Stars and Stripes floated proudly against the British sky in friendly companionship with the Union Jack.

THE SECOND DAY AT HENLEY.

Undoubtedly, there are better and straighter courses in the river nearer London, but the Henley water is as good as the regatta course at Philadelphia, and that is sufficiently convenient for the best racing the aquatic heart could desire. The famous old Oxfordshire town is just far enough from the metropolis to give a certain pleasant exclusiveness to the regatta and a tone of comfortable respectability to the crowd. The Henley races are not for excited assemblies lining the banks. The events are lifted above the ordinary people by the exclusion of professionals. "Gentlemen amateurs" alone compete at Henley, and troops of friends, who make "the week" an annual holiday. Like the Oaks and Goodwood, in horse-racing, the royal regatta at Henley is a "ladies' meeting." House-boats and steam-launches are moored along the river, the proprietors of which "receive" their guests in princely style. The Lion Hotel is in full swing. The lawn in front is devoted to special guests. The grand stand in front of the Lion yard premises is crowded with pretty women and gallant men, over whose heads the royal arms are faithfully emblazoned. There are picnic parties in the meadows among the "upper ten" of the lower stratum of society, for whom a few negro minstrels and other entertainers make the time between the races go by in musical choruses and comic fits and starts. But even the out-door minstrels are quiet and respectable at Henley, which serves to subdue the vulgar mind and elevate the social ambition of both snob and gentleman. It is so quiet and green! It slumbers so unmistakably. It is so old-fashioned. Cardinal Woolsey built the tower of the old church. The verdant hills look down upon you so peacefully. It is almost impossible to believe that Lord Byron once in his friends ever held an orgie in that island, near which the boats start. He did, nevertheless. But that is years ago. We have grown moral since then. Henley is fit for a monk or a peaceful, religious man or woman tired of the world. The river ripples and murmurs. The meadows come down to the water's edge to kiss hands with meadow-sweet and water-lillies. Now and then "the world, the flesh, and the devil" dash by in a gay launch or a well-manned boat. But this is incidental only. When the regatta is over you may lie on your back and dream the hours away in the Henley Meadows, and not a living soul shall molest you. Henley is the most ancient town in the County of Oxford. It is the site of the capital of the *Ancalites* who revolted to Cæsar. Part of it is connected with a ridge of hills which give the name to the *Chiltern Hundreds, chilt* in the Saxon tongue, meaning chalk. When a member of Parliament wishes to resign his seat, he accepts the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office invented for the purpose. The scenery up and down the river is superb. For quiet, pastoral pictures it cannot be excelled. The Columbia men told me they had been taken down stream on a launch as far as Cliefden Woods, and they had been greatly pleased. Making in, as they had done during this trip, the best part of the river. Yesterday was cloudy in the morning and threatening, but the weather was fine if somewhat gray, and the attendance was as numerous as usual. The second day's racing was full of interest, but so far as the purpose of this letter is concerned, the events to be dealt with are the two international races.

COLUMBIA WINS THE VISITORS' GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

Indeed, it may be said for the English spectators themselves that "the races" of the day were the final heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, and the Visitors' Cup, in both of which the American crews had won first heats, and had now to contest for the closing victories. The *Daily Telegraph*, to-day, thus describes the boat of the Columbia College. I quote it as an independent and practical opinion which may perhaps be worthy of consideration:

"The American gentlemen rowed in a boat constructed of paper, with pine fittings and locked outriggers, not like ours, but to be seen to be understood; the oar, being inserted in the rigger, is kept there by a strong and immovable sill a set of curious motions have been gone through; they reach further forward than usual in England, but use our oars and have stops on the 'sliding seats.' Their feet are so strapped in that if the boat should be overset they would, in all probability, be drowned before they could be disengaged from the stretchers."

The boat is as light and elegant-looking a vessel as could well be designed. I examined it with peculiar interest at the boat-house, and found a dozen oarsmen around it full of admiration; but if it is really true that the men are strapped in so that their lives would be in danger in the event of an upset, the point is decidedly one against their otherwise excellent fittings. Since I am quoting the English papers, and the *Standard* is complimentary, let me print what the reporter says of the final heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, more particularly as the *Telegraph* imputes the easy victory to the "bowman of Hertford being taken ill," and "the boat running into the bank." This is the *Standard's* version:

"For this race a grand struggle between the two collegian crews of England and America took place. Hertford College, Oxford, had the Berks station, and the New-York Columbia College, S. C. T., the centre. As the two crews waited for the start with outstretched arms they certainly formed a striking contrast; both seemed anxious, but there was a stolidity about the Americans which seemed far different to the younger-looking faces of the Hertford crew. It was a trying race for young men to undergo. Slowly and surely, however, despite the plucky efforts of the Oxford men, the Columbia crew forged ahead, both crews rowing 44 to the minute, though in the early part of the race they rowed 47. At the quarter of the distance Columbia led by a quarter of a length; a lead which they increased to one length clear at half way. The race was from this point, virtually over; but to settle the point the Oxford men repeated their bad steering of yesterday, and ran into the bank, Columbia consequently rowing in to the accompaniment of 'See the Conquering Hero Comes,' from the band, and the hearty shouts of the spectators."

The speed and dash of the New-York boys might well make the "bow oar" of Hertford ill. I saw him after the race, and he did not look "very bright," neither did his compatriots and companions in defeat, for that matter. Their "bad steering" is all very well. If fancy they would have steered well enough if the Columbia men had not "collared" them so thoroughly. They were "well licked," that is the meaning of it, and their friends and the spectators were only too ready to acknowledge the defeat. The rowing of the New-Yorkers excited general admiration and sufficiently accentuated enthusiasm to satisfy impartial lookers-on that there is a liberality of sentiment in "sports and pastimes" which is rapidly growing into an international freemasonry.

THE LONDON ROWING CLUB BEATS THE SHO-WAE-CAE-METTES.

The Columbia men went to their hotel to the music of "Yankee Doodle," but the Monroe club had to retreat to the strains of "Rule Britannia." They will, however, leave behind them an honorable reputation at Henley, where the American crews will be looked for again next year with friendly anxiety. "George" was right. The London Rowing Club had come "as usual" for the blue ribbon of the river. They looked like it; though the Americans were none the less impressive in physique, and their brown arms and faces betokened health and strength. For years the four London men had done battle successfully for this prize, and you may be sure they would fight hard to retain it against a foreign crew. The *Telegraph* to-day points out that the Sho-wae-cae-mettes had a boat similar to the Columbians, though somewhat different in construction, and that "the men were of a different class, a more hardy and weather-beaten race." The two crews were warmly cheered as they drew up for the start, and they were certainly a picture of manhood of which both America and England might well feel proud. After a false start, which excited some little amusement, the two crews regarding each other with friendly smiles, the race was magnificently begun. The Sho-wae-cae-mettes, it seemed to me, looked a little anxious, my aquatic friend said: "Slightly flurried, and well they may, alongside of this London four; I never saw a better." The London Club were hit in their "draw" for stations, having the outer place and the Sho-wae-cae-mettes the inner station. The Americans went off with a killing stroke—50 to the minute—as against their opponents' 46. The 50 became 48, and the pace of both crews was tremendous. Bow to bow the boats dashed on their way. The crowd seemed to hold its breath. The flash of the oars and the splash of the water could be heard above the buzz of the spectators. The Americans are ahead!" presently came along the river. "The strangers are winning!" shouted the crowd. "Now, London, put your shoulders to it!" The Sho-wae-cae-mettes were pulling for very life. Halfway home they were decidedly leading. "They'll win!" I said. "They can't stay," was the calm reply of my aquatic friend; "full of pluck; but they can't stay." The London men seemed to grip the water and hurl their boat through it with the strength of young giants. They pulled a slower but a steadier stroke than the others. Their opponents' style was brilliant in comparison, but it looked too good to last. The crowd was never so much excited during the day as now. Nearing Mackenzie's boat-house, the Londoners "gave way" as if they had "got their second wind," as a pedestrian would put it. It was not a mere "spurt," it was an effort of latent strength. Their boat literally rushed past the other and led the way to the Point, increasing in its astonishing pace until London was two lengths ahead of the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, who were so "pumped out" that they stopped rowing short of the goal, and left the London crew to pull in alone. The time was 8:37; the distance, (against stream,) one mile three furlongs.

So far as America is concerned, this closed the sports at Henley, and it is gratifying to learn that there is every prospect of the two countries becoming more and more intimate in their competitive relationships both on American and English waters.

RECKLESSNESS OF MINERS.

THE CAUSES OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

REPORTS OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE INSPECTORS—NUMEROUS INSTANCES OF FATAL NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF VICTIMS—A DECK EASE IN MINING CASUALTIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Monday, July 15, 1878.

The reports of the State Inspectors of Anthracite Coal Mines of Pennsylvania, now being issued, form interesting reading, not only for those whose business is connected with anthracite, but for the general public. Devoted almost wholly to registering the numerous accidents which occur in underground work, illustrating the most harrowing accounts with colored maps and plans, showing just how the victims met their deaths, inquiring into the causes and means of preventing casualties, they form most instructive morals to the ghastly tale of "what it costs to mine coal."

The total number of casualties in the six districts in 1877 was 784, of which 194 were fatal and 590 non-fatal. The average for the six years preceding was 248 deaths and 597 non-fatal injuries. In 1877 the number of employes in the anthracite mines was 66,842; number of tons of coal produced, 21,816,359; tons of coal produced for each life lost, 112,455. The ways in which men meet death in the mines are numerous, and sometimes almost incomprehensible. By far the largest number of casualties are due to falling coal and rock from the roof or sides of the mine. Comparatively few are now burned by exploding gas, almost as many by exploding powder, some are caught in the machinery, some run over by mine cars, some kicked to death by mules, some killed by falling down precipitous passages, some suffocated by noxous vapors, and one death is reported "from natural causes." This person was found dead at a Schuylkill County colliery, and as the Coroner's jury could not ascertain what killed him, they returned this singular verdict. The most valuable portions of these reports are those that show the circumstances under which casualties have occurred. In each case the inspector for the district in which it occurred seems to have made a faithful inquiry into the circumstances, and has recorded his conclusions. One of the most elaborate is the report of Sampson Parton, inspector for the First District of Schuylkill, on the explosion at Wadesville shaft, May 9, 1877, by which six men were killed and seven injured. This report is accompanied by three drawings, showing the workings of the mine, the course of the air currents, the arrangements for ventilation, &c., and demonstrating the inspector's conclusion that the accident was caused by the carelessness of the men in leaving open a ventilating door, by which the course of the air current was changed, the ventilation of a portion of the mine obstructed, and explosive gas allowed to accumulate. Most of the other inspectors report similar instances of carelessness and stupidity, usually resulting in fatal explosions, though not so disastrous as that at Wadesville, which was the most serious casualty of the year. Every report, however, contains a long list of accidents caused by the carelessness of the victims, some of them showing a degree of recklessness which would scarcely be thought possible in any man not a hopeless idiot.

It would be naturally supposed that a sense of constant danger would make miners cautious above other men; but the facts go to prove that it only makes them indifferent and neglectful of the most ordinary precautions. A number of men are killed every year while handling blasting powder with their lighted lamps dangling from their caps. The loosely-hung lamp tumbles off as the miner bends over his powder-can, or drops a spark from a crusted wick, and the consequence is a disastrous explosion. Others are killed by venturing too near a blast. Edward Dowd, at the Lehigh Colliery, "fired a shot" (*Anglice*, lighted a blast,) and came very near killing his "butty" by neglecting to mention the circumstance in time to permit the latter to escape. A few minutes after he fired another shot, retreated to a safe position, and stuck his head out to watch the explosion. It came, and a flying piece of coal struck the exposed head, and put an end to its dangerous owner then and there. At another colliery, Michael McDonald and William Boner met their deaths by what Inspector Gay plumply calls "suicide." They had been warned by their fellow-workmen of the dangerous condition of the roof under which they were working, and, as the warning was unheeded, the boss stopped their cars, so that they could send out no more coal until they complied with his order to make their breast secure. They then placed themselves directly under the dangerous roof, and drilled a hole in it for the purpose of putting in a blast, when down came 15 tons of coal on their heads, and both men were taken out dead. John Thomas was warned by his boss not to handle powder with a lighted lamp on his head. Next day John Thomas opened a keg of powder and sat himself down beside it, lamp and all, to make a cartridge. Something happened, and John Thomas was burned to death. Andrew Geaghan was loading a car with coal. His brother told him to come away, the roof was "working," but Andrew said he wanted to fill the car first, and while doing so the roof fell, killing him. Bennel Wise, a miner, fired a blast, which shook, but did not immediately bring down, some coal for which he was working. He cautioned his laborer not to go near the place, as it was dangerous, but a few minutes afterward took his pick and began working at the trembling mass himself, and, of course, was buried under it when it fell. Martin Gresely, Anthony McAndrews, and John Gavan blasted down part of an unsafe roof in their breast, and, as Gavan said, "tried to get it (the rest) down, but did not try very hard; we thought it would stand; we ought to have put a prop under it;" but they thought it would hold a little longer, and Greeley was killed by its "unexpected" fall. What killed Thomas Hoskins may be best related in the vigorous language of Inspector William S. Jones: "Hewas engaged in taking out pillars, and had worked out the bottom coal, leaving the top coal hanging for over five yards, and that having a loose end on three sides; this left it with no support, only at the end joining the pillar. He was either pitching coal back from under it, or was working out a piece of coal in the bottom tier, when about 15 tons of coal fell upon him, killing him instantly. This custom of leaving extensive areas of top-coal hanging with no prop under it is very dangerous, even in regular chamber-working, but in robbing pillars it is a hundredfold more so. There are but few men who are competent to do this work of robbing the pillars, and Hoskins was not one of them." A very long list of accidents from falls of roofs, caused by insufficient propping, proves the truth of Mr. Williams' remarks.

The above are only a few sample instances going to show how men are killed through their own carelessness. The catalogue might be extended by the column. Probably not less than three-fourths of all mining accidents are owing to the negligence or recklessness either of the victims or of their fellow-laborers. But, after deducting all these, there still remains a great number which could not easily be seen or prevented, while some of those which may be ascribed to the victim's own act must be excused by the noble motive which prompted it, as in the case of Thomas Hopkins, at the Pine-broom shaft, Scranton. He heard a mass of roof fall upon two men in a neighboring chamber, heard their cries for help, and hastened to their assistance without stopping to consider the danger. While working to get them out another fall occurred, killing him instantly. The others were taken out badly but not fatally injured. The case which miners would probably consider the saddest of all those reported is that of Joseph Pearson and James Murrich, buried in the Harleigh Mine in June, 1877, and this for the reason that their bodies were never recovered, nor was it possible to tell whether the men were killed by the fall or whether they were buried alive. The mine was worked out, and most of the men had been withdrawn. The roof was working and falling in, and on the night previous to the accident the indications of a general crush were so plain that positive orders were given to stop all work in the mine. Pearson and Murich, however, went in and began work. The men who were leaving the mine met them and warned them of their danger, but they went on. A workman going through the mine on an errand found them at work, and called to them to "come and listen to the mine crushing," but they laughed at him, and kept on. He went to the mine boss, told him of the dangerous position of the two men, and the boss started at once with a party of miners to bring them out; but before he could get to them the caving-in extended to that part of the mine, and the men were cut off from all help. Strenuous efforts were made to reach them, but it was found that 80 yards of rock lay between them and the nearest point at which they could be approached. The mine was filling rapidly with water from a creek which was pouring in through the broken surface, and the only thing that could be done was to withdraw and leave the imprisoned men to the consequences of their own folly. Another thrilling story told in these official but informal reports is that of John Mooney, laborer. [A "laborer" is an unskilled miner who is employed as assistant by a professional miner.] Mooney and Patrick Quinn, by whom he was employed, were working in the Empire shaft, when a quantity of coal fell on them, fatally injuring Quinn and hurting Mooney so severely that he was unable to walk. There were very few men in the mine at the time, and none within call; the force of the explosion blew out their lights, and with true miners' improvidence they had no matches; so there they were, alone in the dark, one dying and the other not much better off, with no means of making their situation known and no hope of being discovered for many hours. Mooney was the only one able to move, and he did the best he could. Fixing Quinn in as comfortable a position as possible, he left him alone in the damp and dark, and started to crawl on his hands and knees to the foot of the shaft. For seven mortal hours he painfully crawled along, until at last he met some men who placed him on a truck and pushed it back to where he had left Quinn. They found the latter so much exhausted that he died before reaching the surface; but his heroic laborer lived.

Inspector Hemingray, of the Third Schuylkill District, reports a case of death from a cause little understood and not very common, but, as in this instance, apt to be deadly in its effect. It happened at Cameron Colliery. John Young and Jonathan Tillett were working together, and fired some blasts which filled the passages near them with dense powder-smoke. They then started down the "man-way," a narrow passage leading from their chamber to the main gangway, Young going ahead. Tillett, after following for a short distance, found himself growing faint, and stopped until the powder smoke cleared away, when, feeling better, he went on, but presently found his partner lying dead in the man-way. There was nothing to indicate the cause of the death; the witnesses at the Coroner's inquest all testified that the ventilation was good, and there were no marks of a violent death. The jury was divided in opinion, but after a session of 12 hours returned a verdict of "death from not using proper precaution in providing for his own safety." The man was probably suffocated by "white damp," (carbonic oxide,) the most treacherous of the fatal gases which lurk in the mines. "Fire-damp" is easily detected by the flame of the miner's lamp, "black" or "choke damp" instantly extinguishes a light, but "white damp" does not affect the flame of a lamp, nor is it readily detected. It is often generated from powder smoke, and the symptoms of its action are those felt by Tillett—giddiness, faintness, and loss of consciousness. Inspector Gray reports a case in which two men fell unconscious from the effects of this gas, but were lucky enough to roll down to the gangway, where they found purer air and revived.

It is apparent, from a review of these reports, that the system of anthracite mining in Pennsylvania is fast being so improved as to deprive it of many of its most dangerous features. The important subject of colliery ventilation has received much attention during the past few years, greatly to the advantage of the mines. Fresh air is now introduced in such quantities that it not only enables the miner to breathe and work in comfort, but drives before it the deadly fire-damp and greatly lessens the danger of explosions. The system of State Mine Inspectors and their publication of the causes of all accidents, joined with a prosecution now and then for violations of the mining law, tends to put colliery owners and officers on their guard and make them watchful. It is not desirable to have the death of an employe publicly laid at the door of his employer. If some plan could be devised to shield the miners from the consequences of their own recklessness, the death-rate in Pennsylvania collieries would be decreased to a minimum.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Kate Claxton, the actress, has applied to Register Fitch for her discharge from bankruptcy, and the Register has notified the creditors to appear on Aug. 6 to show cause why she should not receive her discharge.

John H. Platt was yesterday appointed Assignee, by Register Allen, of John B. Murray, proprietor of the Harrington House, at Demarest N. J., who owes $84,496, and of Israel Steiner, whose liabilities amount to $86,357.

Mortimer D. Conklin, dealer in butter, at No. 161 Chambers-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Little, having liabilities amounting to $33,000, and nominal assets. The principal creditors are: A. L. Littell, $13,848; Assignee of J. V. R. Vreeland, $7,496; Jane Van Horne, $6,000, secured; Hutson Brothers, $2,770.

At a meeting of the creditors of Daniel E. Davenport, railroad contractor, at No. 40 Broadway, of the firm of John E. Gowan & Co., held yesterday at the office of Register Allen, it was stated that the bankrupt had gone to Europe. Schedules were presented showing liabilities of $101,025, and two claims were proved by J. W. Johnston of $4,335, and George W. Beach, $1,035.

Composition proceedings are pending before Register Ketchum, by Jewell, Harrison & Co., produce merchants, at No. 27 Water-street, for a settlement with their creditors. They propose to pay the firm creditors 8 per cent. cash; the secured firm creditors are to receive such amount as may be realized from their securities, and the individual creditors are to be paid in full. Their statement shows liabilities amounting to $424,313, and real assets, $21,914.

A meeting of the creditors of James B. Craig, President of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, was held yesterday at the office of Register Allen. Schedules were presented showing liabilities amounting to $46,500, and nine claims were proved, amounting to about $4,000, of which the largest were the following: S. D. Hoag'and, $1,531; William A. Kingsley, $761; Heydrich Brothers, $623; C. E. Colyer, $383. John H. Platt was appointed Assignee.

The creditors of Alden B. Stockwell, late President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, met yesterday at the office of Register Allen, and elected John P. Grueb, of No. 10 Wall-street, Assignee in Bankruptcy. Schedules were presented showing liabilities amounting to $1,064,191, and eight claims were proved for $172,538, as follows: The Howe Sewing-machine Company, $95,164; Shipman, Larocque & MacFarland, $2,500; S. L. M. Barlow, $2,500; Garzullo & Co., $3,692; Brewster & Co., $1,055; Chittenden & Hubbard, $2,500; Buckham, Smales & Walker, $1,625; Stephen A. Walker, $1,000.

Mrs. Anna Newell, of divorce case notoriety, filed her specifications of objections to the discharge of her husband, Lorenzo D. Newell, and William H. Smith, who were formerly partners in the artificial flower business at No. 524 Broadway, before Register Ketchum, who has referred the matter to Judge Choate for decision. She alleges that they did not keep proper books of account, that they were mutilated, that false and fictitious entries were made in them relative to her claims, for the purpose of defrauding her; that they fraudulently concealed part of their property, and that they fraudulently removed a large quantity of their stock in trade to Providence, R. I., under the guise and pretense of sales.

PROTECTION FOR EXCURSIONISTS.

The excursion season being now at its height, the issuance of a circular by the Supervising Inspector-General of steam vessels, at Washington, calling attention to the laws governing excursion and other steam-boats, and pointing out to the public as well as officials their duty and rights in the circumstances, is timely and of general interest. Inspector-General Dumont has transmitted to the Supervising and Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels a letter "for the information of officers of the Inspection Service in general, as well as for the information of the traveling public, who are invited to present to the proper officers authenticated proofs of violations of the steam-boat laws, in order that offenders may be prosecuted. Inspectors will exact a strict compliance in all cases with the instructions conveyed in the last paragraph of the extract herein published, which is founded upon the requirements contained in last paragraph of section 4,467, Revised Statutes, and, in case of the refusal or failure of any master of a steamer to furnish the number of passengers carried, the fact of such refusal must be immediately reported to the United States District Attorney, for prosecution for the penalty of $100 provided in section 4,468, Revised Statutes. Section 4,469, Revised Statutes, makes the penalties thus incurred a lien upon the vessel in each case. Supervising and Local Inspectors will acknowledge the receipt of this circular, and the Local Inspectors will, at the same time, furnish this office with a list containing the names of all excursion steamers in their various districts and their routes, together with the whole number of passengers each steamer is allowed to carry." The "extracts" from the statutes referred to above relate exclusively to officials and their duties, and were issued by the Treasury Department in July, 1877, but have been practically inoperative because not complied with. They provide that the Local Inspectors shall determine and state in their certificate of inspection the number of passengers which a vessel can properly carry, and that they shall "notify the masters of all excursion steamers that henceforth they will be required to keep a record of the number of passengers carried on each trip. Inspectors will demand copies of such records at least once a week and place them on their official files, for the information of the department, if desired."

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Saturday last I was not only surprised but indignant on reading that Judge Dykman had released Romaine Dillon, the murderer of my brother, John R. Dilleber, from the insane asylum, and ordered all criminal proceedings stayed. As the only relative of my late brother, I ask in all sincerity if this man Dillon is to be let loose upon the community to again inflict an injury upon some unoffending person who may (as he fancies) cross his path, or in some way provoke his insane resentment. I would also ask where the line of demarkation should be drawn between sanity and insanity, and if a person of position and wealth has any immunity from prosecution and punishment which a laboring man would not be entitled to?

A. DILLEBER.

No. 112 Front-street, New-York, Monday, July 15, 1878.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Five steam-ships are to sail for Europe to-day, viz., the Ville de Paris, of the French Line, for Havre; the Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line, for Liverpool; the Italy, of the National Line, and the Alsatia, of the Anchor Line, for London, and the Maas, of the Netherlands-American Line, for Rotterdam. The steamers to follow to-morrow are the Herder, of the Hamburg-American Line; the City of Brussels, of the Inman Line; the State of Georgia, of the State Line, and the Cornwall, of the Great Western Line. Among the passengers of note on the Ville de Paris, are Charles de Montheror, of the French Legation at Japan; P. A. Dupont, Minister to Hayti; Vicomte de Itacolumi and family, Mr. Charles Coghlan, the actor; Mrs. Coghlan, Mr. and Mrs. H. De St. Omer, of this City, and John S. Radcliff, of Paris. Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor; Mrs. Mead, B. L. Farjeon, the novelist; Dr. J. M. Fowler, and Prof. B. J. Stone will leave in the Italy, and Rev. Dr. Charles Arey and Rev. J. B. Clark, both of Boston, and Prof. Alfred Hennequin are among the passengers of the Alsatia. To-day's saloon lists, as far as received, are as follows:

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Havre.—Charles de Montherot, P. A. Dupont, Vicomte de Itacolumi, Mrs. De Itacolumi and child, J. Foreade, Mrs. S. Droz, Mrs. C. H. Williams, Miss E. Balmforth, Mrs. Balmforth, Mrs. G. Cartaya, Mrs. Galoupeau, Gadilhe Leon, Miss L. Bropny, Miss K. Brophy, C. A. Catalani, Henry Anderson, Mrs. A. Provot and child, Mrs. M. O. Blanck, Miss Van Boskerck, A. Raimel, Mrs. A. Raimel, Miss E. Bert, Mr. Delegrande, Mr. Desjardins, Louis Duboeq, Charles Trouilly, H. Billard, Mrs. L. Tolo-a, Mrs. Sarah Straus, Thomas W. Morris, A. Sinney Biddle, John S. Radcliff, B. De Morgan, A. De Morgan, Mrs. A. De Morgan, B. F. Barge, P. J. Guiteras, E. Karst, G. Bancroft, Mrs. C. Doubley and child, Mrs. J. Leger, C. Pisani, Mrs. C. Pisani, Mrs. Adatte, Mrs. A. M. Kemp, Mrs. E. Goken, E. Regade, Mrs. E. Regade, Mrs. Maurice, Mrs. Thuriaux, Mrs. E. J. Jané, Mrs. W. Moore, Miss Elise Stauffer, Mrs. A. Alcistore, Mrs. C. Rouyer, Mrs. H. Theurer, Mr. Theurer, Jr., Mrs. M. Kunz and child, P. Breitenbucher, D. Leftingwell, Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Daniel, F. Deplaigne, M. H. Bacas, J. Boesch, Mrs. Boosch, Joseph Funck, Jean Funck, Mr. Miranda, Mrs. E. Mauny, P. Dumas, Charles Coghlan, Mrs. Charles Coghlan, Mr. Lefaivre, A. Gary, Mrs. A. Gery and child, E. McNulty, J. E. Barber, Mrs. Barber, C. N. Barber, Mr. Madrazo, Mrs. Madrazo and child, E. Escallier, Mr. Riviere, Mrs. Carter, Mr. Massue, Mrs. G. L. Feuardent and child.

In steam-ship Italy, for London.—E. Galtenhof, Mrs. Galtenhof, Mr. and Mrs. Scriven, Mrs. Loog, Miss Jones, George Bottom, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Boudenot, S. Jones, Prof. and Mrs. B. J. Stone, Mr. Warmsley, Dr. J. M. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Fowler, and Mrs. C. D. Lane, infant, and nurse, Miss Anle, Miss E. Pankins, G. S. Grant, Mr. J. C. Norton, C. L. F. Houghton, Sister Sarah, Miss Gormley, Miss Dutt, Miss Freeman, C. P. Grayson, Mr. McCorville, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Park Benjamin, Mme. Vaillant, Larkin G. Mead, Mrs. Mead, B. L. Farjeon, Mrs. Farjeon, Mrs. James Thomp, son, H. J. Black, Alexander Brown, Mrs. William Andrews and two daughters, Mrs. Hunt and infant, Sarah L. Vincent, James T. Smith, F. C. Moore, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Adams, W. Jervink, Mrs. Jervink and four children, Mrs. Pigot and child, Fannie E. Clark, Miss J. Myers, C. H. Edwards, Rev. C. F. Harris, Mrs. Harris, Miss Harris, A. C. L. Franklin, W. B. Wilson, William Gostenhofer.

In steam-ship Alsatia, for London.—Rev. H. H. Macpherson, R. S. Cairncross, H. S. Worthington, John T. Percival, A. Heilborn, Rev. Dr. Charles Arey, J. D. Hough, Edward Webster, Rev. C. B. Clark, E. E. Bracket, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Myers, E. G. Coolidge, John Foret, William Ryan, J. A. Morton, Robert Morton, O. D. Baldwin, James B. Gorman, D. F. Pratt, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Mary Hook and infant, Prof. Alfred Hennequin, C. E. Chadwick, Benjamin Dangerfield, Mrs. Dangerfield, Mr. and Mrs. L. Van Holstein, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Gibson, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss E. P. Prout, Miss Maud Ferme, C. B. Pratt, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson and infant, Miss Bergh, Mrs. G. A. Darter, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Balcheldor, Mr. and Mrs. Winks, Mrs. E. Wilkinson, Miss Anna Dempsey.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CANAL

AN ALDERMANIC WELCOME.

HOW THE COLUMBIA CREW WILL BE RECEIVED.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CITY FATHERS YESTERDAY — GOOD WILL AND BAD GEOGRAPHY — TOMPKINS-SQUARE AND CROTON WATER.

The Board of Aldermen, after a fortnight's vacation, reassembled yesterday and transacted a large amount of business. Every member was present. A portion of the session was devoted to a debate on the proposed improvement of Tompkins-square, and the employment of men "by the day" to perform the work. Some applause emanated from the gallery when remarks in favor of adopting the latter system were made by several of the City Fathers. Alderman Waehner called up the ordinances directing the Park Department to repair Tompkins-square and convert it into a public park, as authorized by an act passed by the last Legislature.

Alderman Keenan moved that all the men to be employed on the work be paid by the day. [Applause in the gallery.]

Alderman Gedney thought that Mr. Keenan's resolution amounted to nothing, because the workmen would be paid by the day anyhow. He thought that the motion should be so presented as to show whether the men were to be engaged by contractors or by the Park Department.

Alderman Pinckney inquired what the law was on the subject, and Mr. Waehner replied that the act passed by the late Legislature simply authorized the Common Council to direct the work to be done by the Park Department.

Alderman Pinckney said that the board was in a measure responsible for the work. They had asked the Park Department to furnish their plans for the improvement of the square and its probable cost, but he had not heard anything of the matter since that time.

President Roberts stated that he had received a communication from the Park Department, and the letter was subsequently read. It recited that the Park Department desired to consult the residents in the vicinity of the square as to the plans for its improvement.

Alderman Pinckney remarked that the board should be satisfied that the work would be properly done, and that the plans would be such as would show that it would be a real public improvement.

After some further debate, Messrs. Sauer and Waehner suggested that the ordinance be so amended as to provide that "the work shall be done by day's work, and not by contract," and in this shape it was adopted by a vote of 20 to 1, Mr. Phillips being in the negative.

Alderman Morris offered a series of resolutions, providing that the Ganesvoort property be set apart for the purposes of a public market, and as a stand for farmers' wagons. It was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Morris requesting the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to whether the Common Council has power to authorize the erection of bay-windows, &c., and the erection of stands inside the stoop lines.

Alderman Bryan Reilly said he did not want any more opinions from the Corporation Counsel. That official had given them an opinion which had brought them into trouble, and he declined to appear and defend them when they were in difficulty on account of their action in relation to a street stand. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Law. The motion was adopted.

A resolution was adopted at the instance of Alderman Keenan, authorizing the Sixty-ninth Regiment to occupy the armory in the City Hall in the event of the Seventy-first Regiment when the latter leaves it to take possession of its new building. The board then requested the Dock Commissioners to widen and extend the pier at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street for the purpose of providing for a proper landing-place for steam-boats in that locality.

A communication was received from the Mayor inclosing the report of Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, one of the Commissioners appointed to compile the ordinances of the Common Council.

Alderman Waehner said that two Commissioners, Mr. Shafer and Mr. Shepard, were appointed to prepare the work, but it seemed that there was an irreconcilable conflict between them as to the manner in which it should be done. Mr. Shafer had presented his report some time ago, and therefore two reports were now before the board. He did not think it would be well to go to the expense of printing both of them. Both reports were referred to the Committee last year.

Alderman Biglin offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The triumphs of the Columbia College four—the representatives of American college oarsmen—at the International Regatta at Henley-on-the-Thames, London, on the memorable 4th and 5th days of July, 1878, recommend directly and justly to the glory of our common country that the Governments and people of every section thereof should manifest their appreciation of the glorious victory thereon won by the most enthusiastic demonstration of congratulation and praise of the gallant four—Jasper T. Goodwin, Henry G. Ridabock, Cyrus Edson, and Edwin Sage—who so manfully upheld the honor of their native land on the anniversary of its natal day in the capital of the nation from whom a century ago we won our political independence, and who, until the great victory of Columbia College, claimed to be our superiors in manly sports and athletic games, particularly as oarsmen; and

Whereas, This brilliant achievement of a distinctively American college rowing crew, following so closely upon the victories of our American riflemen, and the admitted superiority of American pedestrians, conclusively proves that the men of this young Republic have not deteriorated mentally, morally, or physically, the assertions of the enemies of free government to the contrary notwithstanding; but proves, on the contrary, that our people are the equals of the best men in the Old World, and that the genius of our free institutions is bearing its legitimate fruit—ambition, self-reliance, energy, and determination to succeed being the chief characteristics of our young men; and

Whereas, The "Columbia crew" being also distinctively the crew of a New-York City rowing club, imposes upon the people and Government of this City the duty of specializing, in their especial and particular manner, the renown they have reflected upon the City of New-York in winning the "Visitors' Cup," by defeating the crews of the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges in the race of eight-oared rowing-racks at Henley-on-the-Thames, in the City of London, on the 4th and 5th days of July, 1878; be it therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this board, of whom the Mayor shall be one, be appointed to receive the crew of the Columbia College Rowing Club on their arrival in this City, to welcome them home, to tender them the congratulations of the people and Government of New-York upon their brilliant victories on the Thames, and to extend to them the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, on say day that may best suit the convenience of the members of the crew, to receive personally the collections of their friends and our citizens generally; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be engrossed and framed, duly authenticated by the signature of his Honor the Mayor, and the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, the corporate seal affixed and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council, and presented to the President and Faculty of Columbia College, to be retained in the institution as a slight token of the appreciation of the people of the City of New-York of the brilliant achievement of the Columbia College crew of 1878, in defeating their competitors, the crews of Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, at the International Rowing regatta at the capital of the British Empire, on July 4 and 5, 1878.

The resolution was adopted, and the following committee was appointed: Aldermen Biglin, Sauer, Guntzer, Perley, and President Roberts.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works, stating that in order to carry out the latest law in relation to the supply of Croton water to higher levels and at greater pressure, it might be necessary to erect "a suitable building, with two pumping-engines and fixtures, including a tank and stand-pipe, on the lots situated between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth streets, west of Ninth-avenue." The Commissioner says that the expense of laying and connecting the necessary pipes should not exceed $220,000. After suggesting that immediate action be taken on the matter, he states that "year after year a large extent of additional water-pipe has been laid. Even within the past two and a half years during my administration of the department, 42.28 miles have been put down, being an addition of more than 10 per cent. to the length of pipe previously laid. The effect of this is to reduce the pressure in the previously existing mains." The communication was ordered to be printed.

Alderman Waehner called up a resolution providing that counsel be assigned to the committee appointed to investigate the Department of Public Works.

The matter was laid over after a good deal of debate.

The Board then adjourned.

THE BURGLAR WAS SCARED AWAY.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "For two or three months past an enterprising burglar has been pursuing an intention to burglarize the residence of Mr. Jenkins, on Fayette-street, near First, and has several times made the attempt. Finally Mr. Jenkins, becoming tired of that sort of thing, loaded up an old shot-gun, both barrels, to the muzzle, and said: 'Let Burglar Saturday morning at 2 o'clock he came again, and Mr. Jenkins got out his artillery. He waited until his man got to work, and drew a bead on him, shut both eyes, and pulled the trigger. The noise was heard all over the city and for miles away. People in Western Ohio and Eastern Illinois have telegraphed for explanations, and Mr. Jenkins will probably recover. The burglar has not been seen or heard of since."

A WILD PROGRAMME.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "There is a question not settled even by the Watterson-Hewitt controversy. Thoughout that terrible exchange of rhetoric each of the combatants intimated to the other that both knew a great deal more than either dare tell—and that was the solemn truth. The *World* should interview somebody and ascertain the full particulars of the consultation between Tilden and the Southern Congressmen. We refer to the time when Mr. Tilden drew his memorandum of the number of available troops of Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—and when Mr. Lamar said, 'But men alone are not an army,' and Mr. Tilden said, 'True enough, money is needed,' displaying a paper showing the quantity of gold in New-York, which he, as President, proposed to capture under a declaration of martial law. Let us get at the bottom facts."

GIGANTIC REPTILES AND DRAGONS.

DISCOVERIES OF FOSSILS IN WYOMING AND COLORADO BY YALE PROFESSORS.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

About two months ago the *Bee* contained a brief report of recent fossil discoveries in the Rocky Mountains, near Como Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad. These discoveries have proved to be of much greater importance to the scientific world than many who are well versed in geology had supposed. Until very recently, geological surveyors in the West, among them Hayden and King, announced that certain fossils of the reptile character found in the formations belonging to what geologists term the epoch of the triassic, or oolitic period, in different parts of Europe, did not exist in similar formations in America. At least, Hayden reported that in his extensive researches he failed to find any traces of them. This was a clear contradiction of the claims of evolutionists, who, like Darwin, believe that the approximation to the age of man was the result of gradations, and hence where remains of animals exist which differ very radically in their structure from any others there must of necessity be a connecting link somewhere; in other words, various specimens of animals must have existed which have succeeded those who had a resemblance to the first, which were gradually lost to sight in the changed conditions of nature around them.

A *Bee* reporter, hearing that Mr. S. W. Williston, the assistant of Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, who has been digging up fossils for several years in the mountains, would remain in Omaha during Sunday, made a call upon the gentleman. Mr. Williston readily entered into conversation with the reporter. "The press," said he, "has made a great many blunders and misstatements concerning these discoveries, and while I often hesitate on that account to be interviewed, I shall gladly comply, hoping you will be somewhat careful in presenting the facts not to distort them. I have been with Prof. Marsh now for nearly four years, devoting the Summer time to the field and the Winter to classifications, &c. Our labors cover a very extended area, and though extended over a period of nearly four years, the most important discoveries have been made within two years."

Reporter—Your greatest discovery was that at Como Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, I presume?

Williston—No; the greatest was probably in Colorado; but that at Como was of considerable importance. The remarkable feature of our discovery is that the fossils which were reported as not existing in America had hardly been brought to light in one locality before thousands of tons of remains were simultaneously discovered in different places—among the leading points are Como, (Wyoming,) Colorado Springs, Cañon City, and Morrison.

Reporter—Can you give me a general outline of these remains?

Mr. Williston—Yes. Of course you are aware they are all petrified; the bones found exhibit animals of the reptile species of nearly all sizes, from that of a cat up to one 60 feet in height. The name of the animal found at Como is what is termed the dinosaur; it belongs to the reptile species of the crocodile order. The remains are evidences that the animal stood up on its hind legs, somewhat like a kangaroo, and of course its head must have been about as high as the Grand Central Hotel of your city when he stood up.

Reporter—Did you find but one of these giant reptiles?

Mr. Williston—Oh, no; there were a large number, and I naturally had to select the best pieces of the same part of the body to get all the parts to make up the remains of one as near as possible.

Reporter—Is this the largest of the kind found?

Mr. Williston—No; we found one in Colorado that Prof. Marsh considers must have been about 100 feet in length. We found and collected a great many different remains of the same general class, but belonging to different species. We must have shipped from Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas from 300 to 400 specimens of the dinosaur, and about 1,000 of what are known by the name of pterodactyl. The latter is a species of flying reptile, or dragon, that existed about the same age as the dinosaurs. We found a specimen of one whose wings were from 30 to 40 feet from tip to tip. We found 17 different species of this kind in the cretaceous, or chalk formations of Western Kansas. We also found remains of six species of toothed birds. Most of these same character of fossils are found to a lesser extent in the cretaceous formations of England, and also in Germany. The time when these animals existed must, of course, have been hundreds of thousands of years before the age of man. It was an age when the earth must have been much warmer than now, and when the trees and vegetation, of which petrifactions in shape of the same formation, possessed the same proportionate giant growth as these animals do to the present existing species.

Reporter—It must cost a vast amount of money to keep up a corps making the collections.

Mr. Williston—Yes; the fossil collections of Yale have cost about $250,000.

Reporter—What importance do you attach to your discoveries?

Mr. Williston—There is a great deal. In the first place, there were no such deposits found in America until a little over a year ago, and when they were discovered, strange to say, they were found almost simultaneously in six different places. Then, they are regarded as important in bearing upon the evolution theories which are fast being accepted by a large body of the scientific world. For instance, in the various species of remains found we have some that give evidences of having been so closely allied to the bird species by their hollow bones, as that, aside from the fact of their deficiency in the wing provisions it would be as difficult to classify them as it is to distinguish between some of the higher order of plant and lower order of animal life.

Reporter—Have you fully classified all the recent collection?

Mr. Williston—No. It is a very laborious task; some of the specimens were of the herbivorous and others of the carnivorous species. We have been to work on the head of that giant reptile from Como for a very long time, but have so far not yet fully made out its anatomy. It is not by any means a large head, considering the height of the reptile. What I am about to say in relation to the high importance of these discoveries is that evolutionists have predicted that there must be a connecting link between animals heretofore found in this country. Hayden and others reported that none had been found in all their surveys, and hence, now that the discovery is made, it proves that their theories reasonably claim, nature makes no sudden changes. There is no doubt that many animals of this formation are the antecedents of the bird creation, or rather it marks the epoch of the gradual mergement or transitory state from walking mammals to the hollow-boned flying species.

Reporter—Am I to infer from what you state that you are a believer in Darwin's evolution doctrine?

Mr. Williston—Yes; still, I confess there are some very great scientists, who, though now apparently in the minority, antagonize that doctrine with many very cogent reasons. There was the late Agassiz, whom I regarded as even above Humboldt, and second only, perhaps, to Cuvier, as a naturalist. He had a very fine, well-studied theory of his own, and even shortly before his death, while admitting that the evolutionary doctrine was gaining ground under such leaders as Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin, and others, he still clung to his own matured views, and his son, who is following his footpath as a naturalist, only in a limited and more specific field, clings to his father's views.

NEW-ENGLAND SENATORS' HOMES.

The homes of the New-England Senators afford the Boston *Herald* a theme for some interesting descriptive gossip. These are mostly of a very unpretentious character. The residence of Senator Dawes, at Pittsfield, Mass., is a large, square, brown mansion of wood, the south windows of which command a beautiful prospect of the valley of the Housatonic and of the Hoosac Mountains. Mr. Dawes has a farm a mile or two out of the village, and riding horseback, with his daughter for companion, is his favorite method of taking a constitutional. Senator Hoar's house is in the quiet north end of Worcester. It is a roomy cottage with gables and verandas placed in a miniature forest of tall oaks. The home of Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, is at Lyme Rock, a little hamlet among the Litchfield County hills. It is ample and hospitable looking, and suggestive of the solid comforts of domestic life. Quite a farm surrounds it, and the Senator lives most of the time there. Mr. Anthony's residence on Church-street, Hartford, two squares from the depot, shaded and quiet despite its proximity to the city's heart, houses Senator Eaton. The Senator has a large building lot on Wethersfield-avenue, upon which he means to build a mansion. Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, although wealthy, contents himself with a plain, two-story wooden house on Benevolent-street, Providence; his colleague, Burnside, has a commodious residence in Providence, elegantly furnished, as well as a Summer villa near Bristol, on Narragansett Bay. The home of Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is in the rural town of Strafford, eight miles away from the Central Vermont Railway. Senator Edmunds has a home, rarely occupied by him owing to his ties at Washington, in the centre of Burlington. It is of brick, and stands in a four-acre lot thickly planted with shrubbery and trees. The New-Hampshire Senators are domiciled, the one at Milford and the other at Concord. Mr. Wadleigh's residence at Milford overlooks the village, and is the handsomest in town. In the Senator's law office is one of the finest private libraries in the State. A span of sorrel horses are Mr. Wadleigh's special weakness. The home of Senator Rollins is one of the oldest in Concord, built of brick, and antique in appearance. He has also a farm at Bollinsford, where he spends most of the season playing the gentleman farmer. Senator Hamlin has a modest home at Bangor, Me., and also a good farm in the vicinity, upon which he takes great satisfaction, like his New-Hampshire neighbor, as an amateur agriculturist.

A BLIND ADDRESS.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* says that among the foreign letters received at the Post Office in that city, on Saturday last, was one addressed as follows: "Ameqreika, Britehburg, Kenedike, Stat Strit, Fur [here the name of the person was inserted] Amerika."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PLEDGED BILLS AND NOTES TO SECURE DRAFTS OF A BANKRUPT BANK—DUTY ON NITRO-BENZOLE OR ARTIFICIAL OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS—REVIEW OF JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 181—*Nicholas W. Casey, Receiver of the New-Orleans Banking Association, vs. C. Cavaroc, Sr., and C. Cavaroc, Jr., as C. Cavaroc & Son, and the Société de Crédit Mobilier of Paris, France.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—The National New-Orleans Banking Association, an organization formed under the National Banking act of 1864, failed and suspended payment on the 4th of October, 1873, and on the 27th of that month was placed in the hands of a Receiver, under the fiftieth section of the act. At, or about, the time of the failure, Charles Cavaroc, the President of the bank, took therefrom certain bills and notes to the amount of $325,011 26, and delivered the same to his firm of C. Cavaroc & Son, who claimed to hold them as agents for the Société de Crédit Mobilier of Paris by way of pledge to secure the said society for certain acceptances of bills drawn by the bank in July previous. The bill in this case was filed by the Receiver to recover possession of said securities, alleging that they were delivered by the bank to Cavaroc & Son in contemplation of the insolvency of the bank, and by way of pledge, but with a view to give a preference to Cavaroc & Son and the Crédit Mobilier over other creditors of the bank, contrary to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the Banking act. The defendants, Cavaroc & Son and the Crédit Mobilier, by their several answers, deny that the securities were delivered by way of preference in contemplation of the insolvency of the bank, and insist that they were actually pledged to the society by virtue of a distinct agreement, as a consideration and security for the acceptance by it of bills drawn by the bank for over $218,000, and were duly accepted by the society upon the faith of said pledged securities. The answers aver that at the time of this transaction the bank was in good credit and standing. The position of the Receiver is here affirmed in an opinion of which the following is a syllabus:

"Possession is of the essence of a pledge, and without it no pledge exists as against the pledgor. This is in accordance with both the common and civil law, and is enforced by the express text of the Code Napoleon (article 2,076) and the Civil Code of Louisiana, (article 3,162.) The pledgor may have the temporary possession of the pledge, as special bailee, without defeating the legal possession of the pledgee; but where the pledge has never been out of the pledgor's actual possession, but has always been subject to his disposal by way of collection, sale, substitution, or exchange, no pledge or privilege exists as to third persons. Though, in such case, the pledgee might, by the law of Louisiana, have a real action against the pledger, or his heirs, to recover possession of the thing, he cannot sustain a privilege thereon as against creditors, or against a bank Receiver or Assignee in bankruptcy, who represents creditors. Equity will not regard a thing as done which is not done, when it would injure third parties, who have sustained detriment and acquired rights by the things which have been done. Where it was agreed that a bank should deposit bills and notes with the President and his partner by way of pledge to secure a loan made by a third party, and the President delivers them back to the bank officers for collection, with power to substitute other securities therefor, it is not such a delivery and possession as is necessary to create a privilege by the law of Louisiana." Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 304—*Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port of New-York, vs. Bernhard Arnson and Ellis Wilzinski, as Arnson & Wilzinski.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In March, 1871, Arnson & Wilzinski, the plaintiffs below, imported into New-York a specimen of nitrobenzole, which is obtained by the chemical action of its constituents—benzole and nitric acid—upon each other. It is then refined and cleaned by distillation, and sold as "oil of myrbane" to druggists, soap manufacturers, "and to the trade generally." The defense introduced testimony that this is a well-known article of commerce commercially known as oil of myrbane, used in perfumery and flavoring, and also commercially known as "artificial oil of bitter almonds," as well as by its other names; "and that, in fact, it resembles essential oil in the uses to which it is put, as a marketable commodity, more than anything else, and is used as a substitute for an essential oil of the same character of fossils are found to a lesser extent in the cretaceous formations of England, and also in Germany. The time when these animals existed must, of course, have been hundreds of thousands of years before the age of man. It was an age when the earth must have been much warmer than now, and when the trees and vegetation, of which petrifactions in shape of the same formation, possessed the same proportionate giant growth as these animals do to the present existing species.

Reporter—It must cost a vast amount of money to keep up a corps making the collections.

Mr. Williston—Yes; the fossil collections of Yale have cost about $250,000.

Reporter—What importance do you attach to your discoveries?

Mr. Williston—There is a great deal. In the first place, there were no such deposits found in America until a little over a year ago, and when they were discovered, strange to say, they were found almost simultaneously in six different places. Then, they are regarded as important in bearing upon the evolution theories which are fast being accepted by a large body of the scientific world. For instance, in the various species of remains found we have some that give evidences of having been so closely allied to the bird species by their hollow bones, as that, aside from the fact of their deficiency in the wing provisions it would be as difficult to classify them as it is to distinguish between some of the higher order of plant and lower order of animal life.

Reporter—Have you fully classified all the recent collection?

Mr. Williston—No. It is a very laborious task; some of the specimens were of the herbivorous and others of the carnivorous species. We have been to work on the head of that giant reptile from Como for a very long time, but have so far not yet fully made out its anatomy. It is not by any means a large head, considering the height of the reptile. What I am about to say in relation to the high importance of these discoveries is that evolutionists have predicted that there must be a connecting link between animals heretofore found in this country. Hayden and others reported that none had been found in all their surveys, and hence, now that the discovery is made, it proves that their theories reasonably claim, nature makes no sudden changes. There is no doubt that many animals of this formation are the antecedents of the bird creation, or rather it marks the epoch of the gradual mergement or transitory state from walking mammals to the hollow-boned flying species.

Reporter—Am I to infer from what you state that you are a believer in Darwin's evolution doctrine?

Mr. Williston—Yes; still, I confess there are some very great scientists, who, though now apparently in the minority, antagonize that doctrine with many very cogent reasons. There was the late Agassiz, whom I regarded as even above Humboldt, and second only, perhaps, to Cuvier, as a naturalist. He had a very fine, well-studied theory of his own, and even shortly before his death, while admitting that the evolutionary doctrine was gaining ground under such leaders as Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin, and others, he still clung to his own matured views, and his son, who is following his footpath as a naturalist, only in a limited and more specific field, clings to his father's views.

NEW-ENGLAND SENATORS' HOMES.

The homes of the New-England Senators afford the Boston *Herald* a theme for some interesting descriptive gossip. These are mostly of a very unpretentious character. The residence of Senator Dawes, at Pittsfield, Mass., is a large, square, brown mansion of wood, the south windows of which command a beautiful prospect of the valley of the Housatonic and of the Hoosac Mountains. Mr. Dawes has a farm a mile or two out of the village, and riding horseback, with his daughter for companion, is his favorite method of taking a constitutional. Senator Hoar's house is in the quiet north end of Worcester. It is a roomy cottage with gables and verandas placed in a miniature forest of tall oaks. The home of Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, is at Lyme Rock, a little hamlet among the Litchfield County hills. It is ample and hospitable looking, and suggestive of the solid comforts of domestic life. Quite a farm surrounds it, and the Senator lives most of the time there. Mr. Anthony's residence on Church-street, Hartford, two squares from the depot, shaded and quiet despite its proximity to the city's heart, houses Senator Eaton. The Senator has a large building lot on Wethersfield-avenue, upon which he means to build a mansion. Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, although wealthy, contents himself with a plain, two-story wooden house on Benevolent-street, Providence; his colleague, Burnside, has a commodious residence in Providence, elegantly furnished, as well as a Summer villa near Bristol, on Narragansett Bay. The home of Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is in the rural town of Strafford, eight miles away from the Central Vermont Railway. Senator Edmunds has a home, rarely occupied by him owing to his ties at Washington, in the centre of Burlington. It is of brick, and stands in a four-acre lot thickly planted with shrubbery and trees. The New-Hampshire Senators are domiciled, the one at Milford and the other at Concord. Mr. Wadleigh's residence at Milford overlooks the village, and is the handsomest in town. In the Senator's law office is one of the finest private libraries in the State. A span of sorrel horses are Mr. Wadleigh's special weakness. The home of Senator Rollins is one of the oldest in Concord, built of brick, and antique in appearance. He has also a farm at Bollinsford, where he spends most of the season playing the gentleman farmer. Senator Hamlin has a modest home at Bangor, Me., and also a good farm in the vicinity, upon which he takes great satisfaction, like his New-Hampshire neighbor, as an amateur agriculturist.

A BLIND ADDRESS.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* says that among the foreign letters received at the Post Office in that city, on Saturday last, was one addressed as follows: "Ameqreika, Britehburg, Kenedike, Stat Strit, Fur [here the name of the person was inserted] Amerika."

and granted yesterday. There was no representative of the Attorney-General of the State present at the time of the motion.

A FATHER'S CRUELTY TO HIS CHILD.

THE LITTLE ONE'S STORY TOLD IN COURT—THE PARENT FINED FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Mr. Edward Chiardi, special officer of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, yesterday morning introduced Miss Mary McMahon, a young lady of 11 Winters, to the Judges sitting in the Court of Special Sessions. Miss Mary told the court that she had a wicked stepmother, who beat her sometimes, but on the present occasion she wished to complain of the treatment of her father only. "On the 26th of June last," she says, "father beat me. I was carrying some water when he said something to me and then knocked me down. I got up, and while I was running away he kicked me again. I ran into the room of a lady, and he followed me and dragged me out by the hair of my head and kicked me."

"Where did he kick you?" asks Judge Smith, sternly.

"He kicked me in every place," answered the little lady. "Then he threw me down stairs, then he kicked me in the hall, and I ran into the street, and he kicked me in the street."

Mr. Chiardi gave evidence of the child's hurts, and stated that the society had taken possession of her. He was asked by her father's lawyer: "Have you any special authority for taking the child out of the control of her parents?"

"Yes, the Code gives us authority in cases of cruelty."

For the defense the father, Michael McMahon, a respectably-dressed mechanic, said the girl was carrying a pail of water and went down on the floor. She had a habit of going down in that way. And he just tapped her with one side of his foot.

"How do you account for those bruises on her?"

"I really cannot tell. One often gets bruises without knowing how. I know I didn't hurt her: I love her too much; I have often licked her worse than that, far worse."

He was fined $15, and the child was pleased to hear that she was handed over to the care of the society.

THE SILK SMUGGLING SUITS.

The National Steam-ship Company's representatives in this City have made a formal offer to compromise the suits pending in this district against their steamers Denmark and England. District Attorney Woodford has decided to recommend that the offer by the company of a settlement by the payment of a fine of $10,000 be accepted by the Government in final settlement of these actions. Gen. Woodford's reasons for making this recommendation to the Secretary of the Treasury are as follows: The ships of this line are owned by a stock company. The stock is, of course, widely scattered among different holders, many of whom are represented as Trustees for widows and orphans. These stockholders had no personal complicity in the smuggling, the ships ran the danger of being seized and had earned no freight on the smuggled goods, and the District Attorney thinks it would be a great hardship to make these stockholders suffer to the extent of forfeiture of the vessels.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Gorman vs. Allen.—Answer will be stricken out on plaintiff stipulating, within five days after notice, that defendant may still move to vacate the order of arrest.

Arnold vs. Seaman.—Granted.

By Judge Potter.

Best, Receiver, &c., vs. Hayes.—Motion denied, with $10 costs; reference to deliver deed and complete sale.

Hearne vs. Dunscombe.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs and filing undertaking with two sureties.

Wyckoff vs. Shultz.—Denied, with $10 costs.

Kimbal vs. Newton.—Motion for Referee fees, &c., denied.

Howell vs. McLoughlin.—Motion for defendant's costs granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Catlin et al. vs. Kent.—See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Betts et al. &c. vs. Betts et al.—Exceptions overruled, and Referee's report confirmed. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT.

By Judge Freedman.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Davis.—Order suspending lien.

Harding et al. vs. The Providence and New-York Steamship Company.—Order of discontinuance.

Bommer vs. The American Spiral Spring, &c., Manufacturing Company.—Order of discontinuance.

Newhall vs. Appleton.—Order continuing the action.

Kursheid vs. Thrallet al.—Order granted.

Woolf vs. Jacobs.—Order granted.

Lowenstein et al. vs. Gumbel et al.—Order granted.

Egan vs. Wilds.—Order vacating order of June 24.

Leyser vs. McCarthy.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Gluck vs. Lowenstein.—Granted.

Sweeney vs. Duffy.—Reference ordered.

Cochrane vs. Gotwald.—Order discharging judgment.

Kingsberry vs. Garden et al.—Undertaking approved.

Bacon et al. vs. Abbott.—Order granted; undertaking approved.

Orders Granted.—Andree vs. Bauch: Etzel vs. Byrne; Feldman vs. German; Ward vs. Fiener; Whitney vs. Gironde; Cohen vs. Wallace; Adams vs. Gironde; Sykes vs. Nones; Etzel vs. Byrne; Townsend vs. Whitehack; Horn vs. Sloseut; Allen vs. Bodel; Morehouse vs. Geoger; Vanglank vs. Vanplank; Mack vs. The Hyland Chemical Mining Company; Tracy vs. Tracy.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 27, 35, 45, 47, 54, 67. Call commences with No. 71.

General Sessions, Part I., opens at the usual hour.

AT THE TOP OF BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The Boston *Times* of Sunday says: "About 1 o'clock last Friday afternoon the flag which was rigged on the apex of Bunker Hill Monument on the afternoon of the 4th inst., by Mr. Samuel Craig, of Boston, was taken down by Thomas Courtney, an old seaman, 40 years old, and at present employed as a laborer in the Engineers' Department of the Navy yard. Mr. Courtney was induced to undertake the daring and dangerous feat by Mr. William Chapman, who is in charge of 'machinery afloat' in the yard. In less than 20 minutes from the time Mr. Courtney had shown himself at the window he had succeeded in unrigging the heavily-knotted ropes which bound the flag-staff to the monument, and had regained the entrance with the flagstaff, flag, and all the paraphernalia in his possession. The only assistance rendered the brave man was by Mr. James T. Smith, an old seaman. Courtney was the fourth who ever attempted to ascend to the apex of the monument, the third being Charles J. McKinney, of New-York, who performed the feat on Monday, the 5th inst. Accompanied by two ladies he ascended to the top landing, and before they were aware of his intention he had made his egress from one of the windows, and was ascending the rope hand over hand. On reaching the top he stood erect, placed his hat on the top of the flagstaff, and afterward descended in safety. A comparatively small number of people witnessed Mr. Courtney's daring feat yesterday. Joseph Till, sail-maker, of Charlestown, was the first who undertook the dangerous feat. He is still living; the three others have already been mentioned."

A CONNECTICUT BANK CLOSED.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of the 15th inst. says: "The Dime Savings Bank of Middletown, which is about 10 years old, with about $70,000 in deposits, has been ordered closed by the Bank Commissioners, as it is somewhat embarrassed. This action was taken to avoid a run and in this way insure all depositors an equal share of what can be realized from the bank's assets—the plan being similar to that adopted in the case of the Thompsonville and Suffield Savings Banks. After a careful investigation the books will be scaled uniformly, and this will be a much cheaper proceeding than the employment of one or several Receivers. The cause of embarrassment has been unprofitable mortgages on unproductive and undesirable real estate. Since about two years ago, when a dividend was paid of $2,500 was made up—two dividends have been passed. Just how much the depositors will lose is not yet known. Many of the bank's mortgages are on suburban lots in Hartford."

LITTLE FALLS DAIRY MARKET.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Monday, July 15, 1878.

The Cheese market to-day is without material change from last week. Farm dairies are a shade lower, the sales this morning ranging down from 8c. for extreme prices, and only one lot going at the last figure. The bulk of sales, amounting to about 500 bxs., may be quoted at from 6c.@8c. Factories were well represented, 12,000 pounds counting in one lot, and between 10,000 and 11,000 bxs. of which changed hands. Sales began to be made at 7c., 7¾c., 7¼c., and 7½c., at which considerable changed hands. Near the close of the market 7¾c. was quite freely paid, while "gilt-edged" lots reached 8c. Buyers say there are more lots at 8c. to-day than last week, but the bulk of sales will not average above 7¾c. We heard of nothing going above 8c., and therefore quote that as top price, though possibly a shade more may have been paid for a few "fancy lots" bought on private terms.

The hot weather tells heavily against Butter, and prices are low enough to discourage a free delivery. We quote fair to good lots at 14c.@16c., while the best goes at 17c.

Farmers are now well into the hay harvest and the weather for the past week has been favorable for gathering the crop. Pasturage is short, but cows continue to make fair returns for the season.

We have letters from England for the first week in July. Our London correspondent says that English cheese, owing to heat, is now on sale, while American clears as landed and the consumption is large. We give prices as follows: American, extra fine, 50s.@52s.; fine, 48s.@48s.; good, 38s.@40s.; common to low grades, 30s.@34s. English cheddar sells for 70s.@80s., Cheshire, medium, 50s.@56s.; fine, 70s.@74s., and Dutch Edams from 50s.@52s. ℔ cwt.

The hot weather tells unfavorably on all sorts of Butter, owing to consumption, and as here must be good, all sorts of Continental and Irish are difficult to place at even a reduction in quotations. The prices are as follows: Clonmels, 110s.@112s.; Cork, 101s.; Dorsets, 126s.; Jersey, 90s.@90s.; Normandy Extra, 114s.; American, old, 30s.@50s., and for new, 90s.@110s. ℔ cwt.

Oleomargerine, as it stands the heat, sells fairly at 50s.@70s. for American, and from 70s.@76s. for Dutch brands.

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 16.—In the Printing Cloths market there has been more doing, steady at 3⅝c., 90 days, which is the quotation demanded for 64 square Cloths by all the mills, while 56x60 Cloths are equally firm at 3¼c., cash, to 10 days. Market very strong at these figures.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	93	Moss, bales	62
Bees-wax, pks.	8	Molasses, bbls.	127
Cotton, bales	1,270	Naval Stores, bbls.	264
C. S. Oil, bbls.	174	Resin, bbls.	1,900
C. S. Cake, bags	593	Oil, Lard, bbls.	100
Copper, bbls.	100	Pork, pks.	326
Eggs, pks.	1,236	Provisions, pks.	901
Flour, bbls.	8,026	Cut-meats, pks.	4,212
Corn-meal, bbls.	3,000	Lard, tcs.	913
Corn-meal, bags	30	Butter, pks.	5,334
Wheat, bushels	150,800	Cheese, pks.	35,280
Corn, bushels	54,050	Rice, tcs.	256
Oats, bushels	32,849	Rice-chaff, bags	86
Rye, bushels	8,250	Sponge, bales	9
Malt, bushels	2,693	Skins, bales	9
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, pks.	1,340
Grease, pks.	11	Stearine, pks.	79
Grass-seed, bags	150	Tallow, pks.	127
Hides, No.	117	Tow, bales	73
Hides, bales	217	Tobacco, hhds.	1,159
Hops, bales	2	Tobacco, pks.	103
Lead, pigs	300	Whisky, bbls.	448
Leather, sides	9,551	Wool, bales	317

ASHES—Meet with a very limited sale, including Pots at from $4 50@$4 75; Pearls, $5 75@$5 87½ ℔ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in rather more request at 26½c.@28c. for good to very choice ℔ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been in generally moderate demand at about former prices with sales reported at $2@$2 25; Hard, common, $4 25@$5 50; Croton Front, $7@$9; Trenton Facing, $21@$25; Philadelphia do., $23@$27; Baltimore do., $34@$38 ℔

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, mostly from the south, and falling barometer.

Further investigations by our special correspondent confirm the inference that the strength of the "Nationals" in this State depends more on the Greenback than on the Labor Reform wing of the new party. They show, likewise, that both Democratic and Republican managers are quite prepared to "trade" with the leaders of the new organization, without any regard to financial principles, if only they can induce the Greenbackers to nominate candidates who will, as members of Assembly, vote for the party nominee for Senator, or as Representatives in Congress, act with the party caucus. It would be the height of madness to consider the financial question as finally settled when, in a State like New-York, it is ignored whenever it stands in the way of a division of offices. It is equally absurd to pooh-pooh the influence of a third party which, in some of the most populous sections of this State, can impose on the old parties any terms that it pleases. The appearance of Nationalism as a party solvent in a State like North Carolina is another suggestive indication of the struggle before the country in regard to some of the fundamental principles of financial policy, if not of social organization also.

The new Collector has perfected his official bond without the aid of ex-Gov. FENTON, and if he intends to verify the anticipations in regard to his administration which are entertained at Washington, he will find it necessary to discharge the duties of his office with a similar independence of the influence of his political patron. It is not in the power of Mr. MERRITT to make the policy which dictated his appointment anything but cowardly, blundering, and inconsistent, but a proper regard to the business obligations of the position, and a resolute ignoring of political considerations in fulfilling them, will save both the Administration and himself from a good deal of additional ridicule and obloquy. In making changes among his subordinates, he would do well to be guided by the precept, rather than by the example, of the President, and to remember that the first principle of civil service reform is that the official tenure of every public servant should be secure while his competency and fidelity remain unquestioned.

The Rochester *Democrat* says "considsiderable surprise has been exhibited by the uninitiated over the course of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in so violently opposing the changes in the New-York Custom-house, inasmuch as it is generally known that THE TIMES is not an ardent admirer of Senator CONKLING." Being one of the "initiated," the *Democrat* is, of course, ready to furnish an explanation of this phenomenon, and some journals, like the Auburn *Advertiser*, which ought to know better, have adopted its theory. That is, briefly, that THE TIMES is "the especial friend and champion" of ex-Senator MORGAN, and that the "prior obligations" of Gen. ARTHUR being lodged in the same quarter, "the otherwise incomprehensible course of the journal in question" is fully explained. An inability to explain any course save on the basis of personal feeling or personal allegiance seems to be one of the drawbacks of being among "the initiated" in politics. The comments of THE TIMES on the removal of Collector ARTHUR were simply the logical consequence of certain great principles of public policy which it has steadfastly maintained in the past, and to which it expects to remain faithful in the future. It is as ignorant as the Rochester *Democrat* can possibly be of the opinions of ex-Gov. MORGAN on the changes in the Custom-house, and it cares rather less than that journal probably does about the effect of these changes on the personal and political fortunes of Senator CONKLING. All that it was concerned about doing with reference to this, as to other subjects of public discussion, was to state what it believed to be the simple truth, no matter whose prospects it might help or hinder. If our friends of the *Democrat* desire to extend the influence and circulation of the very able journal they control, they cannot do better than carry out the same principle.

We have already pointed out that the suggestion made in these columns about a 25-cent subscription as a mark of popular sympathy with the parents of the lost CHARLEY ROSS could have but little significance unless it was taken up from one end of the country to the other, and we have endeavored to discourage a partial or sectional response to such an appeal. Subscriptions, nevertheless, keep coming in on us, and we cannot possibly refuse to take charge of them, though hoping, meanwhile, that they will merely form the nucleus of a fund which shall be truly national in its magnitude as the feeling which it can but faintly represent is universal in its hold unon our people. From C. A. P., at the Titus House, Bellport, Long Island, comes $14 contributed by the guests, with the timely suggestion that if some person in every hotel in the United States would take the trouble to ask every inmate to contribute 25 cents, a sum of money might be obtained worthy both of the object and the sentiment which underlies it.

It appears that a great injustice has been done to a worthy tribe of Indians—the Umatillas—in recent dispatches from Eastern Oregon. For a time there was much apprehension as to the course likely to be pursued by the Umatillas. As the Umatillas went, according to the reports, so must go the tide of war. There were stories of the Umatillas being friendly, and of the Umatillas being unfriendly. Gov. CHADWICK, who is Governor of Oregon by accident, sarcastically said that the Umatillas were the "midnight allies" of the hostile Indians. And when a fight took place between the whites and the Bannocks, the Umatillas were described as looking calmly on the scene, as the civilized white man might look upon a horse-race. It turns out that the Umatillas did not fight on that occasion for the simple reason that they were not armed. A paternal Government had not furnished them with weapons, for obvious reasons. These non-combatants looked on the proceedings with the impartial interest of all non-combatants. And, in justice to the tribe, it should be said that they are now fleeing to the military posts for protection from the hostile Indians. The Umatillas know on which side their bread is buttered.

Turkey's sudden show of good-will toward Austria indicates a possible intention to use the latter as a future weapon against Russia—a suspicion borne out to some extent by the indirect compact that binds Austria to prevent an alliance between Russia, Servia, and Montenegro. In such a case, however, Russia could easily avenge herself by aiding Italy's designs on the Southern Tyrol, which, as may be seen by the recent mass-meetings at Naples and elsewhere, are as persistently cherished as ever. This, however, is not to be wondered at, for the national pride is sorely galled by the reflection that Italy's deliverance from Austria has been achieved not by herself, but by the successive victories of France and Germany, and that her only independent effort ended in the double overthrow of Lissa and Custozza. At present, Italy and Greece appear to be making common cause, as the only two Eastern powers which have not profited by the recent scramble; and reports are current of an engagement binding Italy to defend the coast of Greece in the event of a breach between the latter and Turkey. This compact is probably intended to pave the way for Italy's cherished scheme of occupying Northern Albania, and then offering the latter to Austria in exchange for the coveted Tyrol. Meanwhile, Austria's resolute attitude and vast military force have produced their natural effect upon the Bosnian insurgents at Livno and elsewhere, who are hastening to profess their love of order and their submission to the new Government, while the accumulation of rails and rolling stock in various parts of the province, as well as the instructions sent to various railway companies, indicate that the projected line to Mitrovitza is to be commenced as speedily as possible.

THE SOUTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

A Mississippi journal quotes as from an influential source the remark that the Scott Texas-Pacific scheme "is a dead issue" in Congress. "It is as hopelessly under the sea as PHARAOH and his hosts," the writer adds; and Senator JOHNSTON'S plan is mentioned as in substance that around which Southern Senators and Representatives must be prepared to rally in another session. This statement harmonizes with information received through other channels. The South calls as vehemently as ever for a direct road to the Pacific, but it is rapidly losing its interest in Mr. SCOTT'S scheme, which is regarded as to all intents and purposes a tributary to the Pennsylvania Road instead of a feeder to Southern enterprises.

The discovery is rather late. From the beginning it was evident that the Texas-Pacific was not designed to promote Southern interests except so far as these might tally with the interests of Mr. SCOTT and his friends and of the various combinations that had been formed to help them in Congress. On its merits, the measure was unworthy of Southern support. There was no provision for reaching the Mississippi at any Southern point, while the alliances formed in its behalf pointed to a diversion of traffic via St. Louis, for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Central. Senator JOHNSTON'S recent speech in the Senate seems to have had the effect of impressing upon the Southern mind a fact which to the North has long been notorious; and the consequence is that the measure will not again receive the support of the section in whose name it has been urged. Other circumstances have contributed to the fate which is said to have overtaken it. The inquiry instituted by the House committee, imperfect though it was, has cast a doubt upon the title of the Texas-Pacific Company to privileges and property which were to be embraced in the mortgage created for the protection of the Government loan. The insurmountable obstacle, however, is the opposition of the North and West, irrespective of party, to the revival in any form of the subsidy system. No one objects to a Southern Pacific Road, with a route acceptable to the South itself. What is opposed is the attempt to fasten upon the Treasury an enormous liability for the construction of a road which other parties are prepared to build without any financial aid from the Government. The hostility to a subsidy would be the same although the effect were to delay the Southern route indefinitely. It is of course intensified by the knowledge that a Southern Pacific is actually in progress, running eastward, for which no subsidy is sought. If the South simply wants its own connection with the Pacific, the Huntington plan will suffice. The unwillingness to accept that plan implies the existence of sinister motives somewhere, and weakens the case presented by Southerners at Washington.

It is well understood that the Southern Representatives prevented the passage of the Northern Pacific bill during the closing days of the late session, with a view to "log-rolling" operations in the future. The intention is to coerce the friends of the Northern route into an alliance with the friends of a Southern route. With this view the South voted solidly against proceeding with the Northern measure. The two projects have little in common. One seeks only an extension of time for the completion of its work; the other aims at the acquisition of a subsidy. The proposition of the Southern members is that votes shall be exchanged—that in consideration of Southern votes to enable the Northern Pacific to finish its line, Northern votes shall be pledged to a Southern subsidy scheme. The South must be allowed to draw millions from the Treasury, or the Northern tier of States and Territories shall be denied permission to perfect their transcontinental connection. Should the bargain be consummated, we trust that both the parties to it will be disappointed. It is described in one quarter as "an infamous device," and certainly the phrase is not inappropriate. But if the Northern Pacific Company respond to the proposition, and use its influence in the give-and-take way contemplated by the Southern applicants for public money, it will deserve to be buried with the Texas-Pacific. Happen what may now, the completion of the two routes, Northern and Southern, is only a question of time. Both will be needed, and both will be built. Meanwhile, the equitable claims of one cannot be allowed to strengthen the unjust demands of the other. The country can better afford to wait for them than to begin anew the granting of subsidies for the attainment of an object which private enterprise will furnish in due season.

The discussion of the subject in Southern newspapers shows that it will not be permitted to sleep. It is treated as one of the vital Southern issues, and a great deal of ill feeling is expended upon the attitude assumed by the North. The opposition is ascribed to sectional jealousy and prejudice. Nothing could be more unfair. Whatever sectionalism enters into the subject is introduced by the South, which bases its claims for aid to a Southern Pacific road wholly upon grounds of a local character. The North, on the other hand, resists these claims, not because they emanate from Southern States, but for reasons, partly economic, partly of principle, which preclude the granting of financial aid by the Government to any corporate project, wherever it may be situated. The South cannot too soon take in this simple truth. It will have no difficulty in obtaining all legitimate facilities for the opening of a route to the Pacific, but it must dispense with help from an overburdened Treasury.

WHAT WILL THE LAST STEP COST?

Gold is 1_2 per cent. premium, and thus, nominally, the paper dollar is worth 99.403 cents; July 11, 1864, gold reached the maximum figure of 285, the paper dollar then being worth 35.09 cents. Black Friday excepted, it is twelve years since the premium was as high as 50; almost nine years ago it passed permanently below 25; three years ago, below 17; two and a half years have been working down the last twelve points; thirteen years have been required to dissipate, at an average rate of about $3l_2$ per year, the premium remaining when the war closed; 1877 began with a premium of 6^7_8, and worked off two-thirds of it; and in the present year the decline has been so imperceptible that it has ceased to attract attention. Yet there is no cessation of the shrieks about contraction, ruin of industries, and the destructive work of the Resumption act; inflationists of various stripes of financial lunacy, but having for a common motive a hatred of gold and a determination to have more paper and only paper, are busily organizing what they claim will prove the balance of power. As the gold premium falls, the anti-gold fury rises. The obstructionists charge all existing distress upon the approach of resumption, and profess to believe that its actual realization will be the crack of doom in the economic sense.

We have already and often replied to the charge of injury by contraction and preparations for resumption, and, so far as the possibly injurious effects of actually accomplishing resumption are concerned, it is of no consequence whether the waiting and making ready are hurtful or not; as concerns the present purpose, we could afford to admit the wildest shrieks of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to be within the truth. The only question now is, accepting the situation as it is, what harm the consummation of resumption can work; the journey having been made, how can the simple act of stepping from the vehicle do any injury to the passenger? The worn plea about the debtor is still advanced, and answering it at length is unnecessary. Debtors and creditors, as a class, do not exist; everybody is debtor and creditor both. The poor man, in whose behalf the most piteous appeals profess to be made, is generally creditor, simply because he has not the credit of a borrower, even if he wished to become one. There are no private obligations existing—so gradual has been the rise of the legal dollar—which can be materially swollen by the last step in that rise. It is true that bonded debts are in a different position, but the Western municipalities that sold their high-rate bonds below par have largely repudiated them. The creditor had to suffer, during the war, without anybody's pity, when his money, lent in gold before greenbacks were thought of, was repaid, by count, in paper, and now it is not so very unfair that he should have his turn again. To these observations we may add: There is a hardship resting on long-time debtors, but inconvertible paper always robs one party or the other; the argument on behalf of the debtor lasts forever, but it is strong or weak according as the difference between gold and paper increases or the contrary, and there is no possibility of getting from the wrong course to the right one without pain somewhere.

The talk about the shock of resumption is mere vaporing. Trade and industry stood the shock when the dollar was fluctuating from one to twenty cents a month, and no change could be more gradual, public, and thoroughly discounted in its successive steps than the appreciation of the dollar has been since the passage of the Resumption act. Those inflationists whose madness has the most method, probably anticipate no shock whatever, and yet, from their point of view, they are right and consistent in dreading the formal completion of resumption. Under the combined influence of the densest ignorance of financial laws, the recollection of the delights of flush times, and the confusion of mind which the use of inconvertible paper always produces, the mass of inflationists confound money with wealth and prosperity, cherish the seductive delusion that the Government stamp gives money its value and maintains it in circulation, and hence believe the issue of sufficient Government paper of full legal-tender quality—"absolute" money they call it—would be the universal panacea. Upon people possessed of this delusion argument can have no more effect than a moral thesis could upon a hungry tiger.

They are assisted by the thousands who are clinging to the wrecks of investments which they cannot sell but are not yet willing to abandon or to revalue according to the facts. Owners of unproductive real estate, consisting of fancy lots whose value has been largely eaten out by assessments and interest, or of property that will neither sell nor rent except at new figures, are pretty sure to be found deploring the depression of trade and the insufficiency of money; holders of shrunken securities, and all who mourn defeated expectations, are apt to long, like the others, for an inflation wave that will enable them to "unload," and refuse to accept the situation. In so refusing to accept it, they prolong it, but have no power to change it. In longing for renewed inflation, they want yesterday back again. In remembering the flush times, they mistakenly consider the green-back as the cause of that imaginary prosperity, now so dear to memory, and forget the influence of Government as a purchaser in quantities unlimited and at prices over which there was no time to chaffer; half a million of men, suddenly withdrawn from production and turned to consumption on a vast and exclusively destructive scale, were an influence upon the markets which must not be overlooked. More greenbacks might be issued, but they would not reproduce the effect; they would be like powder without the spark. The old industrial and exchange activity, with rising prices, cannot be brought back until the old conditions are all reproduced. Granting it were desirable to do so, it is utterly impossible; the thing is a dream.

But all who long for the past or are infected with the "absolute money" delusion have reason to dread the consummation of resumption, for they know, as well as resumption advocates do, that it will be a finality. There will be no shock, except to their hopes, and the injury they predict is really the ending of all schemes for legalized paper; for, although schemes for various sorts of unreal money will always find some heads for lodgment, inconvertible paper will not long retain any popular strength after it goes out of use. On the contrary, just as the advantages of national bank-notes over the wild-cat sort gave the former quick hold, the revival of industry consequent upon financial tranquillity will soon make the people satisfied with sound money. Financial tranquillity will come with settlement, and that will come with the fact of resumption. In one sense, the change is already effected, although in another it is not. Except for the two hindrances thrown in the way by the Silver bill and the Anti-cancellation bill, resumption may be considered accomplished, in the sense of certainty; yet it is not finished, and business waits to see it finished.

CLASSICS AND COLLEGES.

Prof. GILDERSLEEVE, in his vivacious and sensible discussion of this topic in the July number of the *Princeton Review*, makes a timely protest against the notion that Latin and Greek are to be studied primarily for the communication of "a certain amount of linguistic philosophy or comparative grammar." In this remark he has hit upon one of the principal sources of the prejudice, which still maintains its hold on many minds, against classical studies as they are pursued in our colleges. The direct and prime end of these studies is the attainment of "a knowledge of the life of the Roman and the Greek people as manifested in language in literature." Down to the close of the seventeenth century Latin, at least, could hardly be considered a dead language. It was still, to a great extent, the vehicle of literary and diplomatic correspondence; many books were published in it, and lectures in schools of learning were still delivered in the ancient tongue. Down to a much later day colloquial Latin was still heard within the walls of colleges. Even the porters and sweeps who served in the buildings of our American colleges garnished their conversation with scraps of Latin which they picked up in making their daily rounds. But Latin has now shared the fate of its sister, and lectures, even in the German universities, are now commonly given in the vernacular. Latin and Greek are no doubt more thoroughly understood and more accurately taught at present than ever before. Philology has shared to the full in the progress of the sciences. The study of comparative grammar has sprung up and made rapid strides. The opening of the knowledge of the Sanscrit has made scholars acquainted with the oldest member of the Aryan sisterhood of languages, and thus thrown much light upon the structure and vocabulary of the classical tongues. This improvement in philological science, with all its benefits, has spread a snare into which classical teaching has fallen. It is true that the Greek and Latin languages must be learned accurately, if the pupil is to appreciate adequately the treasures of literature which are embodied in them.

A slip-shod acquaintance with the principles of grammar is an insuperable obstacle in the way of an exact apprehension, and, therefore, of a just appreciation of the ancient authors. Moreover, it is partly in their character as philological studies—as an investigation of language—that Greek and Latin are of advantage to the student. We would not undervalue the benefits derived from the study of Greek and Latin, as opening to view the nature of language, and of these languages in particular, and as a mental gymnastic, quite irrespective of the literary matter presented to the mind of the student. At the same time, we insist that the primary object of these studies, as regards the generality of students in our schools and colleges, is not philological discipline. This is not the end, but a means to the end, and a collateral gain. Few college students design to become professional philologians. Such as have this design, and wish to qualify themselves to teach language, should be remanded to special courses of study. *Homer* and *Cicero* ought not to be read merely, or predominantly, as illustrations of Greek and Latin grammar. Literary and æsthetic training is the main thing to be aimed at. The student is to be brought into living intercourse with the masters of ancient politics, philosophy, poetry, and eloquence, and to enter into their thoughts, and to be taught to discern the matchless beauty of form which they gave to their productions. The study of the classics should be an initiation into ancient life, and be made thus a rich field in which the student may gather varied fruits from the wisdom of the past.

It is a curious fact that our graduates of fifty years ago often appeared to have a keener enjoyment of their *Virgil* and *Horace* than the bulk of the new-fledged bachelors who have just taken their diplomas. The students of a former day may occasionally mispronounce their Latin, and even mistranslate it. But the spirit of the classical author they may have caught more successfully than their successors who have been much more carefully drilled in the technicalities of grammar. Teachers like ARNOLD, of Rugby, have held that the study of the classics should be so carried forward as to lead the pupil to a familiar knowledge of the administration of the ancient States, the operations of war, domestic life and manners, and the other multiform phases of classic civilization. Such teachers have rightly judged that an inestimable advantage is obtained from this introduction of the youthful mind to great problems and subjects of the closest bearing upon human welfare, which nevertheless lie in a region remote from the present, and where the partisan and sectarian prejudices and passions of the hour can have no influence. Teachers of this class, who have acted upon this enlightened theory, have made the study of the Greek and Latin authors a fruitful means of training and enriching the minds of their pupils. They have made this study an education in statesmanship, in historical philosophy, and imaginative literature, and in art. Such, unhappily, has not been the theory or the practice of teachers generally. A bright-minded boy who might be led to read the great writers of antiquity with a keen relish, is not allowed to sip the honey which his toil gives him the right to taste. A dry, spiritless, merely grammatical and lexicographical method of teaching bears at length its natural fruit, and the pupil comes to detest the authors whom he might have been taught to love. We shall not be understood to advocate a superficial method in the study of the languages. Let the student be well-grounded in the grammar. Especially let his early steps be taken slowly and thoroughly. But do not mistake the means for the end, and do not convert an inspiring and fruitful pursuit into a barren and hateful task.

As long as it is felt that "the proper study of mankind is man," that is, as long as humanity continues to be an object of absorbing interest, antiquity will be studied, Hence, the languages of antiquity, and the works in which the ancient mind has mirrored itself, will attract the earnest attention of inquisitive students. The natural and physical sciences cannot supply the nutriment which the masterpieces of literature furnish. It behoves the teachers of the classics to rise above the level of pedagogical routine, and instead of contenting themselves with discharging the office of pedantic "gerund-grinders," seek to inspire the young with a lively appreciation of the wisdom and beauty of the immortal writers who are placed in their hands.

RAPID TRANSIT AND BUSINESS.

There was a time when it was thought a great saving if business men could take an omnibus, or "stage," and ride to Wall-street from Union-square in half an hour. Before that time, men who did not ride in their own equipages, and these were few, walked to their offices or stores and thought nothing of it. The introduction of the street car was an innovation which was regarded with suspicion and aversion. It was noisy, and it was also subversive—to some extent—of the traditions of old New-York. The omnibuses, or stages, were associated in the minds of men with the Dutch traditions of the island and with the earlier stages of the Americanization of Manhattan. For, though the omnibus was as unknown to the burghers of New-Amsterdam as flying-machines and phonographs, there was about the steady-going and plodding vehicle a certain conservatism and sobriety which commended it to the substantial and influential citizen. When the street car was introduced, it was complained by the ladies of that day that it did not come up to the sidewalk for the passenger as the stage had done. In the old-fashioned stage, too, was always written up, so that he who rode could read: "Two pulls to the right, one pull to the left." The abominable street car would not draw up to the curb-stone, and the signal to stop only brought it to a standstill in the middle of the street. This was thought to be the very sink and pit of democracy. It was about as bad as the cooking-stove which had superseded the fireplace of our ancestors.

But it was observed that, under ordinary circumstances, people reached "down town" five, six, or ten minutes earlier by the street car than by the omnibus. Clerks, salesmen, shop girls, and the commoner sort of workers took to the street cars. In the Winter time, when omnibuses and street cars were alike embargoed by snow-drifts, the latter conveyances were relieved by shovelers, while the stages fought their way through drifts painfully and with much profanity from the unregenerate drivers. It was generally understood that the street cars saved to each business man at least fifteen minutes a day. Of course, in a busy town like this, fifteen minutes is a great deal of time. In the far-off leisurely country, where two men will sit on a rail fence all day long "dickering" over a horse trade, fifteen minutes is as nothing. It serves to open the conversation. But in a great city fifteen minutes suffice to sell a bill of goods on which a profit of 35 per cent. is made. At least, that is about the rate of profit made when the street car was invented. They were nervous and conservative people who objected to this means of transit. It was new-fangled and noisy. And it is a matter of record that many families moved away from the routes of the street-car lines. The jingling of the bells and the everlasting rumble and rattle of the wheels made many houses untenantable.

Eventually, there was great outcry against the once popular street-cars. They were detained by the growing traffic; they were so managed that the cars were full when people most wanted to ride, and men who paid their fare were not only obliged to stand up, but they were bullied by the conductors, jostled by rowdies and pickpockets, and were compelled to hold on by unsavory leathern straps. In Summer the cars were hot and dusty, and in Winter they were detained by snows. They were slow and behind the age. The elevated railroad came to assuage the sorrows of these impatient people. Whereas, it took twenty-five minutes to ride from Madison-square to City Hall in a Broadway car, it was possible to shoot from Twenty-third-street to Park-place, on the elevated railway, in fourteen minutes—a clear saving of eleven minutes. Now, it must be acknowledged that eleven minutes in a man's life-time is a great deal of time. Twice a day it amounts to twenty-two minutes; and twenty-two minutes is the limit of a single trip on a Broadway or Sixth-avenue car, if we consider an average trip that which includes the Astor House and Madison-square as its upper and lower limits. It was noised abroad that one could save ten, twenty, or twenty-five minutes by traveling on the elevated railway. The Sixth Avenue (horse) Railroad Company reduced their running time to meet this exigency, so that fourteen minutes were saved on the round trip from Forty-sixth-street to the Astor House and back again. Seven minutes is a great deal of time. Battles have been lost and won in seven minutes. Now, our fellow-citizens, as they ride up or down town in their favorite public conveyances, time their passage. The business man who gets into the train at Rector-street, or leaves it at Fiftieth-street, has his watch in his hand. What is he doing with the ten or fifteen minutes which he has gained? Does he get to his business earlier and stay later than he did when he needed twenty-five minutes each time he went up or down? Or does he give to his family and his home the time thus gained? Is rapid transit between the house and the office for the benefit of the home or the business? Many wives and mothers are asking these questions. Perhaps, after all, it will turn out that we are no better off that we are shot down town, and shot home again. It is not well that every minute gained thus should only be a gain to business.

Many students from neighboring colleges are earning money in the White Mountain hotels this season by waiting on tables and doing other menial work. In one hotel a Cambridge man is a waiter, a Dartmouth Senior is assistant head waiter, and a Freshman from Bates College sells photographs in the corridor. It is said that the collegiate waiters are much more satisfactory to guests than the old ones, as they keep their thumbs conscientiously out of the soup.

A £5 note of the Bank of England remains in circulation only 72 days; then it "retires" into some miser's coffers, and is long out of sight. A £10 note stays 77 days; £20, 57 days; £30, 19 days; £40, 14 days; £50, 39 days; £100, 28 days; £200, 13 days; £1,000, 11 days. A century sometimes elapses before some of these notes are again presented at the bank. On the 27th of September, 1846, a £50 note was handed over the counter, bearing date Jan. 20, 1743. American bank-notes do not stay away from home for such long periods; if they did, many of them would look in vain for the banks that issued them when they returned.

Nothing has gone down, with the decline of prices, more than hotel charges. Although the old transient prices are nominally maintained in some hotels, many reductions are made, and permanent board may be obtained at very reasonable prices. There are many hotels in this city, generally on the European plan, that depend entirely upon country custom of the second class, and nearly all of these have reduced their prices. The proprietors of one of the largest and best-known of these hotels are about to renovate their building and reduce prices just 50 per cent., renting a room for 50 cents a day, for which $1 has always been charged. The times have gone by when a rural visitor could not visit the Metropolis without spending a year's savings.

Among the curiosities of journalistic discussion over the changes in the New-York Custom-house is the charge of the Worcester *Spy* that THE TIMES garbled the following quotation from the New-York *Tribune*: "What influence it is proper for the Custom-house officers to employ, and what patronage there may be at the disposal of Gen. MERRITT, it is safe to say will be employed and dispensed for the benefit of any faction of the Republican organization as against the rest." The *Spy* says that we have omitted the word "not" in the above quotation, and not having CHARLES READE'S command of language, confesses its inability "fitly to describe this method of controversy." We respectfully submit to our disturbed contemporary that our copies of the *Tribune*, which contained a "postscript" nominally inserted at 3:45 A. M., and which must, therefore, belong to the second and revised edition of that remarkable journal of the 12th inst., contained the sentence quoted precisely as we printed it. The *Tribune* may have an earlier edition for country readers which its City contemporaries are not permitted to see. The *Spy* may have the advantage of us in being among those who are permitted to share in the esoteric teachings of JAY GOULD'S newspaper; we, who are not among the initiated, must be content with such manifestations as the great man permits us to have of the thing he is pleased to call his mind.

There was exhibited, in one of the displays of jewelry, in the Centennial Exhibition a very peculiar and costly watch. It was about the ordinary size, and struck a musical bell for the hour, half-hour, and quarter, and also for each minute that passed of the unexpired quarter. It told the time to the fifth of a second, and was so arranged that two horses, starting at different times, could be timed by it. It was also a calendar, showing the day, month, and year, and the phases of the moon, as well as the 29th of February every fourth year. Its great price, $2,000, as well as its noise from the constantly-striking bell, prevented any one from buying it. It was offered in the principal jewelry stores of Philadelphia and New-York without success, and at last found its way to San Francisco. Several weeks ago a miner from One-Horse Gulch, Arizona, who had struck a wonderful lead, and was looking for a way to spend his money, saw it in a jeweler's window and bought it. It is a Swiss watch, and is said to have cost to manufacture much more than the $2,000 for which it was sold.

The Lambeth Conference of Anglican Bishops is now engaged, through its special committees, in considering the leading questions which were to come before it. The general conference will be resumed on Tuesday, July 23, when the whole body of Bishops will receive and discuss the reports of their various committees. All the discussions will close on Friday evening, July 26, and on Saturday, July 27, the closing service will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral. The representation from the English colonial dioceses is excellent in quality and variety, and many home Bishops in England, among them Dr. THOMSON, the Archbishop of York, who persistently staid away from the conference of 1867, are ready and glad to take a part in the present deliberations. In all the preliminary arrangements, the American Bishops have been treated with marked courtesy. Bishop COXE preached the sermon at Canterbury when the Primate of all England received his brother Bishops and addressed them from his seat in the ancient marble chair of the Cathedral. Bishop STEARNS, of Pennsylvania; Bishop LITTLEJOHN, of Long Island, and Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio, took leading parts in the anniversary of the venerable "Society for Propagation of the Gospel," and ecclesiastical junketing has been going on at a brisk rate ever since the conference was opened. The visiting Bishops occupy the chief London pulpits during the Sundays which fall within the time assigned for the meeting, and every effort is being made to use the ecclesiastical dignitaries as the momentary lions of the metropolis while they are within reach. Nothing can be known definitely about the conference until near the end of the present session, but it is evident that its deliberations are of a practical character, and that, aside from the conclusions which the conference shall reach concerning the Anglican communion, the comparison of experiences between religious leaders who are widely separated in their fields of labor, will bring about a mutual understanding and sympathy, from which excellent results may be expected in the future.

In his letter published on Monday, our London correspondent alluded to the Earl of Aylesford, who has come into prominence in connection with a divorce case. To Lord Aylesford might, with much pertinence, be addressed the words of Junius to a brother peer: "Reflect for one moment, my Lord, what you are, and then what an Earl of Aylesford might have been." Lord Aylesford had the misfortune to lose his father, to whom he had given much trouble, soon after he was of age. Within a few weeks of that event a summons was taken out against him for assaulting—possibly just to keep up his spirits in bereavement—persons by throwing flour at them en route from races. A few months later he was in the Court of Chancery with a petition for relief from certain Hebrews to whom he had given post obits bearing 60 per cent. interest. Lord Chancellor SELBORN quashed the loans, but with some scathing reflections on the petitioner. Then he set to work once more to knock down an honored name and splendid fortune, and completely succeeded. In this he was much assisted by his wife, a member of a conspicuously fast family. While Lord Aylesford amused himself, Lady Aylesford did not fail to do likewise, and at length her "gallivanting" ended in elopement with Lord Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, and himself the husband of a beautiful daughter of the Duke of Abercorn. Under the Divorce act, the Queen's Procurator-General — commonly called Queen's Proctor—is empowered to intervene in a suit, if he has reason to suspect collusion or that the petitioner is guilty of the same offenses he alleges against the respondent. This the Queen's Proctor did in the suit of Lord Aylesford, with the result elsewhere noted of inducing the surrender of the petitioner, and the dismissal of his case.

Anent this edifying chronicle our correspondent writes: "The so-called upper ten of England is tainted with debauchery and social vice, as deeply as ever it was in the days of CHARLES II.;" but this seems putting the case somewhat too strongly. There is, always has been, and in all probability always will be, a vicious class among the English *nobiesse*, just as there is in all wealthy societies, more especially where there are many men of leisure. The House of Lords consists of some 400 peers, of whom some 4 per cent. are very worthless characters; but as a set-off to this, at least 75 per cent. are more or less worthy, and many very worthy. Of the English, Irish, and Scotch Dukes, for example, there is but one at the present time who could fairly be accounted as disreputable, and the great majority are men who do their duty well in their state of life. Indeed, having regard to the temptations which assail men of wealth and leisure in England, it must be accounted as satisfactory that so large a number are to be found in the upper ranks who, wholly unpaid, give up time and labor to the public. There is scarcely a district in the United Kingdom where a peer is not to be found presiding at Quarter Sessions, Turnpike Trust meeting, and on other irksome occasions, which nothing save a sense of duty or an honorable and proper ambition could lead him to participate in. Thus, while it is quite true that the withdrawal of the Queen, coupled with the leadership of society being, consequently, left in the hands of a Prince who makes a strangely bad selection of his intimate friends, and a Princess who, although all that is amiable and good, lacks force and quick perception, has, undoubtedly, greatly lowered the tone of ultra-fashionable society in England, there yet remains a large leaven of good men and true to save the social fabric from the worthless crew who do their best to undermine it. As, moreover, our correspondent points out, in judging of such matters nowadays, we are bound to bear in mind that "the press takes care that society has no secrets," and to remember that:

"Hard is his fate on whom the public gaze
Is fixed forever to detract or praise."

To one person who will concern themselves with the elopement of Brown with Mrs. Smith, one thousand will be keenly interested in that of the Marquis of Blandford with the Countess of Aylesford, and will duly comment on their iniquity.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says: "Mr. Davis' Mississippi City speech is an outspoken, flat-footed, unmistakable, unnecessary, and unwise secession speech."

Hon. Julian Hartridge has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress from the First District of Georgia. Two Colonels and a Judge are competitors for the Democratic nomination.

This is the voice of the *Clarion*, of Jackson, Miss.: "The stalwart Roman Senator from Ohio, Allen G. Thurman, judging from all accounts, is in splendid trim for leading the Democratic cohorts in the next Presidential election, and whether the choice falls upon him or Indiana's favorite statesman, Thomas A. Hendricks, they will have a candidate worthy to bear their standard."

The Mobile *Register* says: "Alabama is a white man's State. She has now a white population exceeding the black by 200,000, representing a preponderance of over 30,000 white voters. In 1870, by the imperfect census of that year, the whites outnumbered the blacks by over 100,000. During the last eight years the white population has greatly increased and the black population has greatly diminished."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says that "ex-President Davis," at Mississippi City, "spoke what he had a right to say, and the shame of this country is that Radical malignancy by legislation deprives him of citizenship. He gives," it continues, "good advice, and spurns the idea that when the Southern people laid down their arms they surrendered any principle of manhood, or assumed any obligations to the victors."

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* throws out this suggestion: "If the Congressional convention will gratify the people of this district by nominating both Ireland and Schleicher, (in case either fails to get a two-third vote,) we will have a fair and square race between them, and every one will be satisfied with the result. Let the issue come directly before the people and then we shall hear no grumbling about 'packed delegations,' 'ring tricksters,' &c. Rather than a 'dark horse,' give us the two nominees."

The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* says: "The leaders of the Greenback movement in this State are early in the field with their candidates, but the masses do not seem to follow with much enthusiasm." Nominations for Congress have already been made by them in five districts. The *Journal* adds: "It is quite certain that many who were inclined to the Greenback movement last year are so well satisfied with the present financial condition of the country that they see no occasion for the Greenback Party, and will remain in their old organizations."

WESTERN GRAIN STORES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 265,476 bushels of wheat, 630,421 bushels of corn; 34,938 bushels of oats, 17,442 bushels of rye, and 254,860 bushels of barley; total, 1,203,137 bushels, against 1,097,434 bushels one week ago, and 2,083,404 bushels for this period last year. Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 388,129 bushels of wheat, 13,645 bushels of corn, 44,123 bushels of oats, 79,348 bushels of rye, and 349,886 bushels of barley.

THE ROSS SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

Subscriptions previously acknowledged	$17 25
Guests at Titus House, Bellport, Long Island	14 00
S. E. S., Cambridgeport	1 00
Sinbad the Sailor	50
Subscriber for many years	1 00
Four sympathizers	5 00
U. S. L.	2 00

SHERMAN'S GREAT EXPLOIT.

TELLING THE STORY TO AN ADMIRING CABINET.

"GREAT EXPECTATIONS" IN CUSTOM-HOUSE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM — CHEERFUL TONE OF MR. HAYES OVER THE NEW-YORK BLUNDER—POSSIBLE OPERATION OF THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT—THE VACANT SURVEYORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The recent changes at the New-York Custom-house were informally discussed to-day at the Cabinet meeting. Secretary Sherman related his experiences in New-York in connection with the matter, but was unable to explain the popular condemnation that swiftly followed the suspension of Gen. Arthur and Mr. Cornell. The President and his advisers, however, affect to be perfectly satisfied with the changes made, and console themselves with the reflection that time and circumstances will justify and vindicate what is now popularly regarded as a blunder. The President and Secretary Sherman appear to look for justification to what the new Collector may do rather than to what is alleged to have been left undone by the suspended Collector. That is, they have set up a theory that Collector Arthur was inefficient, and expect to prove his inefficiency by the efficiency anticipated from the new Collector. It is very plain, from conversations with the President and Secretary Sherman, that they are determined that Gen. Arthur and Mr. Cornell shall not be continued in the Custom-house, even should the Senate refuse to confirm Merritt and Burt. It will probably take the Senate 30 days to act finally upon the nomination of these two officers, which would bring the time to Jan. 1. Should the action of the Senate on the nominations be negative, Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell would resume their respective offices under the Tenure of Office act, but as the session of Congress will expire March 4, the President would again suspend them. As the next Senate will be Democratic, the confirmation of their successors would be certain. At best, therefore, in the event of Messrs. Merritt and Burt being rejected next December, Messrs. Arthur and Cornell cannot hope to be allowed more than two months' tenure should they be restored under the Tenure of Office act.

It will be seen that the short session of Congress gives the President the advantage of position, so far as the permanent retirement of Arthur and Cornell is concerned, and this is why a successor will shortly be named for Gen. Merritt in the Surveyor's office. It has been stated that the Surveyor's office will be left vacant as a harbor of refuge for Gen. Merritt, in the event of the Senate rejecting his nomination as Collector. This is not correct. A new Surveyor will be named, perhaps, on Friday, or the early part of next week, and should Merritt be rejected as Collector, it is probable the President will permit Arthur to continue undisturbed until March 4, when he will be again suspended, and Merritt again nominated. The President, however, has no fears for Merritt's confirmation next December.

There was some talk at the Cabinet meeting over the vacancy in the Surveyor's office, and the names of several gentlemen were discussed in this connection, but no conclusion was reached, nor was anything said which would indicate a preference for any particular person. It is discussion, however, showed that it is the fixed purpose of the President to nominate a successor to Surveyor Merritt, and it is probable, should Secretary Evarts return before Friday, that the matter will be determined upon that day. The names of Gen. Barnum and Gen. Graham were favorably mentioned. The first gentleman is prominently urged, but a member of the Cabinet informed THE TIMES correspondent to-night that he does not believe Gen. Barnum will receive the appointment.

The official bond of Gen. Merritt was not received to-day at the Treasury Department. The sureties on the bond of Naval Officer Burt are J. Clinton Grey and Daniel W. Gillett. Gen. Merritt is expected to visit Washington immediately after assuming his new duties, when he will be fully instructed as to the views of the Administration in relation to the new departure from which so much is promised in the way of "retrenchment and reform" in the Custom-house.

EX-GOV. FENTON'S NAME NOT USED.

The suspense at the Custom-house among all employes of the Government as to what is to be their fate under the administration of the new Collector is very great, but it does not find expression in general conversation. One employe said yesterday that he had no confidence in anybody's professions, and that he should not be surprised, before a month had passed, to see 300 men lose their positions, and to hear of the old places being filled by new men who would promise to be faithful adherents of the incoming administration. Although there was little outside bustle, several important changes occurred during yesterday. THE TIMES, with several of its contemporaries, fell into the error of announcing that Gen. Merritt had completed his bond on Monday. It was understood about the District Court that the bond had been made, and Gen. Merritt's friends encouraged the belief that Senator Fenton was among the number of gentlemen who had become the candidate's sureties. Yesterday it was the expressed opinion of many persons that the report had been given out for the purpose of drawing out a public expression of the sense of the community. That there was some doubt in Gen. Merritt's mind about the expediency of using Mr. Fenton's name, and that this *ruse* for getting his name before the public as a surety was resorted to in order to help the Collector's choice in finally deciding who should be selected. The bond was finally made out yesterday, with a change of names, and, singularly enough, the name dropped was that of ex-Gov. Fenton. It appears that Gen. Merritt had some time ago selected United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White as the officer who was to perfect his bond, swear him into office, and make the way of the new officer as smooth as possible. Having arranged with him to send word when his services were needed, Gen. Merritt yesterday morning notified Mr. White that his bondsmen were all in the Surveyor's office in the Custom-house, and that they only waited for Mr. White to qualify as sureties on Gen. Merritt's bond. Mr. White thereupon left his office, about 1 o'clock, and hastened to the Custom-house, where, in the Surveyor's office, he found a party of six gentlemen awaiting his arrival. These were: Gen. Merritt, Mr. S. B. Chittenden. Mr. William Walter Phelps, Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. Hugh Allen, whose name had been decided upon as the one to be used in place of that of ex-Gov. Fenton, who was notified that he need not hasten his return to New-York to serve as bondsman, and Gen. Palmer, a warm friend of Gen. Merritt. The bond was produced, and the four sureties signed it, and then signed separate papers of justification, each testifying to the ownership of more than $100,000 worth of real estate, free of incumbrance. The bond was for $200,000, and was the only one required. The oath of office was then administered by Mr. White. The bond, having been executed, was taken by Commissioner White to United States District Attorney Woodford for approval of the sufficiency of the sureties. It was approved by him, as required by law, and was immediately sent to Washington.

Just after the Collector had been sworn in he was visited by a reporter of THE TIMES. His office is always open, and not even the intervention of a doorman is required to enable a visitor to meet him. He laughed, held out his hand, and was exceedingly affable until asked to say something about his bond, when he said that the particulars about that would all be made known in good time, and that he would rather say nothing about it just at present. About the same time Col. Burt, the new Naval Officer, received his commission from Washington, an inclosure arrived for Mr. A. B. Cornell, which briefly announced to him that he had been suspended, that Col. Burt had been chosen to fill his place, and requesting him to transfer his books and papers to the newly-appointed officer. Col. Burt had made all his arrangements for conducting the business before this announcement was received, and he soon acted according to the plan he had decided upon. Almost at the same moment that Col. Burt received the notice of his appointment from the Treasury and the approval of his bond and sureties, Gen. Arthur received notice of his suspension and the appointment of Gen. E. A. Merritt to succeed him. After consultation with Gen. Merritt, Col. Burt, at 3:30 o'clock, went to Gen. Arthur's office, accompanied by his deputies, and met the Collector, swore the deputies into office the process of swearing each being a necessary one. There were no decapitations. Mr. Joseph J. Couch was sworn as Special Deputy, and W. A. Jones, H. W. Gourley, A. W. Green, and J. M. Comstock were sworn as Deputies. Mr. Comstock has been an Acting Deputy for some time. No Controller was sworn in, and it is understood that none will be appointed, and that Col. Burt will fill the offices both of Naval Officer and Controller. By 4 o'clock Mr. Cornell had arranged all his papers for transfer to Col. Burt, and before he left the office he turned them all over to the new incumbent. Col. Burt and his deputies will therefore enter upon the discharge of their duties under the new dispensation this morning.

During the afternoon Gen. Arthur and Gen. Merritt came to an understanding about the transfer of the management of the Collector's Office. As Gen. Merritt gave it to be understood that he expected his commission on Thursday or Friday, it was decided that he should come into the Collector's Office on Saturday afternoon after business hours, and begin his actual administration on Monday morning. But little is known of the bondsman of Gen. Merritt who has been so deftly substituted for ex-Gov. Fenton. He is agent of the Western Transportation Company, at No. 91 Wall-street, and lives at No. 76 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, but has not been prominent in either a business or political capacity.

OBITUARY.

MARY WELLS, THE ACTRESS.

Mrs. Staples, the actress, who was well-known to the public by her maiden name of Mary Wells, died last night at her home, No. 436 Sixth-avenue, after a long illness, in the course of which she endured much suffering. Mary Wells was born in England in 1829, and went upon the stage at an early age. She came to this country about 30 years ago, and, according to the best recollection of veteran actors in this City, appeared upon the American stage, for the first time, in Albany. She soon became known as a clever impersonator of "character" parts and "old women." After playing at Albany, she went, in 1852, to the Metropolitan Theatre, in Buffalo, then managed by George F. Browne, now of this City. She played in Buffalo and Rochester until 1854, when she became a member of Wheatley & Drew's company, in the Arch-Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. From there she came to New-York, and joined Laura Keene's company, in which Sothern and Joe Jefferson were then playing. Here she divided the old women characters with Mrs. Blake, and she was the original *Mrs. Mountchessington* in "Our American Cousin," when Joe Jefferson played *Asa Trenchard* and Sothern began his career as *Dundreary*. She was also the original *Gretchen* in "Rip Van Winkle." Between 1856 and 1863 she played at various theatres in this City and Philadelphia. When the "Black Crook" was brought out at Niblo's, she appeared as *Barbara*, and continued to play the part during the first run of the spectacle. In 1868 Miss Wells was a member of the company of Wood's Museum. She joined Edwin Booth's company at the opening of Booth's Theatre, and was at that theatre until the close of Jarrett and Palmer's management. The year before last she was a member of the company with which Mr. Daly opened his season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, and she played *Lady Franklin* in "Money," and a number of other characters of equal importance during the season. Miss Wells was a versatile and trustworthy artist, and was popular with theatre-goers.

NAVAL MATTERS.

DISPATCHES FROM THE EUROPEAN AND SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRONS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Navy Department has received letters from Rear-Admiral Le Roy, dated Leghorn, Italy, July 1, in which he states that the Trenton left Spezzia July 3, and proceeded to sea in order to complete the target practice with great guns for the second quarter, returning to Spezzia in the afternoon of the same day. She arrived at Leghorn June 11. The Marion remained at Gioraltar, awaiting advice from the British Government in regard to the Liberian boundary arbitration, of which Commander Bradford was by the department's orders, appointed arbitrator, and, on June 26, Commander Bradford having telegraphed that he had been advised by her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State that the arbitration had been postponed till after the rainy season, the Marion was ordered to proceed to Villefranche, where she arrived July 1. The Vandalia has remained at Smyrna since May 3, but as affairs in Turkey appeared to be more settled, the immediate presence of a man-of-war did not appear necessary to protect the interests of the American citizens, and therefore the Admiral ordered the Commander to leave Smyrna and proceed to Villefranche. The Alliance sailed from Marseilles May 28, and arrived at Barcelona on the 1st of June; thence leaving for Port Mahon, she touched at several other ports, sailing on the 22d of June for Cadiz. The Hartford, flag-ship of Rear Admiral Nichols, was at Montevideo on June 1, and expected to leave immediately for Rio de Janeiro. Also a letter from Commander Schley, of the United States steamer Essex, dated May 29, in which he states that he had visited Colonia, on the Rio de la Plata, and while there exchanged the usual courtesies with the American Consul and with the local authorities. He, with his officers, received every attention and courtesy during the stay of one week at that place. There is no American interest at Colonia other than a marine railway dock, under the control and management of the United States Consul, and it is doubtful whether any measure could be suggested that would promote other American interests there, except it should be an earnest activity of our countrymen to compete with the capital already expended there in Estancias, upon which large numbers of cattle are raised. The country about Colonia seems capable of prodigious agricultural developments, while the climate seems favorable to most of the products of this country. He says in closing his report to the commander is that the principal prospective wealth of the country lies more in agricultural industry than in grazing; but under the present circumstances there is a disadvantage to the United States in a commercial point of view, as commerce naturally seeks the shortest and most direct routes to markets. Were it possible to avoid doubtless flow to the United States if steam lines could be got under way direct to our country. He very much doubts if any other plan would promote American interests in that quarter.

Lieut. F. J. Drake has been ordered to the Powhatan at New-York.

THE UMATILLA AND SNAKE BATTLE.

REPORT FROM GEN. M'DOWELL — THIRTY SNAKES AND TWO UMATILLAS KILLED—AFFAIRS AMONG OTHER BANDS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A letter from Major-Gen. McDowell, bearing date of San Francisco, July 5, recently received at the War Department, gives an account, compiled from information furnished by the agent of the Umatilla Indian Agency, to the effect that on July 2 a portion of the Umatillas, at a point 40 miles south of their agency, encountered 400 hostile Snakes. A battle ensued, in which the Snakes lost 30, the Umatillas 2. The agent further states that the Umatilla people were making for Walla-Walla for the purpose of securing the protection of United States troops.

In reply to inquiries made at the Department of the Interior to-day with reference to the attempted drowning of Indian Agent Hughes by a number of Standing Rock Indians, it was ascertained that "Goose," who is a very bad Indian, was a short time since deposed from his chieftainship by Agent Hughes, and he, with some of his followers made the assault upon Hughes. The official information gives a detailed account of the existence of ill-feeling between Col. Carlin, who is in charge of the military post at Standing Rock, and Agent Hughes, and, although it does not state positively, appears to imply that Carlin might have prevented the attack. Indian Inspector Hammond, who was recently detailed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine the accounts of the various Indian agencies, and who discovered the Crow Creek frauds, has been instructed by the department to investigate the Hughes matter.

Indian Inspector E. C. Watkins writes the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, under date of July 9, and describes the Pueblo and Zuni Indian tribes as being peaceful and law-abiding, attending strictly to their own affairs, and needing but very little attention from an agent. No relations are formed with them, and the assistance rendered by the Government is confined almost wholly to the maintenance of schools among them. One school is being kept up by the Zunis, and, until recently, three have been supported in as many Pueblo villages. These schools are partly maintained by the Government and partly by the Presbyterian Missionary Board. Any assistance from the Government for these Indians, beyond aiding in supporting their schools, is unnecessary. They are as good farmers, and live as well as many of their Mexican neighbors, and are as well qualified now for citizenship as the greater part of the population of New-Mexico, now exercising that right.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 16.—Gen. John McNeal, Inspector of Indian Affairs, and Indian Agent E. W. Jones, arrived yesterday from the Indian Territory for the purpose of removing Chief Joseph's band of Nez Percés, the prisoners now in camp at Fort Leavenworth, to the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, about 18 miles south of Baxter Springs, and adjoining territory now occupied by the Modocs. The removal will take place in a few days.

LOOKING FOR AN ESTATE OF $300,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—An adjourned meeting of some of the New-Jersey heirs of the Jennings estate in England was held in Morgan Hall, Camden, to-day, for the purpose of completing arrangements for sending Samuel A. Cook to England to get possession of the property. His offer to collect the vast amount at 10 per cent. has been accepted and some $2,000 is to be raised to pay his expenses. The members present were quite hopeful under the representations made that the connecting link in the heirship had been found, and that removed all bar to their becoming possessed of the property, amounting to some $300,000,000. Mr. Cook will start for England in a short time.

A MINIATURE PALESTINE.

OPENING EXERCISES AT ROUND LAKE.

FIRST MEETING OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY—ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT CLERGYMEN—IMPROVEMENTS SINCE LAST YEAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 16.—The Round Lake Sunday-school Assembly opened this evening with an informal meeting of welcome. The trains during the day brought many people, and there are to-night more than a thousand dwellers in this peculiar village. It was hardly expected that the attendance would be large for the first two or three days, but before Saturday several thousand arrivals are anticipated. Dr. Vincent came in the afternoon, and immediately took charge of the arrangements. At 7:30, 600 or 700 persons gathered under the tent in front of the preachers' stand. The opening exercise was a vesper service, conducted by Mr. Skele, who was so successful in the introduction of this service at Chautauqua. A chorus of 50 voices, with orchestral accompaniment, directed by Prof. Ellis, of Massachusetts, rendered the musical portion of the service acceptably. Joseph Hillman, of Troy, President of the association, gave welcome to Dr. Vincent as one of the great Sunday-school managers of the age, and with him to all Sunday-school workers of the nation, whom he pronounced the benefactors of our race. To them was committed the trust of shaping the destiny of our Government. Such scenes, he said, as were witnessed at the closing of our late Congress at Washington called loudly upon the Christian element of the country to give us better men to rule in the nation's councils. The great need of the times was an educated Church, baptized with the Holy Ghost, to meet infidelity in all its subtle forms. An educated Church on fire was the needed element to rescue this country from the perils threatening it. Dr. Vincent explained the differences between this assembly and the ordinary camp-meeting. The people must not think that earnest, serious labor would not be accomplished because there was a departure from the regular methods of camp-meetings. There were to be, for instance, fire-works and a concert by the lake at the close of the services, and he hoped they would all go over and enjoy the show, which they all did. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Clark, of Albany; Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, of the Rochester Theological Seminary; Rev. Dr. Townsend, of Boston; Rev. J. A. Warden, of Princeton, Secretary of the Sunday-schools of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Green, of Canada, and Frank Beard, of New-York. This afternoon the hotel was formally opened by a dinner given to the press representatives and other invited guests.

Round Lake shows constant progress as the main feature of its history. Ten years ago it was a desolate grove, chosen by a local camp-meeting association as a convenient place to pitch tents and enjoy a week of Christian fellowship. Last year it had become a village of tents and cottages, with well-laid avenues, springs of fresh and mineral waters, gas, and drainage, and assumed, not improperly, to be a national religious resort, attracting visitors from all parts of the country. This year it has added unto itself a hotel and a tunnel, new avenues and cottages, a miniature park and city, and is named by an enthusiastic clergymen the Christian Saratoga of America. And yet the active and driving management are not content, but have plans for the construction of an extensive and expensive park on the hill which confronts their grounds on the west, to say nothing of a dozen lesser projects. Nearly $50,000 have been expended in improvements here since last season. The money has been put, for the most part, where it tells. The first change that challenges the visitor's notice is, that the depot has been provided with a high railing, like that at Saratoga, and that he cannot either go in or go out without a ticket. In ordinary times, he can go in freely enough, but this being an extraordinary time, an admission fee is a prerequisite. Some visitors do not classify this arrangement under the improvements, but it goes to help pay for them all the same.

The second change, perhaps the chief one effected, appears immediately upon entering the grounds. A short distance to the north stands the new hotel, the first large building erected by the managers, and a credit equally to them and to the architect. The style is of the Queen Anne period, and the structure is worthy to rank as the leading architectural feature of a place containing many of the prettiest and most tasteful cottages. The interior is not less attractive than the exterior. The rooms are large and airy, with high ceilings and fresh, neat furniture. The dining-room has seats for 100 guests, an observatory, having the height of a sixth story, affords a view of charming scenery, in which the valley of the Upper Hudson abounds. The lake, from which this place takes its name, lies a quarter of a mile to the east, and beyond this the vision extends, if the day be clear, to the upper range of the Green Mountain chain. Singularly enough, from this height scarcely a trace can be seen of the 200 cottages that are known to be situate within a mile radius. Dense foliage greets the eye and conceals the little world whose affairs are coolly conducted beneath its grateful shade. Yet, on the ground, the grove seems rather sparse, owing to the fact that the tall and slender trees have maintained a habit of bearing all their foliage as a crowning glory, or "running to the top."

Next in amount to the $20,000 invested in the hotel building comes the $9,000 put into the plot which represents the Holy Land, and the model of the City of Jerusalem as it is in our day. I went through Palestine this afternoon in half an hour, beginning at the southern shore of the Dead Sea, reaching the Mediterranean at the port of Tyre, skipping across several inferior mountains, and finishing at Damascus. Rev. Dr. Wythe, who constructed this model, had had, hallowed by personal associations, joined me in making the ascent of Mount Hermon, the feat being accomplished within two minutes. From Hermon's height we looked down upon Palestine. Issuing from its cave at Hermon's base the River Jordan trickled down toward the Sea of Galilee, thence flowed with increasing current along its many-winding pathway to the rock-imbedded Dead Sea. Round Lake is made to serve as the Mediterranean, and there were both fishermen and bathers, life size, along its borders. The labor involved in the construction of the park may be judged from the fact that Mr. Wythe, aided by 100 workmen, has been engaged since March, and barely got the model ready for painting, while considerable lamp-black and paint are yet to be spread upon the mountains. The length of this miniature Palestine is 500 feet, the scale 2½ feet to the mile. Mount Hermon, 25 feet high here, represents an altitude of 10,000 feet. The mountains are built up of concrete, and paths of ascent have been ingeniously made without breaking in upon the proper outline. All the natural features of the country are preserved. The cities are all plainly marked out by signs, and every facility afforded for a study of the Holy Land, aided by the present spectacle.

In building this park, Mr. Wythe made a discovery of permanent value to the association, as well as of use for his purposes. In turning aside the channel of a creek which ran through the site selected for Palestine, a spring was found at a small distance below the surface. From this spring continually welled up delicate shells, evidently from a lower stratum, since there are no shells in Round Lake. Closer observation of the water, which was exceedingly cool and clear, led to the disclosure that it was strongly impregnated with iron, and very similar to the water—famous 100 years ago—of the old iron spring at Ballston Spa. This is the third spring of the class found in this valley of mineral waters, and it forms a strong addition to the lithia spring, bored for at large expense, and finally tapped 2,000 feet below the surface.

This is not so cheap a place to live in as many suppose, while at the same time the prices are not unreasonable. At the hotel the transient rate is $3 per day. Rooms by the week, with board, range from $8 to $14, where two persons occupy a room together. The hotel can accommodate 150 guests, and starts with a full register. At the restaurant, which is conducted by the hotel lessee, 400 people can be comfortably provisioned at a sitting. Restaurant prices are $7 per week, $1 25 per day, or 50 cents per meal. Where parties remain longer than four weeks, the rates are reduced to $4 50 per week. Living at the restaurant, the rental of cottage or tent must be added. If to be cottage, the expense will be well-nigh equal to that of a sojourn at the Grand Union or States. Cottages are dear, and in demand. There are now nearly 200 cottages on the grounds, some of them very elaborate, most of them cosy and attractive. Owners of cottages can come here and keep house, of course, and regulate their expenditures. There are a grocery, a market, and other stores, which supply provisions at the prices ruling in this section.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT OCEAN GROVE.

THE SERVICES CONDUCTED BY REV. E. P. HAMMOND—A SERIES OF WELL-ATTENDED MEETINGS.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 16.—The services at the camp-meeting to-day were devoted to the children, and were conducted by Rev. E. P. Hammond, the children's evangelist. At 6 A. M. there was a prayer-meeting, conducted by Rev. Drs. Hughes, Palmer, and Earl, and Mrs. Mary Lathrop, of Michigan. At 8:30 A. M. a grace-abounding and holiness meeting was led by Rev. Dr. Palmer and wife in the Tabernacle. At the 10:30 A. M. meeting, in the auditorium, the attendance was somewhat greater than yesterday. Several hundred children were present, and were addressed by Rev. Mr. Hammond, who maintained that children can be converted, and that they remain so longer than grown persons. He explained the method of teaching them to help convert others by bringing them to Sabbath-schools, and urged parents and Sunday-school workers to have faith, energy, and perseverance in the task. The meeting closed with prayer, repeated by all in sentences after the speaker. At the Tabernacle, at 1:30, led by Mr. Hammond and Miss Hamilton, of Brooklyn, many young girls and boys spoke of early conversion. The young people's meeting, at 2:30, was held by Mrs. Dr. Palmer. At the auditorium at 3 P. M., Mr. Hammond again interested a large number of children, but not as many as were expected. During his discourse he exhibited the Crown of Thorns, from Jerusalem, and told the children Bible stories, closing with a prayer, repeated as in the morning. There was then singing by the choir, under Prof. John R. Sweeney, of the song, "Jesus loves me." In the evening there was a sermon by Rev. H. M. Sanders, of the Baptist Church at Yonkers, N. Y. To-morrow sermons will be delivered by Samuel Fellows, Presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and Miss Mary Lathrop, of Michigan. The weather is clear and cool.

THE PSEUDO LADY TREVYLAINE.

SHE IS IDENTIFIED IN COURT AS A DISSOLUTE WOMAN.

The pseudo Lady Trevylaine, whose history was exclusively published in yesterday's TIMES, spent yesterday in swinging backward and forward, with a nonchalant air, in one of the cool prison cells of Jefferson Market, and looking pensively at the ceiling. She wore the same striped gray suit she was attired in when arrested. The coat was unbuttoned, and revealed a locket fastened with a pink ribbon in her waistcoat. Her feet were incased in neat button gaiters, that set off her small foot to advantage. She wore a straw hat with a white band, the least tasteful part of her costume. Altogether, she bore the appearance of a boy with good-looking features, who was trying to kill time, for want of a better occupation. The young gentleman who generously advanced her $10, on the Fall River boat, to pay her passage, being misled by her apparently guileless story, was not visible yesterday in court in the afternoon. Justice Smith commissioned Officer Chiardi to interview her. Chiardi started upon his duty with much gallantry. He bowed politely, shook hands with the female, and hoped she was well. But this affable manner did not work as was expected in throwing her off her guard. She threw her chair back against the wall, tucked her feet under the rungs, flung her hat on a neighboring piece of furniture, and answered with a foreign accent all the story that was published in THE TIMES yesterday about her detective business in Gov. Van Zandt's robbery, and so on. She got mixed up upon the question of her age, forgetting when she was born, excepting that the event occurred in England.

After Chiardi had interviewed her about 20 minutes, a gentleman who knew of her history and antecedents began to question her. She answered his questions at first with her broken English, but of a sudden the accent melted away, and in fair and square English she greeted him heartily. His identification of her was complete, and her aristocratic antecedents were shattered instantly. She is a very shrewd but loose character, and no detective. She was associated two years ago with some dissolute women in this City, and was decidedly "fast," as she even now admits. What prompted her act of masquerading is a mystery, but it was probably done out of a wish to have a merry time among her associates. Chiardi pursued his inquiries in another direction last evening in searching for the woman "Camille," but gleaned nothing new. Justice Smith talks of sending the woman to an asylum, but that course will probably not be taken.

THE MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

NO CLUE YET DISCOVERED AS TO WHAT PROMPTED JAMES LALLY'S DESPERATE ACT.

There was nothing new to be learned yesterday in relation to the motive for the singular suicide of the wealthy young merchant, James Lally, who shot himself on Monday at Mrs. Coombs' country villa at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The mistaken policy of persistent reticence maintained by the Misses Coombs, the landlady's daughters, and others tends rather to deepen the mystery surrounding the strange deed. The body of the suicide was brought from Yonkers to Mrs. Coombs' City mansion, No. 110 Fifth-avenue, yesterday, but none but intimate friends were allowed to enter the residence. It was impossible to gain any further information in reference to the sad occurrence, as the occupants of the house refused, as on the previous day, to say anything. One of the Misses Coombs and Frederick Lally, brother of the deceased, were seen by members of the press in the morning, but they declined to say anything. Both were weeping, and seemed totally unnerved with grief at the tragedy. In the evening the waiter who answered the summons of the bell said that the arrangement for the funeral had not yet been completed, as none of the deceased's relatives had yet arrived in town. They would arrive to-day, he said—one from Chicago and the others from Mount Desert Island, where they are spending the Summer. "Has any clue been discovered as to what prompted the act?" "None," responded the waiter.

Unless some evidence of a motive is discovered, the case will probably be set down as one of the most singular suicides ever committed, as at present the only evidence is that Lally shot himself because he had a pain in his head, and that the deed was arranged for three days in advance. There is a story afloat that unrequited love was the secret motive for the deed, but it rests upon such slender grounds that, unless more direct evidence is secured, it is scarcely worthy of credence. The great reticence of the parties familiar with the deceased alone gives this theory more importance than it would otherwise possess. It seems, however, almost incredible that a man in his sound mind, as Lally is admitted to have been, should deliberately kill himself merely because of shan pain.

A gentleman intimately acquainted with Lally during his life said yesterday that he knew him to be troubled greatly by his head, and that he was often prostrated by the sharp pains that darted through his brain. These attacks deprived him of his usual good spirits, which returned as soon as the pain departed. These pains and the sleeplessness he suffered were attributed to the heat of the weather by his friends on Monday, and they also said that they were the cause of his fatal act. This theory receives some slight support from the fact that Lally deliberately undertook to make up his washing list before he shot himself, thus showing himself to be quite jaunty previous to the shooting. The Coroner's investigation will probably not be made until after the interment of the remains. Lally was intimately acquainted with Rev. Dr. Wickes, of Christ Church, Riverdale, who will probably conduct the funeral services.

A CONVICT'S REVENGE.

HE INVITES A MAN TO DRINK AND THEN SHOOTS HIM.

At about 9 o'clock last night a young man, in a state of great excitement, rushed into the Police station in West Thirty-seventh-street, and exclaimed: "Captain, I've just shot a man at Thirty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue," at the same time throwing a seven-chambered revolver on the desk. Capt. Washburne, who was behind the desk, questioned the man, who said his name was William Ladue, that he was 22 years of age, and lived at the corner of the Bowery and Bayard-street. The man whom he had shot was Cornelius F. Stewart, a truckman, who lives at No. 510 West Thirty-eighth-street. Ladue was detained at the station-house, and officers were sent out to verify his story. They found Stewart in front of the liquor store at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, surrounded by a number of friends, and looking for a doctor. He was discovered to be suffering from two pistol-shot wounds, one in the left side, and the other in the left shoulder. He was taken to the station-house, and there identified Ladue as his assailant. He said that Ladue called at his residence last evening, and asked him and his elder brother out to take a drink. They went to the liquor saloon at Tenth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, and there drank with Ladue. The latter asked them to drink a second time, and when he refused, Ladue drew the pistol and shot him twice, and then ran away. Stewart was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where the wounds were pronounced dangerous, though not necessarily fatal. Ladue, before being locked up, told Capt. Washburne the reasons which prompted him to attempt the life of Stewart. He said that he [Ladue] was convicted of a burglary committed in Sixth-avenue, and was sent to Sing Sing Prison. He was released about 15 months ago. He learned that during his absence in prison his wife had been employed to nurse the wife of the elder brother of Stewart, who was very sick. Mrs. Stewart died, and Mrs. Ladue remained in the service of Stewart as his housekeeper. Cornelius lived with his brother, and Ladue claims that while he was languishing in prison his wife was seduced by Stewart. When he discovered that his wife was unfaithful to him, and to part that young Stewart had taken in effecting her ruin, he determined to be revenged, and in carrying out this scheme of vengeance he attempted to kill his wife's seducer last night. Ladue produced a letter signed by Dr. Elisha Harris, certifying to his good character since his discharge from prison. He will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

THE NATIONAL GREENBACK PRIMARIES.

The National Greenback Party (Shupe's organization) held primaries throughout the City last evening, and elected three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly district to attend the Syracuse Convention on the 23d inst. The Joachimsen-O'Reilly organization, who claim to be the only true representatives in this City of M. M. Pomeroy, held in many districts primaries to elect representatives, who will meet this evening, and upon whom will devolve at that meeting the duty of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Judge Joachimsen says the delegates of his organization are the only properly accredited ones. Then, in addition to these contending sections of the party, Thomas J. Creamer's organization will meet to-morrow evening, and take action, looking also to a representation at Syracuse. In the First Assembly District, after the primary election was over, a meeting of the members of the organization was held, which was addressed by Walter H. Shupe, who replied to the allegations made against him as to his relations with John Sherman, which were published a short time ago. He claimed that his relations with him were of a domestic character, and had lasted for 34 years. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in Mr. Shupe, and accepting his statement in regard to the charges preferred against him. The Joachimsen party is circulating an appeal, signed by M. M. Pomeroy, warning the Greenback supporters in this City against persons who are trying to effect divisions in the party.

ONE HUNDRED IN THE SHADE

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

ANOTHER SCORCHING DAY AT ST. LOUIS—A LARGE NUMBER OF SUN-STROKES AND SEVERAL DEATHS.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—There has been a slight diminution of the heat this afternoon, caused by a fine breeze, with some invigorating qualities in it, yet the mercury has ranged high, reaching 100° in many places. The cases of sun-stroke have also decreased, there being only 22 at the City Dispensary up to 6 o'clock this evening, and only four deaths. The scenes there, however, have been of the same general character as heretofore, and the four physicians and their assistants in attendance have been kept very busy administering to the wants of those taken there for treatment, the general mode of which is application of ice to the head, ice-water showers, rubbing of the body with ice, and administration of such medicines as the different cases demand. Health Commissioner Franers is present almost constantly, overlooking affairs and rendering all the aid possible. Drs. Ludeking and Robinson, the regular dispensary physicians, are untiring in their attention to patients, and are ably seconded by their assistants, Drs. Renick and Holman.

Among the worst cases this morning was Gus Gilman, a German musician, who was prostrated on the street. After an hour's hard work, he was restored sufficiently to be sent to the hospital. John Philips, aged 60 years, was stricken down on the street and sent to a dispensary, but recovered sufficiently to be moved to the hospital. Joseph Brown, a teamster, who was also overcome by the heat, revived sufficiently to be sent home. Assistant Superintendent Cook, of the Morgue, who had been on continuous duty day and night since Friday, succumbed to the heat at noon to-day, and lay unconscious several hours. His condition was regarded very critical, but he was finally restored to consciousness, and sent to the hospital. Edward Newman, a bar-keeper, was sent to the hospital, and will probably die. Among the cases not treated at the dispensary were those of Daniel Dooley, who died at his residence; Mary Fortune, who was found dead in bed this morning; Elizabeth Rochrig, who died at home, after medical treatment, and James Ryan, a cousin of Bishop Ryan, who died at his residence without medical attendance. The wife and daughter of Prof. Malmene, a well-known musician, were prostrated at their home, and at last accounts were in a critical condition. H. C. McBride, a promising young lawyer, was stricken down in the Court of Criminal Correction, but was restored by prompt medical treatment. G. W. Campbell, of Campbell & Carton, was prostrated on 'Change, but was restored after proper treatment. William Limebrink, a turnkey at one of the Police stations, is in a dangerous condition at his home. A. Glover, clerk of the Keokuk Northern Packet Line, was prostrated while returning from dinner. He will probably recover. J. D. Voerster, father of the well-known Dr. Voerster, was found dead in bed this morning. John O'Donnell, picked up the street unconscious, was sent to the hospital. Solomon Eagan fell on the street, was taken to the hospital in a very dangerous condition, having convulsions; he revived enough to be sent to the hospital. All of the above cases were from the heat. Twenty-four bodies which had lain at the Morgue yesterday without being claimed, were buried in the Potter's Field late last night. They were terribly swollen and discolored and presented a most horrible appearance. The total number of deaths from heat yesterday was 54.

The whole number of burial permits issued to-day was 49, of which 28 were for persons whose death could be attributed to the heat. This is but a little over one-half of the death rate yesterday. The heat this afternoon was more moderate, and to-night there is a fine breeze, which has cooled the atmosphere considerably. The whole number of cases treated at the dispensary to-day was about 30, of which only one died at the dispensary, but of those sent to the hospital, two will probably die. About 9 o'clock to-night Drs. Poock and Rogers, practicing physicians of the city, were prostrated by the heat and taken to the dispensary, where they were successfully treated.

At the Morgue to-day there was the usual scene. Eleven bodies were exposed to view, and great crowds of people, men, women, and children, loitered in and around the building in the broiling sun all day to gratify their morbid curiosity to look at the dead bodies. If these corpses are not claimed by friends or relatives they are buried by the city. Yesterday there were 26 bodies in the Morgue at one time, presenting a most revolting appearance. The heat has been so great for the past few days that almost every one has become alarmed, and hundreds of mechanics and laborers have ceased to work. A number of manufacturing establishments in the city have closed, and many others are running on short time to ease their employes. Several builders and roofers have refused to allow their men to work at all until a change in the weather takes place. The city has also stopped some of its public work, or carries it on only at night, in order to escape the most serious sickness and almost certain death. Several livery-stable owners refuse to hire horses until sundown, or late in the afternoon, for fear of losing them. One stable lost five horses, valued at $1,000, on Sunday, and others have suffered similar losses.

The effect of the prolonged heat is now being felt by a different class of people than at first. Scores of merchants, professional men, clerks, salesmen, and many women are becoming sufferers, and prostrations of greater or less degree are numerous in all parts of the city. Even children are falling victims, the mortality among whom is much greater than was ever known except in time of epidemics.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The heat to-day is on the increase, but a cooling south-west breeze renders it less fatal. Only one case of sun-stroke, and that in very mild form, is reported.

Reports from points throughout the North-west give accounts of the terrible effect of the heat. In De Witt, Iowa, Charles Hsicker and H. Rollf, Germans, died from the effect of the heat. At Galesburg, Ill., several deaths and many cases of sun-stroke are reported.

There were some 25 cases, more or less severe, of sun-stroke in Chicago to-day, and six fatal cases. The deaths are as follows: Rev. E. W. Clark, formerly a Congregational missionary to the Sandwich Islands, was prostrated by heat on Sunday,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Louisiana consol.	Pacific Mail.	North-western pf.
46,000..... 78⅞	300..... 17⅞	100..... 77⅞
M. K. & T. con. as	Lake Shore.	100..... 78¼
10,000..... 40½	1500.....s3. 62	800..... 78⅜
N. Y. C. & H.	300..... 62⅛	200..... 78¾
10,000..... 101⅜	300.....s3. 62⅛	100.....c. 78¾
2,000..... 101⅜	600.....s3. 62¼	Morris & Essex.
C. C. & A. 1st.	200..... 62¼	100..... 84½
2,000.....s3. 97	300..... 62⅜	St. Paul
5,000..... 97½	500..... 62⅜	1700..... 51½
N. C. & St. L. 1st.	D., L. & West.	700..... 51⅝
5,000..... 100	600..... 60¾	700..... 51¾
M. & St. L. f.	200..... 60¾	700..... 51⅞
5,000..b3. 100⅝	Michigan Central.	300..... 52
Ft. Wayne 2d.	100..... 67½	1000.....b3. 51⅞
8,000..... 112½	Lake Shore.	2200..... 51⅞
C. & St. L. 8s, con.	900..... 62¼	250..... 51⅞
1,000..... 95½	900..... 62½	600..... 51⅝
Western Union.	100.....s3. 62½	St. Paul pf.
25.....b3. 91⅜	500.....s3. 62⅜	1700..... 82½
300.....b3. 91⅞	100.....b3. 62⅜	D. & S. City.
100..... 90⅞	100.....s5. 62¼	65..... 66
300..... 90⅝	800.....s3. 62¼	Del., Lack. & West.
Erie Railway.	North-western.	200..... 81
100.....s3. 16¾	400..... 51¼	
400..... 16¾	700..... 51¼	
New-Jersey Sc.	St. Paul pf.	
200..... 14	1700..... 82⅞	
Union Pacific.	D., L. & West.	
50..... 82¼	100..... 83	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.	
$5,000..... 108⅜	$700...b.c. 100½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 4½ R., '91.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.
$10,000.....c. 106⅜	$50,000.....b3. 104⅛	$5,000...b3. 100⅜
U. S. 5-20 R., '68.	U. S. 4s, '91, C.	U. S. 4s, C., 1907.
10,000..... 108	3,000..... 104⅝	10,000...b.c. 100⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Georgia 7s, new.	Up. Pac. 1st.	C. & P. g'd.
$1,000.....c. 107⅞	1,000...b3. 106	200...b.c.b3. 82½
La. 7s, con.	5,000...b.c. 106	200..... 82½
5,000..... 73	Bank of Rep.	100.....b3. 82⅞
5,000..... 77⅛	123..... 85	400.....b3. 83
Mo. 6s, '66.	Bank of Com.	C. & N. W. pf.
1,000...103⅝	5..... 118	100...b.c. 78¼
Mo. 6s, fd., '94-'95.	Met. Bank.	400.....s3. 78¾
4,000.....107⅛	35.....120	C. & N. W. g'd.
Va. 6s, con. 2d ser.	Nat. Gold.	200...b.c. 78¾
1,000..... 30	20..... 120¼	500...b.c. 26
L. & W. B. con.	Merch. Bank.	Can. of N. J.
1,000..... 70	37.....112	25.....b.c. 41
M. & W. R. con. as	Penn. Coal.	100.....c. 41⅞
7,000..... 53⅜	19..... 155	400.....s3. 41⅜
N. C. C. G.	Del. & Hudson.	100.....c. 41⅜
4,000.....101⅛	20.....b.c. 58⅜	100.....s3. 41¼
5,000.....100⅝	Western Union.	100.....s3. 41¼
E. & St. Jo. 8s, con.	100.....b.c. 90⅜	200..... 41⅜
4,000..... 95¼	100..... 90⅝	Chic., Mil. & St. P.
1,000..... 95	Pacific Mail.	100.....b.c. 51⅝
1, 2d. con. 8s.	100.....b.c. 17	200..... 51⅝
1,000.....100⅞	N. Y. C. & H.	500..... 51⅜
Michigan Cen. 7s.	6.....b.c. 109⅜	200..... 51⅜
1,000.....112	Erie Railway.	200..... 51⅜
Can. So. 1st, g'd.	300...b.c. 16¾	500..... 51⅜
1,000.....s3. 76½	200.....s3. 16¾	100...b3. 51⅞
No. Mo. 1st.	Union Pacific.	C. M. & St. P. pf.
3,000.....104⅞	600...b.c. 83	200..... 83
1,000..... 105	P., F. W. & C. g'd.	Chic. & N. W.
Ohio & Miss. 1st.	6.....b.c. 96	100...b.c. 83⅛
5,000..... 98½	100...b.c. 95½	D., L. & West.
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	L. S. & M. So.	200...b.c. 60⅝
1,000.....112½	400.....b.c. 62¼	1000.....b3. 60⅝
Pac. R. R. gold.	1000.....s3. 62¼	1000..... 62¼
2,000.....105¾	1000..... 62¼	1000..... 62⅜
5,000...b.c. 105½	500..... 62¼	St. L., K. C. & N.
C., P., St. S. J. bs.	200.....b3. 62⅛	100.....b.c. 4¼
5,000..... 99½	1000.....b3. 62⅜	St. L. & T.
C. P. 1st. C. & O. Br.	1000.....s3. 62⅜	100...b.c. 3
13,000..... 91¼	1000..... 62⅜	C. B. & Q.
St. L. & M. 1st.	Chi. & N. W.	100...b.c. 114
2,000.....108⅜	100...b.c. 83½	100.....c. 113⅞
So. Pac. 1st.	500.....s3. 51¼	Ohio & Miss.
10,000..... 84	500.....s3. 51¼	200.....b.c. 7⅜
M. K. & T. con. as	100..... 51⅜	C. C. & I. C.
5,000..... 40½	100..... 51⅜	100.....b.c. 4½
Wis. & St. P. 2d.	200.....s3. 51¼	40..... 4
2,000..... 90		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Dis. of Col. 3. 65s.	Am. Ex. Bank.	North-western.
$10,000..... 84	20.....103	100...b3. 81⅛
5,000.....s3. 84	Shoe & L. Bank.	400..... 81
L. & W. B. con.	100..... 105	200.....s3. 80⅜
6,000..... 70	Union Pacific.	North-west. pf.
L. & W. R. con. as.	200.....b3. 63	200..... 78¼
10,000..... 53½	Erie Railway.	200.....s3. 78¼
Cen. Pac. 1. s.	300..... 16⅛	Cen. of N. J.
2,000.....s3. 97	300..... 16⅜	200..... 41½
5,000..... 97½	500..... 16¼	St. Paul.
N. C. & St. L. 1st.	900.....b3. 16⅛	200.....b3. 51⅞
5,000..... 100	600.....s3. 16	500..... 51⅜
M. & St. L. f.	200..... 16	200..... 51⅛
5,000...b3. 100⅝	Michigan Central.	300..... 51⅜
Ft. Wayne 2d.	100.....s3. 67½	1000.....s3. 51⅜
8,000..... 112½	Lake Shore.	2200..... 51⅜
C. & St. L. 8s, con.	900..... 62¼	250..... 51⅜
1,000..... 95½	900..... 62½	600..... 51⅝
Western Union.	100.....s3. 62½	St. Paul pf.
25.....b3. 91⅜	500.....s3. 62⅜	1700..... 82½
300.....b3. 91⅞	100.....b3. 62⅜	D. & S. City.
100..... 90⅞	100.....s5. 62¼	65..... 66
30..... 90⅝	800.....s3. 62¼	Del., Lack. & West.
100..... 90⅜		200..... 81

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, '81 C.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 4½ R. '91.
$10,000.....b.c. 107⅜	$20,000..... 106	$1,000..... 104½
U. S. 5-20 C.	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	U. S. 4s, R. 1907
10,000.....106⅜	10,000.....107¼	700...b.c. 100⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, R., '81.	U. S. 5-20. R. '65 n.	U. S. 4½ '91, R.
$5,000.....107½	$20,000...b3. 102⅜	$10,000.....104⅝
U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 6s, Cur.	40,000...b.c. 104⅝
40,000...b.c. 106⅜	5,000.....120¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

B. C. & N. 1st.	Harlem.	Erie Railway.
28,000..... 72½	10.....b.c. 140½	400...b.c. s3. 16⅞
L. & W. B. con.	Michigan Central.	100..... 16
8,000..... 67⅝	800.....b.c. 97⅝	Wabash.
Mor. & Es. con.	L. S. & M. So.	100...b.c. 18½
33,000..... 93	200.....b.c. 62⅜	Chi. & R. I.
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	1000..... 62½	200...b.c. s3. 114½
1,000..... 108⅜	600..... 62⅝	100..... 115½
Ohio & Miss. con.	Union Pacific.	C. M. & St. P.
5,000..... 98½	100...b.c. 63	600...b.c. 51½
Alt. & T. H. 2d. pf.	100...b3. 63⅛	600..... 51⅝
2,000..... 60	600..... 63¼	200..... 51⅝
Bank of Com.	Central of N. J.	C. M. & St. P. pf.
17..... 118	100...b.c. b3. 41½	200...b.c. 82⅞
Del. & Hudson.	Chic. & N. W.	100...b3. 83
100.....b.c. 58⅜	300.....b.c. 50½	D., H. & West.
L. & P. Sc. 7s.	400..... 50⅝	2,000..... 60¾
100...b.c. s3. 27¼	200.....s3. 51	1700...b3. 60⅞
Ontario Silver.	300..... 51⅛	Chi. & Alt.
$60.....b.c. 38½	100.....s3. 51	62.....b.c. 81
Western Union.	Chic. & N. W. pf.	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.
100...b.c. 90½	100...b.c. s3. 78⅜	11.....96

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Dis. So. 1st. g'd.	North-west.	Erie Railway.
$12,000..... 76	100..... 51¼	100...b.c. 16⅜
M. & E. 7s, '71.	200...b3. 51⅜	100...b3. 16⅛
1,000.....100¾	600..... 51¼	Pittsburg.
C. & I. & P. 6s,	North-west. pf.	110..... 83
1917. D. L. & West.	100...b3. 78⅛	D. L. & West.
5,000.....108¼	100...b3. 78¾	800...b3. 60⅞
Western Union.	500..... 78⅝	400...b3. 61
6..... 90⅞	Rock Island.	600..... 61⅜
300..... 90¾	1200..... 115	1200..... 61¾
Del. & Hudson.	St. Paul.	300..... 61½
100...b3. 58⅜	100..... 51⅞	2600..... 61⅜
50..... 58⅝	100...b3. 52	1000..... 62⅛
100...b3. 58⅝	North-west. pf.	St. L., K. C. & N.
N. Y. C. & H.	200...b3. 52	100...b.c. 4¼
100..... 109⅜	200...b3. 52	St. L. & T.
Lake Shore.	400..... 52	100..... 3
600..... 62½	100...b3. 52	C. B. & Q.
200..... 62⅝	100...b3. 52	100...b.c. 114
300..... 62⅝	St. Paul pref.	100.....c. 113⅞
1000...s3. 62½	100..... 83	Ohio & Miss.
800...s3. 62⅝	100..... 83	200.....b.c. 7⅜
Cen. of N. J.	Chic., Bur. & Q.	C. C. & I. C.
100..... 41⅝	100...b.c. 113⅞	200.....b.c. 4

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—1 P. M.

Lacrosse.	Lacrosse.	Amer. Flag.
$500...b.c. s3. .37	1000...b50. .38	1000. scb30 .22
1000. bcb30 .38	500.....s3. .37	Dahlonega.
500.....s3. .37	500.....s3. .37	100..... .17
500.....s3. .37	500.....b.c. .37	
1000...b30. .38		

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

California x. d.	Lacrosse.	Gold Placer.
10.....b.c. 12⅝	400. bc. b30. .38	100..... .38
10.....b.c. 12¾	N. Y. & Col.	100..... .38
10.....b.c. 12⅞	100..... 2.10	100..... .38
Dahlonega.	Moose.	100..... .38
500.....b.c. .17	100..... 2.25	400..... .38
100.....b.c. .17	100...b30. 3.30	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Amer. Flag.	California x. d.	Dahlonega.
200.....s.c. .22	50. b.c. s5. 12½	200.....s.c. .17
Bertha & Edith.	10..... 12¾	200. sc. b30. .18
100.....s.c. .06	10.....s.c. 12⅝	500. sc. b30. .18
100.....s.c. .06	10.....s.c. 12¾	Lacrosse.
100.....s.c. .06	100.....s.c. 13	500. b.c. s3. .37
100.....s.c. .06	Con. Virginia.	500. b.c. s3. .37
Gold Hoper.	50.....s.c. 9¼	Moose.
100. b.c. s3. .38	50.....s.c. 9½	100.....b.c. 2.25
100.....b.c. .39	50.....s.c. 10	

TUESDAY, July 16—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was exceedingly dull, but was, nevertheless, characterized by a very firm tone, and prices at the close showed an advance of ¼ to 1⅛ ₱ cent. on the day's transactions. The greatest improvement was in the coal stocks and the Granger shares. New-Jersey Central was particularly strong. The first sale was at 40½, and the next at 41½, all the subsequent transactions being at or near that figure until the close, when a further advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. was recorded. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, under steady buying, advanced ¾ ₱ cent. Lake Shore, which was the most active stock, was firmly held, and closed at a fractional improvement. Investment shares were all firm, with the exception of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which fell off 1⅝ ₱ cent.

The transactions aggregated 68,045 shares, embracing 18,900 Lake Shore, 15,200 St. Paul, 10,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 9,400 North-western, 4,650 Erie, 2,155 Western Union, 1,444 New-Jersey Central, 1,200 Pittsburg, and 1,150 Union Pacific.

Lake Shore advanced from 62 to 62⅝, and closed at 62⅜. North-western common opened and closed at 51¼, with intervening sales at 50⅜ and 51⅜, against 50⅞ at the close last evening, the preferred advancing from 77⅞ to 78⅝. St. Paul common advanced from 51½ to 52, declined to 51⅜, rose to 52⅛, and closed at 51⅞, the preferred rising from 82½ to 83⅛, and reacting to 83. Pittsburg advanced from 82½ to 83. Union Pacific from 62½ to 63, and Pacific Mail from 17⅛ to 17½. Rock Island opened ½ ₱ cent. lower, at 114½, and returned to 115. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dropped from 114⅜ to 113⅛. Michigan Central was again firm at 67½@67¾. Erie opened and closed at 16⅜, with sales in the interim at 16¼ and 15⅞. Western Union opened ½ ₱ cent. higher, at 91, declined to 90⅝, and rallied to 90¾. Among the coal shares, New-Jersey Central rose from 40½ to 41⅝, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 60⅜ to 61⅛, 61⅜, Delaware and Hudson from 58⅜ to 58⅝, and Morris and Essex from 84¾ to 85¼, with the last sale at 85.

Bank shares sold at 85 for Republic, 118 for Commerce, 112 for Merchants', 120@120¼ for Metropolitan, 103¼ for American Exchange, and 105 for Shoe and Leather.

The Money market continued easy, with 2 ₱ cent. as the ruling rate for call loans. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities:

Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, easier, 3-16@¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; Chicago, 60 premium; St. Louis, 75 premium, and Boston, par to 12½ cents premium.

The foreign advices reported a further decline in Consols at London, to 95⅜@95⅞ for both money and the account. United States bonds were strong, and advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., new 5s closing at 108¼ ex-interest, 10-40s at 111⅛, 1867s at 108⅛, and new 4½s at 106½. In American railway shares, Illinois Central advanced to 88, Pennsylvania to 38¼, Reading to 19½, and New-Jersey to 42⅜, while Erie common declined to 16⅜, and preferred to 32⅜. The Bank of England lost £118,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes declined to 114f. 62½c., and Sterling Exchange to 25f. 12½c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates were reduced ½c. shortly after the opening, to $4 83½ for 60-day bills and $4 86⅞ for demand. Actual business was on the basis of $4 82½@$4 83 for bankers' long sterling, $4 85½@$4 86 for demand, $4 86 for cables, and $4 80@$4 81 for commercial bills. The market was much demoralized, and it was with difficulty that sales of any amount could be made, even at the lowest rates. Cables and demand formed no exception to-day, and were offered freely at the rates above quoted, but found few buyers.

The Gold speculation was firm, and the price advanced from 100⅛ to 100⅝, closing at the higher figure. On Gold loans the rates ranged from "flat" to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were active and strong, with an advance of ⅛ to ¼ ₱ cent., the latter in new 5s and 4½s. In railroad bonds the transactions aggregated $218,000. Alton and Terre Haute Seconds preferred rose from 53 to 60. North-western gold coupons advanced to 101½, and declined to 101. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts advanced to 72½, Rock Island 6s to 108¼, Central Pacific Land Grants to 97½, Pacific of Missouri Firsts to 105, and Lake Shore registered Seconds to 100⅞. Canada Southern Firsts declined to 76, Ohio and Mississippi Sinking Funds to 98½, and Iron Mountain Firsts to 108⅜. Winona and St. Peter Seconds rose from 88 to 90, while Missouri, Kansas and Texas Assented fell off from 42 to 40½. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Firsts sold at 100, and Fort Wayne Seconds at 112½. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols dropped from 79½ to 77⅜; Georgia 7s, new, sold at 107⅞, Missouri 6s of 1886 at 103⅜, do. Funded of 1894-5 at 107½, Virginia consolidated 6s, second series, at 30, and District Columbia 3-65s at 84.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,413,092, against $5,154,447 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,832,961 in 1876. The total exports since Jan. 1 this year were $182,576,688, against $144,122,880 for the same period last year, and $138,890,034 in 1876.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1878.

Coin receipts	$256,892 92
Coin payments	272,097 61
Coin balance	118,230,215 46
Currency receipts	468,882 57
Currency payments	326,388 83
Currency balance	44,705,948 64
Customs	244,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 16.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	100½	100½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107¼	107¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	106	106⅛
Bills on London	$4 83½	$4 83⅜
New-York Central	109½	109⅝
Rock Island	115	115
Pacific Mail	17⅛	17½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	51⅜	51⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	82½	83
Lake Shore	62⅛	62⅜
Chicago and North-western	50⅞	51¼
Chicago and North-western pref	77⅞	78⅝
Western Union	90⅛	90¾
Union Pacific	62½	63¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	60¾	61⅜
New-Jersey Central	40½	41⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	58½	58¾
Morris and Essex	84¾	85
Panama	*126½	126½
Erie	16⅛	16¼
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅜	7⅜
Harlem	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11½	11½
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	27½	27½
Michigan Central	67¾	67¾
Illinois Central	86¼	86¼

* Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109⅝	109⅝	100
Erie	16¼	15⅞	4,050
Lake Shore	62⅝	62	18,900
Wabash	13⅜	13½	200
North-western	51⅜	50⅜	6,600
North-western preferred	78⅝	77⅞	2,800
Rock Island	115	114½	300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	52⅛	51⅜	13,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	83¼	82½	1,300
Pittsburg	83	82½	1,200
Del., Lack. and Western	61⅜	60⅝	10,260
New-Jersey Central	41⅝	40½	1,444
Del. and Hudson Canal	58⅜	58⅛	350
Morris and Essex	85¼	84¾	900
Michigan Central	67⅝	67½	400
Union Pacific	63¼	63	1,150
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	26¼	26	500
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	114	113⅛	400
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅛	4⅛	100
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅜	7⅜	200
Western Union	91	90⅜	2,155
Atla'tic & Pacific Tel'graph	27⅜	27⅜	100
Pacific Mail	17½	17½	300
St. L., K. C. & N	4¼	4¼	100
New-Jersey Southern	1¼	1¼	200
Mo., Kansas and Texas	3	3	100
Total sales			68,045

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100⅛	1:00 P. M.	100⅝
10:30 A. M.	100⅛	1:30 P. M.	100⅝
11:00 A. M.	100⅛	2:00 P. M.	100⅝
11:30 A. M.	100⅛	2:30 P. M.	100⅝
12:00 M.	100⅝	3:00 P. M.	100⅝
12:30 P. M.	100⅝		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120⅜	120⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅜	107⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅛	102⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅛	102⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	106⅛	106¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	106	106¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107½	108
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	108	108½
United States 10-40s, registered	109	109¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	109¼	109¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106¾	106¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107¼	107⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104½	104⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104½	104⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅜	100⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅜	100⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $180,000 for interest, and $20,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$11,300,000
Gold balances	1,420,000
Currency balances	1,428,454

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$57,559,377
Currency balances	3,898,225
Gold exchanges	6,387,845
Gold balances	1,091,198

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. F. bs. due '94-5	107¼
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	103¼
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	113¼
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chs. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91	120½
Ala. 8s of 1892	20	N. Y. 6s, 6 yrs	100½
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	20	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. & P. S. is	4	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R., con. J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C. N. C. R., con. A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66	9
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68	9
Connecticut 6s	107½	N. C. 6s, n. bds.	8½
Georgia 6s	102½	N. C. 6s, n. bds, A. & O.	8½
Georgia 7s, new bs.	107⅞	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	2
Georgia 7s, gold bs.	107	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Illinois coup. 6s '79.	100⅜	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Illinois War Loan	100½	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Louisiana 6s	51	South Carolina 6s	44
Louisiana 6s, new bs	51	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30
La. 6s, new 1' s' d'bt	51	S. C. 6s, A. & O	30
La. 7s, Penitentiary	51	S. S. 6s, F. Act. '66	30
La. 6s, Levee bs	51	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 8s, Levee bs	51	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 8s, L. bs of '75	51	S. C. 7s of 1888	30
La. 7s, Consolidated	77½	S. C. non-F'd bds	2
La. 7s, small bonds	74	Tennessee 6s, old	36
Michigan 6s, '78-'9.	100	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s	33½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100	Va. 6s, old	21
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	101½	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	21
Mo. 6s, due in '86	103⅜	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	21
Mo. 6s, due in '87	104¼	Va. 6s, Consol bs	21
Mo. 6s, due in '88	104½	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	23½
Mo. 8s, due in '89-90	104½	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	4
Mo. A. or U. due '92	104½	D. of C. 3-65s, 1924	84

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bos., H. & E. 1st	26	M. S. & N. I. S. P. 7s	108⅞
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	72½	C., P. & Ash. old bs	101¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	27	C., P. & Ash. new bs	110¼
C. & O. 6s, 1st ex. c.	24	B. & Erie new bs	111¼
Chic. & Alt's' ine' me.	105	Buf. & S. L. 7s	101
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st	99	D. M. & N. 1st 7s	108½
C. B. & Q. S. p. c. 1st	113	Lake Shore div. bs	110
C. R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	108	Lake Shore C. C. 1st	110
C. R. of N. J. 1st '90	115½	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	100½
C. R. of N. J. 1st '99	89	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	100⅝
C. R. of N. J. c. 1902	85	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	111
L. & W. B. c. g. 1900	89	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	103⅝
L. & W. B. c. g. s. f.	53¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105
M. K. & T. con. as, Pa.	12½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.	104
Mar. H. & Ports. 6s, 1	105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	102¼	N. Y. C. & R. 1st	118
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. ext.	102¼	N. Y. & Har. 7s, 1885	110⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & D.	104½	North Missouri 1st	104

M. & St. L. & C. 1st	100½	Ohio & M. Con.	98
Chic. & M. W. S. P.	110⅜	O. & M. Con.	8
C. & N. W. int. bds	106	O. & M. 3d Con.	57
C. & N. W. con. bds	111⅜	Can. Pacific Gold bs	105⅝
C. & N. W. O. G. bds	101	C. P. San. J. B.	92½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	107½	C. P., Cal. & Or. 1st	91¼
O. C. O. & L. 1st 7s, S. F.	108	C. P., State Aid bs	103½
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	105½	C. P., 1st C. bs	99
D., L. & W. 1st 7s	102⅝	Un. Pacific 1st	105⅞
Morris & Essex 1st	118	Un. Pacific L. G. bs	108
Morris & Essex 2d	107½	Pac. of Mo. 1st	106¼
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71	100½	Pac. of Mo. 2d	97½
Mor. & E. 1st. c. G.	92	P., Ft. W. & O. 1st	118
D. & H. Can. 1st, '94	99¼	Ol. & P. 4th S. F.	106
D. & H. Can. 1st, '91	99¼	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	41⅝
D. & H. C. 7s, '94	102⅝	E., W. & Or. Con. 1st	32
D. & H. 7s, '94	102	St. L. & I. M. 1st	108⅜
Alb. & Sus. 1st	108¾	St. L. & I. M. 2d	60
Rens. & Sar. 1st, c.	115½	Alt. & T. H. 1st	104
Ren. & Sar. 1st, r	115½	Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	56
Erie 1st extended	116	Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	23
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	105	T., P. & W. 1st, E. D.	97
Erie 2d, 6s, 1894	102	T., P. & W. 1st, W. D.	97
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	104⅜	Tol. & W. ex coup	102½
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	107½	Tol. & W. eq. bds	11
B. NY. & E. 1st 1916	107	Gt. West. ex coup	101
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	94⅞	Gt. W. ex & Nov. '77, c.	65
C. F. & Minn. 1st	86½	Gt. W. ex & N'm. '77, c.	78
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	21	W. U. bds, 1900, c.	108½

FARM PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1878.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS.

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Same Week
Butter, pkgs	26,573	26,922	29,785	
Beans, bbls	339	344	426	
Beef, bbls	21	24	32	
Black-eyed Peas, bags		16		
Broom-corn, bales		3	43	
Cheese, lbs	126,046	106,006	114,510	
Dried Fruit, pkgs	43	11	2,803	
Eggs, bbls	7,262	8,396	4,363	
Peas, bushels	1,740	8,191	10,500	
Pea-nuts, bags	620	2,472	1,599	
Pecans, pkgs	105	140	298	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPORTS FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 12, 1877 AND 1878:

	1878.	1877.
Beans, pks	22,094	19,851
Peas, bushels	366,484	131,727
Butter, lb	8,229,767	3,719,363
Cheese, lb	62,486,237	45,515,094
Beef, lb	3,107,462	62,017
Hay, bales	36,844	28,477
Potatoes, bbls	72,786	62,449

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced public auction sales at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 16, were disposed of as follows:

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 102 West 38th-st., south side, 60 feet west of 6th-av., for $13,100. to Miguel Barbarrosa, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, R. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., west side, 50.5 feet north of 56th-st., for $7,100, to Charles D. Mathews, plaintiff; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 56th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av., for $4,400, to same purchaser.

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, John McL. Nash, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story stone-front house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 5 East 46th-st., north side, 160 feet east of 5th-av., for $10,000, to John Silsby; also, similar house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 4 East 47th-st., south side, 160 feet east of 5th-av., for $10,129, to same purchaser; leased May, 1, 1871; term, 20 years; annual ground rent of $1,200 each.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John A. Goodrich, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story stone-front house, with lot 18.6 by 80, No. 306 East 50th-st., south side, 58 feet east of 2d-av., for $8,100, to Ernest Beatus.

James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Nelson White, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 20 by 80, No. 1,147 1st-av., west side, 25.5 feet south of 63d-st., for $8,115, to D. J. Marrener, plaintiff.

T. R. Warren & Co., Receiver's sale, H. R. Pierson, Esq., Receiver, sold the following improved City real estate: One three-story building, with lot 16 by 76.8, No. 50 East 81st-st., south side, 85 feet east of Madison-av., sold for $6,540, to Ambrose Rogers; also, four similar houses, with lots, each 16 by 102.2, Nos. 54 to 60 East 81st-st., south side, 117 feet east of Madison-av., sold for $42,904, to same purchaser; also, similar house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 64 East 81st-st., south side, 200 feet east of Madison-av., sold for $13,305, to same purchaser, and similar house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 74 East 81st-st., south side, 300 feet east of Madison-av., sold for $23,278, to B. C. Thornell.

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, R. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 227 East 116th-st., north side, 280 feet west of 2d-av., for $5,000, to John C. Fry and others, as Executors and plaintiffs.

The remaining public sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by D. M. Seaman of the house, with lot, No. 176 Thompson-st., near Houston-st., to July 23; sale by James M. Oakley & Co. of a plot of land on Boulevard, north-east corner of 63d-st., to July 30, and sale by Van Tassell & Kearney of the house, with lot, No. 556 5th-av., south of 46th-st., to July 31.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 15.

17th-st., s. s., 299.11 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.2x 100.11; Bridget Stafford to Margaret Stafford.	$300
48th-st., s. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 37.6x 100.5; David Christie to William Quackenbush	20,000
114th-st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.10; Frank Thompson to Sarah Amor.	2,600
114th-st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.10; Edgar J. Amor and wife to Frank Thompson	2,500
Milton-av., w. s., 475 ft. n. of Washington-av., 25x100; Henry Bauer and wife to Dorothea Metzler	nom.
Madison-av., n. w. corner of 37th-st., 28x irregular; Emma B. Corning and others to Marcellus Hartley	120,000
80th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; Edgar M. Jackson Buck to Samuel Sably	22,000
130th-st., n. s., 214 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x99.11; Andrews Sober to Jordan L. Mott	7,500
2d-av., s. s., lot No. 151, 24x100. Frederick Schenck and wife to Jeanette Mannheimer	17,000
Washington-st., No. 868, 25x75; also, North Moore-st., No. 97, 20x50; Abijah G. Morgan, Trustee, to Steffan Dieckmann	17,671
102d-st., s. w. corner of 157th-st., 200x100; Scott Lord, Referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution	10,000
47th-st., s. s., 122 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22x183.4; W. J. Marrin, Referee, to Catharine L. Langdon	15,000
Sheriff-st., No. 81; E. B. Shafer, Referee, to Mary C. Amend	11,350
Stuyvesant-st., n. s., 135.2 ft. e. of 9th-st., 16x55.9; W. H. Marston and wife to Frederic A. Potts	nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Amend, Mary, to Moses Goldsmith and others; No. 81 Sheriff-st., 5 years	$9,000
Darmstadt, John, and wife to Take & Osborne; s. s. 57th-st., w. of 9th-av., 6 months	11,000
Elder, Jessie, and husband to Frederica Hummel; n. s. 104th-st., e. of 4th-av., 5 years	4,000
Fox, Charles, and wife to Sarah A. Liftchild; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years	5,500
Fox, Charles, and wife to Henry Luhrs; e. s. Lexington-av., s. of 95th-st., 3 years	5,500
Gedney, Eloise, and husband to John J. Brown; Nos. 208, 211, 213, 215, and 217 6th-av., 1 year	3,000
Hardy, Pierre J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution; s. s. 19th-st., e. of 7th-av., 1 year	2,000
Kilpatrick, Edward, and wife to John Carey, Jr., Trustee; s. w. corner of 1st-av. and 79th-st., 3 years	6,000
Same to same; s. s. 79th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years	4,750
Same to same; s. s. 79th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years	5,000
Same to same; s. s. 79th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years	4,750
Same to same; s. s. 79th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years	4,750
Same to same; s. s. 79th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years	4,750
Kyle, Robert J., to Mary E. Miller, s. s. 40th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years	1,000
Salky, Bannat, and wife to Sarah Burr; n. s. 60th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years	6,000
Sturzenegger, David, jr., to Samuel Weil; n. s. 6th-st., e. of 2d-av., 2 years	2,000
Quackenbush, Abraham C., and wife to Vestianna Q. Freeman; n. s. 86th-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year	18,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

De Courval, Mary R., to New-York Life Insurance Company	$61,500
Irving Savings Institution to Israel M. Schloss	3,000
United States Trust Company, Trustee, to Chamberlain of New-York, Trustee	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

No. 15 WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Superb full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with or without stable near by; low price; possession. Permits from

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Hotel to Let.

The International Hotel, of Virginia City, Nev., one of the finest and most complete edifices for hotel purposes on the Pacific Coast. The hotel is nearly new, having been finished within the past year. It contains about 150 rooms, en suite and single, all of which are furnished in the very best style. The above is the only hotel in Virginia and has been erected and finished in the best possible manner, containing elevator, electric annunciator connected with every room, hot and cold water, baths, and all modern conveniences for the comfort and accommodation of guests, and furnishes a long-felt want in the City of Virginia, in its capacity as a first-class hotel. The hotel is now open and doing a fine business. The party leasing it would be required to buy the furniture. For particulars, address I. C. BATEMAN, San Francisco, Cal., or A. HANAK, Virginia City, Nev.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND MINNESOTA LANDS.—Choice selections of large or small tracts in above States bought by SCHLEY & MERCEIN, Brokers, Milwaukee, Wis.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 17
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 20

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick. Connecting passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campecha, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOOT OF LONDON (Victoria Docks).
Italy, Wed., July 17, 7 A. M. | Holland, Wed., July 24, 11 A. M.
Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A. M. | England, Sat., July 27, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $80 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 63 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply as the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 6 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $80 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA.....WED., July 17 | ALGERIA.....WED., July 31
BOTHNIA.....WED., July 24 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 7

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, 1878. CHARLES C. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., July 17, 7:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEZ.....Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, SAUGNIER.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., July 20 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3
DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 109 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier 20, foot of Wall-st., New-York.

Bolivia.....July 20, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Circassia.....July 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria.....Aug. 10, 3 P. M.

Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 48, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia.....July 17, 7 A. M. | Victoria.....July 24, noon.

Cabins, $85; excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Thurs., July 18 | WIELAND.....Thurs., Aug. 1
LESSING.....Thurs., July 25 | POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

EUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES,

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via the Isthmus of Panama: Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, July 20

Connecting for Central and South America.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Thursday, July 18
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CREESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 17, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office. Pier No. 20 East River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....June 27
ATLAS.....July 18

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall):
ANDES.....June 29
ALPS.....July 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24
Steamer .....SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA, 2,268 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, July 17
S. S. CANDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR. 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:30 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 6:25 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 15, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UPTOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Rail road.

J. P. NAVARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," 3:30 P. M., Pullman Cars, daily, except Sunday. 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of the "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M. Washington, 4:10, 7:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:10, 4:10, 4:50, 5:40, 7:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JUNE 16, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., North River, about 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) about 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic-avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. and on Saturdays only at 9:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Jamaica, City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 9:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern R. R., 8:30 A. M. accommodation, 4 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Hempstead, Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A.M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern R. R., 8:30 A. M. accommodation, 4 P. M.

SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Hempstead, Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A.M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern R. R., 8:30 A. M. accommodation, 4 P. M.

RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS OTHER LINES.

LORDEN LOVELL, Agents.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup. GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.

FOR RED BANK.		CAPT. H. B. PARKER. FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.	
Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Friday, 12th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 12th	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th	7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 14th	3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	7:00 P. M.	Monday, 15th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 15th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 18th	11:00 A. M.

HELEN.

FOR RED BANK.		CAPT. THROCKMORTON. FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.	
Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Tuesday, 16th	8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 16th	2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 17th	6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 17th	11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 17th	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 18th	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 18th	6:30 P. M.
Friday, 19th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 20th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 22d	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d	6:30 A. M.

150 MILES FOR 25 CENTS.

CITIZEN'S LINE, TROY BOATS. STATE-ROOMS $1 and $2. Berths, 25 cents. First-class fare, 50 cents. New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily, including Saturday and Sunday, at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Sure connections with express trains for all points North, East, and West. State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—A. C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 3:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 5 A. M., connecting at Jersey City with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., Sundays included, and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

$1 50 to Saratoga; $3 Excursion.

Good for the season. A like reduction to all points on New-York Central and all rail lines North, via new palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY, leaving every day in the week at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents; Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier

THAT TORMENT ON WHEELS.

MR. HIGGINSON'S BABY-CARRIAGE.

MR. POOL'S OBJECTIONS TO IT—A TRIFLE THAT HAS RAISED A STORM—A SUIT IN A LAW COURT FOR SLEEP.

Mr. Joseph Pool, President of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of this City, is now conducting a suit against Mr. Stephen Higginson, a well-to-do coffee merchant, for damages, and to compel the discontinuance of an alleged nuisance. The gentlemen are neighbors, as they live in the same apartment-house, No. 68 Madison-avenue. Mr. Higginson's family occupies the fifth floor, while Mr. Pool's occupies the fourth. Mr. Pool alleges that Mr. Higginson, Mrs. Higginson, and their French servant, Mlle. Pernot, in combination with an infantile Higginson, *ætat.* 15 months, and a baby-carriage, have rendered his life miserable, and ruined the comfort of his wife and her guests. He declares that the baby-carriage has been rolled, dragged, or propelled above his apartments at every hour of the day and night for months past, and that he has thus been prevented from procuring the sleep necessary to enable him to efficiently discharge the duties of his post. One day last week Mr. Pool's counsel, using his affidavit and the corroborative affidavits of Mrs. Pool and a domestic named Mary Ann Sheehy, obtained from Judge Larremore a temporary injunction against the rolling of the vehicle through the Higginsonian apartments. Yesterday was fixed upon as the time for Mr. Higginson to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. Accordingly, Mr. Roger A. Pryor appeared before Judge Van Hoesen in the Court of Common Pleas, and submitted affidavits meant to controvert the Pool side of the case. The affidavits were made by Mr. and Mrs. Higginson, and Mlle. Pernot, and were corroborative of one another. It was admitted that there is in the Higginsonian apartments a vehicle, known as a baby-carriage, such as is made especially for the exercising of an infant in a parlor or nursery. The carriage was described as 2 feet long, 14 inches wide, and 2 inches high from the floor, made of fine wood, and resting upon light wire springs. The entire structure was said to weigh only nine pounds. The affiants declared that the vehicle made no noise in rolling over the floor, and all agreed that Mr. and Mrs. Pool are fretful and peevish to the last degree. Mr. Higginson swore that, though there never was any real cause for complaint on the part of Mr. Pool, yet when that gentleman did complain, he had the carpets in his rooms taken up and padding placed underneath to deaden any sound made by the carriage, and also had rubber tires put upon the wheels of the vehicle. Mrs. Higginson corroborated her husband, and to illustrate the extreme peevishness of Mr. and Mrs. Pool, declared that several times when no baby had been out of doors, and when wore no shoes, as she walked across her bed-room, Mrs. Pool had knocked on the ceiling with a stick to indicate that she was making too much noise. She declared that the carriage was never used to annoy her neighbors, but merely as a means to exercise her infant. The child is teething, the Doctor had ordered it to be rolled about in the wagon, and its deprivation of accustomed exercise during the continuance of the injunction was declared by Mrs. Higginson to be causing it a great deal of unnecessary suffering.

Mr. Pryor made a long argument against the motion to make the injunction permanent. He declared that the motion was grotesque, and opposed to the principles of equity, and to precedent. He contended that a man has a right to use his property in an accustomed manner, and that trifling inconveniences resulting to other persons from such use could not be regarded as reasons for pronouncing either the property or the use a nuisance. In order to constitute a nuisance one must use his property in an unreasonable, unwarrantable, or unlawful manner. "Nuisances," said he, "arising out of the use to which property is devoted, either by the owner or a lawful party in lawful possession, are declared by the courts with extreme caution. It is proper and highly important that courts should proceed with extreme caution and weigh the relative rights of the parties with extreme care. People living in cities and large towns must submit to some inconveniences, some nuisances, some discomforts, some matters of annoyance and damage. There is not a city where there are not thousands of things unsettled that the law, following out the ordinary rule, would feel compelled to abate. The law cannot declare a thing a nuisance because it is unpleasant to the eye or ear, nor because its existence is a constant source of irritation and annoyance to others. No offensive noises are recognized. It does not pander to men's tastes, nor consult their mere convenience. It simply secures and upholds their material rights, and shields them from unwarranted invasion. Should the court yield to the preposterous demand, in what terms should the injunction be framed? Will it restrain defendant from any and all use of the baby carriage, or will it regulate the velocity of the vehicle, or merely prescribe that its wheels be muffled? Perhaps the remedy may be still more radical, for remedies adjust themselves to the exigencies of the case, and the defendant may be required by the court to administer some other opiate to his insomnia of the infant. The court cannot be content simply to stop the carriage, for then the unappeased clamors of the child will prove to be a still more intolerable nuisance. The example of King Herod and the speculations of Dean Swift suggest a yet more effectual relief for the plaintiff's grievance. But the authority of these cynics will hardly avail in a court of equity of which infants are supposed to be the special favorites."

Mr. Wentworth contended that the rolling of the baby-carriage was a nuisance, and declared that the best proof that the sound of the vehicle while moving can be plainly and irritatingly heard by the members of the Pool family existed in the admission made by Mrs. Higginson, that her neighbors heard her get out of bed and walk across her room, notwithstanding the thickly-carpeted floor.

Judge Van Hoesen took the papers and reserved his decision.

THE MAN WHO FOLLOWED A SIGNAL.

LED ASTRAY BY THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU AND FINED $10.

A low-sized, well-dressed man, giving his name as Edward C. Williamson, and his residence as West Farms, was arraigned before Justice Kasmire yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was fined $10. He went into a restaurant on Forty-second-street to have dinner, and after having partaken of a slight repast, he refused to pay for what he had eaten. Some angry words between the proprietor of the restaurant and Williamson followed, when the latter, becoming very abusive, was arrested. Though Williamson exhibited no signs of insanity in court, he is certainly crazy. To a TIMES reporter he said that he left West Farms yesterday and came on to this City in pursuance of certain "signals" given by the Signal Service Bureau. "I saw a man preceding me in black clothes," said Williamson, "and then I saw some more persons; in fact, a great crowd, and I took that as a signal to keep on, that I was on the right track. After going a short distance an ice wagon, with a big fire engine inside and a man throwing huge pieces of ice into the blazing fire, crossed my path. From the fact of throwing the ice into the fire I took this as a signal to keep cool, though I wasn't hot at all. I followed the 'signals' to the train, and they got on and I followed them. They got out at the Forty-second-Street Depot, and seeing three more dressed alike go into a restaurant I followed them, as this was a "signal' for me to go and have dinner at the expense of the Signal Service Bureau. I ate 35 cents' worth, and I got a check for that amount. It has red on the surface; that was a danger signal, and meant that I should miss the train if I would not hurry up. I kept looking at that 'signal' for two hours, but it never changed. They arrested me because I wouldn't pay for my dinner. I had 50 cents, but the Signal Service Bureau ought to have paid for it as long as I was following the 'signals,' and I made up my mind I wouldn't do it." Williamson kept talking in this vein for some time, relating his experience with "signals," and recounting his adventures in pursuit of them.

A COURT-MARTIAL AT THE NAVY-YARD.

For some days past a naval court-martial has been sitting at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The members of the court are as follows: Capt. Edward Barrett, President; Commanders R. G. McCook and C. S. Cotton, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Sands, Lieuts. William Watts, R. E. Carmody, and A. A. Boyd, and Capt. H. A. Bartlett, of the United States Marine Corps, Judge Advocate. The court was convened for the purpose of trying the cases of John McKeon, a seaman of the steam-ship Tennessee, and George W. Downing, a seaman belonging to the steamer Wyoming. The case of McKeon, who was charged with threatening to kill Master-at-Arms E. S. Davis in May last, was concluded on Saturday, and the proceedings forwarded to Washington for final action. Downing's case came before the court-martial yesterday. He was charged with having, while his vessel, the Wyoming, was lying at Havre, forced himself on board the frigate Constellation, which was also lying at that port, and struck the Sergeant of the Guard, who had attempted to arrest him. He became so violent that he had to be placed in irons. Downing had been on "liberty" for a few hours, and had become "groggy." His trial having been concluded, and there being no further business to transact, the court is now awaiting instructions from Washington.

THE DUMPING OF REFUSE.

The Pilot Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday. A letter was received from the British Consul asking the proper time at which a vessel drawing 27 feet of water can cross the bar. An answer was returned, "About high tide." John Ackerman, a boat-keeper, was made a pilot, in place of Edwin Fryer, deceased. The President was instructed to contract for the removal of the boat-house adjoining Hunter's Point bridge. A letter was received from the Police Commissioners asking for particulars in regard to the dumping of refuse into the harbor, recently complained of. An answer was ordered returned giving particulars of the dumping, and concluding as follows:

"Night trains have been suggested, and it would seem as though places of deposit might be found on the line of our railroads, across a portion, at least, of the City's refuse material could be disposed of and where farmers could be induced to use it for fertilizing purposes. However, this failing, cannot the proper authorities of the City be induced to appropriate sufficient funds to build a number of steam-barges for the use of the Street-cleaning Department, and have the refuse taken out to sea clear of our shores and channels? This board are fully of the opinion that the law should be so amended that no dredging or street refuse may be emptied into the waters of the harbor, except as filling inside of a bulkhead, but that all not properly and lawfully otherwise disposed of must be carried to sea at least six miles east of Sandy Hook, and well clear of the shores. The deposits in the East Channel will surely destroy that important highway and affect injuriously the neighboring ones, and should be stopped immediately."

WHAT IS WANTED FAR UP TOWN.

PROPERTY-OWNERS TALKING TO THE ELEVATED RAILROAD PEOPLE.

Conferences took place yesterday between a committee of gentlemen representing the property-owners of the north-western end of Manhattan Island and the Directors of the New-York Elevated Railroad and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, with reference to the extension of rapid transit through that section of the island. The first conference was held at the offices of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, at No. 7 Broadway, early in the afternoon. The property-owners were represented by ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tieman, George F. Gantz, A. L. Soulard, R. H. Brown, J. D. Tracy, I. M. Dyckman, Dr. F. A. Utter, Lawson N. Fuller, David H. Knapp, James Monteith, Cyrus Clark, W. P. Dixon, Charles Waters, E. P. Griffin, Simeon E. Church, Edward C. Donnelly, and J. A. Beall. The Directors of the road present were Cyrus W. Field, David Dows, A. H. Barney, Josiah M. Fiske, A. S. Barnes, J. A. Cowing, Col. Pelton, J. D. Mairs, H. R. Bishop, and B. Brewster. Mr. Field acted as Chairman, and Mr. James Monteith, in behalf of the committee, made a strong argument in favor of the speedy establishment of rapid transit through the upper part of the City west of Eighth-avenue. He prefaced his address with a brief account of a meeting in favor of rapid transit held in the church building on Tenth-avenue, near one Hundred and Fifty-second-street, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., quoting from the resolutions which were adopted then. He urged that, in addition to a large regular traffic over the road, it would attract many excursion parties. The committee had discovered that the travel over the north-western section averaged 13,500 per day, divided as follows: By the Eighth-avenue horse cars, 10,000; by the Hudson River Railroad, 1,000; by the stages on Broadway and Boulevard, 1,300; by steam-boats and carriages to High Bridge, 650; by the Harlem boats and miscellaneous conveyances, 550. With rapid transit this number would, it was asserted, be at least doubled within the first year. Another analysis of the present extent of travel showed that 30 regular cars of the Eighth-avenue line, six days each, at the rate of 250 per day for each car, carried 7,500 daily, or 45,000 for the six days; 45 regular cars on each Sunday carried 300 each, making a total of 13,500. In addition to these there were extra cars for excursions and picnics, which carried 11,500, making a grand total per week of 70,000 fares, or 10,000 per day. Mr. Monteith read extracts from letters addressed to him by prominent gentlemen, of which that from John A. Dix read:

"I do not doubt that rapid transit is all that is needed for the speedy settlement of your part of the island, unquestionably the first part." Fernando Wood wrote: "Rapid transit would have an immediate and prodigious influence upon the improvement of the whole of the west side of the City. How many houses could be erected within a year, of course, it would be impossible to estimate with accuracy." A note from Walter W. Adams, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, in reply to one from Mr. Monteith, set forth that of the 486 buildings in course of erection in the Twelfth Ward, 54 were west of Eighth-avenue, the smallness of the number, Mr. Monteith believed, was due to the absence of rapid transit. A letter was also received from Mr. Pray, former Superintendent of Central Park, in which he expressed the opinion that in the event of the establishment of a rapid transit road through the north-western section there would be a great demand for small or medium-sized houses. Other letters of a similar tenor were read. Mr. Monteith argued that the public institutions on the upper end of the island alone attracted 1,000 persons daily. The Convent of the Sacred Heart has 300 inmates, who are visited every week by about 400 friends; one-fourth of these go in private carriages. The children of the New-York Juvenile Asylum are visited once a month by from 700 to 1,000 persons, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution attracts about 200 weekly. Mr. Lawson N. Fuller spoke next, expressing his belief that at the very start a rapid transit road through the section would carry 15,000 per day, and that two roads would carry 25,000 daily. Mr. Fuller suggested that this road could diverge from the present line at some point between Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Fifth-street, and run along Tenth-avenue. Mr. Field called the attention of the gentlemen to the great rise in the ground at that point, and to the consequent enormous cost which the erection of an elevated railroad would entail. He asked whether they would advise the company to build on the surface.

Mr. Fuller preferred going on the surface. Mr. Edward C. Donnelly had very decided objections to a surface road. It would, he thought, destroy all the property and reduce it to the same condition that Tenth-avenue in the neighborhood of Thirtieth-street is in now. Mr. Fuller had consulted with several property-owners, and had not found one who would entertain any objections to a surface road if they could not get an elevated one. Ex-Mayor Tieman said, very decidedly, "I don't want a surface road; but we will take anything we can get." Mr. Fuller hinted that the depressed road had ruined the property on Fourth-avenue, and Mr. Monteith said that while the people are prejudiced against a surface road, yet it would be well under the circumstances to chose the lesser of two evils. On the whole, the people would prefer a surface road, rather than have nothing. Granting that it injured property to some extent, the absence of rapid transit would in 10 years result in injuring it ten-fold more. The conference then was brought to a close, Mr. Field assuring the committee that the Board of Directors would give all the facts and suggestions the most serious consideration. As the gentlemen were withdrawing, Mr. Field distributed slips of paper bearing the following:

The New-York Elevated Railroad Company carried 70,740 more passengers during the first five weeks after the opening of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, than it did during the five weeks previous to the opening of that road, and 117,666 more passengers than for the same period in 1877.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1878.

The office of Mr. Foster, of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, was next visited, and the same arguments were repeated in the presence of that gentleman by Mr. Cyrus Clark and others. Mr. Foster's reply was brief and to the point. He said that the company had a charter for 25 miles of a road, and that they were building it as rapidly as possible. The committee withdrew after presenting him with a copy of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the 9th inst.

A COLLISION ON THE OCEAN.

At 8:25 o'clock on Monday morning last, the steamer Wyoming, of the Williams and Guion Line, which left Liverpool for this port on the 6th inst., collided with the bark Mary Stewart, of St. John, New-Brunswick, in latitude 40° 44′, and longitude 69° 30′. A heavy fog hung over the water, and the steamer was proceeding cautiously, sounding her fog horn at frequent intervals, when the outlines of the bark suddenly became visible through the mist on the port bow. The steamer's engines were immediately reversed and an attempt made to change her course but without avail, as the vessels were then too near to escape an accident. The bark struck the steamer on the port side and bent one or two of her iron plates. Although the shock produced by the collision startled the passengers at first, no anxiety was manifested by any of them after the cause was made known. One of the Wyoming's boats was lowered, and the officer commanding it hailed the bark and offered any assistance in his power. His offers, however, were declined. The bowsprit and jib-boom of the bark, and the sail and gear attached, were carried away. After waiting in the neighborhood of the accident until 10 o'clock, in order to give the other vessel any assistance that might be required, the Wyoming proceeded on her course, and arrived safely at her dock yesterday. When last seen the Stewart was in a sound condition, and making her way toward Boston, for which port she was bound.

HOW TO DEAL WITH BROOKLYN DOGS.

It has not yet been decided by the Brooklyn authorities how the dogs captured under the new dog ordinance shall be put to death. Five modes—clubbing, decapitation with a cleaver, bleeding, hanging, and drowning by confining the animals in a large box and turning the street-hose on them—are under consideration. All of these methods, Mr. Bergh's agents claim, are equally brutal, and if any one of them is adopted the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will interfere. The dog-pound cannot accommodate more than 50 dogs comfortably. Cart-loads of captured canines, closely packed together, are kept waiting for hours in the sun before they can be received and receipted for. The animals suffer terribly, and it is said that a valuable blood-hound, in his desperation, devoured a small dog. Mr. Bergh's agents claim that the pound should be located at the offal dock, as in New-York, and drowned by sinking them in the river. The Deputy City Clerk has issued thus far 699 licenses.

THE FORGER GRAY.

The forger William E. Gray, who was brought back from England by Sergt. Kealey, of the detective force, is now confined in cell No. 40, on the second tier of the City Prison. This is the cell from which William J. Sharkey, the murderer, effected his celebrated escape. The patent dressing-table and wash-bowls which Sharkey had fitted up in his cell at his own expense still remain there, and Gray congratulates himself on the fact. He has made some attempt at beautifying the cell by hanging up pictures. At noon yesterday Gray's father, Rev. Edward R. Gray, who was Chaplain of the United States Senate from 1861 to 1869, called at the Tombs. Mr. Gray, Sr., who was attired in clerical garb, was received by Warden Finn. He said that he had come from Washington to see his son. Warden Finn at once conducted him to his son's cell, and the interview between father and son, which was over an hour in duration, is said by the Warden to have been of a most affecting character. Mr. Gray, Sr., on leaving the Tombs, informed Warden Finn that he would call every day, if he would be permitted to do so, to see his unfortunate son.

THE CHARGE AGAINST WHITEHEAD.

HIS WIFE DISCHARGED, BUT EXAMINATION IN HIS CASE POSTPONED.

After the routine business of the morning session of the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court was disposed of yesterday morning, the court took up the case of "Dr." Edward Newton Whitehead, of No. 215 East Forty-fifth-street, who, it is alleged, procured an abortion on an unknown woman on Thursday last at No. 1,122 Third-avenue. The prisoner, with his wife and servant, Agnes Holbrook, were brought up from the prison, and were given seats in different parts of the court-room for the purpose of preventing them holding any intercourse with each other. Whitehead looked cheerful and as if he had had a good night's rest, but his wife and servant were very nervous, and bore unmistakable evidence that their incarceration of the preceding night did not at all agree with them. Whitehead's lawyer said that his client courted the fullest investigation, and it would be proved on inquiry that the charge was preferred for the purpose of pure black-mail, and nothing more. Justice Kilbreth stated that as the woman upon whom the abortion was said to have been effected has not yet been found, he would not enter into an examination in the case of the male prisoner, but would call the latter, and if he could prove his marriage with his reputed wife, the court would be compelled to discharge her, as she could not be held as a witness against her husband. Whitehead satisfied the magistrate that the woman was his wife, whereupon the latter was discharged. Whitehead was married on Feb. 21, 1869, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Forty-third-street. His wife is a daughter of Gilbert Keen, for some years sexton of the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street. The lawyer wished an immediate examination in the "Doctor's" case, but Justice Kilbreth, who admitted that the charge could not be sustained if the woman was not produced, said that a reasonable time should be allowed to search for her before the accused could be discharged.

The "Doctor" and Agnes Holbrook were then taken down stairs and placed in their respective cells. Before leaving the court, however, and after his lawyer had left him, Whitehead, addressing Justice Kilbreth, proffered the word of honor of which he would proclaim this morning, the woman whom it was alleged he had procured an abortion upon. The case will come before Justice Duffy, as his colleague, Justice Kilbreth, is about entering on his vacation.

Whitehead, yesterday, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said the girl whom the detectives are hunting for, and who, it is claimed, suffered from the abortion, is his servant. He said her first name is Ella, but refused to give her surname. He stated that Ella was in the room when Dr. Gover, who lives next to Newburg, where her parents reside. Agnes Holbrook, his other servant, and who is now under arrest, he says, was taken with cramps on Thursday at the room in No. 1,122 Third-avenue, and it was her groans that Mr. and Mrs. Weed had heard. Said Whitehead, "This charge against me is only trumped up for the purpose of extorting money." When asked whether it was possible, with the door closed and there being no window in the room, to see from Mrs. Weed's bedroom into the room where the abortion is said to have been committed, the "Doctor" laughed, and, with a scornful smile, answered that it was utterly impossible. The reporter took the precaution to call at No. 1,122 Third-avenue and ascertain for himself. The result of the investigation was a contradiction of what Whitehead had said. By kneeling on the bed near the door one can look through the keyhole and have an unobstructed view in a direct line, and by standing up and by drawing the door, the wood of which is slightly shrunken, about one-eighth of an inch apart, the full interior of the two rooms adjoining Mrs. Weed's apartments can be seen.

A PRISONER'S EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

KEEPER GOVER AND HIS WOLF DOG IN PURSUIT—A LIVELY CHASE.

A prisoner confined in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, awaiting trial on two charges, one of felonious assault and the other of petty larceny, made a daring but ineffectual attempt at escape yesterday afternoon. About 1:30 o'clock Keeper Gover was called from his desk in the office of the prison by two young men, who said they wished to see William McGuire. Visitors are never permitted under any pretense to enter the interior of the prison, those desiring to see friends having to stay outside the massive iron gate which leads to the office and thence to the prison, and which extends from wall to wall. By this plan all conversation is carried on through the grating and in full view of the prison officials. When the demand was made on Keeper Gover, yesterday, to see McGuire, the former promptly complied with the request, and sent a subordinate to bring McGuire to the office. The latter soon made his appearance, and had conversed with his friends for about three minutes, when another young man entered, and approaching the gate, informed Keeper Gover that he had some luxuries in a package which he wished to have delivered to an acquaintance who was an inmate of the prison. The keeper not suspecting that McGuire would abuse his privilege or take any advantage of the occasion offered, unlocked the gate to take the proffered package, when McGuire, as if it was a preconceived affair, with a vigorous effort shook the gate back from Gover's grasp, and rushing past him fled with lightning rapidity through the alley-way communicating from the prison to the street.

Gover, who is 58 years of age, gave instant pursuit and was fortunately joined in the chase by a powerful and vicious-looking wolf dog, dubbed Major, which belongs to the prison, and which happened to be in the right place at the right moment. Gover shouted "Police, stop thief!" but no policeman responded, and a most exciting chase followed. The dog, which all the time was close to the fugitive's heels, tugged vigorously at his pantaloons, and by this means materially interfered with his progress. McGuire kicked at the animal, but the dog still kept close to him, barking fiercely, but not biting, contenting himself with merely taking an occasional piece out of McGuire's garments. The runaway prisoner shaped his course through Fifty-seventh-street to Lexington-avenue, and down that thoroughfare to Fifty-sixth-street, and thence to Fourth-avenue, where, turning the south-west corner, he took refuge in a cellar. Major made one bound from the sidewalk to the cellar, reaching the bottom before McGuire did, and then howled and yelled as if he contemplated devouring the object of his wrath, who bundled himself behind a closet after having made a vain effort to ascend in the dumb-waiter, which, if he could have worked it, would have taken him to the roof. Keeper Gover kept up the pursuit most pluckily throughout, and when the fugitive entered the cellar he was no more than a dozen yards behind. A large crowd, attracted by the barking of the canine and by the cries of "Stop thief," gathered in front of the house, and for a few moments the greatest excitement prevailed. Gover grabbed McGuire by the collar, and bringing him to the sidewalk, an officer appeared, and just then an uproarious scene ensued. As soon as Gover had taken hold of his prisoner, it seemed at first that he had more than he could cope with, his faithful companion giving him more trouble than did his charge. The animal would have torn McGuire to pieces when he saw him in the keeper's clutches if the latter had not restrained him. With the assistance of the officer mentioned above and another policeman who came to the rescue, Gover took McGuire back to the prison, followed by a large crowd, and lodged him safely in his cell.

During the chase it was remarked that the fugitive's friends held aloof and did not attempt to interfere with or obstruct his capture. The person for whom the gate in the prison was opened had not the slightest acquaintance with McGuire, and from that it is inferred that he was innocent of all complicity in the matter.

PROPOSED NEW MARKET.

A deputation of property-owners residing in the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards appeared before Messrs. Keenan, Lewis, and Perley, the Aldermanic Committee on Markets, yesterday, for the purpose of urging them to report in favor of the resolution providing that the Fort Gansevoort property shall be set apart for market purposes. Mr. Matthew Kane, the Chairman of the delegation, presented a petition signed by 1,200 persons, requesting the Common Council to favor the project. He remarked that the City would gain a large revenue by the proposed change. Mr. Andrew J. Matthewson said that the property on streets where market wagons were allowed to stand had depreciated, and that they had a tendency under such circumstances to injure commercial business. It was his opinion, and it would be borne out by facts, that the City would secure a large amount by sending the wagons which now stood on business streets to the Fort Gansevoort property, from which no revenue was now received. Prof. Clark, a resident of the Fifteenth Ward, thought that if the property was used for market purposes, it would greatly relieve Washington Market, and that the wagons which now sometimes blockade West-street, would find accommodations on the Fort Gansevoort lands.

Mr. Bradish Johnson said the report that there was a job in the project was utterly untrue. Its object was to benefit the people. If the property was devoted for market purposes it would yield a good revenue, instead of being, as it is now, the resort of vagabonds and roughs. Mr. George B. Lawton was of opinion that the market men had a right to expect that the City would provide a place for their wagons, instead of directing them to stand opposite business stores. The committee then adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $2 from "Walgrove and Barton" for the Sea-side Sanitarium.

Customs Inspectors seized 10 pieces of smuggled cloth yesterday on the bark Di Marche, from Liverpool.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer did not preside at the meeting held at No. 40 Seventh-street, on Monday night to consider the renovation of Tompkins-square.

Charles Schmidt, of No. 60 Chrystie-street, while painting the front of the house No. 60 Henry-street yesterday, fell from a scaffold and was instantly killed.

Mary Murphy, aged 2½ years, fell out of a fourth-story window of her parents' residence, No. 327 East Thirty-fifth-street, last evening, and was fatally injured.

Michael Williams, a longshoreman, of No. 546 Greenwich-street, fell down the main hatchway into the hold of the steam-ship City of Brussels, at Pier No. 45 North River, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Charles O'Neill, aged 2½ years, fell out of a third-story window of his parent's residence, No. 335 East Twenty-fifth-street, last evening, and received a fracture of the skull and other injuries, from which he died soon after.

Frederick Rebelin, aged 40, of No. 218 East Seventy-fifth-street, was seized with a sudden and violent attack of illness yesterday, while passing No. 928 Madison-avenue, and died before medical attendance could reach him.

Andrew Murer, baker, of Nos. 56 and 58 Rutgers-street, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of being engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits at that place. United States Commissioner Shields fixed bail at $1,000.

Charles McLaughlin, who says he is a dog-catcher, was held, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, to answer for carrying away a $5 dog belonging to Michael Farley, of No. 138 East Twenty-eighth-street. The dog was duly muzzled and licensed at the time.

The fourth annual picnic and games of the Albion Society will be held at Jones' Wood Colosseum on Monday next. Several of the athletic contests are open for entries to non-members of the society, and those having the festival in charge promise great attractions.

The steam-ship Mercator, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday, passed the bark Hong Kong, bound from St. Mazaire for this port, and showing signals of distress. It was found that she was leaking badly, and that her water had given out. The steamer gave her a fresh supply.

Henry Glutie, a German, aged 50 years, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting the arteries of both wrists with a table knife, inflicting serious injuries. Glutie had became despondent through long-continued illness. He was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The Sixth-Avenue Property-owners' Association, Elwood E. Thorne, President, held a meeting at Tremont Hall last evening. There was a large number present, and a determination was expressed to use every lawful means to have the noise caused by the Metropolitan Elevated Railway abated. Committees were appointed to take active steps to carry the protests into effect.

Henry Wenke, John Hömberg, Michael Hahn, and Joseph Wizger, four more of the late Trustees of the broken Teutonia Savings Bank, surrendered themselves to the Sheriff yesterday, and were admitted to bail in $10,000 each. This makes 12 of the 13 officers now amenable to the law, the other, John J. Otto, being still in a critical condition from his attempt at suicide.

The funeral of Ernest Livingstone McCracken, the step-son of Charles O'Conor, who died at Rome in February last, took place yesterday morning from the St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street. The funeral service was read by Rev. Dr. Courtney. The interment was at Green-Wood. Mr. O'Conor followed the remains as chief mourner.

Coroner Croker yesterday held inquests in the cases of Conrad Bishop, aged 46, of No. 400 West Thirty-ninth-street, who cut his throat on the 11th inst.; Julius Berton, aged 32, of No. 82 Essex-street, who hanged himself on the 10th inst., and Michael Brennan, aged 41, who hanged himself in the cellar of No. 207 West Thirty-seventh-street on the 14th inst. Verdicts of death by suicide were rendered in each case.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $339,835 09.

A certificate was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, showing that the Brooklyn Trust Company had reduced its capital, as authorized by the last Legislature, to $251,875.

A warrant was issued yesterday by the Board of Health for the arrest of Edward Feeley, of No. 135½ Nevins-street, for alleged violation of the law in permitting a public funeral of his child, whose death was occasioned by scarlet fever.

Benjamin Larramee, a fireman, aged 41, residing at No. 213 Navy-street, was committed for examination yesterday on a charge of stabbing his son Rufus, aged 18 years, in the hand. The blow was intended for Larramee's wife, with whom he was quarrelling and the son, interfering, received the stab.

Controller Burrell offered for sale $1,000,000 worth of bonds, including 5 per cent. assessment fund bonds, payable in 1881; 6 per cent. tax certificates, payable in the same year, and Brooklyn City 6 per cent. bonds, payable in 1914. Bids were received for nearly three times the amount of bonds offered.

The sixty-third and sixty-fourth strands of the East River Bridge cables have been completed, and will be lowered into the anchor bars during the present week. Work will be commenced to-day on the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth strands. When these are finished but 10 strands will be necessary to complete the four great cables.

Thomas O'Brien, aged 17, of No. 731½ Roosevelt-street, New-York, and James Flaherty, aged 18, of Duane-street, in the same City, were caught by Detectives Zundt and Powers in the act of breaking into the residence of Mr. William McNaughton, No. 314 Sherman-avenue. Justice Walsh committed the prisoners for examination yesterday.

Superintendent Campbell received yesterday from Peter Shanley, the proprietor of a bar-room at the corner of Hicks and Poplar streets, Brooklyn, the $3,980 in Long Island City bonds stolen from John Hogan, of No. 411 East Twenty-third-street, New-York, by his clerk, Levi C. Hildreth, on the 2d of June. By request of Superintendent Walling, of New-York, Shanley was held. The bonds were given by Hildreth to one Jennie Euston, of No. 405 East Twelfth-street, New-York, and by her to Shanley.

Patrick Mulrooney, the watchman who shot William Lovelt and John Walters opposite Reynolds & Pratt's paint factory, in Plymouth-street, on Monday night, was held for examination in $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Walsh. Mulrooney says that he did not know that the shot-gun was loaded when he pointed it at Lovelt and Walters. The injured men, who were acquaintances of Mulrooney, and who were chaffing him at the time he fired, are but slightly wounded, the gun having been loaded with small bird-shot only.

Gilbert Bischoff, an old man, who supported himself by odd jobs at ship-painting, has been missing from his usual haunts since Saturday last. The Police, having been informed of the fact, broke open the single room rented by the missing man on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 74 North Third-street. Bischoff was found lying in a pool of blood on the floor. In his right hand was grasped a revolver, and a bullet-hole was in his forehead. The cause of the suicide could not be ascertained. Bischoff is the third man who committed suicide in the room in which he was found during the past two years.

A young man named Benjamin Smith, residing at No. 126 High-street, some months ago induced a young woman named Lilian Lent, of No. 489 Graham-avenue, to go with him to some woods near Calvary Cemetery, where he gave her laudanum, after having partaken himself, also, of the poisonous drug. Smith wanted to marry the girl, but the parents of both objecting, the lovers determined to die together. Both recovered from the effects of the drug, and Smith was arrested for attempting to poison the girl. The young man was put on trial yesterday in the Court of Sessions, but the case was dismissed, the District Attorney having discovered that the alleged offense was committed in Queens County, just over the boundary line of Kings.

The Rapid Transit Commission has adopted articles of association and a form of subscription for an elevated railway company. The name of the corporation, which is formed under an act of the Legislature, passed June 18, 1875, shall be the Kings County Elevated Railway Company; the capital stock shall be $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 a share. The company shall have the right to increase the capital stock from time to time, as provided by the act under which the corporation is organized. The company, whose affairs shall be managed by a board of nine Directors, shall be continued for 99 years from the 1st of August, 1878. In case the railway or railways which the company undertake to construct shall not be completed within the time specified by law, or in accordance with the legal conditions, the rights and franchises acquired by said corporation shall be released and forfeited to the Supervisors of the County of Kings.

NEW-JERSEY.

Over 1,400 persons have been relieved so far this month by the Newark Overseer of the Poor.

Moses Adolphus, a peddler, was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train in the Bergen cut, Jersey City, yesterday, and fatally injured.

The supplemental report of William S. Whitehead, submitted to Chancellor Runyon yesterday, states, as the result of his investigation into the charges against the managers of the Railway Savings Bank, that he can find nothing indicating improper management, though a mistake of judgment in one instance is pointed out.

Mrs. John Kent, of Seventh-street, Jersey City, was grossly insulted by a tramp yesterday, whose demand for money she refused to comply with. Officer Moulds arrested him, but on his arrival at the station-house Sergt. McNulty, who was on duty, threatened, if she persisted in the charge, to lock Mrs. Kent up as a witness, and, she being unwilling to be imprisoned, the tramp was released.

Benjamin Webber and Mrs. Emma Finch, who were arrested a few days ago on charges of having been implicated in the burglaries at the store of Turner & Bennell, and of other tradesmen on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, were arraigned before Justice Davis yesterday. At the examination no evidence was elicited connecting the prisoners with the robberies, and both were discharged from custody. Much of the property taken from her apartments was claimed by Mrs. Finch, and restored to her.

A new rifle range is to be prepared on the flats west of Bergen Hill, under the auspices of a new association, formed on Wednesday last, to be known as the Columbia Rifle Association. Property for a range of 1,500 yards has been secured. The Board of Directors comprise Major Henry D. Fulton, State Senators Rabe, of Hudson, and Hobart, of Passaic; Assemblymen Lewis and Steele, of Hudson; Farramore, of Bergen, and Kennell, of Passaic; Cols. John Bodine, Charles D. Braine, and B. F. Hart. Hon. E. P. C. Lewis was elected President; Capt. Lewis C. Bruce, Vice-President, and Hon. John Kennell, Secretary. Work will be commenced on the new range at once.

A son of Lazarus Levi, living at No. 82 York-street, Jersey City, aroused the household Monday night by shrieking for help. "Oh! father," he cried, "come quick; there's a man in the room here choking me." The elder Levi ran with a light to the room, and, to his surprise, saw a strange man there. The intruder was arrested and locked up on a charge of burglary. When arraigned before Justice Davis yesterday, he denied that he was a burglar. He said that he was let in by Mr. Levi's daughter, who opened the window for him. When he entered the room it was dark, and, as he could find a chair, he sat down on the bed. He unluckily threw his weight on the boy, who, awakened, gave the alarm which led to his arrest. Justice Davis committed him to the cells for further examination, and Miss Levi was sent for in order that her version of the story may be learned.

AUGUST BELMONT'S GROOM ROBBED.

A BAD CASE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY CONCEALED BY THE POLICE.

The particulars of an outrageous assault and robbery which the Police authorities have apparently taken particular pains to conceal were obtained for publication yesterday by a TIMES reporter. The victim of the robbery is Edward Feakes, a native of England, 21 years of age, who for several years has been employed as a groom and jockey by Mr. August Belmont. Feakes, who was a trusted employe of Mr. Belmont, was directed to go to England with a young and promising colt intended as a present to Lord Rosebery, and on the morning of the 8th inst. he left Babylon, Long Island, where the stables of his employer are situated, with the colt, intending to take the steamer, which was to sail from this port the next day. As it was feared that the colt would be unruly his dam was brought with him under charge of another groom. They arrived safely in this City, and the horses were housed at Mr. Belmont's stable in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. During the afternoon Feakes went down town, engaged passage for himself and the colt on the steamer Wisconsin, and exchanged American currency for 12 British sovereigns. In the evening, after supper, Feakes went out and bade farewell to a number friends, and while returning home, between 10 and 11 o'clock, met an acquaintance in Sixth-avenue, and together they went to a lager-beer saloon in West Twenty-sixth-street, kept by a man named "Curley" Johnson, and which is said

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BRITONS AND THE TREATY.

TEMPER OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY.

A DISPOSITION TO AWAIT LORD BEACONSFIELD'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT—VISIT OF THE PREMIER TO WINDSOR CASTLE.

LONDON, July 17.—The statement published in the *Daily News* yesterday that the Opposition leaders had decided to oppose the policy of the Anglo-Turkish convention and take the sense of Parliament on the subject was premature. The Opposition leaders will await Lord Beaconsfield's statement in Parliament to-morrow before determining their policy. It is unlikely that the Liberals will approve or support the Government's measures. The leading Liberals and Radicals will undoubtedly disclaim responsibility for the financial and political results of the Anglo-Russian treaty, but it is not certain that the official leaders of the Opposition will force a division wherein they are sure to encounter overwhelming defeat.

All accounts agree that yesterday's reception of the plenipotentiaries was magnificent. Lord Beaconsfield waited upon the Queen at Windsor to-day, the Queen having countermanded the preparations for her departure for Osborne in order to receive the Earl.

There were renewals of yesterday's ovations at Paddington and Windsor. The Mayor and Corporation of Windsor presented an address.

LORD SALISBURY'S EXPLANATION.

WHAT WAS GAINED FOR TURKEY AND EUROPE AT BERLIN—RUSSIAN POWER PRESSED BACK FROM THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, July 17.—Lord Salisbury, in his official dispatch from Berlin of 13th inst. to the Ministers in London, which is now published, quotes the following from his circular of the 1st of April: "The separate and individual operation of the clauses of the San Stefano treaty, whether defensible or not, is not that which should engage the most earnest attention of the signatory powers. Their combined effect, in addition to the results upon the Greek populations, and upon the balance of maritime power, which have been already pointed out, is to depress almost to the point of entire subjection the political independence of the Government of Constantinople. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude that that Government should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of a greatly superior power that its independent action, or even existence, is almost impossible." "To these three cardinal objections," says the present circular, "the Congress of Berlin has supplied an entire remedy. The Greek populations no longer fall within the boundaries of the authonomous Slav Principality, and all Russian influence has been removed to a distance from the shores of the Ægean Sea. The same territorial arrangements have the effect of attaining the essential aim which, in their recent negotiations, her Majesty's Government have had in view—the independent existence and action of the Government of Constantinople. The political outposts of Russian power have been pushed back to the region beyond the Balkans, and its opportunities for establishing influence in the reduced Bulgaria have been materially diminished. The Sultan's dominions have been provided with a defensible frontier, far removed from his capital. The interposition of the Austrian power between the two independent Slav States, while it withdraws from him no territory of strategical or financial value, offers him a security against renewed aggression on their part, which no other possible arrangement could have furnished. Rich and extensive provinces have been restored to his rule, at the same time that careful provision against future misgovernment has been made which will, it may be hoped, assure their loyalty, and prevent a recurrence of the calamities which have brought the Ottoman power to the verge of ruin. Arrangements of a different kind, but having the same end in view, have provided for the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan security for the present and the hope of prosperity and stability in the future."

DISCONTENT WITH THE RESULT.

ITALIAN JEALOUSY OF AUSTRIA'S GAIN BY THE TREATY—EFFORTS TO DIVERT POPULAR COMMENT—GREEK DISSATISFACTION.

LONDON, July 17.—Radical agitation in Italy against Austria's gains at Berlin, and in favor of acquisition of the Trentino, &c., is becoming so prominent that the Government is apprehensive of its effect on Austrian susceptibilities. The manifesto published in the *Diritto*, the Ministerial journal, declaring that "the Anglo-Turkish convention causes us much anxiety, and opportunity will not be wanting to set forth quietly and at length the grounds of our distrust and repugnance, is an attempt to turn public attention from the dangerous subject of Austria's success to that of the English acquisition of Cyprus, the discussion of which is not likely to make any trouble, especially as the manifesto declares that Italy could not at Berlin, and cannot elsewhere, attempt to hinder the British action which all the other powers accepted.

It is not believed that a war with Greece will result from the angry, disappointed feeling of the Greeks at the Berlin treaty, but it is thought that the boundary question can only be settled upon the intervention of the powers. M. Delyannis, the Greek Envoy to Berlin, who is now in London, may be able to arrange a method for bringing the question to a settlement through British influence. The Greeks are maintaining a state of insurrection and anarchy in Thessaly and Epirus, fearing that pacification there would enable the Turks to indefinitely postpone a compliance with the directions of the Treaty of Berlin. The ambassadors of the powers are delaying the dispatch of Turkish troops and iron-clads to the Greek coast, pending the efforts to set diplomacy in motion.

BUCHAREST, July 17.—The session of the Chambers closed to-day. Prince Charles, in his Message, says Roumania will observe such attitude as will show that she deserved better of the Berlin Congress.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says the Italian Ambassador before leaving Vienna, whence he was recalled in consequence of his reports respecting Austrian criticisms on the agitation for the annexation of the Tyrol to Italy, said he would do his utmost to remove misunderstandings. He hoped for Austria's co-operation, which Count Andrassy promised. A diplomatic note is expected from Italy satisfactorily explaining the attitude of the Italian Government during the recent Radical manifestations relative to the Tyrol.

A special to the *Times* from Rome says that at Macerata and Ravenna demonstrations have been made in favor of the annexation of the Tyrol to Italy. Other demonstrations are preparing at Genoa, Florence, and Bologna. The Annexationists are about to establish a weekly organ.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says the latest advices from Italy show that the situation is most critical. The Ministers have telegraphed to King Humbert to return from Rome from Turin immediately. One account says a hostile demonstration against the British Embassy is apprehended. The Ministers are discussing the expediency of sending a squadron to the Levant. The resignation of Count Corti as Prime Minister is regarded as certain.

AFFAIRS IN THE PROVINCES.

LONDON, July 17.—The commission appointed by the Ambassadors at Constantinople, consisting of the English and French Consuls-General, the Austrian military attaché, an Italian Dragoman, a Russian Secretary, and a Turkish Commissioner, will leave on Thursday in a Turkish steamer to investigate the alleged Russian and Bulgarian massacres in the Rhodope district.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says: "Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, has informed the Porte that the Russian authorities have been instructed to follow the recommendations of the Rhodope Commission. Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, has invited the various Ambassadors to a second conference to discuss the proposal for an increase of import duties at Constantinople for the relief of the refugees." The United States Minister dissented when the proposition was made before. The dispatch also says: "The Commissioners to determine the frontier of Bulgaria, in accordance with the decisions of the Berlin Congress, leave Constantinople this week."

A dispatch from Bucharest says: "Prime Minister Bratiano was seriously injured to-day in a carriage accident."

A Vienna dispatch says: "The Turkish plenipotentiaries, Caratheodor Pasha and Mehemet Ali Pasha, have arrived here. It has been reported that they come here to complete negotiations with the Austrian Government concerning the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

Ruter's Constantinople dispatch says the Russians, near the Gulf of Saros, fired upon an unarmed boat from a British man-of-war, which came in search of some sailors who had been detained within the Russian lines. The Russians continued to fire although the Englishmen hoisted a white flag.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

MADRID, July 17.—The obsequies of Queen Mercedes were celebrated in the Church of San Francisco to-day with great pomp. Forty thousand persons were present, including the Ambassadors, Presidents of the Chambers, and the entire court. Nine Bishops assisted at the requiem mass.

VALENCIENNES, July 17.—It is feared that 5,000 miners will be on strike at Anzin by to-morrow. Attacks have already been made on the men who continue at work, and the gendarmes have been obliged to intervene. One man has been wounded and several have been arrested. A large reinforcement of troops is coming.

BERNE, July 17.—The village of Lenk, in the Simmenthal, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. It has a population of 2,500.

VERONA, July 17.—Signor Aleardi, the poet and member of the Italian Senate, is dead.

PARIS, July 17.—M. Pierre Durand, Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies for Lyons, is dead.

PRAISING AND DENOUNCING HAYES.

OPPOSITE POLITICAL VIEWS EXPRESSED AT A MASSACHUSETTS CELEBRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Gen. Banks made another speech to-day, taking a somewhat different tone than on Saturday at the Middlesex Club dinner. It was at the ceremonies attending the dedication of a soldiers' monument in the old town of Hanover, in the Old Colony District, and in response to a toast to the President of the United States. He spoke of President Hayes as entitled to share the respect and confidence and receive support equally with all who have governed before him, without regard to present relations or to personal or political opinions. It is to the result we look and upon which we form our judgment. If integrity and purity of public life, wise execution of his duties and sacrifice of his blood on the field of battle can speak for a man and in defense of a man, the President has that claim upon us.

Another speaker, Hon. Edward Y. Perry, President of the Hanover Branch Railroad, in responding to a toast, "Our Unreturned Soldiers," took the opposite tack, and denounced the Administration in strong terms for its Southern policy. He opposed the sentiment which proposed to conciliate unrepentant rebels. To conciliate rebels would be to conciliate murderers, thieves and midnight assassins. If conciliation is the policy of the Administration, the nation will be broken into fragments. The children are already born who will see the second great rebellion, nursed by conciliation of the rebels of the first.

There were a large number of local celebrities present, including Gov. Rice and Speaker Long.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING—THE LIVERPOOL CUP WON BY STRATHMORE—THE FAVORITE THIRD.

LONDON, July 17.—The Liverpool July meeting was inaugurated yesterday at the Aintree Course, was continued to-day and will conclude to-morrow. The most interesting event of the meeting to the betting clique, as well as to the sporting fraternity at large, took place to-day, being the race for the Liverpool Cup, a handicap sweepstakes for 3-year olds and upward, over the cup course, about a mile and a half. The original subscribers to the cup numbered 57, of whom 37 declared forfeit, leaving 20 entries from which to choose the contestants. When the bell rang for the start to-day only seven racers answered the summons, Lord Lonsdale's bay gelding Advance being the favorite. The winner, however, turned up in Mr. Jardine's 4-year old Strathmore, a comparative outsider. Mr. C. Barrass' Constantine coming in second, and the favorite, Advance, third. The betting immediately before the race was one hundred to twelve against Strathmore; ten to one against Constantine, and five to two against Advance. The conditions under which the race was run were as follows:

THE LIVERPOOL CUP of 1,000 sovereigns in specie, added to the handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, unless declared; the second to receive 100 sovereigns, and the third 25 sovereigns from the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovereigns toward expenses; for 3-year olds and upward, winners extra; the cup course about a mile and a half.

Mr. Jardine's ch. c. Strathmore, 4 years, by Mandrake, dam The Thane, 100 pounds..... 1
Mr. C. Barrass' b. c., Constantine, 4 years, by The Rake, dam Fair Agnes, 93 pounds..... 2
Lord Lonsdale's b. g. Advance, 5 years, by Speculum, dam Progress, 126 pounds..... 3

STORIES THAT DO NOT AGREE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The case of Mr. Tyler, Collector of Customs at Buffalo, against whom charges of immoral conduct have been made, is now before the Treasury Department and is undergoing investigation. At present the statements filed in the department on both sides of this question are unprocurable, and the authorities here do not now express any opinion as to what the result of the investigation will be.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Major Tyler, Collector of this port, against whom serious charges have been preferred, denies them in toto; and the father of the young lady in question, in an interview, expresses his disbelief in the truth of the reports.

INCREASED SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following is a comparative statement of the disposal of public lands in Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska in the fiscal years ending June 30, 1877, and June 30, 1878:

	Total 1878.	Total 1877.	Increase in 1878.
Dakota	$1,461,801 73	$218,378 20	$1,243,423 53
Kansas	2,067,179 28	710,700 60	1,356,478 68
Minnesota	1,041,208 12	279,847 03	761,356 10
Nebraska	820,675 99	257,307 01	563,368 98
Grand total	$5,190,860 12	$1,466,332 83	$3,724,527 29

DECREASE IN CANAL RECEIPTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—The returns of tolls on the canals for the first two weeks of July, show a continued decrease upon the returns at this time last year, being $39,610 34, as against $50,604 92 then.

A NEW CONVENT IN NEW JERSEY.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 17.—The cornerstone of Saint Elizabeth's, a new convent at Convent Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, was laid on Monday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies, by Bishop Corrigan. The building will be of brick and larger than the present convent at the same place.

SUICIDE OF A CONGRESSIONAL CLERK.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—A. G. Cantley, Clerk of the Committee of Commerce of the present Congress, committed suicide by shooting to-day, at Avondale.

UNHAPPY INVESTIGATORS.

LOOKING OUT FOR PLEASANT SPOTS.

SPRINGER IN FAVOR OF A COOL HAMLET IN MARYLAND, AND BUTLER LOOKING TOWARD ATLANTIC CITY AND SOME OTHER POINT AT THE SAME MOMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Springer, who has been spending a few days at Deer Park, Md., is so well pleased with that Summer resort that he has dispatched a telegram to each of the five members of the Potter Committee who are to be at Atlantic City next Tuesday, asking them to substitute the former for the latter as the place for holding the approaching session of the committee. One of the disadvantages of Atlantic City for the purposes of the investigation is that its telegraphic facilities are wholly inadequate, there being but one wire from the office at that point, which is barely sufficient for the transmission of the Associated Press report of the regular proceedings, to say nothing of the dispatches from the special correspondents. Mr. Springer will be here to-morrow to consult with Gen. Butler on the subject, and if the change is decided upon, it will probably be announced in time to notify the witnesses who have been summoned. Messrs. Springer and Butler, who are authorized to decide this question, might follow the example of the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Army, and arrange for a tour which would take in several fashionable Summer resorts. Gen. Butler, several days ago, sent a courier to Atlantic City to spy out the land and its adaptability for conducting a first-class Congressional investigation, and his report will be spread before the council of two to-morrow.

POTTER'S LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY SHOWING THAT NEGRO WITNESSES ARE BEING BRIBED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17.—Several witnesses were introduced before the Potter Sub-committee to-day to prove the bad character of Hiram Smedley, who testified a few days ago that he saw Joseph W. Jones sign Weber's name to the Anderson-Weber agreement; that no one else was present, and that Jones is now dead. Ex-District Attorney Beckwith testified that he had refused to accept Smedley as a juror on an important case because he didn't think he should be trusted in such a position. Several witnesses testified to Smedley's general bad character, and that they would not believe him under oath. W. H. Seymour, Notary Public, contradicted the statement made by Smedley a few days ago to the effect that he [Smedley] had told witness that the jurat to the Anderson-Weber agreement was false. Witness said he never had any conversation with Smedley.

John S. Dula, (colored,) of West Feliciana Parish, testified that he was Parish Judge in 1876; was invited to resign, but did not resign; made an affidavit before the Returning Board charging intimidation, violence, and murder; made the statements on information received from others. The cross-examination by Mr. Cox brought out a statement from Dula that he had been daily in the company of E. L. Weber for the past week; that Weber had offered witness $500 and a promise of a position in a public school as teacher if witness would follow his [Weber's] example, recant the affidavit before the Returning Board, and deny the intimidation in the parish; Weber said he was all right now, that he had made arrangements with those who opposed him, that he thought he would now be safe anywhere, and that he had acted wrong, and advised witness to do the same thing and place himself right before the people of the parish and State; witness promised Weber he would follow his example, but his conscience would not permit him to do so; witness believed that Armistead and Duncan, who testified yesterday, had been paid by Weber; he understood that the money was put up by a gentleman from New-York three or four weeks ago; Dula was promised a place in the Custom-house; received $10 from Weber yesterday and $35 to-day; was to receive the balance after testifying; said this was the only bribery case he had ever had anything to do with; thinks it doubtful if colored men can trust themselves when there is money at stake.

S. H. St. Martin, of St. James Parish, who was appointed Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of this sub-committee on recommendation of E. L. Weber, testified that he was present when the interviews mentioned by Dula took place; that Weber and he room together, and are very intimate; when Dula first came Weber was not in; Dula and witness talked of Weber's testimony, and Dula said he believed there was money in it; said Swasey would go along with them, but he wanted $2,000; Dula said if he could get $1,500 he could manage Swasey, giving witness to understand that he was going with Weber on the same line of testimony as Weber heard. Weber after Dula's money, but Weber borrowed $10 of witness yesterday and $35 to-day, which was paid to Dula by Weber, Dula remarking that he did not receive it as a bribe but as a loan.

E. L. Weber was recalled, and testified—Heard the testimony of Dula to-day; his statement that I attempted to bribe him is false; admit lending Dula the money, as stated by St. Martin.

Testimony was introduced to show that Seymour, the Notary Public, and L. B. Jenks were acquaintances.

AN OHIO SCANDAL REVIVED.

A MARRIED WOMAN ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT A DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. A. D. Black, wife of the Deputy Sheriff of Butler County, walked into the office of the Hotel Emery in this city and inquired for a guest named Scott Symmes. Finding the object of her search, she advanced upon him, pistol in hand, and was about to fire when Symmes grappled with her, and a struggle ensued, during which she fired twice, but without effect. She was immediately arrested and taken to the station-house. Mr. Symmes, however, declined to prefer any charge against her, and she was taken away under the care of a prominent journalist. The trouble grew out of a scandal at Hamilton, which was made public about a month ago. Mrs. Black, who was a member of the Church, and regarded by her acquaintances as a woman of exemplary character, confessed to her husband that she had been seduced by Scott Symmes. Symmes, who is a prominent attorney and Democratic politician, immediately took flight, and was not heard from for some time. At length he appeared in Cincinnati and published a card in the *Enquirer*, in which he declared that Mrs. Black was innocent of the great transgression. A reconciliation followed between Black and his wife, and the affair had nearly passed out of the public mind when the attempt was made to-day upon Symmes' life. It is understood that Symmes has intimated to friends here that his card in the *Enquirer* was only a sham to pacify Black, and that he has virtually boasted of the truth of Mrs. Black's confession. These remarks, coming to the ear of Mrs. Black, are supposed to have been the cause of to-day's occurrence.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—About 1,000 people gathered to witness the unveiling of the Douglas monument this forenoon. The only immediate relative of Mr. Douglas present, and, in fact, the only one of his father's family living, was his eldest sister, Mrs. Julius N. Granger, of Clifton Springs, N. Y. By her stood Mr. Leonard Volk, the intimate friend of Mr. Douglas, and the sculptor who designed the statue. An address was made by Judge J. D. Caton, representing the Legislative Monumental Commission. Owing to the extreme heat the exercises were very brief.

ESCAPES FROM PRISON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 17.—A dispatch from Sing Sing states that three convicts escaped last night. It is thought they are stowaways. A search of the premises is being made in the hope of finding them.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 17.—William Murphy and two convicted burglars, whose names are not given, escaped from jail here early this morning by cutting a hole through the ceiling.

EIGHT MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 17.—At the State Insane Asylum, at North Warren, Penn., yesterday afternoon, a scaffold bearing eight men gave way, precipitating them on a mass of iron and stone. All were severely injured, the sharp material cutting deep gashes in their bodies. Enos Rees had his back broken, and Mr. Rafferty had his head cut open, allowing the brain to protrude. It is thought that Rees and Rafferty cannot recover.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S DEFENSE.

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF—THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, July 17.—This was an important day in the Fitz John Porter case. Ex-Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, was the first witness. He was Governor from 1856 to 1860. He testified that he had a personal interview with President Lincoln, at the suggestion of Gov. Randolph and others, regarding Gen. Porter's case, and was proceeding to testify further when the Recorder of the board interrupted by asking what the purport of the evidence to be given was. Mr. Choate, of counsel for Gen. Porter, stated that in his decision Mr. Lincoln said that he did not rely upon the evidence before the court-martial, but upon the review as presented by the Judge Advocate-General. The Recorder replied in an argument, when the members of the board held a consultation and decided that the evidence was admissible, on the ground that it will give the present President an opportunity to understand the approval of the previous President. Witness, continuing, said that President Lincoln said to him that he had not been able to give the personal attention to Gen. Porter's case which its merits required, but had accepted the opinion of Judge-Advocate Holt, and that he meant to offer him a chance to put in new evidence; the President further added that he had a high regard for Gen. Porter as a gentleman and a soldier, and hoped he would be able to vindicate himself; witness was a member of Congress at the time of the interview, and was very intimate with the President.

Major George D. Ruggles, of Pope's staff, was the next witness. He testified that he wrote the noted 4:30 order, and that the date was put on it before Pope dictated it; he then had to write it out, make copies, seal it up, direct it, and detail an aide-de-camp's orderly to carry it.

Pope's address on taking command of the Army was read to refute the charge that Porter had used disrespectful language about Pope; counsel claiming that the disrespectful language referred to was simply quoted from Pope's address.

In relation to the condition of the road from Warrenton to Bristoe on the night of the 27th, when Porter received Pope's order to march at 1 o'clock in the morning, witness said it was impossible to do so; the road was blocked with stumps of trees and saplings and runs, and the night was very dark; he himself lost his way wh le looking for his own mess wagon. His testimony indicated that Porter could get no plan of the campaign from Pope, the latter being very reticent and uncommunicative; one time in particular, he left Pope serious and despondent, and in a dejected manner Pope said to witness on the retreat from the Rapidan "Don't you think Porter will fail me?" This fell like a thunder-clap upon witness, for he had known Porter for years, and never knew him to fail. As bearing upon some missing dispatches from Porter to Pope, which the latter has said are not in his possession, the witness testified that dispatches from corps commanders were all preserved, and the time when received indicated on the envelope, which was sent back as a receipt. As to the alleged battle on the 29th, he testified that there was some infantry fighting; he saw Porter and his corps on the 30th; the former was cool and alert, and doing his whole duty. The dispatch to Halleck on the 30th was read and identified by the witness. Its admission was objected to by the Recorder as irrelevant, but it was finally admitted as evidence showing the heavy fighting of the Fifth Corps that day. Witness testified that he suggested to Pope at the time that he thought it was a mistake to say: "We have lost nothing; neither guns nor wagons."

Frederick T. Locke, Porter's Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, testified as to the darkness of the night of the 27th; he said it was pitch dark; he could not see his hand before his face; he testified that within five minutes after Gen. Porter received the 4:30 order, witness took it, and going to Gen. Morell, ordered him into action at once, adding, "Gen. Porter will be up immediately;" at this time it was nearly dark. It had been charged that Gen. Porter received the order lying down in a careless manner, &c. Witness testified that Gen. Porter was sick and worn out, too sick to sit up, and suffering from dysentery, yet he was in the saddle a great deal that day.

George Monteith, of Cincinnati, was Captain and aide on Gen. Porter's staff. He corroborated other witnesses in relation to the bad condition of the road from Warrenton to Bristoe on the night of the 27th, by minutely detailing the serious obstructions and describing the intense darkness of the night. All of his testimony was corroborative of previous testimony of Potter's staff officers.

At this point the petitioner rested his case, reserving the right to call four other witnesses, who are now prevented from coming by illness.

Mr. Maltby, of counsel for Gen. Porter, said: "I should like also to state, so that it may go all over the land, that some years ago Gen. Porter instituted a close search for three scouts that he had captured on the 28th of August, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run, who said they were Longstreet's men, and one of whom said he had known him personally when a boy in Alexandria. I also, since my connection in this case a year ago, have carried on a close search, but have been unable to find them. I hope the papers will mention this in order that any of these scouts may volunteer information."

The Recorder stated that he would have witnesses to-morrow for the Government, and the board then adjourned for the day.

THE COBB MURDER CASE.

SHOWING A MOTIVE FOR THE ACT—BISHOP'S PROFOUND SECRET.

NORWICH, Conn., July 17.—In the examination into the poisoning of Cobb to-day, City Attorney Ripley was joined by State's Attorney Waller, who will conduct the prosecution in the Superior Court. After a long argument Prof. Doremus was permitted to testify that he had examined Mrs. Bishop's stomach, and found enough arsenic and copper to cause death. Mr. Waller claimed that this testimony was essential as tending to show a motive for poisoning Cobb. The theory of the prosecution is that Bishop and Mrs. Cobb were to elope when both had been relieved of their respective marital partners. William K. Shew, a druggist, testified to selling Bishop a few cents' worth of arsenic last Winter, but could not fix the date. No cause was assigned for the purchase, but Shew supposed Bishop wanted to poison a dog. Arthur H. Brewer testified to a conversation with Bishop two days after Cobb's death, when Bishop wished to impart a profound secret. Brewer, suspecting its character, refused to hear it, but took him to several prominent members of the Masonic fraternity, each of whom likewise refused to hear it. Subsequently, four of them allowed Bishop to unburden his mind, as they were together in the Masonic banqueting hall. They first stipulated that they should not keep it secret, if by so doing they were to defeat the ends of justice. Bishop then simply mentioned that he had bought a few cents' worth of arsenic several weeks before, but did not say what for. The other testimony was unimportant. It is expected that to-morrow's testimony will touch upon the character of the relations existing between the two prisoners, Bishop and Mrs. Cobb.

THE NEW LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. S. I. Kimball, of the Life-saving Service, accompanied by Capt. Merryman, has gone to the lake coasts for the purpose of selecting sites for the new life-saving stations recently ordered to be established by Congress. From the lakes they will proceed to New-England to select sites for the new stations on that coast. Sites are also being selected on the North Carolina and Virginia coasts for 15 new stations. By the bill three additional stations are provided for the New-England coast, one on the Delaware coast, two on the Maryland coast, 15 on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, five on the Texas coast, 10 on the lakes, and one on the California coast.

PUMP MANUFACTURERS IN COUNCIL.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 17.—The semi-annual meeting of the Pump Manufacturers' Association convened to-day at the International Hotel. Present, the Goulds Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Rumsey & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; W. & B. Douglas, Middletown, Conn.; Union Manufacturing Company, New-Britain, Conn.; Rignall Manufacturing Company, Medina, N. Y.; S. L. Rignall, Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Tracern, Rockford, Ill., and A. G. McDonald, Dubuque, Iowa.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

ALBANY, July 17.—Charles Konsby, of No. 45 Bond-street, New-York City, was this evening admitted to the City Hospital, suffering from a dose of opium. He had also severed the artery of his arm with a razor. He is a music-teacher, 27 years old, and is represented to be of good family. It is thought he will recover. He came to the city yesterday, and was in company with two other young men.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

ALBANY, July 17.—Two boys, named Alexander Rothschild, aged 13, and Salvie Sack, aged 11, were drowned in the river, opposite this city. Another boy, Thomas Meek, was rescued. They were in a small boat, and fearing they would be run down by the steamer George Hoyt, jumped overboard with the above results.

CORNELL'S FRESHMEN WIN.

THE HARVARD EIGHT BADLY BEATEN

A SPIRITED CONTEST ON OWASCO LAKE—CORNELL WINS BY THREE LENGTHS—THE HARVARD CREW'S PLUCKY PERSISTENCE—REJOICING OVER THE RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 17.—After many victories, Harvard has at last suffered a defeat at the hands of Cornell, and in the Freshman eight-oared race, rowed on Owasco Lake this afternoon, was beaten by three lengths. The Cornell victors are wild with joy. The prestige of Harvard was such that Cornell hardly dared hope for victory, and it is doubly dear on account of the previous uncertainty. Everything has passed off smoothly and without accident or ill-feeling. With the exception of the intense heat, the day has been perfect, the sky unclouded, and the water of the lake just ruffled by a light breeze from the westward. The morning passed very quietly, both crews taking early practice pulls, and then resting in preparation for the struggle of the afternoon. By noon, crowds of people were pouring into Auburn from every direction, and half-hourly trains, crowded to their utmost capacity, were running between here and Ensenore. By 2 o'clock the scene about the hotel at the latter place was that of a great picnic. The blue lake was dotted with pleasure craft of every description, and its banks were crowded with people, most of whom wore the red and white ribbons of Cornell. Here and there could be seen the crimson of Harvard, but it was very scarce. High up on the bluff, above the hotel, in a shady grove of pines, and commanding a glorious view of the lake and the hills beyond, the grand stand was rapidly filling with a warm, enthusiastic assemblage, numbering several thousand. At 3:30 o'clock the moving grand stand of flat cars, provided with seats, rolled up in front of the hotel and became rapidly filled with people. In the middle of the train was a box-car, with seats on the roof, for the use of the referee, judges, and press representatives. Shortly before the time for starting the race the train moved down the track three miles to the lower end of the course, where the start was to be made.

At just 4 o'clock the Cornell men were seen paddling easily down the lake from their boat-house. They took their position beside the inner of two skiffs moored on the line, and here they waited eight minutes for the Harvard crew. At last, as the spectators, boiling beneath the hot sun, were getting impatient, the crew with the crimson handkerchiefs appeared from behind the point that sheltered their boat-house, and also pulled easily to their skiff, taking the outside or off-shore position. A few minutes were occupied in getting straightened out, during which the two crews were closely scrutinized by their anxious partisans. The Cornell men were certainly heavier, looked older, and as if they were full of staying qualities. The Harvard men had exhibited by far the prettiest form as they rowed up, but they looked young and light. Still, Charley Courtney felt so sure of their success that, just before the start, he was willing to wager a new suit of clothes on them.

At 4:15 o'clock Mr. Blaikie, the referee, stood upon the car and called, "Are you ready?" and, after an interval of three seconds, shouted, "Go." Both crews got away well together, making a rather neat start, though it was accompanied by some splashing. A mighty yell went up from the throats of the spectators, who favored the red and white, and a more feeble one from those who wore the crimson. Both crows started off with a stroke of 37, the Cornell men throwing their heads well back very quickly after each stroke, and their little coxswain working his body forward and back as though the whole race depended upon him. They pulled raggedly and their stroke was very irregular, but they managed to send their boat through the water in a way that raised the spirits of their friends to the pitch of frantic yelling, and from train and shore rang out with a hundred repetitions the peculiar cry of C-O-R-N-E-L-L-I-Y-E-L-L. The Harvard boys pulled the long, telling stroke of their university, in beautiful form. Their little coxswain sat as straight as an arrow, without the swing of the body, which is contrary to Harvard teaching. For the first half mile it was nobody's race, but here, though both crews were pulling a stroke of 36, the red and white began to forge ahead, and as the stake was passed, a gap of clear water was visible between the boats. Just before the mile point was reached, Harvard spurted a bit and picked up slightly, but it was of no use, and as the two boats passed the mile flag, Cornell was pulling 38 to Harvard's 35, and the former was leading by half a length of clear water. At the end of the next half mile Cornell had increased the gap to a length, and it was evident that age and weight were telling against the wearers of the crimson. The latter pulled doggedly, but were unable to answer to the calls for spurts that their Captain every now and then urged them to make. At the second mile Cornell was still an open length ahead, and both crews had settled down to a stroke of 34. At the end of the next half mile Cornell had increased her lead to a length and a half of open water, and was using her reserve power in a spurt of 36, in hopes to make her victory as signal as that of Harvard over Yale at New London. Harvard's crew had fallen to 32, but they still stuck grimly to their work, determined to pull to the end and leave as short a gap as possible between the two boats. At a quarter of a mile from the finish, Cornell, still pulling a steady stroke of 36, was three lengths of open water ahead. Harvard had slightly raised her stroke, and was pulling 34. In this way they finished, Cornell a trifle over three lengths of open water ahead, their time being 17:13¾.

The finish stake was within 100 feet of the shore, and as the winning boat shot past it, dozens of Cornell men rushed wildly into the water up to their waists, and the bronzed victors were lifted from their shell and borne in triumph to land on the shoulders of their comrades. The deafening yell of whistles from several locomotives and a dozen steam launches, mingled with the wild cheering from thousands of throats and the crash of the brass band. The limbs of the victorious crew were nearly dislocated by the frantic Cornellians, who pulled them this way and that way, shook them by their hands, and thumped them on their backs, and above all rose loud and clear the cheer of CORNELL—I—YELL—YELL—YELL—CORNELL. The Harvard crew, after resting for a few minutes, turned their boat toward home, and slowly paddled down the course. The winning crew were borne on the shoulders of their friends up the bank to the hotel, where they were presented with the silken trophy of victory.

Everything had been capitally managed, and the race was a complete success. The water of the lake has been smooth enough for practice every day since the crews have been here, and the men of both colleges are perfectly satisfied with it. This is the first college race ever rowed on the Owasco course, but unless it is decided to be too far away from the Eastern colleges it will not be the last, for this is the only objection to it. In the evening the Cornell crew were accorded a grand reception in Ithaca, and the Harvard men here attended a reception given by Mr. Throop Martin.

It is surprising to see what universal joy pervades this section of the country as far east as Syracuse and as far west as Rochester, over this victory of Cornell. Everybody is rejoicing, and even the farmers stop while getting in their crops to hear the news, and cry "Bully for Cornell."

THE TEXAS DEMOCRACY.

GALVESTON, July 17.—A *News'* special from Austin says: "The State Democratic Convention met to-day. Fifteen hundred delegates were present. Col. Charles Stuart was elected temporary Chairman, and the usual committees were appointed, after which the convention adjourned to 4 o'clock this afternoon."

The Galveston *News'* San Antonio special says: "After a session lasting five days and nights, the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fifth District of Texas adjourned sine die without making nominations. Fifty-five ballots were taken. The candidates are Gustav Schleicher, the present incumbent, and Judge John Ireland.

A DELUDED YOUNG WOMAN.

LYDIA ASHTON, OF FORT EDWARD, ENTICED FROM HER HOME BY SPIRITUALISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., July 17.—This little village is considerably agitated over the disappearance of a pretty young lady under circumstances painfully mysterious. Lydia Ashton is the name of the young lady. She is only 19 years old, has had the benefit of a good education, and is the daughter of a gentleman tolerably wealthy, and of a thoroughly-respectable family. A young gentleman of the village, against whom no objection could have been made by the family, has been paying her attention for a year. About a month ago this young man introduced to the family Dr. Schlessinger, of Jersey City, a man about 60 years of age, who claimed to be a healing medium and clairvoyant. The Doctor persuaded Mrs. Ashton to go to Saratoga for her health, and while she was away he began, according to Mr. Ashton's story, to instil pernicious spiritualistic doctrines into the minds of Lydia and her older sister, Emma. The latter did not take very kindly to his teachings, and informed her father of his actions. The father, finding upon inquiry, that Schlessinger's doctrine included all that is implied by the spiritualistic terms of "higher planes," "communion of affinities," and the like, expelled the Doctor from his house. Lydia, however, had accepted the Doctor's doctrine, and openly announced herself a convert. She took occasion, when Schlessinger was compelled to cease his visits to meet him and other believers in his doctrines at other places, where she also met Mantia Weeks, a medium who persuaded her to leave her father's house and join the community which she said Dr. Schlessinger was about establishing at Saratoga. On Saturday morning Lydia disappeared, and, on inquiry, it was discovered that Schlessinger had also departed. The young man who had been paying attentions to Lydia then acknowledged to her parents that he knew where she was, but that he loved her better than they did, and would not tell them where she had gone. He stated further that she would not return home. It was subsequently discovered that she was hidden in the house of one Henry Mickle, another of Schlessinger's converts, at Glen's Falls, and Mr. Ashton has commenced legal proceedings to secure her return home.

DR. J. C. AYER'S WILL.

THE PROFITS OF THE PILL BUSINESS DIVIDED AMONG RELATIVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—The will of the late Dr. James C. Ayer, the well known pill man, has been admitted to probate. It makes the following bequests: To his wife, Josephine M. Ayer, he bequeaths the homestead on Pawtucket-street, Lowell, his garden house on Mount Washington-street, and all his household furniture, plate, pictures, horses, and carriages; to his brother, Frederick Ayer, he leaves the sum of $100,000; his mother, Mrs. Persis Parke, receives the income of two-twenty-fifths of the

explain to the Indians that any location requiring a long wagon transportation will be unprofitable to them, because all the money paid for transportation will come out of the money they would otherwise receive for their subsistence. If there be any difference of opinion as to the choice of location, you will keep in mind that the Indians' choice is to be respected, and that it is most important to keep perfect faith with them in the performance of all promises made, and that this will be the invariable rule of the Government in the treatment of the Indian tribes. You will further ascertain what the necessities of the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Indians will be as to agricultural implements, stock, and other facilities to be furnished to them to make them self-supporting, and report the same to the department. The Indians had already selected certain localities on the White River for themselves, one of which—that selected by Red Cloud—is at considerable distance from the Missouri River. If they adhered to that choice, the Commissioners were to agree to it and to make them understand that the expense of the long wagon transportation would have to come out of the appropriation for their subsistence, unless in the course of time the Indians attended to the transportation in a great measure themselves.' Mr. Hayt accompanied the Commissioners for the purpose of aiding them in their consultations and taking immediate measures for the execution of any arrangement that would be made. To that end he was to use the Sonatta telegraphic communication with the department, and as soon as the commission got through with the Spotted Tail Indians measures were taken for removing them to their new location without delay. The Red Cloud Indians insisted also upon the location chosen by themselves, to which, according to the instructions, no further objection was made. They now understand the whole situation, and that was all that was wanted. The commission have gone out to inspect the location selected by the Red Cloud Sioux and to make further arrangements. Mr. Hayt's mission has, therefore, not failed, as has been asserted, and all the objects mentioned in the letter of instructions have been complied with. I ought to add that the removal of the Sioux Indians would have taken place long ago had not Congress so long delayed the appropriations for that purpose. The department asked for these appropriations at the October session, and then during the regular session several times, by letters addressed to the Speaker of the House, but without result. All promises made to those Indians have been and are being complied with and the Sioux Chiefs have repeatedly expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which their supplies are delivered to them, and also as to the quality and quantity of these supplies. Serious apprehensions were entertained that during the Summer we should have trouble with these Sioux tribes, but recent information from the Sioux agencies indicates that nothing of the kind is to be feared."

Q.—Has not the discovery of the swindling operations carried on at the Crow Creek Agency by Dr. Livingstone been a surprise to you? A.—Not at all; I knew all the details of it several weeks ago; the fact is, that I had the case transmitted to the Department of Justice some weeks ago for the prosecution of the offenders, and it is now in the hands of the District Attorney of Dakota Territory. I notice that some newspapers speak of Gen. Hammond as if he were an officer of the Army, and as if these discoveries and disclosures had been made against the Indian Bureau. Mr. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Bureau, appointed by the present President at my request. As Superintendent of the Dakota superintendency he got wind of these transactions, and reported them. He came to Washington, and the whole campaign for the discovery of these things was planned in my office by Gen. Hammond, Commissioner Hayt, and myself. It is, therefore, the Indian service, which, under the present management, that made these discoveries, and great credit is due to Inspector Hammond's sagacity, courage, and energy. I notice also that whenever, by the efforts of the Department, these crimes are discovered that instead of giving credit to those who make the discoveries, cries are made about the ineffectiveness of management of the Indian service, while these very discoveries, exposures, and prosecutions are proofs of its efficiency. Such abuses have grown up in the course of years. Many of them have been discovered and laid bare by the present Administration, and no offender has been spared. The Crow Creek affair is not the only one. We have quite a number of persons connected with the Indian service as agents and contractors under indictment in several parts of the country. We have not divulged all of our operations, because it is necessary to carry them on quietly until they are ripe for decisive action. There are other similar investigations now going on with promising results. All those efforts are difficult and delicate, but our officers are exceedingly anxious to get this business out of the hands of those who now manage Indian affairs and are on the track of the evil-doers.

Q.—Do you think that the Indian service in its present organization can be made honest? A.—I do think so, but it will require time, energy, and perseverance. Under the present Administration a considerable number of new agents have been appointed. Mistakes were made in a few instances. The discovery of these mistakes was always followed by prompt removal and the appointment of better men; and, on the whole, I think we are now obtaining a better class of agents. In the case of Dorchester, however, that there are difficulties connected with the Indian service which, under the control of whatever department it may be placed, cannot be wholly prevented or remedied. Much trouble arises from the insufficiency of appropriations made by Congress, and the consequent inability of the Indian to anticipate and provide for their needs, as in the case of the Bannocks. For this the service cannot be held responsible. I will give you an instance. There are three tribes in Arizona, numbering about 10,000 persons. They were in a great manner self-supporting by agriculture and stock-raising. Their crops depended upon a supply of water derived from the Gila River for the irrigation of their lands. Now, a number of white people settled above those reservations, and diverted the water to their own use so that the Indians had no supply. In consequence of this their crops failed and they were unable to support themselves. These three tribes of 10,000 souls have been receiving only $3,600 a year. It is evident that they cannot be fed with so small a provision, which might have been sufficient for their needs had they succeeded in making good crops. Now what are we to do? This is a contingency which many newspaper writers will promptly solve by saying, transfer the Indian service to the War Department. But here is one of those many cases which any other department would find just as difficult to manage as does the Interior Department. We shall have to spend the money and provide for emergencies as they arise, and then supply Congress with our deficiencies. How far that money will go in providing for the needs of these people, I am as yet unable to say.

Q.—There seems to be a general demand for a definite Indian policy. What would you say about that, Mr. Secretary? A.—There are three things possible, either to exterminate the Indians or to permit them to remain paupers and vagabonds and feed them, or to gather them upon reservations and try to make them self-supporting as much as possible by agriculture, stock-raising, and similar pursuits. The latter is the policy which humanity dictates and which is now followed. It is a policy easily defined but very difficult to carry out. I think we are making fair progress, but it will require time to make it generally successful, and it can be made generally successful only, if not only the Government but the white citizens treat the Indians fairly. The greatest difficulty is that where the Indians get once fairly started in the direction of self-support, white people want their lands and attempts are made to crowd them out. It is well known to all who know anything about this matter how difficult it is for the Government to control the white population on the frontier, and these difficulties are to be encountered by one department of the Government as well as another, and here is the main obstacle to the improvement of the condition of the Indian race. We can easily make the Indian service more economical, as upon this year's purchases in the usual lettings we have already made a saving of $240,000 as against last year, the goods and supplies being just as good, if not better, than last year, and a strong and persevering effort can, as I think, make and keep the Indian service honest. The continual conflicts I have been pointed out between the rights of the Indians and the greed of the white people surrounding and crowding between them, presents a problem of much more difficult solution, and no mere change in the organization and control of the Indian service can dispose of it.

COL. CARLIN ON AGENT HUGHES.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A telegram received in Washington to-day from Standing Rock, bearing the signature of Col. Carlin, explains the attempted drowning of Indian Agent Hughes as follows: "Agent Hughes, having broken several chiefs, ordered them to be enrolled under other chiefs, which they have refused to do. He stopped their supplies. Suffering from hunger, they visited the agency at 10 o'clock this morning, seized the agent, and carried him to a point near the river-bank. The agents reported to me, and I ran to the scene of trouble, ordering two companies of troops to the same point without delay. I rescued the agent and arrested the Indians, who are all under guard. If Agent Hughes be not removed at once, I will not be responsible for the consequences. All the principal and head men participated in this affair. Their object was to put the agent over the river and off the reservation, not to hurt him; nor did they hurt him. They were unarmed. They defend their action, and demand the immediate removal of the agent. All is quiet. They promise to obey me in all respects."

REMOVAL OF THE UTE INDIANS.

An appropriation of $5,000 was made during the last Congress, and the act approved by the President on June 26, to defray the expenses of moving the Ute Indians, located at Cimarron, New-Mexico, to the reservation of that tribe in Colorado, and also to remove the band of Apaches located at the same place to the Mescalero Apache reservation at Fort Stanton, New-Mexico. The act provides that "the President shall cause the removal within 90 days after the passage of the bill, and thereafter no rations or annuities shall be issued to said Indians except at the agencies of their respective reservations." In consequence of this law, Indian Inspector Watkins has been using every effort to induce the tribes mentioned to transfer their quarters, and until recently has felt encouraged. But reports have now reached him, of which he has acquainted the Indian Office, to the effect that the Indians have visited the military post in the vicinity and learned from the Army officers quartered there that they have no knowledge of the existence of any law which requires the transfer of the tribes and have received no orders to that effect. The Indians, therefore, the Inspector says, are inclined to discredit the statement of their agent, and have expressed their preference to remain where they are. According to the act as approved, the rations and annuities are cut off from these tribes at their present quarters, and it is feared that they may, upon learning this fact, resort to hostile measures in order to obtain food, &c. In view of the above-mentioned facts, Secretary Schurz today called upon Gen. Sherman, and after explaining the situation to him, orders were at once issued from the War Department instructing the Army officers in the vicinity of the Utes to render Inspector Watkins all the assistance he may require to carry out the provisions of the law.

INDIAN FIGHT IN SITKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Sitka advices via Victoria announce the occurrence of a fight among the Indians, four of whom were killed. The Indians are favorably disposed toward the whites. The Indians have flayed an old squaw alive, and hanged her, for practicing witchcraft.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS—PRINCIPAL CREDITORS.

Schedules showing the liabilities and assets of Barnet L. Solomon, Solomon B. Solomon, Judah H. Solomon, and Simeon B. Solomon, composing the firm of S. L. Solomon's Sons, upholstery dealers, who recently made an assignment to Mr. David James King, were yesterday filed in the Court of Common Pleas. Following are tables of the liabilities and assets of the assignors:

LIABILITIES.

Real (firm's).....		$373,962 78
Contingent (firm's).....		58,786 10
Individual—Barnet L. Solomon.	$712,025	
Solmn B. Solomon.	----	
Judah H. Solomon.	----	
Simeon B. Solomon.	----	—712,025 00
Total.....		$1,144,753 88

ASSETS.

	Nominal.	Real.
Firm.....	$354,155 06	$224,193 30
Individual—B. L. Solomon..	375,356 31	606 01
S. B. Solomon..	6,666 66	----
J. H. Solomon..	6,666 66	----
S. B. Solomon..	6,666 66	----
Total.....	$749,511 35	$224,799 31

The value given for the real assets is their value above incumbrances in form of bonds and mortgages. The stock and fixtures in the stores of the firm at No. 657 Broadway and in San Francisco are valued nominally at $196,017 05; actually, they are stated to be worth $148,491 59. The outstanding accounts of the firm are stated nominally at $149,338 01, and actually at $75,001 71.

The principal creditors of the assignors are: David D. Earle, Administrator, $6,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $40,000; Whiting & Young, $5,408 89; May & King, $20,116 66; Harris Aronson, $26,905 42; Solomon J. Hart, $15,825 08; Mrs. Sophia Baum, $5,000; Mrs. Julia Solomon, $15,390 57; Arthur L. Levy, $5,164 82; E. J. King & Sons, $10,561 25; Augusta K. Solomon, $5,037 50; Israel Solomon, London, England, $11,386 30; Jules Schmitts & Co., $36,263 91; Eugene Ballin & Co., $36,432 10; Solomon B. Solomon and M. S. Isaacs, Trustees of Mrs. Baum, $25,437 50; Mrs. Maria Isaacs, $10,058 33; Bougon & Lefevre, Amiens, France, $5,971 24; H. Louvet, Paris, $10,665 28. The liabilities of Barnet L. Solomon, the head of the firm, are principally for loans on bond and mortgage. One of these loans is for $200,000, and was made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The creditors of Jewell, Harrison & Co., provision merchants, at No. 27 Water-street, met yesterday at the office of Register Ketchum and accepted a composition at 80 cents on the dollar. The statement submitted showed liabilities amounting to $424,313, and assets $211,914. Fourteen claims were proved, aggregating $238,500, of which the largest were the following: Jacob Van Wagenen, $197,737; Penelope Ballard, $18,417; National City Bank, $6,009; North River Bank, $3,317; Peter Bentley, $5,986; Hine & Co., $1,844; G. H. Thorp & Co., $1,562.

A meeting of the creditors of Ash Brothers, wholesale dealers in clothing, at No. 56 Murray-street and at San Francisco, Cal., was held yesterday at the office of Merry, Cardozo & Newcombe, No. 4 Warren-street. A statement was submitted showing liabilities amounting to $175,000, and an offer was made for a settlement at 20 cents on the dollar in secured notes, at six and nine months. The creditors were in favor of the terms, and appointed Leopold Cohen, Isaac Walloch, and M. Horton a committee to examine the accounts.

The creditors of C. W. F. Dare, manufacturer of children's carriages, at No. 47 Cortlandt-street, met yesterday at the office of Register Dwight and received a proposition for a composition at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar in unsecured notes, without interest, at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, the liabilities being $67,514, and assets $36,000. The creditors unanimously accepted the offer, without even the usual examination of the bankrupt. Thirty-six claims were proved, aggregating $62,000.

At a meeting of the creditors of Dwight P. Otis, manufacturer of pianos, at No. 209 East Nineteenth-street, held yesterday before Register Dwight, a composition was accepted at 10 cents on the dollar, cash, in 30 days. He owes about $25,000.

Application has been made to Register Dwight by John H. Keyser, the Ring plumber, for his discharge from bankruptcy, and an order will be issued by the Register for the creditors to show cause why his discharge should not be granted.

Register Fitch has adjudicated Isaac Schwartz, dealer in dry goods, at No. 853 Third-avenue, a voluntary bankrupt on his own petition, having liabilities amounting to $10,029, and no assets.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $759,050.

Internal revenue receipts to-day were $284,249; Customs receipts, $289,498.

Workmen commenced, to-day, the foundation of the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing building, for which $300,000 were appropriated by Congress.

The commission to select a site for a new naval observatory has had two or three business meetings. In the course of a week or two proposals will be invited for sites for the observatory.

The President and Mrs. Hayes will leave next Friday evening for Newark, Ohio, to attend the soldiers' reunion to be held there on Monday next. They will be back in Washington by Tuesday night.

Sir Edward Thornton left to-day for Newport, Mr. Delfosse, the Belgian Minister, and Max Ontrey, the French Minister, are already there. Nearly all the other foreign Ministers are absent from the city. Señor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister, remains in Washington.

It is expected that owing to the special appropriation made by Congress at its last session for bringing into the market public lands in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, being exhausted, a dismissal of 60 or 70 Land Office clerks will become necessary within a few weeks.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Lieut.-Commander Gorringe, commanding the United States steamer Gettysburg, dated Ben Ghasi, Africa, June 17, stating that he had made a survey of the reefs at Youaza, not marked on any chart, and searched for reported dangers in the Gulf of Sidono, where 374 soundings were made and the positions accurately established, and as many more, the positions of which are approximately known.

A question having arisen whether the law passed by the last session of Congress, authorizing payments to be made by the Post Office Department directly to sub-contractors for carrying the mails, is applicable to contracts existing at the date of the enactment of the law, the Attorney-General has sustained the view taken by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady that the law applies to all such pre-existing contracts, as well as to those of a subsequent issue.

The exact amount of the award to American claimants by the joint American and Mexican Commission is $4,025,622 to be distributed among about 180 persons and corporations. After the expenses of the commission there will remain for distribution of the amount thus far paid by the Mexican Government, $570,000. This will give a pro rata of about 14 per cent. The Weil and La Abra cases are not included as they are left for future consideration in consequence of the allegation of fraud by the Mexican Government. No checks or warrants have yet been issued to the claimants or their attorneys, but they will be on the the return of the Secretary of State.

The United States Treasurer has written to Assistant Treasurers authorizing them to use the standard silver dollars in their vaults in payments to persons presenting checks, to parties desiring them, upon the disbursement of pay-rolls, in exchange in moderate amount for greenbacks and national bank notes, and for payment in lieu of $1 and $2 notes. The depository banks are notified that silver dollars will be sent to them by transfer order from the Mint, free of expense, for the same purpose indicated in the letter to the Assistant Treasurers. The department is anxious to supply the Fall demand for small denominations of money by the issue of silver dollars.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17.—A committee of 40 of the leading merchants and citizens, representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange, and the City of New-Orleans, met to-day and resolved to hold a great National and International Commercial and River Convention, to assemble in this city on the 9th of November next. Representatives are to be invited from all cities and towns interested in the extension and development of the export trade of the country, the establishment of steam-ship lines, the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The South American States and Mexico will be invited to send delegates. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected President of the Permanent Committee, with A. H. May and Duncan F. Kenner as Vice-Presidents. Numerous sub-committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for the meeting of the convention.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

There is a falling off in the number of out-going passengers. About 130 saloon passengers sailed for Liverpool yesterday in the Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line. The early hour at which the Abyssinia and the other Transatlantic steamers sailed kept back many of the passengers' friends, and the crowds on the piers were smaller than usual. The names of the passengers who sailed appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday. To-day the City of Brussels, of the Inman Line; the Herder, of the Hamburg-American Line, and the State of Georgia, of the State Line, will sail respectively for Liverpool, Hamburg, and Glasgow. The names of Capt. C. A. Hayes, Lieut. John Gibbings, and Lieut. C. A. Crispin, all of the British Navy; Hon. Robert Earl, Mrs. Earl, Rev. H. P. Fleming, Dr. William Tod Helmuth and family, Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, Hon. Albert D. Shaw and family and Rev. M. Power are on the City of Brussels' passenger list. Lieut. Paul Boemer, of the United States Army, and Prof. Theodore Presser are to sail in the Herder and Rev. James Martin, Dr. Thomas N. Trego, and James Trego, of Philadelphia, and August L. Schack, of Chicago, will leave by the State of Georgia. To-day's saloon lists are as follows:

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—John Bradley, Robert Bradley, Samuel Collinson, Mrs. Collinson, Master P. Collinson, Mrs. Cummings, Miss Annie Congham, Charles Cohn, H. C. Duval, Mrs. Duval, Richard Dowdall, S. T. Dunham, D'Rean Dyson, Mrs. Dyson, Mrs. George Elliott, Master George Elliott, Hon. Robert Earl, Mrs. Earl, Rev. H. P. Fleming, D. Forsdyke, Colton Greene, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Helmuth, Miss Helmuth, William Helmuth, Jr., S. C. Holm, Miss Holm, Mrs. Hedley, Miss Hedley, Mrs. Stewart Hartshorne, Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, W. F. Herring, Mrs. Herring, William C. Herring, Miss Chloe Herring, Miss Rebecca Herring, Miss Elizabeth Herring, Master Augustus Herring, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Saville, Lieut. C. A. Crispin, Simon A. Hanauer, Mrs. Hanauer, three children and maid, Miss Irving, Mr. Lamont, W. F. Marro, Mrs. Marro, H. P. McClatchie, G. W. Middleton, Mrs. Middleton, Miss E. M. Maxnam, Mrs. Mildeberger, David M. Manning, Jr., Rev. M. Power, Miss Charlotte Pitts, George L. Prentiss, J. M. Rosado, Herbert Robinson, Hon. Albert D. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, three children, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. de Theobald, Mrs. Theobald, Isaac Walker, J. M. Woolworth, Miss Woolworth, Dr. J. P. P. White, Capt. C. A. Hayes, Lieut. John Gibbings.

In steam-ship Herder for Hamburg.—Lieut. Paul Roemer, United States Army, George Andre, Mrs. Marie Southall, Richard Baily, J. Cronan, A. Cohn, H. Weckherlin, Miss B. Foss, Dr. Scholme and family, Mrs. Lindon, Mrs. Lindon and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Neufville and family, Capt. James A. Crossman, A. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. John Carne, John George Streit, Friedrich Portner, J. Emrich, Ernst Bromberg, Ignatz Froehlich, D. A. Wise, George Goepfert and family, J. Lehrmann, William H. Tillinghast, O. Nondorff, Mirabeau L. Towns, Prof. Theodore Presser, Lorenzo Gerhard, W. Foerster, Davis, Capt. E. P. Nisson, Mrs. E. P. Nisson, Mrs. A. L. Nisson and three children, Miss Effie Danforth, Miss Hedwig Hansmann, Mrs. Rebecca Goldbaum, Mr. and Mrs. William Söffner, Mr. and Mrs. Herm. Bertick, John J. Mundwyler, George Falk, George L. Hennings, Fred. Meisinger, Mrs. Barbara Moltz, Miss Mary W. Mittestown, Miss Helene Mittestown, Henry Ibold, Charles H. Dunkoller, Rev. W. S. Bean, Oscar R. Redlich, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dersch, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Deiterle, Carl Weber, Joseph Goldstein, Joachim Stein, Lewis Stamm, Gustav A. Patchke, Fred. Schilpf, Miss Emilie Schilpf, Mrs. A. Friedlander, Miss Hannah Sickel, Gottlieb Rideker.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, for Glasgow.—J. Drummond, Francis Erskine, Mrs. Francis Erskine, John Campbell, Mrs. John Campbell, Miss Isabella Campbell, Mrs. M. Reid, John H. McNeill, Miss Mary McNeill, Arthur G. Boker, Robert S. Davidson, Mrs. Hillyer, Miss M. Scott, Rev. James Martin, Mrs. E. Panton, Miss Jessie R. Panton, Miss Lizzie Panton, Henry Hoyt, James J. Dolan, Miss L. Harding, Mrs. J. Harding, Miss F. Harding, J. M. Loose, John Gray, William Hawkins, Miss Lizzie Keeley, Miss Kittie Keeley, Miss Tillie Keeley, Augustus L. Schack, Richard Joseph Lynn, Mrs. Joseph Lynn, Miss Arabella Moorehead, Miss Jessie Roberts, Miss Fannie Scott, Mrs. James Nicol, Thomas Craig, James Trego, Dr. Thomas N. Trego, Mrs. Ann Hessop and infant, John Carr, G. H. Scott, Mrs. William Dunn, Miss Dunn, Mrs. Bennett, William Nicholson, Edward Kerr, John Kennedy, John Ross, George T. Murdock, M. D. Grover, Miss Mary Bews, Mrs. Sarah White, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Casey.

Following is the the full list of saloon passengers sailing yesterday in the steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool:

Mr. and Mrs. Antonia Alvarez, John M. Arundel, F. L. Auchincloss, Mrs. Amelia Bagnall, Cecil Barnes, Dr. S. C. Barnum, Rev. W. Baldwin, Mrs. Bond, Charles Booth, Miss M. T. Berryer, Miss L. M. Brinley, Miss Olivia Bolt, Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Burgess, W. H. Butterworth, Miss E. Cameron, Mrs. George E. Caswell, Mrs. Margaret Clark, A. Noble Clarke, R. R. Colgate, Miss R. C. Cowles, George Compton, Rev. George Cron, Dr. D. Dyer-Delavan, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob J. Detwiller, Miss Laura Detwiller, Master Charles Detwiller, Master C. Detwiller, J. S. Dick, S. Duncan, W. Dunn, J. Findla, Mrs. Findla, Rev. J. A. Fitzsimons, Mrs. W. Forbes, Miss M. F. French, O. A. Gager, Count and Countess Galli, George W. Gaivin, A. Ganal, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ganson, J. Griffiths, Miss Griffiths, Miss Hadden, Prof. James Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hammond, Rev. George Hepworth, Jr., Rev. H. S. Hoyt, Robert Hurlburt, Miss Annie Hurlburt, William P. Hurley, C. Ibbotson, R. D. Jackson, Mrs. S. L. Jones, Miss Jones, Robert Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Rev. and Mrs. J. Foster Lamar, Miss Lamar, Dr. J. E. Leaming, Edward Leaming, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lemmon, Senator Henry S. Little, John Little, John D. Mackie, Ramon R. Maribona, Rev. Newland Maynard, Miss Mary Maynard, Capt. Morrison, John E. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. H. O'Neill and three children, Rev. E. P. Parker, D. D., J. Thorpe Potts, F. P. Priest, F. Raine and friend, A. Reckless, Mrs. Redd and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rice, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. David Ross, Mme. Santin, William Sherif, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Shafner and infant, Mr. Sing, Miss Sing, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Smith and two children, Mrs. Mary Smith, Rev. H. Stewart, C. L. Stowell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ten Broeck and two children, Miss Terry, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Tiemann, Jr., Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Florentino Gonzalez Villason, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wheeldon, J. L. Whitworth, Miss Emma Wiggins, Mathew Gunn.

THE GREENBACK-LABOR PARTY.

A MEETING OF MR. CREAMER'S COMMITTEE—THE JOACHIMSEN PARTY HOLD PRIMARIES.

A large portion of the Committee on Organization of the "National," or "National Greenback-Labor" Party, as it is variously denominated in this City, which was discharged by the General Committee, of which Walter H. Shupe is Chairman, refuses to regard the action of that body as legitimate, notwithstanding the fact that a portion of the Committee on Organization met at Clarendon Hall, in Thirteenth-street, on Monday night, and adjourned sine die. A meeting of the committee, ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer, the original Chairman, presiding, was held last evening at No. 8 Union-square. Mr. Creamer made a speech in which he denounced capitalists for evading taxation on their capital, and said the issue now was "taxed labor against untaxed capital." The speech of Mr. Creamer was loudly applauded, and a resolution of thanks to Gov. Robinson for vetoing the Public Burdens bill was unanimously adopted. Mr. Rufus F. Andrews spoke at some length in favor of the new movement, which he said he had not thoroughly understood until lately, and he moved that primary elections for delegates and alternates to the State convention at Syracuse on the 23d inst. be held to-morrow evening. The motion was carried. The Chairman stated that he had noticed that the Chamber of Commerce and the Cheap Transportation Association were interested in the election of members of the State Legislature. He therefore suggested that a committee of seven be appointed to confer with those bodies in regard to the selection of proper representatives, who would vote to compel railroad corporations to decrease their present high rates of freight for the transportation of produce. A motion to that effect was made and carried. Committees on Mass-meetings, Membership, and Finance were then appointed. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

One of the divisions of the National Greenback-Labor Party, which broke off a short time ago from the other two bodies, and is known as the Joachimsen-O'Reilly-Hanlon branch of that organization, but which claims to be the original Greenback Party in this City, held primary elections last evening to choose delegates to the convention to be held in Syracuse on the 23d inst. These elections were only held, however, in 14 out of the 21 Assembly Districts, because it is said that in the other districts the party has got no strength. The districts in which primaries were held last evening were the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first. No printed tickets were used, but the primary resolved itself into a meeting, and the delegates and alternates were chosen by ballot.

THE FUNERAL OF MARY WELLS.

The funeral of Mary Wells, the well-known actress, will take place to-morrow at 1 P. M. from "The Little Church Around the Corner." The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Houghton, and a special programme of music will be rendered. The Dramatic Fund Society, of which the dead actress was a member, and the members of the theatrical profession generally, have been invited to attend the funeral. Messrs. Charles Fisher, Leon J. Vincent, David Anderson, of California; Daniel H. Harkins, George Becks, and James Collier have been requested to act as pall-bearers. The body of Miss Wells will be taken from the church to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where it will be interred in the burial-plot of the Dramatic Fund Society.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17.—A committee of 40 of the leading merchants and citizens, representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange, and the City of New-Orleans, met to-day and resolved to hold a great National and International Commercial and River Convention, to assemble in this city on the 9th of November next. Representatives are to be invited from all cities and towns interested in the extension and development of the export trade of the country, the establishment of steam-ship lines, the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The South American States and Mexico will be invited to send delegates. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected President of the Permanent Committee, with A. H. May and Duncan F. Kenner as Vice-Presidents. Numerous sub-committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for the meeting of the convention.

THE MONTANA AT LIVERPOOL.

QUEENSTOWN, July 17.—The Williams & Guion Line steamer Montana, Capt. Beddoe, from New-York July 2, for this port and Liverpool, passed Crookhaven at 4:40 o'clock this morning, with all well on board. She arrived at this port later, where she landed her mails and passengers, and then proceeded for Liverpool. The delay in her arrival was caused by the breaking of her main crank on the 8th inst. Temporary repairs were effected, but she was unable to steam more than six knots per hour.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The man who obtained two New-York drafts from Rapp, Heidelbach & Co., yesterday by fraudulent means, was arrested in Louisville this morning.

NOTES OF EVENTS IN PARIS.

IN AND OUT OF THE EXHIBITION.

AN AMERICAN IN A CLUB SCANDAL—INTERESTING COURT DECISIONS—FOURTH OF JULY FESTIVITIES—GILMORE'S FIRST CONCERT—EFFECTS OF MERCEDES' MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 5, 1878.

A couple of months ago I spoke of the dangers besetting the path of unwary foreigners who will make acquaintances and form intimacies among "queer people," to put the thing mildly. Within the last fortnight, not to go further back in ancient history, there have been several cases to prove that my warnings, if unheeded, are at least not without reason. First, we have the story of "the director of one of the leading New-York journals" (!) who dropped 120,000 francs at an improvised baccarat table in a restaurant; close upon the heels of this comes the misadventure of a Portuguese grandee in a similar locality to the tune of 90,000 francs, and, finally, a charge of card sharping preferred against one of our countrymen by gentlemen of one of the first of the Parisian clubs, whose unquestionable social status is such as to make the charge most serious. In the first two instances the names have been suppressed, and, although in the last such discretion has not been observed, I will ask permission to tell no more than the story in as few words as possible. Mr. X. was introduced at the Cercle de la Rue Royale, where the play is high, but, unlike what sometimes happens at less aristocratic establishments, beyond suspicion. Large sums are won and lost, but no one hitherto had ever been accused of foul play. Mr. X. was not the banker, but "punted," generally with checks representing 50 or 100 louis, just as other people did. Unfortunately, it was noticed that Mr. X. after the deal announced the minimum stake when the cards went against him and the entire value of the counter when they were in his favor. The persistence of this system soon attracted attention, persons were deputed to watch him, and at the end of a week, their suspicions having become a certainty, the charge was made. Result, a row, denial on the part of the accused, reiterated assertion on the part of the accusers. Mr. X. was threatened with expulsion—forcible—friends interfered to put an end to the scandal; finally, the committee charitably gave the benefit of the doubt to the stranger and, I believe, wrote a letter to the effect that it was all a mistake, &c., thus ending a greatly to be regretted incident. I have not to express an opinion either for or against the person accused, but affairs of this kind are generally indelible, despite all the whitewashing in the world, and in nothing else is the adage more true that "mud will stick."

The Shah left Paris yesterday in a special train, to which he was accompanied by the President of the Republic, who remained on the platform until the royal visitor and suite had steamed out of the station. Nasser Eddin held an enormous tri-colored bouquet in his hand, and through the medium of his Grand Vizier returned thanks for the cordial reception given him by the French nation. During his residence in the capital he has received 5,400 letters from different quarters, nearly all of which contained demands for pecuniary assistance, varying in importance from 50 francs to 3,000,000. Some of these were simply begging letters; others were proposals of inventions and commercial enterprises, where his Majesty was promised a proportion of the profits—an approximative addition of these sums gives the neat total of 50,000,000 francs. His bill at the Grand Hotel was relatively moderate, 76,000 francs, inclusive of the cost of telegrams, or an average of 3,454 francs per diem for 32 persons, without counting invited guests, and Nasser Eddin, to mark his satisfaction, presented to the manager a splendid cashmere shawl "for his wife, or any other person he pleased, provided he was not married," to use the words of his Highness Mirza Hussein Khan. But the monarch was not pleased with the rapacity of the Fontainebleau landlord, whose charges merit quotation:

	Francs.		Francs.
Flowers.....	1,000	2 boxes cigarettes...	50
20 chickens.....	400	12 peaches.....	120
1 cigar.....	5	1 melon.....	60
4 rooms.....	200	3 carriages.....	800

The above are a few of the items of a grand total of 14,200 francs, for a visit lasting only three days; it was, however, after much negotiation, between the controller of the household and the innkeeper, compromised at 9,000 francs cash.

Two points of interest to travelers have just been decided by the French tribunals: the first is severe and arbitrary; any one having lost his railway ticket is obliged to pay a second time, even although the purchase of the original ticket be proved. The other, pronounced by the Vendôme Court, establishes the right of an individual having an excess of luggage to borrow the ticket of another traveler and present it at the office, in order to obtain the gratuitous transport of his effects. This last will be hailed with satisfaction by the public, which has hitherto been forced to submit to the exactions of the railway companies in their interpretation of the law, that every ticket is strictly personal and covers only the baggage of the person who paid for it. Another judgment of the civil tribunal is also important, particularly at present, when so many marriages are contracted by foreigners in the United States. The case in point is sufficiently romantic to warrant its narration. Mr. Tirvelliot, who seems to have peculiar ideas on what Mr. Prudhomme calls the majesty of law, has a son Jules, and had a partner, Mr. Lecomte, who, besides being a commission merchant, was also the proud father of a pretty daughter with a romantic turn of mind and a decided inclination to do as she pleased. Jules and the young lady, aged 18, of course fell in love, and as Jules had also peculiar ideas of trade and got the firm into innumerable difficulties, he was shipped to the United States, where he forthwith got himself naturalized. Not liking to travel alone he induced Mlle. Lecomte to go with him, celebrating his marriage with her, as soon as he had obtained his papers of citizenship, without going through any of the tedious formalities prescribed by the French law. But his adopted country did not run with milk and honey for the young merchant, who, after a couple of years' residence, returned to Europe, accompanied by his young wife sick, without resources, wearied out by the fruitless struggle against penury. Father Tirvelliot was appealed to, and not altogether in vain. He did not absolutely refuse assistance—he even sent a little money—but he was obdurate on one point, and bade his son choose between "Mlle. Lecomte and me." Jules at first behaved pretty well, and the birth of a child even brought about a partial reconciliation; but the baby died, the fruit merchant again took up his position, and under the pressure of want the sad showed himself in his true colors by allowing, with only a feeble protest against it, the old man to demand the annullment of the marriage on the ground that it was clandestine and without the consent of the head of the family, adding to this demand another for the annullment of his American naturalization. But Mme. Jules was not to be put upon; she was equal to the occasion, and, although the cowardly husband tried to escape from the fulfillment of his duties, she had him arrested by the *gendarmes*, forced him to receive her in his apartment, brought the case into court and obtained a judgment to the effect that Jules Tirvelliot, a citizen of the United States, had contracted a marriage in harmony with the laws of his adopted country, and that all such contracts were perfectly valid in France; so that this gentleman of the Parisian guild of commission merchants, who, in order to abandon a girl whom he had seduced, found it so convenient to invoke his own fraud against the French laws, will remain married in spite of himself.

We have, at last, the official returns of the entries at the Exhibition on the national holiday, when the price was reduced to 5 cents. They are not quite so satisfactory as those announced by one of the organs of the Radical Party, which I quoted in my account of the festivities, being only 119,590, a very great falling off from the 140,000 taken on the proposed national holiday of the Voltaire centenary. But these figures only prove that the Parisians found more amusement in the streets on the 30th of June than they did on the other occasion, and preferred spending their money in flags and colored lanterns to toiling through the long galleries of the Industrial Palace, where, as it was on a Sunday, as much as possible of the Anglo-Saxon exhibitions was religiously veiled. The total of money taken at the doors amounted to 29,479 francs 70 centimes, principally in copper, plus one old button accepted by mistake for a ten-sous piece. This receipt of the last day of the first two months of the show brings up the total to 3,152,832 francs 70 centimes.

The *Journal du Loiret*, whose relations with the Presidential mansion are known to be most intimate, relates an incident which is scarcely credible. Marshal MacMahon not having been present at the inauguration of the statue of the Republic in the morning, was not favored with a seat at the Bois de Boulogne fire-works, which

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—*Harper's Magazine* is beginning to see the value of attention to the wood-cut department of a monthly, and registers with the month of August another advance in the excellence of its illustrations. The 16 illustrations of "Birds and Plumage," by Helen S. Conant, mark the highest point which the *Magazine* has yet reached in the perfection of pictures; the peacock's feathers, which form an initial decoration to the paper, are especially well done. Mrs. Conant gossips about the birds whose portraits are given, and makes a readable, popular article. The leading paper for the month is also provided with unusually careful and well-printed wood-cuts, as, indeed, it should be, since it consists of a treatise on "The Golden Age of Engraving." The writer is F. Keppel. This is followed by one of the usual descriptive and illustrated articles on "The White Sulphur Springs." A similar paper tells about Tunbridge Wells under the title, "An Old-fashioned Spa," and the paper on birds is tallied by another on subjects of natural history. Clara F. Morse is the guide to Tunbridge Wells and its surroundings, while Gen. E. L. Viele tells the stories of various insects in a "A Glimpse of Nature from my Veranda." Ants and *aphides*, moths, and lichneumon flies, the Colorado beetle, and the *phylozera* form the subjects of his disquisitions.

In the way of fiction the most important piece is a translation made by Prof. C. Carroll of a story by Edmondo de Amicis. "Manuel Menendez" is a highly-colored tale of love and jealousy, with the scene laid in Madrid. It is illustrated by Howard Pyle. Further short stories are "Aunt Eunice's Idea," by H. H. Holdich, and "Jenny Gridley's Concession," by the author of the novel in Harper's Library of American Fiction called "Justine's Lovers." Under the title of "John Comprador," Thomas Knox describes the habits and business methods of John Chinaman, and throws some light on the way in which he runs Europeans and Americans out of trade. The serials by modern Englishmen and favorites with novel-readers are as before, "Macleod of Dare," by William Black, and "The Return of Native," by Thomas Hardy.

The poetry for the month consists of five poems, mostly by women. Anna C. Brackett prints "Who Knows?" Lucy Larcom, "In a Cloud-rift," and Ruth Dana, "The Cliffs at Newport." C. E. Brooks writes verse upon "A Summer Day," and Z. D. stanzas called "Shipwreck." The walk along Newport cliffs is fine enough and unusual enough, judged by the best standards, to rouse genuine feeling. Ruth Dana exclaims:

"O Newport! chosen sweetheart of the sea,
Wooed by the waves at each returning tide;
The strong rocks guard thee, lest thou daintily
Shouldst, slipping 'twixt their crags, flee as his bride.

"O waves! that beat upon a hopeless shore,
That ask and call, and weeping, turn again:
So shall you rise and fall forevermore,
Nor even time shall bring you joy for pain.

"Within the silent chamber of my heart
It is as with the city and the sea:
For Fate is strong and holds me still apart
Prone on who hopes, and trusting, waits for me."

In the Editor's Easy Chair will be found a notice of Bryant and of Disraeli. The admiration expressed for the former is much more hearty than that for the latter. Mr. Curtis shares the suspicion of Disraeli which has always existed among Englishmen, and tries to explain the national distrust on the theory that while other Ministers had only British interests at heart, the illustrious Israelite always kept his own interests in the foreground:

"No greater self-satisfaction is conceivable than that of the luxurious lounger of Park-lane reflecting that, as Prime Minister of England, he is the chief and notorious royal popular figure at a great European congress to readjust the map and compose the Continent. It is the measure of the man that undoubtedly the feeling is universal that the éclat of the position is as delightful to him as any service that he may do, and that even if he could restore to England, as his sycophants allege that he has already restored, the foreign respect known that it had in the days of Pitt, his chief interest in the matter would be his own glory rather than the welfare of England. This feeling may be very unjust to his patriotism, but it is undeniable that it is a general conviction, and equally undeniable that it is not an impression that Pitt or Canning or Gladstone, or any other of the great English Ministers could have possibly professed."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—The necessity of informing readers of magazines of what is going on at the Exposition in Paris has seized upon *Lippincott's Magazine*. Edward H. Knight, a Commissioner to the Exposition, furnishes the stock article on that interesting subject, and is aided therein by illustrations which exhibit the art of wood-cutting in Philadelphia at a very low ebb. The series of Danubian articles which Edward King has been contributing is reinforced by another paper of much more than the ordinary length. Foreign themes are also developed by Wirt Sikes, who is still campaigning among the Welshmen. He describes a Welsh watering-place, the scene, and the different people of peculiarity or note. Henry James, Jr., who appears to have definitely taken up his abode in England, has a sketch of a British soldier as he appears in the metropolis, while Lucy H. Hooper has a sketch of the life of the Empress Eugénie. An article relating to the United States is hardly to be found in the August number of this magazine. "For Percival," the serial novel, is English in scene and actors, and is written by an Englishwoman. "A Saxon God," by Marguerite F. Aymar, is a somewhat hysterical and wholly unnatural short story concerning the love of an Anglo-Greek maiden for an English poet with blue eyes and the other correct Saxon attributes. But S. A. Shields does furnish an essay-story, called "Sambo: A Man and a Brother," which is nothing if not American. The gist of the matter seems to be that Sambo is a lazy, ignorant fellow, and the negro woman has no tenderness for her own offspring. It should also be stated that "Through Winding Ways," a serial, by Ellen W. Olney, is American in its scenery and cast.

In the line of verses, *Lippincott's* has to offer a complaint of Howard Glyndon, called "Seniority"; a dirge by Margaret J. Preston, called "Nocturne," and stanzas by John B. Tabb, called "A Sea Sound." Not much can be said for any of these, but they at least avoid being turgid or otherwise ridiculous. They are very light, very undervitalized, very unobjectionable. This, indeed, may be said to form the general character of the magazine for the month. It may be read on the hottest day without fear of perspiration on the brow, and may be safely recommended to people with headaches as a publication which will soothe, without exciting. It should be said, however, that it still retains the pleasant gentlemanly flavor for which it has always been conspicuous.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

—Julian Hawthorne has a fresh chance to have his say about rural England in the new number of *Appletons'*. This time, however, he's stay disquisitions are gradually concentrated on one house in which a murder has been committed, and Hawthorne diverges into something like a sensational tale, which finishes abruptly just before the appearance of the ghost. Constance Fenimore Woolson is an indefatigable writer, who has struck a promising vein of fiction in the Southern States. She has a story here called "Up in the Blue Ridge," wherein whisky-distillers, revenue detectives, and United States soldiers figure. The tale cannot be called exactly pleasing, but there is a strong and not unsuccessful effort to be realistic. The frontispiece, by Reinhart, is intended as an illustration to this tragic story. Albert Rhodes' "Bit of Nature" is not much more natural in its second than in its first installment. The Pennsylvania peddlar and his handsome daughter come to New-York and start a lawsuit for the possession of a certain property, thereby coming in contact with City people and people of fashion. Susan Fenimore Cooper is happier with her "Otsego Leaves," which, though desultory, give some idea of country life among the Dutch families in the interior of New-York State. Rev. Treadwell Walden talks about the illustrious dead of Westminster Abbey. He prints a first paper under the title of "Voices of Westminster Abbey." A light, pleasant sketch on a popular subject is contributed by M. E. W. S. Her theme is "Beautiful Actresses." Then there is an essay by Junius Henri Browne on "Genius and Labor," and a short story called "My Miss Laura," by Mary A. Denison.

The most ambitious poet of the August magazines is Thomas Dunn English, who contributes "A Legend of Phrygia," in some dozen stanzas of eight lines each. He relates the visit of Zeus to the aged couple, Philemon and Baucis. Edgar Fawcett has four sonnets, which he calls "Allegories," and an anonymous writer sings of Albrecht Dürer and the comfort he found in leaves of grass. This artist predecessor of Walt Whitman in his recognition of the humblest plant of earth is thus be-rhymed:

"Albrecht of Nürnberg leaves the city's gate,
Beset by dreams of Melancholy's face,
Whose sad eyes say: 'The toil of mankind's race
Is valueless; I only brood and wait
For better things, if such there be.' But late
He, near a pool, sees grasses' slender grace,
And dandelion-heads that interlace
Themselves with wayside weeds. The master straight
Notes well their place, and next day goes again,
To copy them with charcoal and with pen,
Till Nature's poorest growth of greater worth
Seems unto him than all the works of men
Around his mournful queen, if with them dearth
Must be of all the gladsomeness on earth."

Another anonymous versifier writes "A Year Ago," and J. Brander Matthews has some pleasant gossip under the department of "Collectanea." His remarks on dramatic criticism on the part of the New-York press are especially worth reading; they are given in no ill-humored tone, and present the facts as they are, and as they should not be. Finally, we have to note a paper on the making of artificial flowers in New-York. It is by William H. Rideing, and bears the poetical title of "Flora in a Garret."

LAW REPORTS.

A LONG LITIGATION CLOSED.

A SUIT FOR ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS—THE GOVERNMENT BEATEN.

A trial that has occupied the attention of Judge Choate and a jury for nearly 28 days in the United States District Court, and that had been once before tried and sent back on appeal for retrial, ended yesterday with a verdict against the Government. The case is entitled the United States against George Hughes & Co., and was brought to recover $100,000 for alleged fraud on the Revenue laws, alleged undervaluation of goods consigned for sale to defendants, and commissions of dutiable charges on goods purchased abroad. The action covers 40 importations of linen goods and thread by Hughes & Co., from Ireland, between the years 1868 and 1873, Hughes & Co. being at that time dealers in those goods in this City. In 1876 they failed in business, and assigned their property for the benefit of creditors, and if the present suit had resulted adversely to them, all their assets would have been exhausted in satisfaction of the judgment, leaving the creditors without resource or indemnification. In 1873 their business books and papers were seized under a warrant issued by Judge Blatchford in pursuance of the Seizure act, information having been filed against Hughes & Co. by an informer. The books were sent to the Custom-house, and were there examined by experts in the Government employ to secure proofs against the defendants. Suit was begun in 1874, and the case came to trial in 1875 before Judge Blatchford. On that trial the defendants objected to any evidence from the books being offered for the Government, on the ground that they had been seized by the Government, and that the act of 1868, authorizing the seizure, prohibited the Government from using against the defendants any evidence obtained by the Government under judicial procedure. The trial resulted in the direction, by the court, of a verdict for the defendants. The Government took the case on a writ of error to the Circuit Court, and Judge Hunt reversed Judge Blatchford's ruling, and ordered a new trial.

The second trial was begun on June 6 last, before Judge Choate, Assistant United States Attorney Roger M. Sherman appearing for the Government, and S. B. Eaton and William C. Hornblower, of Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton, for the defendants. Of the 40 importations involved, Judge Choate, on legal grounds, directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendants as to 28; no value in New-York having been proved to lay a basis for a recovery by the Government. As to the remaining 12 importations, Judge Choate has occupied nearly four hours yesterday in charging the jury. Counsel for both sides having agreed to submit the case, without closing argument, under the instructions of the court, in the course of his charge the court ruled that the jury must find that each of the defendants had the intention, as distinguished from mere legal intent, to defraud the Government, to entitle the United States to recover. Of the 12 importations, 10 were of linen thread consigned to the defendants for sale on commission. The court charged that 9 of these 10 were properly invoiced as consignments, and not as purchased goods. The remaining three importations were left by the court to the jury to say whether title had passed from the consignors in Ireland before shipment, so that the goods were at the risk of the purchasers or consignees before the voyage. The jury left the court-room at the usual hour for adjournment, and in 35 minutes returned with a verdict for the defendants. The bill of costs against the Government in this suit will be a heavy one.

THE ITALIAN PADRONE.

THE MOTION FOR HIS DISCHARGE ARGUED—WHAT CONSTITUTES INVEIGLEMENT?

Antonio Briglia, the Italian padrone who is charged with inveigling the two little girls, Maria Gargano and Maria Antonia Tardogmi, from Italy, and placing them in a condition of involuntary servitude as street musicians, was again before before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. Counselor Racey, on behalf of Briglia, moved for his discharge on the case made out for the prosecution, claiming that it was clearly shown that the children left Italy with the consent of their parents, who knew how they were to be employed. There was no evidence whatever to show that any enticement, or specious or illusive arts had been resorted to to gain the consent of either parents or children. Mr. Delafield, who represented the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, contended that there was proof of enticement and inducement, which amounted to inveiglement. There was proof that the prisoner gave money to the mother of Gargano, and that Tardogmi's mother had refused to allow her daughter to leave, but that she afterward consented. The children were brought through their disguised keepers, and Briglia decided to become a Catholic priest. How long ago I reached this decision, what means I have taken to test and confirm myself in my resolution, and why, having finally decided, I now choose to go to England to make part of my preparation for the priesthood, are inquiries which are of importance only to myself, and to answer them would be apart from the object of this letter. I write to inform you, and to beg you to communicate the information to those who may inquire concerning me, that I assume to myself the whole responsibility of my choice. As with me alone rested the duty and the burden of choosing a path in life, so with me alone rests the blame or praise of having chosen the Church instead of the law. My father, as you know, is not a Catholic, and, therefore, the step I am taking seems as startling and as strange to him as, I have no doubt, it does to you, my dear Sir. I go without his approval, sanction, or consent; in fact, in direct opposition to his best wishes in my behalf. He had formed other plans for me, which are now defeated, and had other hopes and expectations in my regard which are necessarily dashed to the ground. In conclusion, my dear Sir, I have one request to make, and I make it not only to you but to all our friends and relations to whom you may see fit to show this letter or communicate its contents; viz.: Feeling painfully aware that I have grieved and disappointed my father, I beg my friends and his, one and all, of whatever religion they may be, to spare him inquiries or comments of any sort, for I cannot help feeling that anything of the kind would be ill-timed and inappropriate. Trusting to your delicacy and to theirs to appreciate my motive in this, and to comply with a request so easily fulfilled, I remain, with great respect, affectionately and sincerely yours,

THOMAS EWING SHERMAN.

THE CHARLESTON REPUBLICANS.

THEY WILL NOMINATE A STRAIGHT TICKET—THE QUESTION OF CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, July 13.

A large number of the prominent Republican politicians of this county were closeted yesterday morning with Sheriff Bowen, in his office, and a caucus of several hours' duration was held. The prime cause of the gathering, it appears, was a charge made by some unknown persons that Sheriff Bowen had entered into negotiations with the Democratic Party to sell out the Republicans at the next election. Sheriff Bowen denies the charge, and offered $100 reward for the proof.

From a conversation with a number of prominent Republicans after the caucus, a reporter for the *News and Courier* learned some interesting facts concerning their programme for the campaign.

It is the wish of the majority of the Republicans in this county that the Congressional question shall be excluded from the deliberations of their County Convention. With much candor, they say that the State Executive Committee of the party is entirely decentralized and broken up. Some of its members are dead, others have moved away, and others are in opposition. It is the general desire that the County Convention shall only make nominations for county officers and elect delegates to the State Convention. Upon the organization of the State Convention the first business will be the election of a State Executive Committee, which will in conjunction with the convention, make nominations for Congress.

So far as the county nominations are concerned it is very evident that the present intention of the Republicans is to run a straight-out Republican ticket; but with regard to the Governor and State officers the unanimous opinion at present is that they will not make any nominations, but leave it to the people. This intention, of course, is based on the assumption that Hampton and the other State officers will be renominated by the Democratic Party. While the Republicans are at present in favor of running a straight-out Republican county ticket, it is not difficult to discover, from expressions that fall by the leaders, that they are secretly willing and even anxious for a compromise ticket to contain a fair representation from both parties. As yet there is no slate made up, and it is impossible to predict who the successful candidates will be.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, July 17, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	13	Crude Turp., bbls.	100
Beans, bbls.	386	Spirits Turp., bbls.	760
Beans, pks.	4	Resin, bbls.	4,747
Buckwheat, bush'ls.	450	Tar, bbls.	142
Cotton, bales.	1,539	Oil, bbls.	50
Lard Oil, bbls.	105	Oil-cake, pks.	522
Copper, bbls.	91	Oil, Lin., bbls.	100
Copper, cakes.	7	Pea-nuts, bags.	141
Eggs, pks.	1,296	Pork, pks.	105
Flour, bbls.	8,209	Beef, pks.	112
Corn-meal, bbls.	590	Cut-meats, pks.	3,587
Corn-meal, bags.	30	Lard, tcs.	2,053
Wheat, bushels.	70,000	Lard, kegs.	357
Corn, bushels.	43,800	Butter, pkgs.	3,886
Oats, bushels.	38,261	Cheese, pkgs.	48,435
Rye, bushels.	450	Sugar, hhds.	11
Malt, bushels.	1,433	Spelter, pcs.	758
Oat-meal, bbls.	50	Skins, bales.	121
Grease, pkgs.	50	Hides, pcs.	160
Hides, No.	323	Tallow, pkgs.	294
Hides, bales.	375	Tea, pkgs.	1,065
Hops, bales.	222	Tobacco, hhds.	596
Seed, pkgs.	2,000	Tobacco, pkgs.	2,377
Leather, sides.	11,862	Whisky, bbls.	360
Moss, bales.	53	Wool, bales.	596
Molasses, bbls.	255		

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately inquired for, yet at easier prices. Sales reported were 2,648 bags by the Euclid and 219 bags by the City of Rio Janeiro on private terms; and at Baltimore, 278 bags by the Gamaliel, low fair, at 15½c., gold. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 19,219 bags; at the outports, 9,955 bags, and afloat and loading for United States, 9,530 bags, of which none for New-York. Other kinds have been in less demand, and quoted rather irregular. The recent receipts (past week) as reported) have been summed up thus: 4,484 bags Maracaibo, 2,429 bags Laguayra, 1,209 bags Savanilla, and 113 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range; also, 2,251 bags Laguayra, at Jane Adeline, shipped to Philadelphia, and 2,113 bags San Domingo in transit to Europe.... Stocks of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 26,887 bags, and 5,677 mats.... We quote invoices thus: Mio, ordinary, 15½c.; fair, 15¾c.; prime, 16c.; good, 16¼c.@16¾c.; prime, 16¾c.@17c., gold. ℔ lb, 60 to 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 13¾c.@18¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 15c.@15¾c.; do. ordinary to choice, job lots, 14¾c.@17c., gold; Java invoices, 20c.@22½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18½c.; Ceylon, 15c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 15c.@16c.; Jamaica, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@16½c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; San Domingo, 12½c.@13c.; Augostura, 15c.@16½c., gold. ℔ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in less request, with Hoganead Staves quoted as $30@$150; Pipe do., $30@$180; Barrel do., $20@$110; Sugar Shooks, $60@$80; Heads, $1 40@$2 30; Molasses do., $1 70@$1 85; Box Shooks, 63c.@70c.; Empty Hogsheads, $1 75@$2; Hoops, $22@$32.

CORDAGE—A limited movement has been noted in most kinds....Manila (large and small size) quoted at 12¾c.@13½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 14c.@15c., Tarred Manila, 12c.; Sisal Rope, 11c.@12c.; Russia Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 12c.; American Hackled Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 11c.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, mainly for spinning purposes, at generally firm prices....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,676 bales, including 1,000 bales on last evening, including 188 bales to shippers, 1,293 bales to spinners, and 195 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, Boston reported sales on request of 100 bales....Sales have been reported since our last of 37,600 bales, (of which 9,300 bales were on last evening, and 28,300 bales to-day,) with 2,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, July closing at 11.57c.; August, 11.60c.@11.61c.; September, 11.30c.@11.31c.; October, 11.18c.@11.19c.; November, 11.02c.@11.03c.; December, 11.01c.@11.02c.; January, 11.08c.@11.07c.; February, 11.12c.@11.13c.; March, 11.19c.@11.21c.; April, 11.23c.@11.25c.; May, 11.38c.@11.39c., closing quiet. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,539 bales, and at the shipping ports 793 bales, against 7,795 bales the same day last week, and thus far this week, 2,536 bales, against 3,579 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,214,141 bales, against 3,928,386 bales to the same time last year, and the exports (for all ports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 1,226 bales; to the Continent, 1,948 bales; to France, —— bales; to the Channel, —— bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 138,886 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 97,734 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Strict Good Ord.	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Low Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Strict Low Mid.	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Good Middling	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Mid.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Fair	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	10⅞
Strict Good Ord.	9 15-16	Middling	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—In the line of State and Western Flour, business has been to a fair aggregate, with the advantage as to prices on really desirable brands of the several grades in favor of buyers, notably so in the instance of Minnesota Extras, which again formed the prominent feature of the dealings, mostly for home use, and which brought a further partial advance of 10c.@15c. and, in a few cases, 20c. per bbl., making a rise of 25c. ℔ bbl. Offerings of fresh ground old crop Flour very moderate. New crop Winter Wheat Extras arriving quite freely, and quoted heavy, these having been in comparatively small request, and, as a rule, reported since our last of 19,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice as $2@$5; inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 30@$3 10; medium to choice at $3 20@$3 85 for fair to very fancy Winter, and $2 40@$2 85 for Spring; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $2 40@$3 90, (some fancy brands quoted higher,) mostly at $3 50@$3 85; inferior to good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $3 90@$4 15, chiefly $4@$4 15; good to fancy do. at $4 15@$4 50; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $3@$3 50; 200 for fair to very choice, (fancy as high as $5 30;) do. for South America, $5 30@$6; $5 85 for fair to fancy; do. for English market, at $3 90@$4 10; do. Family Extras, $5 10@$6 75, the latter for very fancy; Inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $3 90@$4 15, chiefly at $4@$4 10; good to fancy do. at $4 15@$4 40; and other grades at proportionate rates....Included in the reported sales to-day were 5,000 bbls. for shipment, principally within the range of $4@$4 50; 1,400 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, within the range of $5@$5 20, and for the English markets quoted at $3 90@$4 10; 3,200 bbls. Minnesota clear, straight Extras, (these mostly at $5 40@$6 25 for fair to very choice, and up to $6 85@$7 75 for very fancy;) 2,100 bbls. Patent, (these chiefly from $6 50@$8 25, the latter for fancy;) 3,500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these chiefly at $4 15@$5 75, of which 1,600 bbls. new crop Indiana and Illinois, here and to arrive, at $5 10@$5 75;) 1,000 bbls. Patent do., 760 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $5 75@$7 50;) 875 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 50@$3 85;) 1,100 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 40@$3 15, the latter for very fancy;) 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour, (from $6 50@$8 25, the latter for fancy;) 3,500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these chiefly at $4 15@$5 75, of which 1,600 bbls. new crop Indiana and Illinois, here and to arrive, at $5 10@$5 75;) 1,000 bbls. Patent do., 760 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $5 75@$7 50;) 875 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 50@$3 85;) 1,100 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 40@$3 15, the latter for very fancy;) 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour, (from $6 50@$8 25, the latter for fancy;) 3,500 bbls. and unsound Flour, in lots within our range....Southern Flour in less demand, partly for export, at about previous rates....Sales reported of 1,700 bbls., chiefly Extras, including 1,000 bbls. for export at $4 25@$4 85; 200 bbls. for export within the range of $5@$5 75; 200 bbls. Rye Flour steady, with sales reported of 475 bbls., in lots, mainly Superfine State, at $2 85@$3 25, (fancy, in small lots, at $3 90,) and Superfine Western at $2 75@$3 10....Corn-meal moderately sought after for shipment; sales, 1,350 bbls., of which 900 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 10@$2 35 for ordinary to choice, and 600 bbls. Brandywine at $2 85@$2 90....City coarse Corn-meal in moderate request in a jobbing way; quoted at 87c. country, 75c.@85c. ℔ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted up 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, on limited offerings, especially for early delivery, checking operations. Demand from all sources less urgent. The general market closed tamely, and for Spring grades generally rather weaker than yesterday, though the September option was held more confidently. Of the Winter Wheat grades the No. 1 and Extra White seemed in most favor with buyers, chiefly for August arrival....Sales have been reported of 259,000 bushels, of which about 119,000 bushels for prompt delivery or early arrival, (including 11,000 bushels in the State's store and afloat,) including 31 24@31 26; 4,300 bushels No. 1 White at $1 20@$1 21, in store and afloat; 15,000 bushels No. 1 White, deliverable July 31, at $1 20@$1 20½; 15,000 bushels No. 1 White, deliverable first week in August, at $1 22; 18,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 14@$1 16; 24,000 bushels No. 2 White, to arrive Aug. 1 to 27, at $1 07; 600 bushels No. 2 White, Red Winter, at $1 07; 6,000 bushels Amber Kentucky, to arrive in July, at $1 06@$1 06½; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Red, in lots, at $1 08@$1 11; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Red, July option, at $1 11; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Red, August option, at $1 03; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Red, September options, at $1 03; 9,600 bushels ungraded White Western at $1 08@$1 14; 17,500 bushels ungraded Red Western and Southern at 95c.@$1 12; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, choice, reported at $1 11; 8,000 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 07½; 18,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 03; 6,000 bushels New-Orleans Red, July option, at $1 04, closing weaker; 8,000 bushels do., August, at $1 01; 24,000 bushels do., September, at 98½c.@97c. ....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for New-York No. 2 Spring, July option, $1 06¾, naked; August, $1 02½@$1 02; September, 95c.@97½c., and No. 2 North-west Spring, July option, $1 02@$1 08; August, $1, bid; September, 96½c. bid....And No. 2 Red Winter, July option, at $1 08@$1 10; August, $1 03@$1 03½; September, $1 02@$1 04....Corn has been quoted up ½c.@1c. ℔ bushel for early delivery, and ¼c.@½c. for August and September, on a restricted offering. The demand has been fairly active, on account of limited available and higher range of values impeded business. Of the sales here an important portion was of No. 2, in store, (this grade being very scarce afloat,) which, 257,000 bushels were sold for early delivery, including New-York No. 2 at 47¾c.@48¾c., chiefly at 47¾c. in store, (100,000 bushels reported sold on this basis,) and 48c. afloat; New-York No. 2, 50,000 bushels at 47¾c.@48c.; do., August, 48,000 bushels at 47¾c.@48c.; do., September, 64,000 bushels at 49c.@49¼c.; do. 2 Chicago, in store, 25,000 bushels at 46½c.; steamer Mixed, July option, 47¼c.@48c.; New-York steamer Mixed, July option, 72,000 bushels at 47c.@47½c.; do., August, 40,000 bushels at 47¼c.; do., September, 16,000 bushels at 47¾c.; New-York No. 2 nominal; Mixed Western ungraded, at 46¾c.@48½c.; mostly Yellow at 48½c.; No. 2 White at 52c.@53c....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, July option, closed at 47c.@47¼c.; do., August, 47c.@47¼c., September, 47¼c.@48c., and New-York No. 2, July, 48¼c.@48¾c., August, 48c.@48¾c.; September, 49¼c.@49½c....Rye has been in good request, for export, and again quoted firmer, with sales reported since our last of 18,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 61c.; 6,000 bushels do., deliverable last half of August, at 59½c.; 10,000 bushels State, here, at 65c.@66c., chiefly at 66c.; 40,000 bushels do., August option, at 64c.; and 8,000 bushels do., September, at 63c....Barley and Malt quite dull and values nominally as last quoted....Canada Peas in some request; quoted at 77c.@78c., in bond....Oats have been quoted generally about steady, on, however, a restricted movement....Sales have been reported of 19,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, nominal, at 37c.@38c.; New-York No. 2 White, 6,500 bushels at 34½c.; New-York No. 3 White quoted at about 33c.; New-York Extra quoted at 34½c.@35c.; New-York No. 1, 14,000 bushels, at 34c.; New-York No. 2, 32,000 bushels, at 32½c.@33⅝c., chiefly at 33c.@33½c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 31½c.; White Western, 12,000 bushels, at 31c.@37½c., the latter for very fancy; Mixed Western, 8,400 bushels, at 31c.@34c.; No. 2 Chicago, quoted at about 33c.@33½c.; do., seller July, at about 32½c.; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal; White State, 5,600 bushels, at 33c.@36½c. for poor to choice; Mixed State, 2,800 bushels, at 31c.@34c....Feed has been more sought after at stronger prices on quite moderate offerings; 40-ft. at $14@$15; 60-ft. at $14@$15; 80-ft. at $15@$16; 100-ft. at $17@$19; Shares at $18@$20; Mixed Rye Feed at $17@$19; Rye Middlings at $22@$24, the latter an extreme....Hay and Straw about as last quoted on a restricted business.

HIDES—Have been held with a fair show of confidence on a moderate offering of desirable lots, but have been quiet....Sales include 205 Central American, 222 Port au Plait, and 755 Dry Texas, on private terms....Stock in first hands to-day, 187,800 Hides and 751 bales dos. against 123,100 Hides and 671 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after at some what weaker and irregular prices....We quote crop of 1877 at 7c.@12c. for good to prime New-York, 7c.@10c. for Eastern, and 7c.@10c. for Wisconsin; crop of 1878, 2c.@3c.; Olds, all growths, 1c.@2c. ℔ lb.; California, 10c.@12c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A moderate inquiry has been noted for most kinds of stock at generally unchanged prices. Eastern Spruce Lumber, $11 50@$14 50; White Pine, $15@$20; Eastern Laths, $1 40@$1 45; Lime as previously reported.

LEATHER—Has has been in fair request on a generally steady basis as to values....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannage—Light, 20c. for Buenos Ayres, 24c. for California, and 19½c.@20c. for common to good; medium, 20c.@21½c. for Buenos Ayres, 20½c.@21c. for California, and 19½c.@20½c. for common Hide; heavy, 20½c.@21½c. for Buenos Ayres, 20½c.@21c. for California, and 20c.@21c. for common Hide; good damaged stock, 17½c.@19c.; poor do., 15c.@16½c. ....Oak slaughter thus: Light Backs, 28c.@29c.; Middle Backs, 28c.@30c.; Light Crop, 25c.@26c.; Middle Crop, 26c.@27c.; Heavy Crop, 26c.@27c....Texas thus: Light, 25c.@26c.; Middle and Over Crop, 25c.@26c.; Bellies, 15c.@15c.; Rough Hemlock, 20c.@23c.; Rough Oak, 24c.@28c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—A limited inquiry has been noted for Foreign product, which, however, has been steady. Cuba Muscovado, last crop, quoted at 32c.@38c. (50 test at 34c.@36c.); do. Clayed at 32c.@34c.; do. Centrifugal at 23c.@30c.; English Islands quoted at 33c.@40c., and Porto Rico quoted at 33c.@45c....Sales, 345 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms....New-Orleans has been in fair request, within the range of 25c.@48c. for poor to fancy; ....Syrups have been in moderate request, with Sugar quoted at from 34c.@45c., and fancy lots higher; Molasses, 30c.@34c....Sugar-house Molasses less sought after; quoted at 21c.@22½c., as to quality, in hhds. and bbls.... Stock includes —— hhds. Cuba, 1,839 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,188 hhds. English Islands, or a total of 4,327 hhds. ....Stock of New-Orleans estimated at 1,500 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 42½@$1 47½, and other grades as before....Tar and Pitch dull at former rates. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request. Merchantable quoted at 28c.; New-York bbls., 28½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quoted weak as to price, and offered quite freely, including for early delivery here quoted at 10¾c., on the basis of private inquiry, with sales reported of two or three cargoes without reliable particulars....Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 13¾c.@14¾c. for standard to fancy brands, early delivery....Crude at 6½c. in bulk, and 8½c. for refined in shipping order....Naphtha at 7c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 10¾c. asked....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 10⅝c. ....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of 25,000 bbls. United within the range of 10¾c.@10¾c., regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in rather less demand for early delivery, but held quite firmly....Sales reported of 250 bbls. Mess, within the range of $10 35@$10 50 for fair to choice; small lots of fancy at $11....Other kinds in light request; 150 bbls. Family Mess sold at $11; Prime Mess last sold at $11; and Extra Prime at $9 70@$9 87½....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess nominally quoted at $11 50 for July option quoted at the close at $10 20 asked; August, $10 15@$10 20; September, $10 30; October, $9 85@$10 45; November, (old or new,) nominal; December, nominal; with sales reported at 250 bbls., July, at $10 20; 1,000 bbls., September option, at $10 30....Dressed Hogs in fair request, with Cut quoted at 5¾c.@6¾c. for heavy to light; fancy Pigs at 6¾c.; Cut-meats quiet but firm, with sales reported of 10,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, light smoking stock, at $6 50; and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our previous range....Bacon held at very full prices, but without further important movement....Western Steam Lard has been unusually quiet, here, for early delivery, but quoted firmer....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported since our last of no importance, with the nominal inquiry quoted at $7 22½@$7 25; old at $7 25@$7 27½, and 50 tcs. of grade sold at $7 12½....And for Western delivery, 900 tcs. prime at $6 87½@$6 90....Refined, for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard less active, and for option quoted here at the close at $7 22½; August at $7 25 asked; September, $7 32½; October, $7 42½; December nominal; seller the remainder of the year at $7 20@$7 25....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs., July option, at $7 25; 3,500 tcs., August, at $7 25@$7 27½; 2,500 tcs., September, at $7 35@$7 37½; 500 tcs., October, at $7 42½....City Steam moderately sought after, and quoted at the close at $7 20; sales, 180 tcs. at $7 20....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $7....Refined Lard in fair demand, and, for the Continent, even more so, for delivery, at the close at $7 70@$7 75; choice do., for the West Indies, at $7 55@$7 60, with further sales reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent at $7 72½@$7 75....Butter, Cheese, and E

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly from the south-west, stationary or lower pressure.

The quarterly statement of the condition of the national banks of the City of New-York contains some interesting features. The gross liabilities show an increase of about fourteen millions and three-quarters, twelve millions of which is due to an increase of deposits. There is a decrease of fourteen millions and a quarter, or more than 50 per cent., in the amount of specie on hand, while legal tenders show an increase of seven millions and a half, or 25 per cent., and securities other than loans, discounts, and United States bonds show an increase of seven millions and three-quarters, or over 50 per cent. Loans and discounts show the slight increase of one million and three-quarters. The figures indicate the steady progress of business revival, though they fail to show that the banks are doing anything to share with the Treasury the task of preparing for resumption. They are evidently acting on the principle that they owe it to their stockholders to convert their non-productive resources into interest-bearing securities, and that it is quite as safe to hold legal-tender notes, which nobody will care to redeem, as to hoard gold, which the Treasury has the power to convert into a commodity by using its power to tender silver in exchange for greenbacks.

Foreign advices show rather more emphatically the effect which the conclusion of peace is likely to have in stimulating mercantile activity and improving the demand for money. The decline in the price of English consols is due to the conversion of these securities into money intended for more profitable investment, and the talk about railroad construction in Asia Minor and elsewhere marks the beginning of a new era of active speculation. However depressing the reports of an abundant harvest in England may be to the prospects of those who expect any upward tendency in the price of wheat, they encourage the expectation of a year of cheap living, which will increase the ability of the foreign consumer to purchase our breadstuffs, while helping to set in motion the wheels of trade to the profit of our cotton-growers and the reflex benefit of all branches of business. The cessation of non-productive war expenditures means a direct increase of the wealth of the world, and an indirect expansion of all productive enterprise, from which this country cannot fail to be a gainer.

The great question—and about the only one—which now troubles the Potter committee relates to its place of meeting. Mr. SPRINGER is not satisfied with the selection of Atlantic City, and would prefer that Deer Park, which he has lately honored with his presence, should be the favored spot. It is a pity that Messrs. SPRINGER and BUTLER, with whom rests the settlement of this momentous question, should not have thought of inviting competitive bids from the hotel-keepers of the minor watering-places for the privilege of entertaining the distinguished members of the committee and their retinue of clerks, attendants, and witnesses. There are a number of Summer resorts not familiarly known to fame which would have bid high for the chance of notoriety afforded by the holiday sessions of the committee, not to mention the attraction to visitors of being able to gaze without extra charge on personages who will live in history like Messrs. POTTER, SPRINGER, and BUTLER. Deer Park has got an advertisement already which ought to be accepted in full discharge of Mr. SPRINGER's board-bills.

Lord Beaconsfield's triumph will postpone the threatened attack of the Opposition, although the plain-spoken remark of his colleague, that this is "probably the last opportunity for Turkey," will, doubtless, irritate not a little the English partisans of the Sultan. M. TISZA, the Hungarian Premier, is probably correct in the statement so loudly applauded by the voters of Debreczin, that the Bosnian occupation will benefit Hungary by putting an end to Panslavist intrigues in Northern Turkey; but the struggle of next month will be a hard one, nevertheless, the Hungarian supporters of Turkey being neither few nor feeble. The most important news from Western Asia is the projected English railway from Mersina to Diarbekir and Erzeroum. The Port of Mersina lies on the south coast of Asia Minor, due north of the easternmost extremity of Cyprus; and thus the projected line will traverse diagonally the whole distance from the Mediterranean to the border-lands of the Black Sea, opening up the Provinces of Aleppo, West Koordistan, and Armenia. The discontent of Greece and Italy with the decision of the congress is manifesting itself more and more strongly, it being even said that the Greeks are encouraging the prevalent anarchy in Thessaly and Epirus, in the hope of wearying the Porte into a compromise of some kind. Two international commissions are about to leave Constantinople, the one to mark out the new frontier of Bulgaria, the other to investigate the alleged Russo-Bulgarian massacres in the Rhodope District. Russia's rumored "invasion of Bokhara" has a savor of supererogation, the Amir being already nothing more than a vassal of the Russian crown. It is more probable that the force dispatched from Tashkend is intended to guard against the possibility of an outbreak among the Mohammedan populations on the Upper Oxus, who have been greatly excited against Russia by the recent turn of events in Eastern Europe.

It was hardly worth while for Secretary SCHURZ to take any notice of the exulting statement that the Commission to the Sioux is a failure. Only those shallow people who are in such haste to make a point against the Interior Department that they disregard facts, have come to the conclusion that the commission has accomplished nothing. The Commissioners were instructed to consult with the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux, and aid them in the selection of reservations. It is desirable that these reservations should be as near as possible to the Missouri River, in order to save transportation; otherwise, the profits on Indian crops and products would be swallowed up in cost of carriage. This point was insisted on by the Commissioners, but the Indians refused to consider it, and voted in favor of extreme western locations, much to the disappointment of Commissioner HAYT. So much the worse for the Indians; that is all. As for the Secretary's views on the lately-discovered frauds, it was not necessary for him to explain that the dishonest agents are legacies from another Administration, and that the present administration has unearthed them. The complaint that the Indian service, under Mr. SCHURZ's management, is corrupt because he has found corrupt men in place, is too childish to deserve serious attention.

For some time past the possibility of regulating the supply to the demand has been discussed to no purpose by the leading men of the Pennsylvania oil regions. Many plans to remedy what are called the evils of overproduction have been proposed, but because of a diversity of interest they all fell through. Now, however, the matter has been taken in hand by that most powerful of trade associations, the Petroleum Producers' General Council, and it is proposed to establish a general combination agency for the control of all the oil produced. In an exhaustive address prepared by the most experienced men in the business, the Council reviews the causes which, in its judgment have brought about the existing depression, and advises in substance that hereafter all the oil required by the markets of the world be sold through the proposed agency, and that all the rest be retired and held in store subject to its order. The producers seem to take kindly to the plan, and it is probable that the General Council will succeed in putting it into operation. That it will succeed in removing the existing depression, however, is not very clear. The oil trade, like the coal trade, languishes because the supply is much greater than the demand, and until the producers succeed in removing this difficulty it will be useless for them to talk about reviving the old-time prosperity.

THE ISSUE PARAMOUNT.

The managers of both of the old parties begin to understand that the financial question will be the controlling question in the Fall campaign. Their recognition of the fact is the more significant because accorded reluctantly and in spite of the preparations made for the adoption of different tactics.

The Democrats have hoped to substitute the cry of "Fraud" for all professions of principle and all attempts to formulate a policy. A brief experience has shown that their expectations are vain. The House took the sting out of the Potter inquiry, and the reported proceedings of the committee are passed over unread. Much against their will, the party leaders, everywhere, find the financial issue distracting their followers and upsetting their calculations. No State is so well assured to them that they can turn a deaf ear to the demands of the Greenbacker. He is as exacting, and his capacity for mischief is as great, in North Carolina as in Illinois or Indiana. He makes himself heard in all directions, and draws from them votes which they can ill afford to lose. In most of the States, they are ready to go a long way to meet him. They propose to buy when they can and to outbid when no other alternative is left them. As the canvass proceeds, a great deal of shameless trading will be developed. But finance will remain the controlling issue, whether the Greenbackers wrest districts from the Democracy or the Democrats convert Greenbackers into allies. Neither of these results will materially change the situation.

Republicans who once shared the Democratic delusion are gradually comprehending the magnitude of the mistake into which injudicious managers would have led them. The Southern question, they discover, is dead, with no chance of a resurrection. The Potter business, divested of its original purpose, is not worth railing at: no self-respecting Republican can champion the partisan infamy which it tells over again, or dread any possible use of the material by his opponents. The Administration, politically and personally, is too unimportant, too destitute of strength and sympathy, to be a great factor in the canvass. Its enemies are so much more numerous than its friends that the latter will be content with silence. As for the wise counselors who try to persuade themselves that the financial controversy is ended, and who would have the party fall on its knees to Mr. SHERMAN for having saved it by resumption, they are even more to be pitied than the charlatans who go about flaunting "the bloody shirt" and wondering that decent people turn from them in disgust. It would be absurd to consider resumption permanently assured were there no other disturbing force at work than the issue of a silver coinage under conditions that tend to render gold a commodity. Still more absurd is the pretense in the face of an agitation which assails the public credit and menaces commerce with inflation, and which is sufficiently strong in many States to exact concessions from Republicans as well as from Democrats. Mr. BLAINE administered a rebuke to those who belittle this agitation when he allowed the announcement to be made that he goes into the Maine canvass to [illegible] the Greenbackers, not the Democrats. [illegible] party may or may not be as formidable as its friends declare it to be. But no man with his eyes open can doubt that the issue on which the Greenback organization rests is to-day the AARON'S rod of American politics.

The agitation which has invested this subject with controlling importance indirectly derives succor from plans supported by the South generally and by influential Republicans, especially in the West. In both of these sections great schemes of internal improvement, at the public cost, are regarded with favor. Senator WINDOM has outlined a scheme that would entail upon the Government a vast expenditure for the improvement and cheapening of transportation. The scheme appeals to the interest and pride of Western States, and is made more plausible by an affectation of statesmanship. Again, Mr. FOSTER and other Republicans in the House are on record as the advocates of appropriations for public works on the ground that the Government should, by furnishing a demand for labor, relieve the prevailing industrial depression. The South sustains these propositions, which would inure greatly to its own benefit. The policy that would connect the Northern lakes with the Mississippi would sanction the construction of levees and other measures for improving the navigation of that river. The lavish expenditures urged by Mr. FOSTER and his friends, for socialistic reasons, must extend to the South, where many people are willing to subordinate partisanship to the chance of obtaining material advantages. This substantial identity of opinion and interest binds together a certain class of Southern Democrats and a certain class of Western Republicans. Practically, it may not amount to anything. But the probabilities of the case point the other way. In the present chaos of partisanship, strange combinations are possible, looking to a revival of the internal improvement policy as a means of building up great interests and at the same time stimulating industry and trade. The fact that it would be a dangerous policy does not alter the situation.

Now, this policy happens to be a part of the sweeping programme laid down by the Greenback-Labor Party. The Labor Reformers call for internal improvements and large appropriations for public buildings, assigning the very reasons which Mr. FOSTER and other Republicans urged in the House last session. The Greenbackers demand internal improvements with the view of lessening the cost of transportation, and also with the view of creating channels for the circulation of the further issue of legal-tender notes which in their judgment would be the prelude to prosperity. Those who go mad at the mention of the rights of the bondholder would attain the latter object by calling in the bonds and paying for them in paper to be printed for the purpose. The majority of the Greenbackers, however, seem to prefer, as machinery for circulating fresh issues of notes, the expenditures on account of public works. Of course, these are matters of detail. But they serve to indicate certain points of contact as between the third party and sections of both of the old parties; and in this sense they emphasize the significance of the contest to be waged during the next three or four months.

THE REFORM OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Peace Society of this country, of which Rev. HOWARD MALCOLM, is Secretary, has the glory of having originated the "International Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations." This association, made up of distinguished jurists, philanthropists, and scholars from different countries, will meet at Frankfort on the 20th of August. It held a similar meeting last year, in Belgium, we believe. The great object of its recent meetings has been to obtain, by conference and by reports of committees, materials for such a codification of the law of nations as would have influence on the action of nations, both when belligerents and when at peace. They also hope to exert such an influence on the great powers as to make arbitration a fixed and habitual mode of settling international differences.

One of the delegates, Herr BLEMTSCHLI, has already drawn up a codification of international laws and customs, which has been translated from German into a more international language, French, and is much valued throughout the world. It expresses the latest and most enlightened views of jurists as to what ought to be the law between nations. It is remarkable that the most authoritative as well as the most humane portion of the rules given are derived from our own civil war. Prof. LIEBER, it will be remembered, at the request of the President and Secretary of War, drew up a considerable series of instructions for the guidance of our Government and its armies during the struggle. These rules showed so much wisdom and humanity, and were so faithfully observed in our war, that they have become a precedent for all nations. They form one of the great steps in the moral progress of nations, as related to one another. For it must be remembered that all the gains in international law are only matters of custom and public feeling and conscience. We could have executed all our rebel prisoners in the war, or the Confederates could have murdered ours, just as the Romans or Greeks did, and no one could have punished us. There is no supreme court of nations, no penalties for violation of law, no officers to execute it. The code itself is scarcely written, and not thoroughly codified. It exists in many quite diverse customs and rules which have to a greater or less degree become laws.

But though there be no apparent court, there is a powerful tribunal of public opinion, which sits in judgment on every act of a nation, and this opinion may, especially as regards a weak power, come to exert a profound influence. We see in the Russo-Turkish war and its issue how far stronger the position of Turkey would have been toward Europe had she not violated the humane rules of international law in her treatment of Russian prisoners. No power would dare long to violate plain principles of equity and humanity in its dealings with another, even if a belligerent. The meeting of the International Association at Frankfort comes at a good time. Europe has just seen a bloody war, which might have been entirely avoided had the combined powers done two years ago what they are doing now. Russia would have accepted much less then, and Turkey would have been equally submissive. The war has made no difference, except in wasting the hard-earned goods of the poor peasants, and in sacrificing thousands of human lives. It is true that in this case the august sentence is lessened in its moral weight by the fact that two of the judges had a selfish interest in their decision. Still, the spectacle has been afforded of Europe's arresting a powerful conqueror in the moment of victory, and deciding in combination what the issue shall be of a struggle in which it had no share.

The world has seen also the settlement of two great disputes between powerful nations, within a few years, by arbitration. And though the moral effect of the Geneva Arbitration is somewhat weakened to our eyes, by the delay in allotting the award, and the Fishery award is felt by us to be unfairly made, still the great facts remain that twice between Great Britain and the United States, war or bitterness and strife have been prevented by arbitration. Such occurrences mark a great stage of advance in international law and the relations of nations. The Peace Society and the Association for the Reform of International Law, do wisely to make this their main object. Arbitration can certainly become an international custom. It is unpleasant to hear, however, that the proposition of one of the South American Governments—that of Peru, if we are correctly informed—to our Government, to form a mutual agreement to refer all international difficulties on this continent to arbitrators, was rather cavalierly rejected. The ground, if we are truly informed, was even worse than the rejection. Mr. EVARTS declined because it is beneath the dignity of a powerful Government to make such an agreement with a weak one.

But this great reform, when it begins, must begin with the strong; and nowhere would it be more influential than from the strong toward the weak. *Noblesse oblige;* and the United States might well show in this matter its chivalry and humanity on this continent toward weaker Republics. The Secretary is said to be ambitious; but he never had so near his grasp one of the laurels which time does not wither as when he neglected to set in motion on this continent the greatest reform of the century. The Frankfort assembly is one of the various means for advancing this most desirable consummation of arbitration, and in this view all must wish well to its deliberations.

ALDERMAN BIGLIN'S HURRAH.

Has Mayor ELY sent to Paris those documents which show the working of our Municipal institutions? If he has not, let us hope that he will include in the budget the admirable resolutions offered in the Board of Aldermen last Tuesday, in reference to a reception to be tendered to the Columbia College oarsmen on their return from England. It will be long, we think, before any such florid and expansive specimen of municipal rhetoric can be found in this country. These resolutions will not bear translation into French. To be appreciated, they must be read in the joyous freedom of their native American originality. Let the Mayor send them just as they are, trusting to the Frenchmen's innate love of the beautiful to discover their untranslatable charm. The American Eagle has never soared so high, nor screamed so loud, as on this occasion. The resolutions, with happy significance, were offered to the Board of Alderman by BERNARD BIGLIN, himself a rower of renown. For when he was plain "BARNEY BIGLIN" his achievements with single and double sculls attracted the attention of two continents. As a champion oarsman, he was elected to the Legislature, where he was very appropriately made Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Who, better than an oarsman, can discharge the duties of such a position?

Alderman BIGLIN, however, has risen to the occasion like a man and an oarsman. In the preamble to his noble resolutions, Alderman BIGLIN asserts that the victory of the Columbia crew at the Henley regatta "redounds so directly and justly to the glory of our common country, that the Governments and people of every section thereof should manifest their appreciation of the glorious victory" in various ways, but chiefly by "enthusiastic praise." This is a somewhat extensive programme for the Governments and people of the several States, but, if empty praise will suffice instead of solid pudding, it is practicable. The spectacle of thirty-eight States enacting synchronous resolutions of the Biglin flavor would be sublime. We doubt, however, if "the gallant four" could bear it. Then, too, the time of this victory was significant, and eloquently does Alderman BIGLIN remind us that the gallant four "upheld the honor of their native land on the anniversary of its natal day, at the capital of the nation from whom, a century ago, we won our political independence, and who, until the great victory of Columbia College, claimed to be our superiors in manly sports and athletic games, particularly as oarsmen." There is a slight misunderstanding here as to the rights of the nominative case and the relative pronoun, and it is not certain whether it was the capital of the nation who claimed, &c., or the anniversary of our natal day who was the oarsmen. But much worse grammar than this can be pardoned in so good a cause.

What we do particularly admire in Alderman BIGLIN's speech—we mean resolutions—is the patriotic ingenuity with which this brilliant achievement is made to enforce an argument in favor of free republican institutions. The fact that the race was won on the Fourth of July, or, as Alderman BIGLIN elegantly puts it, "on the anniversary of its natal day," was in itself calculated to make the British lion put his tail between his legs and howl with anguish, as he doubtless did. But the effete despotisms of Europe are reminded that this victory "followed closely upon the victories of our American riflemen, and the admitted superiority of American yachtsmen." Now, we submit that a victory of any sort which follows closely upon the admitted superiority of American yachtsmen ought to prove something, even though that superiority is not admitted by anybody but ourselves. Accordingly, Alderman BIGLIN asserts—and who shall gainsay him—that all this "proves conclusively that the young men of this Republic have not deteriorated mentally, morally, or physically, the assertions of the enemies of free government to the contrary notwithstanding." Perish the thought! The crowned heads, it is notorious, have always told their credulous subjects that universal suffrage, free schools, and a Presidential election once in four years were unfavorable to the development of muscle, morals, and mind. This misrepresentation is no longer possible. The crowned heads, as it were, are bearded in their den. And as Alderman BIGLIN further and ably remarks, this victory of the Columbia oarsmen proves, also conclusively, "that they are more than the equals of the best men of the Old World, and that the genius of our free institutions is bearing its legitimate fruit—ambition, self-reliance, energy, and determination to succeed." "Also Biglins," he might have added, if he had not been restrained by a modesty which is not Aldermanic.

These admirable and truly eloquent resolutions teach us that the anniversary of our country's natal day is the day above all others when we can most signally whip all creation. If we can manage that this victory shall take place at the capital of the nation from which a century ago we won our political independence, the effect is increased. It also shows us that we have not deteriorated as a race, morally or mentally. A people who can win a rowing race at the capital of the nation from whom, &c., need have no fear of its morals and mental achievements. Nothing confirms morals and improves the mind so much as a boat-race, unless it be a base-ball match. That is the reason why Harvard and Yale are the leading American colleges. And we may be sure that the monarchs of the Old World hung their crowned heads with shame when, "at the capital of the British Empire," universal suffrage and a republican form of government won the rowing match at Henley and discomfited utterly the enemies of free government. Therefore, the Board of Aldermen did well to adopt Mr. BIGLIN's resolutions, appoint a committee of five to receive the victors, and tender to them the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, in which "to receive the felicitations of their friends and our citizens generally."

TOTAL DEPRAVITY OF FLIES.

Everybody will remember the old lady of blessed memory who expressed the conviction that total depravity was a very good doctrine, if people would only live up to it. It is evident that the common house-fly is an earnest believer in this doctrine, and that it lives up to its faith with the utmost zeal and fidelity. The man does not live who has ever discovered a single virtue in these pestiferous creatures, while there is not a vice known to the moral code to which they are not recklessly and hopelessly addicted. It is a case of original sin working out its results unchecked, and no scheme of regeneration has even been introduced among them. The ant is industrious, the bee is skillful and useful to man, the flea may be taught amusing tricks, spiders have, ere now, become pets and relieved the tedium of solitary prisoners, and even bugs and worms have their modest merits, and at least serve as food for nobler forms of creation; but the fly was never known to perform a meritorious act, and all his energies are devoted to making an unmitigated nuisance of himself. Perhaps his most conspicuous trait is his colossal impudence. Albeit diminutive in size, he will outdo a wilderness of hotel clerks and railroad officers in the display of arrogance and impertinence. He is more penetrating than love, and stony limits cannot keep him out. No privacy is so sacred that this pestilent intruder does not make his way to its inner depths, without even offering an apology. He never waits for an invitation, but comes everywhere as a "dead-head," without as much as remarking, "by your leave." The most enterprising and persistent of special commissioners is diffident in comparison. In august assemblies of state he invades the seat of honor, and does not forbear to perch upon the nose of the grandest plenipotentiary, or to explore the nostrils of the Prime Minister. Even Kings and Queens are not exempt from his prying curiosity, and he will walk boldly into their royal ears, if carelessly left open, without the smallest compunction. At banquets he evades the most vigilant door-keeper and makes himself at home—an unwelcome but inevitable guest. He pounces upon the choicest viands and takes a taste from every dish, and does not scruple to use the frills and laces of the company as his napkin. He hies him to my lady's chamber, and unblushingly explores its most guarded secrets. What he does not know about these things is not worth knowing, and he pries into them from sheer depravity. Thence he ranges through all the habitations of high and low, and makes himself acquainted with every department of every household. He is found at every resort of fashion or of pleasure, and is thoroughly cosmopolitan in his tastes. Sea-shore and mountain are alike to him, if he can find human beings to torment and annoy.

Not only is the fly an intolerable bore, through his persistent presence where he is not wanted and his offensive familiarity, but his habits are every way bad. As a "dead-beat" he has no rival in animated nature. He keeps all manner of late hours, and utterly disregards the laws of health and decency. He loafs about bar-rooms, and partakes of free lunches without the least sense of shame or degradation. He eats and drinks of everything that can be eaten or drunken, and always at the expense of somebody else, and without the slightest show of gratitude. Filth is as attractive to him as elegance and luxury, and he has a most repulsive habit of exploring every accessible mass of pollution and straightway betaking himself to the unprotected cheek of beauty or the delicious cates of the fastidious epicure. He delights in tormenting man, from whose labors he derives his chief sustenance, and will take any mean advantage to give him annoyance. If his victim has the misfortune of having to part his hair with a towel, he will rally his forces and make the sensitive expanse of the bald cranium a regular parade ground. He will pounce upon a man while he is helpless in a barber's chair, with his arms swathed beneath half a dozen yards of calico, and the perilous edge of the razor at his throat, and will harry him almost to distraction. He will catch his victim in the act of taking or trying to take a nap, whether in the morning as a fringe to the disturbed slumbers of the night, or after dinner as a restoration from the cares of the day, and with maddening ingenuity will keep him from the desired boon, and bring him to a state where he is ready to accept the counsel of JOB's wicked wife.

And what are the consequences of the life of iniquity pursued by this depraved insect? Is there retribution adequate to his offenses prepared for him either in this world or the world to come? On the theological branch of this inquiry we shall not presume to offer an opinion, but we are sure that he never comes by his full deserts here. He is idle, dissolute, gluttonous, pestiferous, and tormenting, and yet he seems to pass his life gayly, free from care or trouble, and defiant of all laws, human and divine. He even defies the law of gravitation, and travels with equal ease in any direction or on any surface not smeared with some treacherous stickiness. Apparently, he enjoys complete immunity from the retribution which his conduct deserves, except when he is entrapped through his insatiable appetite into sloughs of poison or intricate traps from which he never escapes alive. We believe it is a fact that he never dies a natural death. No one ever knew a fly to be stricken down by disease or to linger out a painful existence under medical treatment. Fevers and headaches are to him unknown, and he breathes contagion with perfect impunity. He sometimes falls a victim to his invincible curiosity or insatiable appetite, and is scalded in tea, drowned in milk, or smothered in molasses, and occasionally he is crushed or slaughtered as a penalty for his temerity, but he never dies of sickness or old age. Barring accident or violence, the fly is practically immortal, a perennial nuisance, a standing example of total depravity, without, so far as we know, the eternal punishment which is its proper corollary.

The defeat which the Harvard eight met with on Owasco Lake yesterday is another evidence of the fact that exclusiveness and a refusal to engage in general contests tend to demoralize and weaken rowing associations. It was through the instrumentality of Yale and Harvard that the National Association was broken up, and since then college races in this country have failed to attract national interest. The Yale and Harvard men have, in consequence, lost both spirit and enthusiasm. They now occupy anything but an enviable place among the rowing clubs of the country, and they need not expect to regain their old positions until they have demonstrated their willingness to meet any or all of their sister universities in an open and general contest.

In one of the lists of passengers for the Paris Exposition is recorded the name of a man almost unknown to the public, who, in war times, brought to the North sad yet welcome tidings, that set at rest many anxious hearts. This man is DORANCE ATWATER, who brought away the dead list of Andersonville Prison, a record by which the fate of thousands of missing soldiers was made known. Mr. ATWATER was appointed Consul at Tahiti, in the Society Islands, where he married a wealthy Princess, and engaged in the lucrative pearl fisheries.

The mystery of hydrophobia seems to be as far from being cleared up as ever. A curious and puzzling case occurred lately in England. A boy fourteen years of age was bitten slightly on the hand while playing with a Scotch terrier. Three weeks later he became ill, and symptoms of hydrophobia showed themselves and developed until he died in terrible convulsions. The physicians pronounced it a genuine case, but a girl who had been bitten by the same dog appeared to have suffered no harm, and, more remarkable still, the dog was examined by a competent veterinary surgeon and pronounced perfectly healthy. In this connection, the case of M. CHERI MONTIGNY, the young French dramatist, may be recalled. He was bitten in the nose, very slightly, by a pet terrier while playing with him in a manner quite usual. The dog was taken to a veterinary surgeon, and died a few days after, but he showed no symptoms of rabies, and the cause of death was declared to be internal inflammation. The young man began to study up on hydrophobia and to get anxious about himself, and soon the symptoms of the disease began to develop and the usual horrible consequences followed. In neither of these cases is there any evidence that the dogs were affected by rabies, but in both there seems to be no doubt of the genuineness of the hydrophobia in the victims. Was the cause any virus from the bites, or the operation of sheer delusion?

Now that they have everything their own way, the Democrats of the thriving and hospitable but somewhat excitable City of Atlanta, Ga., are beginning to complain that the public school tax is excessive, burdensome, and altogether too much for free citizens of a sovereign State to bear. Of course, they never say so in public, but the gist of all the noise which they are making about the matter is that they are unwilling longer to pay for the support of the colored schools, to the maintenance of which the negroes themselves contribute very little. In this crisis, it is suggested that the Moffett register, as it exists in Richmond, be introduced into the bar-rooms and beer shops of the city for the benefit of the schools. If this plan is carried out, the general school tax need be levied no longer, yet the fund will be larger than ever before. The very slight increase in the price of drinks which would be occasioned by adopting the register would, according to a careful estimate, bring a revenue to the city of not less than $40,000 a year. By its introduction, too, the negroes of Atlanta, who are not the most temperate people in the world, would be made to pay a fair proportion of the tax.

Bicycling is so far an established institution in England that the courts find it necessary to define its legal status and the duties and obligations which it involves on the public highways. Existing laws having been framed without any reference to this mode of locomotion, the question arises whether it is vehicular or pedestrian. A man, not in the moon, but mounted on the whirling orb of a bicycle, met a man in Norwich, who was driving a carrier's cart on the wrong side of the way. The carrier refused to turn out, and the man seems to have come down on him too soon to avoid a collision. The bicycle was wrecked and the rider somewhat damaged. He brought suit in the Norwich County Court to recover, but the learned Judge held that a bicyclist was only a foot passenger, and the driver of the team was under no obligation to give him the road. It was his business to get out of the way and not go plunging into approaching teams. The Council of the Bicycle Union, representing most of the larger clubs, lately held a meeting to devise a code of rules for these mounted "foot passengers" on the public roads, but its principal rule is rendered in a measure nugatory by this legal decision. It is that the rider should keep the left hand side of the way, even when no vehicle is in sight, and never pass on the wrong side. If a team may keep the wrong side in its direction and the law upholds it, and the Bicycle Union does not permit its members to turn the other way, we do not see but the danger of collision is increased by this rule.

There were in Philadelphia at the time of the Centennial Exhibition two tall observatories in Fairmount Park. One of these was known as the Lemon Hill Observatory and the other as the Fairmount. The latter was removed to Coney Island, but the Lemon Hill tower is still in Philadelphia. Every day it carries hundreds of people high up in the air. A few days ago, when there was an unusual rush, the conductor overstepped his bounds and took 50 passengers into the car, instead of the 40 to which he is limited. Starting from the top, with his passengers, the conductor gave the check-rope a sudden jerk, there was a short, sharp crack, and the car was struck 150 feet in the air. The passengers, believing that there was no other way to get down, threw themselves into a state of wild excitement, endangering their lives still more. The sudden start given to the overcrowded car, by jerking the rope, had broken the guide-pulley and wedged the car between the grooves. Fortunately there are two cars in the observatory, working independently of each other, but the shock to the structure had thrown the guide-rope of the other car off, and that, too, was stuck about 20 feet from the ground. One of the park guards climbed up the iron work and put the rope of the lower car in position again, and, after nearly an hour's imprisonment in the upper air, the passengers in both cars were liberated.

REDMOND, "the outlaw of the South Carolina mountains," who, defying the revenue officers and United States Marshals, has carried on the trade of illicit distilling under their very eyes, is beginning to be esteemed quite a hero by the ignorant and lawless men by whom he is surrounded. By an enthusiastic contributor to the Charleston *News and Courier* he is described as "a man of striking beauty, not more than 23 years of age, of slender build, and mild manners." He goes about the Blue Ridge Mountains in a way to completely captivate the ordinary reader of dime novel romances, is dressed in a green hunting-suit, carries a beautifully-mounted rifle, has a brace of navy sixes stuck in his belt, and generally presents a most heroic appearance. He is represented further as springing up in all sorts of out-of-the-way places to rescue young women from runaway horses, children from mountain torrents, and all that sort of thing. This is REDMOND as he appears to the not very clear vision of the villagers in the South Carolina, "up-country." The United States officers who are charged with the dangerous task of breaking up illicit stills in the Blue Ridge Mountains take a somewhat different view of "the bold outlaw." By them he is described as a desperate criminal whose crimes are numberless, and who owes most of his popularity among the poor whites to the zeal which he and his band display in breaking into the houses of colored men and robbing them of the few valuables they may possess. He has been convicted, and acknowledges the murder of the Revenue Agent, DUCKWORTH, and is accused of other crimes of the same kind. Of course, he may be a very romantic sort of person, as his South Carolina friends intimate. His heroism is of a kind which can well be dispensed with, however, and it would be a relief to law-abiding people to hear that he had finished his career by ornamenting the end of a rope.

A Grand Jury in New-Orleans visited what are politely termed the "city institutions" last week, and disclosed a curious state of affairs. They found the City Insane Asylum in a very unsatisfactory condition—the beds unprovided with sheets, the mattresses torn and offensive, and the patients left to take care of themselves at night, the Superintendent and matron going home after supper. The City Work-house they found occupied by three charity wagons, six horses, their drivers, and a man who makes coffins. With the exception of the rooms at the entrance, the whole building is unsafe, although the place costs the city $540 a month. Adjoining the Work-house is the Asylum for the Aged and Destitute. This building is also unsafe, and abandoned. Two white and three colored families, an old negro on crutches, and an idiot boy occupy the place. The Boys' House of Refuge they found to be under the most wretched management. "We found," they say, "boys who had been treated with great brutality, and severely flogged, for very light offenses. A large number of the boys bear deep scars upon their persons, of brutal and savage treatment. These floggings were done by several of the employes of the Refuge, who inflicted punishment whenever they thought proper. The dungeons, totally unfit for use, were filled with boys, one of whom had been confined there for 21 days, and all fed upon bread and water. The stick used by one of the officers in punishing the boys was a heavy piece of hickory, and we found blood-stains upon it."

WESTERN CROP REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—The *Sentinel* to-morrow will print crop reports from all important points in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Northern Illinois. The reports, which were highly flattering two weeks ago, are not to be realized. The average will nearly reach that of last year in Wisconsin. Severe storms and heavy rains lodged and drowned many pieces, and hot weather following, rusted the wheat. This is not general, and owing to the large promise before will leave a fair average crop. In Iowa there is much complaint of rust and blight, and probably the crop has been injured from 25 to 33 per cent., but it will fall little short of last year's yield. The grade will not be so high. In Minnesota considerable damage has been done by rust and blight, but the crop will be up to the average. Winter wheat is being cut, and the yield is large. Of oats there is a fine crop, though some has been lodged by rains. Barley is abundant, though the berry has been colored by rains. Corn is coming forward rapidly, and promises well.

THE DRAPER ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA July 17.—The Draper eclipse expedition passed here to-day en route to Rawlins, Wyoming, to observe the eclipse of the sun on the 29th inst. Rawlins has been selected because the chances of fair weather are over 20 per cent. better there than at other attainable points. Transportation facilities have also been considered. The party consists of Prof. Draper and his wife, Prof. Hastings, of New York; Prof. Morton, of Hoboken, and Prof. Barker, of Philadelphia. They have nearly a ton of astronomical instruments. Prof. Edison accompanies the party with a new machine called the tassimeter. He will measure the heat of the sun during the eclipse. He will also test his carbon telephone between Omaha and Rawlins. After the eclipse he will go to the Pacific coast for a few weeks.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the sixty-second call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for $5,000,000 of which $2,500,000 are coupon and $2,500,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 17th day of October next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865, namely: $50, No. 65,001 to No. 68,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 110,001 to No. 114,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 76,201 to No. 79,500, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 140,001 to No. 145,000, both inclusive.

Registered bonds, "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of July, 1870," as follows: $50, No. 2,251 to No. 2,300, both inclusive; $100, No. 17,851 to No. 18,250, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,451 to No. 10,550, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 34,401 to No. 35,200, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 9,251 to No. 9,651, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 17,731 to No. 18,463, both inclusive.

DISCUSSING RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, Superintendents of Registry, and Superintendents of Mails, now in Washington with a view to holding a conference toward reaching some conclusion whereby the present railway mail service may be simplified, convened to-day, Third Assistant Postmaster-General HASEN presiding. About 25 gentlemen were present. The questions under consideration were the extension of the through pouch system, the advisability of instituting a plan of exchange between the several railway mail service lines, and the practicability of extending the registry system to third class matter. No conclusions were reached. Committees were appointed to consider the various measures and report at a subsequent meeting. The sessions will probably continue during the present week.

LORD OGILVY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A person styling himself "Lord Ogilvy" has recently figured in the New-York Police reports with reference to certain alleged pecuniary irregularities. I beg that you will be so good as to explain to your readers that the only person who has any right to bear the name and title in question is the eldest son of the Earl of Airlie, Alyth, and Lintrathen, who has been for nearly two years past, and still is, with his regiment in India. Lord Ogilvy has never been in New-York.

In properly exposing this impostor you will not only serve the cause of public justice but will contribute to rescue from the contamination of the Police courts a name and title than which none hold a more honored and honorable position in the Peerage of Scotland.

J. PIERREPONT EDWARDS,
Acting Consul-General.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL, NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, July 17, 1878.

WHY BUSINESS MEN FAIL.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF FRAUD

THE BANKRUPTCY OF WILSON & GREIG EXPLAINED—THREE OF THEIR CONFIDENTIAL EMPLOYES EMBEZZLING THEIR FUNDS—CAPT. BYRNES' GOOD WORK—THE THIEVES ARRESTED.

Through the vigilance of the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, a case of systematic swindling by employes was unearthed yesterday which may in a great measure account for the bankruptcy of a well-known Broadway firm last Fall. In September last, Messrs. Wilson & Greig, of No. 771 Broadway, went into bankruptcy. The case was a very mysterious one, and excited a great deal of comment. The house was supposed to be in good standing, and the absence of all explanation induced the creditors to demand the most rigid measures. Accordingly the stock and accounts were thoroughly overhauled, the business was allowed to go on, and Mr. James M. Jones was appointed as Trustee to conduct the business on the part of the creditors. During the bankruptcy proceedings it puzzled everybody interested to find out just how certain discrepancies in the accounts could have occurred. The receipts in certain departments were found on examination to have been less than the original stock accounts, but Messrs. Wilson & Greig, on oath, testified that the business of the departments had always been conducted honestly, and that those in charge were thoroughly trustworthy. When Mr. Wilson, the senior partner, was closely questioned he swore that he had the most implicit confidence in Henry N. Phillips, the cashier; William Hines, the book-keeper, and Pearson Hendrickson, superintendent of the cloak department, which, with the silk department, was the principal feature of the business.

Three arrests were made yesterday by the Police, without complaint having been made by those victimized by the swindlers. Indeed, the latter had no idea of how they had lost, and little suspected who the wrong-doers were, and when they were pointed out refused to believe them guilty until the parties admitted their guilt. Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, near the station of which is located the establishment of Wilson & Greig, had for a long time noticed certain peculiar actions on the part of Phillips. When the mystery about the bankrupt proceedings became common gossip, the Captain determined to place a closer watch than ever on Phillips. He said that he dressed in a very flashy manner, that he wore costly jewelry, and that he lounged about certain haunts on Broadway at very irregular hours. When he first saw Phillips he noticed that he associated much with certain characters known to the Police to be "crooked," and, his face being then unfamiliar, he supposed he was some sharper from another section who was being coached by some of the fraternity here. But when he traced him to the house of Wilson & Greig, and afterward learned of the strange bankruptcy of the firm, he made up his mind that something was wrong. It was learned that Phillips lived at No. 197 West Eleventh-street, but so far as his surroundings there went, there appeared to be nothing unusual. It was ascertained, however, that Phillips spent the greater part of his nights out, and Detectives Slevin and Dolan were put on his track. They soon found that he was one of the best known of the habitués of such up-town resorts as the Cremorne and Buckingham; that he spent money liberally, and that he was a friend of very many fast women. Watch was kept on him for some time, until a pretty correct calculation was arrived at of his average expenses. These were found to exceed his salary by several thousand dollars a year. Phillips had no other means than his salary, and Capt. Byrnes made up his mind that he was robbing the firm. The next thing was to find proof. In following Phillips up, the Captain lately noticed that the young man was more frequently on Broadway in the day time than ever before, and often saw him at corner of Ninth-street and Fifth-avenue at late hours, and he learned that he had been discharged by Wilson & Greig about four weeks ago. Phillips did not appear to have less money than usual, and seemed little worried by his discharge. Byrnes determined to lay the matter before the firm. He did so. He found that Mr. Wilson was much astonished to learn that gentleman that although Phillips had been discharged because things in his department were unsatisfactory, still his honesty was unquestioned by the firm.

Byrnes proved the strength of his case, and asserted his determination to arrest Phillips and use what knowledge he had to force more. He learned that Phillips intended to leave the City, and go to Connecticut, and that he was to leave yesterday morning. He posted himself at the front door of his residence, and as he was going out with his trunk, took him into custody. Phillips had for some time suspected that he was shadowed and became very nervous under arrest. He was conducted to the station-house. There he was told of all that had been learned against him. He was asked if he was not a party to a combination in the store which had been for some time systematically robbing the house. The question was put in such a way as to convince Phillips that more was known than really was the case. He immediately "weakened," and made a full confession. He told one of the most singular stories of fraud that ever came to light, showing how bankruptcies may be brought about by employes, and how commercial houses with dishonest clerks may go on, year after year, paying out more for stocks than their sales apparently bring in, until they are compelled to close up business.

Phillips' story was as follows: He began work in the house of Wilson & Greig in 1872 as cashier. All the cash received in the house passed directly through his hands before it went to the book-keeper. During the Summer of 1875 Pearson Hendrickson, Superintendent of the Cloak Department, and Phillips took lunch together at the Anthony House. While there Hendrickson said: "Phillips, there's a good chance for us to make some money in the store."

"How?" asked Phillips.

"Why," said Hendrickson, "easy enough. When I sell a bill of goods, instead of giving the check to the boy, I can give it to yourself; you can tear it up and put the money in your pocket. We can whack up every day or two, and who would be the wiser? Don't you see? When I sell $100 worth, I send the bill of sale and the money (our sales being all cash) to you as cashier, and you then send them at the day's close to the book-keeper. Why not have matters so arranged that you and I can wipe out a certain percentage of the sales and pocket the money? It would be impossible to find it out. Two of us can do it. One can't."

The plan took with Phillips. He entered into the arrangement, and the two carried it out until Phillips was discharged.

About a year and a half ago, the prisoner went on, William Hines, the book-keeper, who lives at No. 203 East Third-street, during a dull spell in the store one day, said to Phillips:

"Phillips, there ought to be a good chance for you and I to make a little money here, and there is no reason why, if we try a little plan I have in my mind, and stick together, we should not do very well at it."

"How?" asked Phillips.

"Why," answered Hines, "when the wagons go out to deliver parcels C. O. D., and returns are made to you in the evening, if the amount be $300 or $400, why not hold and destroy a portion of the C. O. D. bills, pocket the amount they call for, and whack up between us? The books would only show just what you turn in."

Phillips went into the arrangement with Hines, and carried it on together with the other until his discharge.

When Phillips had made the statement it was put in writing, and he signed his name to it. He refused to say how much he had realized by his dishonesty. Hines and Hendrickson were then both arrested. Hendrickson's wife keeps a fashionable boarding-house at No. 243 East Nineteenth-street. Hines and Phillips are both unmarried. When confronted with Phillips' statement, both Hines and Hendrickson admitted the truth of his story. Each refused to say how much he had realized by the transactions. When all three prisoners were in the station-house, Mr. Wilson was sent for by Capt. Byrnes. Each prisoner was confronted with him in turn, and in reply to questions put by the Captain, were again drawn into full confessions. Mr. Wilson was astonished. He could hardly believe what he heard. When he thoroughly realized the situation, he saw at a glance how the thing had worked, and how it must have drained the financial life out of his business. He said that it would have been perfectly impossible for him to have seen what was going on or to have ferreted it out, as there could not possibly be any record to show. Hines admitted that he entered into the arrangement with Phillips after finding out that he already was at it. He traced a deficit in Phillips' account of $700, and spoke to him of it. Phillips said he had used the money but intended to return it. He did not keep his word and Hines then went to his mother about it. She said she would pay it if Hines would first "fix" up the books. He did so, but the $700 was never paid. Then Hines went in with Phillips. Hines admits that for over two years he has been "doctoring" the books and "whacking up." He refuses to name any amount as the proceeds of his dishonesty. It is believed that the three thieves must have divided up between themselves many thousands of dollars, and been the direct cause of the bankruptcy of their employers. They will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court this afternoon, when it is expected more light will be thrown on the case.

The prisoners are all young and fine-looking men, and would pass for trustworthy and most respectable persons anywhere.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF WORKING MEN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—The Supreme Lodge of the United States, of the Independent Order of Working Men, convened to-day in Leiderkranz Hall, in third annual session. Judge W. L. Jackson, of this city, Supreme President, and representatives from 11 States were present, representing 10,000 members. This afternoon the Grand Lodge of Kentucky tendered a reception to the Supreme Lodge at Phoenix Hill Park. Fifteen lodges from Kentucky and Indiana were in line. The Supreme Lodge will be in session three days.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.

LETTER OF NOTIFICATION TO GEN. ARTHUR TO TURN OVER THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE TO GEN. MERRITT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The official bond of Gen. Merritt, the new Collector of Customs at New-York, was received to-day at the Treasury Department and approved by the Commissioner of Customs. The commission of Collector Merritt was forwarded by to-night's mail with the usual formal letter of instructions. The following letter was also forwarded to-night to Gen. Arthur:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1878.

SIR: Edward C. Merritt having been designated for the office of Collector of the Port of New-York, and having duly qualified, you will deliver to him on application all the public property in your possession, together with the forms, books of entry, and instructions relating to the duties of the office with which you, as Collector of said port, have been furnished by this department, for all which you will take duplicate receipts, specifying every article, and forward one of them to the Secretary of the Treasury. Very respectfully yours,

H. C. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

To Hon. C. A. ARTHUR, Collector of Customs, New-York.

Messrs. Simeon B. Chittenden, William Walter Phelps, Marshall O. Roberts, and Hugh Allen are the sureties on the Collector's bond.

The following nominations were received at the Treasury Department to-day from Naval Officer Burt: To be Deputy Naval Officers, William A. Jones, Harrison W. Gourley, John M. Comstock, and Andrew W. Green; and to be Special Deputy, Joseph J. Couch. These gentlemen are now employed in the Naval Office. The nominations will be confirmed to-morrow by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The President informed THE TIMES correspondent to-day that he had not yet decided upon the new Surveyor for New-York, and jocularly observed that a very good man was still holding that position. Being reminded that the incumbent would probably assume the responsibilities of the Collectorship to-morrow, when the office of Surveyor would become vacant, the President said that he had the names of several candidates under advisement, and that the selection would be made within a few days.

THE TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY.

The port of New-York now appears to have two Collectors. Gen. Arthur is performing the duties of the office, and has been administering the oath of office to a number of subordinates, and Gen. Merritt is also sworn a Collector, but is only waiting for Saturday afternoon to come, when, at 4 o'clock, immediately after business is closed up for the day, he will remove from the Surveyor's quarters to those now occupied by Gen. Arthur. Yesterday a force of cleaners and painters were set at work in the rooms of the Surveyor, Gen. Merritt having left early in the day to take a party of little children off for a sail in the harbor. It was said that he had ordered a revenue cutter to be in readiness for this excursion. Gen. Arthur was in his place, busily employed. He was visited during the day by Judge Folger and others. On Saturday, after he has transferred the office to Gen. Merritt, it is understood that the new Collector will send for such deputies as he intends to swear in. It will be necessary, it is understood, for him to swear in all of them, as the obligation resting upon each Deputy Collector will expire with the going out of Gen. Arthur. While no notice has yet been given to any of the deputies that they are to be retained or dispensed with, it is understood that Gen. Merritt will select several new deputies, and will send for them when he is ready to administer the oath of office to them. The suspense caused by this rumor is very great, and a number of capable men, who can be discharged only for reasons of expediency, are mentioned as the ones upon whom the blow will fall.

Col. Burt, the new Naval Officer, assumed charge yesterday morning, and was visited and congratulated by many of his friends. He has not given up the room heretofore occupied by him as Controller to take that vacated by Mr. A. B. Cornell, saying that he feels very comfortable in an apartment which he has been at home in for many years, and that he can just as well attend to the business where he has been situated. He yesterday unburdened himself so far as to express his policy. Hereafter, he says, it is to be managed strictly on business principles. He says he never was a politician, and that he does not know how to run the office as a political one. He is satisfied that the deputies by whom he is surrounded, and who are familiar with and competent to conduct the business, will ably support him in his efforts, and it was for this reason that they were selected to be sworn into the offices which they have all along, under Mr. Cornell and himself, filled with integrity and ability.

Some surprise is manifested that the painters and cleaners mentioned before should have been put at work in the Surveyor's office. It was only very recently, during Gen. Sharpe's incumbency, that the halls were cleaned, the ceilings handsomely decorated, and new carpets put down, on a floor which needed re-covering. The prospect of a new bill of expense is smiled at by some of the Custom-house people who have been crying for decent repairs to their shabby desks and rooms, and yet the apparently unnecessary expense of fastidiously refurnishing the Surveyor's room is undertaken as a matter of course. In this connection it may be mentioned that Gen. Merritt's friends offer no denial to the report that Mr. Lake has been urged for Surveyor, although even Mr. Lake's most ardent admirers do not claim that he has any peculiar qualifications for the office. A frequent visitor to the Custom-house is Gen. Palmer, a well-known Fenton politician. It was yesterday reported that Gen. Merritt had decided to reward the patriotism of this disinterested person by presenting him with the office of private secretary.

NARROW-GUAGE RAILWAY CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The Narrow-Gauge Railway Convention met this morning at the Lookout Opera-house. It was originally intended to hold the sessions of the convention in the Grand Opera-house, but, owing to the torrid heat now prevailing, a change of location was deemed necessary. About 200 persons were present at the opening, representing narrow-gauge railways in all parts of the United States, inventors of railway appliances, and car-builders. The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Col. E. Hulburt, of Bedford, Ind., who stated the objects of the convention in a brief address. Col. N. S. Yeoman, of Washington, Court-house, Ohio, was made Chairman, and Major John Byrne was chosen Secretary. A brief address of welcome to the delegates was made by Hon. S. F. Covington, President of the Board of Trade, after which the convention took a recess till afternoon. The afternoon session was consumed in the formation of Committees on Rolling Stock and Machinery, on Operating Expenses, and on Resolutions. The convention adjourned until morning.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Capt. J. A. Green, Lieut.-Commander R. P. Leary, Lieuts. W. B. Newman, F. A. Field, S. F. Clarkson, A. B. H. Lillie, and Kossuth Niles, Ensigns N. R. Usher, H. F. Fletcher, H. M. Hodges, W. M. Winder, J. F. Parker, and William B. Caperton, and Cadet Midshipman P. W. Lansdale have been detached from the Constitution and ordered on waiting orders. Midshipman Walter McLean ordered to the Powhatan at New-York, and Ensign Frederick Tyler to the Swatara at Boston.

ATTEMPT TO DRUG SENTRIES.

MONTREAL, July 17.—Two bottles of whisky, mixed with opium, were found last evening within the lines of the camp of the Fifth Fusileers, on St. Helen's Island, and placed close to where the sentry was on guard at the entrance. Dr. Baker Edwards made an analysis of the contents of the bottles, and found a large quantity of narcotic in the liquor. It is supposed the object was to drug the sentries and steal their arms. The affair is being investigated.

THE HANLAN-ROSS RACE.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 17.—Owing to a heavy rain, which has fallen steadily all day, neither Hanlan nor Ross went out for practice. The new practice-boat for Hanlan is expected to-morrow. No word has been received of Ross' new English boat. One of the Halifax Rowing Club's shells has been placed at his service and will arrive to-morrow. There has been very little betting as yet.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON STEAM-SHIP.

CHESTER, Penn., July 17.—The new iron steam-ship Gate City, 2,250 tons, was successfully launched from Roach's Ship-yard this afternoon. The vessel is 225 feet 10 inches long, 38 feet 6 inches beam, and 26 feet 10 inches depth of hold. She is for the Ocean Steam-ship Company, of Savannah, and will ply between New-York and the latter city.

WOMEN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

DORCHESTER, New-Brunswick, July 17.—The Grand Jury to-day found a true bill against Martha Harry and Eliza Osborne for the murder of Timothy McCarthy in August last, and against John Osborne as an accessory after the fact. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Their trial was fixed for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

COLORADO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PUEBLO, Col., July 17.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and after effecting a temporary organization and appointing the usual committees, adjourned until to-morrow. Every county except one is represented.

TORRID HEAT IN THE WEST.

THE DEATH ROLL IN CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

TEN DEATHS YESTERDAY FORENOON IN CHICAGO—ARCHBISHOP HENNI, OF WISCONSIN, PROSTRATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Although yesterday was an excessively hot day for this latitude, and many people died or suffered prostration from the effects of the heat, to-day has exceeded it in point of severity. At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer read 84°, at 10 o'clock it had reached 91°, at 11 o'clock 92°, and at 2 o'clock 95°. Fortunately a slight breeze somewhat lessened the severity of the heat; nevertheless up to noon 10 deaths were reported in 30 prostrations from sunstroke. The heat in many of the suburban towns is reported as exceeding that of the city. Horses are suffering greatly, some 50 having died since the heated term began. Last night thousands of people sought relief from the heat by means of excursions on Lake Michigan, where a cool, refreshing breeze was blowing. The cold wave seems to have reached the Mississippi River, but according to reports it is not so great a relief as was anticipated, as, after it has passed, the heat resumes its sway.

In the North-west, reports show that the heat continues unabated. The telegraph operator at Sioux City sends the following dispatch, dated 1 o'clock: "The cold wave passed here last night at 8 o'clock. The mercury at Yankton shows 86°, Sioux City, 83°, but it has been down to 68°."

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—The Catholic Archbishop Henni was stricken down this morning at the See house, in this city, by the extreme heat, and serious fears are entertained as to his recovery. He has been in delicate health for some time.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—Among the fatal cases late last night was that of August Grag, a soda-water wagon driver. He was taken to the dispensary, but was so far gone that he died while under treatment. Alex. Beauvais, a book-keeper in the house of Beauvais & Co., complaining home last night got heated and died half an hour after reaching his home. The fatal cases by sunstroke or prostration by heat since last Wednesday, when the weather first became so intensely hot, so far as have been reported to the authorities were last night, number 35. Of this number probably two-thirds or four-fifths were men or women who were either drunkards or habitual drinkers of strong liquors or beer. The total number of prostrations during the same time cannot, of course, be correctly stated, as a very large number of persons have been treated at home or elsewhere by family physicians or druggists called in for the occasion, but it is probably safe to say that since last Monday week, or during the past 10 days, between 1,500 and 2,000 persons have been more or less affected by the heat and have required medical attendance.

The weather continues intensely hot to-day, but there is a fine southern breeze, which tempers the heat somewhat, and renders it more bearable. Sergt. Finn, of the Signal Service, predicts rain this afternoon or evening, but says he doesn't think it will have more than a temporary effect, and that the heated term will continue for some days yet. The opinion of the Health Officers and physicians is that the worst is over. Of yesterday's cases sent from the Dispensary to the hospital, Newman, Eagan, and McNorin died during the night.

Quite a large percentage of newspaper reporters, who have labored very hard and lost a great deal of sleep, have been prostrated to a greater or less degree. Messrs. Renshaw, Reed, Thayer, and McAnally of the *Globe-Democrat*; Scott, Cross, and Meek, of the *Journal and Dispatch*; Linck, of the *American*, and Kuhsman, of the *Anzeiger*, have suffered most, some of them being still under treatment.

John G. Shea, author, a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., who came here by invitation to deliver the oration before the Historical Society on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi River by Father Marquette, which was to have taken place last night, but was postponed on account of the heat, was prostrated to-day while walking across the bridge with some friends. He was immediately conveyed to his hotel, the Lindell, where he received prompt medical treatment and revived. He will probably be out to-morrow.

A. J. Fleseche, Jr., Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, suffered a slight attack this afternoon. He was taken home and treated by his family physician.

THE HEAT AT OTHER POINTS.

OMAHA, Neb., July 17.—A very severe thunder-storm here last night, with a heavy fall of rain, made the weather comparatively cool after nearly a week of intense heat. Four adults have died from the effects of the heat, and the death rate among children has been very large. The effect on the crops generally throughout the State has been good, rather than injurious. Heavy rains preceded the hot spell, and during the past hot days corn has grown very rapidly. The barley and wheat harvest, now in progress, will nearly justify all previous expectations.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 17.—Dispatches from various parts of Ontario to-day, show that the mercury ranged from 90° to 103° in the shade. Although a large number of cases of sun-stroke are reported, none have terminated fatally.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 17.—There were three cases of sun-stroke here this afternoon. Two of the stricken men were United States mail-carriers, and the third the driver of an ice-wagon. The heat is intense, and has caused a partial suspension of business.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—The heat to-day is very oppressive, the thermometer ranging from 90° to 100° in the shade. There was no afternoon session of the Chamber of Commerce. Outdoor labor is generally suspended. One hundred and three authenticated cases of sun-stroke are reported to-day. Among the fatal cases are those of Anthony Sanger, father of Sheriff Sanger; John Cogly, head porter of the Plankinton House; Hobart Saunders, a hackman; Alvis Hess, a child of William Ford; William Gray, a teamster; Mr. Wild, a tailor; Charles Lormeier, Christian O'Conney, of the Town of Lake, and Christian Hourt, of Bay View.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—To-day has been the hottest of the season. The mercury at the Signal Office reached a maximum of 96°, and the observer reports an average of 87° for the past 24 hours. Only three cases of sun-stroke are reported, none of them fatal.

BASE-BALL.

THE JERSEY NINE DEFEATED BY THE WITOKAS.

The game of base-ball played on the Centennial Grounds, Jersey City, yesterday, attracted fully 1,500 persons to witness the third of a series of games between the Witokas, of Brooklyn, and the Jersey City nine. The first game, which had been previously played, was the most closely contested of the three, each club having played 14 innings. The play was then stopped in consequence of darkness setting in, the score standing 2 to 2. In the second game 12 innings were played before the game could be decided in favor of either side. But the Witokas, through some sharp fielding, superior batting facilities, and good judgment in handling the bat, won the game by a score of 3 to 2. In yesterday's game the Witokas displayed a great deal more skill in fielding and base running than their opponents, and won by a score of 3 to 2. The batting in the beginning of the game with big odds was in favor of the Jersey nine. This, however, did not last long, for those who had any capital to invest came to the conclusion that the Brooklyn boys were the ones to bet on. The Jerseyites could not get the "hang" of Cummings' effective curve pitching, which was the feature of the game. The batting of the Witokas in general was very fair. Mr. Malone acted as umpire. Following is the score by innings:

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Witokas	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

TROY, July 17.—Haymakers, 9; Pittsfields, 4.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Buffalos, 6; Stars, of Syracuse, 3.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.—Springfield Club, 17; Holyoke Club, 6.

LONDON, Ontario, July 17.—Tecumsehs, 13; Lowells, 0.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Chicagos, 6; Milwaukees, 5.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 17.—International championship: Rochesters, 1; Worcesters, 0; four innings.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB RACE.

BOSTON, July 17.—The race for first-class schooners of the Eastern Yacht Club, which was not determined at the annual regatta three weeks ago, was sailed to-day over a course of 28¼ miles, and was won by the Halcyon in 4:00:12; beating the foam 29m. 6s.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Signal Service station at Smithville, N. C., reports to the Chief Signal Officer, at 10 A. M., as follows: The Spanish bark Cabieces, 463 tons burden, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Antwerp with naval stores, and at present anchored between the inner and outer bars, about five miles outside this harbor, is reported by her mate to be in a sinking condition, with nine feet of water in her hold. Her charterers, at Wilmington Harbor, have been notified. No lives are in danger at present.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 17.—The schooner Annie W., of St. John, is a total wreck at Bathurst.

AUSTRALIAN ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Advices by the steamer Zealandia, from Sydney via Honolulu, state that the typhus which is raging at Sydney is attributed to bad water and sewerage.

Rev. W. B. Clarke, a prominent geologist, died at St. Leonards on June 16.

About the middle of June a severe storm occurred at Melbourne and along the coast. The streets of Melbourne were flooded, Garria River overflowed its banks, and considerable minor damage to shipping is reported.

AN APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

MISS JEANNETTE BENNETT TO WED MR. ISAAC BELL, JR.

The arrival of Mr. James Gordon Bennett and his sister, Miss Jeannette Bennett, in the St. Laurent, has been announced. Miss Bennett's return dispels, in a pleasing way, a number of wild reports that were circulated while she was abroad concerning her intended marriage, as it is announced that, instead of having bestowed her hand upon a foreigner, she has, in her absence, been pleased to make an engagement with a well-known gentleman of this City, to whom she will be married as soon as the necessary preparations for the ceremony can be arranged. The gentleman alluded to is Mr. Isaac Bell, Jr., whose father is the President of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company, and a member of the Board of Education, and who formerly was a member of the Board of Charities and Correction. Mr. Bell, the elder, has in his life-time held many offices of trust with honor, and has been long highly esteemed as one of the most active citizens of the Metropolis. Mr. Bell, Jr., is a cotton merchant, well-known in the trade, and he inherits his father's qualities of personal attractiveness and his love of business. The wedding will probably take place in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, and Rev. Dr. Preston will undoubtedly perform the ceremony. The event promises to be one of the great social occasions of the season, and the hosts of friends, both of Miss Bennett and Mr. Bell, receive the announcement of the coming marriage with abundant and cordial expressions of pleasure.

A VARIETY ACTRESS' SUICIDE.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE RICE EVANGELINE TROUPE.

Ellen McCall, or Ingham, as she was better known, a variety actress recently attached to Rice's Evangeline troupe, committed suicide yesterday at No. 469 Fourth-avenue, under peculiar circumstances. On the 8th inst. her mother, Mrs. Mary McCall, was arrested in this City and taken to Buffalo to stand trial on a charge of receiving a money package addressed to Mrs. Ingham. She claimed to have been married to Henry H. Ingham, who she said had deserted her. By her previous husband, McCall, she had seven children—three boys and four girls. Lizzie, the eldest, is a variety actress, at present an employe of the Rice Evangeline troupe. Ellen, the second daughter, was 17 years of age. She performed minor characters for some time in Meech's Academy of Music, Buffalo, before joining Rice's troupe. Her engagement with the latter company terminated on Thursday last, and she came at once to New-York to take charge of her mother's household, which, during the latter's enforced absence, had been left in care of her younger sister, Maggie. Ellen and Maggie were greatly annoyed with warts on their hands. They used nitrate of silver to remove them, but only succeeded in increasing the disfigurement. In this dilemma Ellen sent Maggie, on Tuesday, to Benjamin W. Dyer's drug store to get a remedy. The clerk gave her some prussiate of potash, but warned her to be careful with it, saying that the quantity was sufficient to kill 12 men. This frightened Maggie, and deterred her from using it, but Ellen had no such scruples. She wrapped the remainder in a piece of paper, and laid it on a little corner stand.

Ellen took her mother's arrest much to heart, and gave way to fits of despondency whenever the subject was mentioned. She characterized it as an outrage, and appeared to feel keenly the old lady's sufferings, and the disgrace which she thought must attach to the entire family. Another matter over which she fretted a great deal was the fact that they were behindhand with their rent to the extent of $20, and the landlord was pressing them for payment. When these subjects did not occupy her mind, however, she was cheerful, and even gay, and at no time gave any indication of suicidal intent. Yesterday morning she arose and did the family washing. Her sister Lizzie, who had come on from Boston and was staying at Schiller's Hotel on East Fourteenth-street, called at the house, and after a short visit took Maggie out with her to buy her a pair of shoes. After making their purchase they went to the hotel. This was at 10 o'clock. A few minutes later they received word that Ellen was dying. They hurried to No. 469 Fourth-avenue, but she was dead before they arrived. Beside the bed on which she lay was a cup containing a liquid, with a stick of wood in it which had evidently been used to stir it. The shelf was searched, and the package of prussiate of potash was missing. It was still there when the two girls went out. Deputy Coroner Dr. Miller was notified and took the depositions of Maggie McCall and of Mrs. Hannah Dodge, who occupies apartments on the same floor, and who was called in by Ellen's young brother, too late, however, to obtain any statement from the dying girl. Neither could throw any light upon the motives which actuated the suicide further than those detailed above.

It was subsequently ascertained that Ellen was engaged to be married to a young man of respectability and means, named Edward M. Roop, a manufacturer of paper boxes at No. 754 Main-street, Buffalo. Dr. Miller took charge of several letters from him to her, and also of one which she had written but had not posted, in reply to his last. In this, which is dated July 15, he speaks of having seen her mother, who, he says, has been honorably discharged and intends suing her prosecutors for $5,000 damages for false imprisonment, and Mr. Ingham for support. He adds that she is in good health and speaks of returning to New-York on the following day preparatory to removing her family to Buffalo. Ellen's letter is dated 4 A. M., July 17, (yesterday.) In it she says: "It's not daylight yet. I cannot sleep. * * I thank you very much for going to see poor mamma. I have worried myself sick about her. Ed, I won't forgive you for not writing to me before this. When I don't hear from you every other day I think you don't love me any longer. Oh! Ed., please don't keep me waiting for a letter. Ed., if mamma takes the children to Buffalo I cannot go. I made an engagement with Mr. Rice for next season, and I cannot go back on my word. You know I must work for my living; but, Ed., you don't know how I long to see you." In a half-completed draft from which the above was elaborated she made use of the following additional expressions: "How much she must have suffered! Was she put in prison? My God! I hope not. I wish she would come home. Ed., please tell her I cannot live any longer without her."

The survivors claimed, and these letters would seem to bear them out, that the relations between the lovers were of the most pleasant character. Dr. Miller's questions, however, elicited the fact that one Eugene F. Eberley, of Newark, supposed to be a married man, had recently been paying Ellen attentions, but her sisters assert that she cared nothing for him—in fact, disliked him. An attempt will be made to secure Eberley's attendance at the inquest.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 1:30 yesterday morning a fire broke out at Kittaning, Penn., and, owing to delay in obtaining water, gained great headway. The following are the losses and insurance so far as known: J. E. Brown, dwelling; loss on building, $6,000; insured for $3,000; contents saved. James McCullough, hardware; loss on building, $3,000; on stock, $6,000. E. R. McConnell, hardware; loss on building, $1,500; insurance, $1,000; on stock, $8,000; insurance, $5,000. Anderson & Marshall, tinners; loss, $2,000. McConnell & Campbell, dry goods; loss on building, $7,000; insurance, $3,500; on stock, $20,000; insurance, $10,000. J. A. Gault & Co., dry goods; loss on building, $15,000; insurance, $8,000; on stock, $25,000; insurance, $20,000. Gault & Caudwell, building; loss, $5,000; insurance, $4,000.

Under the influence of the hurricane in Canada the buna fires, which have been slowly burning for several days past, are becoming dangerous. Many valuable timber-lands have been destroyed, both along the railroad between St. Armand and St. Alexander, and far back in the country. Hundreds of miles of country in Canada, Northern New-York, and Vermont, are enveloped in dense smoke. There has been no rain for several weeks.

Just after midnight this morning a fire broke out in the brick factory building of H. H. Snow & Co., confectioners, in the rear of the corner of Chapel and Union streets, New-Haven. At 12:45 o'clock the exertions of the Fire Department seem to be getting the fire under control, but the factory will be destroyed.

A fire broke out at 3:15 A. M. yesterday in a store-room on the fourth floor of the Aberdeen Hotel, No. 917 and 919 Broadway, caused by spontaneous combustion. The flames were quickly extinguished. Damage, $500.

In Bonaparte-street, Montreal, yesterday, the house of Joseph Duhamel was set on fire by the curtains of a bed igniting from the tapers surrounding the corpse of Duhamel's daughter. The corpse was saved with difficulty.

DROWNED IN THE NORTH RIVER.

The dead bodies of two unknown men were found floating in the North River off Pier No. 22 yesterday, and removed to the Morgue for identification. One of the men was apparently about 50 years old, and 5 feet 7 inches in height; had dark hair, mustache, and side whiskers, wore black striped linen coat, and had a silver watch and brass chain in his pocket. The other was apparently about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, had brown hair and sandy mustache, wore black trousers, and had no coat. The first of the bodies mentioned was identified as that of Theodore Fisher, of Seventieth-street and Tenth-avenue. He was drowned on last Sunday, off Guttenberg, N. J., in company with Frederick Miller and John Musset, by the upsetting of a row-boat in which they were riding. The other body is believed to be that of either Miller or Musset.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

Emma Sander, of No. 194 Orchard-street; Henry Gross, of No. 48 Forsyth-street; Susanna Moore, of No 57 Forsyth-street; William May, of No. 107 Hester-street; Francis Kohlberger, of No. 182 Eldridge-street; Jacob Dudenhoffer, of No. 26 Delancey-street, and Godfried Joseph, of No. 177 Orchard-street, were all arrested and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house last night for violating the Excise law.

RELIGION IN THE OPEN AIR

THE ROUND LAKE ASSEMBLY.

WELL-ATTENDED MEETINGS YESTERDAY—NORMAL CLASS EXERCISES—THE INSTRUCTION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS—ADDRESSES BY LEADING THEOLOGIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 17.—The work of the Sunday-School Assembly was begun in earnest to-day. It was necessarily warm work, the thermometer reaching the nineties. The services were well attended, however, from the early one at 8 o'clock to the closing praise meeting at 9 this evening. The people who come here seem to think nothing of going to six or seven religious exercises every day, and Dr. Vincent arranged his programme accordingly. Aside from three hours set apart for meals, every hour, from the morning to the evening bell, is occupied with one gathering or another. This leaves the brass band with little blowing to do, except at meal times.

Dr. Vincent conducted the early service, which was a family prayer-meeting on an extended scale. At 8:30 o'clock the children's meeting was held in the tabernacle, where a large black-board served Mr. Beard as a ground for his admirable illustrative sketches in chalk. Rev. B. T. Vincent, of Mauch Chunk, assisted in the explanatory work. The methods employed by these gentlemen are both entertaining and instructive, and should be taught to teachers generally. The normal class assembled at 9:30 to hear an address by Dr. Vincent on the general outline of study. The normal course taught here is that adopted so successfully in the great Sunday-school assemblies at Chautauqua and Atlanta; the instruction is thoroughly practical and commends itself at once to every teacher. The instructors of the normal classes, known for their success in this work, are Messrs. J. L. Hurlbut, S. M. Gerald, C. B. Stout, J. F. Clymer, Rev. G. A. Peltz, and Rev. J. A. Wooden. The morning lecture, by Prof. W. C. Wilkinson, of Rochester, was an able presentation of the subject "How to Teach." The points made were, that teaching is an art and should be so regarded by the teacher; that the teacher should realize that he can never become successful by rule alone; that he must never tell the pupil what he can make the pupil tell him; that he should connect what he does tell with something already known; that he should never teach when the pupils are not paying attention; that he should seek constant novelty, not in subject-matter, but in forms of presentation; that he should always master his subject, and never consider that he knows anything unless he can state it clearly in more than one way; and that every teacher teaches by what he is. Dr. Wilkinson's illustrations were apt, and his points of value to teachers everywhere.

Rev. Dr. Townsend, of Boston, delivered a thoughtful lecture this afternoon on the "Inspiration of the Bible," holding to the original meaning of the word, and not that given it by Parker, Freeman Clarke, and the liberal school generally. He presented the evidences in favor of inspiration, and upon them built a logical argument, ending by tracing the analogy between the remarkable prophecy concerning the Jews and its fulfillment down to the present time. To blot out the theory of inspiration, he said, would be to make the future of humanity a blank. Later in the afternoon Dr. Wyeth took the first batch of pilgrims through the Holy Land and to Jerusalem.

Dr. Rufus W. Clark, of Albany, preached this evening on the power of the Sunday-school and its missionary future. Speaking of the centennial of the Sunday-school institution, to be held three years hence, he proposed that it be celebrated at Round Lake by a national jubilee. The idea pleased the assembled multitude, and Mr. Stillman had he immediately announced that such a celebration would be provided for on a grand scale.

Among the New-York people registered at the hotel are Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, Mrs. and Mr. William F. Lee, James M. King, Mrs. H. P. Booth, Mrs. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Collins, I. M. Biggs, Dr. B. W. King, T. Tompkins, Rev. Dr. Freeman, A. J. Freeman, and R. T. Shaw. Other visitors here include Rev. Dr. George C. Baldwin, of Troy; Rev. Dr. C. J. Baldwin, of Rochester; Rev. Mr. Vanmeter, from the American Mission at Rome; Rev. W. H. Boole, of Stamford; Rev. W. J. Heath, of Schenectady; Mrs. Fanny Sparks, Missionaries to India; R

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Louisiana consol.	Michigan Central	Morris & Essex.	
$5,000...s3. 77⅞	100.....67⅞	100.....b5. 85	
D. of C. 3.65s C.	Lake Shore.	St. Paul.	
10,000...s3. 84	900.....69⅜	900.....51⅜	
N. C. R. & N. 1st.	900.....62½	500.....s5. 51⅛	
10,000...73¾	1500.....62⅝	200.....51⅛	
Western Union.	300.....c. 62⅜	300.....51⅜	
400.....90¼	300.....s3. 62⅜	200.....51⅝	
Pacific Mail.	1160.....62¾	100.....s5. 51¾	
200.....17⅞	St. L. & San. F.	St. Paul pf.	
600.....17¾	200.....20⅝	200.....83	
1200.....17¾	North-western.	200.....83⅛	
Erie Railway.	100.....51¼	Del. Lack. & West.	
100.....16⅛	100.....51	1400.....61⅜	
200.....s2. 16¼	100.....c. 51⅛	8500.....61⅜	
100.....c. 16⅛	200.....51⅜	600.....61½	
Illinois Central.	North-western pf.	200.....61⅝	
50.....88	800.....78⅛	400.....s5. 61⅜	
C. C. C. & I.	400.....s3. 78⅛	Wabash.	
1000.....28	100.....78⅜	100.....s5. 15⅞	
Pittsburg.	700.....78⅝	Cen. of N. J.	
200.....88⅛	300.....78⅝	365.....41⅜	
200.....83¼	200.....78⅛	100.....41⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.
$10,000...107⅜	50,000...b3. 107⅜	30,000...b.s 106⅜
U. S. 5s, '81, C.	U. S. 4½s R. '91.	100,000...c.104⅛
15,500...b.s 107⅜	100,000...c.104⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....106⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Ala. 5s, '88.	Adams Express.	Chic. & N. W. pf.
$10,000.....44	30.....b.s105	200.....b.s. 83⅛
Georgia 7s, new.	Consol. Coal.	400.....s3. 83⅜
2,000...108	100.....25	100.....78⅜
La. 7s, con.	Md. Coal Co.	300.....78⅜
500.....77⅜	100.....10	100.....78⅝
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is.	Pacific Mail.	100.....78⅞
'87, R.	100...b.s. 53 17⅜	400.....78
5,000...103¼	15.....17⅜	100.....77⅜
D. of C. 3.65s C.	100.....s3. 17⅜	300.....77⅜
1,000...s3. 83⅜	100.....17⅜	100.....77⅜
Am. D. Im. Co. 7s.	Erie Railway.	Chic. Mil. & St. P.
5,000...b.s. 64⅝	100...b.s. 15⅜	600...b.s. 52
M. & E. 1st, con.	1500.....16¼	700.....52⅛
1,000...b.s. 92	1000.....16⅜	100.....52⅜
1,000...b.s. 93⅛	400.....s3. 16⅜	200.....c. 51⅜
D. & H. R. '91.	L. S. & M. So.	200.....51⅜
2,000.....99⅜	100...b.s. 62⅞	100.....51⅜
1,000.....s3. 62⅜	100.....s3. 62⅝	300.....51⅜
D. & H. R., '84.	500.....62⅜	800.....51⅜
5,000...b.s. 99⅜	600.....62⅜	1700.....51⅜
N. W. C. C. G.	200.....s3. 62½	500.....51⅜
5,000...101⅜	300.....62½	500.....51⅜
1,000...c.101⅜	600.....62½	100.....51⅜
Chic. & N. W. con.	200.....62⅜	200.....51⅜
1,000...b.c.111⅜	200.....b3. 62⅜	900.....51⅜
N. Y. C. 6s, '95.	100.....62⅜	300.....51⅜
1,000...105⅛	700.....62⅞	1100.....51
Can. So. 1st g'd.	100.....62⅞	500.....50⅞
8,000.....76	100.....62⅞	C. M. & St. P. pf.
D. R. 1st Sk. J. Br.	400.....62⅞	100...b.s. 83⅛
10,000...92⅜	200.....b.s. 62⅞	300.....83¼
1,000...93½	Cen. of N. J.	100.....b3. 82¾
West Pac.	30.....b.s. 41⅜	100.....s3. 82⅝
1,000.....103	100.....41¼	C. & P. pf.
T. & W. 1st, s f cp.	C. & P. gd.	400.....82½
6,000...102⅝	100...b.c. 83¼	Wabash.
Ohio & Miss. c. s. f.	100.....83⅜	100.....s3. 15⅞
10,000...s3. 89⅜	Wabash.	N. Y. N. H. & H.
N. Y. Ele. 1st.	30.....83⅜	100...b.c. 158
1,000.....87⅜	160.....83¼	22.....158
1,000.....88	Chi. & N. W.	30...b.c. 158
Un. Pac. 1st.	200.....b.c. 51⅜	Chic. Bur. & Q.
1,000...b.s. 105⅞	200.....c. 51⅜	200.....b.c. 112⅜
Bank of N. Amer.	200.....51⅜	P. Ft. W. & C. gd.
40.....75	100.....51⅜	100...b.c. 95
Phenix Bank.	400.....50⅜	New-Jersey So.
25.....77	400.....50⅝	300...b.c. 1⅛
Bank of Com.	1000.....50½	Ohio & Miss.
7.....118	D. L. & West.	100.....b.c. 8⅛
Imp's & Tr. Bk.	700.....b.c. 61⅛	200.....s3. 8
10.....200	400.....61⅜	C. C. & I. C.
American Exprees	400.....61⅜	200...b.c.s3. 4½
25.....47½	2400.....61	Michigan Central.
Western Union.	200.....61⅜	200...b.c. 67⅜
100.....b.c. 90⅜	200.....61	
200...s3. 90⅝		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

M., K. & T. con. ss.	Chic., Bur. & Q.	Erie Railway.
100.....40½	100...b.s. 112⅜	100...b.s. 16⅛
N. Y. Ele. 1st.	Ohio & Miss.	D., L. & West.
4,000.....88⅛	200.....8	200.....60⅜
D. & H. R., '91.	Morris & Essex.	200.....60⅝
2,000...100	25.....85¼	St. Paul.
Western Union.	North-western.	500...s3. 51
100.....90½	300...s3. 50⅜	700.....50⅞
Union Pacific.	100.....50½	2800.....50⅞
100.....63⅛	500.....50⅜	1100.....50⅝
100.....63¼	100.....b3. 50⅞	200.....50⅞
Lake Shore.	100.....s3. 50⅜	200.....50⅝
600...s3. 62½	100.....50⅜	800.....50⅝
300.....62⅜	900.....50¼	St. Paul pref.
900.....62⅝	North-west. pf.	200.....82½
1800...b3. 62⅜	600.....77⅜	Cen. of N. J.
1300...b3. 62⅝	100...b3. 77⅜	300.....41
400.....62⅜	600.....77¾	100.....40¾
2100.....62⅝	100.....b3. 77⅜	400.....40¼
1000...s3. 62¾	Delaware & Hud.	30.....40¼
1300...s3. 63⅛	50.....58¼	New-Jersey.
300.....62⅝		10.....127⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, '81, C.	U. S. 5-20 R. '65s.	U. S. 5-20 R. '67.
$20,000.b.c.107⅞	30,000...b.c.102⅜	50,000...b.c.105⅛
U. S. 6s R., '81.		
13,500...b.c.107⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, R., '81.	U. S. 5-20 R., '68.	U. S. 4½s R., '91.
$10,000.....107⅞	10,000.....107¾	100,000.....104⅝
U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 5s, '81, R.	U. S. 5s, Cur.
5,000.....106⅛	50,000.....106⅛	10,000.....120⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

N. J. C. 1st, con. ss.	U. S. Express.	Cen. of N. J. c.
$1,000...75	10.....b.c. 48⅜	100.....b.c. 41¼
L. S. & W. B. con. ss.	Quicksilver pf.	410.....41
10,000...b.c. 52⅞	100.....b.c. 33	Chi. & R. I.
Long Dock.	Pacific Mail.	100...b.c. 114⅜
2,000...110	5.....b.c. 155	C. M. & St. P.
L. S. con. 1st, comp.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	200.....b.c. 50⅝
3,000...b.c. 110⅜	100.....b.c. 109⅜	700.....50⅝
Ohio & Miss. 1st con.	Erie Railway.	700.....50⅞
2,000...98⅛	100...b.c. 16⅛	100.....50⅜
C. P. & A. new.	50.....16¼	200.....50⅜
12,000...b.s. 110⅜	200.....16⅜	400.....50⅜
Cen. Pac. gold.	L. S. & M. So.	1400.....50⅜
1,000...c. 101⅜	200...b.c. 62⅜	1000.....50⅜
Un. Pacific 1st.	300.....62⅛	300.....50⅜
1,000...105⅞	100.....s4. 62⅛	C. M. & St. P. pf.
Mo. K. & T. 1st.	100.....s3. 62⅛	100...b.c. 82⅞
5,000...b.c. 105⅛	400.....62⅜	300.....82¼
P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	Illinois Central.	200.....82⅜
5,000.....118	100.....86⅜	100.....82
C. & N. W. s. f.	C. & P. gd.	D., L. & West.
4,000.....95	100...b.c. 82⅞	200...b.c. 61
Bank of Com.	Ohio. & N. W.	C., B. & Q.
50.....118	200.....b.c. 50¼	200...b.c. 112⅜
Wells-Fargo Ex.	C. & N. W. pf.	Ill. Central.
100.....90½	100...b.c. 77⅝	50...b.c. 83
Western Union.	300.....77⅜	Ohio & Miss.
100...b.c. 90⅜	300.....77⅜	200...b.c. 7⅞
400.....90⅝		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Ohio & Miss. 2d.	Lake Shore.	St. Paul.
$3,000...89⅜	200.....62⅞	100...b.s. 50⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex.	200.....c. 62⅞	200.....50⅜
100.....91½	300.....62⅝	100.....50⅜
Western Union.	1500.....62¼	100.....50⅜
100.....90⅝	North-West.	100.....50⅜
Erie Railway.	100...b.s. 50⅜	400.....50⅜
200.....16	400.....50⅜	500.....50⅜
800...s3. 16	400.....50¼	200.....50⅜
500.....15⅞	North-west. pf.	D., L. & West.
Michigan Central.	100.....77⅜	100.....61⅛
100.....67⅞	Central of N. J.	St. Paul pf.
Ill. & Sou.	5.....40⅜	100.....83¼
50.....83⅛	100.....41	100.....82⅜
C., B. & Q.	New-Jersey So.	
200.....112⅜	100.....1⅛	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 17.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Con. Virginia.	Imlay.	California.
50.....9⅜	200.....4.55	20.....a.c. 12⅝
50.....9½	100.....4.55	
50.....a.c. 9⅝	100.....4.55	
Mexico.	Increase.	
100...b.30.3.30	100.....38	
100.acb20.3.30	100.....38	

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

American Flag.	Dahlonega.	Mexico.
200.....32	500.b.c. b15. .19	100.ac.b80.3.35
Bertha & Edith.	100.....b3. .20	N. Y. & Col.
500.b.c. b60. .07	Gould Flagg.	100...b.s. 2.19
500...b.c. .06	100..b.c.b3. .42	Lacrosse.
500.bc.b30. .07	100.....b.c. .44	1000...b.c. .38
500.bc.b30. .07	100.bc.b10. .45	1000.bcb60 .40
500.bc.b30. .07	300.....b3. .45	1000.....b.c. .38
500.....b.c. .07	100.....b3. .45	1000.bc.b60 .38
100.....b.c. .07	5.....40	100.b.c.s60. .35
500.....b.c. .07	100.....45	500.bc.s30. .38
500.....b.c. .07	100.....44	
500.....b.c. .07	100.....44	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Mexico.	Lacrosse.	California.
100.....b.c. 3.25	500.....b.c. .38	100.....12½
100.b.c.b30.3.30	500.....s3. .37	Dahlonega.
100...b.c.c. 3.25	200.....38	500.....b.c. .19
100...b.c. 3.25	Consol. Virginia.	500.....s3. .18
100.bc.b60.3.35	5.....b.c. .9½	

WEDNESDAY, July 17—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, there was an increase in the volume of business, but nevertheless the dealings lacked animation and there was no decisive tone to speculation. The market opened strong, and a higher range of prices was quickly established. Subsequently, however, a weaker tone prevailed under reports industriously circulated by the bears of damage to the crops in some of the Western States, and the early improvement was lost. The St. Paul stocks were conspicuous in the downward movement, being rather freely pressed for sale and recording a decline on the day's transactions of 1¼ ₱ cent. for the common and 5/8 ₱ cent. for the preferred. Lake Shore and Western Union were very steadily held. In the late dealings the general market rallied, and prices at the close showed an improving tendency.

The transactions aggregated 90,117 shares, embracing 29,700 St. Paul, 20,210 Lake Shore, 14,500 North-western, 11,275 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,250 Erie, 2,400 Pacific Mail, 2,137 New-Jersey Central, and 1,400 Western Union.

St. Paul common rose from 51⅛ to 52⅜, and after selling down to 50¼ recovered to 50⅞. The preferred advanced from 83 to 83¼, but later declined to 82, and closed at 82⅜. Lake Shore rose from 62⅜ to 62⅞, and fell off to 62¼. North-western common rose to 51⅜, and preferred to 78⅝, but the former afterward declined to 50¼ and the latter to 77⅜. The closing sales showed a recovery of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. Delaware, Lackawana and Western opened at 61½, fell off to 60¾, and closed at 61. Erie rose from 16⅛ to 16⅝, and declined to 15⅞. Pacific Mail rose from 17⅛ to 17⅜, and closed at the intermediate quotation. New-Jersey Central opened ⅜ ₱ cent. higher, at 41⅜, but later dropped to 40⅛, with last sales at 41. Western Union sold at 90¾@90⅞ and 90⅝, and at the close 90¾ was bid without any offering price. Wabash advanced from 13½ to 13⅞. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 8¼ to 7⅞. Michigan Central sold at 67⅜@67⅞ and Morris and Essex at 85. Among investment shares, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off from 112¾ to 112. Pittsburg advanced to 83⅜, and receded to 82⅝. Fort Wayne sold at 95, Illinois Central at 86⅜, and New-York Central at 109⅜.

The Money market worked smoothly, and there were free offerings of capital at 1@2 ₱ cent. on Government bonds and railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Prime mercantile paper sold at 3@4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, easy, 3-16@¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; Chicago, 60 premium; St. Louis, 75 premium, and Boston offered at par.

Bank shares were steady, and sold at 118 for Commerce, 200 for Importers' and Traders', 77 for Phœnix, and 75 for North America.

The foreign advices reported the London market weak for Consols, which recorded a further decline of ¼ ₱ cent., closing at 95⅛@95⅜ for money, and at 95⅜ for the account. United States bonds were steady and unchanged, 4⅜ ₱ cents being quoted at 106½, 5s at 108⅜, 6s of 1867 at 108⅛, and 10-40s at 111¼. American railway stocks were higher, the advance ranging from ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent., and the improvement being well maintained at the close, except in the case of New-Jersey Central, which rose to 41⅜, and afterward reacted to 42⅛, the final quotation of yesterday. Illinois Central advanced to 88¼, Erie to 16⅞, preferred to 32½, Pennsylvania Central to 34¼, and Reading to 20½. Three months' bills in the open market at London are discounted at 2⅝@2½ ₱ cent. The sum of £40,000 bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance. Bar Silver is quoted at 52¾d. ₱ ounce. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 115f. 15c., and closed at 114f. 97½c., against 114f. 62½c. yesterday.

The Sterling Exchange market continues dull and weak. There were some rather large transactions in cables at ⅘4 85¾, Actual business was on the basis of ⅘4 82⅛@⅘4 83 for 60 days, ⅘4 83⅞@⅘4 85¼ for demand, ⅘4 85¾@⅘4 86 for cables, and ⅘4 80@⅘4 81 for commercial.

The Gold speculation was tame, and the entire day's business was done at 100⅝. Early in the day 2@3 ₱ cent. was paid for the use of cash Gold, but subsequently loans were made "flat" and at 2 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm and in good demand throughout the day, with a general improvement in prices of ⅛ ₱ cent. A fair business was done at the boards, and the leading dealers reported an active trade over the counter, some large financial institutions being in the market as buyers. The 4 ₱ cents. are selling rapidly, and the Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued a call for $5,000,000 5-20s of 1865, making $10,000,000 called in in less than a week. The transactions in railroad bonds were moderately large, and as a rule prices were higher, the greatest advance being in Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts, which sold at 73½, against 72½ yesterday. Morris and Essex consolidated Firsts sold up to 93½, Delaware and Hudson, registered, of 1891, to 100, Chicago and North-western consolidated to 111⅜, do. gold coupons to 101½, Central Pacific 6s to 108, and New-York Elevated Firsts to 88¼. Fort Wayne Firsts sold at 118, Union Pacific Firsts at 105⅞, and Lake Shore consolidated coupon Firsts at 110¾. State bonds were steady, except for District of Columbia 3.65s, which declined from 84 to 83¾. Georgia 7s, new, advanced ⅓ ₱ cent., selling at 108. Louisiana Consols sold at 77¾, Missouri 6s, Hannibal and St. Joseph issue of 1887, at 103¼, and Alabama 5s of 1883 at 44.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1878.

Coin receipts	$418,231 93
Coin payments	1,029,343 87
Coin balance	117,619,103 62
Currency receipts	736,605 24
Currency payments	435,542 09
Currency balance	44,957,011 79
Customs	351,000 00
Canceled Gold certificates sent to Washington	710,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 17.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	100⅛	100⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107¼	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	106⅜	106⅛
Bills on London	$4 83	$4 83
New-York Central	109⅝	109⅜
Rock Island	115	114¾
Pacific Mail	17⅝	17⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	51⅞	50⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	83	82⅜
Lake Shore	62⅜	62¼
Chicago and North-western	51¼	50½
Chicago and North-western pref	78⅝	77½
Western Union	90⅝	90⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	61⅜	61½
New-Jersey Central	41⅝	41
Delaware and Hudson Canal	58⅜	58⅜
Morris and Essex	85	85
Panama	126½	126½
Erie	15⅞	15⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	7⅞
Harlem	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11½	11½
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	27½	27½
Michigan Central	67⅜	67½
Illinois Central	86¼	86⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109⅜	109⅛	100
Erie	16⅜	15⅞	4,250
Lake Shore	62⅞	62¼	20,210
Wabash	13⅞	13⅜	200
North-western	51⅜	50¼	7,000
North-western preferred	78⅝	77½	7,800
Rock Island	114¾	114¾	100
Fort Wayne	95	95	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	52⅜	50¼	26,600
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf	83¼	82	3,100
Pittsburg	83⅜	82⅞	855
Del., Lack. and Western	61⅝	60¾	11,275
New-Jersey Central	41¾	40½	2,127
Morris and Essex	85	85	100
Michigan Central	67⅜	67½	400
Illinois Central	86⅜	86⅜	100
Union Pacific	63¼	63⅛	200
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	26	26	100
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	112⅜	112⅛	600
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅛	4⅛	200
Ohio and Mississippi	8⅛	7⅞	2,300
Western Union	90¾	90⅜	1,400
Pacific Mail	17⅜	17⅛	2,400
Quicksilver, preferred	33	33	100
Wells, Fargo & Co	91½	91½	100
New-Jersey Southern	1¼	1¼	400
Consolidation Coal	25	25	100
Total sales			90,117

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100⅝	1:00 P. M.	100⅝
10:30 A. M.	100⅜	1:30 P. M.	100⅝
11:00 A. M.	100⅝	2:00 P. M.	100⅝
11:30 A. M.	100⅝	2:30 P. M.	100⅝
12:00 M.	100⅝	3:00 P. M.	100⅝
12:30 P. M.	100⅝		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120¼	120½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅞	107⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	106⅛	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	106	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107⅜	108
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	108	108⅛
United States 10-40s, registered	109⅛	109¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	109⅛	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106	106⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107¼	107⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅛	104⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅛	100⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅛	100⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $160,000 for interest, and $24,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$13,849,000
Gold balances	2,114,858
Currency balances	2,127,333

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$62,127,604
Currency balances	2,793,675
Gold exchanges	8,341,007
Gold balances	1,539,349

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86	103
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	103
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	113
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '76	113
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Cha. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	120
Ala. 8s of 1892	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15
Ala. 8s of 1893	20	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
Arkansas 6s, Fund	20	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. is.	4	N. C. N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R., ass't '74-5	50
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C. N. C. R., cons. A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66	9
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68	9
Georgia 6s	102¼	N. C. 6s, n. bds. J. & J.	8½
Georgia 7s, indorsed	106	N. C. 6s, n. bds. A. & O.	8½
Georgia 7s, new	107⅞	N. C. 6s, tax-paid	8
Illinois 6s, coupon	104	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Illinois War Loan	100¼	Ohio 6s, 1886	106⅛
Kentucky 6s	100¼	South Carolina 6s	44
Louisiana 6s	51	S. C. 6s, J. & J	30
Louisiana 6s, new	51	S. C. 6s, A. & O	30
La. 6s, new, 2d	51	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	30
La. 7s, Penitentiary	51	S. C. 6s, C. C. '66, J. & J.	40
La. 8s, Levee	51	S. C. 6s, C. C. '66, A. & O.	40
La. 8s, Levee bs	51	S. C. 7s of 1888	30
La. 6s, L. bs. of '55	51	S. C. non-Fd'g bds	2
La. 7s, Consolidated	77¼	Tennessee 6s, old	38½
La. 7s, small bonds	77¼	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	38½
Missouri 6s, '72-'9	100	Va. 6s, 30	30
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100	Va. 6s, n. is. '66	20
Mo. 6s, due '80 or '83	101¼	Va. 6s, n. is. '67	20
Mo. 6s, due in '81	102	Va. 6s, Consol is	70
Mo. 6s, due in '86-'89-'90	104½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. c	65
Mo. 6s, due in '88	104½	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	25
Mo. 6s, due '89-'90	104½	Va. 6s, Deferred Bs	4
Mo. 6s, due '92	104½	Dist'of Col. 3.65s	84
Mo. F. bs, due '95-'8	106		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bos., H. & E. 1st	97	
Bur., C. R. & Min. 1st 5s	78	
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	27	
C. & O. 6s, 1st ex. c	25	
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st	100	
R. I. & P. 1st, new bs	114	
C. R. I. & Pac. 1917	107¾	
C. R. of N. J. 1st, '90	115	
C. R. of N. J. 1st, '99	88¾	
C. R. of N. J. 2d	75¼	
C. R. of N. J. 1902	95	
C. R. of N. J. con. 1st	110	
C. R. of N. J. ass'd	71¼	
L. & W. R. c. s. 1900	65	
L. & W. R. s. g. ass'd	52½	
Am. D. & I. bds '86	64½	
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	122	
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, s. f.	104	
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, L. G. D.	106	
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	102¼	
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	101	
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	101	
M. & St. P. C. & F.	100	
M. & St. P. 2d	100	
Pacific M. 1st	117	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	104	
C. & N. W. int. bds	106	
C. & N. W. con. bds	111	
C. & N. W. C. G. bds	101¼	
Chic. & Mil. 1st	107½	
Win. & St. P. 1st	100	
C. C. C. & I. 1st, s. f.	108	
C. C. C. & I. con. bds	84½	
D., L. & W. 2d	106	
D., L. & W. 7s con.	100	
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	105½	
S., R. & N. Y. 1st 7s	102⅜	
Morris & Essex 1st	113⅝	
Morris & Essex 2d	107¾	
M. & E. con	85	
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71	100	
Mor. & E. 1st, c. G.	93	
D. & H. Can. 1st, '84	99⅝	
D. & H. Can. 1st, '91	100	
D. & H. C. 1st, reg. '94	102	
D. & H. R. 7s, '94	102	
Alb. & Sus. 1st	108½	
Alb. & Sus. 2d	100	
Rens. & Sar. 1st, c	115⅛	
Rens. & Sar. 1st, r	115	
Erie 1st extended	116	
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	105	
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	108	
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	104¾	
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	107	
Long Dock b'ds	109⅞	

B. N. Y. & B. 1st	107	
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	94¾	
C. F. & Minn. 1st	88	
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	91	
C. & Tol. S. F.	107⅛	
C., P. & Ash. old bs	102	
C., P. & Ash. new bs	110¼	
C. & Erie new bs	110⅛	
Buf. & S. L. 7s	102	
Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	95	
D. M. & T. 1st 7s 1906	110¼	
Lake Shore div. bs	110	
Lake Shore C. C. 1st	110	
Lakeshore C. C. 2d	101⅛	
Marietta & C. 1st	79	
M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	110	
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105	
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105¼	
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	104	
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st C.	113	
N. H. R. 7s, 1865-1905	119⅝	
Can. So. 1st g'd	76	
North Missouri 1st	105	
O. & M. Con. S. F.	98¼	
O. & M. Con.	98¼	
O. & M. 2d Con.	58	
Cen. Pacific Gold 6s	105⅜	
P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	92½	
C. P., Cal. & Or. 1st	91	
C. P. 1st Gt. bs	97⅛	
Un. Pacific 1st	105⅞	
Un. Pacific L. Gt. bs	103	
Un. Pacific S. F.	104⅝	
Pac. of Mo. 1st	106⅛	
Pac. of Mo. 2d	97½	
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118	
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	108	
Cleve. P. C. S. F. 1900	112	
C. & P. 1st bs	108	
Col., C. & Ind. 1st	41¼	
R., W. & Og. Con. 1st	32	
St. L. & I. M. 1st	108⅛	
St. L. & I. M. 2d	60	
Alt. & T. H. 1st	104	
Alt. & T. H. 2d rec	56½	
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	30	
B. & S. I. 1st 8s	85	
T. P. & W. 1st, E. D.	97	
T. P. & W. 1st, W. D.	97	
Tol. & W. ex coup	102½	
T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	88	
T. & W. ex mat. coup.	75	
Tol. & W. 1st, Bellefon.	85	
Tol. & W. eq. bds	10	
Gt. West. ex coup	102	
Q. & T. ex & N'm. '77, c.	70	
W. U. bds, 1900, c.	108⅝	
W. U. bds, 1900, r.	108⅝	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 17.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	114	114¼
United Railroads of New-Jersey	128	...
Pennsylvania Railro

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, July 17:

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 75, No. 473 3d-av., east side, 24.8 feet north of 32d-st., for $17,000, to William D. Warden, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, S. Burdett Hyatt, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 18 by 102.2, No. 420 East 75th-st., south side, 234 feet east of 1st-av., for $2,000, Emma Moore, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, Eugene M. Eliot, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two-story iron and frame house, with lot 25.1 by 113, No. 1,172 1st-av., east side, 75.3 feet south of 71st-st., for $2,000, to Eliza B. Donnes, plaintiff.

Blackwell & Riker, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, No. 166 East 114th-st., south side, 253.4 feet west of Avenue A, for $5,000, to Franklin Bryan, as Executor and plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, No. 429 East 119th-st., north side, 304.8 feet west of Avenue A., for $4,500, to Elizabeth B. Lowber, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, James H. Donaldson, Esq., Referee, sold one lot 25.3 by 75, on 6th-av., east side, 25.2 feet south of 124th-st., for $3,000, to James R. Kelly, plaintiff.

T. E. Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 124.11 by 100, on St. Nicholas-av., north-east corner of 145th-st., for $1,000, to George M. Miller and others, as Executors and plaintiffs.

The foreclosure sale by James M. Oakley & Co. of the building, with lot, No. 912 6th-av., south of 52d-st., was postponed to July 25.

The property known as Premium Point, at New-Rochelle, announced by Richard V. Harnett for yesterday, was withdrawn: no bid offered.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 16.

8th-st., n. s. 293 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.6x87; Carl Brisel and wife to Louis Baumann...21.6x87; nom.
19th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 60x92; Simon Blant to Regina Abrahams..... nom.
19th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92; Hannah Friedlander to Fanny Lovi..... nom.
Same property: Fanny Lovi to Regina Abrahams..... nom.
96th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; John B. Smith and wife to International Bank of Chicago..... $1,500
7th-av., n. e. corner of 31st-st., 33.9x80; George Mundorf, Executor, to Catharine Gleistein..... 12,000
74th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Arthur Johnes, Referee, to James Williams..... 8,500
74th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; same to same..... 8,500
74th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; same to same..... 8,250
Lawrence-st., s. w. cor. Broadway, 25x115; E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, to Thomas H. O'Connor..... 3,600
Avenue A, s. w. corner 14th-st., 50.1x25.4; J. Wiley, Referee, to David Jones..... 23,800
7th-av., n. e. corner 31st-st., 33.9x60; John H. Meyer to Catherine Gleistein..... nom.
2d-av., No. 937, 21.4x80; Edward A. Weber and wife to Isabella Salomon..... 11,000
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; Mathew McCarthy to Sarah McCarthy..... nom.
Broome-st., n. w. corner Mercer-st., 25x100; Mary D. Dickinson to Adolph Bernheimer..... nom.
Broome-st., No. 454; also, Mercer-st., Nos. 65 and 67; E. F. Hyde and others to Adolph Bernheimer..... 35,000
Greenwich-st., e. s., 18.2 ft. s. of Jane-st., 18.3x 37.4; Lucy J. Holcomb and husband to Catharine Miller..... 4,800

LEASES RECORDED.

4th-st., e. of Avenue A, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to Catherine Edebohls, 21 years..... $350
6th-st., s. s., east of Avenue A, 25x97; John J. Astor to Adolph Volgeman..... 350

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Frey, Francis, to Charles Graeman; e. s. 8th-av., s. of 53d-st., 5 years..... $8,000
Mathias, Haffen, to George E. and Jameson D. Kitching, s. w. corner of Cortlandt-av. and Melrose-st., 2½ Ward, 2 years..... 2,500
Knickerbocker Gas-light Company to William Bayard Cutting, Trustee, &c.: 2d-av., e. s., to the Harlem River, from 98th to 99th sts., 20 years..... 750,000
Bourke, Mary, and husband to Patrick Mullany; e. s. Robbins-av., 23d Ward, 5 years..... 800
Volgeman, Adolph, to George Ehret; s. s. 6th-st., e. of Avanne A, 2 years..... 8,600

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Davenport, Grace, to Henry D. Phelps..... $3,000
Eichhorn, Charles, to Nathan C. Ely..... 2,739
Hopper, Henry, and wife to Peter and William Henricks..... nom.
Johnson, Francis E., to Emily A. West..... 17,500
Same to same..... 8,000
Same to same..... 6,000
Same to same..... 5,000
Same to same..... 4,000
Same to same..... 3,000
Same to same..... 2,000
Same to same..... 19,000
Same to same..... 6,000
Same to same..... 3,500
Langlers, Caroline D., Executrix, &c., to James Bamport, 2 bds..... 3,125
Mail, Henry W. T., Administrator, &c., to Henry W. T. Mail, guardian, &c..... nom.
Parsons, William B., Trustee, &c., to Charles H. Shaw..... 5,460
Randell, Charles H., to Charles H. Randell and another, Executors, &c..... nom.
Tappan, J. Nelson, Chamberlain, &c., to Matilda E. Miller..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 15 WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Superb fall-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with or without stable near by; low price; possession. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside,) at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, FACTORY property, formerly CUMMINGS CAR WORKS, on Newark and New-York Railroad; 140 horse-power engine, four large buildings, and 60 lots; one-quarter will be taken in manufacturing stock. CHAS. DIMON, No. 115 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, a good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated at South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

ICE-HOUSE SITE FOR SALE.—THE FINEST location on the west side of the Hudson River. For further information and cash price, address Z. A. JAQUES, Rondout, N. Y.

WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND MINNESOTA LANDS.—Choice selections of large or small tracts in above States bought by SCHLEY & MERCEIN, Brokers, Milwaukee, Wis.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FOR TWO months, a furnished house on South-st.; rent, $75 a month. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, July 24, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. R. R. Co., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 20
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS. Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of **JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO.**, Agents, Office on the pier. Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENTLEY D. RASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 2 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24
Steamer .....SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & OO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamer sails from Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ. Calling at Progresso, Campecha, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 31 for Vera Cruz via Matzatlos, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports. E. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER.....Thurs., July 18 | WIELAND.....Thurs., Aug. 1
LESSING.....Thurs., July 25 | POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO., General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.. Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information, apply as the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 4 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., July 24 | RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 7
ALGERIA...WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA...WED., Aug. 14

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 45 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to **AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.**, Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., July 20 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3
DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 18, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 8 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

RATES—$80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.
PANAMA, FRANCOIS.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway. For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....July 20. 9 A. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Circassia.....July 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria.....Aug. 10, 3 P. M.

Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria.....July 24 | Circassia.....July 31, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
*Holland, W. J. y 24, 11 A. M. | Denmark, July 31, 6:30 A. M.
Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A. M. | England, Sat., July 27, 2 P. M.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., July 24 | *RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 7
ALGERIA...WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA...WED., Aug. 14

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, July 20

Connecting for Central and South America.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Thursday, July 18
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT THE SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis..Wednesday, Aug. 7

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 8 P. M.; Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:20, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) A. M., 12, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Railway, Princeton, Trenton, North Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M. daily: 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 8:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 6 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany B.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line B.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton B.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via **THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.**

PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:30 A. M. will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
BEACH-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT HOUSTON-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Rail road.

J. F. NAVARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 9:20, 9:45 (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 3:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JUNE 16, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street Ferries, at Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: Mor'ntowns'pt. Accom. Express. &c. 8:30 A. M. 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, and 6:30 P. M. Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 9 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 2 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 6:50 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M. Manhasset Bridge, 3:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 738 6th-av.; at Jamaica, and at 349 Fulton Ferries, at No. 6 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 4 Court-st., No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains, From Chambers-Street Depot, (Pier 9,) no new note below.
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
5 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 6:00 A. M. Connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, 226 Broadway, Cortlandt and Dey sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted, and 1 A. M. Sundays only excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents: Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

$2 to Saratoga.

A like reduction to all points on New-York Central and all rail lines North, via new palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY, leaving every day in the week at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st.

THE MARY POWELL, FARE 75 CENTS, FOR West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring by ferry, leaves daily from Vesey-st., Pier 20 North River, at 5:30 P. M. CONNEC

BONDHOLDERS QUARRELING

THREE LIVELY RAILWAY MEETINGS.

THE DISSENSIONS OF THE SECURITY-HOLDERS OF THE MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE ROAD—ACCUSATIONS OF DOUBLE-DEALING ANGRILY MET—CHARGES OF DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD BANDIED—FURTHER TROUBLE AHEAD.

On June 13, at a meeting of the bondholders of the bankrupt Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway Company, a committee was appointed to draft a plan of reorganization. Subsequently a circular was issued in the name of the committee recommending: First—A consolidation of interests and a change of name to the New-York and Albany Railway Company. Second—An extension of the line northwardly to Kingston, 26 miles. Third—The issuing of $1,500,000 new capital stock, and $2,000,000 new bonds, to be apportioned as follows: To the holders of first mortgage bonds, $749,000 in new bonds in lieu of old bonds and accumulated interest; for right of way, $100,000; for construction of new road, $500,000; to the Wallkill Company for their road, $150,000 cash, and $470,000 in new bonds, leaving $31,000 in the treasury for expenses. The cash required was estimated at $900,000—$390,000 for the new road, $100,000 for right of way, $150,000 to the Wallkill Company, and $260,000 for improvements on line and new equipment. All the bondholders were to have the privilege of purchasing $750,000 new bonds, available after the above division, for cash at par. The second mortgage bondholders were to be permitted to exchange their bonds for the new stock at the rate of 90 per cent. in bonds and 10 per cent. in cash; all the money called for to be paid in not less than four equal monthly installments; the option to expire Aug. 1. This plan met with furious opposition on the part of the second mortgage bondholders and stockholders, and a meeting was called in their name for 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to take steps to protect their rights. In the call it was charged that the assessment would equal $600 on each $1,000 second mortgage bond, and that the plan had been repudiated by five of the nine members of the committee. It was also intimated that the whole thing was a dodge by the first mortgage bondholders to foreclose out the junior securities at the end of the option. Mr. Field thereupon, as Chairman of the committee, issued another call for a meeting of all the security-holders to take place at noon yesterday, one hour previous to the time set for the other meeting.

There was a large attendance, under Mr. Field's call, in Room No. 24, No. 145 Broadway, all parties being well represented. Mr. Field was chosen Chairman, and Mr. W. L. Raymond, of the opposition, Secretary. Mr. Field began by stating that he was the owner of $150,000 first mortgage bonds, and $150,000 seconds. Mr. McDowell, the leader of the opposition, interrupted to ask for the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. He said that Mr. Earl, the Secretary of that meeting, had told him that the minutes he had prepared were not those that had been sent out. He [McDowell] had the assurance of five members of the committee that they had not signed the plan that had been put forth, and were not in accord with it. The committee had issued a circular, instead of making a report, as they should have done. He wanted those matters straightened out. Mr. Field, by way of reply, told how he had come down from the bedside of a sick daughter in Saratoga to attend the meeting; how, when he learned through the newspapers what some of the bondholders had been doing, he had become disgusted with the whole business, and how he had sent for Mr. Earl, but that gentleman had not thought proper to come near him. At this point there were further interruptions, and Mr. Field, losing his temper, advanced threateningly toward Mr. McDowell, and shaking his finger at him, shouted, "Why did you come here anyhow? You wrote me a letter to Saratoga offering to be with me if I would throw Stern overboard." Mr. McDowell retorted that he had a copy of that letter. What promised to be a lively time was choked off by a motion to appoint a committee of three first mortgage bondholders to confer with the second mortgage bondholders and agree upon a plan to be submitted to a meeting of the security-holders generally, to be called by the Chair. This was adopted, and Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, Morris K. Jesup, and Abram S. Hewitt were selected.

The first mortgage bondholders not interested in the junior securities having left the room, a second meeting was organized with the same officers. Mr. Field opened the proceedings in a speech advising the appointment of such men as Samuel J. Tilden, Arthur Benson, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, or other large holders, as a committee to represent the second mortgage bondholders. He added that he, himself, owned $141,000 of the latter bonds. A motion that the Chair appoint a committee of three aroused a storm of opposition. Mr. Raymond offered as an amendment that no one who had taken part directly or indirectly in the foreclosure proceedings should be appointed. This was carried. Mr. McDowell moved the selection of Messrs. B. C. Baker, W. L. Raymond, and J. W. Spencer. Mr. Leonard objected to these names as unknown to him, and argued in favor of Mr. Field's position. Mr. McDowell announced that Mr. Raymond represented $18,000, Mr. Baker $20,000, and Mr. Spencer $15,000. He said that at a similar meeting a short time ago a similar committee had been appointed. That committee had issued a circular which five of its members had refused to sign, containing a plan which its originators did not dare to bring before the meeting. Mr. Field interrupted excitedly: "That is false. The committee had power to fill vacancies, and the plan was signed by all who were either originally appointed or were subsequently chosen. I have all the signatures. Mr. McDowell has seen them, and when he says they have not all signed he says what is false and what he knows to be false." Mr. McDowell answered that no such power was given to the committee.

Mr. Field (snatching up a paper)—Here it is in his own handwriting, "And the committee shall have power to fill vacancies." (Turning to Mr. McDowell) Do you own a bond in this company?

Mr. McDowell—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Field—If you did, you wouldn't have sold the second mortgage bonds within a few days at 3 cents on the dollar.

Mr. McDowell—I was merely acting as a broker. Mr. Arthur W. Benson authorizes me to say that he loaned $50,000 on $100,000 of first mortgage bonds, and he is willing to give the latter up on payment of 50 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Field—I have $157,000 of first mortgage bonds, and if anybody will give me 50 cents on the dollar for them by Saturday night I will not only give them up, but will stand a dinner at Delmonico's besides.

Mr. Sheldon protested against these personalities. He said he did not want to hear such accusations against Mr. Field or the committee. Dr. Elliott, of Troy, thought he saw an evident attempt on the part of the first mortgage bondholders to manage the road in their own interest. He advised that the road be let go to sale, and said that money would be on hand to purchase it. In conclusion he moved an adjournment to the place selected for the meeting of the junior security-holders. Mr. Raymond said that his second mortgage bonds had cost him from 90 to 95 cents on the dollar, while many first mortgage bondholders had obtained their bonds at cheap rates. A large amount of the latter bonds had been put up as collateral and subsequently sold. These were now being employed to close out the road. He considered the plan of the committee as amounting simply to a confiscation of the interests of the second mortgage bondholders, and if a committee were appointed he wanted one in the interest of these latter. Mr. Field said that Mr. Jessup had written him that the reason he refused to serve on the old committee was that he supposed it to be in the interest of the McDowell clique. He was now ready to do his duty. Mr. Raymond retorted that Mr. Jessup told him on Tuesday that he could not possibly accept the provisions of the committee's plan. Mr. Sheldon made a speech designed to pour oil upon the troubled waters, but he put his foot in it while advocating Mr. Field's views as to the proper selection of the committee by comparing unfavorably City men with country men. This brought Dr. Elliott to his feet. He thought that country men were as competent as City men—

Mr. Sheldon—Oh, certainly.

Dr. Elliott—And they possess as large a bona fide interest if they do not live in Wall-street. I think we had best retire and let the road go to sale and buy it in.

Mr. Leonard said that it was easy to make rapid speeches, but when it became a question of raising a large amount of money more difficulty would be encountered.

Dr. Elliott, (indignantly)—My speech was rapid, but the gentleman's was terse, I suppose. He has sold off his bonds, and he has issued a circular—

The speaker was called to order by several persons, among them one or two of his own adherents. This episode frightened those present into a little moderation, and the question of appointing a committee of genuine second mortgage bondholders to represent that interest was taken up and seriously discussed. Apparently to the surprise of the opposition, no one on the other side had any objections to offer to that, but trouble again threatened when some one proposed to add the name of Daniel M. Channcey to those nominated by Mr. McDowell. The latter gentleman asserted that Mr. Chauncey would not serve. Mr. Leonard asked his authority, adding spitefully, "Too many things are being said here that are not altogether true." Mr. McDowell answered quietly that he had a letter from Mr. Chauncey, and everything appeared to be on the point of settlement when a member of the opposition suddenly moved to adjourn. His adherents insisted upon the motion, which was put after much confusion and declared lost. Mr. McDowell called for a division, and Mr. Leonard insisted on a stock vote. Mr. McDowell stepped into the middle of the room, and told the junior security-holders that if Mr. Field refused to recognize them they had still a remedy left. He called upon them to retire in a body. Others, however, were in favor of proceeding in order, and one gentleman deprecated the raising of a row for nothing, as it would only hurt those who had a hand in it. It was then proposed to add the names of Arthur W. Benson and W. C. Sheldon to the committee. Mr. McDowell said that Mr. Benson had told him that he would not serve. He also objected to Mr. Sheldon as too strongly identified with the first mortgage interest. Mr. Sheldon said that he owned $30,000 seconds, and only $20,000 firsts. Mr. Raymond vouched for Mr. Sheldon's integrity. Finally, the committee was made up as follows: B. C. Baker, W. L. Raymond, A. W. Benson, Egbert Starr, W. C. Sheldon, and D. M. Chauncey. They were instructed to report any agreement with the First Mortgage Committee to the second mortgage bondholders prior to the general meeting, and an adjournment was had, subject to their call.

All hands proceeded to Room No. 11 in the Coal and Iron Exchange Building, and Mr. Field nominated Mr. Raymond for Chairman. This was carried, and Mr. Baldwin was made Secretary. Dr. Elliott, glancing in the direction of Mr. Field, wanted to know if any but second mortgage bondholders were present? Mr. Field said, hotly, "I am a second mortgage bondholder," and the Doctor subsided. The next moment, however, he was insisting upon having the call for the meeting—a formidable document—read at length. Mr. Field offered a motion that the reading be dispensed with, and it prevailed. Mr. Baker having been called upon for his views, said that the second mortgage bondholders were more deeply interested in the road than the first mortgage bondholders. They had paid all the money for the road and in equity were its real owners. He thought the best thing to do would be to buy the hypothecated first mortgage bonds and get control of the road. He was in hopes that it would eventually pay. Dr. Elliott said he agreed with Mr. Baker. Mr. Harrison suggested that the committee might adopt the plan tried on the Connecticut Western Road, viz., to issue to the first mortgage bondholders preferred stock and give them control; the second mortgage bondholders to take common stock and have the option of redeeming the road within 20 years. Mr. McDowell read his plan, already published in THE TIMES, which provides for the payment of $4,000 in cash, including 50 per cent. to the first mortgage bondholders, amounting to $350,000, the funds to be raised by an assessment of 20 per cent. on the second mortgage bonds and 23 per cent. on the stock. Mr. Field objected to being bound to sell his bonds at 50 cents on the dollar. He was willing, however, to take that price for $360,000 worth cash, including $7 offered by Saturday. Mr. McDowell said that Mr. Benson was willing to take $5,000 cash and the remainder before the sale. He asked whether Mr. Field would not do the same. Mr. Field replied, "Certainly not." Mr. Harrison hoped that assessments would be avoided if possible. Many small holders had not the money to pay it, and would be wiped out if such a course were adopted. The Chairman said that if people holding bonds which were selling at three cents on the dollar would not give something to pay off the liens against them and make them valuable, they could not expect to be considered. He added, however, that the committee, so far as he was concerned, would gladly receive suggestions and weigh them carefully. Mr. Leonard wanted a subscription list opened at once, to see how many would subscribe, and to what extent. Other motions of all sorts were made and ignored. Mr. Baker announced that neither himself nor Mr. Benson, nor Mr. Chauncey would serve on the second mortgage bondholders' committee, and he wanted the committee reconstructed. The Chair ruled him out of order on the ground that the meeting was simply one of consultation, and was without power in the matter. Finally, after much wrangling, the committee were instructed to print any plan that might be agreed to, and submit it to the bondholders before calling them together, and a motion to adjourn, that had been persistently put by the Field party, prevailed.

"DR." WHITEHEAD DISCHARGED.

THE DEFENDANT'S SIDE OF THE STORY—NO EVIDENCE TO HOLD HIM.

Police Justice Duffy heard the examination yesterday of the case of "Dr." Edward Newman Whitehead, of No. 215 East Forty-fifth-street, accused of procuring an abortion on an unknown woman at No. 1,122 Third-avenue on last Thursday. The alleged abortionist and his servant, Agnes Holbrook, were removed from their cells a few minutes before 11 A. M., and taken before the magistrate after the disposal of the morning returns. Whitehead's wife and lawyer were already in court, seated on benches within the inclosure fronting the bench. While the defendant's lawyer was engaged in making a motion for the arrest of Henry Weed, the complainant, that individual walked into court accompanied by Mrs. Weed. Both repeated under oath the statement concerning the circumstances of the alleged abortion, as already published. Whitehead, who was then sworn, testified in his own behalf that his brother, who occupied the apartments at No. 1,122 Third-avenue, went to the country on Monday, the 8th inst. with his invalid wife. Before going he requested him [the defendant] to see that the rooms were cleaned and put in order, and in compliance with that request Whitehead sent his two servants, Ella Long and Agnes Holbrook, to the house. At 8 P. M. that evening he and Mrs. Whitehead called there to ascertain how the girls were progressing with the house-cleaning. They visited it again on Thursday, when they discovered that Agnes was suffering from an attack of cramps, and was lying in one of the beds. Whitehead felt her pulse, and prescribed tincture of opium. On the following morning he called again at the house, and found her better. As he was leaving Weed met him in the hall-way and asked, "Are you Dr. Whitehead, of East Forty-fifth-street?" The defendant answered "Yes." Weed then said, "You have, I hear, been making noises in your apartments last night, and I'll tell you I am an officer, and will arrest you, but if you pay me $500 I'll let you go. If you don't my wife and I will swear against you and send you up." Witness refused to listen to him, whereupon the complainant followed him to his house and said: "Hold on, I won't be hard on you; if you give me $250 I'll let you go." In conclusion, the defendant denied that he was guilty of any attempt at abortion.

Agnes Holbrook and Ellen Long corroborated his testimony. Justice Duffy asked Weed whether he thought Agnes Holbrook was the woman he had seen lying on the bed, submitting to the Doctor's operations. He answered in the negative and said that she had been spirited away. The magistrate then decided that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the holding of the accused, but informed Weed that in the event of the finding of the missing woman, upon whom the abortion is alleged to have been performed, the case would be immediately reopened.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

DAMAGING REPORTS IN REGARD TO ITS MANAGEMENT—INCORRECT STATISTICS.

There are some more damaging reports in circulation in regard to the Building Department. One gentleman with whom the writer had a conversation, asserts that the statistics prepared by its officers and published occasionally in the *City Record* are grossly incorrect, and that they were apparently compiled for the purpose of making a false showing of its efficiency. He also stated that some of the employes have not received the sums supposed to be set opposite their names, and that their salaries were constantly fluctuating in accordance with political necessities and the demands that were made upon Superintendent Adams for increased patronage. The gentleman who made the statement claims to have an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the department. In regard to the continuous reports about fire escapes to which the public have been treated, one thing is certain: These reports have never been thoroughly examined, in order to test their accuracy. Mr. Adams or his assistants can prepare any statement they please, and have it published in the *City Record*. They are their own reporters. A glance, too, at some of the fire escapes which have been erected under the supervision of the department would show that they are utterly worthless, although they were put up at great expense for the ostensible purpose of saving life in cases of fire. It is probable that the department would have been abolished by the Legislature long ago but for the skill with which its patronage is distributed among politicians who are strong enough to keep it in existence, notwithstanding the many abuses that characterize its management. It is said that the patronage is divided among the friends of Assemblymen from this City when the Legislature is in session, and among the Aldermen when the Legislature adjourns. By this means the department is enabled to save itself from being abolished by the Legislature, and from being investigated by the Board of Aldermen.

THE STOLEN LONG ISLAND CITY BONDS.

Peter Shanly, of Brooklyn, who surrendered $3,980 worth of stolen Long Island City Improvement bonds to Chief Campbell, of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, was yesterday arraigned as a receiver of stolen goods at Fifty-seventh-Street Court. Mr. John Hogan, from whom the bonds were stolen by Levi C. Hildreth, his book-keeper, appeared as complainant, and made an affidavit to the effect that the bonds were given to Jennie Heuston, who is now in the Tombs, by Hildreth, and were transferred by the woman to Shanly. Hogan also charged that Shanly was aware of the fact that the bonds had been stolen when he received them, and that he refused to give them up. Shanly, in his answer to the charge, said that he surrendered them to Chief Campbell when he discovered that the bonds were stolen. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

FIRES DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

The Fire Marshal's report shows that during the quarter ending June 30, there were 410 fires in this City, involving a total estimated loss of $41,805 on buildings, and of $224,806 on contents. The insurance on the buildings amounted to $1,227,300, and on the contents to $1,275,195. During the quarter 58 fires were caused by foul chimneys, 88 by the carelessness of occupants or employes, 37 by the upsetting of kerosene-oil lamps, 14 by malicious mischief, 17 by spontaneous combustion of oily materials, and 4 by incendiaries.

THE PETTIGREW WARBLER,

PEOPLE WHO LISTENED TO THE MOCKING BIRD.

THEIR DISLIKE OF ITS SONGS AND THEIR EFFORTS TO SILENCE IT—HOW THE MATTER WAS SETTLED IN THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Mrs. Jane Pettigrew, of No. 128 East Twenty-sixth-street, the proprietress of the mocking-bird whose nocturnal screams disturb the slumbers of the lady's neighbors, walked into the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday afternoon to attend the examination in connection with the charge of violating the Sanitary Code, preferred against her by Mrs. M. T. Henry, of No. 131 East Twenty-sixth-street. Mrs. Pettigrew was attired in deep mourning as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Pettigrew, and her face wore an expression of determination suggestive of her intention to protect her pet at all hazards, and in the face of all the popular objection to the vocal peculiarities of the bird. Mrs. Henry, the complainant, who informed the Board of Health, on July 2, that Mrs. Pettigrew's pet had "set her almost crazy" by its persistent and unendurable screaming during the witching hours of night, was also promptly in attendance, accompanied by a lawyer. Inspector Roberts represented the Board of Health in the absence of Col. Hastings, who, however, was present before the examination, but was obliged to leave.

"Is the mocking-bird in court?" asked Justice Duffy, as he intimated his readiness to hear the case. Mrs. Henry looked around with a startled expression, but became calm again when Inspector Roberts answered, "No, your Honor; the owner is here." Mrs. Henry was then duly sworn, and went on to narrate the story of her sufferings as caused by Mrs. Pettigrew's obnoxious mocking-bird. "Your Honor," said the lady, "this bird has really made me sick. He is a terrible screecher. He goes through my brain like—oh, I don't know what. This is not the first time he has been complained of, for you will remember, Judge, I made a charge on July 3, 1877. He annoys me all night, commencing about 10 o'clock in the evening and keeps it up continually." Mrs. Henry having concluded her testimony, her lawyer and the Inspector stated that the bird had formerly been kept in the rear of the house, and that its infernal vocalism had disturbed the repose of the Lexington-avenue residents to such an extent that Mr. Whitney had entered a complaint against Mrs. Pettigrew. On the other hand, Mrs. Pettigrew and her legal adviser stated that the neighbors were and are now perfectly enraptured with the singing of the bird, and, in corroboration of their assertion, submitted to the Justice several letters addressed to Mrs. Pettigrew by ladies living near her house. One from Mrs. M. E. Duryea, of No. 126 East Twenty-sixth-street, was as follows:

DEAR MADAM: Your mocking-bird, instead of being a nuisance, is a source of pleasure, as we are delighted with the singing of the bird, and would still consider it a privilege to enjoy a continuation of its melodious notes.
M. E. DURYEA.

The letters of the other ladies were expressive of the high admiration of the writers for the vocal talents of the mocking-bird. Mrs. Henry's lawyer read section 172 of the Sanitary Code, which prohibits the keeping of any animal which by its noise may disturb the neighbors.

"But this bird is not an animal," triumphantly interposed Mrs. Pettigrew's lawyer, "it is a fowl."

"Ah, but we can prove the contrary," said his adversary, with a knowing look, at the same time producing a slip of paper, inscribed thus:

WEBSTER.

Animal.—An organized living being, with sensation of the power of voluntary motion, and also characterized by taking its food into an internal cavity, or stomach, for digestion; by giving carbonic acid to the air and taking in oxygen in the process of inspiration; by increasing in motive power or active aggressive force with the progress to maturity.

WORCESTER.

Animal.—A living thing with an organic material body, endowed with the power of sensation and voluntary motion.

This was conceded on all sides a clincher as to the question of species. The Inspector then described his fruitless efforts to induce Mrs. Pettigrew to remove the bird, and Mrs. Henry's lawyer again distinguished himself by delivering an eloquent argument. Mrs. Pettigrew, he said, had assumed an attitude of defiance, and his client called for judicial interference. The bird was peculiar in that its singing was nocturnal. It confined itself almost exclusively to the rendition of incomprehensible operatic airs in the day and excruciating screams and yells at night. Its voice was peculiarly resonant and piercing. It was possible that some persons had grown so accustomed to its discordant screams that they could sleep peacefully, but Mrs. Henry was not one of those.

In defense, Mrs. Pettigrew, and Mrs. Pettigrew was eloquent and pathetic. "Judge," said the fair widow, "this bird is dear and near to me. He was the pet of my husband, and is 6 years old. We bought it from a poor washer-woman. I don't want to annoy Mrs. Henry or any of my neighbors, and if the bird is an annoyance, I will remove it. It is kept in my own sitting-room, and since Mrs. Henry complained I have kept the window closed, half smothering myself and the bird. Perhaps the lady is of a nervous disposition. I am delighted with the singing of my bird, and I thought Mrs. Henry was a favorite with birds."

Justice Duffy gravely pulled his moustache after hearing the defendant's statement, and finally suggested that it would be advisable for the ladies to retire to the examination-room and endeavor to arrive at an amicable settlement of the difficulty. They did so, and returned smiling a few moments later, Mrs. Pettigrew having consented to remove her pet to a rear window of her residence. This concession proving satisfactory to Mrs. Henry at least, the case was adjourned indefinitely.

THE FEMALE "DETECTIVE."

HER IDENTIFICATION BY NEWPORT POLICE—SHE IS BELIEVED TO BE INSANE.

The young female impostor, who was arrested in male attire, claiming at first to be Alice Trevylaine, and afterward to be a female detective in disguise working up the Gov. Van Zandt robbery, was fully identified yesterday. Officers from Newport, R. I., called on Justice Smith, in Jefferson Market Police Court, and after having a talk with the prisoner, identified her, and she admitted the correctness of the identification. One of the officers had known her nearly all her life, her home being within a block and a half of the Newport Police Station. The woman is not quite 20 years of age. Her family, although not one of the most prominent in Newport, is a respectable one. Her father, who is dead, was a fancy grocer and liquor dealer, and was well and favorably known. Her mother is still alive, and the prisoner has two brothers living, one in the West, and another employed in this City as a clerk. She claims that two years ago she was seduced by a man well known as a rich and extensive real estate dealer in Newport—the same party who attained an unpleasant notoriety in this City last September as defendant in a case in which a poor Swedish girl made a charge of brutal outrage. The case was hushed up, and its peculiar termination was attributed by the public to the lavish expenditure of money by the defendant. After her fall, the prisoner says she was cast aside by her seducer, and she then came to this City where she has led a thoroughly depraved life. Out of respect for her poor mother, her name is withheld. Justice Smith has given the family until this evening to remove her to her home, and upon their failure to do so, will send her to the Tombs to have her sanity tested, with a view to sending her to an asylum.

HARSH TREATMENT OF AN EXPRESSMAN.

Frank McIlroy, a hackman, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, for violation of the city ordinance which practically precludes hackmen, not residents of Jersey City, from soliciting business within the city limits. On behalf of the defense, it was shown that Mr. Charles Merriam, of the Brevoort House, in this City, yesterday received from Capt. Ward, a passenger on a Cunard steamer, a dispatch asking him to have a baggage wagon and messenger at the steam-ship docks in Jersey City, to meet the vessel on her arrival; that McIlroy was sent with a wagon in answer to the telegram, and that, after he had taken Capt. Ward's baggage into the vehicle, he was arrested for violation of the city ordinance. Justice Davis fined McIlroy $30, ordering his commitment to jail for as many days, in default of the payment of the fine. This is one developement of the fight between resident and non-resident hackmen. Counsel for Mr. Merriam assert that the case will be taken to the higher courts on certiorari, to test the constitutionality of the proscriptive city ordinance.

THE PUBLIC'S PATIENCE TRIED.

The managers of the Citizens' Line of Troy steamers said yesterday, in reference to the Nye swindling case on the City of Troy, that the officers of the vessel were not aware of the gamblers' operations on board. Nye went of his own accord to the cabin to gamble. He said nothing to anybody when he went in, and made no remarks after he had been fleeced, never opening his mouth until he landed and had had his breakfast, when he complained of his loss of funds to the Police. The City of Troy was last evening the source of great annoyance to many persons who had engaged passage to Albany. After her arrival from Troy she was put on the dry docks at Brooklyn to undergo repairs. The Citizens' Company, however, said that she would be back at 6 o'clock last evening, and they took fares and state-room fees from all applicants. The vessel did not appear at 6 o'clock, however, and it was not until after the People's Line boat had left, and all other means of reaching Troy, except by a late railroad train had been cut off, that the passengers on the dock learned that they were destined to experience a tedious delay. Men, women, and children waited impatiently for the vessel to come. The Captain failed to telegraph that the vessel would not be ready, and after lingering about for over three hours, without having had anything to eat, the passengers were informed that the Powell would go up the river if the City of Troy did not arrive. Many and loud were the complaints of the passengers, who denounced the proceedings as an unjustifiable imposition on the public, no offer being made to return the fares to enable them to proceed by rail if they so desired.

THE HUNTER'S POINT NUISANCE.

AN OFFENDER ARRAIGNED IN COURT A SECOND TIME.

Judge Gildersleeve sat in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to dispose of the case of Edward Clarke, proprietor of one of the stench-breeding factories on Newtown Creek, Hunter's Point, Long Island, who was allowed to go on his own recognizance after pleading guilty, on the assurance that he would abate the nuisance. The authorities discovered that he subsequently broke his promise by resuming the practice of using sludge acid, a nauseating compound, and he was arrested by Detectives Field and O'Connor, and held in bail to appear for sentence. The accused was accompanied to court by Sheriff Daggett, and other Brooklyn politicians, and appeared to take his position very lightly. The Board of Health was represented by Col. Prentice, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins appeared for the people. On the arraignment of the accused, Mr. Rollins stated that after the conviction of Enos O. Coe, Clarke and the Preston Brothers had pleaded guilty to the charge of maintaining a nuisance. Sentence was suspended on condition that the nuisance should be abated and the use of the vile liquid known as sludge acid dispensed with. Subsequently, the Board of Health reported that Clarke had resumed the use of sludge acid in the manufacture of phosphates, and upon a warrant for his arrest was issued. He was arrested and held to bail, and was now before the court for judgment. Mr. Rollins then handed up to the court a communication, addressed to the District Attorney from Clarke, in which the latter stated that when he pleaded guilty and stipulated to abate the nuisance in consideration of a suspension of sentence, he did not understand that he thereby pledged himself to abstain entirely from the use of sludge acid, and had, therefore, since pleading guilty, used that substance to some extent in manufacturing. "I know promise," he added, "that after this day I will utterly cease the manufacture of manures or fertilizers at Newtown Creek, whether with or without sludge acid; and I further promise to remove my business, with all the manufacturing materials, to Barren Island, and allow the officers of the Health Department to visit my premises at any time they may see fit." The accused also promised, should he at any time dispose of his property at Newtown Creek, to specify distinctly that no nuisance should be maintained there.

Judge Gildersleeve said that the accused had appeared to give the prosecuting officers all the trouble he could. At the time he pleaded guilty it was the opinion of the court that he should be given a reasonable time in which to abate the nuisance. It remained to be seen whether he was sincere in the protestations he had then made, but in view of his renewed promises to abate the nuisance the court would reserve final action on the matter until the August term. His Honor then held Clarke in $5,000 bail to appear in court on the first Monday in August.

Sheriff Daggett became Clarke's bondsman in $5,000, and the stench manufacturer and his friends gleefully departed.

A DOUBLE REVENUE SEIZURE.

ANOTHER ILLICIT STILL BROKEN UP—COLLECTOR HAWLEY'S LUCKY HIT IN CIGARS.

Revenue Agent Webster, Deputy Collector Hawley, and United States Deputy Marshal Denbert, with a posse of revenue and Police officers effected the seizure of an illicit whisky still yesterday morning, at No. 29 Abattoir-place, foot of Thirty-ninth-street, North River. The distillery was not in operation at the time, but was complete in all its appurtenances. It was situated in the cellar of the building, which is two stories in height and of brick. The officers think it must have been worked for probably six months, and that it has doubtless paid its clandestine owner a handsome profit in that time. It had a capacity of manufacturing about 200 gallons of spirits per day. There was a fine copper still, with worm, doubler, furnace, mash-tubs, containing some mash, and about a barrel of spirits, the outfit being worth about $2,500. The officers destroyed the tubs, still, furnace, and all the equipments, and a complaint will be lodged against the real estate and building for its condemnation and forfeiture.

After the seizure had been completed the revenue officers visited one or two other suspected localities but found nothing. On the way down Eleventh-avenue Collector Hawley was detained, and the officers of the seizure party were waiting for him at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. A few minutes afterward Collector Hawley came down the avenue and noticed two men, each of whom was carrying a large square parcel wrapped in paper. Mr. Hawley noticed what appeared to be the corner of a cigar-box through an opening in the paper, and, hailing the men, demanded to know what they were carrying. They refused to answer, and Mr. Hawley said, "You may as well tell me, for I am a revenue officer, and I can arrest you if you do not." The men dropped the parcels and ran. Marshal Deubert, Mr. Webster, and the policemen were on the opposite corner and had seen Mr. Hawley talking to the men, and as the two men ran away they at once joined in the chase and captured the runaways. The parcels were found to contain 950 cigars in boxes, the boxes being refilled, with intent to evade the revenue tax by using the old canceled revenue stamps. The prisoners gave the names of Ignacio Marquentelo and Louis Alexander. They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields to-day.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

FILE AND VOLLEY FIRING AND THE FIRST MATCH FOR THE GILDERSLEEVE BADGE.

Yesterday was essentially a "soldiers'" day at Creedmoor, the two matches contested under the auspices of the National Rifle Association being open only to those using the State model of military rifles. The weather was pleasant, the sky being overcast, while a cool breeze blew across the shooting-grounds. The long-range members of the Amateur Rifle Club shot over the ranges at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, accompanied by Col. H. F. Clark, who took advantage of the opportunity to complete his score in the first competition for a place on the American Team of 1878. His score yesterday was 200, which added to 203, the number of points scored by him on the previous day, gives him a total of 403 points. The first match contested was for the "Olyphant" trophy. It was open to teams of eight from any company of the National Guard, and the firing was by files and volleys. Three teams were entered, and the first prize was won by Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, the following members comprising the team corps: Bemmler and Frazier, privates; Addison, McGuthill, Farrell, Engel, Morse, and Cochrane. The scores were as follows:

	File.	Volley.	Total.
Company G, Seventy-first	124	100	224
Company I, Seventh	117	91	208
Company H, Seventh	92	86	178

The first competition for the "Gildersleeve" trophy took place at 200 and 500 yards distance, five shots at each range. There were 190 entries, of which the following are the leading scores:

C. H. Eagle, 45; E. W. Price, 44; J. R. B. Bayley, 43; J. B. Holland, 41; Capt. W. C. Reddy, 40; J. F. Bultman, 40; J. H. Abeel, 40; J. W. Hitchcock, 39; Capt. J. L. Price, 39; G. F. Merchant, 39; Corp. J. W. Gardner, 39; G. H. Moller, jr., 39; W. J. Underwood, jr., 38; H. W. Clements, 37; W. H. Heisser, 37; E. W. Ketchum, 36; H. R. May, 36; E. W. Candee, 36; H. T. Lockwood, 36; E. Demmler, 36; P. McMorrow, 36; L. H. Ayre, 35; T. Whaley, 35; A. P. Riker, jr., 34; A. Steele, 34; J. R. Grohmann, 34; T. J. Dolan, 34; W. A. Bryant, 33; M. B. Engel, 32; G. E. Jantzen, 32; P. Shaefer, 30; L. Goldsmith, 29; James Harris, 29; W. N. Nardbruck, 28; W. B. Magnuson, 27; J. McKnight, 27; E. F. Weiss, 26; A. A. B. Ettinger, 26; E. B. Bragg, 25.

The Empire Club held its monthly competition for the "average" trophy at 600 yards distance; 10 shots per man. The best scores were as follows, the highest attainable in the summer being 50 points: R. Rathbone, 47; Dr. S. T. G. Dudley, 46; Homer Fischer, 45; J. P. Waters, 45; J. W. Todd, 38.

The train which should have passed through Queens for Long Island City at 5:16 P. M. did not arrive at that station until after the 6:16 o'clock train had passed through.

THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday, Julius Munckwitz who was formerly Superintendent of Parks, was appointed Supervising Architect at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and Eugene E. McLean, heretofore Superintendent of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, was appointed Engineer of Construction at a salary of $2,500 per annum. The following appointments were also made: Edgar B. Van Winkle, Topographical Engineer, salary $2,200; John A. Dawson, Superintendent of Parks, salary $2,500, and Edward J. Lewis, Superintendent of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, salary $2,000. The agreement by which the New-York Elevated Railroad Company will be allowed to further extend its track over the Battery Park was signed. In future, applicants for membership in the Park Police must be at least 5 feet 7 inches in height, weigh 136 pounds, and be between the ages of 21 and 35 years.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday a communication was received from the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company asking permission to pave with Belgian blocks the carriage-way from the ferry-gate at Christopher-street to the old line of West-street. Permission was granted. Several communications from the Williams & Guion, National, Transatlantic, and other steam-ship companies were received. They referred to the confusion caused by the manner in which the piers are at present numbered, and suggested methods by which they could be renumbered and all confusion hereafter avoided. The Commissioners decided not to take any action on the matter at present.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

President Roberts acted as Mayor yesterday, in the absence of Mayor Ely.

The special committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the operations of the Civil District Courts, will hold a session this morning.

A dispatch was received at the offices of the Williams & Guion Line yesterday, stating that the steamer Nevada, which was several days overdue, had arrived at Liverpool.

The health of Gen. Webb continues to improve, and his relatives have no doubt of his ultimate recovery. He sat up a short time yesterday afternoon, and slept quietly last night.

The introduction of Leiboldt's Military Band in conjunction with Theodore Thomas' Grand Orchestra at Gilmore's Garden, on last Sunday evening, was so successful that the management have determined to repeat it next Sunday.

William E. Gray, the forger, who is confined in cell No. 40, on the second tier in the City Prison, was again visited by his father and counsel yesterday. Rev. Mr. Gray entered into earnest conversation with his son, and remained with him over an hour.

Superintendent Walling was yesterday directed by the Board of Police to make charges of neglect of duty and improper conduct against "Controller" John Gillen, the crack-brained doorman at Police Head-quarters. He feigned sickness and incapacity to do the work required of him, and an examination by the Board of Surgeons showed him to be fully able to perform the duties of his position.

Among the arrivals yesterday by the Lessing, from Hamburg, were 300 Mennonites. Of these 22 families are bound to Dakota, and the remainder, together with several Catholic families from Southern Russia, for Kansas. They are all respectable looking people and are reported to have with them considerable money. The Lessing brought 464 immigrants in all. The other arrivals yesterday were: By the St. Laurent, from Havre, 89; by the State of Indiana, from Liverpool, 84, and by the P. Caland, from Rotterdam, 87.

Mr. B. P. Baker writes to THE TIMES to say that he has been in active business for over 30 years; that he has resided here 16 years; that he has had a branch house in Baltimore, which he has since removed to Chicago; that formerly, for 12 years, he did business in Cincinnati, most of the time under the firm name of B. P. Baker & Co., and that in none of those places or in any of the firms has he had financial difficulties, or in any way or at any time failed to pay all his indebtedness at maturity, whether notes, acceptances, or accounts.

Mr. Henry S. Wyckoff, of No. 234 Ninth-street, Brooklyn, came to this City on the steamer Wyoming, from New-Brunswick on Monday last. He gave his valise, containing some wearing apparel, to a runner named William Reilly, telling him to deliver it to the entry clerk at Devlin & Co.'s, Broadway and Grand-street. Reilly imbibed too much on the way thither, and allowed some unkind person to relieve him of his charge. Yesterday he was introduced to Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The Commissioner of Public Works has sent a communication to the Common Council showing that 105,624 square yards of new granite and trap-block pavement were laid in this City during 1877. This year, contracts have been made for laying 143,574 square yards of granite and trap-block and 23,000 of macadam pavements. The contracts already awarded will cover the appropriation of $300,000 which was made for the purpose for 1878. The Board of Apportionment, however, has authorized the transfer of $65,000 from the appropriation for lamps and gas to the department, which will be used for paving streets.

Several of the Tammany Aldermen have repeatedly requested Corporation Attorney Boyd to discontinue

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WHAT BEACONSFIELD SAID.

THE STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

EXPLANATION OF THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CONGRESS —A STRONG BIAS IN FAVOR OF TURKEY— A LONG-KEPT CABINET SECRET OUT.

LONDON, July 18.—Lord Beaconsfield, on entering the Old Palace-yard on his way to the House of Lords about 5 o'clock this afternoon, was heartily cheered by a great crowd, which had assembled there to greet him. He experienced much difficulty in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of Police. The public interest in the promised statement by the Earl of Beaconsfield attracted a large and distinguished assembly in the House of Lords, including the Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family. When Lord Beaconsfield entered there was considerable cheering. He looked well, and betrayed no especial feeling at his brilliant reception. About five minutes later Lord Salisbury entered, and then Lord Beaconsfield rose amid loud cheering. He said that in laying upon the table the protocols of the treaty of Berlin he should be only doing his duty to the House, to Parliament, and the country by making some remarks upon the policy supported by the British representatives in the congress. He could show that in the changes which were made in the treaty of San Stefano by the treaty of Berlin a menace to the independence of Europe had been removed, and threatened injury to the British Empire terminated. The congress had restored to the Sultan two-thirds of his possessions, the population being among the most wealthy and intelligent of his subjects. It was said that when the congress talked of establishing the Balkan frontiers of what may be called New Turkey, they were establishing an indefensible frontier, but it was upon courage and intrepidity that impregnability depended, and it would be found that if left to those who defended Plevna, that frontier could not be indefensible. It was said that the position of Sophia was yielded to the imperious demands of one of the powers. He could assure their Lordships there was not a shadow of truth in this statement. Moreover, a personage high in authority had stated that it was quite erroneous to suppose that Sophia was a strong strategical position. It had also been said that the congress made a great mistake in not securing Varna for Turkey, but those who blame the congress for committing an error in that respect quite forgot that they have allotted to Turkey the Harbor of Galatz, by far the most important in the Black Sea. With regard to Eastern Roumelia, it was at one time suggested to call it South Bulgaria, but it was feared that there might be some intriguing parties who would endeavor to bring about a union between the two States, so, possibly, creating fresh complications. Lord Beaconsfield further stated that the opinion above mentioned that Sophia was not a strong strategical position was that of Mehemet Ali Pasha, who, however, considered the Pass of Ichtiman, which the congress secured to the Sultan, as vitally important.

Lord Beaconsfield's statement showed throughout a strong bias in favor of the Turks; thus, he almost apologized for the limitation of the Sultan's authority in Eastern Roumelia, saying: "As a general rule it was thought unwise to interfere with a military power which you acknowledge. Yet, in consideration of the many awful events of which Eastern Roumelia has been the scene, it had been thought advisable, in order to prevent their recurrence, to establish a Government somewhat different from that of the Turkish provinces, where the Sultan's authority might be called unlimited. No limit, however, had been placed on the force the Sultan might introduce for the defense of Eastern Roumelia. One of the greatest obstacles to an object in which the congress was unanimous, namely, the re-establishment of the Sultan as a real independent authority, was the anarchical condition of Bosnia and the neighboring countries." His lordship, continuing, said most competent authorities had convinced him that it would have taken 50,000 of Turkey's best troops to secure any approach to order in Bosnia. Even then, perhaps, the attempt would have been unsuccessful, and such an effort must have secured Turkey's absolute ruin. He disclaimed any desire to attribute Austrian occupation to the necessity of submitting to the wishes of the majority of the congress. Austria undertook the occupation at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury, earnestly supported by himself, [Lord Beaconsfield.] The object in recommending the occupation was to protect Turkey. The Government had consistently resisted the principle of partition of Turkey, because, exclusive of the consideration of morality, it believed that an attempt at partition would inevitably lead to a long and sanguinary war. The advocates of partition had spoken out. The Government had been taken up into a mountain and shown all the Kingdoms of the earth, and told, All these shall be yours, if you will only worship partition. This remark of the Premier seems to be an allusion to a proposal which Prince Bismarck is generally understood to have made that England should occupy Egypt.

Continuing, he said: "It was remarkable that after a great war and the prolonged negotiations all the powers, Russia as strictly and completely as the others, came to the unanimous conclusion that the best chance for the tranquillity of the world was to retain the Sultan as a part of the European system." He pointed out that every great war was followed by a redistribution of territory, but that that was not partition. Austria had perhaps lost more provinces than even Turkey. France lost provinces, but she was still a great power, with a commanding future. England lost some of her most precious possessions through bad government, a loss which every Englishman must deplore at this moment, and which would not have occurred if the principle which now governs her relations with the colonies had been then observed. He defended the limit not being fixed to Austrian occupation, as that would only have held out hope to agitators. His lordship pointed out that England had, according to promise, obtained a hearing for Greece, and had made, prior to the congress, overtures to the Porte, which were received in a more than encouraging spirit, for such rectification of the frontier as will give Greece a considerable increase of strength and resources, and prevent brigandage and the continued dissensions which are fostered by the present configuration of the frontier. But the Greeks had evidently quite misapprehended the objects of the congress. They were coveting Constantinople and talking of accepting large provinces and powerful islands as an installment of their full claim.

Earl Beaconsfield, in summing up the general results of the treaty, as regards European Turkey, pointed out that, exclusive of Bosnia and Bulgaria, it still contained 60,000 square miles and a population of 6,000,000. When the line of the Balkans was fixed, Prince Bismarck had said, "Turkey in Europe once more exists." He [Lord Beaconsfield] did not think such results unsatisfactory or inadequate, even if obtained after a struggle like that of the Crimea. Russia only having obtained Bessarabia in Europe, naturally looked for reward to her conquests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue as though the negotiations relative to Armenia had been for the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had by the treaty of San Stefano already given up Kars, Batoum, &c. If England had gone to war to recover them, the war would have been long and expensive, and probably like most wars, would have ended in a compromise. Kars had been already three times taken by the Russians. Would Parliament have sanctioned war in order to restore it to Turkey that Russia might take it again when the next misunderstanding arose, or to prevent the cession of Batoum harbor, which is barely capable of holding six-ships? The Government thought it advisable not to begrudge these conquests to Russia, especially after obtaining the restoration of Bayazid and the district. But it seemed at the same time necessary to consider whether some effort was not possible to improve the general condition of Asiatic Turkey and prevent the perpetually recurring wars, always terminating in shaking the authority of the Porte and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously governing the country. He pointed out that other European powers were naturally not so interested as England in affairs connected with our Oriental Empire. Therefore, anything to effectually guard our interests in that quarter must be framed by ourselves, though the object of the Anglo-Turkish Convention was certainly to place England in a position in which she might be connected with the force necessary when any great transactions were contemplated, even though she may not feel it necessary to have recourse to force. But the object of the convention was not merely or chiefly military, but to produce peace and tranquillity, so as to open up to the wealth and enterprise of Europe what is really another continent.

He was surprised to hear it reported, though he had not heard it from any authority, that the Government's course caused any suspicion or enmity. He had particularly considered the susceptibilities of France, to whom England is bound by daily increasing friendship, and had avoided Syria and Egypt because of the sentimental traditionary interests of France. But we must remember that England had enormous and substantial interests in the East, and that if she did not interfere in vindication of those interests Asia Minor must become a victim to anarchy and ultimately pass to Russia, who would not be blameable in profiting from such a state of affairs. The Government did not want to enter upon any unnecessary responsibility, and shrunk, above all, from the responsibility of handing over to its successors a diminished Empire. Let Russia keep what she has obtained, England now said—thus far, and no further. Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or fears of war between them.

Lord Beaconsfield said he could not at present communicate the details of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, as the Government was acting with Turkey, which is an independent power, and whose consent is required to all the measures. The Government's operations were in the interest of peace and civilization. They did not mainly rely on fleets and armies, however great, but on the consciousness of Eastern nations that our Empire is one of liberty and justice.

Earl Granville said he would have preferred that the danger arising from Turkish misgovernment had been provided against by European concert. He complained that the interests of the Greeks had been disregarded. He did not think that Cyprus would add to the power of defending the Suez Canal. It would entail cost and responsibilitiies not worth the gain.

Lord Derby generally approved of what had been done in Europe, but he questioned the value of Cyprus, and declared that he quitted the Cabinet because he dissented from the decision to seize a naval station in the Eastern Mediterranean, consisting of Cyprus and a point on the main land, by a secret expedition from India, without the consent of the Sultan.

Lord Salisbury pointed out that Lord Derby had not given due weight to the part which Austria played in the new arrangement. If Turkey now goes to pieces Russia would not rule the Bosphorus. He denied Lord Derby's statement in regard to a secret expedition. He said India would not have remained loyal if Russia had been allowed to rule on the Tigris and the Euphrates.

Lord Derby emphatically maintained the truth of his statement relative to the secret expedition, saying he had notes made at the time. Lord Salisbury said he believed Lord Derby's memory was bad.

THE NEW ORDER IN THE PROVINCES.

AUSTRIAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE NEW BORDER STATES—NEW TREATIES—OCCUPATION TO BEGIN AUG. 1.

LONDON, July 18.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "Caratheodori Pasha, the Turkish plenipotentiary, and staff, have arrived here from Berlin, and the negotiations about the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be resumed. M. Ristics, the Servian Minister, is here, on his way to Belgrade, and has had a conference with Count Andrassy, who likewise received the Roumanian agent and the two Montenegrin envoys, who have returned from Berlin. Besides the negotiations with Turkey, others with the smaller States seem to have been taken in hand. The matters to be treated of are numerous, political as well as commercial, and relate to the reopening of communications. By the independence which these small border States have acquired through the decision of the congress, all their international relations are changed, and must be regulated afresh. Reciprocity, extradition, commercial, and other treaties must be concluded with them. An agreement signed at Berlin by the Austrian and Servian delegates to the congress stipulates for the completion within three years of the Belgrade and Nish, Sophia and Nish, and Nish and Mitrovitza Railways. The conclusion of a commercial convention between the two countries is also contemplated.

VIENNA, July 18.—The occupation of Bosnia by Austria will commence about the 1st of August. Gen. Philippovich will proceed hence to Eszek, whence the movements of the army are to be directed. He will go thence to Serajero, Bosnia, which place he expects to reach by the 18th of August, the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE BRITISH.

THE FIRING ON A BOAT'S CREW IN THE GULF OF SAROS—ONE BOAT'S CREW CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Times'* Constantinople dispatch gives the following account of the firing upon an unarmed boat, from a British man of war, by the Russians, near the Gulf of Saros: "The Captain of an English steamer reports that he was stopped off Gallipoli by a signal from the English fleet, directing him to take on board Lieut. Hughes, sent by Admiral Commerell to report the following incident: Two days ago a man-of-war boat was cruising off the Russian lines, and the crew on landing were immediately made prisoners. A Lieutenant, a Midshipman, and 10 men, who were in the boat, not returning to the English fleet, another boat was sent to look for them, but upon approaching the place this boat was fired upon, two bullets passing through the sides of the boat, fortunately without injuring any one."

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the British sailors who were detained by Russian troops near the Gulf of Saros have returned to the fleet.

FUTURE POLICY OF THE CABINET.

PROBABILITIES OF A GENERAL ELECTION DISCUSSED.

LONDON, July 18.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "It is currently stated that the question of a general election was discussed at Wednesday's meeting of the Cabinet. This is certainly to be relied upon that the Government have decided upon a general election in principle, and that it will depend upon circumstances when the election will take place. The impression is that if the explanations of Lord Beaconsfield are well received, and the opposition, or a section thereof, challenge the noble Lord's policy, that will be made a justification for going to the country, and renewing the Conservative lease of office. Many of the members of the Cabinet are opposed to a general election, but the Premier strongly favors it."

Lord Beaconsfield will visit the Queen at Osborne on Saturday.

At a meeting of members of the Common Council of London to-day it was unanimously resolved to bring forward a motion at a general meeting of the Council that Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury be invited to a banquet, and be presented with the freedom of the city.

LA VALLETTA, Malta, July 18.—Sir Garnet Wolseley, with the staffs belonging to the Indian and British forces, and 7,000 troop and 1,000 camp-followers, sailed to-day on 10 steam and five sailing transports for Cyprus.

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, July 18.—A *News* special from Austin states that the Democratic Convention was organized with Hon. M. D. Taylor President, John Brookhart Secretary, and 30 Vice-Presidents. Several committees reported.

NEW-YORK'S NATIONALISTS.

THEIR STRENGTH IN MONROE AND ERIE COUNTIES.

THE GREENBACK MANIA IN ROCHESTER AND THE CRY OF "LABOR REFORM" IN BUFFALO — FREE LAGER ENTHUSIASTS — FAVORITE CONDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 17, 1878.

The "Labor Reformers" have been a more or less formidable element in the politics of Monroe County for several years past, and, on two or three occasions, have elected a member of the Assembly from the Second District, comprising the City of Rochester. It is natural, therefore, that the new "National" Party, which takes in Labor Reformers, Greenbackers, and all other disaffected factions that choose to come, should take deep root in a soil already cultivated and prepared for that kind of seed. The new organization, of which they have one in each ward of the city and in most of the country towns, has adopted the name of the "National Greenback-Labor Party," though they are still known to outsiders as the "Labor Reform" Party. At the last Fall election they polled in the County of Monroe 4,464 for John J. Junio, their candidate for Secretary of State, and they claim that their strength is a third larger now than it was then. In the City of Rochester at least two-thirds of their strength is drawn from the Democratic Party, while in the country towns, where it is a Greenback Party exclusively, a majority of its members are Republicans. The Greenback farmers, however, are not so strongly wedded to the new party as to be willing to sacrifice their Republican principles and vote for Democratic candidates, even though they stand on a Greenback platform. It will, therefore, not materially affect the result of the elections in the country towns as between the two old parties. In the City of Rochester the new party thinks itself sufficiently strong to elect its own candidates this Fall, independently of both the old parties, and if each party makes straight-out nominations and adheres to its own candidates, the Nationals will probably carry the day. They intend to hold their conventions before the old parties and put their own candidates in the field for all offices, leaving it to the other parties to indorse them or run the risk of defeat. They will probably re-nominate Elias Mapes for Assembly in the Rochester district, though it is doubtful whether the Republicans will indorse him, as they did last year. For Congress in this district, comprising Monroe and Orleans Counties, the most available candidate of the Nationals is thought to be A. B. Lamberton. Mr. Lamberton is an ex-Presbyterian clergyman, of considerable wealth acquired by marriage, and has a strong hold upon the new party on account of having furnished means to carry on previous contests and a supposed willingness to supply material for the Fall campaign. He is a Democrat, and, if nominated, it is expected he will get the indorsement of the Democrats, who ran him for Senator against Mr. Emerson three years ago, and, in that case, his chances of an election are thought to be good. He is disliked, however, by a large class of the working men, and there will be considerable opposition to his nomination. The present member, E. Kirk Hart, will not be renominated by the Democratic Party, and the Republican candidate will probably be John Van Voorhies, a lawyer of this city. The county officers to be elected here next Fall are a Sheriff, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the Poor, for each of which the Nationals will nominate their candidate. For Sheriff the candidate will probably be ex-Assemblyman James S. Graham, a Republican, who has several times received the indorsement of the Labor Reformers when running for the Legislature. In the First Assembly District, A. H. Hobbie, Republican, who represented the district in Albany last Winter, will probably receive the support of the Nationals and be re-elected. The Third District, now represented by James Chappell, Republican, is a close district, and the candidate who gets the indorsement of the Nationals will have the best show. The financial question is the leading issue of the "Nationals" of Monroe County, as well the farmers of the country towns as the Labor Reformers of Rochestor. They all go the Greenback platform in all its length and breadth. The revolutionary doctrines proclaimed by "working men" in some sections of the State receive no countenance here, and anything bordering on Communism is denounced as violently by the new party as by either of the old. The Labor Reformers of Monroe County are very sensible and conservative in their ideas, and do not advance doctrines that would be likely to encounter serious opposition anywhere. They oppose the "contract" system of prison labor, but do not advocate, like some of their more radical brethren in Albany and New-York, the supporting of convicts in idleness at the expense of taxpayers. Their organ in this city is a weekly paper called the *National Worker*, edited by Christopher Kane, a Crispin, and as intelligent and sensible a man as one would wish to talk with. The party also has a German organ called the *Sontag Blatt*, a Sunday paper. Among the leaders of the new party here, are Mr. Kane, Assemblyman Mapes, ex-Assemblyman Graham, J. P. Rickard, (the Chairman of their Central Committee,) Aldermen Bery and Knobles, A. B. Lamberton, Francis P. Kavanagh, (a blacksmith,) Hiram Smith, (of the Rochester Screw Company,) M. M. Copp, (an umbrella-maker,) George Swartz, (a machinist,) and others. A large majority of the German working men be long to the party. They hold their convention for the election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention to-morrow, and will send three delegates from each Assembly District. Monroe County does not present a candidate for the Court of Appeals, to be nominated by that convention, but they will run a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rawson, and John T. Pingree, a Democratic lawyer of this city, formerly of Auburn, is seeking the nomination.

In Orleans County, comprised in this Congressional district, there are organizations in several of the towns, mostly composed of Greenback farmers, though the mechanics have a club in Medina and Albion.

To sum up, the Nationals of Monroe County have a pretty good show for electing a Congressman in the Thirtieth District if their candidate gets the indorsement of either of the old parties, and they will probably elect an Assemblyman in the Rochester district, a Sheriff of the county, (with the aid of the Republicans,) and perhaps other county officers. In the quarrel between the Junio and Shupe wings of the party they generally side with Junio, who is a plausible talker, (when he is sober,) and who has succeeded in making the Nationals of the middle and western parts of the State believe that Shupe is engaged in a horrible conspiracy with Secretary Sherman and others to sell out and destroy the new party. Jealousy of Shupe's organ, with its boasted circulation of three or four hundred millions, probably has a good deal to do with it; but the quarrel is waged pretty fiercely all along the line, and is likely to cause a row in the Syracuse Convention, unless Peter Cooper comes up and pours oil on the troubled waters. They all admit that Cooper is honest, but they fear he is being duped by Shupe.

THE NEW PARTY IN BUFFALO.

There has been no opportunity to test the strength of the "Working Men's Party" (for that is the name they go by there) in Erie County since the last Fall election. Then they polled 6,200 votes for Mayor of Buffalo, and defeated the regular Republican candidate, Philip Becher, and elected a Democratic Mayor. Their candidate at that time was Edward Bennett, a man who inherited a fortune, and who never did any harder work than collect his rents. He has, however, been very kind to the working men, and he received their nomination mainly on account of his personal popularity. His Republican opponent was objectionable to many Germans, although a German himself, and it is estimated that at least 2,000 German Republicans voted for Bennett. The Democrats at that election, with the aid of the Working Men's Party, elected all their candidates for city offices, but they have refused to divide the spoils with the Working Men, having given them none of the patronage, and hence they do not stand in very good odor with the new party at present, and are not likely to get much assistance from them next Fall. There are no local officers to be elected in Buffalo at the Fall election, except a County Treasurer, and all the interest will centre upon the Congressman and members of the Assembly. Most of the Working Men's Party of Buffalo are Germans, and probably 75 per cent. of them are Republicans. Their leading men are Dr. Storck, a physician of large practice; Paul Oberstein, the editor of a German weekly paper called the *Working Men of Erie*, and Charles M. King, a German merchant. All of them are Republicans. They disclaim any sympathy with Communism, and define their principles in a general way to be, legislation in favor of labor rather than of capital and corporations, economy in public expenditures, and opposition to sumptuary laws. The party there grew out of an attempt to rigidly enforce the Excise laws, and the main plank in their platform would appear to be, "free lager" and liberal toleration in regard to the observance of the Sabbath. They have organizations in most of the wards of Buffalo, but it is not thought that they have gained in strength materially since the election last Fall. They do not propose, at present, to make independent nominations for Congress and the Assembly, but to indorse the nominees of the other parties according as they may be acceptable or otherwise. Having been treated so badly by the Democrats in the division of patronage last Fall, they will prefer an alliance at the next election with the Republicans. If Senator Pierce runs on the Republican ticket for Congress, as he probably will, he will get nearly the entire support of the Laboring Men's Party. In the five Assembly districts of the county the Republicans expect the support of the laboring men in at least three districts, and are counting on three or four Assemblymen next Winter in place of only one which they had last Winter. For County Treasurer it is thought that the present incumbent, W. B. Serrit, a Republican, will be renominated, and if so, it is admitted he will be re-elected. So that the Democrats would appear to have a poor show in Erie County this Fall, unless they can balance their old account with the Working Men.

There are no greenbackers in Buffalo and but few in Erie County, and the financial question does not enter into the discussions of the new party there. They have not yet elected delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and appear to take very little interest in it. Though the party, when organized and voting solid, as it did for Mayor last Fall, undoubtedly holds the balance of power in Buffalo yet, there being only one local officer to be elected next Fall, less interest is taken in the election, and the laboring men's party is likely to play into the hands of one of the old parties, and from present appearances the Republicans are likely to profit most by it. The Irish portion of the population of Buffalo have no organization as laboring men in that city, and are content to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE SIECLE AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL—THE EXHIBITION—5,000 COLLIERS ON STRIKE AT ANZIN.

PARIS, July 18.—*Le Siècle* has been fined $400 at the suit of the Prince Imperial for the publication of a statement respecting Napoleon III.'s civil list, charging an appropriation of Crown property. An objection taken by the defendant to the Prince being so styled in the summons, and to the omission of the family name of Bonaparte, was overruled by the court.

Nearly all the Class Juries of the Exposition have completed their work and sent the awards to the Group Juries. The number of gold and silver medals demanded by the Class Juries considerably exceeds the original allowance, but it is understood that all will be granted. The United States will get a large proportion of the grand prizes and gold medals. The President's Jury will probably complete its work by the 25th inst., which is the date for the meeting of the Superior Commission. It is believed that all the awards will be made by the 1st of August, and the Superior Commission will announce the result immediately. The number of strangers here is diminishing rapidly, and some of the hotels have returned to ante-Exposition prices.

The strike at Anzin is one of the most extensive ever known in France. Five thousand colliers have left the pits, demanding higher wages, and that eight hours shall be the limit of a day's work. There are the usual rumors afloat of foreign instigators and Bonapartist intrigues. The gendarmerie have had to protect the pits to prevent the agitators from seizing them and stopping any still at work. A number of arrests have been made. Troops have been brought up and the public houses closed.

SECRETARY M'CRARY AT OMAHA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, July 18.—Secretary of War McCrary was here to-day to obtain information concerning the location of the building for the head-quarters of the Department of the Platte. He was at the barracks this afternoon, where the head-quarters are temporarily established. This evening, with Senator Saunders and others, he is looking at various locations within the city limits which have been offered to the Government. Such local aid will undoubtedly be given as will enable the Government to obtain a site without cost. Secretary McCrary says that the appropriation will not share the fate of the previous one—$10,000—that reverted to the Government because the Omaha citizens could not agree as to where it should be expended.

A WELSH FAMILY MURDERED.

LONDON, July 18.—An agricultural laborer named Watkin, his wife, and three children have been murdered, with revolting circumstances, at Llangibby, near Newport, Wales. A Spanish sailor, on a tramp, who was arrested at Newport, is believed to be the murderer. The murder was committed for plunder.

THE CAPITAL IN VACATION.

SURVEYOR MERRITT'S SUCCESSOR.

AN APPOINTMENT PROBABLE TO-DAY—MR. SHERMAN ANXIOUS TO ESCAPE THE IMPORTUNITIES OF CANDIDATES—THE PRESIDENT APPARENTLY NOT IN SUCH A HURRY—VARIOUS NAMES MENTIONED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—There is a prospect that the Surveyorship of the Port of New-York will be disposed of at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. Secretary Sherman said to-day that he was anxious to have the matter decided at once, in order to escape the importunities of candidates and their friends, and that he will urge the President to make the appointment to-morrow. The President, however, does not appear to share the Secretary's anxiety to dispose of the matter so summarily. In reply to a friend of one of the candidates, who to-day informed the President that if given reasonable time his fitness and claims would be made apparent, the President said the matter would not be acted upon immediately, and that the candidate in question, if he would act promptly, would have ample time to present his case. So far as can be ascertained no selection for the place has yet been made, and this fact may delay the appointment until next week. Gen. Barnum is strongly urged, and is favorably regarded by at least two members of the Cabinet now here. Gen. Graham is also strongly urged, his principal strength being derived from the support of Daniel E. Sickles. The names of Henry G. Stebbins and James L. Benedict are mentioned as among those likely to be selected. The appointment will be practically determined by Secretaries Evarts and Sherman.

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

CHANGES MADE IN INTERNATIONAL POSTAL REGULATIONS BY THE PARIS CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Postal Congress, which was in session at Paris the last two months, made no change in the prepaid rate of letter postage established by the Berne Congress in 1874; but, instead of collecting on insufficient prepaid letters double the rate fixed by the country of destination for prepaid letters, less the amount of prepayment, twice the amount of the deficient postage will be collected, under the new postal treaty adopted by the congress. Among other changes made by the congress are the following:

The rates for articles enjoying the reduced postage are fixed at 5 centimes, (1 cent,) for 50 grams, or two ounces, with a minimum of 25 centimes, (5 cents,) for legal and commercial documents, and of 10 centimes, (2 cents,) for patterns of merchandise.

The limit of weight for printed matter, books, &c., is raised from one kilogramme, (two pounds three ounces,) to two kilogrammes, (four pounds six ounces.)

The size of packets of patterns of merchandise is limited to 20 by 10 by 5 centimetres, (8 by 4 by 2 inches.)

Insufficiently prepaid articles of every kind are to be forwarded to destination, charged with double the amount of the deficent postage for collection on delivery, but articles other than letters when postage is wholly unpaid are not to be forwarded.

The delegates from the United States succeeded in retaining, as an extraordinary service, entitled to special rates of compensation for mails conveyed over it, the overland transit route between New-York and San Francisco, by which route a large amount of correspondence from Europe for Australia, the Fiji Islands, Tahiti, China, and Japan, and from those countries for Europe, is forwarded to destination.

Persia was the only Postal Union country not represented at the congress. Canada, Mexico, Peru, Salvador, Chili, Venezuela, Uruguay, Hayti, Liberia, and the Hawaiian Islands were represented, and the delegates of the first four countries named signed the new treaty. The delegates of the other countries named were not authorized by their respective Governments to sign, but they will unite before April 1, 1879, from and after which date the new treaty goes into effect. A resolution was adopted by the Union changing its designation from "The General Postal Union" to "The Universal Postal Union."

PRESSING THE SAVAGES.

CHIEF EGAN'S DEATH CONFIRMED—THE HOSTILES DIVIDED AND DEMORALIZED — A HOSTILE CAMP STRUCK BY UMATILLAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—A Baker City, Oregon, dispatch says couriers just in at La Grande from Meacham's and Pendleton say Chief Homely, with his band of Indians, fought the hostiles on the 15th inst., killing Chief Egan and taking his scalp and head. The Indians are near Emigrant Springs, about four miles north of Meacham's, where Homely's band attacked them. The hostile Indians are divided, one party going to the head of Milky Creek and the other toward the Grande Ronde River. Capt. Kelly, who with scouts from Boise has been out a month or more, passed La Grande to-night, going to Col. Sandford's camp on North Powder River. Wheaton, with his command, is at Bunnaham Bridge, in the Blue Mountains, to-day, scouting the country in that direction. Gen. Howard is expected in Grande Ronde Valley in two days, at which place he will establish his temporary head-quarters.

A La Grande, Oregon, dispatch says the hostiles turned yesterday, and are now returning on the trail by which they came. Col. Forsythe is close upon them.

A Baker City dispatch says the Umatilla Indians under Forsythe struck a hostile camp last night about two miles and a half from Stark's ranch, on the Daly road. Seventeen hostile warriors were killed, and 25 women and children and 60 or 70 head of horses were captured. The hostiles are demoralized, and the captive squaws report that they are breaking up into small bands, with the evident intention of fleeing to Weiser, and making their way to the Bannocks of the buffalo country.

Last evening the Nez Percé scouts under Lieut. Williams, accompanied by white scouts belonging to Col. Sanford's command, went into camp on the North Powder. They were all dressed in citizens' clothes. While sitting around their camp-fire they were fired upon twice from a tree about 60 yards distant by a man named Haines, the Captain of a volunteer company, who had seen the party enter the timber. One of the Nez Percés scouts was killed, and another was mortally wounded. The Nez Percés were much incensed at Haines, and it was with much difficulty that the white scouts and Lieut. Williams could restrain them from killing him at once. The Indians were rendering very efficient service, and now they will scarcely continue longer in service. It is feared that this will also drive the Umatillas from the field. At last accounts, Haines was under guard, and he will probably be brought to Col. Sanford's camp.

Gen. Wheaton has telegraphed to Col. Sanford from La Grande that a few hostiles have made their appearance in the Grande Ronde Valley. He hopes, with the help of Col. Sanford's command, to capture or make speedy work of them.

A Portland dispatch says: From late dispatches received from Umatilla it is learned that the Indians are fortified 12 miles from the Agency, between McKay and Cottonwood Creek. Col. Sandford's column is approaching them from the south, and Capt. Miles from the east, Col. Bernard from the west, and infantry from the Agency. These forces are reported as intending to give the hostiles battle soon.

TEMPER OF OTHER BANDS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Reports for the month of June received at the Indian Office from agents of the Blackfeet, Montana, and Round Valley, of California, and the Sac and Fox, Indian Territory, agencies, state that the several tribes are peaceable, and very industrious. The schools are filled, and farm work is progressing satisfactorily.

Indian Inspector Watkins reports that the Utes have left the Abiqui Agency in New-Mexico to join their brethren at the Southern Ute Agency in Colorado, and that the Cimarron Utes have agreed to follow in a few days. There were 909 Ute Indians at the Abiqui Agency, and 326 Jicarilla Apaches, and at the Cimarron Agency there were 307 Utes and 442 Jicarilla Apaches. A dispatch from Inspector Watkins, received at the Indian Office to-day, and dated Cimarron, New-Mexico, July 17, says: Gen. Hatch promptly ordered Capt. Whitemore here upon receipt of my last night's dispatch. The explanation made to the Indians was satisfactory; the Utes and Apaches have all promised to go, and we are making purchases to feed them on the way. Police bands have been organized in each party, and guns, presents of money, &c., will be distributed. No trouble, therefore, is anticipated from these tribes in consequence of the transfer.

THE WESTERN HARVEST.

CROPS EQUAL TO THOSE OF LAST YEAR PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MADISON, Wis., July 18.—THE TIMES' correspondent has received a complete description of the condition and prospects of the crops in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Northern Illinois. The reports are thoroughly trustworthy, being forwarded by persons whose information was obtained by careful personal examination, in no instance based on mere hearsay. From a rigid revision of the telegrams the opinion readily obtains that while the highly flattering prospects of a few weeks ago are not to be realized, the average will nearly equal that of last year. Storms of wind and rain, formed by the intense heat, have wrought some damage in the way of rust and blight, and heavy fields have been somewhat lodged. The injury done to date, however, is serious, inasmuch as it is bound to lessen, in some degree, the yield. Last month there was rich promise of a more abundant harvest than for years; therefore the crops could stand some loss and yet exceed, at any rate equal, the product of last year. The wheat crop is too far along at this date to sustain further injury should passably fair weather prevail. Winter wheat is already being rapidly placed in shocks, and the harvesting of Spring wheat will generally be commenced during the latter part of next week or the beginning of the week following. With no calamity in the meantime, there will be gathered a fair average crop of wheat. Should the result of the present weather prove less serious than now estimated, the yield will be above the average. Of barley there will be a good yield. The prospects for corn are prime. Reports regarding the hay cut are conflicting, in some localities there being a large increase, while in others there is a total loss. In Wisconsin the outlook is better than in the other States named. In only one instance—that of Fall River, Columbia County—are serious damages reported, while there is some apprehension of injury from rust. The harvest in the main is unusually promising. In Minnesota, while the yield will compare favorably with former years, it will not be equal in quality to last year. While the reports are somewhat conflicting, in Illinois there will undoubtedly be a fair average. In Iowa the reports are of a more damaging nature, although with favorable weather the average will probably not fall short of last year.

THE SEA-SIDE INVESTIGATORS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMFORT OF THE COMMITTEE ALL MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mr. Springer's efforts to induce the Potter committee to hold its approaching session at Deer Park instead of Atlantic City have not met with success. Gen. Butler stated this evening that the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the committee at Atlantic City have already been perfected, and that no change can now be made. The General also said that a number of witnesses other than the visiting statesmen would be examined at the approaching session of the committee. He spoke as if he anticipated some important developments from this part of the inquiry. Gen. Butler has been busily engaged analyzing the testimony hitherto taken, and it is likly the inquiry at Atlantic City will be mainly conducted by that gentleman. The Democratic members of the committee have also been studying the printed testimony, with a view to making a searching examination of the Republican visiting statesmen. They have had the printed testimony carefully classified and arranged under appropriate heads, and a series of questions prepared under the several divisions. Secretary Sherman will go to Atlantic City when notified by the committee that his presence is desired.

A LONG BRANCH BURGLAR CAPTURED

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 18.—For a long time the Long Branch Police have been trying to break up a gang of burglars who have been robbing various residences here. Several weeks ago a man named John Wunders was arrested on the complaint of a woman named Mrs. Gonzales, who charged Wunders with being the highwayman who assaulted Capt. Mount, an aged sea Captain, on the road passing the Monmouth Park Race Course, and, after nearly murdering the old gentleman, relieved him of $140. Wunders retaliated by informing the Police that Mrs. Gonzales' husband, Leon Gonzales, was one of the three men who committed the assault upon Capt. Mount, as well as ringleader of the gang of burglars who broke into Dr. Pemberton's residence last February. No trace of Gonzales was obtained until last Tuesday, when the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Police informed the Long Branch authorities that Gonzales had been captured in that city. Yesterday Gonzales was arraigned before Police Justice Lane and remanded to prison, and a search made in his house resulted in the finding of a number of articles of clothing and jewelry which were identified by Dr. Pemberton as having been stolen from his cottage. Capt. Mount identified Gonzales as one of the highwaymen who assaulted and robbed him last March, and Mrs. Gonzales and Mrs. Wunders are now wanted by the Police. They fled on hearing that Gonzales had been arrested.

THE RIFLE SHOOTING IN ENGLAND.

THE ELCHO SHIELD WON BY THE IRISH TEAM AT WIMBLEDON, WITH THE ENGLISH TEAM SECOND.

LONDON, July 18.—The shooting for the Elcho Challenge Shield began this morning at the Wimbledon meeting, and was finished this afternoon. The light was very bad for long-range shooting. The sun was brilliant, and there was much mirage. The Irish team led at all the ranges, with the Englishmen second at all but the 900 yards, where the Scotchmen beat them by two points. The score is as follows:

	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
800 yards	543	534	532
900 yards	535	521	523
1,000 yards	532	505	497
Total	1,610	1,560	1,552

THE GOLDEN GROVE COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 18.—The taking of testimony in the case of the Golden Grove collision was commenced to-day before United States Commissioner Smith with closed doors. The first witness was Charles H. Atwood, one of the lookouts at the time of the accident. William Stinkle, who was at the wheel when the collision occurred, and Clemenns Ault, the Third Engineer, were also examined. William McAdams, the second mate, and Edward Lee, the other lookout, will testify to-night. An all-night session is being held. Judge Bradford has fixed the bail on the Golden Grove at $60,000, and she will probably continue on her voyage to-morrow or next day.

NOMINATIONS TO CONGRESS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 18.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Eighth District to-day renominated W. W. Sapp.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., July 18.—The Democrats of the Second Congressional District to-day nominated Hon. A. M. Dickey, of St. Johnsbury.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The *Tribune's* Burlington, Iowa, special says the Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District to-day nominated Wesley C. Hobbs.

THE FAIR IN MIDSUMMER.

MUSSULMAN ART AND THE DOG SHOW.

WORKS OF ORIENTAL GENIUS—THE PRINCE OF WAL

ing houses of Bordeaux, their brandies and clarets.

The festivities lasted all the afternoon, and the press of all countries fraternized harmoniously, drinking enthusiastic toasts to the success and prosperity of the league of newspapers.

The canine exhibition closed yesterday, and may be summed up in a few words as the most wretched collection of brutes ever offered to intelligent inspection, with the exception of some dogs sent by the Prince of Wales and a magnificent Highland deerhound, standing 32 inches in height, which even the ignorant judges were obliged to reward with a gold medal. The French are as incapable of telling the points of a dog now, as they were to distinguish a good horse from a bad one 10 years ago, and the conclusion arrived at by canine connoisseurs about this affair is that it was intended as a sort of fair for the benefit of the dog-dealers in the neighborhood of the Arc de Triomphe, who have succeeded at least in clearing themselves of the accusation that they were in the habit of patronising London dog stealers, none of which enterprising guild would ever think of prising such valueless curs as those labeled 500 and 600 francs a piece on the Esplanade of the Invalides.

We are promised a competition *(concours)* of blacksmiths for the 20th of July, when 24 members of this corporation will be shut up in separate smithies, each with his bellows blown, a supply of coal, the necessary tools, and a bar of iron six feet long and an inch and a quarter thick, from which he is to make something. He can choose the object, and will have 10 hours to do it in, and a prize will be awarded to the most perfect piece of workmanship. Fortunately, so far only French competitors are spoken of; no English smiths are likely to cross the Channel, so that the rivalry will be strictly uninternational, a circumstance of great joy to the natives, who feel, although they will not admit, that wherever there is a question of hammer, anvil, and fire they are vastly inferior to their friends across the water. Not even in London are there more fine horses than here, yet in all Paris but two establishments, conducted by Englishmen, are capable of making or putting on a shoe without laming the animal once out of three times, at the very lowest calculation.

After the smiths there will also be competitive examinations of turners, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, and upholsterers, but in these trades France can hold her own without fear or favor against all comers.

Although still untiring in their vigilance, the guardians of the "Diamonds of the French Crown"—a strange designation for Government property in a land where crowns and sceptres have been voted to be obsolete institutions—have relaxed a little in their stern severity toward visitors, who no longer are forced to mount the platform in turn, as if they were waiting for tickets at the doors of a theatre. And you can pass as much time in admiration as you please, instead of being restricted, as heretofore, to the regulation 12 seconds. The consequence is an uninterrupted procession, generally of the fair sex, who, whatever be their social position, appear to be invincibly attracted toward these glittering baubles, whose fascination they cannot resist; but then, as some one has said, "the Regent always had a bad reputation." Every precaution has been taken for the safety of these treasures, which will probably be sold for the benefit of the State, where, as there is no one who has the right to wear them, they represent an immense but unproductive capital. The octagonal case in which they appear is provided with strong glass sides, furthermore protected by an iron railing, to keep amateurs at a respectful distance, and, when night comes on, is lowered through the floor into a stone vault beneath, guarded by soldiers and policemen. The swell mob, then will be disappointed if it hoped to carry away any of these jewels, whose mishaps during the last century, have been so numerous. As it is, no one knows, with any degree of certainty, whether these are not spurious imitations. In spite of their hardness it seems that nothing evaporates so wonderfully as diamonds belonging to a sovereign, and each successive verification of this treasure has shown the disappearance of some article, which has never been traced afterward. A few years ago the sapphires were found to be bogus, yet no one could tell when and in what possible circumstance the substitution took place. The inventory of 1791 valued the collection at 29,868,666 francs; the last estimate established a deficit of 15,000,000, and yet no one has been accused or even suspected of the robbery, although the many changes of Government since the Reign of Terror offer a wide field to suspicion and calumny.

The gems have been principally set by the jewelers Bapst & Lemonnier, and are remarkable for the extreme simplicity of their arrangement, the artists supposing, rightly enough, that, with stones of such admirable beauty and purity, the work of the goldsmith should be almost imperceptible.

First on the list comes the Regent, Stolen by a servant of the Great Mogul, from the mines of Golconda, this famous diamond was purchased by the notorious speculator Law, for the Regent of France, at the enormous price of 2,000,000 francs. It is of the size of a small green gage, almost round in shape, of a Richness proportionate to its volume, and entirely free from all spots, clouds, and flaws, weighing a little over 136 carats.

Other diamonds exist of larger size and greater weight, but the purity of its water, the extreme perfection of its cutting, its transparency, and its unequaled brilliancy place the Regent in the first rank of the *chefs d'œuvres* of fossil nature. Its last appearance was in the midst of the 5,206 brilliants composing the imperial crown shown at the Exhibition of 1855, and valued at 14,702,788 francs 75 centimes. It is recorded that Louis XIV. used to wear 12,000,000 francs' worth of precious stones on State occasions, but the nephew of the Corsican adventurer, whose name was not even dreamed of by the Grand Monarque, would have eclipsed his splendor if he could ever have ventured to decree his coronation.

There are a number of yellow, green, brick-red, brown, and black diamonds of great price in this collection, for, as my readers are probably aware, the color, when it does not diminish the transparency, adds to the value of the stone, as for instance the blue "Hope" diamond, weighing 44 carats, which is supposed to be a fragment of the blue Crown diamond of France, stolen in 1792, under the reign of the incorruptible Robespierre. There is an emerald-green diamond, 31 carats in weight, in the Treasury at Dresden; the Marquis de Drée has another, of large size, of a bright pink, and Mr. Bapst has just sold to a wealthy American the Dwarf Diamond, whose shade is that of tobacco juice, while the Grand Mogul is of a delicate rose color.

A short distance from this official exhibition any one interested in such matters can inspect the fac-similes of the principal diamonds on the globe, generally belonging to crowned heads. Here the Regent, in point of size is surpassed by many; there is the Koh-i-noor of England; the 300-carat stone belonging to the Rajah of Mutan-Borneo; the Grand Mogul, of 279 carats; the Mountain Moon, of the Russian crown, weighing 193 carats, as large as a pigeon's egg, but of ugly shape and unequal facets. The diamond of 139 carats lost by Charles the Bold at the battle of Granson, and now in the possession of the Austrian Hapsburgs; another from the same source, Burgundy, forming the central piece in the Papal tiara, in the shape of a half walnut. The diamond of the crown of Portugal, 120 carats; the Grand Duke of Tuscany, 139 carats; the King of Siam, 100 carats; and finally, the Pasha of Egypt, of 49 carats only, a respectable weight, however, when we consider that out of 10,000 diamonds not more than one attains 20 carats.

All of these stones are historic, they are unique in size and beauty, and, in spite of the modern researches in Brazil and at the Cape, nothing has been discovered for centuries equal to those found by the original miners of Golconda.

My readers have doubtless heard of the lucky hit made by the Abbé Mattia at the lottery, near Naples, where a winning *quine*, whose five numbers had been dreamed, or calculated—for there are tens of thousands of Italians who grow gray over the figures of the Cabala—netted him 2,750,000 francs. The poor man had a great deal of trouble getting his money, but the Government finally paid up, and he went on his way rejoicing, in order to escape from the relentless persecutions of those who besieged his doors to ask for numbers for the next drawing, as the Neapolitans cannot believe in mere chance, and are convinced that he has learned the secrets of futurity. Whereupon the authorities, in despair at this haul upon their well-nigh emptied coffers, concocted the report that it was all a fraud, and that the Abbé had, with the connivance of some of the lottery-officials, stolen the tickets after the numbers were known. How he could secure plish this is not clear, but as the Government is on its last financial legs, and is not troubled with scruples, false witnesses have been suborned, the extradition of the Abbé will be demanded as soon as his whereabouts is ascertained, and the sum of 70,000 francs, deposited by him in the Naples bank, has been pounced upon. Luckily, he is out of the country, or long before this he would be in one of those dungeons which are popularly but erroneously supposed to have disappeared with the Bourbons where that inventor of Bourbon tyranny, Petrocelli della Gattina, languished so many years on a daily diet, according to his own admission, "of green peas and all the early delicacies of the season."

I regret to close my letter by announcing the death of Mr. C. Carter, whose body was found yesterday in the Seine. Mr. Carter carried on a successful commission business in the Rue Auber for several years, and while no traces of violence were to be found upon his person, no motive can be assigned for his suicide.

NEW-YORK CITY NATIONAL BANKS.

CONDITION REPORTED TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY JUNE 29, 1878.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on Saturday, June, 29, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$164,260,668 10
Overdrafts	119,781 18
United States bonds to secure circulation	24,300,500 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	12,799,000 00
United States bonds on hand	8,508,500 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	9,622,173 07
Due from other national banks	12,454,285 87
Due from State banks and bankers	3,646,869 66
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	9,455,000 21
Current expenses and taxes paid	394,366 40
Premiums paid	1,484,109 32
Checks and other cash items	2,262,610 97
Exchanges for Clearing-house	69,419,672 67
Bills of other national banks	2,449,245 00
Fractional currency	85,995 63
Specie	13,860,205 22
Legal-tender notes	21,368,416 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	23,830,000 00
Five per cent redemption fund	1,061,723 00
Due from United States Treasurer	599,629 92
Total resources	$381,982,751 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$55,800,000 00
Surplus fund	16,097,915 49
Other individual profits	7,721,009 25
National bank notes outstanding	20,198,648 00
State bank notes outstanding	773,360 00
Dividends unpaid	1,114,450 76
Individual deposits	185,625,384 91
United States deposits	12,891,675 71
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	132,044 06
Due to other national banks	61,741,746 83
Due to State banks and bankers	20,578,517 21
Bills payable	8,000 00
Total liabilities	$381,982,752 00

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan today were $1,191,900.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $333,193, and the Customs receipts, $478,071.

The President has appointed Thomas Helm to be Register of the Land Office at Kirwin, Kan., in place of Frank Campbell, suspended.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed a count of the minor gold coins in the Treasury, with the view to probable early payments from the Treasury of the one, two and a half, and three-dollar coins.

The Director of the Mint received a dispatch to-day from the Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco, stating that since the 1st inst. 555,000 silver dollars had been exchanged at that Mint at par for gold coins.

Lieut.-Commander W. H. Hoff, United States Navy, was seriously, if not fatally, injured yesterday evening by the breaking down of a carriage. Several of his ribs were broken, and he was injured in the abdomen and head and other parts of the body. Mrs. Hoff's arm was broken, and she was otherwise slightly injured. Another lady and the coachman were also slightly hurt.

Between the 20th of this month and Aug. 1 the Chief Signal Officer will have established stations for the display of cautionary signals, when necessary, at the following-named ports: Penwater, Ludington, Traverse City, Frankfort, Northport, and Mackinac, in Michigan, on Lake Michigan; Rogers City, East Tawas City, Port Austin, Forester, and Bay City, Michigan, on Lake Huron; Munroe, Mich., Painesville and Ashtabula, (Ohio,) and Dunkirk, (N. Y.,) on Lake Erie; and Charlotte and Cape Vincent, on Lake Ontario, in New-York.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

WEST POINT, July 18.—The Fitz John Porter case was resumed this morning. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and the filing of some documents previously overlooked, Capt. Judson, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. King, was recalled, and testified to that officer's bad state of health during the campaign. Hazard Stevens, a lawyer, of Boston, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Division, Ninth Corps, was called by the Judge-Advocate, and testified as to the movements of his division on the 29th and 30th of August. He described the fighting on both days in which the division was engaged. On the first day the fighting was confined to the north of Groveton, as Porter's witnesses have all sworn, and no large bodies of troops were engaged. Gen. John Gibbon was recalled for cross-examination. He began to testify as to a conversation he had with Gen. King, in company with other brigade commanders. The court, however, of its own motion, deemed this irrelevant, as not bearing on Gen. Porter's conduct, but involving only the action of other officers, and refused to allow the witness to proceed. He was asked if he had a conversation with Pope, in which he explained the reason of his withdrawal from the road on the 28th, but the details were not given, as the witness retired. John F. Slater, a lawyer, of Washington, testified that in August, 1862, he was a private in the Thirtieth New-York Regiment. His evidence was in regard to the position of Porter's skirmish line during the 29th, which has previously appeared by the testimony of two officers of his regiment. He heard no sustained firing that day. He described the fight of the 30th, which accorded with the evidence of Porter's witnesses. The Judge-Advocate stated that several witnesses who had been summoned had not appeared, and he was not prepared to go on to-day. An adjournment till to-morrow was therefore had after a session of two hours.

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 18.—The congregations at the Union Evangelistic Holiness Camp-meeting have been unusually small to-day, the heat during a portion of the time being very oppressive. The thermometer at 7 A. M. was 85°, and at 2 o'clock it was 103°. At 9 P. M. it fell to 82°. At the Tabernacle the services were resumed at 6 o'clock in the morning with prayer and praise, led by Rev. Dr. Grant. A holiness and grace-abounding meeting was held by Rev. Dr. Palmer and wife, at 8:30. Bishop Samuel Fallows, D. D., preached in the auditorium at 10:30, but of the 8,000 visitors on the grounds not more than one quarter were present. The last children's meeting took place at 1:30, and was led by Miss A. S. Hamilton, of Brooklyn. In the afternoon Rev. S. H. Platt preached from John, iii.:18. In the evening Rev. A. B. Earle, D. D., President of the Union Evangelistic Society, spoke from Second Corinthians, xiii.:5. Brother Bentley sang "Ninety and Nine." Rev. Dr. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Association, announced that after the close of this camp-meeting there would be a service at noon to-morrow. No other services will be held except the prayer meeting in the morning and the usual Sabbath meetings.

THE CURRENCY AND ITS VALUE IN GOLD.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Treasury Department to-day issued a statement, showing the amount of State, national, and United States notes, &c., outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1860 to 1878, inclusive. The total amount in currency outstanding June 30, 1860, was $207,102,477, all of which was State bank circulation. The amount outstanding on the 30th of June, 1878, was as follows:

State Bank circulation	$426,504 00
National Bank circulation	324,514,248 00
Demand notes	62,297 50
Legal-tender notes	346,681,016 00
One and two years' notes of 1863	90,485 00
Compound interest notes	274,920 00
Fractional currency	16,547,768 77
Total amount in currency	$688,597,275 27

According to this statement, the value of the paper dollar as compared with coin on July 18, 1878, was 99 4-10 cents, and the value of the currency in gold was $684,465,691 62.

FIVE PERSONS FATALLY BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—A servant girl named Ryan was burned to death by an explosion of turpentine to-day at the residence of James Delfremery, in Oakland. A hostler named Cassidy was also burned, probably fatally.

Three children of Manuel Jubasco were fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp last night, at Lone Tree, Fresno County.

MEN OF BUSINESS AROUSED.

THE ROBBERY OF WILSON & GREIG.

INTENSE INTEREST EVINCED IN THE CASE BY MERCHANTS—THE EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS POSTPONED—WHAT CAPT. BYRNES SAYS.

The story of the arrest and operations of Henry N. Phillips, William Hines, and Pearson Hendrickson, the Cashier, book-keeper, and Superintendent of the dry goods establishment of Wilson & Greig, No. 771 Broadway, as published in yesterday's TIMES, created a wide-spread excitement among the merchants of the City. Hardly anything else, except the intense heat, was talked about during the day. When Capt. Byrnes reached Jefferson Market Police Court with the prisoners in the afternoon, he found the room filled with merchants who had quit their business to watch the developments of what was pronounced one of the most extraordinary cases of commercial fraud ever brought to light in the Metropolis. Mr. Wilson was not prepared to go on with the case, as he desired to make such a thorough overhauling of the stock and cash accounts of the firm as would enable him to present the matter in a perfect shape. At his request Justice Smith remanded the prisoners into the custody of Capt. Byrnes until this afternoon, at which time it is expected that the case will be formally presented.

After the remanding of the prisoners Mr. Wilson was closeted in Capt. Byrnes' private office with William Hines until a late hour in the night, and together they both went over the firm's accounts. It is expected that the result of that interview will be developed in the court proceedings to-day. The Police, who have been working the case up, say they could trace the ways in which Phillips and Hines spent their plunder, but they could not imagine what Hendrickson did with his share of the stolen moneys. He is married into a good family, and his wife is said to be a most worthy and deserving woman. She is utterly prostrated by the arrest of her husband, who very likely kept her ignorant of his dishonest transactions. He was never known among his friends to have more money than his salary warranted him in having. When he was arrested and taken out of the store on Wednesday there was found on his person $150 worth of pool tickets on some coming horse-races. The detectives believe that Hendrickson's weakness, unlike that of Phillips for fast women, was entirely for gambling, and that he almost invariably lost in his speculations.

Capt. Byrnes said that the method employed by the prisoners was so novel and secure that it could be employed in most of the business houses in town with perfect impunity. Said he: "There is a wonderful difference between the way in which business is done in this country and in Europe. The American merchant places entirely too much responsibility and trust in his employes. It seems to be his desire to organize his business into a series of 'departments,' so that he can put each under the absolute control of some trusted person and then stow himself away in his private office and allow things to run themselves under 'the system.' Look at it. Here was a large house, in good standing, doing a good trade. They put Hendrickson in charge of the principal sales department—that of the cloaks. He had come well recommended, was smart and competent, and absolutely trusted. How was this department run? When Hendrickson sold a cloak or a bill of cloaks he was paid cash. It was his duty to send the cash at once with the bill of sale to Phillips, the cashier, by the hands of a cash boy. It was Phillips' business to receive the cash, see that it tallied with the bill of sale, put it in the safe, credit Hendrickson's department with it, and then turn over the bill of sale to Hines, the book-keeper. Hines' duty was to enter the sale in regular form in the books of the firm. Hendrickson was master in his department. Phillips in his, and Hines in his. So long as the men remained honest they acted as checks upon each other, and upon any attempt at fraud. Indeed, it would have been impossible for any one of them alone to have done any stealing, and you must remember that the only protection the firm had was reliance upon the honesty of the men, and upon a probability that collusion between any two of them could not take place. Well, how did it work? Hendrickson says to Phillips, 'You are the cashier; I sell the cloaks; while we watch each other all is square. But if I sell $500 worth of goods, and instead of passing the money and bills of sale through a boy to you, avoid that witness, and give them to you myself, and you should destroy the bills of sale to an amount of $100, and pocket that amount for a whack-up between us, why, we make $50 apiece and no one the wiser. The book-keeper can't find it out, because he never sees the goods, and of course the customer will not come to his house one night and say the bill-clerk has been after them: Weber wanted witness to take him to Waterloo to take the boat for the city; he said they would not let him go from Bayou Sara; witness took Weber to Waterloo that night; Andrew Duncan and others from East Feliciana took refuge in his house.

E. L. Weber was recalled, and produced a number of letter called for by Mr. Cox, but did not produce copies of his own letters to W. E. Chandler, as he had promised to do, saying he had not been able to find them. Letters from Anderson and Chandler were then read in reference to matters concerning the Sherman letter. Chandler, under date of March 15, says: "Mrs. Jenks and Anderson called on me recently, and told their stories. Mrs. Jenks said she had the letter, about which I wrote, safely deposited in New-Orleans. Since her return from New-Orleans she has written me, but says nothing of the supposed letter. You do not inform me why you think the supposed letter to be genuine, nor where you think it is. If you get any light on the subject please inform me."

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A crowd of passengers were making their way through Communipaw-avenue to the Central Railroad, in Jersey City, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when a man, evidently a tramp, fell to the sidewalk apparently unconscious. A large number of sympathetic people gathered about him, and to them he murmured, when he had recovered his senses, that he had been sunstruck, was much in want, had had neither food nor lodging, and would be grateful for aid. Purses were readily opened, and a number of little gifts poured into his hand. Some one, of more practical than sentimental turn of mind, suggested that a homeless sunstruck sufferer, suffering from sunstroke, should be sent to the station-house for treatment, and an officer and stretcher were sent for. The suffering patient heard the mention made of a policeman, and, quickly gathering himself up from the sidewalk, he walked away from the group of astonished sympathizers with wonderful alacrity. When two officers arrived with a stretcher, they were disgusted to learn that the suffering man they sought had proved to be but an ingenious beggar who had excited the sympathy of his fellow-citizens by a seasonable practical joke.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

The Veteran Association of the Tammany Regiment, Forty-Second New-York State Volunteers, which served with distinction in the war for the Union, celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of the corp's departure for the scene of conflict, July 18, 1861, at Terrace Garden, in Fifty-eighth-street, last evening, by a grand concert and Summer-night's festival. The tattered colors of the regiment, borne through the war, were displayed in the hall. The evening's festivities closed with dancing.

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A YOUNG THIEF ARRESTED.

For two or three weeks past the policemen and keepers on duty at the bath foot of Gouverneur-street have been watching for some person or persons who have been stealing money from the pockets of the bathers while they were in the water, and yesterday Officer George Blonk arrested John Mullins, of No. 7 Oliver-street, who was charged by Jacob Stratin, of No. 37 Ludlow-street, with stealing 25 cents from his pocket while he was in swimming. Just as the officer was about to arrest Mullins he threw part of the money into the water. He was taken before Justice Bixby, at the Essex Market Police Court, where he denied his guilt. He was locked up, however, in default of $500 bail, to await trial.

THE GREENBACK-LABOR PARTY.

PREPARING FOR THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION—WALTER H. SHUPE DENOUNCED.

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The General Committee of the Junio-Blair-Conley wing of the National Greenback-Labor Party met last evening at Cosmopolitan Hall, No. 103 East Eighth-street. George Blair, the Working Men's candidate for Controller of the State at the last election, presided, and among those present was Alexander Trapp, Secretary of the National Committee of the party. Reports from the various Assembly districts were received, from which it appeared that there was an organization in all the districts of the City except the Third, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first. Delegates will be sent to the Syracuse Convention to contend for admission with the Shupe party, from all the districts organized. The Chairman, speaking for the First Assembly District, repeated that Walter H. Shupe had been expelled from the organization there, and that it was now in a healthier state. Mr. Rosenkranz, from the Fourteenth District, stated that all efforts to form an organization in that district had proved abortive. The Chairman remarked that he was not surprised, as that district was the stronghold of the Socialists. Speeches were made by John Ennis and Alexander Troup. The former stated that it was impossible for the working men in his district (the Twenty-first) to send delegates to Syracuse, as it would cost $100, more than they could afford. Mr. Troup denounced Walter H. Shupe in vigorous terms, and declared that he was in league with Secretary Sherman and no friend of the Working Men's movement.

BRIBING LOUISIANA WITNESSES.

MORE COLORED MEN WHO SWEAR THAT E. L. WEBER OFFERED THEM MONEY.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—Before the subcommittee to-day, T. M. J. Clarke, (colored,) formerly Recorder of Mortgages of East Feliciana Parish, testified that he had had two or three interviews with E. L. Weber recently; Weber wanted him to recant his testimony given before the House committee; the testimony then given was true; Weber offered him $175 and a position at $75 per month if witness would testify as he wished; Dula also asked witness to go with Weber; his impression is that Dula wanted him to make money; he said bales of it had been sent here from New-York; Dula said Weber was to give him $500 to testify; Witness had not been in the Parish of East Feliciana since 1875, and was afraid to return; a report had been circulated that he and other prominent Republicans had organized the negroes for the purpose of murdering the whites; he was certain that there never was any such organization in the parish; the report was started by whites. Witness detailed acts of violence by whites, including the murder of John Gair; he said the colored people never banded together for any unlawful purpose; they never thought of such a thing; has heard that colored people were recently whipped in East Feliciana, but refused to give names.

George A. Swazey (colored) testified that he resided formerly in West Feliciana Parish, but is now employed in the Custom-house; had interviews with Weber a few days ago and before he went to Washington; he wanted witness to take back what he had testified before the Senate committee; witness refused to do it; witness refused to repeat a private conversation between himself and Weber; he said his testimony before the Senate committee was from information received from others; witness is afraid to go back to his parish; the feeling against him is solely on account of politics. Swazey denied that there had been any organization of negroes for violence against the whites. He said the whites started the report to serve their own ends and afford themselves a pretext for violence.

Milton Jones, (colored,) a member of the Legislature from Pointe Coupee Parish, testified that in the Fall of 1876 E. L. Weber, Swazey, Armistead, and others came to his house one night and said the bull-dozers had been after them: Weber wanted witness to take him to Waterloo to take the boat for the city; he said they would not let him go from Bayou Sara; witness took Weber to Waterloo that night; Andrew Duncan and others from East Feliciana took refuge in his house.

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PREPARING FOR THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION—WALTER H. SHUPE DENOUNCED.

A meeting for conference of delegates to the Syracuse Convention elected by the Joachimsen-O'Rielly-Hanlen wing of the National Greenback-Labor Party was held last evening at Germania Hall, No. 200 Third-avenue, Col. George F. Gardner presiding. There were delegates present from 14 Assembly Districts, three-fourths of whom announced themselves as able to pay their way, and the rest did not have money enough. The Chairman assured the impecunious delegates that they would be assisted. On motion of Marcus Hanlen, an address to the people of the County of New-York, prepared by a committee of 21, was adopted. The address contains principles similar to those enunciated in the platform adopted at the Toledo Convention. It advocates the payment of the national debt in greenbacks, the issuance of non-interest-bearing bonds, and urges that the rights of labor shall be protected by legislation "equally with the expressed protection of capital."

The General Committee of the Junio-Blair-Conley wing of the National Greenback-Labor Party met last evening at Cosmopolitan Hall, No. 103 East Eighth-street. George Blair, the Working Men's candidate for Controller of the State at the last election, presided, and among those present was Alexander Trapp, Secretary of the National Committee of the party. Reports from the various Assembly districts were received, from which it appeared that there was an organization in all the districts of the City except the Third, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first. Delegates will be sent to the Syracuse Convention to contend for admission with the Shupe party, from all the districts organized. The Chairman, speaking for the First Assembly District, repeated that Walter H. Shupe had been expelled from the organization there, and that it was now in a healthier state. Mr. Rosenkranz, from the Fourteenth District, stated that all efforts to form an organization in that district had proved abortive. The Chairman remarked that he was not surprised, as that district was the stronghold of the Socialists. Speeches were made by John Ennis and Alexander Troup. The former stated that it was impossible for the working men in his district (the Twenty-first) to send delegates to Syracuse, as it would cost $100, more than they could afford. Mr. Troup denounced Walter H. Shupe in vigorous terms, and declared that he was in league with Secretary Sherman and no friend of the Working Men's movement.

BRIBING LOUISIANA WITNESSES.

MORE COLORED MEN WHO SWEAR THAT E. L. WEBER OFFERED THEM MONEY.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—Before the subcommittee to-day, T. M. J. Clarke, (colored,) formerly Recorder of Mortgages of East Feliciana Parish, testified that he had had two or three interviews with E. L. Weber recently; Weber wanted him to recant his testimony given before the House committee; the testimony then given was true; Weber offered him $175 and a position at $75 per month if witness would testify as he wished; Dula also asked witness to go with Weber; his impression is that Dula wanted him to make money; he said bales of it had been sent here from New-York; Dula said Weber was to give him $500 to testify; Witness had not been in the Parish of East Feliciana since 1875, and was afraid to return; a report had been circulated that he and other prominent Republicans had organized the negroes for the purpose of murdering the whites; he was certain that there never was any such organization in the parish; the report was started by whites. Witness detailed acts of violence by whites, including the murder of John Gair; he said the colored people never banded together for any unlawful purpose; they never thought of such a thing; has heard that colored people were recently whipped in East Feliciana, but refused to give names.

George A. Swazey (colored) testified that he resided formerly in West Feliciana Parish, but is now employed in the Custom-house; had interviews with Weber a few days ago and before he went to Washington; he wanted witness to take back what he had testified before the Senate committee; witness refused to do it; witness refused to repeat a private conversation between himself and Weber; he said his testimony before the Senate committee was from information received from others; witness is afraid to go back to his parish; the feeling against him is solely on account of politics. Swazey denied that there had been any organization of negroes for violence against the whites. He said the whites started the report to serve their own ends and afford themselves a pretext for violence.

Milton Jones, (colored,) a member of the Legislature from Pointe Coupee Parish, testified that in the Fall of 1876 E. L. Weber, Swazey, Armistead, and others came to his house one night and said the bull-dozers had been after them: Weber wanted witness to take him to Waterloo to take the boat for the city; he said they would not let him go from Bayou Sara; witness took Weber to Waterloo that night; Andrew Duncan and others from East Feliciana took refuge in his house.

E. L. Weber was recalled, and produced a number of letter called for by Mr. Cox, but did not produce copies of his own letters to W. E. Chandler, as he had promised to do, saying he had not been able to find them. Letters from Anderson and Chandler were then read in reference to matters concerning the Sherman letter. Chandler, under date of March 15, says: "Mrs. Jenks and Anderson called on me recently, and told their stories. Mrs. Jenks said she had the letter, about which I wrote, safely deposited in New-Orleans. Since her return from New-Orleans she has written me, but says nothing of the supposed letter. You do not inform me why you think the supposed letter to be genuine, nor where you think it is. If you get any light on the subject please inform me."

A TRAMP'S PRACTICAL JOKE.

A crowd of passengers were making their way through Communipaw-avenue to the Central Railroad, in Jersey City, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when a man, evidently a tramp, fell to the sidewalk apparently unconscious. A large number of sympathetic people gathered about him, and to them he murmured, when he had recovered his senses, that he had been sunstruck, was much in want, had had neither food nor lodging, and would be grateful for aid. Purses were readily opened, and a number of little gifts poured into his hand. Some one, of

FOREIGN NOTES.

PITT OF THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

It is proposed to celebrate the first anniversary of the death of Thiers with great pomp in Paris. Emile de Girardin is the prime mover.

Victor Hugo has retired to the island of Guernsey for the rest of the Summer, with M. and Mme. Lockroy and his two grandchildren.

In the Scotch divorce case of Sir Tollemache Sinclair against Lady Sinclair on the ground of adultery, a decree has been granted to the plaintiff.

The number of paupers in England on the 1st of January was 747,811, a decrease of 69,411 from the number in 1875, notwithstanding the "hard times."

The corner-stone of a new club-house for the City Carleton Club was to be laid on the 17th inst. in St. Swithin's-lane, London, by the President, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

The Empress Bridge of the Sutlej, at Adamwahen, in India, was opened on the 8th of June. The spans of 250 feet are the largest and heaviest ever known in India. Of these spans there are 16.

M. Adrien Gilly, brother of the late Deputy Mayor, and Manager of the Caisse de Credit, at Nice, France, committed suicide recently by throwing himself from a fourth-story window, after a bottle of poison and a revolver had been taken away from him.

A woman was sentenced in France last January to 20 years' imprisonment for poisoning her husband. A new trial was obtained on account of some technical irregularity, and it was proved that the deceased died from natural causes, and the woman was acquitted.

The office for lost articles at the Prefecture of Police in Paris has been very busy since the Exhibition opened. About 200 articles a day are left there, many of which are never claimed. A diamond brooch, worth about 5,000 francs, was lately among the lost articles, but the owner of that put in an appearance.

The *Office de Publicité*, a weekly journal of Brussels, suggests that a statue should be erected there to Lord Palmerston, as one of the principal founders of the independence of Belgium, and that the unveiling should form part of the celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Belgium in 1880.

They don't take photographs in Persia, because the Mohammedan religion forbids the reproduction of living creatures, but the Shah had his taken in France, and is going to have the likeness stamped on the coins when he goes home. Meantime he has given away some copies to distinguished "infidel dogs" of Europe, whose character cannot be damaged by photographs.

An old lady, 74 years of age, calling herself Baroness Brontë, and claiming to be the granddaughter of a first cousin of Admiral Lord Nelson, was lately in a London court as plaintiff in a case brought against a pawnbroker for slander. The latter had declared that she was not a Baroness; that she was not a relative of Lord Nelson, and that she had passed a life of misrepresentation for some years at St. Petersburg. It was decided that she had no ground for an action.

One of the latest English divorce cases was that of Major Nepean, of the Madras Staff Corps, against his wife and a Mr. Woolley as co-respondent. After his return from India suspicion of his wife's infidelity was first aroused by his little boy. Mrs. Nepean objected to the smoking in her sitting-room when the *enfant terrible* exclaimed: "Why, mamma, you never objected to Mr. Woolley's smoking, why can't papa smoke, too?" This excited suspicions and led to investigations which justified them, resulting in the divorce.

Speaking of boxing the ears of children as a mode of punishment, the London *Lancet* says: "Medical men alone can be fully aware how fruitful a source of suffering and danger is represented by the box upon the ear. There are, for example, under observation at the present moment two schoolboys who have been the victims of such an assault. Surely, schoolmasters ought to have learned long ere this the danger of a mode of personal chastisement that has apparently usurped the place of others, which, if more disgusting, were not attended with an equal amount of peril."

The Aylesford divorce case was brought to a sudden close on the 5th inst. by the virtual surrender of the petitioner. He could not deny the allegations against himself, except so far as Mrs. Dilke was concerned, and these being admitted, he was disentitled to a divorce. Under instructions of the court, the jury found as facts that Lady Aylesford had committed adultery; that Lord Aylesford had committed adultery; and that Lord Aylesford and Lady Aylesford had acted in collusion for the purpose of obtaining the divorce. Lord Aylesford and Mrs. Dilke were allowed to deny the charges so far as their conduct was concerned, but that point was not submitted to the jury. The petition was dismissed.

The preparations for erecting Cleopatra's Needle are well advanced. Nearly the whole of the ironwork has been removed, and the inscription on the fourth side is at present in an excellent position for examination and comparison with the various editions which have been given of it. There are several points of interest to be observed with regard to the palæography of the older or central line, and that of the two nearer lines with which it is flanked, the former being far superior in workmanship and treatment to the later additions. This is particularly remarkable in those parts which have been covered by sand and so protected from injury by weather or design. Some of the hieroglyphics are executed in a different manner; the circle, for instance, of the middle column of text is slightly raised at the centre, in the side lines it takes the form of a deep and cup-like depression. It is expected that the work will be completed in about two months' time. The solid base of masonry and granite blocks is being built; above this the Needle will be raised upon a staging, and swung by an armed bull, which will enable the monolith to be balanced, and thus easily transferred from a horizontal to a vertical position.

A London contemporary says: "One of the worst features of 'business' nowadays is the generally-prevailing notion that every one who buys goods, orders work, or engages professional assistance, ought, in consideration of the money that he either pays himself or for some one else, to receive back a certain percentage in presents or 'tips,' or in some form of *douceur* that is more agreeable to his sense of pride or convenient to his pocket. At several times throughout the year a worthy citizen employs his stock-broker to buy or sell some stock for him, and, in accordance with the true spirit of the tip system, the stock-broker must needs treat his customers to substantial champagne lunches whenever he makes his appearance in the city. A country tradesman comes up to London to look at the stock of a wholesale house that he frequently does business with; the inevitable champagne and dinner business comes on again; tickets for the theatre are presented to him, presents are made to him, and he is sent home rejoicing; but he still wants more. Christmas comes round, that he will be remembered by the 'big house' in London, and be rewarded by a well-stocked hamper or wine-case." This odious "feature" is creeping into New-York, and men should set their faces strongly against it before it gains a stronger foothold.

Mr. W. G. Stevenson, sculptor, Edinburgh, has just completed the full-sized model of his statue of Burns, which has been commissioned for the Town of Kilmarnock. In this figure is reproduced, on the scale of over 8 feet, the design embodied in the small model which it will be remembered, was selected on competition, and which we had occasion to describe on its being exhibited some months ago at the Glasgow Fine Art Institute, and, more recently, at the Royal Scottish Academy. We need only, therefore, remind the reader that the poet is represented in standing posture, as if he had paused in the course of a rural walk to record some flitting fancy. In the features, as well as in the costume, the well-known Nasmyth portrait has been closely follo'ed, the artist, instead of introducing a plaid or other flowing drapery, having made a point of accenting the muscular contours under the tight-fitting clothes. Bareheaded, the figure stands poised on the right leg, the left being slightly advanced. The right hand, with a pencil between the fingers, is held clear of the body in front, as if ready to write, while the left at once grasps and leans upon a note-book resting on the top of a stump, near whose base springs a significant daisy. What now remains to be done is to have the statue cast in plaster, from which it will be worked into Sicilian marble. It is expected to be completed in the latter form about this time next year, when it will be placed in the niche prepared for it in a building to be erected in the Kilmarnock public park, and in which accommodation is, we believe, to be provided for a Burns museum.

Now that Mr. Woolner's fine statue is placed in front of the Athenæum Club-house, the following from the London *Athenæum* may be interesting: Some months ago his Excellency F. A. Weld, Governor of Tasmania, gave an account to the Royal Society of that colony of his visit to the volcanoes of Hawaii, and remarking on Cook's discovery of the island in 1779, he stated that a tradition had existed among the natives to the effect that Lono, the god of fine arts and fair-haired, had been driven forth, with his followers, on account of some indiscretion into which the natural fervor of his disposition had led him. Nevertheless it was understood that he would one day return across the sea to revisit his ancient abode. When the sails of Cook's ships were seen rising from the blue waters of the Pacific, and moving shoreward, a cry was raised that Lono, the fire-god, was returning. Priests and people flocked to the beach, and when they saw the strange appearance of the Englishmen, their white faces, smoke (of the fragrant weed) issuing from their mouths, and still more when they saw and heard the fire of the guns, all doubt was converted into certainty; victims were prepared, and the great navigator was led to the sacrificial temple, or inclosure of terraced stones, and sacrifice was offered to him. Unfortunately, disputes which arose led the natives to believe that Lono or his followers had not forgotten their ancient propensities, and having failed as they thought, to propitiate him with their sacrifices and offerings, they resolved to inflict a fresh array of punishments upon him and to drive him again across the sea. An Ocean

was retreating to his boat, under pressure of the angry and menacing crowd, one native, more excited than the rest, pushed him violently, causing pain, which Cook showed by an exclamation or gesture. They then saw that he was sensible to pain, and consequently but mortal, and a native at once dealt him a heavy blow with a weapon. He fell, wounded, and was quickly killed, to their astonishment at first, and subsequent regret." This statement, as will be seen on comparison, explains some points that were left doubtful in the narrative of Cook's memorable voyage. Mr. Allingham has been good enough to send us the following verses:

A STATUE FOR SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Cook, mariner of Whitby, gave the chart
Another England in the great South Sea.
Lo, re-embodied now by Woolner's art,
The bold and honest Spirit! who once more
Will voyage to that Australasian shore,
Bearing a message, without tongue or pen.
As brief, as full, as English words could say.
There on his breezy column will he stand,
The bloodless conqueror, viewing sea and land,—
An English city, in whose deep blue night
For Charles' Wain the Southern Cross hangs bright,
Ships from Old England gliding up the bay,—
And signify with that uplifted hand
(The gesture once of lion-astonish'd heart),
"Greeting to all my Brother Englishmen!"
June 25, 1878. W. ALLINGHAM.

THE SUICIDE OF THE YOUNG ACTRESS,

CONJECTURES AS TO THE MOTIVE OF HER ACT—A SECRET GRIEF PREYING ON A MORBID NATURE.

The suicide of Miss Ellen McCall, or Ingham, the young variety actress who was found dead in her apartments at No. 469 Fourth-avenue on Wednesday, after having taken a dose of prussiate of potash, as published in yesterday's TIMES, up to a late hour last night remained as great a mystery as ever. Two theories in regard to the suicide are entertained. Some say that her mother's troubles affected her mind and made her insane. Her mother was Mrs. Mary McCall. She had seven children by McCall, now dead, of whom the eldest, Lizzie, and Ellen, aged 17, were actresses in the employ of the Rice Evangeline troupe. Lizzie received a fair salary, but Ellen, being but a beginner, did not get much. On the 8th inst. Mrs. McCall was arrested and taken to Buffalo on a charge of grand larceny. The case as then published was as follows: An express messenger called at the house and said he had a package containing $3,250 for Mrs. Ingham. Mrs. McCall said that was her name, and that the package was intended for her. She was given the money and receipted for it as Mrs. Ingham. She was arrested and taken to Buffalo to be tried for having so obtained the money. At the trial she secured an acquittal by proving that she was Mrs. Ingham, having been married to Ingham. It was whispered about at the time that the whole thing was a "put up job" to defraud the express companies; that the package contained but $250, and that all the parties to the affair, except the express men, well understood the parts they were to play. It is claimed that Ellen was of a morbidly sensitive nature, and brooded over her mother's arrest and disgrace, and that when she learned the whole truth she became sick of life and destroyed herself. Taking into account that her mother was acquitted, this explanation does not seem sufficient. The theory of poverty is weakened by the assertions of her friends that she was not in want, and that at the time of her death she had $32 in her pocket. Notwithstanding these assertions it is generally believed that deceased was in want. The young actress was of that extremely sensitive nature which her friends attribute to her, the following explanation of her suicide appears to be nearest the correct one. Ellen associated intimately with her sister Lizzie and was her inseparable companion. Gossip says that Lizzie was inclined to be fast, and that her example had great influence on Ellen. It is alleged that Ellen had been for some time on terms of close intimacy with a man named Eugene F. Eberly, of Newark, N. J., said to be a married man; that after the relations between the two had assumed a compromising character, a young man of good family, named Edward W. Roop, a manufacturer of paper boxes at No. 754 Main-street, Buffalo, fell in love with her and wished to marry her. Ellen reciprocated Roop's affection and they were betrothed, but through the letters still in existence which she wrote to him there runs a vein of sorrow, as if she carried an oppressive secret. As Roop became more urgent to be married, Ellen became more gloomy, and while in this state of mind destroyed herself. Which of these is the true theory will probably forever remain a mystery, as the dead actress left nothing by which her suicide can ever be explained.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS' CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Convention of Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, Superintendents of Mails and of Registration at Post Offices, which met at the Post Office Department yesterday, continued its session to-day, and recommendations were made on the subjects which were discussed, and on which committees were appointed at yesterday's session. The report of the committee on extension and modification of the through-pouch system, to the effect that the system could be extended with benefit to the service, recommending such extension as a saving of labor to railway Post Office clerks, disapproving of the opening of through registered pouches, and recommending an exchange of through registered pouches between some one line in each Superintendent's division and New-York City, in order to test the practicability of Railway Post Office clerks pouching registered matter,—after amendment in the last particular—permitting the experiment to be made with other offices than New-York—was adopted. The report of the committee having under consideration the subject of the registration of third class matter, to the effect that the extension of registration to that class of matter was advisable, was read, and the following substitute adopted:

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the department that, in order to test the practicability of registering third-class matter, the experiment be tried at 10 first-class offices for a period of four months from October next.

Postmaster Coye addressed the convention in favor of the transmission of specie from the Pacific Coast by registered packages. After an interchange of views in relation to the general conduct of the several branches of the service represented, the convention accepted an invitation to visit the New-York Post Office and inspect the Registry Department of that office, and adjourned to meet at the New-York City Post Office at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning next. During the session to-day, Postmaster-General Key visited the room, and expressed himself highly pleased with the business-like appearance of the members of the body.

THE TOLEDO RACES.

TOLEDO, July 18.—A heavy rain which took place early this afternoon made the track heavy and delayed the start. At 4 o'clock the pacers were called up to finish yesterday's race. Sweetzer won the sixth heat and race in 2:25; Sleepy George second, and Sallie distanced. Luey, not having won a heat yesterday, did not start. The first race on to-day's programme was for the 2:45 class; purse, $800; four starters; Good Morning and Ike Marvel being drawn. The following is the summary:

Katie Middleton	1	2	2	Billy Greene	4 4 2 3
Bill Findlay	2	1	4	Honest Mary	3 3 3 4

Time—2:44; 2:45; 2:43½; 2:42½.

The second race, 2:30 class, purse $1,000, had seven starters.

Ancient Order Boy	6	1	C. W. Woolley 2 4
Bay Dick	1	6	Ellsworth 6 2
Scott's Thomas	2	3	Indianapolis 7 dis.
Colonel Dawes	5	5	

Bay Dick made a dead heat with Ellsworth in the first heat. At the conclusion of the second heat the races were postponed until to-morrow owing to the lateness of the hour.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

HAVANA, July 18.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a royal decree, dated June 9, dividing the Government and Administration of the Island of Cuba into six civil provinces, named, after their respective capitals, Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. Havana will be a first class province, Santiago de Cuba a second class, and the others third class provinces. The *Gazette* also names the judicial districts belonging to each separate province. The decree relative to the election of Deputies to the Spanish Cortes makes the following provisions in regard to colored persons: Colored persons can be elected as Deputies, provided that, if they were once slaves, they must at least have been six years freedmen before their election. Colored persons can be electors, provided they have been freedmen for three years if they were formerly slaves."

AN ACTRESS SUING FOR HER SALARY.

The suit of Miss Rose Lisle against Messrs. Gardner and Bache, the managers of Mibio's Garden, for the salary of herself and husband, Edward Arnott, was tried before Justice Parker, in the Third District Civil Court, yesterday. Miss Lisle testified that she had made a contract with the defendants to furnish the play called "The Gasson," together with the services of herself and husband for two weeks. On Tuesday of the second week of her engagement she applied for her first week's salary, and was requested to wait until the following day. She did so, and at that time Mr. Arnott received $200 which he gave to witness. At the close of the fourth act of the play that evening Mr. Arnott received the remaining $49, and paid it to his wife. The green curtain was then rung down, and the audience was informed that Miss Rose L. Miss testified that Arnott refused to play on the occasion in question unless he could receive assurances that the play would not be withdrawn on the following night. This the witness could not agree to, and consequently the play was stopped. The Justice reserved his decision.

THE LOUISVILLE RACE.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY HORSE IN BAD CONDITION WHEN HE RAN.

From the New-York Sportsman, July 20.

We copy in another column from the Lexington *Press* the statement made by Walker, the jockey who rode Ten Broeck in the race against Mollie McCarthy, as to the condition of the horses. It was made in the office of Major Thomas, a turfman of long standing, and a gentleman of the highest reputation and consideration all over the country. What Walker says requires no comment—it is just to the purpose, and the Lexington *Press* states that it corroborates the opinion of nearly every respectable turfman who witnessed the race. Walker had no confidence in the horse from the first, and told the trainer that if the mare did not go lame, he [Walker] would be 100 miles from Louisville sooner than ride him. He rode him in two trials of two miles when the track was good. The first was 3:44. The second was worse, 3:45. He had run there in 3:27½ once. What is the necessary conclusion? Why, that he had either lost his racing form, or was poisoned before that trial, not in sponging out before the race. The real truth is that the horse was spoiled as a race-horse long ago, by pottering about with him and letting him cover mares. There are hardly any instances of stallions running well after having been put to a number of mares. It may be said that very few have been trained after covering; but probably few were trained because experience had shown that it was of no use to train them. Perhaps it impairs their running powers by making them gross, and thus affecting the wind; but the better opinion seems to be that they will not try, either in their work or in the race, and, consequently, they are not in condition when brought to the post. Lord Godolphin's Hogoblin, a very famous runner, was trained after serving mares, and made a deplorable failure. Catton, the gamest horse ever seen in Yorkshire, had the most resolute and skillful rider in Sammy King. Their victories were so great that, after the toast of the King and the royal family at the dinners of the great county houses, the host used to propose "King and Catton." Even Catton was trained again after covering mares. Sammy King rode him, and they made a wretchedly poor display. We are convinced that Ten Broeck cannot now beat a good race-horse any distance, and that he has not been capable of doing it at any time this year. After the mare got lame Walker forced "to waddle through with Ten Broeck in some shape. The match had to come off. But the mare never would have been started but for the fact that her trainer had an interest in the gate-money." These are the facts of a case so plain upon its face that any disinterested and unprejudiced man can understand it. It is of no use for Mr. J. H. Saunders, of Chicago, to write letters showing that the pace was good for the first two miles. It was a great deal too good for horses in their condition. They were not supposed to be running a two-mile dash, but a race of four-mile heats. Mr. Saunders shows that the time of the first two miles was better than that of Wagner and Grey Eagle and Lexington and Lecompte. All! it was, but how about the last two? That is where the pinch invariably comes, and these two "great racers" were as dead as two red herrings in the third and fourth miles. It took Ten Broeck 4:34½ to run that two miles. Why, Doble's old trotting mare has beaten that rate all hollow for a mile, with a sulky behind her. It may be said Ten Broeck was pulled up. Then what distressed him? The poison theory is a mere disturbed dream and hallucination. Was he poisoned when Aristides beat him twice? or when King Alfonso beat him? or when Parole beat him in these two trials mentioned by Walker, when he had it all to himself, and could not, or would not, run a bit for a horse of his character on that course?

WHAT HIS JOCKEY HAS TO SAY.

From the Lexington Press, July 10.

Walker, the colored boy who rode Ten Broeck in the big race at Louisville, and refused to make his opinion of the race public, called into Major Thomas' office yesterday, and in course of conversation made some statements concerning the race that may not be uninteresting. In the first place he was of opinion that neither Ten Broeck nor Mollie McCarthy was in condition to run four miles; but he was afraid of the mare from the first, and said to Mr. Preston, Ten Broeck's trainer, that if the mare did not go lame he would be 100 miles from Louisville when the race came off. Everybody expected the horse to win, and if he lost the people would hang the rider and the trainer, because they would not believe but that the race was thrown. He told Mr. Harper in much the same language what he thought of the contest; but the mare went lame, and then he had hopes of winning. He knew, and the trainers of Mollie McCarthy knew, that she could not go four miles, but he hoped to waddle through with Ten Broeck in some shape. The match had to come off. But the mare never would have been started but for the fact that her trainer had an interest in the gate-money. The people came to see the big race, and they had to see it. Ten Broeck had not been in good shape for some time. Before Walker went to St. Louis to ride Himyar he had speeded Ten Broeck two miles in 3:44. He went well and seemed to be doing finely. When he got back from St. Louis he put him again, but the horse could not go in 45. He seemed to have gone back. Then they crowded the work on him too fast. He was not in condition; neither was the mare; and that is the reason the race was a poor one. He never wants to be caught in a similar snap again. Walker's opinion corroborates that of nearly every respectable Kentucky turfman who witnessed the race.

TROTTING AT BELMONT PARK.

BELMONT PARK, July 18.—The closing races of the Summer trotting meeting took place to-day. Following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $150, for three-minute class.

Amber	3	1	2	1	Ike Smith 4 dr.
Columbia	1	3	1	2	3 Max L. 5 dr.
Sorrel Top	2	2	3	2	2 B-lle Strideway dis.

Time—2:35; 2:32½; 2:34; 2:31½; 2:32¼.

SECOND RACE—$200, for 2:39 class.

James Wood	2	1	2	1	1 Buck 4 3 4 3 4
Village Girl	1	4	1	2	2 Lambert Knox 5 5 dr.
Fannie H.	3	2	3	4	3

Time—2:39; 2:37; 2:36; 2:33; 2:32.

THE PLAINVILLE TROTTING RACES.

HARTFORD, July 18.—The 2:45 race at Plainville Park to-day, purse, $300, divided, had 10 starters. It was won in three straight heats by Col. Peabody, entered by S. Woodward, of Providence, Norwood Chief second, Robert Bonner, Jr., third, and Ike Lee fourth. Time—2:40¾; 2:42, and 2:39¼. The following is a summary of the 2:27 race, purse, $400, divided:

Bateman	1	1	1	Lady Doggett	3 3 2
Queechy Maid	2	2	4	Fanny Jefferson	4 4 3

Time—2:27; 2:29¾; 2:30¾.

CANADIAN ORANGE TROUBLES.

MONTREAL, July 18.—H. Merrick, M. P. P., Grand Master in British America; McKenzie Bowell, M. P. Past Grand Master; John White, M. P. Grand Master in Ontario East, and a number of other prominent Orangemen are here to-day. It is supposed that it is their purpose to hold a meeting to take counsel in reference to the trouble on the 12th. Judge Cornrol to-day received official notification from the Attorney-General of Quebec, authorizing him to institute an inquiry into the alleged attack on the volunteers' train, and the shooting of the Lacrosse boys by Sherbrooke volunteers at Tanneries Junction on Saturday last.

FUNERAL OF MAYOR EASTMAN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 18.—Fully 10,000 persons participated in the obsequies of Mayor H. G. Eastman to-day. The service was conducted by Rev. A. P. Vangiesen, of the First Reformed Church, assisted by Dr. Burchard, of New-York. Between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. over 2,000 persons viewed the remains. All the organizations of the city, military and civic, joined in the procession, and the roadway to the cemetery was lined with people. The heat was intense—92° in the shade—but no fatal cases of sun-stroke are reported.

TRAIN ROBBERS CONVICTED.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 18.—The *News'* Austin special says: "Piper and Herndon, who were charged with robbing a train on the Texas and Pacific Road, several months ago, were to-day convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Several alleged accomplices were acquitted."

FATAL STROKES OF LIGHTNING.

LUCAN, Ontario, July 18.—Robert O'Neill, while standing in his barn during a thunder-storm to-day, was instantly killed by lightning.

AYLMER, Ontario, July 18.—A man named Van Beycle, while working in a wheat field here to-day, was instantly killed by lightning.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S TOUR.

NEWPORT, July 18.—Secretary Thompson and Gov. Van Zandt to-day visited Prudence Island, which the State proposes to present to the Government for the establishment of a naval school. They also witnessed the battery drill at Fort Adams.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. George Reynolds, an old resident and well-known newspaper man of Akron, Ohio, died yesterday.

Frederick W. Brune, a prominent member of the Baltimore Bar, died yesterday morning of pleuropneumonia, aged 68 years. He was graduated at Harvard in 1830, with Charles Sumner and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

NEWPORT, July 18.—James Gordon Bennett took possession of his cottage to-day.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 18.—The County Commissioners have offered $250 reward for the apprehension of John Gilhooly, who caused Molly Maguire

LAW REPORTS.

AN AGENT'S ACT UPHELD.

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN A LIFE INSURANCE SUIT.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 156.—*The Southern Life Insurance Company vs. Francis L. McKain.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama.—This was an action on a policy of insurance issued by the Southern Life Insurance Company, a corporation created by the laws of Tennessee, upon the life of Adam S. McKain, commencing on the 10th day of December, 1868. The insurance was for the sum of $5,000, and was effected by the wife of the insured for the sole use of herself and children. The policy was received from an agent of the company, one B. F. Smith, who was appointed to solicit applications for policies and collect premiums for a district of country embracing a part of Mississippi, and also a part of Alabama, in which the insured resided. To him the first premium was paid. The second premium, due on the 10th of December, 1869, was paid on the 5th of that month to his sub-agent, who, before the 10th, handed him the amount, and it was credited in his account rendered to the company in April following. The account disclosed the fact that the amount was received upon the policy in question. After its receipt no communication was made by the company to the assured that Smith was not its agent at the time of the payment, nor was any objection made to the sufficiency of the payment. The insured died in June, 1870, and this action was commenced in January, 1873, in a State court, and, on application of the defendant, was transferred to the Circuit Court of the United States. The proper preliminary proof of the death of the insured was made, and the case turned upon the sufficiency of the second payment. The company, in its defense, denied the authority of Smith to receive the premium, contending that his agency had previously ceased, under the rules and regulations of the company, by his accepting the agency of another insurance company; and, further, that its agents were only empowered to collect renewal premiums upon special receipts sent out from the office of the company for each case, signed by its President and Secretary and countersigned by the agent. The evidence established the existence of such regulations, and tended to show that the agent had resigned his agency previous to the 1st of December. It appeared also that no renewal receipt, signed as required, was given in the case. But the court held, and in substance instructed the jury, that if Smith was the general agent of the company, and as such had authority to bind the company by a receipt of a renewal premium, before the 10th day of December, 1869, a payment to him was sufficient, unless previously to such payment the assured had notice that the agent's authority had been revoked; and that though, as a general rule, a person dealing with an agent must inquire into his authority, yet that the powers of an agent were prima facie coextensive with the business intrusted to his care, and would not be narrowed by limitations from his principal not communicated to the person with whom he deals, and that unless the assured was informed that a payment would not be good in the absence of a particular form of receipt, a payment by him within the time prescribed by the policy was sufficient, though a different form of receipt was used. The court also held and instructed the jury, in substance, that if the company received, in April, 1870, a statement of the agent Smith, showing a receipt by him of the renewal premium, payable on the 10th of December, and the company did not notify the assured, who lived more than a month afterward, that it repudiated the transaction, it would be a fraud on its part to repudiate the payment after his death, and that the payment would bind the company. The law embraced by these instructions is clearly and correctly stated. No company can be allowed to hold out another as its agent and then disavow responsibility for his acts. After it has appointed him, and other similar business, parties dealing with him in that business have a right to rely upon the continuance of his authority until in some way informed of its revocation. The authorities to this effect are numerous, and will be found cited in the treatises of Paley and Story on Agency. The law is equally plain that special instructions limiting the authority of a general agent, whose powers would otherwise be coextensive with the business intrusted to him must be communicated to the party with whom he deals, or the principal will be bound to the same extent as though such special instructions were not given. Were the law otherwise, the door would be open to the commission of gross frauds. Good faith requires that the principal should be held by the acts of one whom he has publicly clothed with apparent authority to bind him. The law on the silence of the company after receiving the statement of the agent that the premium had been paid is also free from doubt. Silence may be equivalent to an adoption of the act of the agent, and closed the mouth of the company ever afterward. It does not appear that the company ever objected to the payment of the premium to him until after the death of the insured. It was then too late. As pertinently said by counsel, the company cannot be permitted to occupy the vantage ground of retaining the premium if the party continued in life and repudiating it if he died. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

WHO ARE ANNIE MERRA'S PARENTS?

A STRANGE CONFLICT FOR THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD—CHARLES PARKS' MORALITY.

A novel case came up before Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday in an application for a writ of habeas corpus to recover possession of a child 8 years old, known as Annie Merra. The petitioner was Mrs. Florence M. Merra, of No. 968 Third-avenue. She alleged that on or about Oct. 7, 1871, she obtained the child, then 1 year old, from one Sarah Marchey, who lived in Third-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. The infant was of delicate constitution, and was afflicted with scrofula. She procured medical attention for her, and, by carefully nursing her, learning her system and the nature of her disease, she gradually brought her to a condition of good health. In the seven years past the child has almost outgrown the disease, and is now afflicted with it only at intervals. At such times, Mrs. Merra says, she knows how to check it. Having acted toward the child in a motherly fashion, she says that a bond of affection exists between them, and that she loves Annie, now an interesting girl of 8 years, as if she were her own daughter. A short time after Mrs. Merra procured possession of the child, a man named Charles Parks visited her and said the infant was his own lawful issue, and that her mother was dead. He then proposed to pay to Mrs. Merra and her husband $12 per month for the maintenance of Annie. He paid for one month, and did not call again for almost 12 months. In all, during seven years, Mrs. Merra alleged, he paid only $70 for the benefit of the child; and for the greater part of that period did not visit her. Mrs. Merra now believes that Parks told an untruth when he said the child was his lawful issue, and she alleges, as a reason for that belief, the fact that several years ago she became acquainted with his wife, who denied all knowledge of the infant. Some time after the events Mrs. Parks began a suit for divorce from her husband, alleging that he was guilty of adultery with Mrs. Ann Eliza Reisback, the wife of Thomas A. Reisback. In her complaint Mrs. Parks alleged that the child Annie Merra was the issue of the adulterous intercourse between her husband and Mrs. Reisback. Parks declined in his answer that he was not the father of the child. Thomas A. Reisback then sued for a divorce from his wife, charging her with adultery with Parks and with being the mother of Annie Merra. In answer to this she averred that she was not the mother of the child. After having neglected Annie for years Parks recently began to make a bid for Mrs. Merra's home. He told that lady that he was willing the child should live with her, and he acted generally in a way to disarm her of the suspicion that he intended to take the child from her. On July 8 he called upon Mr. and Mrs. Merra, and told them that, having been fortunate enough to procure some money, he intended to give them $2250, on account of their expenses in the maintenance of the child. He then asked permission to take Annie to visit some of his friends in the country, promising to return her on Sunday, July 14. He was allowed to take the child, but he did not return her at the time mentioned, and, Mrs. Merra alleged, that he has since refused to return her at all. Mrs. Merra claimed the child as her own and lawful custodian of the child, and that Parks, having no legal right to her, procured her possession by fraud. Hence she petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus to compel Parks to produce Annie in court, where an argument to determine who shall have charge of her may take place. Judge Daniels granted the writ.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Daniels yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Rev. Eugene O'Keefe, an alleged lunatic, who has been committed to an asylum by Police Justice Smith. The writ was applied for by Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, mother of Eugene, who alleges that he is of perfectly sound mind.

Henry Leydel, a cigar manufacturer at No. 346 East Sixteenth-street, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Jeffreys on a charge of removing cigars without having affixed to them the proper revenue stamps. The information against him was given by Ignats Morgenstein and Louis Alexander, the two men who were arrested on Wednesday by Collector Hawley while carrying the cigars in the street. Leydel's bail was fixed at $1,000 to await examination, and the others named at $250 to appear as witnesses against Leydel.

Amelia A. W. Holbrook was divorced from her husband about 16 years ago. He died several years later, and then she made a claim against his estate for indemnification for the support of their three children. The case was sent before a Referee, who awarded $16,000 to Mrs. Holbrook. The matter came before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to confirm the Referee's report. The motion was opposed on the ground that many of the items allowed by the Referee were unsupported by testimony, and were also excessive in amount. Judge Daniels heard one side of the case, and then adjourned the hearing of the other until to-day.

Detectives Titus and Wade, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested James alias "Sugar" Kenney and Hugh alias "Blinkey" Reilly yesterday on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of the jewelry store of Flocchi & Co., which was perpetrated on last Tuesday afternoon. A little girl named Isabella Barlo avers that she saw Reilly hovering about the premises on the day in question and at that time heaving to the robbery. Kenney is described as a salesman in the store of Flocchi & Co. as a person who acted very suspiciously while having a ring valued on Thursday of last week. Kenney and Reilly were brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, and Justice Morgan remanded them until this morning.

A respectable appearing woman named Rebecca Long was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, having in her arms a young child aged 14 months, who looked as if he had undergone the most inhuman treatment. The little fellow's eyes were blacked, his ears were swollen and discolored, and on his back was the mark of a severe blow. It appears that the prisoner left her child in charge of a drunken woman named Margaret Rafferty, at No. 13 Pell-street, on Monday evening, at which place she also lived. The mother does not know how the child received his injuries, nor can it be ascertained who it was that caused them. Justice Morgan was of the opinion that Mrs. Long neglected her offspring, and held her in default of $300 to await trial.

AN INSINUATING STRANGER.

A young woman named Nellie Danfield was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Edsall, on a charge of being concerned in the passing a counterfeit $50 note of the Third National Bank of Buffalo. The complainant was a Mrs. Jennie Norwood, who rents furnished rooms in West Twenty-second-street. It appears that the prisoner, who has a room in the house, introduced a stranger named Amberley, who had just made a call on Mrs. Norwood. He said he wanted to hire a furnished room in the house by the week. He agreed to pay $5 a week for the room, in advance, and gave Mrs. Norwood the $50 bill. Mrs Norwood returned him $45. Amberley has got the "change," Mrs. Norwood has got her room, United States Commissioner Bette has got the bad bill, and Mrs. Norwood has got an impression that Nellie knew all about it beforehand. Nellie's bail is $1,000.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Scott et al. vs. McKenzie.—Bond defective.
Rhodes et al. to Taylor.—Schedule defective.
McLoughlin vs. Kavanagh.—Report confirmed and order signed.
Downing vs. Larace.—Application granted.
Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Hay.—Referee's report confirmed, &c.
Norwood vs. Ferry.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied.
Boland vs. Allcondo.—Granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sanford.

Strapman vs. Muller.—Motion denied, with 10 costs.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 2, 39, 77, 123. Call commences with No. 126.

VOLTAIRE AND ROUSSEAU.

THE FORMER AN ARISTOCRAT, THE LATTER THE REAL REPUBLICAN.

From the London Times of July 4.

Paris is, no doubt, better typified by the light, keen, piercing raillery of Voltaire than by the eloquent gloom and heavy laden musings of his composer; yet if the Republicans want to proclaim the Republican creed, it is Rousseau that they should single out for the chief share of their homage. Voltaire was intellectually an aristocrat. All his associations were with birth and rank. Democracy would have seemed hideous to him. The rights of man would have given him a theme for ridicule; and he had little active pity for the poor, except when they were the victims of his enemies, the Catholic clergy. He did more, it is true, than any other man to clear the ground for the Revolution by applying the solvent of his criticism, irony, and wit to that cement of tradition, custom, reverence, and superstition which bound together the political and social fabric of France. But the real architect of the Revolutionary doctrines and of the Republic itself was Rousseau. He found society smitten with the malady of decay. A nation is never in a healthy state unless it lives by instinct rather than by conscious rule, and unless it guides itself by conservative traditions of which it can offer no logical or historical account. But the intellectual part of France was in a fever of self-questioning when Rousseau gave voice to her deepest aspirations. In principles which are the foundations of other societies she found little more than food for speculative curiosity. Everything was a matter of inquiry, doubt, denial. Literature seemed to be little else than a dissecting table, on which deft fingers cut into the tissues of what were called social or religious superstitions. Thus the oldest and grandest society in Europe was crumbling

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this section partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, winds mostly from the west, rising, followed by falling temperature, and stationary pressure.

The temperature will probably fall on Saturday.

The investigating ardor of Gen. BUTLER and his Democratic friends on the Potter committee rises superior to the depressing influences of the weather. The printed testimony is being analyzed, tabulated, annotated, with an amount of minute and painful industry suggestive of an utterly depraved desire to make it very hot for the visiting statesmen. It may be safely affirmed that the man who is capable of following the proceedings of the Potter committee, with the thermometer at 95° in the shade, is the sort of person who would regard as suitable reading for the leisure hours of a t pical midsummer an extended report of the debates of the fallen cherubim in their infernal abode over "providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate, fixed fate, free-will, foreknowledge absolute."

It will be seen from the letter of our special correspondent that the financial question is the leading issue of the National Party in Monroe County, while in Erie that question does not enter into their discussions at all. The "Labor Reformers" of the City of Rochester, as well as the farmers of the country towns, accept the Greenback platform in all its length and breadth, while in Buffalo there are no Greenbackers, and but few in the remainder of the county—the Germans, who compose the majority of the new party in Erie being content with a programme of anti-monopoly, anti-extravagance, and free lager. These two illustrations are as good as a score to show the extreme difficulty of predicting with any approach to certainty the influence which the new party will exercise in the Fall campaign. That difficulty is further increased by the obvious readiness of the local managers of both of the old parties to make any possible compromise with Greenback or Labor Reform candidates, who represent an appreciable number of votes. Nor are the leaders of the new party at all lacking in readiness or capacity for political intrigue. In some districts their nominations are, virtually, for sale to the highest bidder, and there is some reason to fear that the men they will elect to the Assembly and the House of Representatives will not be controlled by a more elevated rule of conduct.

The International Postal Congress, which has lately been in session in Paris, has not been able to bring itself to agree to the most enlightened management of insufficiently prepaid mail matter. Under present regulations, there is collected on foreign letters, insufficiently prepaid, an amount equal to twice the rate of prepayment, less the amount prepaid. It has just been voted by the congress that twice the amount of deficient postage only shall be collected. This, of course, applies only to letters; printed matter, patterns of merchandise, commercial documents, &c., will not be forwarded at all unless fully prepaid; this is in accordance with existing regulations. But rates on commercial matter and patterns are slightly reduced. We have only just now secured in our own country an abatement of the absurd tax formerly levied on partly paid letters, and we cannot expect that any international compact will speedily be concluded on this liberal basis.

Lord Beaconsfield's speech in the House of Lords yesterday was rather an apology to his Turcophile supporters for having done so little for the Sultan than an explanation to the world why so much had been done to perpetuate the existence of the rotten fabric of Turkish administration. It may be doubted whether either Turks or Tories will participate in the feeling of satisfaction with which Lord Beaconsfield announces that the Berlin Congress has "restored" to the Sultan two-thirds of his possessions, or that Europe will accept with becoming seriousness the announcement that "the re-establishment of the Sultan as a real independent authority" was an object in which the congress was unanimous. The Premier, however, declared, with evident pride, that, though a redistribution of territory had, as usual, followed defeat, partition had been avoided, an that Turkey in Europe still exists, with an area of 60,000 square miles and a population of six millions. Russia's disposition to look for reward for her conquests in Armenia was conceded to be natural and proper, and, after Turkey had already given up Kars and Batoum, it was held to be no part of the duty of England to go to war for their recovery. To have neutralized these gains by the occupation of Cyprus, and the Protectorate over Asia Minor, is evidently considered by Lord Beaconsfield to be glory enough to satisfy the most exacting of his "jingo" following.

The misadventure of the two British boats in the Gulf of Saros shows that the Russians have not yet wholly unlearned that barbarous fashion of violating flags of truce and attacking unarmed men, which made Hango Head a byword in 1854. It is fortunate that this affair did not take place two months earlier; but even as it is, its occurrence at a moment when Russia and England are specially liable to misconstrue each other's actions is extremely unfortunate. It is announced that Gen. PHILIPPOVICH will enter Bosnia on the 1st of August, and celebrate the Emperor's birthday in the Bosnian capital on the 18th, while Gen. JOVANOVICH's column occupies Herzegovina. This gives some color to the belief that Austria is actuated by other motives besides the wish to complete her "thoroughfare" to Salonica, or to pacificate the Bosnian frontier, and that the Austro-Turkish compact to "prevent any alliance between Russia, Servia, and Montenegro," is somewhat more than the mere matter of form which some consider it to be. In any case, the two latter States could hardly be kept apart more effectually than by the interposition between them of a well-equipped force of 40,000 men and 242 guns, with 100,000 more in reserve beyond the border; and when the new railway has been brought down far enough to connect Bosna-Serai and its garrison with the troops in Croatia and Dalmatia, a few fortified posts skillfully planted along the line of the Drin will suffice to secure the province against any attack which may be made upon it.

INDEPENDENT ACTION IN THE SOUTH

The best proof of the reality of the feeling in favor of independent political action in the South is the earnestness with which it is denounced by the managers and organs of the Democratic Party. If, as some allege, the signs of an independent movement exist only in Republican imaginations, the managing Democrats would be less emphatic in their condemnation and less earnest in the entreaties which they address to the members of their party. In North Carolina, the Executive Committee, startled by manifestations of disaffection on one hand and by the growth of the National or Greenback organization on the other, has issued an address to the faithful which bears on its face evidence of fear. In Georgia, influential Democrats are discussing the subject in the columns of the Augusta *Chronicle;* and though the action of Mr. STEPHENS probably suggested the editorial inquiries to which the writers respond, enough has appeared to show that the Stephens incident derives importance mainly from the relation it bears to deep-seated discontent with party management. What is transpiring in these States reflects not unfairly the spirit that is at work on both sides in other parts of the South. The illustrations of disaffection may be fewer than in North Carolina; the disposition to step over rigid party lines in support of good men may be less pronounced than in Georgia; but with these modifications, the tendency to look favorably upon local revolt against the corrupt and offensive working of the Democratic machine is more widely diffused than party zealots have been willing to admit. The feeling is meanwhile vague. The movement is as yet unorganized, and therefore incapable of producing immediate and tangible results. But unyielding partisans are too evidently uneasy to affect with success a tone of indifference.

Of course, Democrats of this class treat independence as the unpardonable sin. They will not tolerate a candidate who does not bear marks of the machine. He must have the approval of a clique and the stamp of the nominating body which it controls, or he is to be hunted down as heretic and traitor. The same iron discipline is applied to citizens who vote for a candidate of this sort. They are warned that the party will not accept a divided service. They must submit to the insolence of its officials, sustain party schemes whether good or bad, and utterly forego the right of private judgment, or be branded as "false to the South." The manner in which this threat is conveyed exemplifies the proscriptive spirit which has been one of the curses of the South. The Northern Democracy is sufficiently exacting in the enforcement of party tests, but it has rarely, if ever, ventured to use the lash in the style still in vogue at the South. All the grandiloquent nonsense about the party as the savior of the South and the guardian of its future does not conceal the intense bitterness with which the party is prepared to punish every one who disregards its decrees. The question of right or wrong is not considered. The fitness of nominees is not a matter which the individual citizen is permitted to decide. The party is infallible, and woe to those who oppose their own judgment to its orders! The spirit that pervades these fulminations, whether emanating from an Executive Committee, as at Raleigh, or from conspicuous party men, as at Augusta, is very suggestive. It recalls stories of ostracism directed against Northern settlers who dared to be true to their convictions, and shows how powerful is the pressure which Democratic leaders deem necessary to arrest the development of the independence which jeopardizes their supremacy.

This arrogance may turn out to be an aggravation of the evils which the Independent movement is intended to correct. Gen. CLINGMAN's exposure of the machinations used by Gov. VANCE to secure his election to the Senate tells an instructive tale with reference to party dictation in North Carolina. The Governor has not relied upon his qualifications as a stump speaker, or upon the influence attached to his office, to secure votes in the Legislature. Support of his pretensions is a test issue in the local conventions, and the Democratic canvass resolves itself into a struggle to establish VANCE's reversionary title to the Senatorship. Gen. CLINGMAN protests against this perversion of party machinery, and notifies the Democratic leaders who permit it that more than 120,000 Democrats in the State may change their line of action. With this cause of dissatisfaction at work, we should not be surprised at the inroads of the third party or at the possibility of Independent success in more than one district of the State.

Equally good testimony comes from Georgia. Judge REESE, whom the Augusta journalist declares to be "one of the purest and ablest men in the State," and who certainly is not inimical to the Democracy, states that the party management has created a great deal of indifference and not a little disgust. "Many of the most substantial, intelligent, and worthy citizens," he writes, "are rapidly losing that respect for nominations which they once had, not on account of the system itself, but on account of the abuse of the system by demagogues and feverishly-anxious office-seekers." He asserts, as of his own knowledge, that citizens of this class stand aloof from the party machinery, and will vote independently—for the party nominee if they approve of him, or, if otherwise, for an Independent candidate. Judge REESE's remarks refer, primarily, to Middle Georgia, but he adds, on the authority of others, that "the same state of things exists in other portions of the State." He warns the party that it must change its methods, and defer to the discontent which prevails, or submit to the consequences. Those of us who are familiar with the high-handed measures employed by Northern managers of party machinery to retain their power can judge of the probability of concession on the part of those who guide the Democratic organization in Georgia. Their methods are essential to their ascendency and will not be changed to suit the intelligence and moral principle of the community. The mismanagement which is undermining the Southern Democracy prepares the way for Independent action.

PROGRESS IN RAILWAYS.

The *Economiste Français* has recently published some statistics, showing that the total length of railways in the world at the end of 1876 was 184,002 miles. Of these Europe possessed 89,430 miles; America, 83,420 miles; Asia, 7,689 miles; Australia, 1,924 miles; and Africa, 1,519 miles. The United States are credited with 74,095, Germany 17,181, Great Britain 16,794, France 13,492, Russia 11,555, Austria 10,852, Italy 4,815, and Turkey 960 miles. The railway system in India is given 6,527 miles, Canada 4,200, the Argentine Republic 990, Peru 970, Egypt 975, and Brazil 836 miles. It is calculated that at the end of 1871 the capital invested in the European railways amounted to $10,386,000,000, and in those in America and other parts of the world, $5,927,500,000, making a total of $16,313,500,000. The European railways are credited with the possession of 42,000 locomotives, 90,000 passenger coaches, and 900,000 freight cars, in which were conveyed during 1876 no less than 1,140,000,000 passengers and 5,400,000,000 tons of freight. Almost simultaneously with this statement in the French newspaper has appeared some statistics prepared by Prof. BODIO, the head of the Italian General Statistical Office, upon the extension, cost, and working of the world's railways. These documents show that in 1850 the length of lines open all over the earth was no more than 30,000 kilometres, (about 18,600 miles;) and that in 1875 it was as much as 294,000 kilos. These figures certainly show us the extreme slowness with which, in the beginning, railways were constructed, and the great rapidity with which they were built later on. For instance the first English railroad, the Stockton and Darlington, was opened to traffic Sept. 27, 1825, while the first road constructed in this country was in operation a year later, or nearly a quarter of a century before the start of Italian statistics. Yet at the end of twenty-four years the entire length of line in the world was but little more than the aggregate length of railroads existing at the present time in England. The Italian statistics show the constantly-increasing rapidity of construction in the following figures: Between 1850 and 1860 the length annually added to the previous existing systems averaged 7,600 kilos; between 1860 and 1870 the average had risen to 10,600 kilos; between 1870 and 1875 it was as much as 16,400 kilos. In other words, in the last quarter of a century, (1850 to 1875,) we find that the yearly growth averaged 10,560 kilos, or 6,558 miles.

It seems to be the general belief that the building of railroads has received a considerable check since 1873, and there are not a few who are inclined to the opinion that it will never resume its former activity. They argue that the railway system of the more advanced countries, both as regards machinery and communications, is now so nearly complete that it will in future proceed slowly. In truth, however, the facts in the case do not warrant these opinions. Most of the wealthier nations are lengthening their lines of railway traffic; many thousands of miles are projected in this country, and Canada, South America, and more distant lands, are but imperfectly provided for. It is not too much railway, but too little capital which has caused the present pause. According to Prof. BODIO more than enough money was laid out in the quarter of a century ended 1876 to pay off the existing national debts of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and Russia. Taking the progressive rate at which railway construction increased up to 1875, we find the total mileage of the railways of the world at the present time to be 205,000 miles, or, adding say 25 per cent. for switches, stations, and double or other increased lines, we have a grand total mileage of 256,250 miles. Taking these 256,250 miles at 108 tons of rail per mile, we find a gross weight of 27,375,000 tons of rails in use in the world. The average life of a rail has been calculated at ten years, which theoretically brings the annual requirements of the world to 4,000,000 tons, which, in fact, is the amount claimed by the London *Railway News*. But in common fairness we must quote from a recent copy of the *Iron Works of the United States*, issued by the Iron and Steel Association of America. This association shows that the annual rolling capacity of heavy rail mills in this country, in net tons, on the 31st December, 1875, was equal to 1,940,300 tons, or nearly two and one-half times greater than the year's requirements. The amount actually consumed that year was—imported, 18,258 tons, (in 1871 the weight of rails brought from abroad into the United States was 535,701 tons,) and home-made, 792,512 tons. If to this make we add the English produce—four times as much iron ore is extracted from the mines in that country as in this—it looks very much as though the *Railway News* had made some mistake in its figures. There seems to be no doubt, however, that there is a deficiency in demand of about a million tons per annum. To this extent, therefore, it is held by English and American engineers, that orders are being kept back in consequence of the depression of the times, but that ultimately there must be a powerful reaction and good times for the rail-makers. It must be admitted, however, that it is a very difficult question to determine the life of a rail, owing to the great variety of traffic on different roads, and to the fact that both iron and steel rails are still used. When the use of iron rails has been discontinued and steel rails alone are used—which in course of time they will be—then only can the life of a rail be definitively calculated.

Scarcely one-ninth of the existing railway mileage of the world is worked by the State, and of this small proportion, fully one-half is to be found in Germany. Notwithstanding this remarkable fact, in every country except, perhaps, in the United Kingdom, the most extensive aid is rendered to the railways by the State. According to Prof. BODIO, everywhere State management is more costly than private management. Thus, the working expenses of the State lines are, in Belgium, 72.95 per cent. of the gross receipts, against 61.15 per cent. of the private companies; 75.50 per cent. in Prussia, against 66.40; and in the rest of Germany, 66.30, against 58.18. However, it is reasonable to suppose that private enterprise constructed the most remunerative lines; that the State lines, at least some of them, were laid out for the strategic rather than the commercial advantages which they promised.

We are not furnished any positive information showing the percentage of the working expenses in the different foreign countries, but we are given to understand in a general way that these are lower in the United Kingdom than in any parts of Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, or Russia. Of one thing we are assured, and that is that the cost of railways, including the cost of construction, of rolling-stock, and necessaries of all kinds, is constantly on the increase in Europe. Thus, the cost per kilometre rose in Austro-Hungary from 166,000 to 327,000 francs between 1850 and 1873; in Germany, from 218,000 to 314,000 francs between 1865 and 1875; in Belgium from 267,000 to 284,000 francs between 1865 and 1870; and in France from 402,000 to 461,000 francs between 1855 and 1875. This large increase is accounted for by the higher value of labor and materials, and by the constant improvements rendered necessary on all lines. The chief trouble in the way of ascertaining the working expenses of European railways is that hardly anywhere are separate accounts kept by the companies; and it is generally agreed that the "train mile" is unsatisfactory as a unit of cost, though no attempt is making to find a better one. At a recent meeting of engineers in London, an English railroad manager argued that the "ton mile" had certain advantages as a unit of cost, and was capable of correction, which the "train mile" was not. Starting with this basis of calculation, it appeared to him, from analyses of returns of seven leading French roads in 1872, that to carry a passenger one mile cost 0.306 pence; to carry a ton of freight for a mile cost 0.66 pence. On several principal railways, in 1875, the cost per mile of carrying a passenger was 0.15 pence; of a ton of freight, 0.813 pence. He said that on seven American railways, in 1873, the cost per mile for a passenger was 0.493 pence; for a ton of freight, 1.57 pence, but that prices had since been reduced fully 30 per cent. It followed, in his opinion, that in order to derive an equal proportionate profit from each branch of traffic, the freight per ton on the average of the lines in question should equal 2.74 times the average fare of a single passenger for equal distances. In our own country, the cost of working different descriptions of railway traffic cannot be easily ascertained. Some of the companies maintain that they are not bound to furnish the public with such details of their expenses and receipts, but the real truth of the matter is no satisfactory basis of calculation has yet been agreed upon by our American managers. The train mile is quite unsatisfactory as a unit of cost, and until a better one is found we will have to put up with rough approximations and calculate accordingly.

THE "MOONSHINERS'" PLEA.

In some parts of North Carolina and West Virginia a great deal of illicit whisky is manufactured. This work is mostly carried on in the mountains, in places difficult of access, and from which the law-breakers can escape easily whenever the officers come upon their haunts. The temptation to go into this unlawful business is great. The people of the region drink much whisky, and the home demand for that article is large. To evade the internal revenue tax on whisky is to evade paying seventy cents per gallon. It is not known that untaxed whisky is sold any lower than that which pays taxes. Therefore, a gallon of spirits which costs ten cents for production may net the distiller an enormous profit. There has not been in years any time when the market prices of grain would pay any such profit as this. More money can be made by turning grain into whisky than by selling it for breadstuff, always provided that the revenue officers can be eluded for a time. A successful still will pay for itself in a few days with fair management, and all after that is clear profit. A "Moonshiner" who has made $50 or $100 for several weeks can run away and abandon his cheap apparatus to destruction with comparative equanimity. He has calculated all the chances of detection, and can afford to lose his still.

Overcome a large force of revenue officers to enforce the laws in the mountainous regions where illicit distilling is carried on. What with officials, deputies, detectives, and an occasional armed force, a little army is maintained in what may be called the whisky districts. The sympathies of the people generally are with the "Moonshiners," and bitterly opposed to the authorities. The whisky tax is denounced as odious; and the unlicensed distillers are regarded with a certain admiration, for they are daring fellows who defy an arbitrary Government which is collecting an unpopular tax. The amount of spirits actually distilled is probably not large, if we consider the magnitude of the force employed to enforce the laws. That is to say, if the Government withdrew from the field and left the "Moonshiners" to work out their own devices without molestation, it is possible that it would save money. This state of facts is assumed by some of the local leaders. They say that the expensive machinery employed to enforce the Revenue laws is ludicrously out of proportion to the size of the interest to be crushed out; and yet that interest is not crushed. It is like, they say, putting up a steam-hammer to stamp out a few potato-bugs.

The whisky tax is unpopular in West Virginia and the Carolinas, also, because it is an invention of the war times. The war did the natives no good that they can see, and they murmur at paying a tax which was made necessary by that war. Some of the local newspapers (usually Democratic) urge that the small distillers of the mountains should be let alone; first, because the game is not worth the candle; and, second, because grain is so cheap that it can be made into whisky more profitably than into bread. It is gravely argued that the farmers in a region to be limited by fixed boundaries should be permitted to turn into whisky as much of their grain crop as they choose, exempt from taxation. With fine sarcasm they call attention to the "Federal force" employed in the futile task of breaking up the illicit distillation of spirits, which, they claim, is carried on by a few poor men who have no other method of getting rid of their grain. "Is it worth while," they ask, "to maintain a small army galloping about the country for the purpose of preventing the poor farmers from making a little whisky from their unsalable grain?" The distilling of whisky is a regular industry; and it furnishes means of subsistence to many worthy people. To interfere with it is tyrannical.

It would not be worth while to notice these unreasonable complaints if they did not prove the existence of just such an organized lawlessness as that which, in other States, takes the shape of timber-stealing. There is a law against the cutting of timber on the public lands. How necessary it is that there should be such a law, the frightful devastation committed by selfish men abundantly show. Yet, when it has been attempted to punish the men who are stripping the public lands of their timber, coining money by their thefts, and entailing misfortune and distress upon those who shall come after them, there will be found demagogues to whine in Congress about the meanness of "taking away the poor settlers' fire-wood." And the Representative from the districts in which the depredations are committed had the assurance to attempt openly to thwart efforts to punish the marauders. Like the newspaper friends of the "Moonshiners," the Congressman complains that an organized industry is being interfered with. Counterfeiting is an organized industry, and the manufacture of bogus jewelry and obscene books may give employment to many men. But, there are laws against these "industries," and they must be enforced at any cost; otherwise, the Government of the Republic is a failure. Of course, there may be a wide difference between the abstract morality of some of these occupations. There can be no difference in the abstract morality of the breaking of the law. So long as the statute compels the payment of a tax on spirits, and makes the secret distilling of spirits a felony, just so long that law must be enforced if it takes the whole power of the Republic to do it. And it is absurd to say that the cost of the enforcement of the law bears any relation whatever to the amount of money collected or collectible. As well might we say that a man who steals $10 should go scot free, because it will cost five times that amount to bring him to trial. When we are brought to the conclusion that the tax on one of the most pernicious and poverty-compelling manufacturing interests in the Republic cannot be collected, and the attempt must be abandoned, in any part of the country, we may as well confess that popular government is a failure.

A TIME FOR ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

While the unmanageable mercury is romping around in the high latitudes of the thermometer, and the cities of the country are engaged in an ignoble rivalry to see which can show the greatest number of deaths from sunstroke and prostration by heat, while the seething population is playing the part of a huge sponge, and absorbing moisture in all its available forms, only to exude it from the surface under the constant squeezing of the temperature, the philosophic mind will turn with delight to dwell on the pleasures of Arctic exploration. At other seasons it is a prosy subject, a mere matter of geography and parallels of latitude, in which it is impossible to get up any eager interest, but during one of these heated spells it becomes as fascinating as visions of Bagdad and Persian palaces to the youthful student of Oriental tales. The "thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice" seem more attractive by far than any of those absurd places where "eternal Summer smiles." To us melting mortals that is a very sickly smile on the face of eternal Summer, a ghastly grin, betokening the approach of imbecility. Eternal Summer "be blowed," so to speak; give us a good stiff draught of Winter. The great poet expresses a doubt as to whether one could hold a fire in his hand "by thinking on the frosty Caucasus," but no one except an idiot wants to hold a fire in his hand. And yet one may find a genuine refreshment in this tropic heat by allowing his fancy to rove among the icebergs, and penetrating in thought the devious ways of the explorer among the floes of the Arctic Circle, in his search for the Boreal pole. To enjoy it fully he must throw the thermometer into the ash-barrel, array himself in smiles or some other light costume, seek out a shady nook, surround himself with cooling drinks and genial influences, such, for instance, as a bevy of pretty girls, gently propelling fans in the vicinity of his throbbing brow, and thus equipped he may explore the Polar regions with profit and satisfaction.

He will speedily convince himself that the stories of hardship and suffering encountered in this business are mere nautical yarns, intended for the entertainment of that credulous class known as the marines. What, indeed, could be more delightful than to make one's way over the bounding billows of the North Atlantic and through the solemn procession of those glittering masses of ice that march and counter-march in the upper latitudes? Who would not be "the first to burst into that silent sea" and enjoy the novelty of a freezing atmosphere in July? It would be joy to pass the night

"Where the midnight breezes blow
From fields that slumber in eternal snow."

One might hope to emulate the fields and get a little slumber on his own account. For the explorer embarked for his voyage as we have described him a spirit thermometer marking sixty below zero has no terrors. The altitude of his own spirit thermometer, improvised for the occasion, is determined by the length of the straw that constitutes its tube, but he is prepared to withstand the wildest reports of Dr. KANE or Dr. HAYES, or any other peripatetic physician, regarding the intense cold of the frigid zone. It merely gives him a pleasing glow, and he defies the spirit to go to the bottom of the scale. He finds it a perfectly easy task to traverse fields of snow and the wild expanse of the open sea, and has no doubt of the feasibility of reaching the Pole itself. What are the long and gloomy nights to the true enthusiast in Arctic exploration? Their coolness must be simply delightful, while "the Arctic Summer of long light" and no heat to speak of, is just the Summer for him. Train-oil and seal's flesh, all the grease and blubber of a hyperborean diet, would be acceptable as strawberries and ice-cream, provided one had therewith the Wintry surroundings that make them palatable. A long sledge-ride through chilling mists and nipping frosts into the purlieus that surround the extremity of the earth's axis would be a mere pleasure trip, and to talk of its hardships and difficulties is simply ridiculous.

Now is the time to recruit Arctic expeditions and make explorations of the region of sunless Winter. There are plenty of people ready to engage in this line of business if the proper arrangements are made. Before the end of August we might have the whole domain of Boreas surveyed and laid out in building lots, with delightful Summer resorts established among the icebergs. The movement could not fail to be popular now, but if we wait till Fall it will lose its interest. There is no occasion for special acts of Congress to allow American citizens the privilege of buying foreign vessels and changing their names to Sally or Mary Ann. There is no need of wasting time or money in fitting out these craft with canned corn and dried beef. Hammocks and mint juleps, cheroots and fans, and one or two books on Polar expeditions are all that are necessary to equip an adventurous party for the work. If any one doubts whether it would result in profit or pleasure let him consider how powerfully the human mind is affected through the imagination. Strong men grow nervous and worry themselves into convulsions because they fancy the virus of hydrophobia is in their blood. Men have died from fear of a horrible fate when there was not the slightest danger of it. Small boys are transformed into blood-thirsty little ruffians by reading dime novels and the weekly papers provided for them by enterprising New-York publishers. And we have no doubt that a very effectual way of keeping cool and defying the thermometer would be to indulge in Summer excursions to the North Pole or to hunt about among the icebergs for the bones of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN on the cheap and easy plan that we have suggested.

The heat has this year assumed the proportions of a calamity. It is a pity that Americans can never—inasmuch, we presume, as their Winter is cold—realize that the Summer is more trying than it is in many tropical climes. Barbadoans, for example, say that they never feel heat as they do here, because in their island there is always a sea-breeze blowing. But apart from this, they dress suitably, and their houses are adapted for hot weather. In all other parts of the world where the thermometer reaches the figures which it attains here, habits are carefully accommodated to it. From 12 to 5, Italian cities are almost like cities of the dead. People take their midday meal, followed by a *siesta*, and go to work again until 8 or 9. Had this principle been pursued at St. Louis, 50 lives would not have been sacrificed to sunstroke. When, two years ago, the heat was excessive, Postmaster JAMES waived two midday deliveries, and if he were to do so throughout July and August we do not believe that business would suffer. In the same way, if builders and others would come to an understanding to strike work from 12 to 3, it would not merely save many from sunstroke, but from death, for thousands of whom we never hear fail to recover from the exhaustion occasioned by working in the midday sun, and eventually succumb to the exposure.

None have everything in this world, and Lord Beaconsfield, in his hour of triumph, finds himself even lonelier than his predecessors, Melbourne and Palmerston, so far, at least, as family ties are concerned. For albeit the former was a widower with but an only child, from his birth afflicted, and the latter had none, Melbourne had a devoted sister, who survived him, in Palmerston's devoted wife and widow. Lord Beaconsfield has now but one near relative of his name—a nephew. His only sister, to whom in his later years the author of the *Curiosities of Literature* was indebted for all that filial devotion could do to lighten the burden of failing powers, died many years ago, and in these prosperous latter days the Prime Minister of England has doubtless often turned with fond regret to the memory of his wife whom he so loved, and delighted to honor in seeing her created Viscountess Beaconsfield. He is a lonely man, and as matters stand, his earldom will, like his wife's viscounty, become extinct. It is, however, likely enough that the Queen will offer to extend the title of the uncle to the nephew, and, although PEEL refused all honors for himself or his family, Lord Beaconsfield may very likely view such an offer in as different light to that of his whilom antagonist as he did the repeal of the Corn laws.

A branch of industry which is reputed to have suffered exceedingly in this country within the last 10 or 15 years, is that of wig-making. It is asserted that the business has been reduced to very small proportions in all the American cities in consequence of the rapid increase of baldness, which would at first sight seem to be a reason for its growth. But it should be remembered that men wear, or wore, wigs in order not to appear old from the absence of hair; and now so many of them are bald that they care very little or nothing about baldness. Hence their indifference to artificial coverings upon their heads, and the decline of a trade once prosperous. It makes one rather unpleasantly conspicuous nowadays to have a full crop of hair, as may be observed by looking at almost any hatless assembly. One often hears of men to whom baldness is becoming. If so, they must have been very ill treated by Nature. Baldness, especially for a man under 50, is something of a misfortune; but it has ceased to be so regarded. We appear to lose our hair earlier and earlier as the age of the nation advances; and it is not at all remarkable for a youth of 20 or thereabouts to have a head like ÆSCHYLUS or CÆSAR. We are sorry for the wig-makers; but obviously their occupation's gone.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown applies particularly, one might think, to the King of Siam, who has, or had, 600 commissioned wives and 2,400 wives by brevet, all of them living in one vast palace at Bangkok. Most men would rather relinquish all power and royal authority than be quite so much married; but, we presume, the polygamous sovereign has got accustomed to his superabundant connubiality. He is said to be an amiable and enlighted Prince, and to be sufficiently advanced not to grieve over the recent death of the white elephant, a sacred beast among the Buddhists. He probably thinks his 3,000 wives elephant enough for him without concerning himself about the actual quadruped. He must be amiable, surely, to get on smoothly, as he is said to do, with 3,000 women, all of whom are reputed to esteem and like him. We wonder how he manages. There must be some subtle secret in it which the Western world has never divined. Why doesn't he give his views on the Woman Question, so much discussed of late? His multifarious experience has empowered him to speak intelligently, and his opinions would have weight. It would be very interesting to know how one man can live comfortably with 3,000 women, when so many men find it very hard to live uncomfortably with one woman.

To judge of men by a special feature of face is unwise as a rule, though it often indicates capacity and character or their absence. NAPOLEON judged men by the size of their noses, declaring, with a too sweeping generalization, that he had never known a fool with a large nose. This nasal test, however, proved incompetent in many instances, as any such test will. Perhaps the one feature which can be most trusted as to character, individuality, strength of mind, or will, is the chin. When this is long and prominent its owner is very apt to be firm, to have stanchness of purpose, robustness of fibre; and when it is short and retreating the opposite may be looked for. We know persons who, when they have dealings with a stranger always observe his chin, and they say they are very rarely deceived by the manifestation. The best way to determine the worth of such opinions or theories is to try to corroborate them by one's acquaintances. There seems to be something in the notion about chins, because possessors of weak ones often show a disposition to cover them with beard or whiskers. The slang sense of chin does not apply here. They who habitually have too much chin, as the vulgar phrase is, will generally be found deficient in actual chin.

So little accurate information has been given of George Eliot and the order in which her works have been published, that the facts of her life and labor are not without interest. It seems that she was born in Warwickshire, a little more than 58 years ago. Before she had published a novel or gained any general literary reputation, she was well known in London, whither she went in her seventeenth or eighteenth year, as a writer for the periodical press. She contributed largely to the *Westminster*, and was at one time its editor—a remarkable circumstance, considering that she was then only 23, and the *Review* the ablest in Great Britain. Her first sustained effort was the translation of STRAUSS' *Life of Jesus*, (1846,) speedily followed by her second, an English version of FEUERBACH'S *Essence of Christianity*. Eleven years later a series of sketches appeared in *Blackwood* under the title of "Scenes of Clerical Life," supposed to have been based on her own experience in the home of a Church of England clergyman, who had substantially adopted her. They at once attracted attention by their freshness and vigor of treatment, and brought her pen-name, then used for the first time, into a prominence which has since steadily increased. The year following she published *Adam Bede*—she was 38 at this time—and took rank as one of the first of living novelists. *Adam Bede* introduced her to the literary world at large, to the readers of this country as well as to those of Europe. Although her signature was generally thought to be fictitious, very few outside of her immediate circle—a very narrow one—had any notion of her personality. "Who is George Eliot?" was widely discussed in London, most persons feeling confident that her sex was masculine. *Adam Bede*, it was positively asserted by numberless wiseacres, could not have been written by a woman; every line of it was a demonstration of manhood. It is not often that a famous novelist has written his or her first novel so late in life. But she had evidently been storing her mind for the task, and had stored it richly. Her second novel, *The Mill on the Floss*, was published in 1859, and amply sustained her fame. *Silas Marner*, regarded by many as the best of her books, came two years after, and in another year *Romola*, which, though the most artistic of her stories, has never had the wide acceptance of the others. By this time she was everywhere known to be MARIAN EVANS, albeit no such avowal had been, or ever has been, made. *Felix Holt* was published in 1866, *Middlemarch* in 1872, and *Daniel Deronda* in 1876. She has issued several volumes of poetry, but they have not enhanced her fame, being wholly inferior to her compositions in prose. Up to the present, *Middlemarch* is ranked by the mass of her readers and the majority of critics as her masterpiece.

A friend having told Dean SWIFT that an excellent Dublin boot-maker, BAMERICK, was very desirous of the honor of his custom, the Dean ordered a pair of boots of him, and asked when they would be ready. BAMERICK named a day, and his new customer told him that he didn't want to hurry him, but that he must not fail to send them on the day named. BAMERICK assured him this should be done. The day arrived, but no boots. SWIFT went to the shop and received ample apologies from BAMERICK, with the assurance that it was one of his men who was to blame. "Well," the Dean rejoined, "I was to have been at Sir A. ACHESON'S, in the north, to-day, but this has prevented me. They will be done on Monday, you say; bring them up in the afternoon yourself, and I'll pay the bill." BAMERICK duly arrived with the boots, and found the Dean very affable. "By the way, Mr. BAMERICK," he presently said, "I don't think you've ever seen my garden; come along." After the Dean had walked the boot-maker round a bit he excused himself, and returned to the house, locking the door behind him. BAMERICK waited and waited, the sun went down, and the evening closed in dark and chill. The garden was surrounded by a high wall, and there was no way of getting out. At length the Dean rose from his writing-table, took a pistol and drew out the bullets, and then called up his butler. "ROBERT," he said, "I am sure that there is some fellow, probably a thief, in the garden; call up the other men, and come with me." With that the Dean went to the garden gate, and opened it stealthily. Poor BAMERICK rushed forward. "There's the villain, seize him," said the Dean, firing off the powder. The unhappy BAMERICK shrieked out, "For GOD'S sake don't shoot, it's only me, BAMERICK." "Mr. BAMERICK," exclaimed SWIFT, in tones of the utmost astonishment, "what is the meaning of this?" "Why, Sir, you've left me here since 5 o'clock. You must have forgotten all about me." "Ah, dear me, to be sure," said the Dean, "just as you did about the boots." Then he told the butler to give BAMERICK some hot wine, and see him safe home. Who hasn't met with a BAMERICK? How many tradesmen are not daily disappointing their customers, as he did? Unfortunately, however, there are no SWIFTS in New-York to give these recalcitrants wholesome lessons in punctuality.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR REGISTERED FOURS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Owing to the numerous applications for registered 4 per cent. bonds of small denominations, the Treasury Department has been unable, with all the clerical force which could be employed thereon, to fill the orders as rapidly as received. Purchasers of the bonds should understand, however, that interest will run from the date of payment for the bonds, and not from the date of their issue, and that the little delay from time to time, on account of suddenly-increased orders, will result in no loss or injury. The department is using every possible exertion, however, to prevent all delays in the future, and in a few days will probably be able to fill all orders upon their receipt. There is no delay in the issue of coupon bonds.

THE ROSS SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

Subscriptions previously acknowledged.$40 75
G. A. B.....1 00
J. M. B.....25

THE HOT WAVE'S APPROACH

EVENTS OF THE HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

WHERE THE WAVE CAME FROM, AND HOW FAR IT HAS REACHED—ANXIETY OF GRAIN MERCHANTS AS TO THE WEATHER—AN UNCOMFORTABLE DAY IN THE CITY—SUFFERINGS IN THE TENEMENT-HOUSES—INTENSE HEAT THROUGHOUT THE WEST—MANY FATAL CASES OF SUN-STROKE.

The expected hot wave of which the Signal Service Bureau had warned New-York has come at last, and is fully as hard to bear now that it is here as though it had come unannounced. It comes from Manitoba whence also come all our storms, and has been four days on its way. It struck Breckenridge, Minn., on the 14th inst., worked south-east to the Mississippi Valley, spread north and south from St. Paul to Keokuk, and has since swept steadily eastward. It reached this City about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when the thermometer registered 85° at the signal station on the roof of the Equitable Building. At noon the mercury stood at 90°, and at 3 o'clock 93°, the maximum reached during the day. At Hudnut's, at the same time, it reached 98°. The wave is passing to the eastward, and at 5 o'clock last evening the mercury stood at 92° in Boston, 86° in Portland, and at 64° in Eastport, Me., an increase there of 10° in 24 hours, showing that the Manitoba wave of heat is seeking to cool itself among the icebergs of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In consequence of the local thunder-storm yesterday afternoon the degree of heat here at 5 o'clock last evening was but 85°, and at 10 o'clock 82°.

As in these isothermal waves, those of heat generally alternate with those of cold, comparatively speaking, so this one is followed by a cooler wave that lowers the temperature of those places that it strikes from 10° to 20°. This wave had worked as far east as Rochester at 5 o'clock last evening, and had reduced the temperature there from 93° to 77°. At the rate it is now traveling this cooler wave will reach New-York some time to-night, when the temperature will probably be reduced to about 75°. To-day, if the sky is unclouded, will be very hot—probably a repetition of yesterday. Manitoba, however, is not going to allow itself to be forgotten, and has prepared another wave of heat that has already started on its scorching journey, and had, at 5 o'clock last evening, raised the temperature of Bismarck, Dakota Territory, to 89°, Breckenridge, Minn., to 89°, and St. Paul, which was as far east as it had reached at that hour, to 88°, so that from observations to date there is no limit to the heated term now upon us. The little intermediate season of comparative coolness, when the thermometer may register as low as 75°, will be of about 36 hours' duration. The most intense heat of the wave was felt at Marquette, Mich., on Tuesday, and at Pittsburg last evening, at both of which places the thermometers of the Signal Service registered 100°. Yesterday the cooler wave had reached Marquette, and lowered the temperature 23°. The intense heat all over the country is naturally accompanied by severe local thunder-storms of short duration. The heat at St. Louis is unconnected with the wave now enveloping New-York, and is apparently a local billow that is well satisfied with its present quarters. The heat is caused by the long-continued clear weather in the Far West, during which the powerful rays of the Summer sun have beat unobstructedly on the earth. As the mean degree of heat during the succession of years never varies more than one or two degrees, a very hot Summer, such as this now promises to be, must necessarily be followed by a very severe Winter in order that the mean may be established. The Signal Service office in this city is just now haunted by grain merchants, who anxiously study the probabilities. Great damage is done to grain in store or in transit by an excess of heat, and they say that if it continues for any length of time as it has begun their losses will be very large.

THE HEAT IN THE CITY.

Wednesday night was a comfortable one to a majority of the dwellers of the Metropolis. A fresh breeze found its way freely through the spacious houses of the well-to-do, and occasionally it blew strong enough to force its way into the cramped apartments of the poor who are packed away in the cells of apartment-houses. While the City slept the temperature changed. The thermometer took an early rise. The mercury fairly jumped in the bulb with the sun-rise, and as the sun rose the heat became terrific. Those persons who kept their beds until 7 or 8 o'clock, and then breakfasted out of reach of the sun's rays, were unconscious of the great change that had taken place. They who came out of those houses as yet not penetrated by the wilting, withering sunlight were astonished to find that they were suddenly breathing air as hot as if it were a blast blown from the mouth of a blazing pit. The pavements were like blocks of scorching fire beneath. Overhead, the sun was like a sphere of molten brass, pouring down a relentless stream of consuming rays. Locomotion was exhausting. Men and women instinctively clung to the dwindling shadows of the buildings, and dragged themselves listlessly along. Fifth-avenue was almost deserted, only an occasional omnibus appearing to break the unusual silence. The bus horses toiled wearily along, more spiritless than ever beneath the rays of the sun, while the drivers mopped their heads and necks of copious streams of perspiration that poured down, blinding their eyes and saturating their scanty clothing. Before 10 o'clock the west side of Broadway was entirely deserted. Shoppers were few and far between, and the few who were compelled by necessity to move about hugged the sheltered side of the street. The shops were intensely uncomfortable. Clerks mopped themselves with handkerchiefs, and seemed ready to collapse in their confined quarters. The street-car horses hung their heads before the glory of the scorching sun, and drivers worked the brakes with the perspiration streaming down their bronzed faces. The cars of the elevated railroads, usually cool and comfortable with the breeze caused by motion, were filled with heat reflected from the sun-baked walls of buildings.

While the heat was ingense in the morning, it grew more oppressive toward noon. Business became a matter of serious inconvenience, and was seriously interrupted. Merciful men refused to have their teams in the burning sun. Postmaster James took a humane view of the situation, and directed that the mail-carriers should be permitted to omit the noon deliveries between 11 and 2 o'clock. As the sun rose directly above Broadway its rays became so intolerably hot that it was perilous to expose one's self, and an umbrella became a necessary protection against sun-stroke. When the shadows on the west side became deep enough to protect pedestrians the crowd took advantage of it, and the east side of the street was as completely deserted as it usually is at midnight. The stream of people who coursed along Park-row stopped a moment to catch a breath of air and examine the thermometer at Hudnut's. Finding that the mercury had climbed to 90°, and was steadily rising, the throng with one accord darted into the side streets or drifted across toward St. Paul's, to seek shelter beneath the shadows of the tall buildings. This distress was increased until 3:30, when the heat became most intense, Hudnut's thermometer marking 97°, while other indicators, less exposed to fitful breezes, touched 90° or 95°, and in some instances came nearer 100°. Many foolish but desperate persons drenched themselves with soda-water and lemonade, and went their miserable ways with the floods of perspiration oozing from every pore. The sun was obscured early in the afternoon, and the low-hanging, rain-laden masses of cloud that drifted up from the south-west promised a shower that was looked forward to with unspeakable joy. At 4 o'clock the shower burst in a flood of heavy rain-drops, which were quickly converted into hot steam almost as soon as they fell. Another shower followed, coming up this time from the south-east. Both showers were accompanied by vivid lightning, and during the storm some fine trees in Battery Park were injured and a horse cut by a lightning stroke. A change of temperature occurred, very slight, but still a grateful change, so that the thermometer out of doors only marked 83. From that hour until 9 o'clock there was no change.

The terrible heat fell with merciless severity upon the poor who live in tenements, the class of persons who cannot run away to the sea-side or even presume to think of a ferry-boat trip or a sail down the bay to Coney Island. While the day wrought misery the night was one of restlessness, of discomfort, or of horrors. No one who has not visited the tenement districts of cities, where the homes of the poor are practically heated, stifling, and uninhabitable, can form an idea of the wretchedness which the coming of the "hot wave" imposes upon them. With them it is no passing jest, but a grim, terrible reality—a palpable horror. In the populous districts of the First Ward, the denizens swarmed out of their wretched apartments, and down to the Battery, where they defied Police and ordinances and scattered over the cool, green lawns, seeking under the canopy of heaven alone that rest which they could not get in filthy and cramped apartments along Greenwich and Washington streets. A few could spare money to pay for a plunge in the bath, but to the large majority this was a luxury far beyond their means, and these poor ones were compelled to be satisfied with a breath of air from the broad Bay. Along the East Side there were scenes that would have touched the hearts of many fortunate persons who were enjoying the sweet fresh air of the shore or the fields, while the miserable poor were gasping for breath and the children were crying for the relief and rest which could not be obtained. In Water and Front streets the entire population was found on the door-steps. This was again the case in Cherry-street, and men were found stretched out on trucks, with pillows under their heads, boots off, and nothing to keep the grateful night air from them but a shirt and trousers. Further up town, in Oak-street, along New-Chambers, Cherry, New-Bowery, and Division, there were myriads of people, great and small, about the doorways. Children ran crying after fretful mothers who held moaning babies in their tired arms. In Chrystie-street, where the population in tenements is very dense, the din of the out-door crowd was deafening. The close saloons, hot with the glare of gas-lamps, were deserted. In one place the baby carriages lined the walk, each carriage containing a sleeping or a crying infant. The houses were found by actual inspection to be nearly deserted—not by the sick, however, the miserable ones who could not escape the heat and close apartments. To get into a doorway one had to tread over groups of ten or a dozen women and children, scant of clothing, and happy to be in the open air. No grumbling—no word of complaint was heard from any of these. But in Elizabeth and Mott streets, among the rear houses, out of reach of the faint breeze, were families of Italians, who spread themselves about in squalid areas, lying down on doorsteps, and even on the damp pavements of court-yards, indifferent to exposure and only anxious to find a spot cooler than their apartments, in which a stranger could scarcely breath. On Mulberry-street, near Bayard, the throng was so great as to be almost impassable. The reporter stepped into an alley, at the entrance to which a woman nursed a puny infant in her arms. The child was a miserable weakling, and the mother could not hush its cries. "Why don't you take it over the ferry? Give it a breath of fresh air." "Oh, Sir, I can't. I've one sick, and two others to feed and look out for. The baby has cried all day with the heat. I couldn't go away, for I had the washin', and I've no husband to work for the others. If it be cooler, we'd get along all right." The same scenes were witnessed along the streets about the Five Points. In one place a curious and laughable sight was seen. On a boom through, over the slippery edges of which the Croton water flowed with many splashes, a group of half a dozen nude children was found, stealing a bath in the very highway. Not far off a policeman was marching the other way. He had seen the sight, but—the corner was dark, the children were small, and a little water would not hurt them. On Baxter-street, that hive of poor people, every door-step and cellar-door was filled with women and children; and here again were found mothers with wailing infants in their arms, while smaller children slept peacefully upon bits of carpet or blankets thrown down on the pavement. Going inside one of these houses was to face suffocation. The smell of dank cellars filled the halls, and the back-yards were heavy with the sickening odors arising from great heaps of rags. The officer, who walked in to show the reporter the way, pointed out a dozen figures of men rag-pickers who had toiled all day in the sweltering sun, searching the dust heaps for the very rubbish upon which they were now sleeping, or attempting to sleep, for they moved restlessly when they found strangers were about, and spoke petulantly in Italian, as if they resented intrusion. It would not be overstating the fact to say that three-fourths of the tenants in the poorer class of houses spent half of last night in the streets. Some women declared to the reporter that they would keep their babies out all night if the rain did not drive them in, for to take them to their rooms, where they would be cut off from all circulation of air, would be to rob them of sleep altogether. The number of sick children, those who needed the care of a physician, did not appear to be large, but the host of uncomfortable, peevish babies and little ones was innumerable.

The thermometrical record for yesterday is one of the most remarkable made in this City for years. The heat in the shade was—during the cloudy part of the afternoon—as high as 97°, and it was not lower than 71° at any time during the 24 hours. The average for the day—83¼°—is a very high one, and the mercury did not fall below that point during the six hours from 6 last evening until midnight. The following record will show the changes in the temperature, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	71°	74°	3:30 P. M.	88°	97°
6 A. M.	71°	74°	6 P. M.	80°	83°
9 A. M.	77°	82°	9 P. M.	76°	83°
12 M.	84°	90°	12 P. M.	74°	83°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 83¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 77½°

The thermometer in the editorial rooms of THE TIMES indicated a temperature of 92° at midnight, and it had not been below that since noon yesterday. For a few hours during the afternoon it was still higher, although a breeze was constantly moving through the rooms.

AT THE PUBLIC BATHS.

All the public baths in this City, of which there are four on the East Side and two on the West Side, were crowded yesterday from the hour of opening, at 5 o'clock A. M., until the time for closing, at 9 P. M.; and in every instance the keepers were not only compelled to keep them open a few minutes beyond time, but to shorten the time allowed for each installment to remain in the water, in order to give all those an opportunity to take a plunge who desired to do so. Yesterday being Thursday, it was one of the days in the week set apart for the exclusive use of the baths by men and boys, and it was estimated by the keepers that between 40,000 and 50,000 availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the City for indulging in the luxury of a bath free of expense. The number, however, would have been much larger but for the shower which took place in the latter part of the afternoon. As it was, the aggregate exceeded the average at this season, which is always heavy during the school vacation, by at least one-quarter, not taking into account the thousands of urchins who could not afford to lose the time necessary to await their turn at the bath, but doffed their scanty raiment and plunged into the water from the various piers, especially on the east side of the City. The writer visited the baths yesterday. The first pier visited was the one situated at the foot of Gouverneur-street, on the East Side, and the state of affairs there, when told, tells the story for them all. Long before 5 o'clock A. M., men and boys began to flock to the pier in droves, until, as the officer on duty expressed it, it seemed as though the whole male population of the Tenth Ward had simultaneously made up their minds to take a bath. When the time came to open the doors, there was such a jam of men and boys that the officer found it impossible to open a passage-way, and it was found very difficult to control them sufficiently to limit the number to be allowed to enter to the holding capacity of the bath-house. It was also found very difficult to get the crowd out when their 20 minutes had elapsed, and the utmost vigilance had to be exercised by the keepers and officers in charge to prevent "repeating." All sorts of dodges are resorted to by the more enterprising and ingenious street boy to elude the vigilance of the keepers and secure a second or third bath, and sometimes they succeed. They will go and stand in the sand, roll in the gutter, rub their clothes and faces with mud, and take the utmost pains to dry and rumple up their hair; and sometimes they succeed in so completely changing their appearance that it is doubtful if their own mothers would know them. In the majority of cases, however, they utterly fail to pass muster, and "have their labor for their pains." From 5 to 7 in the morning, and 6 to 9 in the evening, the baths are reserved for the use of the working men and boys; but between those houses "Young America" has full swing. At the baths at the foot of Fifth and Thirty-seventh streets, East River, and at the foot of Thirty-fifth and Bethune streets, North River, there was the same rush, the same early crowd, and the same scenes were repeated. The number of persons who bathed at each, as estimated by the keepers, was as follows:

Gouverneur-street	10,000
Fifth-street, East River	10,000
Thirty-seventh-street, East River	8,000
Thirty-fifth-street, North River	5,500
Bethune-street	8,000
Total	41,500

No estimate was obtained from the bath at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.

THE PEOPLE RUSHING OUT OF TOWN.

The indications, early in the morning yesterday, of an extremely hot day, had the effect of driving thousands of people to seek relief at the sea-side, and the result was that the rush to Coney Island, Long Branch, Rockaway, and elsewhere was greater than for any week-day during the season. The first boat which left Pier No. 8 with passengers for Bay Bidge, thence to Manhattan Beach by rail, at 9:25 A. M., carried about 500 persons. The number carried by each succeeding boat increased until 3:25 o'clock P. M., at which time the Thomas Collyer left the pier with fully 1,200 persons on board. It was estimated by the officer on duty that at least 18,000 persons went to Manhattan Beach by way of Bay Ridge alone. The boats to Locust Grove, which run in connection with the cars on the Brooklyn, Bath, and Coney Island Road, were also crowded, and so were those which run to Coney Island Point. The Rockaway boats were also taxed to their utmost, especially the Columbia and the Grand Republic, both of which left their pier with as many passengers on board as they could accommodate. The Long Branch boats were unusually well patronized. The aggregate number of persons, however, who visited the sea-side was no doubt considerably diminished by the heavy showers which passed over the City between 4 and 6 o'clock, the boats leaving for Coney Island and elsewhere between those hours carrying less than half the number they did on the trips made during the middle of the day. The number who went to the island by the other routes was very large, so that the crowds on the island were immense.

COOLER WEATHER IN ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PEORIA, July 18.—There have been over 50 cases of sun-stroke in this city since Sunday, 10 of which have proved fatal. Doctors and undertakers are the only busy people in the town.

The heat for the last seven days has been well nigh intolerable, the thermometer ranging from 90° to 101° in the shade. There have been 7 fatal cases of sun-stroke, and about 20 cases not fatal. To-night there has been a slight rain, and the backbone of the heated term is believed to be broken. Farmers say the heat is hard on men, but it is the making of corn.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A delightful change in the weather and temperature occurred during the early hours this morning. The thermometer now registers from 70° to 80°, with a strong breeze blowing fresh from the lake, and prospects of little further uncomfortable weather. Reports show that yesterday's fatal cases of sun-stroke in Chicago were much more numerous than on the preceding day. Thirty-one deaths have been reported, and 33 cases more or less serious. Following are the names not reported last night: August Bube, Mrs. Robinson, Adolph Welksell, Christina Kautz, Mrs. Davenport, Thomas Mulloy, Madalene Schutz, an unknown laborer on Thirty-second-street, Henry Holz, Albert Kalafa, N. Stiffu, Jerry Lynch, Henry Smallbach, Mrs. Margaret Limb, and Mrs. Sophia Kopfl. There are besides some 20 persons whose recovery is considered doubtful.

The *Evening Journal* states that the Police reports show 59 sun-strokes on Tuesday and Wednesday, of which 29 were fatal. This does not, however, include more than two-thirds—perhaps not more than one-half—of the cases, as many persons were prostrated at their homes, and such were not reported at the stations.

INTENSE HEAT IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 17.—The weather has been extremely hot in this region for the past 10 days, the mercury ranging from 90° to 96° in the shade. Ten persons were sun-struck in this city during the heated term—one fatally. No fatal cases are reported from neighboring towns. The damage to crops by the hot weather has been very slight, principally in causing small grain to ripen too fast. Late wheat is slightly damaged by rust and chinchbugs, but crops, as a whole, are better than during the past 10 years. There has been no damage from storms.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 17.—For the past few days the heat has been very intense in this city, almost causing a suspension of business. Notwithstanding this, there have been very few reports of prostration from the heat, and no fatal results in the city. From the surrounding country few fatal cases of sun-stroke are reported. The crops in this vicinity have been benefited rather than injured by the hot weather. Wheat never looked better, and corn has grown three feet in one week. The harvest promises an unprecedented yield.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 17.—Six fatal cases of sun-stroke are reported here, besides several minor ones. A fine breeze set in this afternoon, which still continues, and has slightly relieved the suffering, though the thermometer still ranges in the nineties, and the outlook favors another intensely hot day to-morrow. There are no positive reports of the crops save that grain has been badly beaten down by storms, and the damp heat following caused considerable rust. Corn is doing well so far as heard from.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 17.—The thermometer has ranged from 90° to 100° in the shade in this city and vicinity during the past week, but prostrations by the heat have averaged less than one per day. The mortality among children has been perceptibly increased, however. So far as can be learned, and in the opinion of persons qualified to speak, crops have not been materially injured. Wheat is now being harvested, but progress is necessarily slow.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, July 17.—To-day, the sixth day of the intense heated term, is the first one marked by any casualty, although very many persons have been more or less affected. J. B. Lucas, a well-to-do farmer, living near this city, was overcome by the heat this morning. His wife at once started for the city to procure medical aid and, returning, found her husband dead. Two men are reported to have died at Riverside to-day. For the past six days and nights the mercury has not fallen below 80° and has ranged as high as 103°.

ANOTHER HOT DAY AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—It is still scorching hot to-day, but there is a pretty stiff breeze blowing from the west, which tempers the intense rays of the sun, and renders them somewhat more bearable than on previous days. There is more animation and bustle on the streets, more people moving about, and more business doing. There is also a feeling of relief among all classes, the greatly-diminished death-rate of yesterday inducing the belief that the worst is over; and from this time on, although the weather may continue very warm, as it probably will, its effects will be less severe. A very fine spirit thermometer, hanging under an awning on the shady side of Fourth-street, showed the following result: At 8 o'clock, 87°; 9 o'clock, 90°; 10 o'clock, 91°, and 11 o'clock, 93°. A poor woman named Nellie Howard, who, to rid herself of life and the heat at the same time, swallowed three grains of morphine and lay down to die, was found by a Police officer, who took her to the dispensary, where she was treated, and is now recovering.

The following fatal cases of sun-stroke occurred last night: William Murray, a barkeeper; Richard Brennan, Susan Schaer, George D. Kock, John Tyson, and Jeremiah Murphy. In addition to those mentioned yesterday, the following newspaper men who have temporarily succumbed to the heat may be named: Walter B. Stevens, city editor of the *Times*; William H. Spink, telegraph editor of the *Globe-Democrat*; Henry C. Davis, telegraph editor of the *Dispatch*, and Mr. Unger, a reporter on the *Westliche Post*. Capt. E. H. Pierce, of Knoxville, Mo., who was stricken down on Saturday last and sent to the hospital, died there at 1 o'clock this morning. Henry Watts, a negro from the South, was picked up in the street this morning. A good drenching with ice-water restored him to consciousness. The total number of burial permits issued yesterday was 56, of which 19 were for sun-stroke, but they were not all for deaths that occurred yesterday.

Forty-three sun-stroke patients were at the City Hospital at noon, all of whom are getting along well. Police Officer Bartley, who was stricken down yesterday, is reported to be in a critical condition to-day. Charles McCarthy is also in a dangerous condition. Christopher Bliss died late last night. Three children belonging to Mrs. Crosson, living in the western suburbs, were sun-struck while sleeping under a tree yesterday, and at last accounts were in a dangerous condition. Washington Rea also lies in a critical condition from the effects of the heat. Jacob Beckel, an employe of the Cherokee Brewery, was prostrated while at work, and fell down the stairway 15 feet, breaking his right leg and two of his ribs. He will probably recover. Charles Kregele was prostrated about midnight, while sitting in his yard. His is a critical case. F. J. Howard was engaged in sketching scenes at the dispensary for Frank Leslie's weekly, and was prostrated. The second victim is Mr. W. W. Thayer, commercial editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, had a relapse while on 'Change to-day, and for a time was in a serious condition. His physician would not allow him to be removed from the Exchange till after sunset. William Pollok, a butcher, was stricken down while at work yesterday. He received the best medical attention, but died this morning. He leaves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances. Chris. Liese, a street-stand keeper, died at noon from the heat. William Rieb was prostrated this morning, and lies in a critical condition. Rev. Henry Smith (colored) was overcome this morning and taken to the dispensary. C. B. Hunsholdt, of Covington, Ky., went on a spree last night, was prostrated this morning, and restored at the dispensary.

The total number of burial certificates issued today was 58, of which 18 were for cases of sun-stroke. This latter number includes, probably, a dozen or more of yesterday's fatal cases. The number of deaths superinduced by heat to-day cannot be stated, reports not having come yet from several Police districts, but they will not reach more than half a dozen. There has been a marked diminution of cases to-day, and comparatively few of them have been serious. For this reason individual mention of them is dispensed with. There has been a very appreciable change in the temperature since 9 o'clock to-night. A strong breeze is blowing from the north, and the indications are favorable for at least a temporary breaking of the heated term. At 9:30 o'clock the thermometer marked 92° at the Signal Office, and at 10:30 the mercury had fallen to 84°. Rain and rapid sinking of the mercury are reported within 100 miles north of St. Louis, and the probabilities are that to-morrow will be quite cool. A visit to the breweries to-day revealed the fact that the local sales of beer had fallen off from 15 to 20 per cent. during the week. The information from soda and mineral water manufacturers is that their sales have increased about 25 per cent. Several first-class saloons report that their sales of strong drink have decreased fully 50 per cent., while those of light wines and other mild and cooling drinks have largely increased. This shows that the advice of physicians and the statements of the press regarding the effect of strong liquor on the system during extremely hot weather have been heeded by the people to a marked degree.

THE HEAT AT OTHER POINTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—To-day has been the hottest day of the season, thermometers placed on the shady sides of buildings on the public thoroughfares registering 102° at 5 o'clock P. M. The steamer Emmanuelwerke, of the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Line, arrived at her pier at Locust Point in the morning with 175 passengers on board. As they were being landed three female passengers were prostrated by the heat, but after receiving medical attention were restored. One of the engineers, who was standing on deck, also fell senseless and still remains in a very critical condition. About the same time the chief cook of the steamer Hanover, also of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived here yesterday, was stricken down, and although restoratives were applied he died in 15 minutes. Several seamen on the steamer were also prostrated, and those on board of the Braunschweig, on her passage up the river, speak of the heat as being so great that it seemed as if they were on a floating furnace.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, July 18.—The heat to-day has been very oppressive. At 10 A. M. the thermometer in the shade was 94°, at 2 P. M. 102°, and at 8 P. M. 95°. At 2 o'clock it was 132° in the sun. Outdoor work of all descriptions was generally suspended. The pottery, rolling mill, and wire mill hands stopped work at 3 P. M. No cases of sun-stroke, and only a few of heat prostration are reported.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 18.—The present heated term is without a parallel in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. During the past two weeks the thermometer has ranged in the nineties, and to-day it went up to 102° in the shade. There have been six cases of sun-stroke, two proving fatal. The sufferers are William Clark, grocer; Eugene Miller, tailor; James Lawrence, farmer; Mary Carkins, Harvey O'Harrow, and Christian Frederick Hellert, Coroner of the County. The two latter died to-day. Several horses have died from overheat. A breeze to-night indicates relief.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, July 18.—This is the hottest day of the season. The thermometer stands at 83° in the shade.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 18.—Reports received to-night from the towns and villages along the Valley of the Hudson state that the heat to-day was terrible. In the Ulster County fruit districts the thermometer registered 82° at 6 A. M., and from 100° to 106° the remainder of the day. A number of sun-stroke and prostration cases are reported.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., July 18.—Throughout Dutchess County the heat has been severe to-day. At 4 P. M. the thermometer stood at 105° in the shade.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—This was without doubt one of the hottest days experienced in Washington for some years, and to-night the weather continues, despite a breeze from the south-west, to be fearfully hot. Business in the Executive Departments and other public places, as well as among private citizens, was confined to very narrow limits. At the Treasury Department, Mr. Quaife, Assistant Teller, was prostrated by the heat. He was taken home and soon recovered. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Pennsylvania-avenue presented a woefully deserted appearance, few vehicles of any kind being seen along its entire length, except the slow-moving chariots and street cars. Hardly a score of pedestrians were seen, as everybody who possibly could do so kept within doors. The Executive Mansion was almost wholly deserted by visitors, and there were few calls of Cabinet officers. The President, enjoying what breeze could be obtained from one of the south-west windows, received visitors in that part of the building, and left, as early as public business would permit, for the cool groves of the Soldiers' Home. About 2 o'clock to-day the mercury registered 100° in some parts of the city. At the Executive Mansion, in a shady place it registered 96°. About noon to-day, Mr. Dickson Price, a clerk in the Interior Department office, was prostrated in the street by the heat, and Patrick Naughton, driver of an ice-wagon, was sun-struck about 2 o'clock. Neither case proved fatal.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—During the heated term many cases of prostration and several deaths have been caused by the intense heat. Up to 2:30 o'clock this morning the heat was at its worst. Then the mercury in half an hour fell 10°, dropping to 86°, which, with an invigorating breeze, gives hope of at least one comfortable night.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 18.—To-day was the hottest of the season, the thermometer ranging from 95° to 102° in the shade. Work was suspended in several establishments. No fatal cases of sun-stroke have been reported.

PORT JERVIS, N.Y., July 18.—The hot wave seems to have reached Port Jervis. All day the temperature was very high, the sun shining brightly until late in the afternoon. A gentle south wind greatly mitigated the dangerous effect of the heat. At 10 o'clock this forenoon the mercury averaged 94° in the shade; at noon, 97°; at 3 P. M., 98½°, and 6 o'clock, 92°. Since 4:30 o'clock the temperature has fallen very perceptibly. Several persons were slightly affected by the heat. In the sun this afternoon the mercury ranged from 120° to 130°. In Middletown, 25 miles east of Port Jervis, the mercury ranged from 96° to 99° in the shade, and from 120° to 131° in the sun.

ALBANY, July 18.—This has been the hottest day of the season, the mercury reaching 99°. Several persons have been overcome by the heat, but none of the cases have proved fatal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Advices from all parts of Pennsylvania report to-day as the hottest day of the season. The thermometer at 3 o'clock this afternoon throughout the State ranged from 95° at Lebanon to 106° at Lancaster. At Pottstown, five cases of sun-stroke are reported, but none are fatal, although the thermometer reached 103°. At Lancaster, where the thermometer ranged from 98° to 106°, two cases of sun-stroke are reported, but neither of them have proved fatal. At Reading there were nine cases, none fatal. In this city eight cases of sun-stroke were reported, one of which was fatal. At 8 A. M. the temperature was already oppressively warm; by 10 it had gone into the nineties, and from shortly after noon to sundown it ranged from 94° to 97° in the shade. This record was taken from a standard thermometer in front of a store on Chestnut-street, and so located as to prevent the mercury from being influenced either by artificial draughts or by reflected heat. In other places in the shade, notably at Fifth and Chestnut streets, the thermometer indicated as high as 103° at 3 P. M.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The intense heat of the present month probably reached its highest point at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the thermometer registered 101° in the shade. Many people have been prostrated this week by the terrible sunshine, but, until to-day, no case has resulted fatally. This evening John Faekel, a carpenter, aged 58, died at his residence on Forty-third-street, from sun-stroke. Many horses have died, and business is generally stagnant.

BUFFALO, July 18.—To-day has been sultry and warm, the temperature ranging from 86° to 92° in the shade, with only a slight breeze. The principal thoroughfares were generally deserted during the heat of the day. To-night coolness and grateful showers fell, cooling the atmosphere. A slight breeze is now blowing, (9 P. M.,) and the thermometer is at 78°. A few cases of prostration were reported, but none have proved fatal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—The weather to-day has been quite comfortable, the mercury averaging about 80° in the shade, with a cool north-east breeze. Among the deaths yesterday from sun-stroke, not already reported, were the following: Rev. Father Krauthan, of the St. Francis Capuchin Monastery, editor of the *Columbia*, a German Catholic weekly; Adam Schneider, a butcher, of the firm of Peters & Co.; Mrs. Harvey Wells; Henry Geltz, a teamster; Franz Steinberger. Charles Muller, Reinert Reintzer, proprietor of the Scandinavian House. With the change in the weather this morning, the condition of Archbishop Henni became more favorable, and at 8 o'clock this evening his physicians were confident of his early restoration to comparatively good health.

PROSTRATIONS IN THIS CITY.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported in this City by the Police yesterday:

Antonio Petrafesa, an Italian, died yesterday at the State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, from, as is supposed, the effects of sun-stroke.

William Wallace, aged 34, of No. 234 East Forty-sixth-street, while painting the roof of No. 591 Greenwich-street. Taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Mary Johnson, aged 35, of East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, at Vesey and Washington streets. Taken to Chambers-Street Hospital.

Margaret S. Doll, aged 23, of No. 1,454 Second-avenue, at the Grand Central Depot. Taken to her home.

George Jackson, aged 40, of No. 64 East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, at Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Lewis Arnold, aged 31, of No. 227 Second-street, while working on the new building at No. 22 East Fifteenth-street. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

James Farrell, aged 52, of No. 169 West Fifty-first-street, in front of No. 50 West Ninth-street. He was taken home.

Carrie Greene, aged 25, of Canal-street and South Fifth-avenue, was prostrated at Washington-place and Greene-street. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

James Anderson, of No. 638 East Thirteenth-street, a fireman employed at the Manhattan Gas Works, was prostrated at the gas-house, corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street. He was taken home.

Charles Hynes, of No. 417 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, was sun-struck and fell from his cart at Tenth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

William Graham, of Boonton, N. J., was found lying insensible on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, overcome by the heat, at 5:55 P. M. yesterday, and removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

At 6:40 P. M. an unknown man, 5 feet 8 inches in height, with brown hair, and wearing a brown mixed suit, was overcome by the heat in the Sixteenth Precinct and removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

At 6 P. M. Edward Moran, aged 27, of One Hundred and Sixty-second-street and Cortlandt-avenue, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Jerome-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third-street. He was removed home.

Arnold Hone, aged 35, of No. 13 Howard-street, was overcome by the heat at 8 P. M. and removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Miles French, aged 22, while aboard the schooner Lizzie in the East River, at Eighty-first-street, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, was prostrated by the heat. He afterward recovered.

John Cavanagh, aged 32, of No. 161½ Cherry-street, at 3:30 P. M., while at work on a schooner at Pier No. 10 East River, was prostrated by the heat and removed home.

Wolf Jacobi, aged 68, of No. 37 Attorney-street, at 1:30 P. M., was overcome by the heat while in his home, and was attended by Dr. James.

Abraham Rapits, aged 48, of No. 59 Bayard-street, at 4:50 P. M., was prostrated by the heat and removed home.

Peter McManus, aged 39, of No. 380 Greenwich-street, was overcome by the heat and removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

John O'Brien, aged 31, of Rochester, N. Y., was prostrated by the heat near the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, and removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

A man named Thomas Murray, aged 23, residence unknown, was found at 5:30 P. M. in the street in the Ninth Ward, overcome by the heat, and removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

John Burns, aged 47, of No. 304 East Forty-fifth-street, at 4:20 P. M. was overcome by the heat at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, and removed home.

Lemuel Schwab, aged 23, of No. 254 East Fourth-street, while working on the Esplanade Walk, Central Park, yesterday afternoon, was prostrated by the heat, and removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Louis Uhland, aged 31, of No. 227 East Third-street, while at work on the new building adjoining Tiffany's, on Union-square, yesterday afternoon, was prostrated by the heat, and removed to the New-York Hospital.

Elizabeth Corbett, aged 55, of No. 109 Eldridge-street, was prostrated by the heat at 10:10 P. M., and sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

George Jackson, aged 40, a silversmith, living at No. 64 East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, was prostrated by the heat at his place of business, at No. 211 East Twelfth-street, yesterday afternoon.

James Jerome, a reporter of the New-York *Sun*, was prostrated by the heat while passing through Mulberry-street last night, and was removed home in a carriage by friends.

PROSTRATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

The thermometer marked 103° in the shade at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and 101° at the Prospect Park parade ground.

Charles Sparr, aged 40, residing at West Flushing, was overcome by the heat in the depot of the Long Island Railroad, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avenues.

Thomas McDonald, of No. 554 Bergen-street, was overcome by the heat at the South Ferry yesterday.

Peter Donohue, aged 38, of No. 106 Atlantic-avenue, was sun-struck near his residence yesterday, and taken to the Long Island College Hospital. His recovery is doubtful.

John Wall, a newsboy, residing at No. 78 Middagh-street, was overcome by the heat at Fulton Ferry yesterday, and removed to his home.

Charles Donohue, aged 57 years, of No. 654 Atlantic-avenue, was overcome by the heat in Deane-street yesterday.

Charles H. McDermott, aged 30 years, was sun-struck at the corner of Union-street and Fourth-avenue yesterday. He was taken to his home at the corner of Fulton and Cumberland streets.

Oliver Bond, aged 44 years, was prostrated by the heat while working at the rear of his residence, No. 188 South Portland-avenue.

While at work yesterday on a vessel at the foot of Bridge-street, William Kirkpatrick, a caulker, was overcome by the heat. He was taken to his home, at No. 95 Munroe-street.

Michael Ferris, aged 35, a laborer, was prostrated by the heat while working at the Empire Stores yesterday. He was taken to his home, at No. 2 Whitehall-street, New-York.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

At the *Advertiser* office in Newark at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the thermometer marked 81° in the shade

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

La. con.	Lake Shore.		North-western pf.
$10,000..... 77⅛	1300..... 62⅜		100.....s3. 77⅛
5,000..... 77⅜	100..... 62⅛		100..... 77⅜
N. Y. Cen. 1st.	500..... 62⅝		500..... 77⅜
11,000..... 88½	200.....b3. 62⅜		100..... 77⅜
Western Union.	2000..... 62¼		100..... 76⅞
100.....s3. 99⅛	800.....b3. 62⅜		100..... 76⅝
Pacific Mail.	1000..... 62⅝		100..... 76⅞
200.....s3. 17½	800..... 62¾		200..... 77
N. Y. C. & R.	North-west.		C. C. & I. C.
100.....s3. 109½	100..... 50¼		100..... 4
Tn Central.	400..... 50⅛		St. Paul.
100..... 86⅛	200..... 50		1500..... 50⅝
Erie Railway.	400..... 49⅞		1500..... 50⅜
500..... 15⅞	500..... 49⅝		1000..... 50⅜
400.....s3. 15⅞	1000..... 49⅝		600..... 50⅜
100.....s3. 16	300.....s3. 49⅞		500..... 50⅜
300..... 15⅞	200..... 49⅝		700..... 50⅜
100..... 15⅝	200..... 49⅜		1900..... 50⅝
400..... 15⅝	300..... 49¼		200.....s3. 50⅝
Union Pacific.	300..... 49¼		200..... 49⅝
50..... 63⅜	200..... 49⅜		100..... 49⅞
Mariposa.	100.....s. 49		100.....s3. 50⅛
100..... 8	100.....s. 48⅞		500..... 50⅜
C. C. C. & I.	100.....s. 48⅞		St. Paul pref.
100..... 25⅜	100..... 48⅞		200..... 82⅝
Michigan Central.	100..... 49		200..... 82¼
100..... 67⅜	300..... 49¼		100..... 82⅛
100..... 67⅝	500..... 49¼		200.....s3. 82⅛
D., L. & West.	300..... 49¼		200..... 81⅞
200..... 60⅞	Can. of N. J.		800..... 81⅝
100..... 60⅝	100..... 40¼		100..... 81⅞
200..... 60⅝	100..... 40⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, R., '81.	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 4½ '91, R.
$10,000..... 107⅜	$75,000 b.a 106	$10,000..... 104⅝
50,000 bhds. 107⅜	U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	20,000 b.c.c. 104⅝
5,000 b.c. 107⅜	10,000..... 108	70,000 bhds. 104⅝
$10,000 b.a. 107⅜	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	U. S. 4s, 1907.
2,500 b.a. 107⅜	5,000..... 107¼	500..... 100⅝
U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
10,000..... 109⅛	4,000..b.c. 109¼	10,000..... 120¼
30,000..... 109		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.	U. S. 5s '81 C.	U. S. 4s 1907 R.
$10,000..... 107⅝	160,000 bhds. 107⅛	$3,000..... 100⅝
10,000..bhds. 107⅝	35,000..... 107⅛	U. S. 4s, C. 1907.
5,000..b.c. 107⅝	U. S. 4½ '91, C.	10,000..... 100½
U. S. 5s '81, R.	10,000..bhds. 104⅛	
20,000..... 106	50,000..... 104⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Mo. 6s, '89-'90.	Park Bank.	Chic. & N. W.
$1,000..... 105⅞	5..... 90¼	200.....b.c. 49⅛
Mo. 6s, 2 ass. 1s. '80s.	Adams Express.	100..... 49¼
2,000..b.s. 103	Wells-Fargo Ex.	200..... 49⅛
La. 7s con.	5..... 93½	300..... 49⅝
1,000..... 77¼	10..... 93¾	200..... 49⅛
La. & Mo. 1st.	100..b.a. 92	100..... 48¾
8,000..... 100	Ontario Silver.	100..... 48
Mo. 6s, Im., Oct. '78.	10.....b.c. 38	600..... 48¼
2,000..... 94⅜	100..... 38½	600..... 49¼
M. & S. P. 8 s. f.	Quicksilver.	1200..... 49⅜
10,000.....100	100.....b.c. 13	Chic. & N. W. pf.
St. L. & K. C. 1st.	Del. & Hud.	200.....b.c. 67
2,000..... 73½	100.....c. 77¼	200..... 77¼
C. C. C. & I. 1st.	Western Union.	200..... 77¼
1,000..... 108⅜	200.....b.c. 90⅜	500..... 76⅞
1,000..... 108¼	Pacific Mail.	300..... 76⅞
4,000..... 108	100.....b.c. 17½	600..... 77
Gt. W. 1st, 88 ex c.	N. Y. C. & H.	900..... 77¼
1,000..... 102	100.....b.c. 109⅜	D., L. & West.
5,000..... 101½	5.....109¾	100.....b.c. 60⅞
C. & Alton 1st.	Erie Railway.	1300.....b.c. 60⅞
6,000..s.a. 89½	100.....b.c.a. 15⅞	Chi. & Alton.
6,000 bd. 89½	200.....s.a. 15⅞	22.....b.c. 80½
Un. Pac. 1st.	200.....b.c. 90⅜	Morris & Essex.
10,000.....105⅞	Union Pacific.	100.....b.c. 84½
Un. Pac. s. f.	100.....b.c. 67⅜	200..... 84⅝
1,000..... 104⅜	100..... 63¼	Chic., Mil. & St. P.
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	C. & P. pf.	400.....b.c. 50¼
5,000..... 110⅛	100.....b.c. 82⅞	100..... 50⅜
N. Y. Ela. 1st.	N. J. Southern.	800..... 50⅜
10,000..... 88½	100.....b.c. 14	300..... 50⅜
T. & W. 1st, S. L. D.	L. S. & M. So.	200..... 50⅜
1 mat. coup.	500.....b.c. 62½	200..... 50⅜
Chic. & N. W. con.	100..... 62¼	300..... 50¼
5,000..... 111⅛	200.....c. 62¾	800..... 50⅜
Can. Sou. gold.	600.....s3. 62½	1000..... 50⅜
$1,000..... 105⅞	1000..... 62¾	600..... 50⅜
C. P. 1st, C. & O. Br.	800.....s3. 62⅜	600..... 50⅜
5,000..... 76⅞	1000..... 62⅝	Hannover Bank.
Hannover Bank.	1800..... 62⅝	10..... 101
10..... 101	Can. of N. J.	Imp. & Tr. Bk.
Imp. & Tr. Bk.	300.....b.c. 40¼	30..... 300
30..... 300	100.....b.c. 40¾	Merch. Ex. Bank.
Merch. Ex. Bank.	40..... 40¾	8..... 70
8..... 70	200..... 40¼	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Mo. 6s, '86.	Western Union.	Can. of N. J.
$2,000..... 104¾	25..... 90¾	100..... 40
Mo. 6s, '87.	N. Y. C. & H.	100..... 40¼
2,000..... 104¾	50.....s3. 109⅞	300 Subscriptions 38¾
Georgia 7s, gold.	Lake Shore.	100..... 39⅛
5,000..... 107⅞	100..... 62½	100..... 77⅞
Can. So. 1st, g'd.	Illinois Cen.	100..... 90⅝
100.....b.c. 86¼	100.....s3. 39	600..... 39
N. Y. Ela. 1st.	D. & S. City.	800..... 63¼
4,000..... 88⅝	21..... 6 89	100..... 61⅛
2,000..... 88⅞	North-western.	St. Paul.
2,000..... 88⅞	400..... 49⅜	800..... 50⅜
Mil. & St. P. 8 s. f.	200.....b3. 49⅜	100..... 50⅜
4,000.....100¼	200.....s3. 49⅜	200.....s3. 50⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & D.	200..... 49⅜	1900..... 50⅜
3,000..... 91	New-Jersey Sc.	200..... 49⅝
North-west. pf.	300..... 1¾	200..... 49⅝
900..... 77⅜	St. Paul pf.	100..... 49⅝
100.....s3. 77½	100..... 82¾	200..... 49⅝
300..... 77½	Kan. & Texas.	100..... 49⅝
100..... 77½	100..... 27⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	U. S. 10-40 R.
$100,000.s3 106	$10,000..... 107⅜	15,000 bc3. 109
20,000..b.c. 106⅜	U. S. 6s R., '81.	U. S. 4½ '91, C.
15,000..... 106	10,000..b.c. 107⅜	16,000..... 104⅜
15,000..... 106	45,000...s3. 107⅜	
40,000..s3. 106		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 5s '81 R.	
$45,000..... 106	100,000 b.a. 106⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Bds. of Col. 3.65s.	Erie Railway.	D., L. & West.
$5,000..b.c. 85⅞	20.....b.c.s3. 16	100..b.c.s3. 60⅜
Mo. 6s, '88.	100..... 15⅞	200..... 60⅝
1,000..b.a. 104¾	500.....b3. 16	200.....b3. 60⅞
M. & St. P. s. f.	L. S. & M. So.	300..... 60⅞
16,000..b.c.s3. 92⅝	100.....b.c.s3. 62⅜	Morris & Essex.
Can. Sou. gold.	200..... 62⅜	20.....b.c. 84⅜
1,000..... 105⅞	700..... 62⅜	C. M. & St. P.
Un. Pac. 1st.	Union Pacific.	200.....b.c. 50⅝
1,000..... 105⅞	100.....b.c. 63⅜	200..... 50⅝
Pac. of Mo. 1st.	300..... 63¼	300..... 50⅞
4,000..... 106⅜	Chi. & N. W.	1400..... 51
O. & L. M. 2d.	100.....b.c. 49⅜	100..... 50⅞
6,000 b.c. 89	100..... 49⅜	100..... 50⅞
Ohio & Miss. con.	200..... 50	200..... 51
3,000..... 98⅛	300..... 50¼	100..... 50⅞
N. Y. Ela. 1st.	100..... 50¼	C. M. & St. P. pf.
4,000..... 89	100..... 50⅜	100.....b.c. 82⅜
Adams Ex.	100.....s3. 50	100.....s30. 82⅜
7.....c.104¾	100..... 50	200..... 82⅜
11.....b.c.105	Chi. & N. W. pf.	New Jersey Sc.
American Ex.	600.....b.c. 77⅝	157.....c. 1¾
20.....b.c. 47⅜	300..... 77¾	Ohio & Miss.
Western Union.	Can. of N. J.	100.....b.c. 7⅞
100.....b.c. 90¾	100.....b.c. 39⅜	C. C. & I. C.
Pacific Mail.	100..... 40	100..... 4
500.....b.c. 17⅛	100..... 40¼	
200..... 17⅜	C. B. & Q.	
N. Y. C. & R.	100.....b.c. 112	
200..b.c.s3. 109⅛		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s, con.	Lake Shore.	Central of N. J.
$30,000..... 77⅜	400.....s3. 62¾	300..... 40¼
Can. Sou. 1st, g'd.	300..... 62⅝	100..... 40
30,000..... 97⅛	St. Paul.	100..... 39⅝
Can. So. 1st, g'd.	1000..... 51⅛	100..... 40
3,000..... 76⅜	1000..... 51⅛	200.....bS. 40
Western Union.	1000..... 51	St. L. & A.
100..... 90⅜	500..... 51⅛	100..... 14½
Pittsburg.	1100..... 51	300.....bS. 14⅜
10..... 82½	500..... 50⅞	Del., Lack. & West.
80..... 83	500..... 50⅞	200.....bS. 61
North-western.	100..... 51	700..... 61
100..... 50¼	200.....s3. 50⅞	100.....b2. 61⅛
100.....bS. 50¼	200..... 51	Bur., C. R. & N.
100..... 50	200..... 50⅝	100..... 80
100..... 50⅛	St. Paul pf.	Ohio & Miss.
200.....s3. 50¼	200..... 82¾	100..... 7⅞
North-west. pf.	200..... 82¾	
200..... 77⅞	200..... 82½	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 18.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Bertha & Edith.	Hukill.	N. Y. & Colorado.
500..b.c.b3. .07	100.....4.50	100.....2.20
500..b.c.b5. .07	N. Y. & Col.	200.....2.20
500..b.c.b3. .07	100.....s3.2.20	100.....2.25
500..b.c.s3. .07		

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Amer. Flag.	Dahlonega.	Gold Placer.
500.b.c.b30. .22	100..... .40	100..... .40
500..... .22	500.....b.c. .19	100..... .40
100..... .22	Lacrosse.	Moose.
Bertha & Edith.	100.....b.c. .38	100.....b.c.3.25
500.b.c.b30. .06	100.....b.c. .37	500.....b.c.b60. .30
500.....s30. .07	200..... .37	N. Y. & Colorado.
Buckeye.	Gold Placer.	200.b.c.b30.2.35
100..... .28	100..... .43	100.b.c.b30.2.30
100.s.c.b10. .30	100..... .43	100..... 2.30
Con. Virginia.	100.....b30. .45	200.....2.30
5..... 3	100.....b10. .43	200.s.c.b60.2.40

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Consol. Virginia.	Amer. Flag.	Lacrosse.
5.....s.c. 3	500..... .24	500.b.c.s10. .37
Dahlonega.	500.....s.c. .24	500.s.c.s10. .37
100.....b.c. .19		

THURSDAY, July 18—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange today was comparatively dull, the extreme heat of the weather having a tendency to restrict the volume of business. The Wisconsin shares, Lake Shore, and the coal stocks were most conspicuous in the dealings Early in the day the Wisconsin stocks were freely pressed for sale, and declined ⅞ to 1⅝ ₱ cent., the latter in North-western common. Good buyers, however, appeared at the lower range of prices, and their purchases resulted in a sharp advance in St. Paul and a recovery in North-western. New-Jersey Central was again very erratic, and, after wide and frequent fluctuations, closed at a decline of 1 ₱ cent, on the day's transactions. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, after a decline of ¾ ₱ cent., recovered to the final quotation of yesterday. Lake Shore continued to be very firmly held. Toward the close the market was characterized by a strong tone.

The transactions aggregated 32,837 shares, embracing 27,600 St. Paul, 21,500 North-western, 12,700 Lake Shore, 5,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,100 New-Jersey Central, 3,920 Erie, 1,757 New-Jersey Southern, and 1,000 Pacific Mail.

St. Paul common declined from 50⅜ to 49⅝, rose to 51⅜, and reacted to 50⅜. The preferred, after declining ⅞ ₱ cent., to 81½, advanced to 82¾, and closed at 82½. North-western common fell off from 50½ to 48⅞, rallied to 49⅛, dropped to 48¾, recovered to 50⅛, and closed at 50⅛, while the preferred, after declining from 77½ to 76⅛, advanced to 77⅞. Lake Shore fluctuated between 62⅝ and 62⅝, with closing sales at 62½. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy declined from 112⅝ to 112, and C., C., C. and I. from 26 to 25⅝. Wabash advanced from 13⅞ to 14⅜. New-Jersey Central dropped from 41 to 38¾, rallied to 40⅛, reacted to 39¾, and closed at 40.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 61½ to 60⅜, and returned to 61⅛. Morris and Essex sold at 84½@84⅝, against 85 at the close yesterday. Wells-Fargo Express advanced from 91½ to 92. The fluctuations in the other stocks did not exceed ¼ ₱ cent. either way.

Bank shares sold at 101 for Hanover, 200 for Importers' and Traders', 70 for Merchants', and 90¼ for Park.

The Money market worked easily, with 1½ and 2 ₱ cent. as the rates for call loans. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on the above-New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, easier, ⅛@¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼ premium; Chicago, 60 premium; St. Louis, 75 premium, and Boston par.

The foreign advices reported a weak market at London for Consols, which declined to 95⅜@95⅞ for money, and 95½@95⅝ for the account. United States bonds were strong, new 4½s selling at 106⅜, 1867s at 108¼, 10-40s at 111¼, and new 5s at 108¼. American railway shares were weak and lower. Erie common declining to 16⅛, preferred to 32⅜. Illinois Central to 88⅛, Pennsylvania to 34⅛, and New-Jersey Central to 42. Bar Silver advanced to 52 13-16d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England lost £58,000 bullion on balance today, and £354,000 for the fiscal week ending yesterday; the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 34⅜ ₱ cent. against 33⅜ ₱ cent. a week ago. The bank rate of discount remains 3½ ₱ cent., with 2½ ₱ cent. as the rate in the open market for three months' bills. At Paris, Rentes declined to 114f. 55c. The Bank of France gained 626,000 francs specie during the week, and the Imperial Bank of Germany 4,100,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak and dull, with actual business on the basis of $4 82½@$4 83 for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 85@$4 85½ for demand, $4 85½@$4 85¾ for cables, and $4 80@$4 81 for commercial bills.

Gold opened and closed at 100⅝, with intervening sales at 100½. On Gold loans the rates were "flat" to 1 ₱ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds declined ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on a very active market. In railroad bonds the transactions aggregated $209,000. Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex matured coupons, declined from 79 to 76⅞. New-York Elevated Firsts advanced to 89, Louisiana and Missouri River Firsts to 100, Fort Wayne Firsts to 110½, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 59, and Delaware and Hudson Firsts of 1884 to 99⅞. Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern Firsts declined to 73½, St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds to 100¾, North-western Consols to 111½, Central Pacific Firsts to 105⅞, Central Pacific, California and Oregon Branch, to 91, Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 104½, American Dock Improvement 7s to 64½, Ohio and Mississippi Consols to 98½, and Louisville and Nashville consolidated Firsts to 108. Great Western Firsts of 1888, ex coupon, sold at 102. State bonds were active and generally firm, with no important change in prices.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1878.

Coin receipts	$500,281 76
Coin payments	353,885 17
Coin balance	117,765,450 21
Currency receipts	833,782 12
Currency payments	444,925 10
Currency balance	43,095,868 72
Customs	395,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	100⅝	100⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	106⅛	106
Bills on London	$4 83	$4 83
New-York Central	109⅜	109⅛
Rock Island	114⅜	114⅜
Pacific Mail	17⅝	17⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	50⅝	50⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	82⅜	82½
Lake Shore	62¾	62½
Chicago and North-western	50⅛	50⅜
Chicago and North-western pref	77⅜	77⅝
Western Union	90⅝	90⅜
Union Pacific	63¼	63¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	61⅛	61⅛
New-Jersey Central	41	40
Delaware and Hudson Canal	85¾	85⅜
Morris and Essex	85	84⅝
Panama	126½	126½
Erie	15⅞	16
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅝	7⅞
Harlem	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11½	11⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	27½	27⅜
Michigan Central	67⅜	67⅝
Illinois Central	86⅜	86¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109½	109⅜	450
Erie	16	15⅜	3,920
Lake Shore	62⅝	62⅛	12,700
Wabash	14⅜	13⅞	300
North-western	50½	48⅜	14,200
North-western preferred	77⅞	76⅛	7,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	51⅜	49⅜	23,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	82⅜	82⅛	4,100
Pittsburg	83½	82½	500
Del., Lack. and Western	61⅜	60⅛	5,400
New-Jersey Central	40⅜	38¾	4,100
Rock Island	84⅝	84½	320
Michigan Central	67½	67⅜	300
Illinois Central	86½	86¼	200
Union Pacific	63¼	63¼	230
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	25⅜	25⅜	100
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	112	112	225
C., C. and Indiana Central	4	4	100
Cleveland and Pittsburg	113⅜	113⅜	100
Ohio and Mississippi	8	7⅞	500
Western Union	90⅜	90⅝	525
Pacific Mail	17⅝	17½	1,000
Quicksilver	13	13	100
New-Jersey Southern	1⅜	1¼	1,757
Mo., Kan. and Texas	27⅛	27	100
Wells, Fargo & Co	92	92	100
Total sales			83,337

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M	100⅝	1:00 P. M	100⅝
10:30 A.M	100⅝	1:30 P. M	100⅝
11:00 A. M	100⅛	2:00 P. M	100⅝
11:30 A. M	100⅝	2:30 P. M	100⅝
12:00 M	100⅝	3:00 P. M	100⅝
12:30 P. M	100⅝		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120⅛	120⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅜	107½
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	106	106
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅞	106
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107⅜	107⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107⅝	108
United States 10-40s, registered	109	109⅛
United States 10-40s, coupon	109	109⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106	106⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107¼	107⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100½	100⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100½	100⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $140,000 for interest, and $14,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$11,097,000
Gold balances	1,551,981
Currency balances	1,609,310

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$57,622,574
Currency balances	2,160,741
Gold exchanges	12,874,068
Gold balances	1,598,360

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43½	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	103
Alabama 5s, 1886	43½	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	113
Alabama 8s, 1886	43½	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '77	113
Alabama 8s, 1892	43½	N. Y. 6s, L. '81	120
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chs. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92	120
Ala. 8s of 1892	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	121
Ala. 8s of 1893	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J	15
Arkansas 6s, Fund	20	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O	15
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. 1s	4	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J	70
Ark. 7s, Memphis & L. R.	4	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C., N. C. R., 6 off J. & J	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & B. Riv	4	N. C., N. C. R., 6 off A. & O	50
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66	9½
Georgia 7s, ind'rsed	105½	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68	9
Georgia 7s, gold bs	107½	N. C. 6s, n. bds. J. & J	9
Illinois coup. 6s, '79-1900	110	N. C. 6s, n. bds. A. & O	9
Illinois War Loans	100¼	S. C. 6s, sp. tax, class 1	50
Kentucky 6s	100¼	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Louisiana 6s	51	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Louisiana 6s, new bs	51	South Carolina 6s	44
La. 6s, new 2d's' g'd bs	51	S. C. 6s, J. & J	30
La. 7s, Penitentiary	51	S. C. 6s, A. & O	30
La. 6s, Levee bs	51	S. C. 6s, F. & A. '86	30
La. 6s, Levee bs	51	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J	40
La. 8s, L. bs of '75	51	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O	40
La. 7s, Consolidated	77½	S. C. 7s of 1888	30
La. 7s, small bonds	74	S. C. non-F'd bs	2
Michigan 6s, '78-9	100	Tennessee 6s, old	36
Michigan 6s, '83-'86	103	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s	35½
Mo. 6s, due in '78-'80	100	Va. 6s, old	20
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	101	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	20
Mo. 6s, due in '86-'104	104½	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	20
Mo. 6s, due in '87-'10	4¾	Va. 6s, Consol bs	70
Mo. 6s, due in '88-'105	105	Va. 6s, ex-mat. c	55
Mo. 6s, due in '89-'90	106	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d c	28
Mo. 1 or U. due '98	104	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	4
Mo. F. bs. due '94-5	106½	D. of C. 3.65s	99½
Mo. H. & S. J. due '86	103		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bos., H. & E. 1st	26½	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	109
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	72¾	C. P. & Ash. old bs	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	27	C. P. & Ash. new bs	110
C. & O. 6s, 1st ex. c	25	B. & Erie new bs	111¼
Chic. & Alton 1st	114½	Buf. & N. Y. 7s	105
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st	100	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	106
St. L. & J. Chic. 1st	106	Lake Shore div. bs	119
C., B. & Q. s. f. 8s, 1 to 11	113½	Lake Shore C. G. 1st	116¾
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	112¾	Lake Shore C. B. 2d	101¾
C. R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	108	Lake Shore C. B. 2s	109⅝
C. R. of N. J. 1st '90	115¾	Marietta & O. 1st	79
C. R. of N. J. 2d's	72	M. C. Con. 7s	102
M. & St. P. 1st, P. D.	122½	M. C. 1st 6s, R. & T.	118
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & D.	112	N. Y. Cen. 6s	108¾

Rye strong and fairly active; sales of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western, free 10 days in August, at 60c.; 500 bushels State, at 63c., and 7,000 bushels by Pennsylvania at 59c.... Oats have been well sustained in price, and fairly active; sales of 133,000 bushels, of which 18,000 bushels New-York No. 2 at 33¼c.; 10,400 bushels New-York No. 3 White at 34c.@34½c.; 10,000 bushels New-York No. 1 at 34c.; 11,000 bushels New-York No. 1 White at 37c.; 5,400 bushels Mixed Western at 32c.@33c.; 8,200 bushels White Western at 32c.@36c.; 4,900 bushels Mixed State at 32c.@34c.; 7,200 bushels White State at 34c.@37c.; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, July delivery, part at 32¾c.

HARDWARE—Has been selling to a limited extent only, as generally steady rates.

HIDES—Dull and unchanged; sales, 4,000 Central American at 17½c.@18c.; 60 days; 4,200 Bagota, 1,100 Tampico, and 200 Ecuador on private terms.

NAILS—Have been without notable animation, and quoted barely steady as to price, on the basis of $2 80 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$5 25 for Clinch, ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet; sales of 250 bbls. Pale at $3 70@$3 87½; Strained to good Strained quoted $1 42½@$1 47½, and other grades as before.....Tar and Pitch dull at former rates. Spirits Turpentine has been in better request; merchantable quoted, at 28½c.; New-York bbls. 29c., with 450 bbls. sold at these prices.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quoted about steady as to prices, and offered quite freely, including for early delivery here quoted at 103c., on a light inquiry.... Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 13¾c.@14¾c. for standard to fancy brands, early delivery.....Crude at 6½c. in bulk, and 8½c.@8¾c. in shipping order.....Naphtha at 7c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 10¾c. asked.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 11½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for early delivery, and quoted at $10 20@$10 50; Prime Mess last sold at $11; and Extra Prime at $9 70@$9 87½..... And for forward delivery here, Western Mess moderately sought after, with July option quoted at the close at $10 10 asked; August, $10 20@$10 30; September, $10 20@$10 25; October, $10 30@$10 40; November, (old or new,) nominal; December, nominal; with sales reported of 500 bbls., January, at $10 10; 1,250 bbls., September option, at $10 25@$10 27½.....Dressed Hogs in less request and easier, with City quoted at 5¾c.@6c. for heavy to light; fancy Figs at 6¾@6¾c.... Cut-meats quiet but firm, with sales reported of 75 bxs. Pickled Bellies at 6¾c.@6¾c.; 50 bxs. Shoulders, on private terms.....Fresh Cuts in lots, mainly Superfine State, at 9½@9¾c., ifancy, in small lots, at 9¾@10c.; November, 9½@9¾c.; December, 10c.@10c.; January, 10¼c.@11.05c.; February, 11.06c.@11.11c.; March, 11.16c.@11.18c.; April, 11.26c.@11.27c.; May, 11.35c.@11.37c., closing dull. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,200 packages, and the sales, against 674 bales the same day last week, and thus far this week, 3,149 bales, against 4,233 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 1,784,154 bales, against 3,023,789 bales in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 1,719 bales; to the Continent, 1,943 bales; to France, 500 bales; to the Channel, ... bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 135,193 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 95,709 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾
Strict Ordinary	10	10	10⅛	10⅛
Good Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Middling	11⅜	11

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, July 18:

R. H. Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 19.9 by 66.6, No. 334 Water-st., north side, 48.8 feet east of Roosevelt-st., for $7,250, to Elizabeth Giles, plaintiff.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, Edward H. Hobbs, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 19.8 by 50, No. 33 Wooster-st., west side, between Grand and Broome sts., for $6,525, to J. W. Dimock.

Richard V. Harnett, at public auction, sold one lot 26 by 99.11, on West 143d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., for $445, to E. O. Biggins. The property on 10th-av. and West 130th-st., announced for yesterday by the same auctioneer was withdrawn. Also, foreclosure sale, E. F. Shepard, Esq., Referee, disposed of the Mansion-house and outbuildings, with 28 317-1,000 acres, on Old Albany Post road, east side, adjoining lands of E. Coddington, Thomas Sprowell and A. Van Cortlandt, for $250 over the incumbrances amounting to about $23,700, to Joseph Thompson.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by John T. Boyd, of the buildings, with lots Nos. 1,144 and 1,170, Franklin-st., to July 25, and sale of the house, with lot No. 148 Forsyth-st., near Delancey-st., to July 29.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 17.

70th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; John Monks to Leanor O'Leary..... nom.

Avenue A, s. e. corner 3d-st., 44.6x76; William H. Leonard and wife to Emily J. Snyder..... nom.

17th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Katherine Wisemann to Charles Streter..... $24,000

81st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 98.9x100x 24.7x75; Mary Burchell and husband to G. Kessler..... 45,000

47th-st., n. s., 96 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x 100.5; Matthew Byrnes and wife to William P. Earle..... 40,000

Avenue A, s. e. corner of 3d-st., 44.6x76; Edwin Theodore to William H. Leonard..... nom.

Fordham-av., w. s., 85 ft. s. of Mott-st., 27x96, 24th Ward; James Nicholson to Mary Brennan..... 212

111th-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x 100.11; Michael J. Boylan and wife to John Golding..... nom.

76th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Stephen H. Olin, Referee, to Benjamin B. Sherman..... 12,250

Avenue A, s. e. corner of 3d-st., 44.6x76; Edwin Theodore to William H. Leonard..... nom.

3d-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 82d-st., 20x100; Amos D. Ashmead to Francis A. Lork..... nom.

3d-av., same property; Francis A. Lork to Catharine A. Ashmead..... nom.

3d-av., n. e. corner of 93d-st., 20.5x75; George H. Gannius, Executor, to Solomon Bellman... 60,000

21st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9; Anna M. Bryce and husband to Thomas Tyng..... 12,250

14th st., s. s., 398 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27x103.3; John B. Tresider, Referee, to Joseph Grafton. 19,650

Charlton-st., s. s., 124.2 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 23.10x100; Henry J. Scudder, Referee, to Henry A. Cram, Executor..... 4,200

Bleecker-st., s. w. corner West 11th-st., 50x58; M. Schwerin, Referee, to Rebecca Walton..... 25,100

Madison-st., n. s., lot No. 864; F. Smyth, Referee, to Peter Fuchs..... 4,500

Prospect-av., w. s., 183.5x irregular; also, Berrian-av.; also, Hoffman-st., corner West Farms road; also, Bronx-av.; also, Union-av., irregular; James O'Meara and wife to Hanora O'Meara..... 1,500

West-st., n. w. corner of Bethune-st., to 13th-st., 100.4x100; West-st., s. w. corner of 12th-av. and Hudson River, 20x585.9; James B. Johnson and wife to John T. Johnston..... 9,000

105th-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x201.10, to 106th-st.; David Mesmore to Linden H. Stevens..... 15,700

Sloate Woodman & Co. to George W. Davids, general assignment..... .....

Lexington-av., s. s., 106.8½ ft. n. of 94th-st., 18x95; Charles Fox and wife to John N. Reynolds..... 11,000

27th-st., Nos. 520 and 522, West; John N. Reynolds to Pierre Van Alstyne and others..... 11,000

109th-av., n. s., 74.11½ ft. n. of 151st., 25x98; Mathew Coggey and wife to Sara Burr..... nom.

27th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x83.5; Lawrence Van Wart and wife to George W. Bruce..... 8,250

30th-st., s. s., 236.10 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.4x98.9; Anna M. Murphy and husband to William Mulgrew..... 8,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Vesey-st., No. 78, 2 years; Lavenia, C. H., to Patrick Ferrigan..... $1,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Sellman, Solomon, and wife to George H. Grannis and another. Executors, &c.; n. e. corner of 3d-av. and 93d-st., 5 years..... $16,000

Same to same; s. s. 3d-av., n. of 93d-st., 5 years. 13,000

Same to same; s. s. 3d-av., n. of 93d-st., 5 years. 13,000

Same to same; s. s. 3d-av., n. of 93d-st., 5 years. 13,000

Same to same; s. e. corner of 94th-st. and 3d-av., 5 years..... 16,000

Sellman, Solomon, and wife to Charles B. Grannis, Executor, &c.; s. s. 3d-av., n. of 93d-st., 5 years..... 13,000

Same to same; s. s. 3d-av., n. of 93d-st., 5 years. 13,000

Same to same; s. s. 3d-av., n. of 93d-st., 5 years. 13,000

Corven, Raphael J., and wife to J. Geitzman; s. s. 33d-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 5,000

Diegel, Jacob, to Elizabeth Bucking; w. s. Allen-st., n. of Rivington-st..... 1,100

Hebein, August, and wife to Lisette Schroeder; n. s. 55th-st., e. of 2d-av., 5 years..... 4,000

Huss, Caroline, and husband to Randle McDonald; s. s. 175th-st., e. of Boscobel-av., 5 years. 7,500

Koch, Charles, and wife to George Ehret; w. s. Thompson-st., n. of Prince-st., 2 years..... 3,000

Mason, Silas, and wife to Beriah Wall, n. s. 62d-st., e. of 1st-av.; 4 instruments..... 7,500

Popper, Isidor, and wife to Stephen D. Marshall, Executor, &c.; n. s. 52d-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 6,000

Reynolds, Jonn N., to Rachel Tober; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years..... 1,500

Schmid, George, to Frederick Knuppel; n. s. 106th-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year..... 200

Seibel, Ernest, and wife to Henry Fulling; e. s. 3d-av., n. of 58th-st., 5 years..... 8,000

Van Horn, Ella J. and husband, to "The Van Horn Lumber Company;" s. s. 64th-st., w. of 4th-av., demand..... 1,300

Young, Silas, and others to the Bowery Savings Bank; s. s. 3d-st., e. of Avenue C, 1 year. 5,500

RECORDED ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bradley, Saulbury L., to John Webb..... $3,000

Dixon, William P., to Susan S. Metcalfe..... 4,000

Same to same..... 13,000

Gerard, Beekman Bank of Morrisania, Receiver of, to Elizabeth A. Bredenburgh..... 1,143

Leonard, William H., to Emily J. Snyder..... nom.

Metcalfe, John T., to William P. Dixon..... 4,000

Same to same..... 13,000

Serring, Oscar E., to Peter A. H. Jackson..... 4,000

Sackett, Adam T., to Sarah Burr..... 10,281

Schaefer, John F., to Anton Huber..... 4,400

Snyder, Edwin, to William H. Leonard..... nom.

Strobel, Jacob, to Herman Gernhan..... 1,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to George Ehret..... 18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$17,000 WILL PURCHASE THE FULL lot with house, No. 266 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; neighborhood first-class; a great bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FOR RENT AT OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—A handsome cottage of 12 rooms, completely furnished, located on Pitman-av., within 50 yards of the ocean and having a fine ocean view. Apply at the ASSOCIATION OFFICE.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

E. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, July 24, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

C. B. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILINGS FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 20
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24
Steamer .....SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only).....Thursday, Aug. 1

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by JAS. BONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., Chamber Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
"Holland, W., July 24, 11 A. M. | Denmark, July 31, 6:30 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A. M. | England, Sat., July 27, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $80 to $70, currency; steerage, $29. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. P. W. J. MURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. REMBRY.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library on board; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., July 24 | RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 7
ALGERIA...WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA...WED., Aug. 14

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

No. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., July 20 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3
DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*SAINT LAURENT, LAURENCE, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....July 20, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Circassia.....July 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria.....Aug. 10, 3 P. M.

Cabin $85 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria.....July 24, noon. | Elysia.....July 31, 7 A. M.

Cabin, $85 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING...Thurs., July 25 | POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8
WIELAND...Thurs., Aug. 1 | SUEVIA....Thurs., Aug. 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-weekly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York.

VADERLAND sails Tuesday, July 23, 12 M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: Connecting for Japan and China: Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, July 20
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....June 27
ATLAS.....July 18

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....June 29
ALPS.....July 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA, Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received daily at the wharf foot of Roebling-st., Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Macmillcent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, Aug. 7

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 9:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 9 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R., 8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily. (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 10.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—FOOT of L.—Passengers for this line take 8:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 12:15 and 8 P. M., at Newport.

ARNOLDINE WARLEY, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 9th-av. to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Rail road.

J. F. NAZARRO, Vice President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" (Pullman Parlor Cars), daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.; Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn, Long Island City Depot, Jackson's Point, as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. From Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. From Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Five Islands (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20,) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. Sunday excursion tickets to Glen Cove, Glen Head, and Oyster Bay (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhanset House, 2:16 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 (1,195,) corner Fulton and Clinton Place, and at No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 4 Court-st., No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

8:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 201, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 9 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M. daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M, except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES E. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents: Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus,

TURTLE SOUP AND BRANDY.

APPLIED INWARDLY TO THE HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.

SOME OF THE MYSTERIES OF SOUP-MAKING EXPOSED—DR. I. I. HAYES AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE—SPEECHES AND WHISKY PUNCH.

The Turtle Club, the Old Hoboken Turtle Club, dined yesterday. It also breakfasted, and the two meals made the turtles wiggle their little tails with sorrow. Both meals were very hearty ones, and many of the oldest and ablest of the turtles were out. The breakfast consisted of turtle and brown bread, and the dinner of brown bread and turtle. The turtles were driven up to Case's Hotel, over Macomb's Dam Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon, and yesterday all was in readiness.

The breakfast was at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, an hour with which very few of the club are in active sympathy. But turtle soup will bring a Hoboken Club man out of bed quicker than a fire engine. There were about 150 at the breakfast, and about 200 at the dinner at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The mere fact of the Hoboken Turtle Club having a breakfast and a dinner is, in itself, no unusual thing. Most of the members look as if they breakfasted and dined every day, very heartily, without indigestion. But a discovery as to the composition of turtle soup is a matter of too much interest to the public to be hidden.

"Will you come out to the soup-house and see how it is made?" said one of the fattest and most breathless of the turtle men to a TIMES reporter.

It was an invitation not to be declined. The turtle (so called) went ahead, the reporter keeping behind to assist his guide over any little inequalities in the ground.

"You see," said the turtle, when the soup-house was reached, "this is turtle soup of the best kind, but there's not much turtle in it. It wouldn't do, you know. Too much turtle spoils turtle soup," and he stirred up the great caldron with a big wooden spoon. "Not but that we can have all the turtles we want. If 1,500 turtles made any better soup than 6, we'd have the 1,500. But they wouldn't; they'd spoil it. It would be so rich, nobody could eat a cupful of it."

"What are those little squares, greenish and almost transparent?"

"Those, my dear boy," continued the turtle, "are pieces of the shell, but don't you give it away. You see there ain't one man in a thousand knows how to make turtle soup. They all eat it, and know it's the nicest dish ever put together, but they've no idea how it's done. If they were to know there was shell in the soup they'd think it wasn't right; but it is, I assure you. Just taste one of those little green squares," and he held out a teaspoon.

It was as soft and sweet as possible.

"We don't, you know," he continued, "throw in the whole shell and let her boil. But there are certain soft parts of the shell much nicer than the meat itself. We put those parts in to give the whole a taste."

"Do you put nothing in the soup but turtle?"

"Bless your heart, you don't know anything about turtle soup at all, do you? Why, I don't see how anybody can be so ignorant about it. When Gen. Lafayette was in this country, (I think it was Lafayette,) we gave him a reception in Hoboken, and there wasn't anybody to make the turtle soup. Everybody wanted to be dressed up and see the General. But what would Gen. Lafayette a' been without the turtle soup! So I volunteered, and Lafayette he said it was the best he—"

"Yes, I remember the time; it was fine soup. But what what did you say was put in it besides turtle?"

"I was about to say," continued the turtle, "that it takes all the vegetables of the season to make good turtle soup. And that's saying a good deal, for this is the time that most all vegetables are in season. Let me see; there's potatoes, and turnips, and cabbage, and radishes—"

"Radishes in soup?"

"Certainly; why not?"

"Go on, then; I can stand anything after that."

"—and peas, and beets, and cucumbers, and tomatoes, and cauliflower. That's all I can think of just now, but that's only about half."

"But none of these things can be seen in the soup?"

"Why, bless you, of course not! I see you know less and less about it every minute. The vegetables are all cooked up together first to make the broth. Then we take that broth, just like you would so much water, and put turtle in and make soup of it. It takes a long time to make it. It eats much quicker than it makes."

At this moment a familiar figure darkened the door of the soup-house. It was Dr. I. I. Hayes, the last-made member of the Hoboken Turtle Club. Dr. Hayes became one of the turtles only a few weeks ago.

"Come in and try the soup, Doctor," said the first turtle.

The Doctor entered the soup-house, sniffing the air hungrily.

"Did you ever taste turtle-soup?" inquired the guide.

"S'help me, never," said the Doctor, "but I'd like to. I've heard it's something like white whale chowder. Did it ever strike you that way?"

The boastful turtle admitted that he had never tasted the simple dish of white whale chowder.

"Well, it's very much like fried seal's liver and walrus bacon. You've tasted that, of course?"

He had not even tasted fried seal's liver and walrus bacon.

"Or white bear sweetbreads, with polar mushrooms?"

No, he had never eaten that, either; and the Doctor gave him up for a man who knew nothing of the delights of the table.

The polar explorer and ex-member of the Legislature tasted the turtle soup—tasted it out of a great wooden spoon, and pronounced it excellent—a fact which no one could deny.

Five minutes afterward, which brought the time up of 5 o'clock, the gong was rung for dinner. Dr. Hayes and Capt. Killilea, of the Police, were among the first at the tables. The Captain of Police at once took off his coat, tasted the soup, and said to a waiter:

"Bring me another plate of soup."

By the time the second one appeared the first one was finished, and by this arrangement no time was lost. The number of times this was repeated shall remain forever a mystery.

The only liquid amusements on the tables were brandy bottles. Nothing shall be said, in print, of the table by the side of the pavilion, on which stood a huge bowl of ice-cold wh—ky punch. By each plate were two slices of lemon, one, perhaps, for the brandy, the other for the soup. Plates of bread, and other large plates overflowing with the milk and honey of fresh gingerbread, completed the repast. There was many have been hungry souls about the tables when dinner was over, but there certainly were no hungry bodies.

Dinner over, and each man cursing himself from the bottom of his full stomach because he could hold no more, the President reached down as if to pick up something from the table. This was not so simple a thing as it might seem. The President is not what would be called an easy stooper. In fact, his—that is, the forward part of his body—is molded in a way that makes it decidedly difficult for him to stoop. But he succeeded, and brought up from under the table a huge bouquet made of turnips and carrots and radishes and cabbage leaves, and all the vegetables that could be procured. The President arose, rapped loudly upon the table, and spoke. Said he:

"Gentlemen, it has long been our custom in the Hoboken Turtle Club to present a handsome and valuable bouquet, such as the one I hold in my hand. [Cheers.] to the member who eats the most plates of soup. [Cheers.] While we have been eating spies have been watching, and the champion is known. [Cheers.] I have the honor, gentlemen, to present this magnificent bunch of flowers to the member who has eaten more plates of turtle-soup to-day than any other one man about these tables. [Applause.] That man, gentlemen, is Dr. I. I. Hayes, who has eaten — plates." [Long-continued cheering.] In view of the admirable and invaluable service to the country performed by Dr. Hayes in the cold regions of the North, and his subsequent career in the Legislature, the number of plates that he actually did eat is intimated only by a blank.

An usher carried the bouquet to Dr. Hayes, and he smelled it, turned it around and admired it for some minutes, until the cheering ceased. He then thanked the President and the members of the club for the honor conferred upon him, the newest member; and concluded by saying that he was quite ready to live up to the club's ancient motto: "As we journey through life, let us live by the way."

Around the tables, (no one was under any of the tables,) among a great many others, were A. L. Ashman, George B. Deane, Jr., N. A. Chedsey, J. E. Black, J. B. Goodspeed, J. Seaver Page, and F. W. Devoe.

Although nobody could eat more than two plates of the rich soup, the dinner lasted for more than two hours, and in that time several of the gentlemen named above were called upon for speeches and responded. That the soup was among the best of all soups, and that everybody had as good a time as possible, are among those self-evident facts that need no demonstration. So many years of turtle dinners, however, have made their own demonstration upon some of the members; but it is a very comfortable, jolly-looking demonstration—one by no means to be avoided.

KEEPING A DANGEROUS MAN IN JAIL.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, for the admission to bail of James Gounod, a prisoner in the Tombs. The ground of the application was that the weather was so oppressive it is an injustice to detain Gounod in the Tombs until the period arrives for his trial in the Court of General Sessions. Gounod is charged with assault with intent to kill. On June 28, at the north-east corner of First-avenue and Eighteenth-street, he stabbed Alfred Auer, of No. 204 East Eighteenth-street, in the left breast, near the heart. Auer was confined in a hospital for several weeks. Before stabbing Auer, Gounod is alleged to have discharged one barrel of a revolver at Jacob Meyers. It is stated that the assault in each case was wholly unprovoked. Gounod's counsel claimed that his client never carried a pistol. Judge Daniels asked Assistant District Attorney Leary, who opposed the motion for the writ, when Gounod will be tried. When told that the trial will take place some time in August, he threw back the papers to Gounod's counsel, saying: "I think he had better stay where he is. He appears to be a bad man."

THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

KATE CLAXTON SAYS SHE IS MANAGER, AND SOME ONE ELSE RATHER DOUBTS IT.

A rumor was current in dramatic circles yesterday that the arrangement by which Kate Claxton (Mrs. Stevenson) was to become manager of the Lyceum Theatre had been abrogated. The story ran that Messrs. Shook and Palmer having rented the theatre for $8,000, Mr. Palmer had transferred his interest to Mr. Shook, in order that the latter and Mrs. Stevenson might sub-lease it, under certain stipulations suggested by Mr. Palmer, who wished to control the engagements made, the obligations incurred, and the plays produced. Mrs. Stevenson objected to some of these stipulations, and it was, accordingly, proposed to her that she should take the theatre in her own name at a rental of $10,000, furnishing security for the amount.

Mrs. Stevenson said yesterday to a reporter: "I have seen the absurd paragraph you are here to inquire about. There is no foundation for it whatever; my arrangements have all been made, and there is no trouble about them."

"No disagreement with Shook & Palmer?"

"None whatever," said Mrs. Stevenson.

At the Union-Square Theatre, Mr. Palmer was too busy to make many words about a trifle, and referred the matter to his man of business, who commenced by observing that the announcement in the newspapers that Mrs. Stevenson had taken the Lyceum Theatre was altogether premature. Messrs. Shook & Palmer had leased it for a term of years of the proprietor, Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, at a very moderate rental—the amount he did not care to specify—and there had been some talk about Mrs. Stevenson taking it, but nothing definite had been agreed upon.

"The papers are not yet signed, then?"

"Not at all," responded the man of business, with a curious twinkle in his eye, and the ghost of an incredulous smile. Of course, Mrs. Stevenson had submitted propositions for it, and it was very possible that they would be favorably entertained.

Meanwhile, the arrangements of Mrs. Stevenson for the autumnal season are being pushed with zeal and method, as well as in evident good faith.

A GREAT AUCTION SALE.

AN OFFERING OF SIX THOUSAND CASES OF BLANKETS TO BE DISPOSED OF.

An auction sale of unusual interest and importance will take place in this City on Tuesday next. By order of Messrs. Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., John C. Wilmerding, auctioneer, will sell at their sales-rooms, Nos. 64 and 66 White-street, 6,000 cases blankets, carriage robes, lap-robes, and horse-blankets, the entire production, up to date, of the Clinton Mills Company, the Norwich Woolen Company, the Waumbeck Company, Winthrop Mills Company, and Norway Plains Company. The offering is a very comprehensive one, including all sizes and qualities, from the lowest grades to the highest, and is the largest assortment of blankets ever advertised to be sold at auction. This is the only opportunity, too, that buyers will have this season to secure the lines of goods to be sold, as the Clinton, Norwich, and Waumbeck companies have stopped the production of blankets, and assortments of the goods must be obtained now or no other chance will be afforded this season for making up stocks. While 6,000 packages of blankets seem to be a very large number, it is not, after all, an enormous quantity to be distributed among 45,000,000 of people, and while it is uncomfortable, almost, to speak of blankets with the thermometer in the nineties, the trade is aware that there will soon come a time when they will be necessary. After all, 6,000 of cases, 30 pairs of blankets to the case, is only 180,000 pairs, and that number would not be sufficient, if carefully distributed, to begin to cover a fraction of the people who will shiver in December. Of course, there are some old blankets left, but the number worn out during the year cannot be far from a million, the entire number used by the people who are obliged to sleep between blankets to keep from freezing. These blankets are of fine quality, and will be exhibited in sample packages at the store of Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, to-day, to-morrow, and Monday. The sale will be a peremptory one on a credit of four months.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

GOSSIP DISCOURAGED BY HEAT—THE RUMORS ABOUT THE DEPUTIES.

Business and discussion were both about at a stand-still in the Custom-house yesterday. The heat was too intense to permit anybody to think for a moment of allowing himself to mention politics. The offices were well-nigh deserted. A few brokers' and merchants' clerks dragged themselves up the stairways leading to the rotunda, mopping their heads as they passed along, and then they halted, panting with heat, to catch the light draughts that moved through the shaded hallways. In the rotunda the thermometer at 4 o'clock had reached 90°, and a light shower that had sprinkled the courts was rising from the hot pavements in clouds of steam. Gen. Merritt was in his office during the morning. He received a package from Washington, containing his commission, his bond having been approved by the Commissioner of Customs. In the same inclosure came the letter published in THE TIMES of yesterday, addressed to Gen. Arthur, and requesting him to transfer the papers of the Custom-house to Gen. Merritt, who is designated as Acting Collector. This letter will be given to Gen. Arthur on Saturday afternoon, when the incoming and outgoing officer to be made. To his friends Gen. Merritt has intimated that there will probably be few immediate changes in the Custom-house, and that such changes as he finds it advisable to make in time will be made solely for the purpose of carrying out the improvements in the service which he understands are to be secured by the substitution of his administration for that of Gen. Arthur. The rumors about changes in deputies are still afloat, and all talk about the subject is usually terminated with the remark that the rumors are based upon guess-work, and that, until the deputies are positively informed as to what is to be done by the incoming Collector, all statements are valueless, and mere conjecture. In the meantime, Gen. Merritt says nothing, except that "time will tell," and not even his intimate friends are intrusted with the nature of his plans in this respect, or if they are in the secret they guard it with religious care.

DISPUTING OVER A CHILD.

On Monday last, Jean Louis Pirot, a watchmaker, residing at No. 132 Leonard-street, procured from Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, a writ of habeas corpus to get possession of his son, Jules Aimé Pirot, aged 8 years, who, he alleged, was kept from him by his wife. He alleged also that his wife was an immoral person; that she had been guilty of adultery with a former boarder in the house of the petitioner, and that she had abandoned him to continue illicit relations with her alleged paramour. Mrs. Pirot made a return to the writ yesterday, appearing in court with her son, a good-looking and well-dressed boy. In her affidavit she declared that her husband's application for possession of the boy was made in bad faith and for the purpose of harassing her; that Pirot was an idle fellow, devoted to pleasure-seeking, who, if he had possession of the child, could not care for him properly, as he was unable or unwilling to earn more than a subsistence for himself; that she supported him and her two children previous to his abandonment of her and them. She also alleged that when she refused to prostitute herself at his request, and to give him money to devote to immoral purposes, he beat her, called her vile and slanderous names in the presence of witnesses, and finally, on April 22, 1878, abandoned her and his two children at No. 135 Bleecker-street, taking with him her furniture. She alleges that he struck her with a poisonous implement, inflicting upon her a wound which caused her to be sick for a fortnight. In conclusion, Mrs. Pirot alleged that she cared for the mental and religious education of the boy in dispute, and was able to support him and her other child, as she earned about $25 per week at her trade. Mrs. Pirot's affidavit was supported by the sworn statement of four other persons that she was a moral woman and a good mother, while her husband was unfit to be the custodian of a child, as he was addicted to the use of vile language and had other bad habits. Judge Daniels laid the case over till to-day to allow Pirot to reply to his wife's return to the writ.

SUPERINTENDENT ADAMS AND THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

Some months since, Superintendent Adams, of the Building Department, was a candidate for membership in the Tammany Society. He was proposed by one of his friends, and was subsequently elected, but his name, it appears, was never placed on the rolls. He did not appear within the allotted time for the purpose of being initiated. Whether the individual who proposed him had his consent or not, the fact that he did not come forward and become qualified is regarded by many persons as a proof that he believes that the Anti-Tammany organization will be successful this Fall, and that he cannot afford to join any association called after Tammany. The time has passed in which he could be initiated in accordance with his election, and it will be necessary to have him proposed again. His neglect to appear for initiation, and the motives which, it is thought, prompted him to keep away from the society, is now a subject of comment among Tammany politicians. A prominent member of the society stated yesterday that if he has any power he will exert it against the candidacy of Mr. Adams if his name should be proposed again. The apparent object of Mr. Adams is to court what he thinks will be the winning political side, in order to prevent the abolition or reorganization of his department, and to perpetuate it in its present condition.

THE PIER THAT HOGG OWNS

WAR ON THE YORKVILLE RIVER-SIDE.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS OF AN HEIR UNDER THE BARON WALDRON PATENT TO PREVENT STEAM-BOATS LANDING AT HIS PIER—HIS BATTLES DESCRIBED.

All was not quiet yesterday at the foot of Eighty-fourth-street, East River, where Capt. Longstreet has been wont to land his steamer Osseo. James Hogg, a veritable "old-timer," and a resident at the water-side of Yorkville near the steam-boat pier, which he is reputed to own, went forth to defend his charge with an uncompromising stubbornness. He has won no honors yet. On the contrary, those whose comfort has been disturbed by his action have become so unfeeling as to characterize his determined zealousness by the mortifying title of "crankiness," and to openly express the sentiment that "Hogg is a hog by nature as well as by name," an expression that is now beginning to circulate widely through Yorkville. Capt. Longstreet, one of the principals in the affair, has been in the habit of landing the Osseo and the General Sedgwick at the pier named. Hogg, a newspaper man, a florist, a property-owner, and many other things, the other principal, demands wharfage from Capt. Longstreet for the privilege of making landings. The Captain has acceded to this demand in the case of the Sedgwick by paying a wharfage of some $200, but he resists defiantly in the case of the Osseo. The difficulty has of late led to the bursting open of landing-gates, threats against Hogg, the presence of the Police, explosions of profanity, and several other equally unpleasant things heretofore unknown in the quiet river-side precincts of Yorkville. On Wednesday the war first broke out in a fierce and general vocal and muscular protest from the public whose convenience had been interfered with. Longstreet having failed to come to terms on the subject of the Osseo's wharfage, Hogg started for the pier, under the cover of a Police officer's strong arm and club, and armed with the keys of the landing gates. The Osseo lay there, snorting impatiently, and awaiting the coming of her accustomed company of passengers, and there, too, stood Hogg, with the keys in his hand and his back against the gates, a barrier against all comers. Their appeals he would not listen to, although urged long and eloquently to open the gate. At length the impatient public, unable to brook longer delay or parley, took on a more demonstrative and offensive manner, and the passengers, with one grand, combined rush, swept the powerless James Hogg aside, burst open the opposing gate, and marched in triumph down the pier to the boat, and sailed away with mingled jeers for Hogg and cheers for their victory. Upon every trip this rather unlucky man was re-erected, Hogg refastening the gates and reopposing the public's path on each arrival of the Osseo. He retired at night temporarily vanquished, but not subdued. He was ready to sally forth to the field of battle on Thursday.

Yesterday the TIMES reporter saw him. He is a rather peculiar-looking individual, but in conversation none of his reputed "crankiness" was revealed. He sat upon the porch of the hotel that was built upon the foundations, over 100 years old, of the historic Commodore Chauncey mansion overlooking the waters of the Harlem, and surrounded by picturesque scenery. The pocket of his duster contained documents relative to the battle in which he was engaged. He is an old man, and as he looked up he revealed a face that was wrinkled slightly by time; but his eye twinkled brightly as he talked. He exhibited the articles of agreement in reference to the wharfage of the General Sedgwick. They provided that the schooner should pay $200 in quarterly installments, and that Mr. Hogg should have a free pass for himself and family, not to exceed five persons, whenever he desired it. "Now, all I want from Capt. Longstreet," said the owner pleasantly, "is $25 a month for the right of landing at my pier. It is my pier, as I'll show you soon. I'm going to give you a piece of history that not 20 people are familiar with: when Baron Waldron came over with Peter Stuyvesant, the latter gave him a patent of land of 300 acres along this Harlem shore from Eighty-third to Ninety-second street, upon condition that he should establish a ferry running from a point in what is now Yorkville to Long Island, that is now Astoria. That patent also conveyed the lands under water to the middle of the stream facing the upland. Waldron did establish the ferry and ran it many years. The old ferry-house on Long Island is still standing as the stone building near the Astoria Ferry. The New-York Ferry-house was torn down some years ago, and now the site is occupied by the Roman Catholic Asylum at Eighty-ninth-street. The Town of Harlem was incorporated 20 years before the City of New-York, and 30 days before granting the charter of the latter Gov. Dougan confirmed the charter of Harlem and all the individual rights of the Harlem people under it. The Waldron patent was in the nature of a grant, being given for a consideration, and therefore the land then under water never passed to New-York City, and its title to it remains an open question, that has never yet been litigated." "My property," said Mr. Hogg, after delivering this piece of ancient history, "is embraced under the Waldron patent. When the Commissioners of Assessors and Aldermen took two blocks of the same land for the East River Park they awarded the owners $20,000 for the water-right, under the Waldron patent. Consequently, I have a right to the pier landing and its wharfage, a permit to use which I got some time ago from the Dock Commissioners. And when the Common Council expect to get a right to cross it, as they did yesterday, when they declared Eighty-fourth-street open, they are all mistaken, that's all."

At this point Mr. Hogg clapped his hat more firmly on his head, and sallied down toward the pier, as the Osseo's whistle was heard in the distance. Yesterday he had permitted all people to land, but would allow none on board of the boat, turning away ladies in several cases. Policemen, with Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, in command, were there, but refused any assistance to Hogg in his action, having received special orders from Superintendent Walling in reference to the matter. Yesterday Hogg received an ironic letter from Capt. Longstreet, asking whether he would allow any passengers to land from excursion boats as long as he [Hogg] kept possession of the keys, unless such passengers had orders from him, [Longstreet.] Accordingly, when the Osseo arrived, some time after 4 o'clock, Hogg addressed the passengers through the bars of the gate, inquiring for the Captain's passes. "Ah, get out, old codger," cried the steamer's clerk. "Let the people out or we'll bust open the gate." Hogg opened the gate and let out all but a Mr. Rutter, a prominent property-owner of Yorkville. The clerk swore at Hogg for his obstinacy, but as he continued to refuse to open the gate, the clerk whistled to a deck hand, who came forward armed with a formidable-looking axe. "Will you open the gate?" "No," responded Hogg. "Then bust the —— thing open," said the clerk. In obedience to the command the deck hand raised the axe and aimed a blow at the gate, but just as he was about to strike, Hogg cried out "Hold on," and unlocked the gates, releasing Rutter amid cheers from the other passengers, who lingered to see the termination of the episode. "Get out, old codger, we'll tear things all to pieces if you don't let us land to-morrow." To-day there is to be an excursion, and Hogg, looking up at Capt. Robbins, who showed no sympathy for the nervous old man, but winked at the by-standers, said: "Well, I guess I'll lock the door again and if they burst them open, I'll go to court and get an injunction." With the expression of this dangerous resolution he gathered his wraps about him and departed. After he had gone there was a cessation of hostilities, and last night all was quiet on the East River. War may be renewed again to-day.

A BLIND MAN'S CONNUBIAL WOES.

MRS. JONES SAYS MR. JONES HAS A TOO READY FIST AND CANE.

A blind man named John Jones is the defendant in a suit for limited divorce, which came up yesterday before Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, on a motion to allow alimony and counsel fees to Mrs. Jones. In her complaint Mrs. Jones alleged that she was married to the defendant on Nov. 16, 1874, and both lived happily for about two years. At the end of that period she alleges that her husband began to exhibit a violent temper, and became brutal in his treatment of her. Once, while they were living at No. 510 Pearl-street, he beat her, and then pushed her into the street, after which he locked the door. She begged him to permit her to re-enter the house, and he told her she "should stay out and never come in again," at the same time calling her foul names. He did not allow her to return to him for six months, and in the meantime he contributed nothing to her support. Later on, at No. 56 Centre-street, he struck her on the head with a cane, cutting her head open and otherwise injuring her. Before she recovered from these injuries, he threw her down a flight of steps. Besides these assaults, he has kicked her in the side and struck her with his fist. Finally, she says, he destroyed all her clothing and expelled her for all time from his home, and for months past, as he has refused to provide for her, she has been supported by friends and neighbors. In conclusion, she declares that he is a brutal and dangerous man, and she asks that, as he is worth about $60,000, he may be made to contribute to her support. In answer to her complaint the blind Jones denies each and every charge of cruel treatment made against him. He alleges that his wife, being addicted to drinking liquors, and being immoral in her conduct, made his home a place of unhappiness. He said also that she stole his money and spent it with immoral and dissolute companions, whom she harbored in his house. The principal of these, he alleged, is one James Porter, with whom she has repeatedly been guilty of adultery. Finally, Jones answered that his wife voluntarily abandoned him in May last. Mrs. Jones replied by affidavit that she is not and never has been immoral or guilty of adultery. Her counsel also read yesterday affidavits from James Porter and Theresa Galvin corroborating Mrs. Jones' complaint and reply. Porter swore that he was an honorable friend of the complainant, and that the charges of adultery with him made against her were scandalous. Miss Galvin swore that Mrs. Jones visited her once, and exhibited a cut on her head which she said her husband had made with a cane. Deponent then nursed her for several days, at the end of which time she returned to her home. Some time afterward she revisited Miss Galvin and told her that Jones had again beaten her. During her stay, at the latter period, Mrs. Jones gave birth to a still-born child. After these affidavits others were read in support of the defendant's charges against his wife. Jones' counsel told the court that his client has an income of about $1,200 per annum, but is compelled to expend most of it in support of himself and an attendant. Judge Sanford took the matter before a Referee for the determination of the amount of alimony to be allowed to the plaintiff. He also allowed Mrs. Jones $50 as expenses pending the reference.

A RUNAWAY CASHIER ARRESTED.

EDWARD J. OAKLEY'S CRIME—HOW HE DODGED JUSTICE IN 1870—A MAN WHO TOOK $40,000 AT A TIME—HE FEARS FOR OTHERS NOW.

Nine years ago Edward J. Oakley was a man of good position in this City, and was Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, having been 27 years in the employ of that institution, and reaching the post of Cashier from that of a boy clerk. On Nov. 30, 1869, he defrauded the bank of over $42,000, that sum being the credit of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank with the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank of Baltimore. It was but a single day's work with him. On the 21st of December, following, his offense was discovered, and he was arrested and shortly afterward indicted under the United States laws for fraudulently appropriating funds of the bank. He gave bail in a large amount to await trial, and a day was set for the trial at the Spring term of the United States Circuit Court, at which the late Judge Woodruff presided. The term was crowded with cases of prisoners who were in jail without bail, and Judge Woodruff announced that he would try only the jail cases, and sent Oakley's trial, with other cases where the parties were out on bail, over to the Fall term of court. Oakley's bondsmen had produced him for trial according to the terms of their bond, and when the case went over to the next term the United States District Attorney should have required a renewal of the bail bond, but it was not done. Within a month or two Oakley was not to be found, he having been advised by his counsel to take flight, and he acted upon the suggestion. The Government subsequently brought suit against the bondsmen to recover the amount of the bond, and was beaten in the suit. Meanwhile, Oakley was in Canada, a fugitive from justice and an exile from friends and family. After an absence of nearly eight years he returned to this City about three months since, a broken-down and spiritless man. Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, he was in Fulton-street, near Nassau, when United States Deputy Marshals Bernhard and Wattles accosted him. "How do you do, Mr. Oakley?" said Marshal Bernhard, extending his hand. Oakley took the proffered hand mechanically, and, in a wondering sort of way, as though trying to recall a possible acquaintanceship of years gone by, replied, "I'm feeling pretty well, thank you." "I have a warrant for your arrest," said Marshal Bernhard. Oakley looked crest-fallen. A moment or two was spent in explanation, and five minutes later the ex-Cashier was in the prisoners' waiting-room at the United States Marshal's office. He will probably find it very difficult to get bail this time.

The story of Oakley's wanderings and ill-fortune in the past eight years will probably never be known. To a TIMES reporter yesterday he declined to enter into details. He denied the rumors that he had been to France and had either served or attempted to serve in the French Army during the war with Germany. He said, however, that he had been in England and in Canada, but was now back here without means, and he certainly seemed to be without hope. He wished that as little as possible might be said in the newspapers about his case, for there were others who would suffer by the disgrace attending it. Then he said, in a dazed sort of way, "I suppose it is on the bulletins now?" and was told that it was, he appeared sensitive and shocked by it. In answer to an inquiry whether he had communicated with his friends since his arrest he said: "Yes, I have by letter; it is not a very speedy way of informing them, but what can a man do when he is penniless? But I suppose they'll see it in the papers this evening or to-morrow morning, any way."

In conversation with Mr. Thompson, President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, the reporter learned that the bank officers had known for some weeks past that Oakley was in the City, and that some of the officers and clerks had met him in the streets. They had even seen him on Broadway from the bank windows, and some time since sent information to the United States District Attorney, informing him of Oakley's presence. It was in consequence of information thus given that the bench warrant was issued on which the arrest was made, for it has been in readiness for some time past. Mr. Thompson said the bank had no idea of being able, or of attempting, to recover any of the money, for Oakley had not a dollar in the world when he came back to New-York. But he wanted to make an example of Oakley. He feared that the influence Oakley's presence in the City, if unsought by the justice he merited, would be injurious to young men in confidential and responsible positions. They might be apt to think that it was not such a risky matter after all to prove false to a trust, when here was Oakley, who stole this money, going about the streets defiant and unpunished. Oakley had been in that bank since he was a boy. Mr. Thompson said that the amount of Oakley's defalcation was very large, he would not say how much in all—the $40,000 named in the indictment was only a single transaction which had been charged against him to secure his punishment. Oakley, however, was not an acquisitive defaulter. He had never received any material benefit himself from his wrong-doing. It was done to cover the speculations of his brother, who was heavily engaged in the tobacco business here. Oakley's brother, about 1868 or 1869, became involved by a heavy speculation in "negro" tobacco, and shipped large quantities of it to one of the South American countries. A revolution broke out in that country, and it "broke the market" as well, and still he kept on buying up the tobacco and shipping it. Finally, he overdrew his account to meet differences, and his brother, the Cashier, in trying to save his kinsman, misappropriated the funds, and put them at his disposal. The discovery of his theft was made Dec. 21, 1869, and before the 4th of April following the entire sum of his peculations was charged to the profit and loss account, and was fully adjusted with the stockholders.

The way in which Oakley managed to accomplish his robberies was by remitting the letters of correspondents banks or depositors and failing to give them credit for the amount of their deposits or credits here. Mr. Thompson said he hoped that the public would not get the impression from the revival of this old and almost forgotten scandal that it was any new defalcation or difficulty, for as a matter of fact the bank had forgotten the pecuniary shock it sustained by Oakley's acts. He was sorry for Oakley, but thought he might as well have remained away from New-York. He had undoubtedly suffered a great deal since he left, with his wife estranged from him and married to another; himself poor and a stranger among strangers, and despised by those who knew him.

Oakley was lodged in Ludlow-Street Jail yesterday afternoon, and the old indictment is still pending and will be held against him. When he was arrested he had in his pocket a letter of introduction to a bank Cashier about him. He seemed nervous and lacked self-possession, his cheeks were red and frowsy, and his red chin beard grizzled and sprinkled with gray. He was clad in a homely suit of clothes, of unfashionable Canadian cut, that gave him the appearance of a rustic. His age is probably 55 years. After he was arrested he wrote, in the Marshal's office, two letters to friends, and afterward sat down at a table, took out his wallet, and destroyed a large number of papers which it contained by tearing them into very small pieces. It is said that he was advised that, over seven years having elapsed, the prosecution against him was barred by the Statute of Limitations, and so considered himself safe in returning to New-York. He would have been safe if no indictment had been found, but his adviser probably forgot that fact.

THE TWELFTH AT CREEDMOOR.

The Twelfth Regiment went to Creedmoor yesterday for rifle practice, parading 257 men of all ranks. The command assembled at its armory at 7 A. M., and on its way to the Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry drilled in skirmishing movements and street firing, under command of Col. S. V. R. Cruger. On arriving at Creedmoor a guard was mounted, and 240 men began to shoot in the third class at 100 and 150 yards, under the supervision of Capt. A. T. Decker, Regimental Inspector, and Major Charles A. Coffin, who made his first appearance since being commissioned as Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. The heat was greater than it has ever been previously during the rifle practice of the troops, and Drs. A. T. Hill and Solomon Baruch, the regimental Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, had their hands full in attending to the cases of prostration from the heat. Capt. S. V. Healy, of Company F, was one of the sufferers. The men were naturally quiet and well-behaved under the burning sun, but four men were placed in the guard-tent for riding on the "Running Deer" contrary to orders, and two privates for refusing to perform guard duty, and, using abusive language to their superior officers, were tied to stakes for a short time. The number who qualified in the third class was 161. At this point a heavy shower of rain and hail rain broke over the range, driving the troops under such shelter as could be obtained, and delayed the shooting for nearly an hour. Work was then commenced in the second class and was necessarily accomplished in great haste. The following members qualified at 200 and 400 yards to shoot for "Marksmen's" badges:

W. T. Parsons, 40; J. T. Gulliver, 40; T. Leach, 35; Capt. E. G. Cruger, 38; W. M. Downes, 34; J. Schultz, 34; F. Boldt, 33; Corp. W. T. Cullen, 32; T. S. Shaw, 32; J. B. Pulis, 32; F. Weil, 31; Dr. A. T. Hill, 31; G. F. O'Farrell, 31; Sergt. D. Thorne, 31; Sergt. E. Z. Kunze, 30; Col. S. V. R. Cruger, 30; C. A. Smith, 30; Sergt. D. Brown, 30; J. Fraser, 30; Corp. O. C. Jacobson, 30; Corp. J. H. Anderson, 30; M. Pennant, 29; Major J. H. Jones, 29; E. L. Humphrey, 29; J. R. Moorehead, 29; E. J. Francis, 28; Sergt. R. H. Coleman, 28; E. Burghard, 27; Corp. F. Hollacher, 27; C. W. Greene, 26; E. W. Willard, 26; F. Richter, 25; W. Crawford, 25.

The Eleventh Regiment will occupy the ranges today for third and second class practice.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The dead body of a female infant was found in a basket yesterday on the sidewalk in Greene-street, near Washington-place.

John Dobbins, aged 2 years and 6 months, was run over and killed yesterday at the corner of Madison and Oliver streets by car No. 32 of the Second-avenue line. Thomas Maher, the driver, was arrested to await an investigation by the Coroner.

The Mayor's Marshal stated yesterday that undertakers' wagons are not included in the list of vehicles which, under the new cart and wagon ordinance, are obliged to be licensed. The reason given by the Marshal is that the wagons do not carry merchantable goods.

The grain trade of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday to consider a resolution asking the Grain Committee to amend the rules regulating the call of grain, so as to allow of bids and offers to sell corn by eighths instead of quarters. The matter was laid over for one week.

William Miller and Thebaud Bauer have signed articles of agreement to contend in a Greco-Roman wrestling match at Philadelphia, within two weeks, for $250 a side and the championship of the world. Two out of three falls must be won by a contestant to constitute him the successful competitor.

In consequence of the steam-ship Oder, carrying the British and Continental mails, being obliged to leave her dock at 2 P. M. to-morrow to take advantage of the high tide at "the bar," the general mail will close at 12:15 P. M., and the supplementary mail on Saturday, instead of 12:30 and 1:30 P. M. as previously announced.

The President of the Produce Exchange yesterday accepted an invitation from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company requesting him to designate 25 members of the Exchange to go on a trip to Cape May on the 27th inst. and return on the following Monday. It is expected that about 100 bankers, brokers, and representative business men generally will participate in the excursion.

The Produce Exchange yesterday was informed by telegraph that the Chicago Board of Trade has decided to hold no afternoon sessions on Saturdays until Sept. 1. As this will make business dull here on those days, a movement has been started looking to a similar arrangement in this City, and also in favor of closing the Exchange at 3 P. M. every day, instead of 5 P. M., as now.

While David Enderman, aged 26, of No. 349 East Thirty-sixth-street, and John Foulton, aged 37, of Sixteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, were working on a scaffold in front of No. 8 Clinton-place, yesterday afternoon, they were precipitated from the second floor of the building to the cellar beneath, a distance of 30 feet, by the giving way of the scaffold. They were both seriously injured, and were taken in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Denver Extension Bondholders' Committee of the Kansas Pacific Railway say that over $2,000,000 of the bonds have either been deposited with the United States Trust Company or are on their way abroad for that purpose in answer to the circular of June 27, exposing Jay Gould's designs upon the property of the company. The English bondholders have also given assurances of co-operation. The committee intend to purchase the road and leave Gould & Co. out in the cold.

Now that the subject of "Homes for Working Women" is being so much agitated, attention may be called to the Home for Young Woman, No. 27 Washington-square, and the Branch Home, No. 268 West Eleventh-street, for middle-aged women. The latter, which for the last five years has been located in Macdougal-street, was removed in May to its present cheerful quarters. Both these homes are under the supervision of the Ladies' Christian Union. Mrs. E. S. Jaffray, President. They will accommodate over 100 inmates, and are admirably adapted to the needs of those for whom they were designed. The price of board is $3 per week.

Aldermen Waehner, Lewis, and Jacobus, the special committee appointed to examine the alleged abuses in the management of the civil District Courts, held their sixth session yesterday. The only witness present was Mr. George Hatzel, a Marshal in the Fourth District Court. He testified that he had paid money to Samuel Stern and William L. Gardiner for making out papers in summary proceedings, and he understood that

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ADMINISTRATIVE TOPICS.

NEW ASPECTS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

SENATOR KELLOGG'S CONTROL OF LOUISIANA PATRONAGE—REMOVAL OF NEW-ORLEANS OFFICIALS TO MAKE ROOM FOR HIS FRIENDS—THE ALBANY OFFICERS AND THE GRAND ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The President to-day removed J. M. G. Parker, the present Postmaster at New-Orleans, and appointed Gen. A. S. Badger as his successor. Mr. Parker is a brother-in-law of Gen. Butler, and has held the office from which he has been deposed for nearly seven years. His second term would not have expired till a year from next December. He has always been regarded as an excellent Postmaster, and it is understood that his removal, which has been urged for some time past, does not meet the concurrence of the Post Office Department. The principal reason for his dismissal is said to be that he does not reside in Louisiana, and has no intention of remaining there after he ceases to hold office. Gen. Badger was formerly Chief of Police in New-Orleans under Gov. Kellogg, and figured quite prominently in the celebrated street encounter between the Kellogg and McEnery forces, during which he was so severely wounded that his life was for a time despaired of. He owes his present appointment to Senator Kellogg, whose efforts in his behalf have been untiring. It has also transpired that the President, again on the recommendation of Senator Kellogg, has appointed L. I. Sauer Appraiser of Merchandise at New-Orleans. Mr. Sauer is a devoted adherent of Mr. Kellogg, and was a member of the Packard Legislature that elected the latter to the United States Senate.

ALBANY, July 19.—John Palmer, of this city, formerly Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this State, is now in Washington, where he has gone at the invitation of the President, to consult relative to Federal changes in this city. A deputation of Grand Army men will follow him next week, and so important is the expected consultation considered by the President that Private Secretary Rogers telegraphed them yesterday fixing an evening for a hearing when other business would not divide the President's attention. William G. Weed, a lawyer, of this city, and a strong Hayes man, says the slates have been fixed for a change in this city and every other city of the State, on general principles, and that the Grand Army men have the naming of the appointees. Other prominent Administration men claim that President Hayes proposes to reintroduce the "discharged soldier" into Federal politics, as opposed to the professional politician, and build for himself a following, if necessary, in that way. There is considerable agitation among the Federal office-holders in consequence of these statements. Dr. W. H. Craig, the Postmaster; John C. Whitney, Collector of Customs, and Ralph Lathrop, Internal Revenue Collector, are the principal officers, and were all appointed by President Grant during the last days of his term. It is not yet possible to learn who the Grand Army has named for their successors.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.—Gen. Louis J. Sauer, who was appointed Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of New-Orleans, vice Jackson, to-day received his commission, qualified, and entered upon the duties of his office.

GEN. MERRITT RECEIVING HIS CUE.

RETICENCE ABOUT THE DEPUTY—A BRILLIANT CAREER AS A CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER FORESHADOWED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Gen. Merritt arrived in town this morning, and called upon the President and Secretary Sherman, with both of whom he had long interviews. In conversation with THE TIMES correspondent shortly before his return to New-York to-night, he said that he was not at liberty to state whether he would make any removals from among the present Deputy Collectors, and asked to be excused from answering the direct question put to him whether he would retain Mr. Lydecker. Respecting the policy he would pursue in his new position he said he intended to conduct the affairs of the Custom-house on business principles. He did not think that the force could be reduced below its present figure, but he thought its efficiency might be increased. He did not propose to tolerate sinecures or incompetent officers, and wherever these existed they would be rooted out. He did not know how far he would succeed in instituting reforms, but he would try his best, and if he failed it would be through no fault of his. Gen. Merritt said he attributed his present position, the most important he had ever held, purely to accident, and he did not underrate the responsibilities attached to it. He declares that he thought he could not better serve the Republican Party than by managing the affairs of the New-York Custom-house free from the influences of party politics, according to strict business rules, and purely in the public interest. He would make no removals except for cause, and it was a mistaken idea to suppose that he intended to make an indiscriminate onslaught on the present employes. On the contrary, he did not propose to disturb any one who was competent and honest, and these would be the only two qualities that he would inquire into. Gen. Merritt continued in this strain for at least half an hour, and if he only fulfills one-half of his promises, he will, beyond doubt, prove himself one of the first true civil service reformers of the age.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE CABINET.

THE NEW-YORK SURVEYOR'S OFFICE STILL VACANT—SOUTHERN HOSTILITY TO REVENUE OFFICERS—LETTER FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting no allusion whatever was made to the vacant New-York Surveyorship. This silence is attributed chiefly to the absence of Secretary Evarts, who is generally consulted touching all important appointments in his State. It is understood that the President in considering the claims of the several candidates, finds it difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Some discussion occurred on the revenue troubles in South Carolina, where four internal revenue officers, while in search of Redmond, the illicit distiller, killed, in self-defense, a man named Ladd, in whose house Redmond was concealed. The officers immediately went to Greenville and gave themselves up. They were indicted for murder. An attempt was made to have the case transferred from the State court. This has been positively refused. The Attorney-General announced that he would direct the United States Marshal to take out a writ of habeas corpus for the transfer of the prisoners. This course was approved. The President laid before the Cabinet a letter from Queen Victoria officially announcing the death of the late King of Hanover.

The President left for Ohio this evening to attend the soldiers' reunion at Norwalk, and no appointment for New-York will, therefore, be made until after his return next Monday.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL OFFICES ESTABLISHED SINCE JULY 1.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Among the new money-order offices established since July 1, by the Postmaster-General, are the following:

Maine.—Etna, Harrison, Kennebunkport, Kittery, Livermore Falls, North Vassalborough, Orland, Wayne.

New-Hampshire.—East Northwood, Ossipee, Whitefield.

Vermont.—Bethel, Milton, Winooski Falls.

Massachusetts.—Attleboro, Blackstone, Dorchester Station, East Pepperell, Hyde Park, Medford, Methuen, Millville, Rockland, South Arlington, West Upton.

Rhode Island.—Hope Valley, Phœnix.

New-York.—Afton, Astoria, Fowlerville, Greenville, Hamburg, Mount Kisco, Station M., Northville, Otego, Oxford, Sand Bank, Saranac, Silver Creek, Stamford, Willink, Wilson.

Pennsylvania.—Allegheny Bridge, Cambridgeborough, Derrick City, Dubois, Foxborough, Kendall Creek, Lansford, Mansfield, New-Florence, Schuylkill Haven.

Maryland.—Clear Spring, Smithsburg, Spencerville.

Ohio.—Ansonia, Belmore, Castalia, Centreburg, Columbia Station, Cumminsville Station, Danville, East Palestine, Foster's Crossings, Genoa, New-Concord, Newton Falls, North Baltimore, Plain City, Scott, Shawnee, Streetsborough, Vanlue, Windsor Mills, Wyoming, Zaleski.

Indiana.—Annapolis, Arcadia, Avilla, Bristol, Clay City, Farmland, Fremont, Greenwood, Lowell, Montezuma, Ossian, Owensville, Rolling Prairie, Vedersburg, Waveland, Waynetown.

Virginia.—Edenburg, Falls Church, Gloucester Court-house, Hinsville, Jonesville, Lebanon, Martinsville, National Soldiers' Home, Newmarket, Rapidan Station.

West Virginia.—Alderson, Hinton, Newburg, St. George, Winfield.

COLUMBUS ALEXANDER NOT A DUELIST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. Columbus Alexander, of this city, who has been virtually challenged to fight a duel by Congressman Hunton, of Virginia, because of sundry allegations made by the former against the latter's course as a member of the District of Columbia Committee, says to-night that he is not a duelist, but a law-abiding citizen, and if attacked by Mr. Hunton he will have him dealt with according to law. Mr. Alexander is a spare, old gentleman, past 60, while Mr. Hunton is in the prime of life, and of vigorous physique.

A report reaches here to-night from Alexandria, Va., that Mr. Hunton has "posted" Mr. Alexander in very opprobrious terms.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $940,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $319,468, and from Customs, $492,068.

Gen. Spear, Commissioner of Patents, who has been visiting Maine, returned to Washington last evening, and resumed his official duties to-day.

The President will leave here to-night to attend the soldiers' reunion at Newark, Ohio. He will be accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Attorney-General Devens. The President will spend Sunday in Columbus, Ohio.

William S. Adams has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Ninth District of Kentucky; Charles R. Brayton is appointed Postmaster at Providence, R. I., and Amasa S. Tracy at Middlebury, Vt. John W. Collins was to-day appointed Chief Engineer in the United States revenue service.

King Alfonso, by a special decree, has nominated Señor Don Antonio Mantilla, the Spanish Minister at Washington, Marquis of Villa Mantilla, which villa belonged to his ancestors, in recompense of his services in the pacification of the Island of Cuba and of the recent treaties of commerce signed between the United States and the Spanish Government.

NAVAL AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The United States steamer Alaska, Capt. George Brown commanding, has arrived at Pernambuco; all well on board.

Capt. Jonathan Young is detached from the command of the Tennessee and placed on waiting orders; Lieuts. William H. Everett, W. H. Brownson, F. Hanford, H. B. Mansfield, and Edward W. Remey, Masters J. P. J. Augur, John S. Abbott, F. W. Nabor, and W. A. Marshall, Ensign Charles A. Foster, Midshipmen W. L. Varnum, A. E. Jardine, L. W. Peepmyer, Benjamin Tappan, F. H. Sherman, John T. Newton, E. M. Katz, Henry T. Mayo, C. J. Boush, and J. H. Sears. Past Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie, Assistant Surgeon C. H. H. Ball, Passed Assistant Engineers George W. Melville and John C. Kafer, Assistant Engineers James H. Perry and E. F. M. Ellwell from the Tennessee, and ordered to proceed home and await orders; Paymaster J. A. Smith from the Tennessee, and ordered to settle accounts.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Ordnance Department are made: Capt. A. L. Varney to duty at Watervleit Arsenal, Troy, N. Y., and First Lieut. D. M. Taylor as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of the Missouri and to take charge of the Ordnance Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Orders have been issued to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service to forward to San Francisco 55 recruits, 20 of whom will be assigned to the Second Infantry, and 35 to the Twenty-first Infantry, both of which are now in the field. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service is ordered to forward to the same place 20 recruits for assignment to the First Cavalry, also in the field.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

WEST POINT, July 19.—The rehearing of the case of Fitz John Porter was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. The first witness called by the Judge Advocate was Gen. Horace Boughton, of Washington, who was a Captain in the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers in August, 1862. His testimony corresponded with that of the other members of his regiment, and Mr. Choate, of Porter's counsel, said they did not care to cross-examine him.

Lieut.-Col. T. C. H. Smith, of Washington, a Paymaster in the Army, was then called. In August, 1862, he was a member of Gen. Pope's staff, and had charge of all the confidential dispatches between Gen. Pope and the Government. The Judge Advocate asked what the occasion was for the address of July 14, 1862, issued by Pope to the Army, and though the witness tried to get in his reply, the court would not allow it, on the ground that it did not relate to Gen. Porter's conduct. As to the character of the night of the 27th, witness declared that after 1 o'clock A. M. it was an ordinarily bright night, though the early part of it was very dark. He had himself started out with a small force of cavalry, by order, to meet Porter, expecting him to leave at the same time, but it was four hours before the head of the Fifth Corps [Porter's] came up. As to the issue of the order to Porter that evening, he knew nothing. He identified the various orders to Reno and McDowell, including those about "bagging the whole crowd." As to the dispatches of the campaign, he said that he had all of them in his custody till 1866, when he gave them to Gen. Pope. Witness said he was now satisfied that when he gave his evidence at the court-martial, in 1862, with regard to Porter's failure to obey the 4:30 P. M. order, he was mistaken as to the position of the troops. Witness denied Longstreet's testimony as to his position, saying that he saw the ground which Longstreet swore he occupied in the morning unoccupied at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The testimony was here closed for the present, the Judge Advocate having only a few comparatively unimportant witnesses to examine. After some discussion, the court adjourned until Tuesday, Sept. 10.

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, July 19.—The camp-meeting services were ended at noon to-day with a love-feast in the auditorium. About 1,000 persons were present. Addresses were delivered by Rev. A. B. Earle, Drs. Lowrie, Hughes, Grant, Palmer, King, and others. After a prayer-meeting at noon, a benediction was invoked, and the congregation indulged in general handshakings. Farewells were spoken, and the people then dispersed.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 19.—John Parmeter, aged 40 years, was drowned in the Black River here to-day while bathing. His body was recovered. He leaves a wife and four children.

PROVIDENCE, July 19.—Maggie Manning, aged 3 years, was drowned last night at Slatersville.

AFTER THE HARD STRUGGLE

THE NEW ERA IN ORIENTAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH RAILWAY SCHEMES IN CENTRAL ASIA AND ASIA MINOR—EGYPT AND CYPRUS—TURKISH OUTRAGES IN THESSALY—AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, July 19.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that Russia proposes to appoint diplomatic agents at various parts of Asiatic Turkey to watch Russian interests. Russia is also making efforts to secure the early construction of the proposed railway from Orenburg into Central Asia, a distance of 200 German miles. The money required for the undertaking will be raised by a loan.

The *Daily News* has reason to believe that two parties of railway experts, under the direction of the Government, will examine the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys for the best railway route to the Persian Gulf.

An Alexandria dispatch says: "Emigration from Egypt to Cyprus is proceeding on a large scale, and it is probable that a direct service of steamers will be established between this port and Cyprus."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says that France has suggested a just protest of the powers, at Constantinople, against the Turkish outrages in Thessaly.

A Vienna dispatch says: "Caratheodori Pasha raises difficulties in his negotiations with the Austrian Government relative to occupation of the Turkish provinces. He insists that the Sultan's sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina be recognized, and that the duration and extent of the occupation should be previously settled. Neither the date of departure of Gen. Philippovich nor the movement of the army across the frontier have yet been fixed on account of the pending deliberations. It is understood, however, the Porte has been informed that postponement of the Austrian occupation beyond a certain date will be inadmissible.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Post's* Berlin special says the Russian Guards will return home by the end of the month. Ten large steamers have been chartered for their conveyance.

A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says Turkish Commissioners at Varna and Shumla are engaged in removing troops and war material. The surrender of these fortresses will take place shortly.

The Porte having expressed apprehensions of a conflict between the Russians and the Lazis at Batoum, Prince Labanoff replied that the Russians were in a position to guarantee the maintenance of order.

The British Consul at Trebizonde telegraphs that the Russians are marching toward Batoum, and that 8,000 Lazis, displaying the British flag, are concentrating to defend the town.

It is stated that the Porte, in consequence of the representations of the great powers, is willing to enter into negotiations with Greece, provided the latter agrees to pay to the Porte annually any surplus over the present revenue of the territory she may acquire, or to bear a portion of the Turkish debt.

BELGRADE, July 19.—There is much excitement in Old Servia against Austrian occupation of Bosnia. Armed bands of Mohammedans, Arnauts, and Christian insurgents are rapidly forming.

A Vienna special to the *Times* says: "At a Cabinet council held on Friday the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and War reported on the arrangements of their respective departments for the occupation of the Turkish provinces. The military preparations have been completed in a most satisfactory manner. The new organization is working smoothly. Four divisions are on the frontier ready to cross on receipt of telegraphic orders. Mehemet Ali Pasha has arrived in Vienna. The Turkish plenipotentiaries are waiting for their final instructions, which are expected to reach them on Saturday. Austria shows the greatest disposition to spare Turkey's susceptibilities.

A son of Prince Karageorgevich has fled to Hungary, after an unsuccessful attempt to raise an insurrection in Servia.

The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch from Vienna announces that Austria has made a direct appeal to the Porte through Count Zichy, her Ambassador. Caratheodori Pasha was told on Thursday that he would ultimately have to submit to force. He, however, remains stubborn, being aware of the scruples of the Austrian Emperor.

PERA, July 19.—Turkish newspapers report that Turkey has called the attention of Greece to the existence of insurgent bands on the frontier, holding her responsible for any conflict.

THE TREATIES IN PARLIAMENT.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THURSDAY NIGHT—STATEMENT RELATING TO THE RUSSIAN FIRING ON A BRITISH BOAT.

LONDON, July 19.—All the morning papers, excepting the *Daily News*, comment favorably on Lord Beaconsfield's statement in the House of Lords last evening in explanation of the course of the British plenipotentiaries in the Berlin Congress. The *Times* thinks that Lord Derby transgressed his rights and the customs which it is desirable to uphold, in making public his recollections of former discussions of the Cabinet. The scene in the House of Lords is said to have surpassed in brilliancy and animation anything within the memory of the living. Every part of the Chamber was densely crowded. The passage between Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby was very sharp. Lord Salisbury said that Lord Derby was constantly making revelations. This was his third speech since he left the Cabinet, and on each occasion we had an installment of the same fatal tale. Like Dr. Oates, he said, Lord Derby did not know how much the public would endure, so he gave his story in broken doses. So far as his [Lord Salisbury's] memory served, he said, Lord Derby's statement was not true. On being called to order, Lord Salisbury substituted the term "incorrect" for "not true," and disclaimed any intention to impugn Lord Derby's veracity.

The Marquis of Hartington gave notice in the House of Commons that he would, at an day call attention to the papers relating to the Eastern question and move the following resolution.

Resolved, That while the House has learned with satisfaction that the troubles in the East have been terminated by the treaty of Berlin without further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of liberty and self-government to some populations of European Turkey, it regrets that it has not been found practicable to deal more satisfactorily with the claims of the Greeks; that in regard to Asiatic Turkey, the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended; that undefined engagements relative to a better administration of the Asiatic provinces have imposed many responsibilities on the State, while no sufficient means are indicated for securing their fulfillment; and that these responsibilities have been incurred without the previous knowledge of Parliament.

Debate on the resolution will probably open on the 29th inst.

Mr. William H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to Lord Robert Montague, said that Admiral Hornby telegraphs that the Flag Captain of the British fleet in the Ægean Sea has had an interview with Gen. Todleben, who stated that he had heard nothing of the firing into the British man-of-war boat, sent to demand the release of English sailors detained by the Russians near the Gulf of Saros. Gen. Todleben said he extremely regretted the occurrence, and promised to send an officer specially to the Gulf of Saros to make inquiries concerning the affair. He said he was sure that the superior officers of the Russian Army in that district were ignorant of the attack upon the boat.

LONDON, July 20.—The banquet tendered to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury by the Carlton Club will be given on the 27th inst.

The *Times* says it is understood that the debate in the House of Commons on Lord Hartington's motion regarding the Eastern question will commence on the 25th inst. and last throughout the following week.

ITALY, THE TYROL, AND AUSTRIA.

COUNT CORTI AND THE PARLIAMENT—THE AGITATION FOR ANNEXATION OF THE SOUTHERN TYROL.

LONDON, July 19.—The rumor of the probability of the resignation of Count Corti, the Italian Prime Minister, is denied from several sources. The entire Ministry approve of his conduct, and will accept the responsibility therefor before Parliament. Fifty meetings in favor of the annexation of Southern Tyrol to Italy are organizing in the principal towns. The agitators are extremists, and their course is disapproved of by the best people. The Government cannot interfere with the meetings so long as they do not violate the law, though the bad effect in Austria of the agitation is fully recognized.

LONDON, July 20.—A special to the *Standard* from Rome says it is authoritatively denied that Austria has uttered any menace to Italy. The Italian Government, in communication with that of Austria, has deplored the radical agitation, pointed out that its significance has been exaggerated, and spontaneously offered assurances that it will not suffer the right of public meeting to be abused to the detriment of international relations. The Italian Ambassador has returned to Vienna.

ROME, July 19.—The Italian journals, *The Liberta*, *Fanfulla*, and *Bersagliere* are exceedingly violent in their denunciations of the acquisition of Cypress by Great Britain.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL INTRIGUES.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF GOING BACK TO ST. PETERSBURG TO DEFEAT HIS SECRET ENEMIES.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "Prince Gortschakoff has returned to St. Petersburg, instead of going to Wilbad as he had intended."

A Reuter dispatch to the *Standard* says that Prince Gortschakoff goes to St. Petersburg to oppose intrigues for his own overthrow and Count Schouvaloff's promotion.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

KAISER WILLIAM'S CONDITION — HANOVER AND PRUSSIA—THE VATICAN AND PRUSSIA—THE FRENCH MINERS.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the health of the Emperor William is steadily improving. He goes to Gastein shortly. All the members of Nobiling's family have changed their name to that of "Edeling."

The *New Prussian Cross Gazette*, of Berlin, says that ex-Ministers Munchhausen and Windthorst advise the Duke of Cumberland, son of the late King George of Hanover, to come to a compromise with Prussia, regarding his claims.

A dispatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegram Company says that negotiations are now in an advanced stage, whereby the Papal Nuncio residing at Munich will have jurisdiction over the Catholic Church and Bishops in Prussia. This compromise would probably lead to a conciliatory arrangement between Prussia and the Vatican.

A Paris dispatch says: "The Cabinet have decided to send as many troops as possible to Anzin, the scene of the colliers' strike."

PARIS, July 19.—The situation at Anzen has improved in consequence of the concessions of employers, and some men have resumed work.

KIEL, July 19.—The official inquiry into the iron-clad disaster on the British coast has resulted in a verdict acquitting the officers of the Grosser Kurfurst and Koenig Wilhelm, and attributing the collision to a mistake of the helmsman of the Koenig Wilhelm.

LONDON, July 20.—The liabilities of George M. Kiell & Co., whose failure was announced yesterday, are estimated at $1,225,000.

A DRAW BETWEEN BOGARDUS AND WALLACE.

LONDON, July 20.—The pigeon-shooting match between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, of the United States, and Mr. Wallace, of England, at the Notting Hill Gun Club, took place yesterday. The terms were: To shoot at 100 birds for £100 a side and a silver cup. The match resulted in a draw, each man killing 97 birds. Another match for £200 a side is fixed for next Wednesday.

THE JERSEY CITY COURT-HOUSE CASE

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, July 19.—An argument took place to-day in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Nixon, in the case of Zabriskie V. Crampton and the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County. On Dec. 12, 1877, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Freeholders of Hudson County, Director Halsted and the County Collector purchased a plot of land in Jersey City for the erection of a new Court-house, and bonds to the amount of $225,750 were issued to Mahlon B. Crampton, the owner, in payment therefor. The tax-payers of Hudson County objected to the purchase, and procured the indictment of Halsted and other members of the board for malfeasance in office, under the act of 1876, which makes it a criminal offense for any member of a Board of Freeholders, Aldermen, or Common Council to incur obligations in excess of the amount of the appropriation for the fiscal year. They were convicted, but have not yet been sentenced. The present suit is to compel Crampton to take back his land and return the bonds given in payment, on the ground that the board had no power to pass the resolution, and that, it being a criminal offense to do so, the issue of the bonds was illegal and against public policy. Mr. Peter Bently argued for Zabriskie and other tax-payers, Mr. J. H. Lippencott for the Board of Freeholders, and ex-Gov. Bedle for Crampton. The case involves some very important legal questions and Judge Nixon reserved decision.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—Thirteen New-York creditors filed a petition to-day in involuntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court against L. A. Benton, a leading jeweler, doing business on Superior-street. This was wholly unexpected here, and probably as much so to Mr. Benton as to any one. He has recently moved into more commodious quarters than he formerly occupied, and had every prospect of success. It is reported that this movement was caused by his preferring creditors. A few years ago Mr. Benton was struck upon the head by a billy, in the hands of a burglar who was robbing his store, and seriously injured. From this injury he recovered only after a long illness.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—A special dispatch says: "C. H. Miller & Sons, of Ann Arbor, Mich., have made an assignment. Their liabilities are over $50,000."

ACCIDENT IN A STEEL FOUNDRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—A serious and probably fatal accident occurred last night in the steel works in the Eighteenth Ward. An ingot had been filled with the steel liquid and covered to cool. Michael McCarty, one of the men, thinking the metal was cool enough to be uncovered, went to work chipping off some rough pieces. In this way he made a hole through the steel, which exploded upon coming in contact with the air, flying all over McCarty and burning him in a horrible manner. He was cared for as well as possible, but is in great agony and will probably die.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

ROCHESTER, July 19.—Among those present at the thirteenth anniversary of the National Women's Rights Association, in session here to-day, were Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Lozier, Phœbe Cousins, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Matilda Joslyn Gaze, and representatives from all parts of the country. The attendance was very large, and great interest was manifested. Mrs. Stanton was elected President of the National Women's Suffrage Association for the coming year, and Miss Anthony Chairman of the Executive Committee.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE OREGON INDIAN OUTBREAK.

THE FORT HALL INDIANS DISTURBED BY THE BANNOCK RISING—THE WARM SPRINGS INDIANS TOO PIOUS FOR SCOUTING SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—United States Indian Agent Donelson reports from Fort Hall (Idaho) Agency that considerable excitement occurred among his Indians when the news of the Bannock outbreak at Camas reached them, but as most of the Indians present were Shoshones, good counsels soon prevailed. Three companies of the Fourteenth Infantry were ordered from Camp Douglas, and two companies were stationed near the agency. Since the arrival of these troops everything has been quiet, and Indians returned to their daily avocations of cultivating their crops. The report says that "Captain Jim," one of the Shoshones, recently came in from Camas Prairie with 10 lodges of Shoshone Indians.

John Smith, agent of the Warm Spring (Oregon) Agency, reports to the Indian office that Gen. Howard applied to him for 25 Warm Spring scouts for the Bannock war. After urging the matter very strongly, he found that the Indians were unwilling to go, but said that for a consideration of $100 per month for each man and horse they would comply with the request. The reasons given by the Indians were "that they have been taught it was wrong to fight, and now a missionary had come to teach them God's way, and if they went to this war they would have to go back and be the old-time Indian again, which character they had given up." The agent further says that there has been considerable apprehension about these Indians joining the hostiles, but he is of opinion that such rumors are without foundation. While there are some causes for dissatisfaction, there is little or no danger of any trouble arising unless forcible measures should be resorted to to carry out the plans proposed by Congress. Such remarks as "If the President at Washington wants to remove us he will have to put a rope around our necks and drag us" are frequently heard. The agent advises that the tribe be consulted before any attempt is made to change their location. In concluding the report he says that the religious services are progressing under very favorable circumstances, many Indians uniting with the church.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY REGARDING THE SHERMAN-ANDERSON INTERVIEW—MRS. JENKS DENOUNCED BY MRS. WEBER AS AN IMPOSTOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.—The Potter subcommittee met again to-day. Judge Morris Marks, a Republican Elector, who has recently been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue here, testified relative to the Sherman-Anderson interview, substantially confirming the account of the affair heretofore published. Anderson went to Washington on passes furnished at Anderson's request. Marks at first refused to go with Anderson to see Sherman, but finally went with him and Gov. Hahn at the latter's request. Marks went after Shellabarger at Sherman's request, while Hahn and Anderson were waiting in another room. Marks disclaimed any intimacy with Anderson. The action of witness in sending passes to Anderson had no connection with the Sherman-Anderson interview. In answer to a question, he said, "The first set of certificates were signed the day we met; all were present after the College organized. The second set were signed two or three weeks later." On being shown copies of the first and second sets the witness recognized his signatures on each, and explained away the slight differences in the appearance of the signatures. He thinks Shelton, Joseph, and Burch were present when he signed the second set; did not know Hill was to take them to Washington.

Witness testified further: I lived in Donaldsonville; on Feb. 6, 1878, my attention was called to telegrams from Washington in the New-Orleans *Times* of Feb. 4, about a woman being there representing herself as Mrs. D. A. Weber; I knew Mrs. Weber very well, and, being about to leave for Washington, I called on her, and, referring to the article, asked if she knew who the person was; Mrs. Weber seemed to be much surprised, and, after studying the matter over, said: "It must be Mrs. Jenks." Mrs. Weber then told how Mrs. Jenks had come to her house and left as Mrs. D. A. Weber's document, which must have had, and said if she [Mrs. Jenks] could get it she could make good use of it; Mrs. Weber said she could not satisfy Mrs. Jenks until she had gone over all the papers belonging to her husband, and that she then and there did go over all of D. A. Weber's papers, and could not find any such document, and that Mrs. Jenks finally left; Mrs. Weber said she wanted this woman shown up as an impostor; that she never authorized the woman to represent her, as she had no such documents; she authorized me to draw up a letter denouncing the woman in Washington as an impostor; I had no pen and ink then, but went away and returned about noon. I then met E. L. Weber in the room; he had evidently been informed of what was to be done; as Mrs. Weber was getting the pen and ink, Weber asked me if I didn't think it unwise for her to mix herself up in newspaper controversies, and suggested that if I found the woman in Washington I could send him a dispatch, and then something could be done. Here the matter ended.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER QUINN.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 19.—The Berkshire County Grand Jury met this morning and reported to the court an indictment charging John and Thomas Monahan, of Troy, with willful murder, in killing Officer Thomas Quinn, of North Adams. It is understood that Thomas fired the shots, which resulted fatally, but John is also indicted as a principal, he being present and aiding, counseling, and abetting. A date will be fixed for the arraigning and trying of the prisoners. John Monahan is still in the Troy Jail, and his counsel are making every effort to prevent his delivery to the officers of this State.

ALBANY, July 19.—Gov. Robinson has refused a requisition and decided to hold John Monahan, brother of Thomas, who killed Officer Quinn, until he is tried on the charge of aiding a criminal to escape from justice in this State, which constitutes a felony, notwithstanding that John has been indicted for willful murder in Massachusetts.

THE MONTREAL ORANGEMEN.

MONTREAL, July 19.—Seventeen members of the Supreme Grand Lodge of British America have been in council here yesterday and to-day. It is their intention to direct the proceedings on behalf of the arrested Orangemen; and the further movements of the order in this city will be under their control. They were closeted with their Montreal counsel, Joseph Delutre, ex-Judge Badgley, and R. D. McCord, to-day, and a leading lawyer, either M. C. Cameron or Mr. Bethune, will be associated with them. A fund of $10,000 is to be raised by the Orangemen of the Dominion to be expended, if necessary, in proceedings to test the legality of the order in this Province. It is their intention to push matters to a speedy issue, and have the cases before the Privy Council as soon as possible. Several of these delegates left the city this forenoon, and Macbeanie, Dowd, and John White, members of Parliament, left this evening.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S TOUR.

NEWPORT, July 19.—The torpedo experiments for the benefit of the Secretary of the Navy to-day were very successful. The principal experiments were as follows: Exploding four spar torpedoes; trial of lay torpedoes; firing a salute of 19 torpedoes in honor of the Secretary; the firing of a 24-pound howitzer by Secretary Thompson from the fuse-room, the gun being on the beach; blowing up three hulks with 150 pounds of dynamite; experiments with the electric light and galvanometer; the firing of three saluting torpedoes by Secretary Thompson, and the trial of the torpedo-boat Lightning, which fired torpedoes while going at full speed. The naval party sailed on the steamer Tallapoosa this afternoon for Boston.

THE PLAINVILLE PARK RACES.

HARTFORD, July 19.—At the Plainville races to-day the 2:21 race, for $400, was won by Powers in three straight heats. The summary is as follows:

Powers	1	1	1
Result	2	2	0
Banquo	3	3	0
Amy	4	dis.	

Time—2:30¼; 2:26¾; 2:29¾.

In the 2:34 race seven heats were trotted, and the race was not completed.

Black Diamond	3	4	1	4	3	2	1
Dauntless	5	5	2	3	1	4	4
Butcher Boy	4	3	3	1	4	1	2
Myrtle	1	2	b	b			
Nellie Rose	6	2	4	2	2	r. o.	3
Oshlega Belle	2	6	6	6	dr.		

Time—2:33, 2:33, 2:33, 2:36, 2:37, 2:36½, 2:37.

THE ROUND LAKE ASSEMBLY.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 19.—An excursion train brought a large crowd here this morning. Dr. Townsend, of Boston, addressed an enthusiastic audience on "The Bible a Miracle." Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, had the largest audience yet assembled here. He spoke on "The Bright Side of Things." Prof. Starr's microscopic exhibition this evening was generously applauded. A large number of Pilgrims visit the Palestine Park, and hear lectures on Jerusalem. The weather has been very warm, but is cooler to-night. The grounds have been decorated with Scriptural mottoes stretched across the path. The Oriental bazaar is attracting considerable attention. Frank Bear will lecture on "The Mission of Humor" to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 8:05 P. M. last evening, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the four-story brick factory in the rear of No. 9 Clinton-street, occupied by Herman Marks, tailor, damaging his stock to the extent of $1,000. The third floor was occupied by Bernard Holsman, tailor, who lost on his stock $1,000. The second floor, occupied by Daniel Zimmerman, was damaged considerably. The first floor, occupied by Elias Wolf, was flooded with the dirty water, and caused Wolf a loss of $500.

An attempt was made on Thursday night to burn a large dwelling at Appenang, R. I., owned by Frederick Hurst, now of Southbridge, Mass. The fire was extinguished by the fire department of the print works. A son of the owner, aged 18 years, has been arrested on the charge of arson. The evidence is said to be very damaging.

Henry Brownregg's grocery and liquor store at St. Gabriel Village, near Montreal, was burned yesterday; loss, $15,000. There are insurances in the Lancashire and Queen's Companies aggregating $11,000.

The Catholic Church at Brampton, Ontario, was burned to the ground Thursday night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The church contained some very valuable pictures.

The waste-house of the Danielsonville Company, at Danielsonville, Conn., was burned yesterday morning by spontaneous combustion. The boarding-house was saved by the mill force-pump.

The dwellings of Mrs. Colland and Henry Merrill, at Suncook, N. H., were burned by an incendiary yesterday morning. Total loss, $5,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

The bobbin-spool factory of Moses Potter & Son, at South Scituate, R. I., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $7,000; no insurance.

ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The *Inter Ocean* to-morrow will publish an article containing starting facts regarding abuses of the pardoning power in this State. The records of the Penitentiary show that 314 murderers have been sent to Joliet in 20 years, of which 95 were for life, 25 for 25 years; 23 for from 20 to 25 years, and the remainder for lesser terms. Over 50 of the life men have been pardoned by different Governors. The total number of murderers now at large in the State, who have been tried and sentenced since 1858, is 162. Twenty-three have died or gone to the insane asylum. These figures indicate a wholesale system of pardoning, and the average time for a murderer sentenced to the Illinois Penitentiary appears to be three years and six months.

A PROBABLE MURDER

UTICA, July 19.—The body of

occasional splashing in the basin of the little fountain told of a furtive bath taken in its scanty supply of water.

All up through the great East Side the same scenes were repeated, with little or no variation, except that among the great flat-roofed tenements, that extend for blocks with an unbroken front along the streets and avenues above Grand-street, the die trepped inhabitants sought the roofs rather than the streets and found them a most agreeable substitute. The reporter happened to catch one roof-colony on Ludlow-street just settling themselves for the night. They were all Jews, and many of them quarreled among themselves for the best places; for each roof has its choice spots and those that are but little better than the stifling, unventilated rooms below. Nobody wanted to sleep near the chimneys, for they only added to the heat, and the choice spots were on the broad copings of the party walls. Finally all were settled, and then the reporter counted 43 persons—men, women, and children, old and young—stretched at length on that roof, and apparently settled for a comfortable night's rest. A slight breeze was felt there, and it was far preferable to the interior of the house or the street, though it was a tin roof that crackled with every movement, and had been so warmed by the sun that many pails of water had been thrown on it before it was bearable.

In some instances those who utilized the sidewalks had returned during the evening from little excursions beyond the heated walls of the City to Coney Island or on a coterie picnic, and to these the stifling heat and the vile odors were doubly unbearable for the short escape they had had. It was an unpleasant night for all forced to remain in the City, but to the occupants of the crowded tenement-houses, who can never escape the horrors of a heated term in New-York, it was a night of torment, and most of them will go to their daily tasks this morning unrefreshed by the mockery of a night's rest obtained on the hard pavements of sidewalk and street.

Dispensers in soda-fountains are fearful that the weather has been hot. Their receipts yesterday and Thursday told the story. Nobody wanted hot meats or hot drinks, and the cooks put whole joints into the ice-house to be served out cold. Farinaceous dishes became universally popular. In Nash & Crook's, one of the waiters declared that the business was "rushed on election day," and the few diners who sat at the lunch counters were all supplied with bowls of bread and milk or rice and milk or oatmeal and milk. Supplies of ice-cream ran out in many places. At the Astor House, the usually tempting bills of fare had lost their attractiveness, and here, too, cold dishes were popular. All sorts of soda-water and other liquid refreshment dealers drove a thriving business. The man on Park-row who makes lemonade to order, and dispenses iced milk, sold on Thursday 1,650 glasses of milk and lemonade, and a larger number yesterday. The clerics, of course, were abundantly patronized, the commodities sold by them becoming palatable as the flesh-pots of the dining saloons became distasteful. Dining-saloon proprietors are, therefore, among the people who pray for cool weather, as the large number of 15-cent checks served in by the cashiers indicates in a very palpable way the cost of the heated term.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.

The following deaths from the excessive heat were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterday:

John Valentine Albrecht, aged 50, at No. 253 West Twenty-ninth-street.

Joseph Lee, aged 1 month, at No. 543 West Fifty-ninth-street.

Helen Gallagher, aged 45, at No. 358 Grand-street.

Charles May, aged 48, at No. 152 Chatham-street.

John Fitzgerald, aged 10 months, at No. 2,433 First-avenue.

Annie Moore, aged 10 months, at No. 2,433 First-avenue.

Owen Igo, aged 45, a laborer, of No. 153 East Forty-first-street, was stricken down with the heat at Forty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue yesterday afternoon, and died in a few minutes. The body of deceased was taken to his late residence.

Michael J. Tracey, aged 28, of No. 432 Hudson-street, a clerk employed in McCreery & Co.'s, Eleventh-street and Broadway, at 5 P. M. yesterday, while at his place in the store, was prostrated by the heat. He was removed home, and died at 7 o'clock.

Edward Scallion, aged 38, died suddenly at his residence, No. 67 James-street, at 9 P. M., from sun-stroke.

John Clauss, aged 59, of No. 430 West Fifty-second-street, died suddenly at 6:45 P. M., it is supposed from the effects of the heat.

William Brown, aged 59, a Scotch peddler, died at his residence, No. 156 Forsyth-street, at 6:30 P. M., from the effects of the heat.

Charles May, aged 48, a lodger at No. 152 Chatham-street, died suddenly there yesterday morning, it is supposed from the effects of the heat.

John Daily, longshoreman, of No. 357 Greenwich-street, who was overcome by the heat during the afternoon, while at work on Pier No. 48 North River, died at St. Vincent's Hospital at 9 o'clock last night.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the Police yesterday:

Catharine Quinn, aged 33, no home, in Chatham-street. Sent to Chambers-Street Hospital.

An unknown man, about 40 years of age, wearing light pantaloons and check "jumper," was found unconscious in West-street. Sent to Chambers-Street Hospital.

Frank Plarbeck, aged 34, of Avenue A and Eighth-street, and West Broadway and Canal-street. Sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

John McGuire, aged 53, of No. 325 East Thirty-fourth-street, at Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Ross McGuire, aged 35, residence unknown, at Houston and Lewis streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

William McGuinnis, aged 29, of No. 430 Greenwich-street, at Grand and Wooster streets. Attended by Police Surgeon Cook and taken home.

Thomas Redmond, aged 38, of No. 252 West Sixteenth-street, while at work at the new building at North-avenue and Eighteenth-street, was sun-struck and fell from the scaffold to the street receiving serious injuries. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Noonan, aged 43, of No. 14 Washington-street, was found prostrated at his home, and removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Otto Heidnett, aged 14, of No. 112 Chrystie-street, while at play on the roof of No. 44 Chrystie-street, a five-story tenement in process of construction, was overcome by the heat and fell into the basement, receiving fatal injuries.

James Mead, aged 45, of No. 54 Scammel-street, at Pier No. 52 East River. Taken home.

A street-sweeper, whose name was not ascertained, was prostrated by the heat on Third-avenue and Second-avenue. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, aged 40 years, at Park and Baxter streets. Taken to Chambers-Street Hospital.

Anna Ambusch, aged 60, of No. 244 East Third-street, at 62 Avenue C. Taken home.

Gabriel Brady, aged 31, of No. 193 Greenwich-street, on Pier No. 48 North River. Taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

At 4 P. M., Henry O'Laughlin, aged 22, of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and First-avenue, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Ninety-second-street and Fifth-avenue, and removed home.

At 4 P. M., James Christal, aged 49, of No. 49 Essex-street, was overcome by the heat on Pier N. 38 North River, and removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

At 4:30 P. M., Eugene Pahnd, aged 21, of No. 202 Garden-street, Hoboken, was stricken down by the heat at No. 721 Washington-street, and removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

At 4:50 P. M., John Mauger, a vagrant, aged 45, was prostrated by the heat at Fourth-street and First-avenue, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

At 5:10 P. M., Henry Hays, a vagrant, aged 36, was found helpless in the street in the Seventeenth Ward, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

At 5:20 P. M., Harriet J. Rooney, aged 50, was overcome by the heat at Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, and taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

At 5:45 P. M., George C. Charles, aged 36, of No. 357 West Thirty-fourth-street, was prostrated by the heat, and removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

At 6:30 P. M., John Murphy, aged 26, of No. 125 South-street, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat in Whitehall-street, and removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

At 5:45 P. M., Bernard Hulderdorf, aged 38, of No. 340 West Fifty-second-street, was prostrated by the heat at No. 777 Tenth-avenue, and removed home.

At 6:30 P. M., an unknown man, apparently 35 years old, of dark complexion, blue eyes, wearing a dark mustache, and dressed in dark clothes, dark stockings, and gaiter shoes, was overcome by the heat near the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

At 6:30 P. M., John Miller, aged 26, of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, was prostrated by the heat at Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, and sent to the New-York Hospital.

At 5:30 P. M., Hanson Company, aged 33, was overcome by the heat at her residence, No. 334 Pearl-street, and removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

At 9 P. M., Richard Walton, aged 69, living on Christopher-street, near the river, was found prostrated by the heat on First-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

PROSTRATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

At the City Hall the thermometer marked 98° in the shade at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Mr. John N. Brockway, an attaché of the New-York *Herald*, was overcome by the heat at Police Head-quarters, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Brockway was taken to the Long Island College Hospital in an ambulance. He remained in an unconscious condition for three hours, but was finally revived by subcutaneous injections of morphine administered by Surgeon Cochrane. Mr. Brockway was overcome by the heat in the telegraph-room, and exclaimed when he recovered consciousness, "He must have struck me very hard," a remark which he subsequently explained by saying that he thought some one struck him on the head with a club. Mr. Brockway was taken to his home yesterday morning. He is still in a critical condition, but it is believed that he will recover.

James Hogan, aged 27 years, of No. 190 Sixth-avenue, was sun-struck in Franklin-avenue yesterday, and was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

John Horimey, aged 68, of No. 277 Front-street, was prostrated by the heat on De Kalb-avenue yesterday and taken to the City Hospital. His recovery is doubtful.

Mary Schafer, aged 23 years, of No. 69 Graham-avenue, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Graham-avenue and Meserole-street. She was taken to her home.

Officer Ruble, of the Tenth Precinct, was overcome by the heat while on post yesterday. He was taken to the station-house by some citizens.

William Thomason, aged 25 years, of No. 95 Vanderbilt-avenue, was overcome by the heat while riding on one of the Franklin-avenue cars. He was taken home.

John Seyler, aged 27, of No. 66 Ellery-street was overcome by the heat and taken home.

Dr. John J. Dwyer, one of the Health Commissioners, was overcome by the heat yesterday while at work. The case yielded readily to treatment. The indications are that the intensity of the heat has expended itself, and that there will be a gradual decrease from this time on.

Later.—Seventeen cases of sun-stroke were treated at the Dispensary to-day, eight of which were considered severe enough to send to the hospital after consciousness was restored. One of these cases was that of Caleb Bruce, a colored laborer in a coal-yard, who died shortly after removal. The case of George Hadden, of Clayton, Mich., who was picked up in the rear of Olive-Street Hotel, is considered critical. Patrick Godfrey, a farmer, had severe convulsions, and was considered dangerously affected. Emma McCabe, a grass-haired "soup-house graduate" and hard drinker, will probably die. Mary Ann Connolly, another "hard case," is in a critical condition. Lewis Williams, of Dayton, Ohio, was overcome on the street, but was restored. Charles A. Humboldt, boldt, of Covington, Ky., who was overcome and restored two days ago, got on another spree, and this time went to the Hospital. Rev. Father Brinkman, of the Monks' Church, in the southern part of the city, was prostrated last evening and died in about three hours, notwithstanding skillful medical attendance. Mrs. Sarah E. Finnegan died this morning from the effects of a stroke received yesterday. A man, supposed to be Adolphus Elliott, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died in East St. Louis last evening from the effects of the heat. Eighty-eight cases of sun-stroke have been sent to the City Hospital since the heated term commenced, only 12 of which proved fatal.

A slight shower fell here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and another about 7 o'clock, which cooled the atmosphere somewhat. The mercury has ranged from 1° to 5° lower than yesterday, the greatest difference being between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. Since the latter hour it has become very close and sultry again, and the night promises to be as warm as ever.

The total number of deaths in the city from the 12th to the 18th of July, last year, was 125, and for the corresponding week, just closed, 376. The difference of 254 deaths may fairly, perhaps, be attributed to the excessive heat.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 19.—Slight showers in this vicinity to-day have somewhat reduced the temperature, but it is still oppressively hot.

TERRE HAUTE, July 19.—George Harper, a colored man employed at a saloon; Thomas Cunningham, employed at the nail works, and Albert Van Heyde, a barkeeper, died of sun-stroke to-day. There have been 40 or 50 cases of sun-stroke here thus far, of which 9 have been fatal. The thermometer was 102° to-day, and has risen above 100° several times within a week, being 104° on one day. But we had a fine shower this afternoon, since which the weather has been pleasant.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Among the serious cases of sun-stroke yesterday were Adam Herwich, a laborer, 53 years of age, who is in a precarious condition; Daniel Deprite, an ex-policeman, who died last night; Oscar Surt, a bookbinder, who cannot live; Tom Murphy, a driver of a furniture wagon, dangerous. Advices from the surrounding country indicate that yesterday was the hottest of the season, the mercury reaching 100° in the shade in many places. Ten serious cases of sun-stroke were reported, five at Springfield, and several at Washington Court-house. This morning at 7 o'clock the thermometer registered 79°. A refreshing breeze is blowing from the west, and the indications are that there will not be a renewal of the torrid weather.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 19.—One fatal case of sun-stroke occurred here to-day. The heat has abated, and there has been a fresh breeze all day.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—The first genuine case of sun-stroke of this Summer in Minneapolis occurred to-day. Arnold Holman was prostrated while at work out of doors, and was unconscious for some time, but will recover. Charles Kroiger died in St. Paul to-day, it is supposed, from exposure to the sun while fishing on Monday. The thermometer has ranged here from 90° to 94°, but constant breezes have prevented suffering from the heat.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT AT OTHER POINTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, July 19.—The thermometer to-day was 1° lower than yesterday at 2 o'clock, but was higher in the morning and evening. The atmosphere being damp and heavy, the heat was more severely felt than yesterday. At 7 A. M. the thermometer was 88° in the shade; at 2 P. M. 100°; 7 P. M., 92°, and at 9 P. M. 90°. In the sun, at noon, it was 130°. Last night was a most distressing one, the thermometer ranging from 76° to 84°. Outdoor work has been suspended, and the rolling mill hands stopped work at noon. No cases of sun-stroke are reported.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 19.—Although it is said that the Western hot wave is coming this way, people here are not much alarmed, as it has been as hot here for over two weeks as now at the West, the thermometer ranging from 85° to 96° in the shade all that time. During this period half a dozen fatal sun-strokes have been reported within a radius of 25 miles and many more cases of serious prostration, an almost unprecedented record for us. A prominent doctor of this section says: "We need have no fear of such wholesale slaughter by sun-stroke here as in St. Louis, on account of different habits of people. In that section people are much subjected to congestive attacks, as is shown by the prevalence of congestive chills, and whenever any part of the body is injured congestion is almost sure to set in. So, in the cases of sun-strokes, not nearly all the deaths are due to the stroke itself, but from the brain becoming congested." This we need not fear particularly, but nevertheless people are taking all the precautions possible, and none are seen on the sunny streets except those driven by necessity.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 19.—The heat to-day has not been so severe. In the fruit and grain growing districts the thermometer registered 96° at 8 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. 98° and 99° in the shade. Many of the farmers have been compelled to quit work from exhaustion.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., July 19.—The weather is cooler to-day, 97° in the shade at 3 P. M.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon the heat here was intense, being equally as oppressive as that of yesterday; but at that hour a thunder-storm purified the atmosphere and cooled the city very refreshingly. There were several cases of sun-stroke reported during the day, though none are known to have terminated fatally.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The heat here to-day, though much oppressive, was not unbearable, was still very oppressive, the thermometer at the Signal Office registering 88° at 7:30 A. M. and 95½° at 3:30 P. M. About 5 P. M. a wind and rain storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, passed over the city, and the thermometer in a short time fell to 79°. It is very pleasant to-night. As yesterday, business was greatly retarded, and outdoor work was generally suspended. Thirty-two cases of sun-stroke are reported, only one of which—John Sloan, an ice-cart driver—proved fatal, though several of the others are dangerously ill. Michael McGarry, a hostler, died yesterday from the heat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The oppressive heat of last night caused the death of two children in the family of John O'Donnell, in addition to those already reported yesterday. During last night the thermometer remained at 88°, and rose steadily throughout the day, until at 3 o'clock this afternoon it registered from 97° to 102½° in different parts of the city. This was rather hotter than yesterday, but as little outdoor work was performed during the middle of the day, the cases of sun-stroke were comparatively few. The following persons were overcome during the day, and have since died: John Madden, aged 72 years; William Donohue, and William Boyd. Two others, William McGonigle and William McKay, also lie in a dangerous condition from sun-stroke. An unknown woman was picked up in an exhausted condition on Christian-street this afternoon and removed to the Pennsylvania hospital. Her condition is critical. The heat continued to be oppressive up to 6 o'clock, when a thunder-storm passed over the city and the atmosphere was cooled considerably. To-night, however, it is hot again, although there is a good breeze blowing. Postmaster Snowden issued orders to-day relieving the letter-carriers from making their usual noon delivery, an arrangement which will be continued during the extreme hot weather.

At Phœnixville, Penn., where the thermometer has ranged from 98° to 103° in the shade, four cases of sun-stroke are reported to-day, although none of them terminated fatally. Work was suspended in the Phœnix Iron Company's Mills. At Pottstown two cases are reported, one, George Reigner, falling dead in a hay-field. At Wilmington, Del., work was suspended in many establishments this afternoon, the thermometer ranging from 95° to 100°. There were two cases of sun-stroke; one resulted fatally, and the recovery of the other victim is doubtful.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 19.—The thermometer stood at 91° in the shade. Yesterday afternoon it reached 102°. There were three cases of sun-stroke, none of which resulted fatally.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 19.—The weather to-day has been cooler than yesterday, the mercury at 8 A. M. registering 83°; 2 P. M., 93°; 9 P. M., 82°.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 19.—The weather yesterday and to-day has been intensely hot, ranging from 90° early in the morning to 100° later in the day, in the shade. In the sun the thermometer marked 132°, and many out-door laborers were compelled to stop work. A breeze somewhat tempers the heat, else it would be unendurable. No casualties are reported.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. Y., July 19.—The thermometer here at 3 o'clock to-day marked 78°.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 19.—Francis W. Warner, an engineer of the Wilcox Silver-plate Company, fell while starting his engine this morning, being overcome by the heat. He died in an hour. John Morrissey, the engineer in the plating department of the Meriden Britannia Company, was overcome by the heat and taken home. Three teamsters fell from their wagons this afternoon, and are in a critical condition. The thermometer is 98°.

NEW-HAVEN, July 19.—The extreme of heat here to-day, as recorded at the signal station, was 92½°. In many shaded places in the city it rose to 98°. Several persons were prostrated, but no fatal or very serious cases are reported. A breeze this afternoon and evening mitigated the severity of the weather. A great many persons escape the heat by going to the shore resorts. Several cases of prostration are reported among the haymakers in neighboring towns. Francis W. Warren, of Meriden, while heated this forenoon, drank a large quantity of ice-water, and died from the effects 20 minutes after.

SPARE THE POLICEMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me space to protest, as a citizen, against the inhumane order of the Police Commissioners, which compels policemen to wear, this hot weather, clothes and hats which no citizen in his right mind would think of wearing. The hats are not fit for any man to wear any season of the year, they are so heavy and burdensome. Why not allow them to adopt their wardrobes to the season, and an open market for them to buy in? "Uniformity" need be no obstacle, for clothiers and hatters would soon make that all right. A CITIZEN.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 20—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the extreme North-west; it is lowest, but rising rapidly in Nova Scotia. The temperature has risen slightly in the lake region, fallen in the Middle States and New-England; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Occasional rain has fallen in all the districts except the East Gulf States. Northerly winds prevail in the Middle States and New-England; elsewhere they are light and southerly.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, colder, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly from the north, and stationary or higher pressure.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, light variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly light southerly, stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary pressure and temperature.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, mostly from the south, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

SUN-STROKE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these days, while the thermometer stands in the nineties, it may be of some value to know what persons are liable to sun-stroke, and the means of preventing it. In Babbitt's *Principles of Light and Color*, a new and masterly work, we find the following: "It is more especially apt to be dangerous to those who indulge in alcohol, opium, and other cerebral stimulants, or to those who have large, active brains and full flow of blood." Further on, describing the means of prevention, we read: "Wear a light-colored, well-ventilated hat, with blue lining. Avoid meat and other heating foods; eat plenty of fruit. Wet the hair on the temples and top of the head often, but not behind. Ladies should avoid the use of large masses of hair. If the hot brain-pressure is felt coming on, flash cold water on the face and temples, or in the absence of that, clasp and squeeze both temples with the fingers to crowd the blood back, and rub the back-neck powerfully to draw the blood from the cerebrum. Where especial danger is apprehended, wear a cool, wet bandage around the forehead and head."

In the excellent work above mentioned, a case of sun-stroke is cited, in which the person was for three hours in an insensible, and, in the eyes of all, hopeless, condition, and which was cured by transferring him to a cool airy place, dashing ice-water over the temples and entire face, and then turning him over, pouring as hot water as could be borne over the back of the head and neck. He has not been sick for one hour since that. PHILANTHROPOS.

OBITUARY.

JOHN WARREN.

The flag of the Stock Exchange was placed at half-mast yesterday on account of the death of its oldest member, Mr. John Warren. Mr. Warren's father, John G. Warren, was one of the original founders of the Exchange. He resided at No. 41 Bond-street, where his son was born 82 years ago. During that long period Mr. John Warren never lived anywhere else, and yesterday he died there. The Warrens were stock-brokers. The original firm was J. G. Warren. In 1821 young Warren was admitted, and the title was changed to John G. Warren & Co. In 1834 the senior member died, and John Warren continued the business alone until 1842, when his son, John Kearney Warren, was taken into partnership. On Jan. 1, 1876, John Warren retired, having shortly before suffered from an attack of paralysis, which left his health in a precarious condition. The firm is now conducted by John Kearney at No. 15 New-street. The Warrens were very extremely prudent and conservative men. They adhered rigidly to their legitimate calling, and were never identified with any attempts to force up or depress the market. They thus not only never found themselves in financial difficulties arising out of the many great storms which swept the street, but continued steadily to increase the comfortable fortunes. John G. Warren died rich for those days. John, it is thought, will leave a very large estate, and his surviving children are themselves believed to be independently well off. Of these there are besides John Kearney Warren, who is married to a daughter of Dr. Ludlow, a famous New York practitioner, another son, T. Robinson Warren, who succeeded to the old auctioneering firm of W. B. Hoffman, and is now in business in Pearl-street, and an unmarried daughter. The dead man bore an enviable reputation for uprightness, geniality, and charitableness. He had been President of the Exchange, and had held many other positions of trust within its gift. When his death was announced yesterday, business was temporarily suspended, and a general meeting was organized on the spot to take action. In the absence of President Ives from the City, Mr. Charles M. Stead presided. Mr. E. H. Miller, now the oldest living member, delivered a glowing impromptu eulogy. It was resolved to drape the Exchange in mourning, an honor seldom paid, and the following committee were appointed to draft suitable resolutions: William A. Smith, Henry G. Stebbins, Henry Meigs, L. T. Hoyt, E. H. Miller, D. C. Hays, and John Ten Broeck. The funeral will take place to-day.

COL. M. M. VAN BUREN.

Col. Michael M. Van Buren, an old and well-known resident of this City, died at his country residence, Morristown, N. J., at 10 o'clock Thursday night, of apoplexy, aged 76 years. His death was quite sudden. He had been out riding nearly all day with his wife, and came home early in the evening feeling in his usual health and spirits. He had been for several years an invalid, having been stricken with paralysis over four years ago, which left him crippled in his left side, and nearly destroyed the use of his left leg and arm. Col. Van Buren was for several years Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which position he resigned at the breaking out of the war, considering himself too old for active service. John William Davis, who married one of Col. Van Buren's daughters, went out as Captain of one of the companies of the Ninth Regiment, and the Colonel gave $1,000 toward fitting them for the service. In early life Col. Van Buren married a granddaughter of old Mr. Spingler, the founder of the Spingler estate. She inherited the whole of that vast estate, which originally embraced 27 acres of land, of which Union-square was the centre. It was originally purchased by Mr. Spingler for $5,000; its estimated value at the present time is about $15,000,000. Col. Van Buren had had charge of the property for the past 40 years, and it is said that it is owing to his admirable management of its affairs that it has become so valuable. Before his marriage he was a poor man, and was employed as a carpenter by the brother of his wife, who was the daughter and sole heir of Spingler. He was never engaged in any active business except as manager of the Spingler estate. He was a Director, however, in the Sixpenny Savings Bank, and lost about $25,000 by the failure of that institution. He is said to have been a very shrewd business man, and to have given liberally to the poor. He was a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, where the funeral service will probably take place. He owned and occupied a handsome residence at No. 21 West Fourteenth-street, in this City. He leaves a wife and five children—two sons and three daughters. His valet said yesterday that Col. Van Buren would probably be buried in St. Mark's Church-yard, where he owned a family vault.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Reginald Brougham, of England, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Pacificus Ord, of San Francisco, and Prof. Robert L. Johnson, of Albany, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Sergeant-at-Arms John R. French, of the United States Senate, and Andrew T. McClintock, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

In the Board of Apportionment, yesterday, a communication was received from the Police Justices stating that 214 children had been committed to various charitable institutions during the last month. Controller Kelly said that at the last meeting of the board the Police Justices were requested to report whether the children committed by them were sent to institutions where they would be educated in the faith of their parents, but the communication they had received did not contain information upon the point. He moved that it be sent back to the Justices, with a view to ascertain whether the law providing that such children shall be brought up in the faith of their parents is carried out. The motion was adopted. It is in the power of the Police Magistrates to commit children to the following institutions: The House of Mercy, the Magdalen Asylum, House of the Good Shepherd, House of Refuge, Catholic Protectory, the Juvenile Asylum, Institution of Mercy, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Home, American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, the Sheltering Arms, the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, the Sisters of St. Dominic, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and the Immaculate Conception Home. The board then made the following transfers of unexpended balances: Three thousand dollars to the Health Department to defray the expenses of inspecting fruit during the last season, $5,000 to the Fire Department for extraordinary expenses incurred in the recent fires, and $20,000 to the Department of Public Works for paving streets. The sum of $1,002 57 was appropriated from the Excise fund to St. Stephen's Home for the support of 53 children committed by Police magistrates to that institution, and $329 31 to the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls for the maintenance of 46 inmates. A resolution was then adopted authorizing the Controller to issue his order to pay the amount of $775 50 to pay the bills for medical attendance to members of the National Guard during the riots of 1871.

A MODERN MARTYR.

REV. ARTHUR TOOTH PAYS A VISIT TO NEW-YORK—HE DECIDES TO RESIGN HIS BENEFICE.

Last night a TIMES reporter called upon Rev. Arthur Tooth, who is staying at the Windsor Hotel, and made a few inquiries with regard to the present position of affairs in the Parish of Hatcham.

"Well, I have had no letters from home since April, so perhaps you will be able to tell me news," said the notable ecclesiastic.

Mr. Tooth strikes one at first as a young man; very possibly it is his shaven face and clear-cut features that give one this impression. He is, in reality, over 40, and as he bows one may notice a bald spot on his crown, which at once calls to mind the tonsured heads of Roman Catholic Priests. But Mr. Tooth is none of a Papist, in his conversation at any rate. Even the title Ritualistic he does not seem to care much for. "When engaged in the service," he says, "I scarcely feel what is meant by Ritual; it seems such an essential part and such an accompaniment to the devotion."

"Yes, I have been away six months," he said in his genial way, in reply to another question. "I have visited the Philippine Islands, and the Roman Catholic mission there, and have also seen China and Japan. And, by the way, although I have met with days when the thermometer has registered more, I never found the heat half so oppressive as it is here."

"You want to hear something of the Hatcham case? Well, there is not much to tell beyond what is already pretty generally known. You see, we have in England Church and State; they are as two partners. For 150 years the State has been encroaching upon the interests of the Church—the combination, you know, is all very well, but when the State claims absolute power she claims more than her due. This encroachment became remarkable when the Divorce Courts were established. You see, divorce is quite a Church question, yet the State claims full power to dissolve the unions made by the Church. So the Divorce Court was purely a spiritual court in the first instance. Then we had a second secular court, with Church jurisdiction established under the Public Worship Regulation act. With regard to the latter, the sting of the thing lies in the fact that Convocation was consulted in respect to legislation on Church discipline, and decided that such legislation was unadvisable. It was not likely that such a measure, passed in opposition to Convocation by a House of Commons made up of Jews, Roman Catholics, Dissenters, and men of no belief at all, could be received by the clergy as binding upon them."

Mr. Tooth then mentioned the points of the Hatcham squabble, and told many interesting stories about legal quibbles on Church matters. "It is very hard," he remarked, "that matters of spiritual life should become a shuttle-cock between one lawyer and another." The judgment that took away from him his benefice having been reversed, he took possession of it, leaving it in the charge of a friend, and having regard to the spiritual destitution into which the parish has been thrown, had determined to return to it. Also, he did not wish to give it up to those who opposed him. Now, however, he had finally decided to resign immediately upon his return to England, for which country he would start in a few days. He should devote himself to his Order of Sisters and Orphanage, and to general mission work in England. The benefice, he said, was worth $1,000 a year.

In saying "good night," he remarked, "The Church of America occupies a very responsible position. She has all the advantages of disestablishment without any of its disadvantages."

THE CALIFORNIA GRAIN KING.

SKETCH OF THE LATE ISAAC FRIEDLANDER —HIS CONNECTION WITH THE WHEAT TRADE OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 12.

Isaac Friedlander, the well-known grain operator, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 526 Harrison-street, of heart disease, aged 54. He had been suffering more or less for some years from the malady which eventually caused his death, and seven years ago had been warned that it was essential for his welfare that he should entirely give up business; but the warning was disregarded, and up to the day of his death he was actively engaged in unraveling the entanglements of old engagements and carrying out fresh operations. On Tuesday last he complained of indisposition, and went home early. On Wednesday, however, he was at his office as usual, apparently in good health, and it was not until late in the evening that he was attacked by a severe colic, which necessitated the calling of medical advice. His physician having prescribed for his relief, left him quite comfortable, but shortly after 1 o'clock the pains returned with greater intensity, and lasted until death ensued between 4 and 5 A. M.

There were few men better known in San Francisco and throughout the State of California than Isaac Friedlander. Of almost gigantic height—he stood 6 feet 7 inches in his shoes—his remarkable stature and strongly-built frame made him a common object of remark on the street and in the exchanges, while the immensity and widespread range of his business operations made its name familiar to thousands who had never seen him. Born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1823, of Hebrew parents, he came to New-York at an early age, and after a short business experience there took up his residence in Georgia, and subsequently in Charleston, S. C., where he married. The discovery of gold in California caused a rush to the Pacific coast, and Mr. Friedlander was among the first to arrive, in the ship *South Carolina*, and arriving in San Francisco in July, 1849. Sickness and bad weather drove him from the mines to the more congenial atmosphere of the rapidly-growing city, where some fortunate speculations soon enabled him to live in moderate extent. A renewal of speculations, chiefly in grain and flour, caused him to fail in 1856, but the leniency of creditors enabled him to get on his feet again, and the increasing production of wheat in the State soon gave him an opportunity to lay the foundation of a fortune. Since then his operations in that cereal, with which his name has since been constantly associated. In 1868 Mr. Friedlander made large investments in land, he and certain associates taking up a tract of upward of 500,000 acres in the San Joaquin Valley, which, being paid for in agricultural scrip of Georgia, cost them less than 75 cents per acre. Until last year a portion of this land remained in his possession, but it has been generally considered to have been a drain upon his resources, rather than a source of profit.

From the commencement of the export grain business, Mr. Friedlander's success far exceeded that of any other house in the trade. Backed by the late W. C. Ralston and the money of the Bank of California, his facilities were enormous, and the control which he exercised over prices in every section of the State, and the systematic organization by which the farmers were made dependent upon what he and his agents chose to pay for their products, caused a revolt in 1874 against the power of the "Grain King." The newly-formed Grangers' Associations protested through their officers against the monopoly existing, and appointed the firm of E. E. Morgan's Sons as their sole agents. A bitter fight ensued. E. E. Morgan's Sons were ruined, but their rival was also crippled, and the subsequent suspension of the Bank of California having withdrawn his chief support, Mr. Friedlander was compelled to suspend in the Spring of 1877, since which time his relative importance in the trade has been much diminished. In politics Mr. Friedlander was an ardent Democrat, strongly imbued with Southern doctrines and prejudices, but he never sought or held public office except as Water Commissioner, a position to which he was appointed last year, and which is rendered vacant by his death. He served, however, several terms as President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Friedlander leaves a widow and five children—two sons and three daughters—the eldest of whom was married in 1869 to Adolphus Bowie, son of Dr. A. J. Bowie, and a civil engineer by profession. In what condition his business affairs are left by his sudden and unexpected death is not known. Several ships are known to arrive have been chartered by him to load wheat, but as he was only acting as agent for other and strong business houses, no difficulties are likely to arise. The influence upon the wheat trade will also be less than if the unfortunate event had occurred when he was in the plenitude of his influence and power.

A MILD-TEMPERED VIRGINIAN'S VIEWS.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* of the 8th inst. says: "We think it would be good policy for every paper in the South to indorse everything Mr. Davis says, on general principles, just to show our would-be dictators and tyrants that we do not care a straw for their opinions. Every reasonable man North knows that the South is conservative and patriotic to the back-bone, and none the less faithful to present obligations because her people are faithful also to the sacred memories of the past. We think the insolence and hypocrisy of our critics deserve to be rebuked. We do not generally read the effusions of Mr. Davis, though we believe they are eloquent and beautiful, but we certainly maintain that he has as much right to free his mind as any other man in the country, and, if anything, a greater. Mr. Davis is the voice that survives a great and heroic popular movement. He can best interpret its motive and meaning. Whatever may be said of the merits of the contest, it certainly has historic interest, and Mr. Davis' utterances contribute to it. With full knowledge of his faults, we consider him worth all the loyal sutlers and defaulters that ever howled the name of rebel at him, and believe that his figure will shine in the valhalla of fame long after the penitentiaries to which his critics are bound have been whitewashed for new generations of loyal thieves."

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 19.—William W. Earl, of Stratford, a laborer, aged 50, was killed by a railroad train last evening at Milford. He leaves a wife and three children.

AVENGING HER WRONGS.

A CINCINNATI LAWYER'S PERIL.

MRS. MARY BLACK'S ATTEMPT TO KILL C. SCOTT SYMMES—THE PAPER TO WHICH SHE FIRST OBTAINED HIS SIGNATURE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 18.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a comely, dark-complexioned lady was casually noticed by the bystanders in the Arcade to enter the Hotel Emery attended by a rather fleshy but good-looking gentleman, who treated her with the greatest politeness. The gentleman was known to be Mr. C. Scott Symmes, a lawyer of Hamilton, Ohio, who has been a very conspicuous figure in a scandal case in that city, and, in the gentleman's enforced seclusion as a practitioner, under the circumstances it was supposed the lady was one of his clients, who had come to consult him on important business. In order to undeceive the respected reader at the start, we will state that the lady was not a client of Mr. Symmes, but the veritable Mrs. Mary Black, wife of Deputy Sheriff Black

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—This magazine has made another push for recognition with a Midsummer holiday number, very similar to, but in some respects better than, the first attempt 12 months ago. If contents are looked to, one must confess an improvement in their average quality; if engravings, there can be no question of a great progress. The frontispiece, which consists of a portrait of William Cullen Bryant, as he looked a few months before his decease, is one of the finest and most beautiful examples of engraving ever turned out in this country. The portrait is drawn by a conscientious and talented young artist—Wyatt Eaton, the draughtsman who made the portrait of Lincoln for the last holiday number of *Scribner's*. The engraving has been done by Thomas Cole, of whom it is no exaggeration to say that he is not surpassed in his own line by any of the famous living engravers of Europe. In this country we have only two other engravers who are equal to him in portraits—if, indeed, he will not prove their superior in that particular. They are Marsh and Linton. The singular merit of this portrait of Bryant is the simplicity of the result, not of the treatment. The treatment is such that all superfluous things are dropped; only the grave, piercing look of the old poet gazes out from his high forehead and the indistinct masses of hair and beard. The engraver has treated this effect with a softness that reminds one of lithograph, but yet without producing that crumbly effect which printing from stone unavoidably produces.

The body of the magazine is so full of papers which will meet both popular and refined tastes, that the enumeration is likely to become a list of contents. Henry James, Jr., has here one of his more felicitous short stories, which will please in everything save the close. John Burroughs is at his ease again among the birds, and his paper called "Sharp Eyes" has been illustrated by Mrs. R. Swain Gifford, a lady who in her art has always shown a preference for birds and animals. Mary Hallock Foote contributes a charming account of a seaport on the Pacific, interspersed with the graceful drawings on wood for which she is famous. A long poem by Dr. Holland, called "The Puritan's Guest," is also illustrated by the same hand. This poem will please many people who have hitherto held aloof from the author; it has a strength and suggestiveness unexpected in one whose style was supposed to be well known. For the moral conveyed, it is too long, far too long, but has passages of unusual merit. Besides the illustrated article by Mrs. Foote there is a long account, punctuated by numerous sketches by Vanderhoof and Waud, of the late Mr. Bryant. Horatio N. Powers is the writer, and the object has been to form a complete biography *in petto* to which the illustrations lend force. Another paper of similar general effect has to do with New-England farm life. Rowland E. Robinson writes the text, and sketches—some of them very spirited—are contributed by the artists R. S. Gifford, McEntee, Farrer, Homer, Shirlaw, Tiffany, and Kelly. Dr. William J. Morton, who has lived for some time at the chief diamond centre of South Africa, has thrown his reminiscences of that peculiar region into a form suitable for a magazine, and contributes a first paper to the Midsummer number. "To South Africa for Diamonds" is illustrated by Moran, Vanderhoof, and Dielman. It gives an excellent idea of the systematic measures taken to extract diamonds from the comparatively limited area in South Africa where they occur in abundance.

The taste for long poems seems growing with *Scribner's*. Besides that by Dr. Holland, we find a long poetical tribute by Edmund C. Stedman to his class at Yale College—the Class of '53, which has been so much bespoke in the papers of late. Then Bret Harte has "Off Scarborough, September, 1779," in which the narrator is aboard of Paul Jones' ship, and describes the well-known fight between "Serapis" and "Bonhomme Richard," until a hand-grenade knocks him senseless. It is very good writing for Mr. Harte, but still a little confused. J. T. Trowbridge scores for himself one long poem of some ability, a grateful thing to consider when one remembers the amount of farm-ballad trash he has been guilty of. "Old Robin" is on a high plane for a farm ballad. The first installment of Hjalmar Hjarth Boyesen's new novel marks the present number. It is called "Falconberg," and begins well; though the prelude is in America, and is too much spun out, the first chapters are in Norway, and promise well. The Midsummer number of *Scribner's* is one of which the editors may well feel proud. It is popular without being commonplace, and crowded with matter without introduction of padding in the shape of dull work. It may be termed a Bryant number, for, besides the portrait and biography, the life and literary position of the editor and poet lately deceased are treated by the editors in their several departments of "Topics of the Time" and "The Old Cabinet." Mention should be made of a short poem by C. P. Cranch, as of exceptional excellence. It is called "Old and Young."

THE ATLANTIC.

—August catches many of the magazines napping; the excessive heat of June and July show their effect upon the editor; or it may be that the editor takes into account the probability that his patrons are too hot to be critical. The *Atlantic* for August, however, is more readable than that for July, although it contains no one paper of very extraordinary merit. E. W. Olney leads the way with a pleasantly humorous short story, called "One Too Many," in which an attractive youth finds himself engaged to two young women at once. "Moonshine," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, which follows, is pretentious and lacking in point. It is raymed, and is called a "Burletta in One Act." The installment of "The Europeans," by Henry James, Jr., confirms the good opinion of the commencement. With the slow and careful writing peculiar to James, the antithesis between the Baroness Münster and Boston people of staid respectability is drawn out into clearer outlines. We do not get on much in the tale. There is a good deal of dialogue uttered by the Wentworth family that might be omitted to advantage, since it does little to define things; but the character of Wentworth, the father, comes out clearly enough. James is singularly deficient in action. His characters are always moving very slowly, or stopping short to give looks of unusual and recondite meaning to each other. They often affect the reader as partially paralyzed. This is especially true of his American characters. Felix Young and his sister the Baroness have more movement and life.

The experience of a traveler who is at Cairo during a great Mohammedan festival is related in picturesque and not too coherent strains by Charles Warren Stoddard, in a paper called "The Moolid of the Prophet." Sylvester Baxter, on the other hand, treats of a less picturesque theme in "The Stage in Germany," while M. E. W. S. delivers a glowing panegyric on New-England women. A thoughtful paper on an interesting theme is contributed by Henry Van Brunt, under the heading: "Growth of Consonance in the Decorative Arts," and an anonymous critic passes under review Mallock's *New Republic*, and a half-dozen novels of American manufacture. Then there is an account of the great grasses and primeval forests on the west of the Mississippi, in Kentucky and Missouri, by N. S. Shaler. His description of a little-visited portion of the Mississippi Valley takes its title from a swampy lake of great size called Reelfoot Lake. The earthquakes of 1811 either formed this lake or materially altered its shape and size. Richard Grant White also contributes to this number impressions of England under the name, "John Bull." The versifiers for August are, in addition to Aldrich, W. W. Young, who utters through the personality of Launcelot of the Lake a lament at the approach of old age. Christopher P. Cranch sings of the yearning of the human soul for immortality in a page of verses called "After-Life," and Elizabeth Akers Allen breaks into poetry over the garden of Fessenden. Finally, Catherine J. Schiller has some pretty verses marked "Content." The Contributor's Club this month is fuller and more sensible than usual.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—August does not bring a *St. Nicholas* of overwhelming magnitude, as it does a *Scribner*. There is no holiday midsummer number for the children, owing, we may suppose, to the fact that Christmas is the great holiday with the small fry, while pretty much the whole of the Summer is given up to their other holidays. J. T. Trowbridge opens the number with a humorous ode called "King Cheese," in which is set forth the origin, making, and fate of a great cheese made for the Paris Exposition of 1867 by the Switzers of Nulle. Sarah Winter Kellogg is the next contributor. She has a paper for boys called "Rods for Five," in which five young persons go a-fishing. Susan Anna Brown gives some grave advice to children as to their conduct while traveling, advice which is not inappropriate for American children. In no other country do such tender babes travel alone on the railways as in this. "Under the Lilacs," by Miss Alcott, has reached an eighteenth chapter. Three wood-cuts of Mary Hallock Foote's workmanship ornament the installment. Lucy Larcom contributes stanzas about "Happy Fields of Summer." E. A. E. makes a contribution to the popularization of science by telling the children about the wasps that dig holes in the ground and store them with insects for the food of their young when hatched. Frank R. Stockton has a fairy tale. It is called "The Emergency Mistress," and deals with the little wood-imp who appears to the tree-cutter, with good bears who carry little girls on their backs, and with such pleasant folk. "The Moon, from a Frog's Point of View," by Fleta Forrester; "Gerty," by Margaret W. Hamilton, and "The London Milkwoman," by Alexander Wainwright, are all short papers with appropriate illustrations. "Dab Kinzer," by William O. Stoddard, is still running as a serial, and there is a piece of verse, with wood-cut after Kelly, about a dog which is trained to churn in a treadmill. The minor departments of the magazine are up to their usual standard, and bear evidence of the interest taken by children in "Jack in the Pulpit," the "Letter-Box," and "Riddle-Box."

LITERARY NOTES.

—*Cruel London* is the name of Mr. Joseph Hatton's new novel.

—England's latest poet is Percy Gordon. His volume is entitled *Fewillemoorte, and other Poems*.

—Mr. George C. Mason, of Newport, is writing a very full biography of Gilbert Stuart, the artist.

—Dr. John Buchanan, the eminent Glasgow antiquarian, has just died, in his seventy-seventh year.

—The latest addition to Appleton's "New Handy-Volume Series" is Charles Lamb's *Essays of Elia*, first series.

—Prof. Monier Williams' excellent book on *Modern India and the Indians* has already reached a second edition.

—The author of the new and clever poetical play, *Elfinella*, is not the Marquis of Lorne, but a lady who wishes to remain anonymous.

—Mr. W. P. Andrew has written a large volume on *India and her Neighbors*, which W. H. Allen & Co., London, have lately published.

—It is understood that Gen. James S. Clark, of Auburn, has ready for the press a work on the *Homes and Migrations of the Iroquois*.

—Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour, the author of many well-known tales, chiefly connected with temperance, died at Croydon, England, July 3, in her seventieth year.

—During the month of June 86,071 volumes were issued from the Boston Public Library, an increase of nearly 7,000 over the corresponding month last year.

—*Egyptian Belief and Modern Thought*, by Arthur Bonwick, F. R. G. S., author of *Pyramid Facts and Fancies*, is one of C. Kegan Paul & Co.'s latest publications.

—The latest volume of "Future Punishment Literature" is a course of Lent lectures, entitled *Righteous Judgment*, by Rev. Flavel S. Cook, and published by Seeley & Co., London.

—Mr. W. T. Greenup's course of 20 lectures on *Food and Its Preparation*, delivered to upward of 500 girls from elementary English schools, is announced by Bemrose & Son, London.

—Rev. A. J. Church's, *Stories from Homer*, republished here by Harper & Brothers, has reached its fourth thousand in England, which is a remarkable circulation for a volume of that character.

—The leading article in the August *Catholic World* is a castigation of Dr. Ewer for his recent lecture on "Catholic Truth and Protestant Error," and a very spicy bit of reading for hot weather.

—The work to which the late Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell devoted a great deal of research, *The History of Don John of Austria*, has been left in a completed form, and will soon appear in three volumes.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson's lecture, delivered at the Old South Church, March 30, 1878, on "The Fortune of the Republic," will be issued shortly by Houghton, Osgood & Co. in pamphlet and book form.

—A translation of the poems of Catullus into Spanish by Señor Perez del Camino, preceded by a prologue from the pen of Don Manuel Alonzo Martinez, has been published at Madrid, and is said to possess considerable merit.

—Mr. John Payne Collier, now in his ninetieth year, having recently completed his new edition of Shakespeare, contemplates a new edition of his *History of Dramatic Poetry*. He says: "My brain will stand it, if only my hands hold out."

—Canon Farrar's new volume, *Saintly Workers*, will be issued in August by his American publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co. They will also bring out the second volume of Bishop Ellicott's *New Testament Commentary* in this country early in September.

—Prof. Veitch, of Glasgow University, is preparing the fifth edition of his translation of Descartes' famous *Discourse on Method* for the press. The new edition will be prefaced by an introduction essentially rewritten, and will appear with the imprint of Blackwood & Sons early in the Autumn.

—In the August number of the *Magazine of American History*, John Austin Stevens, the editor, has a brief sketch of William Livingston, the great war Governor of New-Jersey during the struggle for independence, and one of the six persons, up to 1741, in the New-York province who had received a collegiate education.

—Before the opening of the Fall schools Roberts Brothers will publish a new work by Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Abbott, head master of the City of London School. The new work is in the line of the author's previous volumes, *How to Write Clearly* and *English Lessons for English People*, and is an attempt to apply the principles of scholarship to English grammar.

—There is almost no limit to the publications in England concerning India. The latest is a monograph entitled *The Punjaub and North-west Frontier of India*, by an old Punjaubee, Gen. H. Coxe. The author's design is "to present a rough sketch of a country and people destined to play an important part in the not very distant future, as some of us think."

—Very nearly the exact truth concerning Mr. Bryant is expressed in these words, taken from an editorial note in the August *Appletons' Journal*: "It was impossible for Bryant to look upon anything without tracing its connection with man, or without deducing a moral from it. The whole pitch of his intellectual nature was severe, didactic, and reflective. And while in this busy world the time may come when the generations shall cease to read his poems for the pleasure they convey, they will always at least be studied as models of style, as examples that are fairly Greek in their pure form and fastidious expression."

—Chapman & Hall, London, have in the press a book for ladies, *Pretty Arts for the Employment of Leisure Hours*, by Ellis A. Davidson. Other volumes to be issued soon by the same house are *Hibernia Venatica*, by O'Connor Morris; *Camp Life and Sport in South Africa*, by Capt. Lucas, and *The Philosophy of Existence—the Reality and the Romance of Histories*, by Dr. E. G. Kelley.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish early in the Fall a volume of lectures on the Bible, to be called, *The Bible of To-day*, by John W. Chadwick, well-known as a poet, and as one of the Unitarian Pastors of Brooklyn. It will contain some account of the age and authorship of each separate book, with an analysis of its contents, and is intended to be a sort of popular introduction to the Bible from the rationalistic stand-point.

—Rev. Treadwell Walden, whose paper entitled "Voices of Westminster Abbey" is the leading article in *Appletons' Journal* for August, is an Episcopal clergyman of wide culture, who made his mark as a magazinist some years ago in the *Atlantic* by a contribution bearing the title "Man under Sealed Orders." His essays are remarkable for their bright, imaginative glow, and for the unusually pure style in which they are written.

—The new book on Turkey by a "Consul's Wife and Daughter," announced by Murray, is divided into four parts. It sketches the general character and condition of the races inhabiting Turkey; it explains the tenure of land and the condition of tenant farmers; it supplies an account of the houses and hovels, including the Sultan's seraglio, with some account of manners and customs; and it treats of the education and religion of the various races.

—Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have just published an address on *The Monetary Situation*, recently delivered by request before the American Social Science Association, by S. Dana Horton. In an appendix Mr. Horton prints extracts from his papers on "The Prussian Anti-Silver Theory, and its Origin in an Historical Error;" the "General Restoration of Silver a Condition Precedent to Successful Cancellation of Paper Money;" "A Vindication of the Practicability of Bi-metallic Union."

—Now that Matthew Arnold has edited a selection of Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, and Leslie Stephen's new sketch of Johnson's career as the first Englishman of letters in the eighteenth century is in the hands of many readers, there is something worth heeding in the suggestion of the *Athenæum* that Boswell's *Johnson* might be re-edited, instead of being chopped up, and that "such an edition, and a good selection from Johnson's writings—some of the *Ramblers* and *Idlers*, the *Lives of the Poets*, and one or two of the pamphlets—would meet a real want."

—There is truth and irony in the following passage with which Mr. Matthew Arnold concludes his paper on "Irish Catholicism and British Liberalism," in the July *Fortnightly Review*: "The Puritan middle class, with all its faults, is still the best stuff of the nation. Some have hated and persecuted it, many have flattered and derided it—flattered it that, while they deride it, they may use it. I have believed in it. It is the best stuff in this nation, and in its success is our best hope for the future. But to succeed it must be transformed."

—No less than three portraits of Thomas Carlyle are now to be had. One is given in the London *Art Journal* for July; another is Mr. Whistler's striking full-length portrait, now in the hands of Mr. Richard Josey, who is engraving it in mezzotint, under the immediate supervision of the painter; and the third is M. Rajon's etching from the portrait of G. F. Watts, R. A., which costs on Japanese paper only £6 6s.; on Whatman paper, £5 5s. Times have somewhat changed since the now venerable sage of Chelsea used to furnish copy to the *Edinburgh Review* at so much a page from his lonely Scotch home in the country, and scolded Lord Napier for mending the English of his articles.

—The editor of the *New-Englander* for July deserves much credit for his timely exhibition of "Nihilism in Russia, as it Appears in the Novels of Ivan Turgénieff." The Emperor Alexander confesses that he received his impulse to enfranchise the serfs from the reading of Turgénieff's earliest work, which described the misery of the life of the serfs. Nihilism, as represented in his novels, *Fathers and Sons* and *Virgin Soil*, stands for a state of things but little different from social anarchy. The English translator of the latter work says that "those who read this novel with understanding may retain a more correct impression of Russian Socialism than many who have studied the question through the light of correspondent or essayist."

—The third volume of Dr. Schäffle's *Bau und. Leben des Socialen Körper's* has just appeared in Germany. In the earlier volumes, as in this, the author attempts to apply the Darwinian theory of development and Herbert Spencer's theory of evolution to the social organism, with the intention of elaborating a system of political economy which shall be in full accord with the generally accepted results of modern science. The present volume, while still indicating Schäffle's former independent stand-point between the advocates of capitalism and socialism, shows at the same time a gradual advance in favor of systematized co-operative economy, and regards hopefully the present struggle for existence on the part of co-operative institutions.

—The section of *The Speaker's Commentary* on the Gospels is severely criticised in the *Athenæum*: "Its notes are all based upon the assumption of certain theological sentiments, and are of an apologetic and traditional type. Hence they cannot satisfy an impartial inquirer, or one conversant with the recent advances of criticism. Results which have been attained are sometimes glanced at, occasionally combated, often ignored, so that the book does not give a proper view of the questions that have been discussed in modern times with an issue all but certain. Regarded in the light of criticism, the book is behind the time. On crucial questions it limps and fails." Archbishop Thomson's general introduction is also faulted as showing "a determination to uphold in every possible way views which are certainly antiquated;" and yet the book is conceded to have considerable merits, and to be much above the average British commentaries on the Gospels.

—The death of "Christopher North's" eldest daughter, and widow of Prof. Ferrier, the idealist of St. Andrew's, dissolves a very interesting link between the present and the last two generations of Scottish literature. She was born at Elleray, Cumberland, in 1813, and had a store of interesting reminiscences of her father's friends—Wordsworth, Hogg, De Quincey, and Lockhart. In 1838 she married her cousin, James Frederick Ferrier, from 1845 to the time of his death, in 1864, Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrew's. She was the inheritor, to a large extent, of her father's splendid physical and mental gifts, and a queen in St. Andrew's, at once admired for her wit, her eloquence, her personal charms, and dreaded for her free speech, her powers of ridicule, and her withering mimicry. The breakdown of her fine constitution was similar to that of her father's. Being struck with paralysis in 1874, she never quite recovered, and succumbed to another unexpected shock. She leaves two sons and three daughters. One of her sons is the author of *Mottiscliffe*, and one of her daughters is the wife of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Principal of Edinburgh University.

—The *Athenæum* draws a sharp distinction between M. Hugo and Mr. Swinburne: "In Mr. Swinburne's poetry teleology and ethical preaching are positively in the way. They are almost more in the way than in M. Hugo's. The latter does grant his readers some respite. Mr. Swinburne, like Shelley, grants almost none. From the perpetual ethics of his poetry we turn for relief to the 'sweet paganism' of Keats, of Mr. Tennyson, and the author of the *Epic of Hades*. What, then, is the difference between these two—between M. Hugo and Mr. Swinburne? Simply this: that, while both are in revolt against 'the things that be,' M. Hugo's revolt is against society, against the conventions of man; whereas Mr. Swinburne's revolt, springing as it does from a more subtle, though perhaps less brilliant, intelligence, is against God as a conception of man's." The same writer pronounces the second series of Mr. Swinburne's *Poems and Ballads*, republished here by R. Worthington & Co., "the most striking book—apart from its pricelessness as a body of poetry—that has appeared in England for some years," and says that his language is "nearer at its best to the great style than any other contemporary Englishman's."

USED WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our names appear as members of the General Committee of the New-York Democracy from the Nineteenth Assembly District. They are used without authority.

M. J. CUMMINGS.
CHARLES E. SIMMS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1878.

LAW REPORTS.

NOVELTY IN A PATENT SUIT.

COATING MARTINGALE RINGS WITH ARTIFICIAL IVORY OR RUBBER NOT PATENTABLE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 221.—*The Rubber-coated Harness Trimming Company, Andrew Albright, and Luther C. Voorhees vs. William M. Welling.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of New-Jersey.—William Welling brought his action in the Circuit Court against the plaintiff in error, alleging an infringement of his patent for an improvement in rings for martingales, and recovered his damages. Welling's patent bears date of March 17, 1868, and recites that a previous patent to him described a particular mode of making factitious ivory, out of which billiard balls and rings of various kinds were manufactured, and states that his present invention does not relate to that particular composition, but that "the nature of my said invention consists in the employment of a metallic ring within a ring, formed of artificial ivory or similar materials, for giving strength to the same, thereby producing a new article of manufacture." His method of proceeding is as follows: "In order to make my improved ring I take a ring of metal, or said ring may be formed by punching out a washer from a sheet of metal, or in any other suitable way. I take the amount of artificial ivory composition, and by dies or by hand cause the said composition to completely envelop the said ring with as much uniformity as possible, and to give the exterior finish to the same, press and solidify the mass of composition around the ring by means of dies, and in so doing, any plain or more or less ornamental shape may be given to the said ring or the surface thereof. My ring is thus made of the desired ornamental appearance, while great strength is attained at very little cost." His claim is in these words: "What I claim and desire to secure by letters patent, is the ring for martingales, &c., manufactured as set forth, with a metal ring enveloped in composition, as and for the purposes specified." In ascertaining the construction to be put upon this patent, the state of the art is a legitimate and necessary subject of consideration.

1. The fact that metallic rings, covered with a composition such as lacquer or varnish, rubber, enamel, glass hoops, &c., had been in use for years before the plaintiff's invention, is clearly proved, and is conceded in the briefs on both sides. In most instances these coverings were applied and secured, first, by the hand of the operator and then by machinery.

2. It is proved by witnesses and shown by the patents hereafter referred to, that prior to the plaintiff's invention dies were also made use of in the manufacture of pipes or rings upon iron cores. Mr. Elliot, an expert witness, says: "Is it a part of your knowledge of the state of the art of manufacturing articles of composition or plastic materials that pipes or lead covered pipes have been formed upon iron cores by pressure in dies? A.—it is." Again, he says: "Do you mean to say in the manufacture of rings that dies were well known prior to the invention in suit? A.—I believe rings were formed in dies prior to that time, but without metal cores."

After going at length into the evidence as to the alleged invention, his opinion concludes thus: We think the evidence shows that this combination, if it is entitled to that rank in mechanics, as well as the ring and compound, is old. There is, in truth, no combined action. The iron core is used as a basis, the covering is of a pliable composition, and it is pressed or stamped by dies or molds. All this is done separately by no combined action. This is just as much and nothing more than is described by the witnesses and by the patents prior to Welling's. It is simply the application and the action of old and well-known modes and materials in an accustomed manner. It is a case of aggregation, not of combination. Can the plaintiff recover in this action upon a patent for this product, to-wit, a metal ring enveloped in a composition of artificial ivory, or a similar material? It is evident, from what has already been said, that a patent for the manufacture of a metal ring enveloped in a composition of ivory, or similar material, is void for want of novelty. Such is the testimony of the expert witnesses on both sides, as well as the inevitable result from an examination of the English patents heretofore referred to. Indeed, we do not understand the counsel as contending that the patent can be sustained if this is held to be its construction. Upon the whole case we are of the opinion that the decree must be reversed and the case remitted to the Circuit Court, with directions to enter a decree dismissing the bill of complaint, with costs. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

WHO IS THE PROPER ASSIGNEE?

AN APPARENT CONFLICT BETWEEN THE STATE INSOLVENCY AND NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

An important decision was rendered by Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in the matter of the assignment and bankruptcy of the members of the firm of W. A. Ransom & Co. That firm made an assignment, on Feb. 23, 1878, to Walter William Law. A month later Law was removed and discharged from his post of Assignee, and John W. Barrow was substituted for him. Barrow has now on hand about $85,000, realized from the assets of the firm, and could pay a dividend of 25 per cent. to the creditors. Knowing this fact, John H. Reed, on behalf of himself and other creditors, recently applied to Judge Larremore for a decree ordering Barrow to pay over to him and them, in pro rata shares, such a proportion of the funds in his possession as may not be required in the further administration of his trust. Barrow did not oppose the application, but claimed the protection of the court, on the ground that he had been enjoined by the Circuit Court of the United States from making any disposition of the funds in his possession as Assignee of W. A. Ransom & Co. The injunction was based upon the following facts: On April 20, 1878, proceedings in bankruptcy were begun against the members of the insolvent firm by creditors, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. A week later the partners were adjudged bankrupts, and William A. Hall was appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy. On May 30 Hall filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States to set aside the assignment made to Barrow under the State law, and to compel him to pay over and deliver to Hall all the property and estate of the firm of W. A. Ransom & Co., and of the individual members. As a result of Hall's action, an order was made in the Circuit Court directing Barrow and his predecessor, Law, to make over to Hall, as Receiver, all the property of the bankrupts that was in their possession on April 20, when the proceedings in bankruptcy began. At the same time Barrow and Law were enjoined from otherwise disposing of the property.

In concluding his decision upon the motion of the creditor John H. Reed for a distribution of the money in the possession of the Assignee, Barrow, Judge Larremore says: "Whatever may be the final result of the action in the Circuit Court, the injunction issued by it must be respected, and the parties aggrieved left to their remedy by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Any other ruling upon the subject would invite a conflict of authority between the State and Federal courts. The Court of Appeals in Haas vs. O'Brien, (77 N. Y., 609,) held that a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by an insolvent in good faith and without intent to defeat, evade, or impair the provisions of the Bankrupt act, was not in violation of its spirit and intent, and therefore not void per se, even though proceedings in bankruptcy were taken against the assignor within six months after the execution of the assignment. The opinion in that case reviews several decisions of the United States Circuit and District Courts, and reaches the conclusion that a general assignment violates no provision of the Bankruptcy act, notwithstanding adverse decisions upon that point by the United States District Courts. The Assignee should test this question on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and relieve himself from the somewhat anomalous position of obeying the mandate of one court by violating that of another. The present application should be denied, without prejudice to a renewal thereof when the law of the case is settled by the court of last resort.

THE PADRONE AGAIN AT LIBERTY.

HIS STATEMENT OF HOW HE OBTAINED THE CHILDREN IN ITALY.

Antonio Briglia, the "padrone," was again before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, to present his defense to the charge of inveigling children from Italy to the United States, and keeping them in a condition of involuntary servitude. He was brought from Ludlow-Street Jail by Deputy Marshal Dowley, and on his arrival at court was met by a number of swarthy *compadres*, some of whom, like himself, wore the bottle-green roundabout of velveteen, and looked like *Fra Diavolos* in the make-up of emigrants. Mr. Chiardi, the detective, and Mr. Delafield, the counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were present, and Mr. Fiero, Assistant United States Attorney, appeared for the Government. Briglia himself was the only witness offered for the defense, and his examination was conducted through an interpreter. He testified that he was a harpist by occupation, and knew the little girls Tordogni and Gargano; they came to this country with him from Marseilles; he lived in the same village of Marsicvita, Calabria, with them; their mothers consented that he should bring them to this country, teach them to play the violin, use them in playing in the streets to his harp accompaniment, and he was to share with the mothers the profits of the enterprise if they succeeded; the mothers also wished to come, but were unable to obtain passports; Briglia paid the fare for the passage of the children from Marseilles to New-York, $70 francs each, and was to be reimbursed by their mothers; their mothers were very poor, and so were their children, and there were plenty like them in Calabria—they were plentiful as snow-flakes; the children left Calabria before he did, and he overtook them at Marseilles; the contract with their mothers was not in writing, and to had never held out any inducement to the mothers or the children beyond telling them that he thought they would succeed in making money; he procured a young man known as "Tony" here to instruct them, but they could not play much yet; they had only been out in the street to play three times; they ate the same sort of food and had the same number of meals as witness did, and slept in the same room with him, at No. 53 Crosby-street; he had heard in letters from his wife that proceedings had been instituted in Italy in regard to the manner in which the children Tordogni and Gargano had left Italy, but he knew nothing of the result of the proceedings. At the close of the examination Commissioner Osborn said there was nothing in the case showing any inveiglement of the children from Italy. It was doubtful whether their condition, socially or morally, was benefited by their new mode of life, as compared with the old, but he could not help that, and would therefore discharge the prisoner. The society still retains the girls, and will proceed against Briglia under the State law of 1876, in relation to the employment of children as acrobats or musicians.

A MONEY-MAKING ACQUAINTANCE,

HOW MR. AMBERLEY GOT FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS FROM MRS. NORWOOD.

United States Commissioner Betts took a large amount of testimony yesterday in the case against Nellie Danfield, who is charged with complicity in passing an alleged counterfeit $50 note of the Third National Bank, of Buffalo, on Mrs. Jennie A. Norwood, alias Perry, of No. 273 West Twenty-second-street. Capt. Curtis, of the Secret Service Corps, testified that the bill was counterfeit, though it looks as good as any of the $50 bank-notes. Mrs. Norwood was next sworn, and detailed at great length the circumstance of the prisoner bringing one Mr. Amberley to the house and introducing him as an old friend, and that in consideration of that friendship the witness allowed him to go up stairs with the prisoner to the bedroom occupied by the latter, in Mrs. Norwood's house. This was early in the afternoon, and about 6 o'clock in the evening Amberley came down stairs and agreed to rent one of Mrs. Norwood's furnished rooms at $5 a week. He handed Mrs. Norwood a $50 bill, and, after some discussion about changing it, she gave him $45. She then sent a Mr. Montford (or Mumford,) her counsel, who occupied a room in her house, out to learn if the bill was a good one, and, meantime, Amberley left the house, and she had Nellie arrested as the accomplice in the transaction. Mr. Charles F. McLean, who had been assigned by the court to defend the prisoner, in the course of a cross-examination, which elicited Mrs. Norwood's indignation, elicited also the fact that Mrs. Norwood had lived in great many different places in this City, and that Norwood was only the name she went by, her real name being Jennie A. Perry. Under that name she draws a pension, her husband having been a Chief Engineer in the Navy. She had been married also to a Mr. Norwood. She declined to state what other sources of income she had. Mr. Edgar H. Parmenter testified to some minor corroborative facts, and said he lived in Seventy-ninth-street. Mrs. Scott, a niece of the plaintiff, and a Miss Bissell, residing in the same house with Mrs. Norwood, corroborated certain incidents narrated in her testimony, and, at the close of the case, Commissioner Bell held the prisoner in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COURT NOTES.

John A. Smyth yesterday began a suit for divorce from his wife Louisa in the Court of Common Pleas. He charges her with the commission of adultery with James Jenkinson and others. Mrs. Smyth put in no answer to the complaint, and Judge Van Hoesen referred the matter to L. M. Doscher.

John Brinley, who is now languishing in the Richmond County Jail, because he has failed to pay for the maintenance of a child of Ann McKittrick, of which he is the putative father, yesterday procured the issuance of a writ of corpus from Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers. He alleged that he has no money, and that his imprisonment by Sheriff Brown is without the authority of law.

Dora Schernikow was recently arrested for keeping a disorderly house, and Police Justice Bixby committed her to the Tombs, in default of $500 bail, to await trial. Henry Schernikow yesterday informed Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, that Dora Schernikow is now able to give the necessary bail, but that Justice Bixby refuses to take it, saying he has lost jurisdiction over the case. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, made returnable to-day.

Bertha Berkson, 12 years of age, of No. 31 Orchard-street, yesterday petitioned Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to appoint a guardian ad litem for her, to conduct a suit for damages, on her behalf, against Adolph Adler. In her petition Bertha alleges that on Thursday last, July 18, Adler beat her with his clenched fists and then set two dogs upon her, and, she said, she gave him no provocation. Judge Daniels appointed Jetta Berkson, Bertha's mother, as her guardian ad litem.

The contest between Louis Pirot and his wife, Marie M. Pirot, for the custody of their son, Jules Aimé Pirot, was again before Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. A reply was made to the return made by Mrs. Pirot to the writ of habeas corpus on Thursday. In this reply were letters alleging that Mrs. Pirot was not the good woman her friends declared her to be. Pirot's counsel moved that the child be given into the custody of a third party pending the settlement of the controversy between his parents. Judge Daniels denied the motion, but postponed his decision in the case to allow Pirot to put in new evidence on Monday next.

Peter Merrie and others are now suing Cornelius K. Garrison and others for $3,600 damages alleged to have been suffered through the non-fulfillment by the latter of a contract concerning railway matters. An application was made yesterday on behalf of the plaintiffs to Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, for the examination of Commodore Garrison previous to the trial of the suit. The grounds of the application were that the Commodore is very old and infirm, and that he alone has a knowledge of certain material facts relating to the suit. Judge Sanford granted the motion, and fixed the examination to take place before a Referee Aug. 5.

A JUDGE SUSPECTS COLLUSION.

A suit for divorce was recently begun in the Court of Common Pleas by Mrs. Francesca Pappenberg against her husband, Andreas Pappenberg. The parties were married about 18 years ago in Bavaria. The suit was sent before a Referee, who made a report in favor of the plaintiff. A motion was made yesterday before Judge Van Hoesen for the confirmation of the report. The Judge said he had no doubt that certain evidence given in favor of Mrs. Pappenberg by a person named Hecht was true, but it left a doubt in his mind as to whether or not some arrangement had been made in accordance with which the defendant, Pappenberg, furnished evidence against himself to enable his wife to procure a divorce. Said he: "Before I give my judgment for a divorce I must be satisfied that there is no collusion between the parties." He then sent the case back to the Referee, with instructions to ascertain how it happened that Hecht accompanied the defendant, Pappenberg, to a certain house in Seventy-ninth-street, and there procured evidence of the latter's criminal conduct. He also ordered the Referee to ascertain whether Hecht knew that Mrs. Pappenberg had begun, or intended to begin, a suit for divorce at the time he accompanied her husband to the house mentioned, and to learn the general relations of Hecht to the parties to the suit and to their attorneys.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

In the matter of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.—Order granted.

In the matter of Kate W. Sheppard.—Order granted.

Worthington vs. Davenport.—The case seems to be plainly within the authority conferred by section 521 of the present Code, and bill of particulars of the demands set forth in the defendant's answer should be served, and an order to that effect may be entered.

In the matter of the application of V. J. Jenny & Co.—Petition denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

The People ex rel. Kehr, Breen and Kehoe, vs The Board of Police Commissioners.—Order signed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Dumont vs. Duncan.—Motion granted; an allowance of $100 to Guardian.

Smock vs. Lothrop et al.—(Nos. 1 and 2)—Findings signed.

Turbell vs. West et al.—Motion granted, with allowance of $650; findings signed.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Wallace vs. Ludgens.—Findings and decree, as settled, signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sanford.

Horn vs. Slosert.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Tasker vs. Abendroth et al.—Order granted, and undertaking approved.

Horn vs. Garrison.—Undertaking approved.

Horn vs. Slosert.—Order directing bill of particulars.

Byles Chemical and Mining Company vs. Gutman.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Tuker vs. Van Tassel.—Order denying motion.

Kilby vs. Garrison et al.—Order granted.

Munday et al. vs. Havemeyer et al.—Order for commission.

Brousson vs. Muller.—Order granted.

Brooks vs. McGowand.—Order denying motion to reopen inquest.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Brush vs. Rapp.—Bond approved.

Waring vs. McCool.—Eight days' notice must be given defendant of application to confirm report and discharge Receiver.

In the matter of the Assignment of Emily Black, &c., to J. Jonas.—Application to modify injunction order granted.

In the matter of S. J. Mackie's application.—I will authorize MacIver, the Assignee, to compromise the two claims, but will not order sale of the notes and book accounts.

Williams vs. Zanger.—Findings signed.

Lyles vs. Mines.—Granted.

Poppenberger vs. Mines.—Memorandum for counsel.

Horton vs. Hannegan.—A verified complaint must be served. Section 439, Code C. P.

Matter of Frederick W. Baldwin.—Application granted.

Peters vs. Presis.—I direct that the Receiver account forthwith; Premis to have notice.

By Judge Larremore.

In re Assignment of Ransom.—

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Trained Animals.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this section, colder, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly from the north, and stationary or higher pressure.

The Republican State Committee, with whom it was left to decide whether or not there should be held a State Convention this Fall, will almost certainly yield to the generally expressed desire that the party should not be balked of its annual opportunity of defining its position and reaffirming its attachment to Republican principles. There were considerations of expense mentioned as being conclusive against the assembling of a convention for which there was so little to do—but that was before the suspensions in the Custom-house. There was some talk about harmony being best preserved by leaving the State Committee to nominate the candidate for the vacancy in the Court of Appeals, and allowing the local organizations to work off their superfluous energy in local contests—but that was before the Administration made itself an aggressive force in New-York politics. Now, however, everybody will be satisfied. The State Committee, because it will be relieved of a troublesome duty; the adherents of Mr. Conkling, because they will be able to show how completely they control the party "machine," and the friends of the President, because they have got what they have been for some time past very urgently demanding.

The Democrats of Colorado have renominated Thomas M. Patterson, the present *de facto* Congressman from that State. Mr. Thomas M. Patterson is a fraud-shrieker of tremendous power. He has as much right in the present Congress as a Representative from Colorado as if Colorado had never existed. He was not elected to the House, but was counted in by a bare majority of unscrupulous Democrats. His renomination is a mere form, for Colorado is a Republican State, and Patterson has as good a chance of being legitimately elected as of being chosen Emperor of Siam. But, as he has once been counted in, in defiance of law, decency, and justice, it will be well that the Republicans of Colorado should watch Patterson.

In a very unaffected and somewhat touching letter, published in another column, Mr. Christian K. Ross declines to accept the proceeds of any public subscription which may be made on his behalf. He intimates, however, that the object aimed at by our correspondents may be attained by subscribing for his book, *The Father's Story of Charley Ross*, price $1 50 per copy, mailed. Under these circumstances we shall hold the subscriptions already received subject to the recall of those who sent them. If within a few days the money is not asked for, we shall forward it to Mr. Ross, with the names of subscribers of one dollar and upward, so that copies of the book may be sent to them, corresponding as nearly as possible to the amount standing against their names. All subscriptions received after this announcement will be similarly dealt with.

The Democratic Executive Committee of North Carolina seem to fear the results of Independent movements quite as much as do their brethren in other parts of the South. In an address which has just been issued by the committee, the candidacy of Independents is deplored as an indication of "disaster in the near future," and it is stated that "the tendency of such movements is always to loosen the bonds which bind party friends together and to destroy party unity." Further than this, the address, like all other similar documents, intimates with much directness that all those who engage in Independent movements do so for their personal ends and are "traitors to their party, their race, and their State." The Democrats of the South may think that addresses of this kind will tend to "break down the color line and establish a new era of reconciliation and good will," but there are people in this part of the country who, unfortunately or otherwise, are not quite ready to agree with them.

For the present Lord Beaconsfield is triumphant, having, in the words of Talleyrand, "done wrong so skillfully as to make it seem right." Lord Derby's revelations, however, have evidently produced a strong effect, as may be seen by the vehemence of Lord Salisbury's denial; and although the latter's probity is beyond question, it is more probable that he should be mistaken than that the coolest and most clear-headed statesman in Britain should have resigned a place which he wished to keep for a reason purely imaginary. The attack on the English boat's crew, for which Gen. Todleben has already apologized, with his usual manly courtesy, will doubtless prove to be the act of one of those savage and ignorant non-commissioned officers who are the curse of the Russian Army. The clause of the Anglo-Turkish compact providing for the establishment of a Mussulman tribunal in Cyprus for the decision of all religious cases is an excellent measure of conciliation, the ordinary Mohammedan being, as a rule, infinitely more tenacious of his religious than his political liberty. Russia is again agitating her scheme of a Central Asian railroad, probably as a counterpoise to those which England is now planning in Syria and Asia Minor; but such a line can only be valuable in a military point of view, the Lower Syr-Daria having no trade whatever, and all the great commercial centres of Turkistan lying on the other side of the Kizil-Koum Desert. Turkey has made another effort to diminish the political importance of Austria's occupation of Bosnia, by persuading the latter to recognize the Sultan's authority over both provinces; but, as might be expected, this attempt has merely postponed what it cannot avert.

ABSTRACT MAXIMS AND PRACTICAL REFORMS.

Senator Bayard's letter, in reply to an invitation to address a public assemblage on Independence Day, is used for a purpose not contemplated, apparently, by its author. It suggests as a proper subject for contemplation, not by the Democratic Party only, but by the American people, the necessity of preserving the integrity of their representative institutions and the freedom of elections as essential to that object. Several of the Southern journals are speaking of this document as though it were a formal party manifesto. The New-Orleans *Picayune*, which is less violently partisan than some of its neighbors, cites the document as "worthy of the thoughtful consideration of patriotic members of all parties," and dwells upon the Federal equality of States as a principle which, in conjunction with the freedom of elections, may be classed among "the issues of 1880."

Why the two topics should be thus linked together, we cannot perceive. Certainly, there will be time enough to affirm and enforce the Federal equality of States when any serious attempt is made to overturn it. The tendency prevalent among thoughtful people is not toward an enlargement of representative power based upon universal suffrage; and certainly those who undertake to point out flaws in the working of the American system have not assailed the principle which underlies the constitution of the Senate. We cannot expect to find ourselves in harmony even with so temperate a Southern journal as the *Picayune* when the precise meaning and practical limitations of State sovereignty are in dispute. But the Republican doctrine, while differing radically from that of State rights as understood at the South before the war, and in many respects down to the present moment, implies no impairment of the rights of any member of the Federal Union. Upon this subject there is no controversy, and it may be discarded at once as an election issue.

The propositions submitted by Mr. Bayard are equally destitute of active partisan significance. In the abstract form in which he presents them, they commend themselves not less to Republicans than to Democrats. Probably we should differ with him as widely in regard to the considerations which for a time led to Federal interference at elections in the reconstructed States as in regard to the authority involved in reconstruction. But this, again, is not a living issue. Federal interference, civil or military, can no more occur in Louisiana than in New-York; and the Republican Party, however much it may dissent from the final settlement of the question, is thankful for its release from responsibility. It wants, quite as earnestly as the Delaware Senator, "free elections in all the States, undisturbed and unawed" by any interference whatever. Mr. Bayard's resolve is confined to Federal interference. The Republican purpose is more comprehensive, being directed against an invasion of citizens' rights, whether by Federal or local authority,—whether civil or military, or of the lawless sort which has been too often chargeable against a portion of the Southern people.

Nor can there be two opinions respecting the second of Mr. Bayard's propositions. "The verdict of the people rendered at the polls shall be faithfully recorded, and shall be accepted and obeyed." The Democratic habit is to dwell upon the declaration thus expressed as a peculiar excellence of the Democratic Party. We suspect that Mr. Bayard was not altogether above the habit when he laid down this as a vital issue. The patriot and the partisan are adroitly blended in statements of this nature. Certain it is, however, that what he affirms as an "issue"—that is, a disputed proposition—is cherished as honestly by Republicans as by himself. The Republican Party never has asked for aught but that "the verdict of the people rendered at the polls shall be faithfully recorded." It wants, and always has wanted, freedom at the polls and integrity in counting and recording the votes. Its aversion to interference is not confined to Federal officers or troops, but extends to all methods of influencing votes unduly, or of keeping voters from the polls, by whomsoever practiced. It would have the verdict so "faithfully recorded" that fraud at the ballot-box shall be frustrated and the will of the people truly ascertained. The Democratic practice, say, in Louisiana, has been to keep Republican voters from polls in some of the parishes, and to swell the Democratic vote by means with which Tammany has familiarized New-York. Republicans have insisted that fraud and violence should not be allowed to succeed, and that the people's verdict should be recorded in harmony with ascertained facts. Of course, neither Mr. Bayard nor the *Picayune* will assent to this version of the case. We present it as the answer to the implied condemnation of the Republican Party, without pretending to uphold all that was done by the Louisiana Returning Board or to shield from censure those of the "visiting statesmen" who may be shown to deserve it. And the attitude of the Republican Party generally shows that, however much it may be compromised by the acts of individuals, its desire has been to secure an honest result. It believes, indeed, that it is more in earnest in support of Mr. Bayard's proposition than the party to which he is attached.

There would be more solid ground for confidence in the integrity of the Democracy, so far as the freedom and purity of Southern elections are concerned, if its leaders, instead of contenting themselves with the reiteration of maxims, which no one controverts, would avail themselves of the experience of the last Presidential election to prevent a recurrence of its disputes and its dangers in 1880. Nothing can be gained by an exchange of accusations relating to the past, and deserving of notice now only as they seem to indicate defects in the Electoral system and in the manner of ascertaining the verdict. Speaking of the future in its own State, the *Picayune* remarks that "there will be no Returning Board to reverse the result." The result may be immunity to intimidation and fraud, which would hardly be a just cause of exultation. Before the country can be sure that the popular will has been freely expressed and faithfully recorded, some uniform plan must be devised and enforced for doing in a proper way what the Returning Board was designed to do, perhaps in an improper way. And before the dangers inseparable from disputed authority at the final stage of the count can be averted, the law relating to it must be amended. We shall have more faith in the professions of Democratic leaders when they turn their attention to these points.

HOW WE CIVILIZE INDIANS.

The Crow Creek corruptions only add one more to a long series of the same sort of disclosures. Now they come from the Red Cloud Agency, anon from the Pawnee, presently from the Crow, then from the Bannock, and just at this moment from the Crow Creek. Secretary Schurz's Board of Inquiry was quite within bounds when it reported to him last Winter that "no bureau of the Government has afforded more opportunities for irregularity and concealment of fraud than the Indian Bureau and service." That board found that even the direct instructions of the Indian Commissioner have "never been rigidly enforced or fully respected;" that agents disburse money for feeding employes, without being paid by employers, and yet "in such cases the Indian Bureau has failed to suspend the allowance of such disbursements;" that "at *many* agencies the agents and chief employes use for themselves and families the supplies purchased for the sole use of Indians;" that as to beef cattle bought on the hoof, and as to transportation, "the very forms of contract used are invitations on the part of the Indian Bureau to the commission of fraud by the contractors;" that "seldom, if ever, was a request for a concession made by a contractor or agent refused by the Indian Bureau." At the Pawnee Agency, open fraud was carried on for at least eighteen months at an Indian Agency on the borders of populous States. As a specimen of the agency system of accounts, a tabular statement of public money advanced to Agent Ingalls was prepared, showing that from Aug. 28, 1872, to Oct. 4, 1875, this single agent received, without any settlement prior to July 25, 1877, the sum of $502,206 81. No bonds given by any agent cover such a sum—and, by the way, that particular sum has never been accounted for. We refer to such officially-ascertained facts and conclusions, of recent date, in order that readers may understand—what now probably puzzles many—how the Crow Creek frauds were possible.

Another wide-spread and wholesome doubt is not so easily disposed of—the doubt how far the pretended claims, narrow as they are, of civilization among the red race as a whole, are supported by facts. The Crow Creek agent's reports have always been regular and satisfactory; he has shown duly, by encouraging statistics, the growth of agriculture, education, and piety among the wards intrusted to his charge, while the large sums he has expended in promoting these causes have been given as vouchers. The painful question arises, at how many points are Indians civilized by starvation, as at the Bannock agencies, and Christianized by fraud, as at Crow Creek? We find it said, in the last report of the Indian Office, that, in 1877, out of 278,000 Indians (exclusive of Alaska) in the United States, 112,903 now wear citizens' dress; that 22,199 houses are occupied by Indians, of which 1,103 have been built during the last year; that there are now 330 schools on Indian reservations, with 437 teachers and 11,515 scholars, maintained at an expense last year of $337,379; that 40,397 Indians, exclusive of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, can read; that upward of six millions of bushels of corn, wheat, oats, barley, and vegetables were raised by them last year on 292,550 cultivated acres; that they own nearly a million sheep, swine, and cattle, and so on.

But if many of the returns on which these rosy statistics are based come from agents like Livingstone, they cease to be consoling. As a matter of fact, does anybody believe that 112,903 Indians "wear citizen's dress"? No doubt the Government provides garments enough to supply 112,903 Indians, did that number choose to wear them. But of that fractional part of the clothing that actually reaches the savages, a large portion is traded off or cut up to suit Indian notions. Nevertheless, it is announced that 112,903 Indians wear the dress of citizens. So it is with houses—no doubt 22,199 houses have been built for Indians, and so long as white contractors can furnish the labor and materials for this purpose the noble work will go on; but Delegate Corbett, of Wyoming, describing to Congress a recent visit of his to the Shoshone and Bannock reservation, in that Territory, said: "I observed that a large number of houses, uniform in appearance, small in size, but comfortable for the purposes of habitation, had been erected there. I noticed, however, that none of them were occupied, and in calling for explanations from the agent, I ascertained that the habitations were intended for the Indians, but that they never occupied them." They preferred their tepees or tents, and to live as their fathers did. The agent on that reservation, we may add, is an unusually frank one, and his last annual report says:

"As a common rule Indians do not wear the citizen's dress, because, as they say, it is not as comfortable as the blanket, &c. Yet most of the Shoshones who receive clothing from the Government wear it when large enough; but they do not get enough to do them for a year, and some will trade the clothing off for a trifle.

"The Shoshones number 1,800, and of these about 1,300 have come directly under the influence of the agency. They have 525 acres of land fenced, and at one time had 300 acres of land broken by the Government, but truth compels me to state that over one-third of it has gone back to sod and weeds; so that when the Shoshones are ready to plow again it will be as though it had never been broken."

In the Ute reservation, in Colorado, three thousand Indians occupy twelve million acres, and in the year 1877 cultivated just twenty-two acres, on which they raised a few bushels of grain and vegetables; at their school they had six scholars, and it was taught during eight months at a cost of $1,260, or at $210 per young Ute. The agent frankly says: "The Ute considers it a disgrace to labor;" and he adds that the child trained to it "before arriving at manhood exhibits as strong an aversion to toil as the most ignorant."

We do not desire to depreciate what has been done under the Indian system—we wish the good fruits were more abundant. But such revelations as these of Crow Creek show conclusively that the swelling statistics of the number of garments issued, houses and churches and schools built by contract, agency farms tilled, and agents, clerks, inspectors, school-teachers, and employes salaried and fed at Government expense, do not tell the real story as to the progress of Indian civilization. In fact, it is notorious that drawing their goods and clothing does not prevent Indians from leaving the reservations to prey upon settlers. Boards of inquiry never question the amounts that the Indian Office proudly claims to have spent in "civilizing" Indians; they only show how much has been shamefully wasted and stolen, and how comparatively little the system has to show for its vast expenditures.

"UNHAPPY SOUTH CAROLINA."

The Democratic faithful in South Carolina are again in trouble. Indeed, it seems as if they were never going to recover from the state of chronic distress into which they fell immediately after Gov. Chamberlain was deposed and turned his back on the State. Since then, as before, they have never been without their grievance. When Scott, "the treacherous and crafty Scott," was in office they wailed continually and refused to be comforted, declaring that they could never be happy until they had some one of their "own people," some native and to the manner born, to rule over them. Their prayer for such a man was answered. Moses, of the bluest blood in all the Palmetto Commonwealth, Moses, who hauled down the American flag from the walls of Fort Sumter, was made their Governor, but still they refused to be happy. The man who had been their hero, the idol of the women and the pride of the men, became "worse than a carpet-bagger," the moment he accepted a Republican nomination. They accused him of every crime in the decalogue long before he went into office, thwarted all his feeble efforts at good government, called him a thief before he had any opportunity to steal, and in season and out of season abused him until at last, in sheer desperation, he yielded to temptation and soon became worse than his enemies painted him. When his term had expired, and the Republicans wisely sent him back to the bosom of "the native and best," from whence he came, there was a great clamor among the Democrats from the up-country to the sea to have Daniel H. Chamberlain made Governor. If the Republicans would but nominate him, they declared that he would meet with no opposition; that his election would be conceded in advance. They had their way; the man whom they had praised as "the upright Chamberlain" was placed in nomination by the Republican Convention, and in spite of the opposition of rifle clubs and road-liners was elected.

But still the Democrats were not happy. The soon professed to have discovered that Chamberlain was no better than he should be, and though it was found absolutely impossible to prove one charge against him, he had been in office only a few months when he was traduced and vilified on every hand. The Democrats talked themselves into a passion over him; against the evidence and their own good sense, argued themselves into believing that under his rule they were down-trodden and oppressed, "the most miserable people in the Union." Indeed, they protested so much that "independent" and "liberal" gentlemen in Washington and elsewhere began to give some credit to their fables, and the result was that Chamberlain was driven out and Wade Hampton, the Democrat, the chief of rebel chiefs, seated in his place. Then there was for a time great rejoicing, much fire-works, a great deal of cannon firing, and an almost constant ringing of church bells. Unfortunately, however, even this great gladness was doomed to be short-lived. The Democratic leaders, in a State where nearly every second man is a leader, soon found that even under an Administration of their own making they could not all have fat offices, and it was not many months before those who had been disappointed were almost as bitter in their opposition to Hampton as they had been to Chamberlain.

As the time for holding the State election approaches this feeling of dissatisfaction, the indescribable discontent with which the Palmetto State Democrats are afflicted, increases and grows in intensity. Of course, it is still impossible for everybody to have an office, and in consequence everybody is unhappy. To make matters worse, the negroes are behaving badly again. That is, the Democratic newspapers declare that they are behaving badly. Their present offense is an original one, and the predicament in which it places the good gentlemen who control the Democracy is, in truth, not a little amusing. It will be remembered that frequently during the past four or five years the colored people have been invited in the most seductive terms to "co-operate with their old friends," to "join the respectable people in driving the carpet-baggers out of the State," in short to vote the Democratic ticket, and thereby insure its success. During the canvass which was made by Wade Hampton and his friends two years ago, they were constantly engaged in an effort to secure colored votes; in all their campaign processions and at all their principal ratification meetings they hired negroes to appear with them, and thereby give the impression that the color line was being broken in their interest. After the election they declared falsely that thousands of black men voted the Democratic ticket, and ever since then they have been trying to win to their support a part of the overwhelming negro majority. Recently they have succeeded only too well, and they are now greatly alarmed at the fact that the black men are joining their ranks in such numbers that in some parts of the State at least there is every prospect that the great organization of the native and best will be controlled by field hands, and that the Democracy will be the party of the black man! There is reason for this alarm. The negroes of South Carolina have always displayed more political sagacity than have their fellows in any other State. They know their power, have among them leaders of their own race who are in every way the equals of the men who control the whites. They share with their Democratic brethren the desire for political power, and they have sense enough to see that in the present crisis, and under the election laws which now exist, they can, as Republicans, never hope for success. Being convinced of this, they have accepted the invitation so generously extended to them by their white friends, they have decided to "join hands" with them, and, of course, there is now every prospect that the white element in the Democratic Party will be completely swamped by the new negro converts.

It is a well-known fact, acknowledged by the Democrats themselves, that in many districts of South Carolina, particularly in Charleston County, Beaufort, and along the coast generally, the colored men are in a great majority. In some places there are as many as twenty black to one white voter. When these facts are borne in mind, it will not be difficult to understand the anxiety with which the new movement is regarded by the Democrats. They see that the negroes, if they continue in their present course, and there is every reason to believe that they will do so, can in a short time have absolute control of the entire Democratic machine. The white leaders fully appreciate this, and already they are making arrangements to prevent new converts from acting with their party "until they shall have proved their fidelity to its principles." Whether they will succeed in this effort to defeat the new movement remains to be seen, but if the negroes are as determined in it as they seem to be, there is no doubt that they can at least effect some startling changes in the politics of Beaufort and the coast district generally.

EPPA HUNTON'S CODE.

Hon. Eppa Hunton, of Fauquier County, Virginia, is a Representative in Congress from the Eighth District of his native State. If these were not degenerate times, he would be Sir Eppa Hunton, and would be at this moment dressed in a coat of mail fighting the Saracens at Acre or the Ogallalla Sioux, and crying, "By my halidome," or "S'death, me lord." But, being simply a Representative in Congress, and dominated by a vulgar and Radical Republican Administration more or less tainted with fraud, he is, nevertheless, a noble knight of high degree. All Virginia gentlemen are of Norman lineage. Even those whose wives were bought at the rate of one hogshead of tobacco a head, and those who were sent over here at the expense of the British crown, were of knightly blood. Therefore, scriveners and nascent politicians of the cross-roads hold annual jousts and tourneys at Greenbrier and White Sulphur, in order to preserve the traditions of the chivalric race from which they sprung. And Sir Eppa Hunton, of Fauquier, Va., is one who is quick to resent an implied insult and wipe out the stain with the blood of the offender.

Columbus Alexander, a fiery youth of some sixty-three Summers, has had the temerity to tell Sir Eppa Hunton that he lied. Into the merits of the controversy let us not too curiously inquire. We only need know that the insult given did not arise out of any dispute concerning the virtue of the fair Lady Rosalinda de Boots, nor the beauty of the lovely Arabella Smitherina. It grew out of the affairs of the District of Columbia Ring. Columbus says that Sir Eppa Hunton is a supporter of the Ring, and that, in his somewhat ardent advocacy of the interest of that organization, Sir Eppa, not to put too fine a point on it—lied. The age of chivalry, as Mr. Burke has sadly remarked, is gone. Otherwise, Sir Eppa Hunton would have mounted his barbed steed and would have sped him away to Washington City, where, meeting Columbus Alexander, he would have clove him through his helmet to his corslet, crying "Die! Villain! aha!" precisely as Mr. Kirby used to when he played in the Old Bowery. But, because the age of chivalry is gone, and we have fallen upon degenerate times, Sir Eppa indited a fiery epistle, which he put in a registered envelope and sent to the venerable Columbus, and, to make all sure, he telegraphed to his foe to go to the Post Office and find a challenge at the Registered Letter Department of that useful branch of the postal service of Washington City.

People familiar with Scott's novels and Froissart's *Chronicles* will feel that there is something incongruous here. Every generous soul sympathizes with Sir Hugh Mountgomery when he challenges Lord Edward de Montmorency to single combat, in order that Christendom shall know which is a spotless gentleman and which is a false knave. That is the way in which we used to do things when every noble knight fought his own battles, and police courts were not as yet invented. But suppose Sir Hugh had sent his challenge in a registered letter, and had telegraphed to Lord Edward to go to the Post Office and get it, would we not say that the novelist was mixing up his eras in the most whimsical manner? Or, suppose Sir Hugh should throw down his gauntlet because Lord Edward had said that Sir Hugh had lobbied for the Ring, would we not declare that there was a frightful anachronism somewhere? The ordeal of single combat is mediæval; registered letters and telegrams are disgustingly modern.

But even if there is nothing incongruous in Sir Hugh's challenging Lord Edward through the Post Office, we question very much whether such a proceeding is according to the Virginia code. By "code" we mean, of course, the Virginia law relating to mediæval single combat, and not the body of law enacted by the General Assembly and bound in legal calf. The curious in such matters will find a very minute exposition of the aforesaid code, printed in The Times, when a celebrated duel in the Maryland snow was under discussion, some weeks since. We do not remember that that code made any provision for inviting a man to the field of honor through the Post Office. Even the alleged sacredness of a registered letter seems somewhat incompatible with the punctilio of the duello. And we are very sure that none of the eminent duelists of the earlier period of American history ever thought of resorting to the telegraphic wire as a conveyance for the deadly message, or message alleged to be deadly. The challenger, we had thought, selected a messenger who was as high-bred as himself; and this ambassador, in full morning costume, presented the sanguinary missive with all the honors of war.

But we have lighted on degenerate times. It is even intimated that Sir Hugh—we mean Mr. Hunton, would not have challenged Lord Edward—we mean Mr. Alexander, even through the registered letter department of the Post Office, if he—Hunton—had not been a candidate for renomination to Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Eighth Virginia District. This is a woeful declension, indeed. It muddles mediævalism and modernism even more than throwing the gauntlet through the mails. But, when the alleged aspersions of Mr. Alexander had so injured the chances of Sir Hugh that he could not even be elected to the nominating convention, he dared his alleged asperser to mortal combat. To the injury of Virginia chivalry, it must be added that this challenging has not helped the challenger in the Eighth District. To this ignoble condition of affairs have we come. Worse than all, it is said that the Police of Washington have been warned that Sir Hugh—we mean Mr. Hunton—has sent a challenge, and that they are "laying for him." In the language of the immortal Burke, the age of chivalry is played out.

The leader of her Majesty's Opposition has given notice of a resolution calculated to elicit the opinion of the House of Commons in regard to the Anglo-Turkish Convention. No issue is made on the Treaty of Berlin, except the regret that it has not been found practicable to deal more satisfactorily with the claims of the Greeks. But a very strong basis of attack is assumed on the ground that by the Protectorate of Asia Minor the military liabilities of the country have been unnecessarily extended, and its administrative responsibilities greatly increased, without either sufficient means for securing their fulfillment or the previous knowledge of Parliament. Recent discussions, in the House of Commons and outside of it, have shown that the struggle between royal prerogative and popular rights has by no means been fought out in England. The limitations on the interference of the Crown may be sufficiently well defined in domestic affairs; in foreign policy they are still susceptible of being explained away so as to leave the Queen and her Ministers practically absolute. The debate on the Marquis of Hartington's resolution ought to show whether England is capable of taking a new step in constitutional progress, or whether the meretricious brilliancy of the Premier's diplomacy has made the House of Commons forget both self-respect and the precedents of popular liberty.

While we are sweltering and broiling in these solstitial days, it is, if not pleasant, at least comforting, to think that there are many places where the highest temperature of New-York and its greatest discomfort are moderate by comparison. This is one of the coolest cities on the coast. It is no hotter than Boston, which is, however, relieved by an east wind that we seldom have. It is nothing like so torrid or sultry as Philadelphia or Baltimore, both of them being quite distant from the sea, and little else than architectural ovens at this season. The inland towns such as Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, are furnaces wherein men bake with a certain degree of resignation, because they are accustomed to the process. Abroad, the mercury rages. In Paris, Vienna, Munich, Venice, Berlin, it is usually hot and oppressive, far more so than here when our Summer is at the worst. But if we want to feel positively frigid, let us think of such Hadean spots as Bagdad, Aleppo, Batavia, and Mascat, the last of these declared to be the fiercest place on the planet. There the mercury never falls below 90°, which is considered gelid and refreshing. Any one of those cities is to an European or American absolutely unendurable. Nebuchadnezzar's fiery furnace appears a refrigerator by comparison. Let us be thankful that on Manhattan Island we can still draw our breath without the aid of a cork-screw.

The report that the hot waves from which we have all been suffering so intensely have come from Manitoba, that Manitoba is really responsible for them, has caused a burning dissatisfaction, a blaze of indignation, a great degree of fiery wrath, against that colony. As it is a British settlement, we incline to regard the extraordinary heat as a hostile invasion, which it behooves us to resist with an army of men bearing refrizerators of the latest and most improved order. Or better, because less expensive than this, we might send Charles Francis Adams there to inquire into the cause of the high temperature. He would act like a sea of ice, reducing the heat instantly from 30° to 40°, and making the atmosphere delightfully frigid. A number of persons in Massachusetts have been bothered for some time to get Adams into some proper place. Manitoba is evidently the place. Let him be sent there each Summer, and we shall hear no more of hot waves. We shall then have only cold waves, and the whole country will be rendered comfortable by his presence. He must be removed each Winter, of course, lest he convert the country into another Arctic region. If Charles Francis Adams be a sincere patriot, and no doubt he is, he will consent to the mission to Manitoba, and win the Summer gratitude of the Republic by producing cold waves.

The innumerable and contradictory theories of physicians, while they are propounded solemnly, are frequently comical. They announce one opinion this year, and a directly opposite opinion next year, so that persons having faith in their wisdom must be utterly confounded. For a long time tomatoes were recommended as the most wholesome of vegetables; recently they have been pronounced deleterious and the cause of cancer. Flannels worn next the skin in cold weather have been universally advised, particularly for women; lately they have been called hurtful, and their discontinuance earnestly advised. Some medical wiseacres claim to have discovered that frequent bathing is injurious, and that out-door exercise should be taken sparingly. After a while we shall be told, no doubt, that cleanliness produces disease, and that ventilation is destructive. Within a few months some German physicians have entered their protest against baby-carriages, averring that, in addition to insuring nervous disease and affections of the spine, they generate troubles of the brain, and undermine the constitution. They will continue to do this until somebody else concocts a theory that a baby-carriage is the best thing possible for an infant. What should we do without physicians! It is were not for them we should never have known how little there is in "the profession" of medicine.

The people of New-Orleans and several other smaller Southern cities are complaining most bitterly, and, as it appears, most justly, of the action of the ice manufacturing monopolies in withholding from them, by reason of exorbitant prices, an article which, in this weather, is not only a luxury, but almost a necessity of their existence. A year or two ago, when Northern capital was employed in the artificial production of ice, the business was carried on so extensively, and the consequent competition was so great, that the price of the commodity was low, and it was accessible to even the poorest. Other times, however, have brought other manners, and now, by reason of the fact that Northern capitalists have been driven out, a native monopoly has been established, and controls the ice trade absolutely. When too late, the press of New-Orleans deplores this state of things, and sighs for the days when Yankees were plenty and ice cheap.

The kind of Government which Lord Beaconsfield's "British protectorate" is about to supersede in Asiatic Turkey has seldom been better exemplified than in the following story, which is literally true: Some few years ago a wealthy Jew of the Damascus District purchased a piece of ground with the intention of building a house upon it, and made all the necessary preparations with the greatest care, except, indeed, the most essential of all, viz., offering the customary bribe to the Turkish Governor. The latter, however, was not the man to let himself be balked of his perquisite with impunity, and his proceedings were not less prompt than characteristic. One dark night he sent out two of his servants with orders to bury a quantity of human bones in the Jew's ground, just where the workmen were digging the foundation of the new house. The latter were not long in coming upon the remains, and, the news getting abroad, the unfortunate Jew was dragged before the Governor by an infuriated mob on the charge of having profaned a Mussulman burial-ground. "The case is clear," said the conscientious Judge; "we cannot have the bones of our brethren disturbed by an unbeliever. You must just clear off the ground and take away your materials before worse comes of it." Matters now appeared desperate. But the Jew knew his man, and, humbly remarking that his Excellency's trouble in the affair ought not to go unacknowledged, laid a heavy purse on the divan. The Turk nodded approvingly. "That alters the case a good deal," said he. "Go and bury a wooden cross where the workmen will be sure to find it, and then the report will get abroad that the burial-place is a Christian and not a Mussalman one, and you'll have no further trouble." The Jew took the hint, and finished his house without molestation.

Every now and then the people of the Southern States develop a remarkable talent for hero-worship. Their latest achievement in this direction was at Vicksburg, Miss. Gen. James R. Chalmers had just returned from Washington, and "the Shoestring District," which he has "the honor to represent," was particularly desirous of doing him honor. In all directions he was feted dined, and made much of, but it was left for Vicksburg to greet him with most enthusiasm. There he was met by the old Confederate Guard, by the Municipal authorities, and by all the leading citizens. He was welcomed in an address by the Mayor and a poem, evidently from the pen of some enthusiastic young lady, in which he was hailed as "the hero, gentleman, and statesman." Of the fact that Gen. Chalmers was identified with the Fort Pillow massacre, and that he represents a district which is against him by a vote of 17 to 1, a district which was carried by fraud the most barefaced and outrages the most inhuman, there was no mention made at the meeting to welcome the return of "the hero, gentleman, and statesman."

Louis Kossuth, who still lives in Turin, is described as quite feeble, and having aged materially within a few years. He is now 76, and, though for some time in delicate health, his mind is as vigorous as ever. The stories of his penury are said to have been somewhat exaggerated, albeit he is compelled to live very meagrely, which is no hardship, as he has very simple tastes. He does not complain; indeed, he makes no reference to his poverty, which has been relieved, it is thought, by contributions from admirers in England, France, and America. His entire expenditure for several years past has not been more than 3,000 lire per annum, (less than $600,) which is certainly frugal for a man who was once Dictator of his country. He has often been invited to return to Hungary, but he has steadily refused, believing that the Hungarians have not yet gained their rights. In Austria, especially in Vienna, Hungary is thought to have more than her share of political rights, more than the Austrians themselves, and Francis Joseph is accused of favoring the Hungarians to the exclusion of his own race. Kossuth is reported to regard the formation of the German Empire as very unfortunate for the cause of freedom in Europe; but he thinks it cannot last if the German people be true to themselves.

The Territory of Bosnia, or Bosna, which includes both Bosnia proper and Herzegovina, is, like other Turkish provinces, a valuable property rendered useless by neglect. The hills—which cover two-thirds of its surface, rising on the western border to a height of nearly 7,000 feet—abound in fine timber, and contain stores of coal, iron, and lead. Competent authorities declare that the Bosnian horses require nothing but careful breeding to make them a match for any in Eastern Europe. The small portion of the central plain which is under cultivation yields excellent wheat, maize, and hemp; and the facilities for trade are abundant were they but turned to account. But the timber is little utilized; the mines, where they are worked at all, are wholly dependent upon foreign enterprise and foreign capital; the horse-rearing is in the hands of the Turks; the little trade that exists is in those of the Jews and Armenians; and the chief manufactures of the Province, significantly enough, are fire-arms, sabres, and knives. The fact is that, partly from its intractable nature and partly from its not having been annexed till 1528, Bosnia has always retained more of its original character than the other European provinces of Turkey. The great outbreak of 1851 was only an enlarged specimen of what has been going on for centuries among these steep, craggy ridges and gloomy forests. The Morlaks of Herzegovina are still as fierce and untamable as when their forefathers, the terrible "Croats" of Count Tilly, swaggered through the burning streets of Magdeburg, in 1631, with living infants on their spear-points. Out of the one and a quarter millions of population, nearly one-third are Bosnians of the genuine breed—tenacious of their own customs, hostile to everything foreign, passionately fond of hunting, splendid horsemen, and born robbers. But there is one infallible remedy for all the disorders of Bosnia, viz., firm government. The strong hand of Austria will teach these desperadoes that respect for law and order which they could never have learned under the capricious tyranny of the Porte. Roads and railways will gradually extirpate brigandage, as they have already done in Italy and the Pyrenees. The quaint old capital of Bosna-Serai, ("Bosnia's Inn,") still dominated by the citadel which repulsed Prince Eugene himself in 1697, may yet become, with its central position, its population of 50,000, and its rising manufactures of jewelry and hardware, the nucleus of a flourishing traffic. Whatever may be thought of the justice of Austria's occupation of the two Provinces, there can be no question that, if resolutely carried out, it will prove an incalculable gain to both.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, July 19.—Col. F. A. Bee, attorney for the Chinese Six Companies, is preparing a letter to President Hayes in relation to the Chinese question, making statements regarding immigration, based upon official records. He will show that during the past two years, up to June 1, the emigration and death-rate of Chinese have exceeded the immigration by about 500, and that the entire number of Chinese residents on the Pacific coast, as shown on the registers of the Six Companies, does not exceed 65,000.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Gettysburg, Penn., July 19.—Extensive preparations are being made for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which begins to-morrow. Two hundred and fifty marquee and hospital tents have been put up on the grounds by the Memorial Association on Cemetery Hill. Arches of evergreens are being erected in the streets, and houses are also being decorated with evergreens and buntings.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

THE TEXAS GOVERNORSHIP.

A DEAD-LOCK ON THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION—THE PLATFORM AS AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.—A special dispatch to the Galveston *News* from Austin, Texas, says the Democratic State Convention last night named candidates for Governor. The first ballot taken resulted as follows: R. B. Hubbard, 679; J. W. Throckmorton, 560; W. W. Lang, 240. Adjourned.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 19.—A special dispatch to the Galveston *News* says that on the second ballot for Governor, Hubbard had 697 votes, Throckmorton, 566, and Lang, 241.

The sixth ballot stood: Hubbard, 774; Throckmorton, 704; scattering, 10. The three-fourths necessary to a choice is 998.

The eighth ballot resulted as follows: Hubbard, 772; Throckmorton, 704; others scattering. The names of Judge Devine, of San Antonio, and Representatives Mills and Reagan are suggested to break the dead-lock, but nothing has been done that looks like a union of two-thirds of the convention on any one man.

The Committee on Resolutions will report to-morrow morning. The platform will recommend adherence to the two-thirds rule in making nominations; declare that the State troops should be kept in the field for the protection of the frontier; make the basis of representation in future conventions one delegate for every 300 votes cast; recommend an amendment to the State Constitution exempting farm products from taxation; demand taxation of United States bonds; pledge the devotion of Texas Democrats to the union of the States; declare that a faithful adherence to the following principles is necessary as an essential to the preservation of the Government: Home rule, supremacy of the civil over the military power, separation of Church and State, equality of all citizens before the law, absolute acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of the majority, and the maintenance and protection of a common school system.

That the investigation of the frauds committed at the last Preidential election in Florida and Louisiana ought to have been made by the Electoral Commission, and its refusal to do so was a violation of the spirit of the law under which it was organized and a gross outrage on the people of the United States, and while a decision was made by the Forty-fourth Congress of the question as to who should be declared President of the United States, for the present the Presidential term should not, in our judgment, be disturbed; that the decision ought not to preclude an investigation and exposure, by the proper authority, of all frauds connected with that election, and the due accountability of all who were guiltily connected with them.

That commercial and industrial stagnation which has so long prevailed throughout the country, and the consequent widespread want and suffering, are due directly to the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican Party, which we hereby arraign. Contraction of currency and demonetization of silver are denounced. The action of Congress in restoring the debt-paying power of the siver dollar is approved. We favor one currency for the Government and the people; laborer and office holder; pensioner and soldier; producer and bondholder. We declare that all bonds and obligations of the National Government ought to be paid in legal tender notes of the United States, except where it is otherwise provided by the original law under which they were issued, and all that can be called in and paid now should be paid at once, and the remainder as soon as it can be lawfully done.

We declare that it is the duty of the Legislature of this State to pass an act regulating rates of freight and tariff on all railroads in this State, in obedience to the provisions of the Constitution."

The other resolutions are of local interest only.

THE DEMOCRACY OF COLORADO.

W. A. H. LOVELAND NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR — AN INFLATION-REPUDIATION PLATFORM ADOPTED.

PUEBLO, Col., July 18.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated W. A. H. Loveland for Governor, and renominated Thomas M. Patterson for Representative in Congress, both by acclamation.

The platform affirms a strict construction of the Constitution, with all the amendments, as follows: Supremacy of civil over military power; complete severance of Church and State, and the protection of the common school system; that every honest voter should approve of an investigation and exposure of the monstrous frauds by which the will of the American people has been set aside, and their choice for President and Vice-President deprived of the high offices to which they were elected. It disclaims any purpose of interfering with the title of the President, made valid by the order of Congress. To the end that such crimes may be rendered impossible in future, and the perpetrators made infamous, it demands that such investigation be fair and searching, and the authors of the crime be held accountable. That the commercial and industrial distress that prevails is the result of vicious financial legislation of the moneyed power, effected through the agency of the Republican Party in Congress, by the demonetization of silver, the enactment of the Resumption law, the retirement and destruction of legal-tender notes, the exchange of bonds originally redeemable in greenbacks for those which are to be redeemed in coin, and the maintenance of the national banking system. That before trade and business enterprises can be checked in their downward course an increase in the volume of the currency is imperatively required. It demands free and unlimited coinage of silver, so that owners of bullion may have it coined and, without further interference by the Government, circulate the same; also, that the Government shall issue to depositors of silver bullion coin certificates for circulation as money. It denounces the Senate amendments to the Silver bill passed by Congress, because they enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to control the coinage of silver, and to hoard the same in the Treasury. It demands the repeal of the Resumption act and a substitution of United States legal-tender paper for national bank-notes and its permanent re-establishment as the sole paper money of the country, to be made receivable for all dues to the Government, the amount of such issues to be regulated by legislation. It affirms the exclusive right and duty of Congress to furnish to the people of the country their circulating medium, whether gold, silver, or paper, and it should always mention the values of such currency so as to meet the demands of trade. The full faith and credit of the Government should be pledged to maintain whatever currency it may furnish of equal value and power. There should be no further increase in the bonded debt and no further sale of bonds for the purchase of coin for resumption purposes. A gradual extinction of the public debt by the redemption of the interest-bearing portion thereof in such currency as the law will permit, in United States notes where coin is not demanded by the letter of the law, and in silver equally with gold wherever coin is required.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District of Ohio have nominated W. W. McKnight.

The Democrats of the Eighth Ohio District have nominated E. B. Finley.

The Democrats of the Sixteenth Ohio District have nominated Judge Wiley for Congress.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Fairburg, Ill., special says the Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District to-day renominated Greenburg L. Fort.

THE SEA-SIDE SANITARIUM.

Mr. Henry King, President of the Sea-side Sanitarium at Rockaway Beach, has received the following subscriptions in aid of the funds of the association: T. S. Atwater, $25; J. F. Wyckoff, $20; Stern Brothers, $10; In Memorium, $5; Hotel Brunswick, $5; Helen Viola Hop $2; Mrs. R. L. A. $2; through New-York TIMES—C. J. Gould, $5; "Walgrove," $1; "Barlow," $1. Through Henry Berghe: "F. A. M." $50; "A little girl," 51 cents; Mary A. Post, $5; St. George's Sunday-school, Flushing, Long Island, $30. Further contributions may be sent to Henry Bergh, corner Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, R. M. Vermilye, No. 39 West Thirty-first-street, Dundas Dick, No. 35 Wooster-street, Newman & Capron, No. 1,180 Broadway, for to Henry King, No. 304 West Twenty-eighth-street, President.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Greenback State Committee is to hold a meeting at Cresson on the 23d inst.

Senator Thurman is to open the Democratic campaign in Ohio by a speech in Hamilton on Thursday, Aug. 1.

The Republicans of the Fourth District of Iowa have nominated Representative N. C. Deering for re-election to Congress.

An Ohio paper reports Robert C. Schenck as saying that nothing in the world could induce him to become a candidate for Congress.

Hon. John Fertig, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, was thrown from his horse near Titusville on Saturday last and painfully injured.

The Arkansas Greenback State Convention reassembled in Little Rock on Saturday, and after appointing a State Central Committee, with authority to place a ticket for State officers in the field, adjourned.

The Madison (Wis.) *State Journal* asserts that Congressman Gabe Bouck was willing to indorse the Greenback platform privately, but would not do it publicly. This did not satisfy the Greenbackers, and so they nominated P. A. Griffith, of Oshkosh, for Congress.

Mr. Henry S. Smith, the Greenback candidate for Governor of Michigan, says that the Government must pay its bonds in gold—"anything short of this would be repudiation and would make wretched work"—and that he thinks the national banks are bad for the Government and good for the people. Mr. Smith's ideas on finance are obviously a little mixed.

The "independent" Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has been immensely tickled by the receipt of a circular by mail from Vermont, without any signature, calling upon the independent voters of the State to "assemble in mass convention at —, Aug. —, at — o'clock." Even its own readers must regard its enthusiasm under these circumstances with blank amazement.

Mr. Henry H. Faxon, who has defrayed for a long time past most of the expenses of the Prohibitory Party of Massachusetts, has formally withdrawn from all association with it, saying that the course pursued by many of its leaders in defeating honest, reliable, life-long temperance men because they choose to take Republican nominations, is, to say the least, suicidal—the result being the election of Democrats from whom there is no hope of help in the work of temperance reform.

Speaking of Jeff Davis' secession speech at Mississippi City, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says: "The entire address was calculated to promote true harmony and reconciliation between the people of the two sections of the country, because the vital leading truth that he so eloquently emphasized is one that must be appreciated and accepted by the people of the North as an essential prerequisite to the restoration of unrestrained good feeling between the North and South."

Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, says in his recent letter: "There are more than 120,000 Democrats in the State who, like myself, have not, since the war, been candidates for any high office, but have steadily labored for the promotion of others. If, in spite of this we are to be denied the privilege of even publicly expressing our opinions, we may conclude to change our line of action, and thus, perhaps, convince certain gentlemen that they neither own the State nor even all its offices."

Speaking of Jeff Davis, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* says: "It is true that the Government still refuses him some of the rights of citizenship, but if he be not the full peer of Ulysses S. Grant or Rutherford B. Hayes in all the rights of an American citizen, as he is their superior in all other respects, it is not because he has forfeited these rights by the commission of any offence against the laws of his country, but because of the malignant hate of an impotent enemy that dares not otherwise wreak its much-coveted vengeance on him."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARY WELLS.

About 200 persons, including many members of the theatrical profession, assembled yesterday afternoon in the "Little Church Around the Corner," to attend the funeral of Mrs. Richard Staples, (Mary Wells,) the well-known actress. The funeral cortége, consisting of a hearse and two carriages, in which were the husband of the deceased, his little daughter, and other mourners, arrived at the church gates at a few minutes after 1 P. M. The coffin was then borne through the yard and into the edifice by the undertaker's assistants, preceded by Rev. Dr. Houghton and the pall-bearers—Messrs. Charles Fisher, John L. Vincent, David Anderson, of California; Daniel H. Harkins, George Becks, and James Collier. It was deposited in the usual position in front of the chancel railing, and near it were deposited three beautiful floral tributes—a large cross, (from members of the profession,) on the arms of which was inscribed in violets the legend "Our Sister;" a wreath from "A Friend," and a small cross of laurel and lilies from Mrs. Wintle. The coffin-lid bore the simple inscription: "Mary Staples. Died July 16, 1878, aged 48 years, 5 months." The quaint, low-roofed church was about two-thirds filled, among those present being J. H. McVicker, of Chicago; Thomas E. Morris, Joseph H. Tooker, Miss Maude Harrison, George S. Brown, T. Alston Brown, Miss Annie Lonsdale, John Moore, Mrs. Davey, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Smith, Miss May Davenport, Milnes Levick, Rose and Harry Watkins, George Boniface, Charles Rockwell, Ben Baker, W. B. Harrison, Secretary of the American Dramatic Fund Association; J. F. Cathcart, Miss Elsie Moore, Mrs. N. B. Clarke, and Mrs. Bienerhassett. After the reading of the lesson, the choir sang "Rock of Ages." The services concluded with prayer and benediction, after which the body was again deposited in the hearse and taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where it was buried in the plot of the American Dramatic Fund Association.

THE VICTORIOUS ROGG.

The misunderstanding between James Hogg, heir to the East Eighty-sixth-street wharf, under the Baron Waldron patent, and Capt. Longstreet, owner and commander of the steam-boat Osseo, was adjusted yesterday in favor of Hogg, the steam-boat man agreeing to pay wharfage for the privilege of landing his boat at the pier. The settlement of the difficulty was not effected, however, until after a great deal of energetic opposition from Longstreet and his friends. When the aged Waldron heir walked to the pier yesterday morning, he was somewhat astonished to find that the gate which he so zealously guarded on the preceding day in defiance of the Osseo's passengers and crew, had disappeared. There were people in the neighborhood, however, who knew that during the midnight hour a few of Hogg's enemies had silently crept to the pier and surreptitiously unhinged that gate. What disposition was susequently made of it still remains a mystery to Hogg, who reported the fact of its disappearance to Police Captain Robbins. After returning to his pier, he accepted the proposition of Capt. Longstreet to permit the landing of the Osseo in lieu of the payment of $200 wharfage from May 1 last to May 1, 1879.

Although he agreed to the Captain's terms, Hogg still negotiated a saving condition in reference to the section of the Board of Aldermen in declaring Eighty-sixth-street open. The condition was that the Solons of the City Hall should rescind their action in return for his yielding the right of way to the pier to the public. "And the Aldermen will have to do it," said Hogg to the TIMES reporter, yesterday, with a knowing wink. "I don't propose to pay $400 or $500 unnecessarily for assessments, and what's more, I won't. They'll have to rescind their resolution, for they can't fight against John Kelly and 'Dick' Schell;" and here the aged Waldron heir again winked a significant wink, as if to intimate that he had the valuable influence of those local potentates on his side. "Yes, it's all right now," said he, repeating the words with a joyous chuckle, and as he stretched out his hand for a parting shake, he smiled pleasantly, and drew his hat forward with a peculiar gesture. It was not the plaited straw hat, either, but last Winter's black cloth hat, and he wore it triumphantly, as a token of his victory.

THE WINANS FAMILY.

The Newport (R. I.) *News* says: "Mr. Ross Winans and Miss Celeste Winans, children of the late Mr. Thomas Winans, and his nieces the Misses Whistler, have sailed for England, which will in future be their home. Mr. Thomas Whistler is fitting himself for an engineer at Troy, N. Y., and his younger brother Ross expects this Autumn to enter the Military Academy at West Point. The Winans villa will be closed this season, and probably never again be occupied by any of the Winans family, who are now extinct in the country, with the exception of Mrs. E. K. Winans, widow of the late Ross Winans, Sr."

SARATOGA'S RACE SEASON.

TO-DAY'S OPENING EVENTS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF TURFMEN PRESENT—FOUR RACES ON THE PROGRAMME WITH UNUSUALLY GOOD FIELDS—POOL-SELLING LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 19.—To-day's incoming trains have brought large numbers of turfmen, and the opening races of the first Summer meeting to-morrow promise to be well attended. While the Paris Exposition has taken away a multitude of those interested in the turf, the stoppage of pool-selling at Hoboken has forced those who indulge in that form of speculation to come here, where the law is apparently inoperative so far as the race-track is concerned, no pool-selling being allowed in the village. Everybody misses the stalwart form of Morrissey, and even the staid and religious portion of the community, who had no sympathy with his calling, admit that his death has left a void which cannot be easily filled. As a racing disciplinarian he was without a rival, and the reputation of the Saratoga course attests his capacity as a manager. Those whom he has left to manage the track have only to move in the rut that Morrissey marked out to be successful. When Secretary Wheatly announced the entries today at the rooms of the association there was a large crowd present, and much enthusiasm was manifested at the prospect of magnificent sport.

In the introductory race for the all ages dash of five furlongs there are a dozen entries, which will make some lively work, and lucky will be the person who can pick out the winner. There is Mary, 5 years, with 115 pounds; Mechanic, 4 years, 118 pounds; J. W. Norton, 2 years, 85 pounds; Belmont's Glenelg filly, 3 years, 102 pounds; Sadie Summers, 3 years, 102 pounds; Vagrant, 5 years, 117 pounds; Lizzie D., 3 years, 102 pounds; Idalia, 4 years, 113 pounds; Pique, 3 years, 102 pounds; Rhadamanthus, 5 years, 120 pounds; Bonnie Wood, 3 years, 102 pounds, and Sunlight, 3 years, 104 pounds.

Following this will come the struggle for the Travers Stake between the 3-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added, besides a piece of plate of the value of $500, presented by Mr. Travers. Five out of the 58 nominations are to appear at the post, which will make the value of the prize (including the plate) to the winner $4,350. The contestants will be Dwyer Brother's b. c. Bramble, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy leaf, by imp. Australian; Pierre Lorillard's br. c. Spartan, by Lexington, out of Lulu Horton, by imp. Albion; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, by imp. Glenelg, out of Schism, by Lexington, and George L. Lorillard's b. c. Duke of Magenta, by Lexington, out Magenta, by imp. Yorkshire, and ch. c. Albert, by imp. Australian, out of Queen Victoria, by Lexington. It was the intention of Mr. Williams to start Aspinwall, the brother to Springbok, but unfortunately he went lame a few days ago. The race between the colts promises to fail to be a most stubborn fight, and the betting indicates that Duke of Magenta has rivals to beat which will require all the assistance possible from his stable companion Albert.

The third race will be the sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and of the 26 nominations seven are announced as starters, namely, William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lazy; 121 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Danger, 3 years, by Alarm, dam by War Dance, 102 pounds; R. R. Hunt's Alleveur, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Sequin, 102 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Maiden, 121 pounds; Belmont's ch. f. Susquehanna, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Susan Beane; D. Swigert's b. c. Milan, 3 years, by Melbourne, Jr., out of Alamini, 102 pounds; and S. D. Bruce's ch. c. General Phillips, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of La Polka, 118 pounds. This is a fine field, and a great race may be looked for. Vera Cruz was regarded as a sure starter a few days ago, but he was seized with hemorrhage from the nose and mouth, and his racing days are probably ended.

The fourth event will be a selling race, for a purse of $300, with the usual allowances, dash of one mile. The seven starters will be: Blondelle, 101 pounds; Vermont, 106 pounds; Doctor Koestler, 87 pounds; Princeton, 106 pounds; Maritana, 97 pounds; Eugene N. Robinson, 89 pounds, and Diamond, 98 pounds. No one can grumble at this programme, which is remarkably fine for an opening day. Pools were sold on the track this afternoon at the following rates:

FIVE FURLONGS DASH.

Pique	$50	$25	Mary	$15	$7
Rhadamanthus	25	15	Norton	10	8
Idalia	20	10	Mechanic	10	7
Bonnie Wood	15	15	Field	17	8
Belmont's Filly	15	12			

TRAVERS STAKE.

Magenta and Albert	$100	$55	$100
Spartan	100	85	100
Bramble	15	10	15
Danicheff	25	15	20

MILE AND A QUARTER DASH.

Parole	$100	$115	$100
Danger	60	70	60
Susquehanna	40	35	50
Milan	20	10	...
Phillips	25	10	...
Vagrant	5	5	...
Alleveur	3	5	...

In the third pool Milan, Phillips, Vagrant, and Alleveur sold as a field for $30.

THE MILE DASH.

Maritana	$25	$60	$55
Princeton	15	25	30
Blondell	15	25	40
Diamond	15	20	25
Vermont	15	15	13
Koestler	10	15	13
Robinson	5	8	6

THE WEIGHTS IN THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Horse-owners are always anxious to know the weights imposed on their horses in the great handicaps by that mysterious "man from Ballston," The Summer Handicap, one mile and three-quarters, is to be run at the second meeting, and always receives much attention. The declarations are to be made by Aug. 1, and the speculators will have ample time to study the list, which is as follows:

	Pounds.
George L. Lorillard's b. h. Tom Ochiltree, 6 years	126
Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Parole, 5 years	125
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, 5 years	120
A. D. Brown's b. h. Add, 6 years	118
A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, aged	116
A. Belmont's br. h. Fiddlestick, 5 years	116
W. Elmers' blk. h. Starcle, 6 years	116
J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. h. Viceroy, 5 years	115
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. General Phillips, 4 years	115
D. Swigert's b. c. Mahlstick, 4 years	114
W. F. Horn & Co.'s b. c. King William, 4 years	113
P. Lorillard's ch. g. Bazil, 4 years	113
A. Belmont's ch. h. Clematis, 5 years	112
Charles Reed's ch. m. Adelene, 5 years	110
P. Lorillard's b. f. Zoo Zoo, 3 years	106
L. Hart's ch. m. Clemmie G., 5 years	108
G. L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, 4 years	108
G. L. Lorillard's b. c. Danger, 3 years	108
L. Belmont's ch. h. Leamington, 4 years	108
H. Stanford's ch. h. St. James, 4 years	108
G. L. Lorillard's ch. g. Loiterer, 4 years	107
H. Welch's b. c. Major Barker, 4 years	106
T. W. Doswell's b. g. Sunbwhacker, 4 years	106
K. W. Sears' ch. c. Corystes, 4 years	106
L. Hart's b. c. Vermont, 4 years	106
J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. c. Rifle, 4 years	105
J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Lady Safford, 4 years	105
Charles Reed's ch. g. Cardinal Woolsey, 4 years	105
G. L. Lorillard's blk. g. Legitimist, 4 years	105
D. C. Withers' br. c. Eri King, 4 years	104
C. W. Medinger's ch. c. Indian Boy, 4 years	103
C. W. Medinger's b. c. Tom Bacon, 4 years	103
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. g. Kingsland, 4 years	103
J. G. Blom's gr. c. Bill Bass, 4 years	102
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, 3 years	102
J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Simoon, 4 years	101
G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, 3 years	95
R. R. Hunt's ch. c. Alleveur, 3 years	95
J. G. Blom's b. c. Le Roy, 3 years	93
D. Swigert's ch. c. Glenmore, 3 years	93
T. Puryear's b. g. Brother to Grinstead, 3 years	92
F. Lorillard's b. f. Pique, 3 years	92
F. Lorillard's b. f. Perfection, 3 years	92
P. Lorillard's b. c. Zodiac, 3 years	92
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s ch. g. Pilot, 3 years	90
T. W. Doswell's ch. g. Sunlight, 3 years	89
P. Lorillard's ch. g. Rienzi, 3 years	89
E. A. Clabaugh's blk. f. Jet, 3 years	87

THE TOLEDO TROTTING MEETING.

TOLEDO, July 19.—The unfinished 2:30 race was won by Scotts' Thomas, he taking the sixth and seventh heats, Ancient Order Boy second, Ellsworth third, and Woolley fourth. Time—2:33; 2:31. The free for all, purse $2,000, was won by Great Eastern in three straight heats, Hopeful second, Midnight drawn. Time—2:23½; 2:23¾; 2:24½. Karus made two trials against time for a special purse of $1,000. Time, 2:19; 2:17¾. The 2:20 race, purse $1,800, divided, had six starters. The first heat was a dead one, between Protine and John H., in 2:22¾. Portine took the second in 2:21. The finish of the last race, the Karus trial, and the 2:26 race were postponed until to-morrow. The weather was much cooler to-day than on any previous day of the meeting, and 4,000 people were in attendance.

BASE-BALL.

TROY, July 19.—Haymakers, 10; Hartfords, 1.

BUFFALO, July 19.—Buffalo Club, 7; Manchester Club, 5.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, July 19.—International championship game—Tecumsehs, 7; Worcesters, 0.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 19.—International championship—Hornells, 2; Stars, 1; 11 innings.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—Forest Citys, 3; Milwaukees, 9.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 19.—Springfields, 2; Pittsfields, 0.

PEORIA, Ill., July 19.—Chicago Whites, 6; Peoria Reds, 5.

TWO BURGLARS ARRESTED.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock last night, officer Dyruff, of the Tenth Precinct, heard a noise within the dry-goods establishment of Messrs. Garry & Hannigan, at No. 301 Grand-street. He stopped and found that the place had been broken into, and that the burglars were within. He entered and found two men at work packing silks preparatory to removing them. They already had broken open many boxes, and had gathered together for removal several thousands of dollars worth of the finest silks. Dyruff took both men into custody, and locked them up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house. They gave their names as Frank Buhler, alias Smith, aged 23, of No. 123 Norfolk-street, and William Evart, aged 45, who refused to give his address. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS GARDEN CONCERTS.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, the Garden presents the coolest and most enjoyable entertainment in the City. The programmes during the past week have been, on the whole, of a lighter and more popular character. On "request night," (Monday,) the "classic" did not prevail over the modern. There were, however, the beautiful romance in G of Beethoven, and the favorite "Songs" by Handel, and with these, the ballet music and "Wedding Procession" from "Feramors," by Rubinstein; the "Tannhauser" Overture, Raff's brilliant march from "Lenore," and waltzes and quadrilles by Strauss, Gungl, and Julien. Not a selection on this programme can be properly regarded as heavy, even for a hot night. Tuesday was not, as is usual, a "composer's night," but there was a varied programme, including a solo for the trombone, ("The Tear," by Stigelli,) played by Mr. F. Letsch, and another for the cornet, ("Robin Adair,") rendered by Mr. Schuebruck. The programme of Wednesday was a still further concession to the popular taste, and Strauss, Lanner, Auber, Gungl, Schubert, and Gounod were presented. A very pleasant addition was found in the quartet of French horns, Messrs. Geavolt, Piper, Schmitz, and Lotze, who played "Die Kapelle," by Kreutzer. The principal features of the "classic" night were Bethoven's Symphony No. 2 in D, and a finely-arranged potpourri of airs from the first act of "Lohengrin." The Langhetto from the former was received with special favor, and no less enjoyment was manifested at the massive and wonderful harmonies of Wagner. The romanze, "Albumblatt," by the latter, has been played before, and is generally admired.

The success of the combination of Leypoldt's Military Band with the orchestra on Sunday evening last justifies its repetition to-morrow evening. The band will play with the orchestra Weber's "Jubilee" overture; prayer from "Moses in Egypt," with cornet and trombone obligato by Messrs. Dietz and Letsch respectively; pastoral and Hallelujah Chorus from the "Messiah," and the "Entr' Act" and "Marche Indienne," from "L'Africaine." Promenade music will be given by the band alone during the intermissions.

MUSICAL NOTES.

"Fidelio" was announced for July 10 at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Mme. Pappenheim in the leading rôle.

One hundred and six unpublished manuscripts of Rossini are offered for sale by a London publishing house.

Gounod's son, Jean, is 22 years old, and is an artist in Paris. He gives promise of becoming as famous in painting as his father is in music.

The most coveted of all German organists' places, that of organist at the celebrated Thomas Kirch in Leipsic, has been filled by the appointment of M. W. Rust, of Berlin.

Mrs. Meadows White's overture ("Pandora") receives faint praise from the English papers. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the world has yet to produce a great woman composer.

Hans Von Bülow has left London for Erfurt. At his farewell concert the attendance was immense, and included such celebrities as Saint-Saens, Jaell, Wieniawski, Blumenthal, Prof. Owen, and the poet Browning.

In a recent private letter from Gounod to a former pupil, residing in Brooklyn, he writes that his new opera will be given about the end of August, and adds, "I have no rest with my Parisian life. Art, business, committees, correspondence—I am overcrowded." Gounod is now 60 years old.

A CARD FROM MR. ROSS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been directed to several paragraphs which have recently appeared in your paper, suggesting that a public subscription be made in my behalf in consequence of losses and expenses incurred in searching for my kidnapped son. While it is not unpleasant to me to know that you and those who have contributed to that fund (and with whom I have no personal acquaintance) desire thus to express their appreciation of the sacrifice I truly believe I have made for the public good, yet the proposition does not accord with my feelings. I would, however, suggest that the object may be reached in a way more agreeable to me by directing the attention of the public to the book written by myself, *The Father's Story of Charley Ross*, which contains a true and carefully-prepared history of the case.

My circumstances do not permit me to affect indifference to the pecuniary success of my book, and yet I long with a great anxiety for an extended circulation of it, as an advertisement of the loss of my little son, and as an incentive to each sympathizing reader to render me more or less aid in my search, which can never cease except with my life. The book ($1 50 mailed) may be had by addressing me.

With thanks for your kind suggestion and interest, I am very respectfully yours,

CHRISTIAN K. ROSS.

Nos. 11 and 13 Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 18, 1878.

THE SILVER DOLLARS.

The following circular has been sent out from the Treasury Department to some of the national banks of the country:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1878.

SIR: Will you be kind enough to advise this office, at an early date, how many standard silver dollars can be put in circulation by your bank in 30, 60, or 90 days, as shall be the most convenient period for estimate? Upon the receipt at this office of your reply, if satisfactory, a transfer order will be issued, upon which the Superintendent of the Mint will send to you by express, at the expense of the department, a suitable amount of standard dollars, to be disposed of as requested below. Upon receipt of the coin upon such order, it should be credited as currency in the Treasurer's general account. In making transfers of funds from your bank, allowance will be made in your favor for the silver dollars on hand. It is desirable that the silver dollars, when received, be kept at the counter of your bank to pay out in exchange for United States and national bank-notes, upon checks presented for payment, and in lieu of one and two dollar notes especially, should there be the usual demand for such denominations during the remainder of the year; they may be furnished for disbursement upon pay-rolls and for any purpose other than directly for payment of coin-dues to the Government. Very respectfully,

JAMES GILFILLAN,
Treasurer United States.

THE SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION.

The applicants for medical aid at the Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society were so numerous yesterday that a number of deserving cases were not attended to, owing to the lack of funds. The superintendent reports that in consequence of the extraordinary heat, the calls for medical aid have been doubled in number during the past few days, and an appeal is made for additional contributions.

THE ROSS-HANLAN RACE.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 19.—Ross returned from Halifax this morning with a new Swaddell & Winship boat, which he bought of the Halifax Rowing Club, and with which he is perfectly satisfied.

In these trying times it is necessary to make money, and there is no surer or quicker method than to invest a few hundred dollars in stock speculation. Alex. Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, are reliable and experienced brokers, and have been the means of realizing fortunes for many of their customers. Their *Weekly Financial Report* is sent free.—*Post.*

Anti-Fat Chemically Examined.

The analytical chemist, W. B. Drake, of Buffalo, N. Y., recently analyzed ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, and gave the following: CERTIFICATE.

I have subjected ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT to chemical analysis, examined the process of its manufacture, and can truly say that the ingredients of which it is composed are entirely vegetable, and cannot but act favorably upon the system, and it is well calculated to attain the object for which it is intended.

Sold by druggists. W. B. DRAKE, Chemist.
—*Advertisement.*

YOU MAY ESCAPE ALL DANGER from attacks of diarrhea, dysentery, or cholera morbus by a little forethought in providing yourself with Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM—an old remedy and entirely safe.—*Advertisement.*

105,000, 105,000, 105,000.

Since the introduction of the LAUGHING GAS to the profession DR. COLTON has performed over 105,000 operations without an accident. Specialty, the extraction of teeth. We insist upon having our gas fresh every day. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19½ Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Florilline, for the Teeth and Breath, is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The FRAGRANT "FLORILLINE" removes instantly all odors arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke; being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, No. 493 Oxford-st., London, England, and retailed everywhere at 75 cents a bottle.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or WORM LOZENGES; children like them, but the worms don't. 25c. a box.

The Best Soap for Laundry and Bath in Hot weather is PYLE'S clean, hard, and healthful "O. K."

MARRIED.

BRAYNARD—CRASTO.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, July 18, by the Rev. W. R. Davis, HORATIO L. BRAYNARD to ISABELLE M., youngest daughter of M. E. Crasto, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ATWOOD.—At Jersey City, N. J., Friday, July 19, at 3:15 A. M., HEMAN VALENTINE, only child of Wm. Henry and Elizabeth Havens Atwood, aged 1 year 2 months and 18 days.

Funeral services at the residence of the parents, No. 219 Pine-st., Jersey City, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

☞ Mass achusetts papers please copy.

BOWEN.—At her residence, in Harlem, on Thursday, 18th inst., MRS. ANN ELIZA BOWEN, relict of the late George Bowen, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Cathedral, Mott and Prince sts., at 2:30 o'clock P. M. to-day, July 20. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CARTER.—At the residence of Dr. Geo. W. Blyething, No. 135 East 78th-st., July 18, 1878, Mrs. HARRIET H. CARTER, of Savannah, Ga., aged 68 years.

ELY.—At her residence, No. 115 West 42d-st., on 19th inst., ELIZABETH G., wife of Nathan C. Ely.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARDENBROOK.—On Thursday, July 18, RICHARD D. HARDENBROOK, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, No. 307 West 30th-st., on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

LUDWIG.—July 19, 1878, CHAS. H. LUDWIG, of this City, aged 33 years. Deceased was a member of St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., and Palestine Commandery, No. 18, K. T.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 17, EDITH, daughter of George C. and Josephine B. Martin, aged 1 year 9 months and 22 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 251 Washington-av., Brooklyn, Saturday, the 20th, at 10:30 A. M.

MCCOUN.—At Oyster Bay, on the 18th inst., WILLIAM T. MCCOUN, in the 92d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Oyster Bay, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M.

NEVIUS.—Tuesday, 16th inst., at Coney Island, of cholera infantum, PETER L., son of William H. and Kate Upham Nevius, aged 6 months and 10 days.

RHODES.—On Wednesday, July 17, FLORENCE A. RHODES, aged 27 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Joseph Stockbridge, No. 32 Greene-av., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 20. Her friends and those of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Bacchus are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ROWE.—At East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 18, 1878, PETER ROWE, (formerly a merchant of New-York,) aged 82 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Linsley Rowe, at No. 7 Goudon-st., East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, July 20, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STILLWELL.—In Jersey City, July 17, 1878, MARY GREEN, wife of Richard H. Stillw

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.		Michigan Central.		Erie Railway.	
$34,000	83¾	300	67⅛	400	16
Mil. & St. P. & s.f.		Lake Shore.		300	16
10,000	90	200	63⅜	Mo. K. & T.	
5,000	83 100⅛	3500	62⅝	100	at 10⅜
5,000	100⅛	300	62⅝	Can. of N. J.	
St. Paul 1st.		100	62⅝	100	39⅛
10,000	105⅞	85	63	100	39⅜
C. R. I. & P. 8s.		700	63⅛	St. Paul.	
1917. C.		200	63	St. Paul.	
5,000	103⅛	Del., Lack. & West.		200	51
Western Union.		500	61⅛	300	50⅝
100	90⅞	700	61⅛	800	50⅝
177	91	300	61⅛	900	50⅝
100	91⅛	1500	61⅛	300	50⅝
300	91⅛	North-western.		2500	50⅝
100	91	200	50⅛	300	50⅝
900	91⅛	500	50⅛	200	50⅜
100	91⅜	300	50⅛	1350	50⅜
1800	91⅜	100	50⅜	300	50⅜
100	91⅜	North-western pf.		St. Paul pf.	
100	91⅞	100	78	200	82¾
Delaware & Hud.		100	78	400	82⅝
100	58⅞	300	77⅞	300	82⅜
Wabash.		100	77⅞	100	82⅜
100	14¼	400	77⅞	Han. & St. Jo.	
100	14⅜	300	77⅞	78	13¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '65s.	U. S. 5s, '81 C.	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.
$10,000	102⅛	5,000	108⅜	10,000	105⅞
U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 6s, Cur.			1,000	105⅜
1,000	105⅜	20,000	120⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 5-20 R., '68.	
$5,000	b.c. 105⅞	12,000	b.c. 107⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Mo. Ka. H. & St. J. 1s.		Fourth Nat. Bank.		Chic. & N. W. pf.	
'87s.	90	160	95	300	b.c. 78⅛
$5,000	103⅛	Adams Express.		50	78⅛
D. of C. 3.65s C.		8	b.c. 83.105	100	s3. 78⅛
10,000	83⅝	25	105	100	78
E., C. R. & N. 1st.		Ontario Silver.		100	s3. 77⅞
5,000	b.c. 73	15	b.c. 58⅜	200	77⅞
M. & S. P. s. s. f.		Del. & Hudson.		100	77⅞
1,000	100⅜	200	b.c. 58⅜	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	
N. W. C. C. G.		5	58⅜	300	b.c. 80⅝
2,000	101¼	300	58¾	100	80⅝
C. & N. W. int.		Western Union.		1000	80⅝
1,000	108⅜	500	b.c. 91⅛	800	80¼
Chic. & N. W. con.		800	91⅜	800	80⅛
5,000	113⅛	600	91⅜	1800	80⅛
Wis. & St. P. 1st.		200	92¼	2500	49⅞
8,000	101	300	92⅜	500	49¾
D. & H. G. '91.		1800	92½	1700	49⅝
5,000	100⅛	400	b.3. 92½	600	s3. 49⅜
Erie 1st.		100	92⅜	800	49⅜
4,000	108⅜	50	92⅝	500	49¾
Erie 4th.		300	92¼	200	49½
1,000	105	300	s3. 92⅛	C. & M. St. P. pf.	
Mich. Cen. & s. f.		700	92	b.c. 92	
2,000	109⅛	700	92	510	82¼
Michigan Cen. 7s.		Erie Railway.		100	82⅛
1,000	111⅜	1200	b.c. 16	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	
Can. So. 1st. g'd.		Michigan Central.		100	b.c. 96⅛
10,000	78⅛	100	b.c. 67⅛	150	94⅜
No. Mo. 1st.		L. S. & M. So.		Morris & Essex.	
1,000	105⅛	700	b.c. 62¾	300	b.c. 84⅝
Ohio & Miss. 2d.		300	s3. 62⅝	100	84⅝
5,000	98⅝	2700	62⅝	200	b.c. b3. 14⅜
Cen. Pac. gold.		C. & P. g'd.		100	s3. 14⅜
2,000	106	40	b.c. 82½	D., L. & West.	
C. P. 1st, St. J. Br.		Chic. & N. W.		600	b.c. 61⅜
4,000	b.c. 92½	200	b.c. 80¾	100	61⅞
Cen. Pac. 1 s.		100	80⅝	200	61¼
1,000	97½	100	80⅝	100	61⅜
Un. Pac. 7s, 1 s.		400	80⅝	100	61¼
1,000	b.3. 105⅛	100	s3. 80¼	300	61⅛
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.		500	80⅜	300	61¼
1,000	112⅜	100	80¼	Ren. & Sar. R.	
Ati. & T. H. 2d. pf.		100	80	100	b.c. 100
1,000	89	100	79⅞	New-Jersey Sc.	
K. T. Va. & Ga. 1st.		800	80	100	79⅛
1,000	100⅛	300	80⅛	Chic., Bur. & Q.	
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.		100	80⅛	85	b.c. 113¼
2,000	89	700	80⅛	5	113
Bank of Com.		Chic., Bur. & Q.		Han. & St. Jo.	
3	118	85	b.c. 113¼	100	b.c. 11⅞
Mer. Bank.		5	113		
10	120				

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Georgia 7s. gold.		Pittsburg.		St. Paul.	
$5,000	107⅞	10	82¼	1200	49½
Dis. of Col. 3.65s.		North-western.		400	b.3. 49⅝
5,000	83¾	100	b.3. 83¾	200	49⅝
E. & St. J. & Se con.		1600	49⅜	600	49⅜
500	95	200	49⅜	100	b.3. 49⅜
Un. Pac. 1 s. f.		1000	49¼	200	49⅞
10,000	104	Erie Railway.		200	49⅞
M., K. & T. c. as.		500	s3. 16	600	49⅝
5,000	40½	100	16	1700	49½
Western Union.		Central of N. J.		400	s3. 49⅛
400	91⅞	20	40	500	49⅛
97	92	St. Paul pref.		Wabash.	
North-west. pf.		100	82½	100	s3. 14⅜
200	77⅞	600	s3. 82	D., L. & West.	
100	77⅞	100	82	300	61⅜
100	77½	100	82	C., R. & Q.	
1100	81¼	100	s3. 81⅝	200	113
Lake Shore.		200	81⅝		
7700	62⅝				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, R., '81.	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	U. S. 5s, '81 C.
$10,000	107⅜	10,000	109	110,000	107⅜
U. S. 5-20 C., '65s.	U. S. 6s, Cur.			50,000	b.3. 107⅜
4,000	c. 103⅜	5,000	b.3. 120⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s, 1907 C.		U. S. 6s, Cur.		U. S. 4½ R., '81.	
$5,000	100⅜	100,000	120	$5,000	b.c. 104⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

D., L. & West. 2d.		Western Union.		C., M. & St. P.	
$1,000	106⅝	500	b.c. 93⅛	600	b.3. 49½
Ohio & Miss. con.		L. S. & M. So.		700	49⅝
2,000	98⅝	800	b.c. 83. 62½	700	49⅜
San. So. 1st. g'd.		300	62⅝	700	49⅜
10,000	78⅜	100	s3. 62⅝	300	b.3. 49⅜
Quicksilver.		300	s3. 62½	200	49¼
100	b.c. 13⅜	700	62½	1100	49⅜
Ontario Silver.		C. & N. W. pf.		900	49½
200	b.c. 83⅛	500	77⅜	900	49¼
N. Y. C. & H.		500	s3. 77⅜	St. Paul pref.	
100	b.c. 109⅞	500	77⅜	300	b.c. 81¾
Erie Railway.		100	77⅜	1000	81¾
100	15⅞	100	77⅜	100	81¾
300	16	100	s3. 77⅛	D., L. & West.	
Chi. & N. W.		Chic. & Alton.		600	b.c. 61⅛
100	b.c. 49⅝	400	81½	Morris & Essex.	
800	49¼	200	b.3. 82	200	b.c. 84⅝
700	49⅞	200	b.c.s3. 82	100	84⅜
100	49⅛	New-Jersey Sc.		Alb. & Sus.	
800	49⅛	200	b.c. 79⅛	15	b.c. 83
300	49⅛	200	b.3. 79⅛	12	s3. 83½
600	49	Han. & St. Jo. pf.		C., C. & I. C.	
300	49	100	b.c. 27¼	100	b.c.s3. 4

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana consol.		Lake Shore.		St. Paul.	
$5,000	77⅞	100	s3. 62⅝	600	49⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.		300	b.3. 62⅝	100	49¼
100	92½	700	62½	St. Paul pf.	
Western Union.		Rock Island.		1100	81½
100	s3. 91⅛	100	114½	100	81⅜
100	91	North-west.		100	81⅜
Pacific Mail.		600	49¼	100	81⅜
200	17½	300	49½	Kansas Pacific.	
Erie Railway.		North-west. pf.		50	5
200	16	100	77⅞	New-Jersey Sc.	
Michigan Central.		Chic., Bur. & Q.		300	1½
100	s3. 67	100	114	200	b.3. 1½

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 19.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Gold Placer.	Buckeye.	Bertha & Edith.	
100	.38	100 b.c.b.60	.30	500	.07
Hukill.	600	b.c. .28	500	.07
100	s2.4.55	500	c. .28	Bonanza.	
Plumas.	American Flag.	100	.13¼
100	b3.4	200	b.c.s3. .21	Benton.	
				100	.1¼

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Buckeye.	Gold Placer.	Lacrosse.	
200	b.c.s60. .28	100	b.c. .37	1000	b30. .38
500	b.c.b30. .29	100	b.c. .37	500	s10. .37
Dahlonega.	100	b.c. .37	1000	b.c. .37
1000	b.c.s5. .19				
500	b.c. .19				

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Buckeye.	Lacrosse.	Lacrosse.	
200	b.c.s. .31	100	b.c. .37	1000	b30. .39
California.	100	b.c. .37	1000	s10. .37
100	b.c. 10¼	1000	b.c.b30 .39	1000	b.c. .37
Dahlonega.	500	b.c.s10. .37	500	s. .38
500	b.c.s15. .18	500	s5. .37	100	s.c.s30. .38
Lacrosse.	500	b30. .38	Hukill.	
1000	b60 .39	100	.37	25	s.c.s.4.65

FRIDAY, July 19—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was fairly active, with an irregular course of prices. The principal activity was in the Wisconsin shares, Lake Shore, Western Union, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Erie. The Granger stocks were strong at the opening, but subsequently declined sharply under a determined pressure to sell, and at the close showed only a fractional improvement from the lowest point. The firmness of Lake Shore continues to constitute a prominent feature in the current speculation. Western Union was buoyant and advanced 1¾ ₱ cent., closing at a slight reaction. New-Jersey Central declined 1 ₱ cent. on the day's transactions, the other coal stocks remaining steady at or near the final quotations of yesterday. Investment shares were well held.

The transactions aggregated 98,050 shares, embracing 41,100 St. Paul, 19,360 North-western, 11,500 Lake Shore, 10,425 Western Union, 7,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,100 Erie, and 1,000 New-Jersey Southern.

St. Paul common declined from 51 to 49¼, and preferred from 82⅝ to 81½@81⅝. North-western common advanced from 50½ to 50¾, fell off to 49, and closed at 49¼@49⅜, while the preferred, after advancing ⅜ ₱ cent., to 79¾, dropped to 77¼@77⅜. Lake Shore opened and closed at 62⅜, with intervening sales at 62⅝ and 62¾. Chicago and Alton advanced from 80½ to 82, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from 112 to 113. Michigan Central declined from 67½ to 67. Western Union rose from 90⅜ to 92½, reacted to 91¾, and closed at 92. Quicksilver common advanced to 13⅜, and Ontario Silver to 38½. Among the coal stocks, New-Jersey Central declined from 40 to 39, Delaware and Hudson from 58⅞ to 58½, and Morris and Essex from 84⅝ to 84⅜. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western opened at 61¾ and sold throughout the day at 61 to 61½, closing at 61¾. Wells-Fargo Express advanced from 92 to 92½.

Bank shares sold at 118 for Commerce, 120 for Metropolitan, and 95 for Fourth National.

The Money market continued to work easily, with 2 ₱ cent. as the ruling rate for call loans. In discounts, prime mercantile paper sold at 3 to 5 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, easier, buying ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼ premium; Chicago, 60 premium; St. Louis, 75 premium, and Boston offered at par.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for Consols, which sold at 95⅜@95½ for money, and 95½@95⅝ for the account. United States bonds declined a fraction at the opening, but afterward recovered, with an advance for the day of ⅛ ₱ cent. in new 4½s, to 106¾. The other issues closed at the final quotations of yesterday, namely, 108¼ for 1867s, 111¾ for 10-40s, and 108¾ for new 5s. In American railway shares, Erie common was steady at 16⅛; preferred declined to 32¼, and Illinois Central to 87⅞; Pennsylvania dropped from 34⅛ to 33⅛, and recovered to 34; Reading fell off from 20½ to 19⅝, and rallied to 20, and New-Jersey Central declined from 42 to 41⅛, closing at 41⅜. The Bank of England lost £65,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced 15c., to 114f. 70c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and steady. Actual business was on the basis of $4 82½@$4 83 for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 85¼@$4 85½ for demand, $4 85½@$4 85¾ for cables, and $4 80@$4 81 for commercial bills.

Gold opened and closed at 100⅝, with some sales early in the day at 100⅜. On Gold loans the rates were ⅛ flat to 1 ₱ cent. for borrowing, and 1 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were active, with an irregular course of prices. New 5s and 1868s advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., while 1865s declined ⅛ ₱ cent., 10-40s, ¼ ₱ cent., and 1867s, ⅜@⅛ ₱ cent. from yesterday's prices. The other issues were steady. Railroad mortgages were dull. Winona and St. Peters Firsts sold at 101, against 98 at the last previous sale, on July 5. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts declined to 73, New-Jersey Central Firsts to 115¼, North-western gold coupons to 101¼, Michigan Central 7s to 111⅞, Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 104, and Canada Southern Firsts to 70¼. Fort Wayne Seconds advanced to 112¾. Ohio and Mississippi Consols and do. Sinking Funds to 98⅝, Erie Thirds to 108½, do. Fourths to 105, Delaware and Hudson Firsts of 1891 to 100⅛, Central Pacifics to 106, and North-western Consols to 111⅜. North-western Interest bonds sold at 106¼, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Firsts at 100¼, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Seconds at 106⅝, and Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, at 109. In State bonds Louisiana Consols advanced to 77¾, and Missouri 6s, Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, to 103⅜; District of Columbia 3.65s declined to 83½, and Georgia gold 7s were steady at 107⅞.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day were $1,368,042, and the amount marketed, $1,309,693. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were $41,533,141, and the total amount marketed $41,660,405.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1878.

Coin receipts	$250,942 39
Coin payments	419,113 81
Coin balance	117,297,272 91
Currency receipts	2,578,705 77
Currency payments	685,578 22
Curreney balance	46,988,996 27
Customs	239,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	100⅜	100⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104½	104½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107¼	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	106	105⅞
Bills on London	⅜4 83	⅜4 83
New-York Central	109¾	109⅝
Rock Island	114⅜	114½
Pacific Mail	17⅝	17½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	50¾	49¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	82¾	81⅝
Lake Shore	62⅜	62½
Chicago and North-western	50⅜	49½
Chicago and North-western pref	77⅝	77⅜
Western Union	90¾	92
Union Pacific	63¼	63¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	61⅞	61¾
New-Jersey Central	40	39
Delaware and Hudson Canal	58¾	58½
Morris and Essex	84⅝	84⅜
Panama	126½	126½
Erie	16	16
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	7⅞
Harlem	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11¾	11⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	27½	27¾
Michigan Central	67⅜	67
Illinois Central	86¼	86¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109¾	109⅜	120
Erie	16	15⅞	3,100
Lake Shore	62¾	62⅜	11,500
Wabash	14⅛	14¼	600
North-western	50¾	49	12,200
North-western preferred	78⅜	77¼	7,160
Rock Island	114⅜	114⅛	100
Fort Wayne	94⅜	94⅜	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	51	49¼	34,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	82⅝	81⅜	6,900
Del., Lack. and Western	61¾	61⅜	7,000
New-Jersey Central	39⅛	39	300
Del. and Hudson Canal	58⅞	58½	323
Morris and Essex	84⅝	84⅜	600
Michigan Cen.	67⅜	67	200
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	113	113	265
Chicago and Alton	82	81½	500
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅛	4	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅞	11⅞	100
Han. and St. Joseph pref	27¾	27⅜	100
Western Union	92¼	90⅜	10,425
Pacific Mail	17⅛	17⅛	200
Quicksilver	13⅜	13⅜	100
Wells, Fargo & Co	92½	92½	100
New-Jersey Southern	1½	1⅜	1,000
Total sales			93,050

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M	100⅝	1:00 P. M	100⅝
10:30 A. M	100⅜	1:30 P. M	100⅝
11:00 A. M	100⅜	2:00 P. M	100⅝
11:30 A. M	100½	2:30 P. M	100⅝
12:00 M	100⅝	3:00 P. M	100⅜
12:30 P. M	100⅝		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120½	120⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107¼	107⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107¼	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅜	102½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅜	102½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	105⅞	106
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅞	106
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	108	108½
United States 10-40s, registered	108⅞	109⅛
United States 10-40s, coupon	109	109½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106⅛	106¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107½
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅝	104⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅛	100⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅛	100⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $110,000 for interest, and $12,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$7,077,000
Gold balances	984,500
Currency balances	990,493

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$49,180,984
Currency balances	3,113,010
Gold exchanges	9,109,272
Gold balances	1,467,403

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86	103¼
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	103½
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	113
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. O. '87	113
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat. R.	43	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	121
Ala. 8s of 1892	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15
Ala. 8s of 1893	20	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O	15
Arkansas 6s, Funding	20	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. 1s	4	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R. coff J. & J.	50
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C. N. C. R. coff A. & O.	50
A. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66	9½
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68	9
Connecticut 6s	108	N. C. 6s, n. bds. J. & J.	9
Georgia 6s	102⅝	N. C. 6s, n. bds. A. & O.	9
Georgia 7s, new bs	107	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	2
Georgia 7s, ind'rsed	106⅞	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Georgia 7s, gold bs	107⅞	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Illinois coup. 6s	107⅞	Ohio 6s, 1886	106⅛
Illinois War Loan	100	South Carolina 6s	44
Kentucky 6s	100	S. C. 6s, J. & J	30
Louisiana 6s	51	S. C. 6s, A. & O	30
Louisiana 6s, new bs	51	S. S. 6s, F. Act, '66	30
La. 6s, new'l't'y'd bt.	51	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 7s, Penitentiary	51	S. C. 6s, C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 6s, Levee bs	51	S. C. 7s of 1888	30
La. 8s, Levee bs	51	S. C. non-f'd bds	2
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	51	Tennessee 6s, old	36
La. 7s, Consolidated	77⅜	Tenn. 6s, new bds	34
La. 7s, small bonds	74	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s	33½
Michigan 6s, '78-'9	100¼	Va. 6s, old	20
Michigan 6s, 1883	110	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	20
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	20
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	101½	Va. 6s, Consol bs	70
Mo. 6s, due in '86	104	Va. 6s, ex-mat. s	55
Mo. 6s, due in '87	104½	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	27
Mo. 6s, due in '88	105	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	4
Mo. 6s, due in '89-90	106	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	83½
Mo. A. or C. due '92	104		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	73	C., P. & Ash. new bs	110
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	27	B. & Erie new bs	110
C. & O. 6s, 1st ex. c.	25	Buf. & S. L. 7s	102
Chic. & Alton 1st	114⅜	Lake Shore div. bs	110
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st	111
C., B. & Q. Sp. c. 1st	111	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	111
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	112⅜	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	101¼
C. R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	c. 108	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	111⅜
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	122⅜	M. C. Con. 6s, 1883	104⅜
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, R. & r. d.	103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	104⅜
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.	106	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. 1885	110⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & D.	100½	Can. So. 1st g'd c.	76⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	100½	Harlem 1st 7s. C.	120
M. & St. P. C. S. F.	100¼	North Missouri 1st	105½
M. & St. P. 2d	100	C. & M. Con. S. F.	98½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	110⅜	C. & M. Con.	98¼
C. & N. W. int. bds.	106	Con. Pacific Gold bs	105⅞
C. & N. W. con. bds.	111⅜	C. P. San. J. B.	92½
C. & N. W. C. G. bds	101	C. P., Cal. & Or. 1st	90⅞
Gal. & Chic. ex	107⅝	C. P., State Aid bs	103½
Win. & St. P. 1st	100⅞	West. Pacific bds	102
D., L. & W. 2d	105⅜	Un. Pacific 1st	105⅜
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	105⅞	Pac. of Mo. 1st	108⅞
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	102¾	Pac. of Mo. 2d	97⅜
Morris & Essex 1st	118	So. Pac. of Mo. 1st	88
Morris & Essex 2d	107¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	113
M. & E. con	85	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	112¾
D. & H. Can. 1st	93½	Silver E. G. L. F.	113
D. & H. Can. 1st, '91	100	Ch. & P. 4th & 5th	106
D. & H. C. 1st, ex. '91	100	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	41⅜
D. & H. c. 7s, '94	101⅝	St. L. & I. M. 1st	103½

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 19, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	1	Resin, bbls	297
Beeswax, pkgs	101	Tar, bbls	7
Bees-wax, pkgs	8	Oil-cake, pkgs	450
Cotton, bales	658	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
C. S. Oil, bbls	34	Pea-nuts, bags	102
C. S. Cake, bags	540	Provisions, bbls	10
Copper, bbls	198	Pork, pks	25
Dried Fruit, pks	11	Beef, pks	338
Eggs, pks	688	Cut-meats, pks	3,793
Flour, bbls	14,460	Lard, tcs	716
Corn-meal, bbls	360	Lard, kegs	80
Wheat, bushels	136,042	Butter, pkgs	2,945
Corn, bushels	287,350	Cheese, pkgs	9,000
Oats, bushels	64,420	Whiskey, bbls	61
Rye, bushels	934	Silk, pkgs	163
Malt, bushels	3,625	Skins, bales	9
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, pkgs	1,939
Oat-meal, bags	200	Sumac, bags	140
Grease, pkgs	182	Tallow, pkgs	342
Hides, bales	181	Tea, pkgs	802
Hops, bales	22	Tobacco, hhds	766
Lead, pigs	2,672	Tobacco, pkgs	1,085
Leather, sides	19,889	Whisky, bbls	730
Molasses, bbls	55	Wool, bales	770
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	34		

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very limited movement has been reported in most kinds of stock, both in private trade and through the auction rooms, but prices have been quoted essentially unchanged.

COFFEE—Rio is more demand at steady rates; quoted at from 12¾c.@13c. for ordinary cargoes to 16½c.@16¾c. for prime. Sales include 3,220 bags Rio per Euclid, 2,084 bags do per City of Rio, 5,200 bags do per G. S. Tarbell, 5,000 bags do per Incahuegro, and 5,102 bags Santos per Undine.... Other kinds quiet at former figures.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A limited call noted for supplies, with Hoagshead Staves quoted at $60@$150; Pipe do., $80@$190; Barrel do., $40@$110; Sugar Shooks, with Heads, $1 40@$2 30; Molasses do., $1 70@$1 85; Box Shooks, 65c.@70c.; Empty Hogsheads, $1 75@$2; Empty Barrels, $22@$26.

CORDAGE—Has been in light demand, with Manila (large and small size) quoted at 12¾c.@13½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 14c.@15c., Tarred Manila, 12c.; Sisal Yarns, 11¾@12c.; Manila Cordage, Tarred, 12c.; American Hackled Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 11c.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, chiefly for spinning purposes, and prices have been worse reported for prompt delivery of 2,646 bales (of which 1,006 bales were on last evening,) including — bales to shippers, 2,446 bales to spinners, and 200 bales to speculators.... And for forward delivery, Cotton has been in active request, but at firmer prices.... Sales have been reported since our last of 14,300 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were on last evening, and 11,100 bales today,) with 1,646 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, fair clause, at 11.01c. August, 11.03c.@11.04c.; September, 11.28c.@11.29c.; October, 11.14c.@11.15c.; November, 10.99c.@11c.; December, 11.99c.; January, 11.03c.@11.04c.; February, 11.08c.@11.09c.; March, 11.16c.@11.18c. April, 11.25c.@11.26c.; May, 11.34c.@11.35c., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 658 bales, and at the shipping ports

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following announced public sales at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 19, were consummated as follows:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 92, No. 620 East 17th-st., south side. 313 feet east of Avenue B, for $7,000, to Peter Birch. Also, a similar sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two story frame house and stable, with plot of land 100 by 199.10, on West 140th-st., north side, running through to 141st-st., 250 feet west of 11th-av., for $13,000, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, sold five lots, each David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, sold five lots, each 20 by 99.11, on West 143d-st., north side, 200 feet west of 8th-av., for $1,800, to Joseph G. Robinson, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick house, with lot 23.8 by 98.9, No. 235 West 29th-st., north side, 276.3 feet east of 8th-av., for $5,600, to Henry R. Milbank, plaintiff.

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, H. B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story stone-front house, with lot 19 by 123.3 by 28 by 121.3, No. 440 East 57th-st., north side. 178.6 feet west of Avenue A., for $18,000, to Thomas Thacher, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.6 by 48.6 by 6.6 by 33.11 by 13 by 82.5, No. 253 East 61st-st., north side, 65.6 feet west of 2d-av., for $6,500, to City Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 227.10 by 83.2 by 190 by 82.3, on West 103d-st., south-west corner of 10th-av., for $17,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Blackwell & Riker, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 123d-st., north side, running through to 124th-st., 425 feet east of 8th-av., for $2,000, to Thomas B. Jackson, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by Bernard Smyth, of the buildings, with plot of land on East Broadway, south-west corner of New-Bowery, was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 18.

Madison-av., e. s., 62 ft. s. of 84th-st., 20x78.7; Henry Allen and wife to Mary E. Schoonmaker..... $30,000

Cherry-st., s. s., 16.9 ft. e. of Oliver-st., 16.8x 42; Rachel A. Andrews and others to Hannah W. Andrews, Administratrix..... nom.

87th-st., n. s., 169.5 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 21.2x100.8; William L. Becker to Emma Feist. 4,500

133d-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 40x99.11; Charles A. Brown to Lucretia C. Smith..... nom.

85th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; also, 25th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av, 25x 98.9; Joseph Corbit to David McAdam..... 22,500

Cortland-av., e. e. corner Monroe-st., 50x100, 33d Ward; George E. Kitching and wife to Mathias Hofen..... 5,700

79th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Leanor O'Leary to Mary A. Monks..... nom.

80th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 100.2x125; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Anthony McQuade..... 9,500

84th-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 12.6x 100.5; Ella J. Van Horn and husband to Jacob F. Wyckoff..... 1,800

133d-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 40x99.11; Lucretia C. Smith to David H. McAlpine..... 1,800

Orchard-st., w. s., No. 109, 25x87; Charles Finkind and wife to Fritz Eisaser..... 500

3d-av., n. e. corner of 93d-st., 75x201.5; Solomon Bellmann and wife to Jacob Michalski..... 115,000

129th-st., n. s., 163.10 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x 100.11; James Palmer and wife to Frederick Sampson..... 8,000

132d-st., n. s., 163.10 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x 100.11; Frederick Sampson to Eliza A. Palmer..... 8,000

Southern Boulevard, s. w. corner of Locust-av., 60x221; Silas D. Gifford, Executor, to Louisa Walter..... 2,000

119th-st., n. s., 304.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x 100.10; William C. Traphagen, Referee, to Elizabeth A. Lowber..... 4,500

Willis-av., n. w. corner 146th-st., 25x irregular; also Willis-av., s. w. corner 142d-st., 50x106; also, Willis-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 146th-st., 25x106; G. W. Speir, Referee, to Anna E. Lawrence..... 17,000

Dey-st., No. 12, 25x77; D. Wood, Referee, to Clarence A. Henriques..... 14,000

2d-av., w. s., 16.1 ft. n. of 37th-st., 16.8x80; E. Sandford, Referee, to Thomas E. Davis..... 6,600

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 62d-st., 25.5x75; W. A. Boyd, Referee, to Sarah A. Robins..... 14,000

6th-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 124th-st., 25.8x75; J. F. Donaldson, Executor, to John F. Donaldson..... 3,000

119th-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.10; D. G. Crosby, Referee, to Arnold Lustig..... 9,500

82d-st., n. s., 267.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.10x 102.2; Michael A. Foley and wife to Kieran Egan..... 3,075

Lexington-av., w. s., 49 ft. n. of 50th-st., 20x 80; Christian Klein and wife to Jacob De Boben..... 15,000

141st-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Willis-av., 300x350x irregular, 39 lots, 23d Ward; William Stursberg to Thomas Smith..... 47,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bellmann, Solomon, and wife to Max Danziger and another; n. e. corner 3d-av., 93d and 93d-st., 2 months..... $2,500

Henriques, Clarence A., to Isaac Hendricks and another, Trustees, &c.; No. 12 Dey-st., 1 year.. 10,000

Jaffrey, Kaffel, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; w. s. 2d-av., s. of 38th-st., 1 year.. 2,000

Johnson, William, and wife to John H. H. Cushman and another, Executors, &c.; w. s. 9th-av., n. of 44th-st., 3 years..... 10,000

Kellum, Julia, and others to Eugene Cowell and another, Trustees, &c.; n. s. 16th-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 years..... 4,500

Lorber, Elizabeth R., to Robert Lenard; n. s. 119th-st., w. of Avenue A, one year..... 1,000

Lustig, Arnold, to Anthony Wallach; s. s. 119th-st., w. of 2d-av., demand..... 2,000

McGlynn, John, and wife to James R. Smith; n. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 74th-st., demand..... 3,706

Morris, Elizabeth S., and husband to The Bank for Savings; n. s. 16th-st. w. of 1st-av., one year..... 3,500

Same to same; n. s. 16th-st., w. of 1st-av., one year..... 3,500

O'Neil, Michael, and wife to Oscar Purdy; e. s. s. Southern Boulevard, e. of 136th-st., three years..... 1,500

Setz, John H., and wife and others to John J. Levineas; w. s. Central-av., three years..... 1,000

Smith, Thomas, to William Simmons; n. w. 141st and 142d sts., e. of Willis-av., three years..... 47,500

Wallace, Ruth A., and husband to The Equitable Life Assurance Society; s. s. 53d-st., w. of 9th-av., one year..... 25,000

Same to same, s. e. corner of 10th-av. and 54th-st.; and also s. s. of 52d-st., w. of 6th-av., 1 year..... 25,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Angarica, Lutgarda, Executrix, &c., to Lucrecia Angarica and others..... nom.

Buckman, Raphael, Guardian, &c., to the Bank for Savings..... $30,000

Klein, Christian, to Jacob De Boben..... nom.

Miller, George M., Guardian, &c., to Simon Bachman..... nom.

Stursberg, William, to Abraham Kuhn..... 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$17,000 WILL PURCHASE THE FULL width house, No. 266 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; neighborhood first-class; a great bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE BLOCK IN THE Eighth Ward bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts. City of Brooklyn; comprises 70 lots, near Green-Wood; tastefully laid out; fruit and shade trees, and has a large number of first-class brick dwelling houses for store-rooms 26th-st.; it would make excellent pleasure-garden; convenient to three car routes; from the building can be had a fine view of the Bay and surrounding scenery; the title indisputable; two cellars houses to sell in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, WM. HATFIELD, South Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Hotel to Let.

The International Hotel, of Virginia City, Nev., one of the finest and most complete edifices for hotel purposes on the Pacific Coast. The hotel is nearly new, having been finished within the past year. It contains about 150 rooms, en suite and single, all of which are furnished in the very best style. The above is the only hotel in Virginia and has been erected and finished in the best possible manner, containing elevator, electric communication connected with every room, hot and cold water, baths, and all modern conveniences for the comfort and accommodation of guests, and furnishes a long-felt want in the City of Virginia, in its capacity as a first-class hotel. The hotel is now open and doing a fine business. The party leasing it would be required to buy the furniture. For particulars, address I. C. BATEMAN, San Francisco, Cal., or A. HANAK, Virginia City, Nev.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ELEgant country seat, one of the finest in the State; 30 acres; house, 48x74; 20 rooms, with all modern improvements; also, cottage of eight rooms; conservatory and stamping; outbuildings; cost about $60,000; will sell for $30,000, on easy terms, in consequence of the death of the owner, and to settle the estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM ON THE RARITAN RIVER, near Bound Brook, N. J.; 84 acres, all tillable; house surrounded by trees, shrubbery and lawns; large barn, and all the necessary out-buildings, in good order. Address W. D. BANCKER, care of American News Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, a good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated at South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

ICE-HOUSE SITE FOR SALE.—THE FINEST location on the west side of the Hudson River. For further information and cash price, address E. A. JAQUES, Rondout, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FOR RENT AT OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—A handsome cottage of 12 rooms, completely furnished, located on Pitman-av., within 50 yards of the ocean, and having a fine ocean view. Apply at the ASSOCIATION OFFICE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE BLOCK IN THE Eighth Ward bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., City of Brooklyn; comprises 70 lots, near Green-Wood; tastefully laid out; fruit and shade trees, and has a large number of first-class brick dwelling houses for store-rooms 26th-st.; it would make excellent pleasure-garden; convenient to three car routes; from the building can be had a fine view of the Bay and surrounding scenery; the title indisputable; two cellars houses to sell in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, WM. HATFIELD, South Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....July 20, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Circassia.....July 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria.....Aug. 10, 3 P. M.

Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria.....July 24, noon. | Elysia.....July 31, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
"Holland, W., Jy 24, 11 A. M. | Denmark, July 31, 6:30 A. M.
—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—
Spain, Sat., July 20, 9 A. M. | England, Sat., Jy 27, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. Ketchum.....Saturday, July 20, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parrell.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are unsurpassed in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....WEDNESDAY, July 24, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 6 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., July 24 | RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 7
ALGERIA...WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA...WED., Aug. 14

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

LOADING, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 106 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., July 20 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 10
DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chesnut-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Thurs., July 25 | POMMERANIA, Thurs., Aug. 8
WIELAND...Thurs., Aug. 1 | SUEVIA....Thurs., Aug. 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ports in SAN FRANCISCO via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, July 20
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, July 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 400 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Daggett. WEDNESDAY, July 24, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 20
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENT. LEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. Carpenter, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24
Steamer .....SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,260 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, Aug. 7

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO. No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only).....Thurs., Aug. 1

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 31 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport. CHEDORE WALTER, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.

TAKE THE

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW AND ST. JOHN,

THE FINEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,

LEAVE PIER 41, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL-STREET, DAILY AT 6 P. M., ARRIVING IN SARATOGA EACH DAY IN TIME TO SEE THE RACES.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.

The Favorite Palace Steamers

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.

Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

$3 50 TO OAK BLUFFS,

FIRST-CLASS

Round-Trip Tickets, $6.

VIA THE GREAT

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Tickets for sale at all the principal offices and on board steamers leaving Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON

And all points East via Newport and Fall River. Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.

5:15 P.M.; June 23 to Sept. 8, inc.; Pier 28, N. R.

Leave Brooklyn via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M. Music by splendid bands and orchestras.

Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

Special Notice to Newport Passengers.

For the better accommodation of Newport travel on this line, a special train will leave the steamer wharf at Fall River, daily, at 6 A. M., (Mondays excepted,) and arrive at Newport 6:35 A. M., thus obviating the necessity of leaving the steamer at Newport at an early hour in the morning.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE

FIRST-CLASS FARE, $1; DECK, 25c. EXCURSION TO ALBANY AND RETURN, $1 50.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays included,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats. This is the only night line of steamers selling tickets and checking baggage to places on the New-York Central Railroad.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT

FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

People's Evening Line.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER ST. JOHN WILL LEAVE PIER NO. 41 NORTH RIVER AT 6 O'CLOCK SUNDAY EVENING FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

NEW-BEDFORD AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

On and after July 1 the new and elegant steamers of this line, the CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD and CITY OF FITCHBURG, will run daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 39, East River, leaving at 5 o'clock P. M., and connecting at New-Bedford with the steamers for Oak Bluffs, Vineyard Highlands, Katama, Edgartown, Falmouth Heights, Woods Hole, Nantucket, and Cape Cod.

THIS IS THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE TO THE POINTS NAMED, THUS AVOIDING NIGHT CHANGES AND DUSTY RAILROAD TRAVEL.

The boats from New-Bedford for New-York leave daily except Saturday.

Through tickets from Washington, Baltimore, or Philadelphia to New-Bedford can be had at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or at the office of the company, No. 359 Washington-st., Boston.

HENRY A. BARLING, Agent, No. 46 South-st.

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, AND CAPE COD,

THE ONLY QUICK AND DIRECT ROUTE IS VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOOD'S HOLE.

Leave New-York 5:15 P. M., daily, Sundays included, from Pier 28 North River; arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M.; Nantucket, 11:15 A. M. next day. Returning, leave Nantucket 1:15 P. M.; Sundays, 2:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; Sundays, 5 P. M., and reaching New-York 6:30 A. M. the following morning.

RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS OTHER LINES.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
J. R. KENDRICK, Sup. GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.

HELEN.

FOR RED BANK.	CAPT. THROCKMORTON. FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 16th...	8:30 A. M. Tuesday, 16th.. 2:30 P. M.
Wedn'day, 17th.	6:30 A. M. Wedn'day, 17th. 11:00 A. M.
Wedn'day, 17th.	3:30 P. M. Thursday, 18th. 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 18th.	3:00 P. M. Friday, 19th... 6:30 A. M.
Friday, 19th....	3:00 P. M. Saturday, 20th.. 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th..	3:00 P. M. Monday, 22d.... 6:30 A. M.
Monday, 22d....	3:00 P. M. Tuesday, 23d... 6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD.

FOR RED BANK.	CAPT. H. B. PARKER. FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 18th..	7:00 A. M. Thursday, 18th. 11:00 A. M.
Friday, 19th....	7:30 A. M. Friday, 19th.... 11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th.	2:00 M. Saturday, 20th. 4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 21st...	9:00 A. M. Sunday, 21, Helen. 3:30 P. M.
Monday, 22d...	9:00 A. M. Monday, 22d.... 1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 23d...	9:30 A. M. Tuesday, 23d... 2:00 P. M.
Wedn'sday, 24th	10:30 A. M. Wedn'sday, 24th 3:00 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 20 minutes, and from 34th-st. (East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 9:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 9 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 9 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 2:40 P. M.; Greenport, 3 P. M.; Patchogue, 5:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London at 5:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 4th-av.; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries, at No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 4 Court-st., No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:38, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 12 and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
T. P. FARMER, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 20 minutes, and from 34th-st. (East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 9:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:

THE YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

ACTION OF THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE DISEASE—NO FRESH CASES REPORTED—THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE NAVY-YARD UNDER INSPECTION.

Although in the opinion of the medical authorities there is no occasion for serious apprehension, the appearance of sporadic cases of yellow fever at the Navy-yard has caused considerable uneasiness in Brooklyn, and the Board of Health has suggested prompt and decisive measures. The board having no jurisdiction within the limits of the station itself, its suggestions have been promptly and decisively acted upon by the naval authorities. A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting a form of communication to be transmitted to the Navy Department at Washington. A copy was also ordered to be sent to the commandant of the Navy-yard itself, with a view to insure the immediate co-operation of that officer with an attempt to arrest the progress of the disease at its inception and to prevent it from assuming the epidemic form. There is no real occasion for panic or terror, and the present prospect is that no further cases will occur. Yesterday morning Dr. Crane, President of the Brooklyn Board of Health, and Sanitary Superintendent Raymond had a conference with the New-York Quarantine Commissioners, at which the advisability of having cases removed to the Naval Hospital was discussed. The conclusion arrived at was that if any further cases occurred on board the Vermont or any other vessel lying at the Navy-yard, such cases should be immediately removed to the fever hospital at the Lower Quarantine. This decision was concurred in by all the parties to the conference, and it was adjudged inconsistent with proper regard for the public health that any further removals of such patients to the Naval Hospital, situated, as it is, in a densely populated district, should take place. The commandant at the Navy-yard, and Dr. S. F. Coues, Medical Director, were promptly notified of the decision of the conference, and expressed their willingness to co-operate with the civic authorities in carrying out the prescribed precautions.

In the meantime, Sanitary Superintendent Raymond, assisted by Inspectors Griffiths and Pendleton, has made a careful investigation of the sanitary condition of the Navy-yard, with special reference to the cases of yellow fever which have been reported. It appears that on May 1, 1878, the vessel Juniata Clair left Havana, with stone ballast from that port. The vessel had a Quarantine pass, and on June 19 commenced to land her cargo at the Cobb Dock, in the Navy-yard, at which point are located the receiving-ships Vermont and Colorado, separated by a space of about 225 feet. The ballast, which consisted of from two to three tons of stone of a texture resembling pumice, very porous and absorbent, and a considerable quantity of sand, was partly deposited about 1,200 feet east of the Vermont, forming a layer of considerable depth, 50 feet long and 12 feet in width. This layer has never been covered or disinfected, no suspicion existing that it might possibly carry the miasma of yellow fever. The greater portion of the sand and finer material was deposited a little to the west of the receiving-ship, and has since been covered to the depth of nearly a foot with fresh earth, upon which the oats and timothy grass are now fully a foot high. Soon after this matter was deposited a dredging scow commenced operations a little to the east of the vessel, and the mud was transported to the flats surrounding the Navy-yard and used as filling. None of the men employed upon the scow have, however, been taken down with the fever, and so far as can be ascertained none of those who were employed on the Juniata Clair have suffered.

On July 9 Assistant Surgeon Holmes Wickoff was seized with an ague, followed the next morning by a high fever. The case was pronounced to be one of remittent fever, and, as Dr. Wickoff's system was known to be thoroughly saturated with malaria, the prognosis was from the first unfavorable. Four days later he was removed to the Naval Hospital, where he died on the third day after admission. Subsequently, as related yesterday, five other cases of the same type occurred on board the Vermont. It is a curious fact that the men attacked were those whose duties confined them to the easterly side of the ship, near which the stone ballast of the Juniata Clair was lying, and that those employed elsewhere on the vessel have escaped the disease. President Crane and Medical Director Coues concur in the opinion that the disease is yellow fever; but no well-grounded view as to its etiology can be entertained until further and more careful inquiries have been instituted. Dr. Coues is personally of the opinion that the disease was imported by the Juniata Clair, and the medical staff at the Naval Hospital are to share his view of the case, while admitting that the sanitary defects of the Navy-yard, as exposed by the recent inspection, are sufficiently obvious. As these defects concern the population of both cities, their description is interesting. The Navy-yard not only abounds in sewer outlets, but is situated near the offal-dock of the City of Brooklyn, at which there is now lying a putrescent and fetid mass of night-soil which has been dumped from the contractor's boats for several years without objection. This material, carried hither and thither by the tide, is the main ingredient of the mud brought up by the dreging-scow which has been employed through the recent hot weather at a point a few feet to the east of the Vermont, and it is with such putrid and disease-breeding matter as this that the marshes and sunken lands of the Navy-yard are filled during this hot weather. The filth of the Naval Hospital, a fine, old-fashioned building on Flushing-avenue near Washington, is also, instead of being removed by way of the sewer, employed in filling in the adjacent sunken marsh, upon which the July grass grew green and rank yesterday about pools of slime and filth.

Briefly described, such is the present sanitary condition of the Brooklyn Navy-yard as revealed by a merely cursory inspection. A gang of men was at work yesterday afternoon removing the materials deposited by the Juniata Clair, and the stone is also to be taken up and carried beyond the lower bay of the harbor. The latter is of a peculiar blue color, evidently of volcanic origin, very porous, and has a pungent but not at all unpleasant odor. A piece of it, disinfected, of course, was on exhibition at the Board of Health yesterday as a geological curiosity. The dredging, which has been in progress since the last of June, was discontinued yesterday morning, and will not be resumed during the hot weather. Capt. Gerarde, of the Colorado, says that no precaution will be neglected to improve the sanitary condition of the vessels under his command. Both the Vermont and the Colorado have been thoroughly disinfected. The latter is now provided with bath-tubs and other appliances necessary to cleanliness; and this deficiency will be met for the present by transferring the men from one ship to the other at regular intervals. The Commodore has already written to Secretary Thompson, urging the immediate necessity of important improvements in the sewerage system of the station, and particularly suggesting that the soil-pipes of the Naval Hospital be connected with the sewer. The communication asks for authority to have the matter attended to without delay, and commends to the favorable attention of the department the suggestions transmitted by the Board of Health. At the Naval Hospital, Dr. Coues reported the three survivors as convalescent. Onley is improving rapidly, and the other two, Flynn and Connell, are making fair recoveries.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT RIFLE PRACTICE.

The Eleventh Regiment had a warm time at Creedmoor yesterday. There was fortunately a cool breeze blowing during the greater part of the day, which probably prevented a large number from being prostrated by the heat. Only two succumbed to the heat, although the mercury stood at 103° on the shady balcony of the clubhouse at noon. There were 224 men of all ranks present for duty, under command of Col. F. E. Unbekant. Major S. D. Powell and Capt. J. C. Niglutsch, Brigade and Regimental Surgeons, attended to the sanitary condition of the men, and the shooting was superintended by Major Charles E. Gorlin, Brigade Inspector, and Capt. S. F. Kneeland, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice. The shooting was at 100 and 150, 300 and 400 yards, constituting the third and second classes respectively. The number who qualified in the third class was 114. Following are the scores of those who qualified to shoot for "Marksmen's" badges, the highest possible number being 50 points:

Capt. Matthias Kiefer, 38; Drummer F. Schuman, 36; G. Burghardt, 36; A. Lueckoff, 35; J. Feith, 34; F. Marx, 32; W. Schramek, 32; L. Bathman, 31; J. Laudener, 29; F. Seidel, 29; Sergt. H. Kohlberger, 29; Corp. J. Schmidbroich, 28; B. Schroeder, 28; C. Hans, 28; J. F. S. Eberte, 27; J. Jones, 27; A. Angbrand, 26; E. Woefenrender, 26; Sergt. S. Nielsen, 26; Capt. J. Fuchsius, 26; A. Reineman, 26; Capt. J. C. Niglutsch, 25.

The scorers detected Private Stahl, of Company K, shooting under the name of Louis Asch, of the same company; Sergt. Weber, of Company I, shot for Sergt. Wigner, of the same company, and Private Buchs, of Campany I, was also represented by a substitute. The delinquents will be summoned before a court-martial Monday night next.

THE NEW-YORK BAY REGATTA.

The judges of the recent New-York Bay regatta held an adjourned meeting yesterday in Room No. 25, No. 26 Pine-street, to consider the protests growing out of the race of the 27th ult. There were two. The first was by the owners of the Cheemaun, (no name,) who claimed that they were fouled by the winning boat, Nettie, which, they alleged, also fouled the stake-boat in rounding on the last turn by crowding between the Cheemaun and the stake-boat. The owners of the Nettie, on the other hand, asserted that the Cheemaun was lapped, and was asked to give way, the Nettie being on the inside, but it failed to respond. The Captain of the protesting boat thereupon said that there was no lap, and that the did not hear any request to make room from the Nettie. To settle the contradiction, the sworn testimony of the man stationed in the stake-boat was taken. He corroborated the owner of the Nettie, and the judges threw the protest out. A similar decision was made in the case of the Fidget, which, it was claimed, did not sail around the stake-boat. The winning yachts thus remain as first declared.

NEW-YORK'S CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

THE COLLECTORS, NAVAL OFFICERS, AND SURVEYORS SINCE THE FOUNDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Gen. Merritt is the twenty-fifth person appointed to the office of Collector of the Port of New-York. One of the number appointed declined to serve, and another was rejected by the Senate after holding the office temporarily a few months; an instance that may possibly be repeated. Daniel S. Dickinson would not serve, which is an instance not likely to happen again. It is worthy of note apropos of recent events at the Custom-house, that Gen. John Lamb was appointed the first Collector by President Washington against the vehement protests of the supporters of his Administration, who urged that Lamb was not in harmony with the policy of the Administration, and ought not, therefore, to be intrusted with an office of so much political influence. Washington, however, was immovable. It was intimated to Gen. Lamb that he had only to ask for the place to get it, but this he declined to do. Finally, Washington, on his own motion, sent Lamb the nomination, in recognition of his fidelity as a soldier at West Point, when Arnold attempted to betray that post. The business of the Custom-house was not very large in the beginning, but it constantly increased. Lamb remained Collector until compromised by a member of his own family, who was employed as a clerk in the Custom-house, and detected in acts of peculation. Lamb retired from the office in consequence of the acts of his subordinate, and made up to the Government all that was taken. These troubles reduced him almost to want, and hastened his death. The New-York Custom-house has since been the scene of many changes, but none occasioned more surprise than the last. The reasons used with Washington against Lamb seem to have been more potent with the present Executive. Appended are the names of all the Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors that have occupied the respective places in this City. Perhaps no offices in the country have been filled by a greater variety of men, and afforded more uncertain tenure:

Collectors.	*When Appointed.*	
JOHN LAMB	August 3, 1789	Dismissed.
JOSHUA SANDS	May 28, 1797	Removed.
DAVID GELSTON	Jan. 26, 1802	Resigned.
JONATHAN THOMPSON	Jan. 13, 1821	Resigned.
SAMUEL SWARTWOUT	March 29, 1830	Com. expired.
JESSE HOYT	March 29, 1838	Resigned.
JOHN J. MORGAN	March 1, 1841	Removed.
CHARLES G. FERRIS	Rejected by Senate June 14, '41.	
EDWARD CURTIS	Sept. 10, 1841	Resigned.
C. P. VAN NESS	Dec.	1844 Resigned.
CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE	Feb. 24,	1846 Resigned.
HUGH MAXWELL	Sept. 26,	1850 Removed.
DANIEL S. DICKINSON	March 30,	1853 Declined.
GREENE C. BRONSON	April 8,	1853 Removed.
HIRAM J. REDFIELD	Jan. 26,	1854 Resigned.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL	Jan. 14,	1858 Removed.
ISAAC BARNEY	March 27,	1861 Resigned.
SIMEON DRAPER	March 3,	1865 Resigned.
PRESTON KING	Sept. 1,	1865 Deceased.
C. P. CHURCH, Act. Col.	Nov. 14,	1865
HENRY A. SMYTHE	May 16,	1866 Removed.
MOSES H. GRINNELL	April 1,	1869 Removed.
THOMAS MURPHY	July 31,	1870 Resigned.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR	Dec. 15,	1871 Suspended.
EDWIN A. MERRITT	July 18,	1878 Temporary.

Naval Officers.	*When Appointed.*	
BENJAMIN WALKER	August 3,	1789 Resigned.
RICHARD ROGERS	Feb. 20,	1797 Removed.
SAMUEL OSGOOD	Nov. 18,	1803 Resigned.
JOHN SWARTWOUT	Feb. 15,	1813 Resigned.
ENOS T. THROOP	Jan. 10,	1835 Resigned.
WILLIAM S. COE	March 29,	1838 Removed.
THOMAS S. LORD	Sept. 10,	1841 Removed.
JEREMIAH TOWLE	June 15,	1844 Removed.
MICHAEL HOFFMAN	March 13,	1845 Deceased.
CORNELIUS S. BOGARDUS	Jan. 31,	1849 Removed.
PHILIP HONE	Sept. 24,	1850 Deceased.
DAVID A. BOKEE	Feb.	1853 Resigned.
ELIAS J. REDFIELD	March 30,	1853 Appoint'd Col.
J. ROMEYN BROADHEAD	Jan. 3,	1854 Com. expired.
AUGUSTUS BIRDSALL	Feb. 15,	1858 Removed.
GEORGE DENNISON	July 26,	1861 Com. expired.
JAMES F. ODELL	Sept. 1,	1865 Deceased.
C. S. FRANKLIN, (Acting)	June 13,	1866.
JOHN A. DIX	Oct. 1,	1866 Resigned Nov.
C. S. FRANKLIN, (Acting)	April 1,	1867. [24, 1866.
A. A. MERRITT	April 1,	1869 Removed.
MOSES H. GRINNELL	Aug. 1,	1870 Removed.
A. H. LAFLIN	April 17,	1871 Removed.
A. B. CORNELL	Feb. 1,	1877 Suspended.
SILAS W. BURT	July 16,	1878 Temporary.

Surveyors.	*When Appointed.*	
JOHN LASHER	Aug. 3,	1789 Removed.
WILLIAM S. SMITH	Feb. 23,	1801 Removed.
PETER A. SCHENCK	March 21,	1806 Removed.
JOHN BOYD	March 15,	1874 Removed.
JOSEPH RUSE	Nov. 30,	1818 Removed.
PETER STAGG	Jan. 22,	1827 Removed.
M. M. NOAH	April 25,	1829 Removed.
HEATON CRAIG	Jan. 10,	1833 Removed.
ELI MOORE	Jan. 24,	1840 Removed.
WILLIAM TAGGARD	Sept. 10,	1841 Removed.
HENRY C. ATWOOD	Temporary.	
ELIJAH F. PURDY	March 15,	1845 Com. expired.
JOSEPH RUSE	March 16,	1849 Com. expired.
JOHN COCHRANE	March 30,	1853 Com. expired.
EMANUEL B. HART	June 3,	1858 Removed.
RUFUS F. ANDREWS	July 16,	1861 Removed.
ABRAM WAKEMAN	May 16,	1866 Removed.
ALONZO B. CORNELL	April 1,	1869 Resigned.
GEORGE H. SHARPE	April 1,	1873 Com. expired.
EDWIN A. MERRITT	Dec. 20,	1877 Appoint'd Col.

Gen. Arthur yesterday finished the packing of his personal papers, the arrangement of his office affairs, and at 4 o'clock to-day will be ready to turn the Custom-house over to Gen. Merritt. Gen. Arthur said there was very little to do to enable him to make an orderly transfer, as he has always kept his office business in good shape, and needed to make no particular effort to meet a request to transfer the business to another, so that it could be immediately carried on as usual. Gen. Merritt was away yesterday, and it was understood that he had gone to Washington for instructions, but whether about the deputies or the Surveyor's Office, no one could even conjecture. The report that Gen. Palmer would be made Gen. Merritt's secretary was positively denied yesterday by Gen. Palmer himself. As on Thursday, business in the offices and in the rotunda was affected yesterday by the heat, although there was a slight increase over Thursday, caused by the hurry of entering goods for shipment to-day.

THE KANSAS-PACIFIC RAILWAY FIGHT.

The story of the fight between Denver Extension bondholders and the Union Pacific pool for the possession of the Kansas Pacific Road has been told in THE TIMES. The bondholders' committee have furnished the United States Trust Company with engraved certificates, to be given to persons depositing bonds with that company, in furtherance of the plan of the committee to purchase the road. The committee recently applied to the Stock Exchange to make such certificates a good delivery in the board in lieu of bonds deposited. The Union Pacific people, who control the other interests of the Kansas Pacific Company, made a counter application, to have all the bonds and stock of the latter company transferred from the free-list, which is called only on demand, to the active list, which is called nearly every day, and to make the Denver Extension bonds a good delivery, when accompanied by certificate No. C. for $87 50 of unpaid interest, the other two certificates, Nos. A. and A. A., for $35 each, to be dealt in separately. Yesterday the Committee on Securities notified both parties that they were ready to give their decision. L. H. Meyer and C. H. Woerrishoeffer attended on the part of the Denver extension bondholders, and Jay Gould and Russell Sage on the part of the Union Pacific pool. The committee decided that they would have to refuse the bondholders' application, the use of the Exchange requiring a majority of the bonds to be deposited and the plan to be published before certificates can be recognized as equal to bonds. They granted the other application. After the decision had been announced, quite a scene occurred. Jay Gould, who was evidently out of temper, angrily denounced the bondholders' committee. He said that Mr. Villard, the Receiver of the road, and Mr. Holmes, of the committee, had made representations to him which they afterward repudiated, and that the committee had published false statements in the newspapers, misrepresenting the position of both himself and the pool. Mr. Meyer replied that the original agreement with the pool was based upon their providing $250,000 for interest, to be distributed among the bondholders as they surrendered their bonds. This not having been done, the bondholders did not come in, and the pool had no right to complain because the committee were instrumental in keeping them out. The pool had only themselves to blame.

TROUBLESOME IMMIGRANTS.

Forty immigrants from Venice, who arrived in the Spain on Sunday, succeeded in making a great deal of trouble in Castle Garden during the past few days. They claimed to have made a contract with one Bernardus, an emigration agent at Genoa, that they should be given employment in a body at Vineland. Secretary Jackson offered to send them to Vineland, N. J., but they refused to go without a written guarantee from him that they should all be employed together on arriving there. Mr. Jackson then offered to secure work for them individually through the Garden Labor Bureau, but they would not listen to this and became very abusive, cursing the country, the Commissioners, and their accommodations in loud terms. At length, the patience of the officials being exhausted, they were ordered to leave. This, they refused to do, saying that they had no money and that they had been informed on the other side that they could remain at the Garden as long as they pleased. It was discovered, however, that each man had a draft for between $40 and $50 in his possession, and seeing that measures were being taken to enforce the orders of the officials, they decided to go peaceably yesterday. They divided into three parties, one going to No. 64 Centre-street, another to No. 32 Catherine-street, and the third to a boarding-house in Roosevelt-street.

A WARNING TO DOG-CATCHERS.

On Monday evening last Charles McLaughlin, a dog-catcher, captured a muzzled and licensed dog belonging to Michael Farley, an employe of the Hotel Brunswick. Farley, on the ground that the dog was duly muzzled and licensed, charged McLaughlin with petty larceny, and yesterday the latter was examined before Justices Duffy, Smith, and Bixby, in the Court of Special Sessions, and as it appeared from the testimony that he had no right to take the dog in question, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of two months.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

THE COOPER-MARSHALL CASE.

MRS. COOPER COMPLETES HER TESTIMONY—SHE IS COMPLIMENTED AS A SMART WITNESS.

Mrs. Cooper-Marshall again took her place on the witness-stand yesterday morning, with ex-Judge Barbour at her elbow, and Mr. Scribner, the counsel for the Marshall family, seated right opposite. Mrs. Pitcher was in attendance, of course, and during the morning was conspicuously attentive to her sister—now offering her "sweeties," now fanning or arranging her dress, or bestowing upon her other little marks of sisterly attention. Mr. Scribner did not begin his examination at the point where he left it on Wednesday—the reference to "black-mailing"—but started to question Mrs. Cooper as to her having paid her husband's servants money to conceal the fact that she had been out riding with gentlemen other than her husband. Mr. Ten Eyck objected to the question, but the Referee overruled the objection, and the witness answered the question in the negative.

"Did you ever pay money to conceal the fact that you had had gentlemen in your bedroom?"

"No, Sir; no, never," said Mrs. Cooper, warmly. Then, in a calmer tone: "Whenever you bring evidence like that against me, I am perfectly satisfied that you buy it and pay for it."

"That is not the way we get our evidence," said Mr. Scribner.

"Now, Mrs. Cooper," said Mr. Scribner, "do you remember whether, when you left your husband at Dr. White's house, you said that you could not endure him any longer?"

"I might have said something of the kind, but not those words; of course, he was very drunk at the time."

"And after you left him, you neither knew nor cared what became of him?"

"Yes, I did; I had a great deal of sympathy with him."

"He told you there was one woman he did love? Did he say what woman?"

"No."

"Might he not have meant yourself?"

"He said there was one woman he loved, and the sooner I left the house the better."

Mr. Scribner repeated his question.

"There is a pretty fair inference," said Mr. Ten Eyck.

"There is not fair inference to be drawn from anything in this case," retorted Mr. Scribner.

The witness continued: She was positive John Marshall did not keep a pair of slippers in her room at Mrs. Witherstein's; she would admit that she took her dinners in his room; she did not ask for another room to escape the observation of other ladies in the house.

"You never alluded to one of them, who occupied a room on the top floor, as an old cat whose eyes were too sharp for you?"

"Never, Sir; I never made use of such an expression in my life."

"You keep a boarding-house now?"

"No, Sir; I let furnished rooms, at No. 207 West Twenty-fourth-street."

"Are some of those rooms let so single gentlemen and their wives?"

Mr. Ten Eyck objected that the question meant were single gentlemen allowed to take harlots there, and the Judge, after this was explained to him, for his simple mind saw nothing in the question before, declined to allow it.

Mr. Scribner put a number of other questions that were objected to, but the objection was not in every case sustained. At length he tore up his memorandum and said, "The witness is yours, Mr. Ten Eyck."

"Now I have to face Mr. Ten Eyck," said Mrs. Cooper, twirling around in her seat with a sigh of relief.

Mr. Scribner said, "You have found me a better-natured fellow than he is," and the lady answered, with a smile: "No fault to find with you at all, Mr. Scribner."

Mr. Ten Eyck then attempted the amiable. "Do you feel well enough to go on, Mrs. Marshall?" he asked.

"I am not feeling very well, but if I have to remain I may as well go on."

"Yo u need not remain, Mrs. Cooper."

"I would not leave Mrs. Pitcher alone, Mr. Scribner."

"Always together. Like the Siamese twins."

"Inseparable, Mr. Scribner," said Mrs. Pitcher, with a girlish laugh.

Mr. Ten Eyck said he would ask the witness a few questions at the point where his friend left off. In reply to these "Mrs. Marshall" answered that 14 years ago Mr. Cooper obtained some property from his father; she did not know to what it amounted; with it he took the hotel at Pleasure Bay; with regard to the $150 note, it was not given to her by her husband, but by Mr. Curtis; she returned it to that gentleman, and her husband afterward gave her the sum in money; she was induced to live with Cooper the second time because he promised to go into business; he said to her that he was satisfied the charges made against her were false, and that if she would go back to him he would provide a nice home; she never played cards as a business, and never made money.

Mr. Scribner objected to Mr. Ten Eyck leading his witness.

"He has not a bright witness, and you must make allowance," said Mrs. Cooper-Marshall.

Mr. Scribner, gallantly—I think he has the smartest witness I have had for a good while.

Other evidence followed, in the course of which the witness stated with regard to Cooper: "He used to come home drunk, and I could get no money from him; when he was in that way I used to take money out of his pocket."

"That was stealing!" said Mr. Scribner.

"Oh, no," laughed the witness, as much as to say, "I know the law better than that."

Judge Barbour thought this was rather a nice point, and that although it had nothing to do with the issue before him, it would be well for the world to have his legal opinion upon it. He said: "I think that when a man uses home drunk, the wife may rob him. I think that is the law." Then he went on chatting with the witness, eminently well pleased with himself, while Mr. Ten Eyck was endeavoring to find another conundrum for his client. At length he found a question which he could venture to propound to the witness, but it was at once objected to by Mr. Scribner, and a long legal argument followed on the admissibility of a certain class of evidence, Mr. Scribner contending that he might ask each witness what interest they had in the case. Mr. Ten Eyck said the question had been raised and an objection sustained.

Mr. Scribner said there was an agreement as to how the money obtained by this suit should be divided, and he would get it.

"No?" queried the Judge.

"Yes; I shall. I shall subpœna Judge Fullerton," said Mr. Scribner.

The hearing was then adjourned.

ELLEN M'CALL'S SUICIDE.

NOT YET SATISFACTORILY EXPLAINED—WHAT LED TO HER MOTHER'S ARREST.

The body of Ellen McCall, the young actress, who committed suicide on Wednesday at No. 469 Fourth-avenue, reposed during yesterday in a rude temporary coffin supplied with a glass cover, through which the pretty face was visible. To-day the dead girl will be buried in a cemetery in or near the City, unless her friends succeed in raising sufficient funds wherewith to pay for the transportation of the body to the family burial-ground in Buffalo. Early yesterday afternoon John McCall, her brother, was found suffering apparently from delirium tremens, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. Mrs. Mary Ingham, the mother of the young actress, arrived here from Buffalo in the morning, Mr. Edward M. Roop, who was shortly to have married the deceased, having informed her of the melancholy death of her daughter. Mrs. Ingham does not believe that the motive of Ellen's suicide was in any way connected with her love affair. She thinks that the girl grew tired of life in consequence of sickness and trouble of mind resulting from the recent arrest and imprisonment of her mother. The young girl had always been considered the most delicate member of the family, having been subject to sudden fits of indisposition, often culminating in dangerous convulsive attacks. According to Mrs. Ingham's story concerning Ellen's relations toward Eugene Eberling, her former lover, the two became engaged when the girl was only 16 years of age. The mother was not well pleased with her intended son-in-law, and therefore exerted herself successfully in breaking the match. Soon after that, young Roop, who belongs to a highly respectable family, formed the acquaintance of Ellen and fell in love with her. She readily reciprocated his affection, and it was arranged between the two that their marriage should be solemnized early next Fall. The fact of Mrs. Ingham's arrest on the charge of larceny having already been published, it only remains to give her version of the circumstances attending her incarceration at Police Head-quarters, and her subsequent transfer to Buffalo for trial. In the Fall of 1877, while residing in Buffalo with her children, she married Henry Ingham, an old widower, who represented himself as being worth $6,000 in cash and lands. Five days after the marriage Ingham left Buffalo for Huntington City, West Va., for the ostensible purpose of joining a son of his in business. Before leaving his new wife he promised to send her $500, which she desired to use in starting a millinery establishment in Buffalo. He failed to remit the money, however, but returned himself, apparently none the richer, in May last. After remaining three days at his wife's place, he went to live with a married daughter, a Mrs. Gilsen. The latter on hearing of the marriage of her aged father, visited her mother-in-law, and abused her to such an extent that Mrs. Ingham in her fury at being thus assailed knocked the woman down and drove her from the house. Old Ingham finally attempted to smooth matters over with his wife by promising to raise the money needed to set her up in business. In fulfillment of that promise he wrote to his son requesting a remittance of $200 in part payment of a note held by Ingham, Senior, with instructions to send it to the home of himself and wife, in Whitney-place, Buffalo. Ingham told his wife that, in the event of his being away from home on the arrival of the money, she could receive it, and sign the express company's receipt. The money duly arrived, Mrs. Ingham signed the receipt, and conscientiously believing that it belonged to her by right, appropriated it, and came to New-York to attend a sick daughter. The old man on returning home, and learning that his wife had received the package, called at the office of the American Express Company, and demanded the amount, alleging that the recipient of the package was merely his landlady. The express company notified the Police, who, ascertaining that Mrs. Ingham had come to New-York, notified Superintendent Walling. Detective Ferris arrested her at No. 469 Fourth-avenue, and took her to Police Head-quarters. She was subsequently taken to Buffalo, where she was honorably acquitted on exhibiting her marriage certificate. Ingham was then arrested on the charge of attempting to get a repayment of the money, and was held in $300 for trial.

THE THREE DISHONEST EMPLOYES.

ARRAIGNED IN THE JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT—STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. WILSON—HE DECLINES TO MAKE A CHARGE AGAINST HINES, THE BOOK-KEEPER, UNTIL FORCED TO DO SO.

Yesterday afternoon Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, called up the case of Wilson & Greig against Henry N. Phillips, their cashier; Pearson Hendrickson, their cloak salesman, and William Hines, their book-keeper, charged with having, in combination, swindled the firm systematically for a period of three years. The manner in which the swindling was done was fully described in yesterday's TIMES. On Thursday afternoon, when Capt. Byrnes and Detectives Dolan and Slevin appeared before Justice Smith with the prisoners, the latter were remanded until yesterday afternoon, on the ground that Mr. Samuel Wilson, the senior partner of the swindled firm and the complainant in the case, was not ready to go on, and that he wanted another day to overhaul the books and accounts. Mr. Wilson spent the remainder of the day and most of the night with Hines, the book-keeper. They were closeted together in Capt. Byrnes' private office, and appeared to be very earnestly engaged in going over the books. It was expected that the result of their examination would be made known in court, and that Mr. Wilson would have been armed with a most formidable array of proof against the prisoners.

When the party appeared before Justice Smith yesterday Mr. Wilson did not have any counsel, and appeared rather indifferent about the business in hand. Mr. Leo Schwab appeared for Hendrickson. When his client was called, Mr. Wilson appeared against him with a complaint. This stated that on the 17th inst. Hendrickson, being under arrest, confessed to Wilson that he and Phillips had for the past three years been, in combination, swindling the firm daily; that Phillips was cashier, and all moneys received in the house passed directly into his hands; that Hendrickson was at the head of the cloak department; that he made an arrangement with Phillips by which he himself passed into Phillips' hands a certain percentage of the sales checks and the cash called for by them, and that Phillips destroyed these checks, and at the close of the day divided the corresponding moneys with him; that they had done this for three years, and in that way had appropriated to their own use a vast amount of the firm's money, and that Hendrickson, during the said confession, admitted that he had received as his portion of the divides $1,500 anyway. Mr. Schwab demanded an examination for his client, and Justice Smith set it down for 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, and in default of $2,000 bail committed Hendrickson to prison until that time. Mr. Schwab would not allow his client to say anything in answer to any questions.

Then Mr. Price appeared for Phillips, and demanded to know the nature of the charge against his client. Mr. Wilson appeared against him with a complaint fully made out. The complaint recited that on the 17th inst. Phillips, being under arrest, made a confession to Wilson. This confession stated that Phillips was the cashier for the firm of Wilson & Greig; that all moneys received in the house passed directly into his hands; that for the past three years Phillips had been systematically robbing the firm, by pocketing its moneys and destroying the sales checks calling for such amounts as he appropriated; that in this way he converted to his own use a great deal of the firm's money, and that on the 21st of last September, in his capacity of cashier, during the day he received the sum of $2,626 92, destroyed the sales checks calling for $1,000 of that sum, and pocketed that $1,000, returning over to the firm but $1,626 92. Mr. Price refused to allow Phillips to answer any questions, but demanded an examination for his client. Justice Smith set his examination down for 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday next, and fixed the bail at $2,000. Mr. John W. Earle, of Scribner's Sons, No. 96 Sixth-avenue, became Phillips' bondsman.

At this point Mr. Joseph E. Newburger stepped before the bar and said he appeared as counsel for William Hines, and desired to know the nature of the charge against his client. Mr. Rockwell, Clerk of the court, being interrogated, said that no complaint had been entered against Hines. Mr. Smith was surprised, and asked Mr. Wilson for an explanation. Mr. Wilson said he had no charge to make against Hines. Being pushed, he said he had no desire to make any charge against the book-keeper. This conduct on the part of Wilson created much surprise, if not suspicion, among those who noticed it. Capt. Byrnes, Detectives Dolan and Slevin, and Justice Smith particularly thought it very singular. The Justice turned to Capt. Byrnes and he said he thought that Hines was just as bad as either Phillips or Hendrickson, if not worse, and that he was as deeply into the frauds as they were. Thereupon the Justice told Wilson that he must make a complaint against Hines if there was sufficient evidence to warrant it, and that if he refused to do so the court would compel him. Mr. Wilson seemed rather disconcerted at this decision, as also did Hines. But Justice Smith soon convinced Wilson that he must what he said. The result was that at last Wilson was forced to go before Clerk Rockwell and make a complaint against Hines. When the complaint was drawn up it was presented to the court. It was a strange and not a very strong affair in such a case. It stated that Hines on the 17th inst., while under arrest, made a confession to Wilson that he was book-keeper for the firm of Wilson & Greig; that the firm was now in bankruptcy, and that James M. Jones was conducting its business as Trustee for the creditors; that for the past three years Hines had been in collusion with Phillips, the cashier, for the purpose of robbing the firm; that Phillips, instead of returning to Hines as book-keeper all the sales checks, would with his knowledge destroy a certain percentage of them and divide with him the moneys represented by them; that within the past three months, or during the period since the firm's bankruptcy, the collusion was still carried on between Hines and Phillips, and that during that time they had divided between them all the proceeds of their embezzlement, about $65. Mr. Newburger advised Hines not to answer any questions, and demanded an examination for his client. The examination was fixed for Tuesday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, and the bail, owing to the nature of the complaint, was put at but $1,000. John D. Hannigan, of No. 319 West Thirtieth-street, and Peter Wannemacher, of No. 226 Third-avenue, became Hines' bondsmen.

When Counselor Price saw the way in which Wilson had "weakened" toward Hines, he became very indignant. He demanded that Phillips' bail be made as low as Hines'. The court refused. Price then asked if he could be allowed to examine Capt. Byrnes, and have the result made a part of the record. This was granted. The Captain being sworn, in reply to questions, stated that Phillips was the first one of the prisoners arrested; that when he was first taken into custody he was told that he had been arrested for "playing" with the safe to get $10 bills. He denied this; he was then told that he was arrested for belonging to a combination in the store of Wilson & Greig, which had been systematically robbing the firm for years, and was asked if he would tell the truth about the matter; he was very nervous and excited, and promised to tell the truth; he then made a full confession, the full text of which has already been published in THE TIMES. The Captain admitted that had not Phillips made this confession, Phillips could not have been held, nor could Hines and Hendrickson have been arrested.

Mr. Price next reviewed the particulars of the case, and was very severe upon Mr. Wilson for endeavoring to screen the book-keeper, Hines. He broadly intimated to that gentleman that it would pay the creditors to further investigate the causes which led to the firm's bankruptcy. He further intimated that it looked as if Hines, as book-keeper, knew enough, besides what related to Phillips and Hendrickson, to make it necessary for the members of the firm to screen him. Mr. Price made many such observations and the drift of his remarks was that the book-keeper knew of other causes leading to the bankruptcy besides the peculations unearthed by Capt. Byrnes.

Justice Smith refused to reduce Phillips' bail, and said that the question of letting Phillips off easily because he was in the position of State's evidence was one for the District Attorney, if the case ever reached him.

It was the general opinion of those present that the complaints as made by Mr. Wilson will not hold at the examination Tuesday next, and this caused much comment. Capt. Byrnes and Detectives Dolan and Slevin were not pleased at the apparent lack of interest manifested in the prosecution by Mr. Wilson, and expressed the opinion that it was a very discouraging thing for the Police, in the discharge of their duty, to feel that those who should have a direct interest in their work lacked the necessary zeal to properly second their efforts to bring criminals to justice.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

During the annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club it will give an open regatta at Greenport, Long Island, on Thursday, Aug. 8. In addition to the cabin-sloop yachts of the club, the regatta is open to all cabin-sloops not enrolled in any club, and also to any yachts enrolled in clubs east of Throgg's Neck. The classification of boats will be: First class, 45 feet and over; second class, under 45 feet and over 35; third class, 35 feet, or over 25. The course will be from an anchorage in the main dock at Greenport, to and around a stake-boat off the buoy on Crow Island Shoal; thence to and around a stake-boat off Orient Point Hotel, and to the home stake-boat. The club has offered a prize valued at $100 to each class, to be awarded to the yacht winning the race.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $5 from L. V. for the Seaside Sanitarium.

The squadron of the New-York Yacht Club will assemble for its annual cruise at Glen Cove on Aug. 6.

Register Dwight has appointed John H. Platt Assignee of Bertholf, Smith & Co., whose liabilities amount to $19,000.

The materials of the old building in Franklin-street—formerly used as a station-house—were sold yesterday by the Controller for $250.

Last night there was a marked improvement in the condition of Gen. James Watson Webb, notwithstanding that he suffered somewhat from the excessive heat of the day.

A numerously-signed petition was in circulation in the Produce Exchange yesterday asking the managers to order a vote on the question of closing the Exchange hereafter at 3 instead of 5 P. M.

John H. Platt was yesterday appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of Juan C. De Nier, commission merchant, formerly at No. 71 William-street, who has liabilities amounting to over $200,000; Lou

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8379. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE OTTOMAN ADJUSTMENT.

MR. GLADSTONE DENOUNCES THE BERLIN TREATY.

A SAVAGE ATTACK ON BEACONSFIELD'S GOVERNMENT—THE AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY DECLARED TO BE AN INSANE COVENANT—PARLIAMENT NOT TO BE DISSOLVED THIS YEAR.

LONDON, July 20.—At the anniversary of the establishment of the Liberal Association of Bermondsey-street, London, to-night, Mr. Gladstone made a long speech in which he begged to decline resuming the leadership of the Liberal Party. He powerfully attacked the manner in which the people had lately been governed. No despotic Government in Europe would have dared to do what this Cabinet had done—accepting such responsibilities unknown to the people. He criticised the Treaty of Berlin, whereby England consented to replace under the despotic rule of Russia, Bessarabia, which belonged to free Roumania. Russia retains her claim to heavy indemnity, which she can always make a pretext for war. At the same time the treaty destroys the integrity and independence of Turkey. With regard to the convention with Turkey, only one epithet is possible, namely, an insane covenant. None of the great English statesmen of the last 40 years would have signed it. It is, to our shame, a convention of absurdity and duplicity. It is odious to every valuable feeling of the country, and has alienated the friendship of all sovereign powers. England has sold Bessarabia to Russia, the brave Montenegrins' conquests to Austria's jealousy and selfishness, the Greeks to Turkey, and, lastly, Turkey herself to England. Mr. Gladstone concluded by hoping the Ministry would shortly be judged by an appeal to the country.

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says that the British Cabinet has finally decided not to dissolve Parliament this year.

The Paris and Vienna newspapers generally comment favorably upon Lord Beaconsfield's statement in explanation of the treaty of Berlin in the House of Lords on Thursday. The Italian Government and Conservative organs continue to attack England. The Italian Radical newspapers do not notice the subject of the English occupation of Cyprus, but devote their attention exclusively to Austria. The *Standard's* assertion that the Italian Ambassador to Vienna had been called to Rome on this subject is denied. The Ambassador went to Paris on a short leave, his visit being unconnected with politics.

The Russian unofficial press is more or less dissatisfied with the treaty. Before its conclusion Aksakoff, the Pan-Slavist agitator, made such a violent speech at Moscow against the Russian concessions in the congress that he was warned that its repetition would be regarded as a personal attack on the Czar.

The *Times'* Berlin letter says: "The Slavophil enthusiasm is disappointed. The Liberals would have been willing that a state of war should continue, because they hoped out of its results to gain bases of constitutional liberty. But an immense majority of the Russian people, as well as the mercantile community, and the wealthy as well as the lower masses, are heartily glad of the return of peace."

The *Times'* correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that the Russian authorities advertise sales of war material at various points in Roumania.

The Czar of Russia has telegraphed to Bucharest inquiring as to the condition of Prime Minister Bratiano, who was severely injured by a carriage accident on Wednesday.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says there is reason to believe that a pacific settlement will be effected with Greece.

BELGRADE, July 20.—Great dissatisfaction exists throughout Servia regarding the stipulation made at the Berlin Congress requiring Servia to contribute toward paying the Turkish debt. It is estimated that Servia's share will be 5,000,000 piastres.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS ABROAD.

INTENSELY HOT WEATHER IN EUROPE—POPE LEO TO GO TO PERUGIA.

LONDON, July 20.—Hot weather prevails here and on the Continent. The heat is very severe in Paris, and in some parts of the Exposition Building the temperature is unendurable.

The British Commissioner to the French Exposition has officially informed the other Commissioners of the international exhibition to be held at Melbourne, Australia, in 1880, and invited the present exhibitors to participate.

A dispatch from Rome to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Instructions have been given for the preparation of lodgings for His Holiness, the Pope, at Perugia. The French representative at Rome has been assured by Cardinal Franchi, Pontifical Secretary of State, that the Pope's absence from the Vatican will not disturb the Papal relations with France."

BERLIN, July 20.—The Emperor William's condition continues favorable. He took a carriage drive to-day.

SUICIDE OF A CHICAGO SALESMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Charles L. Hitchcock, about 30 years of age, employed as a stock salesman in the notion department of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s store here, committed suicide this morning by taking morphine. On the table of his room there was a short note, addressed to one of his most intimate friends, A. B. Bausman, which read:

DEAR ANDY: Forgive my faults and write a kind letter to mother. HITCH.

The cause of the suicide appears to have been dissipation, from which he had been struggling to break himself. Mr. Hitchcock came to Chicago six years ago from Oneida, N. Y. His father is a highly respectable man, owns a farm, is a railroad contractor, and a man of considerable wealth.

A MURDERER'S LIFE SAVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 20.—After a trial lasting two days Hugh Sykes was this evening convicted in the Hustings Court, of this city, of the murder of Richard T. Green on the 29th of June last, and sentenced to 18 years in the penitentiary. The accused was ably defended by Hon. A. M. Keiley, of Richmond, and Col. F. H. Archer, of this city, whose eloquence and exertions saved Sykes from the gallows. Sykes is rejoiced at the verdict. As he has already served a term in the penitentiary, the law of the State adds five years to his sentence, making his term 23 years.

A SERIOUS BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 20.—About 9 o'clock last evening, as a party of gentlemen and ladies were standing on a bridge over the Erie Railway, at Shin Hollow, six miles east of this place, the railing gave away, precipitating four of the ladies to the track, a distance of about 25 feet. All were more or less injured, and Miss Sarah Monahan received injuries which will, no doubt, result fatally.

THE LATE COL. VAN BUREN.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 20.—The funeral of Col. Van Buren will take place from his Summer residence here on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at noon, and from St. Mark's Church, New-York, at 4 P. M. The family and friends will go on a special car to New-York. Six intimate friends of the deceased will act as pall-bearers.

THE ATLANTA CADETS IN VIRGINIA.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 20.—The Atlanta Cadets were received this evening by Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, who made a short speech, in which he complimented them on their soldierly appearance, and took occasion to say that a well-organized military force is an essential factor of every State Government, not only to enable a State to furnish promptly her quota of troops in case of war, to insure at all times the preservation of the peace and the execution of the laws, but to [illegible]

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

MORE WITNESSES WHO CONFESS PERJURY—SECRETARY SHERMAN'S DEMANDS TO BE COMPLIED WITH.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.—Before the subcommittee further testimony was taken to-day as to the general bad character of Hiram Smedley, who testified before the committee a few days ago. T. W. Dalton, Amie Mitchell, and Riley Norfliss, formerly of West Feliciana Parish, all of whom had made affidavits before the Howe Senate committee, were on the witness stand to-day. Their testimony was the same in character. All recanted their previous affidavits and testimony as given before the Howe Senate committee, saying the statements made were not true, and were made at the instance of others for political purposes. Testimony was introduced showing that the efforts made by the parish authorities to secure the return of Amie Mitchell to the parish, after the murder of her husband, were frustrated by the Metropolitan Police authorities. She was wanted there as a witness.

The following correspondence has passed between the attorney of Hon. John Sherman and Hon. William S. Stenger, Chairman of the subcommittee to investigate the alleged election frauds in Louisiana:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18, 1878.

Hons. W. S. Stenger, J. C. S. Blackburn, and L. B. Reed, Sub-committee of Investigation:

GENTLEMEN: As attorney for Hon. John Sherman, authorized to represent him before this subcommittee, I respectfully herewith submit a written request of Mr. Sherman, together with full explanations of its objects and purposes. It is desirable, if this request should be granted, that Mr. Sherman's counsel should be notified of it at as early a day as possible, in order that, with the aid of subpœnas from your committee, the attendance of witnesses may be procured as soon as possible. Very respectfully, JOHN RAY, Attorney.

SIR: In reply to your communication without date, delivered some days ago, in which, as attorney of Hon. John Sherman, you submit to the sub-committee, of which I am Chairman, a written request first presented by him to Hon. C. N. Potter, Chairman of the whole committee at Washington, that certain witnesses, whose names thereto appended, be summoned to testify on the question of intimidation in the parishes of East and West Feliciana, in the State of Louisiana, I have the honor to say that the same has been considered by the sub-committee, and I am directed to inform you that they are now ready to furnish subpœnas for any or all of the 93 witnesses whose names are appended to the written request of Mr. Sherman, and any other that he or you may desire to have called to testify with reference to the matter of intimidation in the parishes named. I am further directed to say that it is the purpose of this sub-committee to afford the fullest opportunity for the taking of any testimony upon this subject that may be had upon the one side or the other. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. STENGER.

JOHN RAY, attorney for Hon. John Sherman.

The letter of Mr. Sherman, mentioned in Mr. Ray's communication, has already been printed. The action of the sub-committee is not antagonistic to that of the full committee, because the full committee has never passed on Mr. Sherman's request, other than to defer it and to refer it to the sub-committee. The sub-committee, however, acted for itself, it having been recognized by the attorney of Mr. Sherman, who, in the name of his client, demanded action thereon.

PIGEON-SHOOTING CONTESTS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE LONG BRANCH GUN CLUB COMPETING AT ELBERON.

LONG BRANCH, July 20.—The Long Branch Gun Club met on its grounds at Elberon, at 11 o'clock this morning, to compete for an elegant trophy presented by Inslee Hopper, and also for the Long Branch Gun Club badge. The weather was clear, with light clouds, and the wind south-east, with slight variations. At the opening of the contest the green field behind the club-tent was occupied by a large number of ladies and members of leading Eastern clubs. The first event was a handicap for the Hopper trophy; five birds each, single, followed by five double birds; 20 entries. This was won by Edgar Murphy by a straight score on the five live birds, and on the double birds missing the second bird on the third and the first bird on the fifth round. The second event was 25 glass balls, 18 yards rise, for the club prize, an elegant gold badge, twice won by Luke Bright and once by R. G. Murphy; 17 entries. The prize was won by R. Traphagen by a straight score of 25, R. M. West scoring 24. The third event was for the Duffer badge; 10 birds, 21 yards rise, 5 traps; open only to those who had never shot at a bird or ball from a trap. It was won by R. B. Holmes. After the regular club shooting was over, sweepstakes matches, open to all, were shot until after sunset. The club will meet again next Saturday.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.

QUEBEC, July 20.—The Quebec Legislature was prorogued to-day by Lieut.-Gov. Letellier. After assenting to the bills passed during the session, his Honor delivered the following speech from the throne:

"I have been deeply gratified by the legislative measures which you have passed during this session, and particularly by that which, insuring to this province a reduction in the general expenses, looks to a re-establishment of an equilibrium between our income and our expenditure. You have proved by your important deliberations the value which you attach to the benefit of the constitutional system under which we are governed—a system which confers upon the people of this province the inalienable right of being consulted on all matters connected with their interests. I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted supplies, and I shall take care that they are wisely expended with a view to the greatest advantage to the people of this province. I beg of you to accept the good wishes which I offer for your welfare and for the general prosperity of this province—a prosperity which can only be assured by the respect of all for constituted authority, and by the maintenance of peace and order, of which you are the chief guardians."

Then the Speaker of the Legislative Council said: "It is his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday, the 27th day of August next."

CONDITION OF THE SIXPENNY BANK.

ALBANY, July 20.—William F. Russell, Receiver of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, of New-York, filed his report at the Clerk's office, in this county, to-day. It shows that the assets of the bank include $776,714 25 in securities, of which $41,000 worth of Syracuse bonds and $60,000 worth of United States 5-20s are held by the Nassau Bank as security for a loan of $40,000; $784,368 92 loaned on bond and mortgage; real estate held by the bank valued at $118,496 69; cash, &c., $23,220 72, and furniture, stationery, &c., $2,000; call loans, $26,500, making a total of $1,731,800 58. Of the securities, $366,680 are bonds of the City of New-York. Among the bonds are $37,500 of North Carolina, rated at $11,250; $10,000 of Arkansas, rated at $1,700, and $177,833 50 in United States bonds. The $41,000 of Syracuse bonds, and $60,000 United States bonds are held by the Nassau Bank as security for a loan of $40,000 made to the Sixpenny Bank March 19, 1878. Some of the bonds and mortgages held by the bank have been foreclosed, but the property has not been sold. The real estate consists of five lots, with buildings, and a number of vacant lots. For the call loans the bank holds collaterals amounting to $23,220 72.

THE GRAND ARMY NOT IN POLITICS.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The Albany dispatches published this day contain many statements calculated to mislead regarding the Grand Army of the Republic and Federal offices at Albany and other places. The undersigned were appointed a committee by the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, to interview the President relative to the employment of soldiers on Government works. The arrangement of a slate to cover all the offices in New-York State is a vision of a highly imaginative mind. William G. Weed, who is quoted so prominently, was never in the Army; is not, of course, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and can in no sense speak for that organization. The Grand Army of the Republic is not in politics, and does not propose to get in.

JOHN C. ROBINSON,
JOHN PALMER,
JAMES TASKER,
} Committee.

LACROSSE MATCHES.

BUFFALO, July 20.—The Tuscarora Indians to-day won the best 3 out of 5, defeating the Union Lacrosse Club of Port Colborne, Ontario. There was an attendance of 1,000 persons.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 20.—The Lacrosse match to-day between the Torontos, of Toronto, and Montreals, of Montreal, resulted in favor of the former, they taking the first, third, and fourth games, and [illegible]

ENTER COLLECTOR MERRITT

GEN. ARTHUR RETIRES FROM OFFICE.

THE NEW COLLECTOR SWEARS IN THE DEPUTIES—MR. JOHN B. LYDECKER NOT OF THE NUMBER—GEN. CHARLES K. GRAHAM APPOINTED SURVEYOR.

Gen. Chester A. Arthur retired from the post of Collector of the Port of New-York yesterday afternoon, and Gen. E. A. Merritt assumed control. The change was accomplished without much excitement, and when it was over and it was found that few changes had been made, a large number of persons who had felt anxiety about their fate as office-holders were naturally comfortable and cheerful. During yesterday Gen. Arthur held a sort of informal reception. From the time he reached his office until 4 o'clock, when he gave up the command, he was constantly in conversation with one or more of the subordinates whom he had met so frequently for seven years past. Each one who came in had a word of regret to express, and a cordial wish to offer for Gen. Arthur's prosperity. The out-going Collector was astonished at the abundant good feeling that was manifested. Not only deputies, but clerks, and even the lowest attendants, made their way in to take him by the hand and say a few words of farewell. Up to this time Gen. Arthur has been apparently as little concerned about the change of Collectors as possible, and it had not occurred to him that it could make any difference to anybody whether he remained or went away. He was convinced, before the day was out, that he had many affectionate friends in the Custom-house, and declared that the only thing that marred his pleasure in finding himself a free man was that his going was made a matter for the exhibition of so much feeling flattering to himself personally.

Just at 4 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Merritt left the office on the ground floor which he had occupied as Surveyor, and went with Mr. W. H. Stillwell, his Secretary, to the Collector's office. He was received politely by Gen. Arthur, to whom he presented the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury requesting that the office be turned over to the newly-appointed officer. The outgoing and incoming Collectors then conversed for a quarter of an hour together at the Collector's desk, while the room became filled up with a number of more or less deeply interested persons. Among the number were all the old Deputy-Collectors, except Mr. John Lydecker. His absence was commented on, and it soon became known that he was not a candidate for renomination as Deputy Collector. Besides the deputies, there were present Col. Charles Treichel, Auditor; Mr. Treloar, Assistant Collector, and a large number of clerks. The conference between Gen. Arthur and Gen. Merritt over, Gen. Arthur rose and requested the deputies to come forward. He then read the names of those who had been selected by Gen. Merritt to occupy places. These were as follows:

JOHN J. OSBORN, Third Division.
RICHARD WYNKOOP, Fourth Division.
WILLIAM A. MORRIS, Fifth Division.
BENJAMIN F. WYMAN, Sixth Division.
DUDLEY F. PHELPS, Seventh Division
SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Eighth Division.
NELSON G. WILLIAMS, in the Rotunda.
KNOX MCAFEE, in the Rotunda.
THOMAS G. BAKER, Castle Garden.

The deputies whose names were called stepped forward, Mr. Osborn taking the place at the left. Gen. Merritt notified them that he was ready to administer the oath. All but Mr. Baker raised their right hands. Holding one of the printed forms in his hand, Gen. Merritt read the oath, and, when the reading was finished, all the deputies acknowledged it by an affirmative nod. Mr. Baker was afterward sworn separately. Gen. Merritt then addressed them, saying that he should only hope that they would co-operate with him as faithfully in the administration of the office for the Government, as they had done with Gen. Arthur, and render as good service as they had heretofore. For Gen. Arthur he said he entertained the highest regard and respect. If they would only perform their duties under him as faithfully as they had heretofore done, they would all at least have the satisfaction of a good conscience. He then notified them that they were all assigned to the duties which they had "respectfully" performed, except Mr. Osborn, who was informed that he would be expected to take charge of the Third Division, vacated by Mr. Leydecker, Mr. Williams to fill the vacancy made by Mr. Osborn's promotion. Gen. Arthur now stepped forward, and, addressing the deputies, said that in severing his official relations he desired to express his regrets in leaving them. For seven years he had met them daily, and he wished to extend his thanks to them all for the highly satisfactory manner in which they had helped him in his administration. In leaving them he would assure them all of his esteem for their faithful services, and he bid them all an affectionate farewell.

The transfer and speech-making were over. The deputies then surrounded Gen. Arthur, and took him by the hand, and he chatted slightly with each one of them. He said he felt like a boy out of school; and, if nothing should happen to prevent him, he hoped before 1 o'clock on Sunday morning to be comfortably lodged with a party of friends in the Overlook House on Catskill Mountains. Of Mr. Leydecker Gen. Arthur said that the Deputy Collector had made up his mind that he would prefer to have his term of office end with that of Gen. Arthur, and he had therefore not pressed his claim for retention. Gen. Merritt chose Mr. Stillwell, who had been his Secretary while he was Surveyor, to occupy the place of Collector's Secretary. In conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES he said that he could not say why Mr. Lydecker had not been reappointed, but he had held a long conversation with that gentleman before the deputies were decided upon, and the course pursued had been considered wisest. When asked if further changes were not contemplated, and likely to be announced soon, he said that he had no further changes in view at present. He had expressed himself on that point to the Washington correspondent of THE TIMES, and his views as reported were correct. He would only make changes when they were found to be necessary for the improvement of the service. He could say nothing about the Surveyor, but supposed the new nominee would soon be announced. The new Collector and the deputies then repaired to the seizure room to drink a parting glass of wine with Gen. Arthur, when Deputy Collector Wynkoop, on behalf of the deputies, spoke a few words gracefully in answer to Gen. Arthur's complimentary speech of introduction, assuring him that the deputies would always remember him with pleasure, and trust that his future would be prosperous and pleasant. Gen. Arthur responed briefly but earnestly in the same strain in which he had spoken before. Mr. Wynkoop then addressed Gen. Merritt, assuring him that they would cooperate with him with the same good will they have served Gen. Arthur. Gen. Merritt replied that he did not desire them to extend their services out of any personal consideration for himself, but simply to serve the Government. Soon after the deputies left, and Gen. Arthur departed on his journey to Catskill.

Mr. Osborn, who was assigned to the place long filled by Mr. John R. Lydecker, is 65 years of age, a native of Massachusetts. His father was a South-street merchant, and Mr. Osborn was for many years an importer. He entered the Custom-house in 1872 as liquidating clerk, and was made a Deputy Collector in 1873. He succeeded Deputy Collector Des Anges in the charge of the Third Division, but was deprived of the division in September last, when the number of deputies was reduced. Gen. Williams, who is appointed to the place as deputy in the Rotunda, vacated by Mr. Osborne, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango County, in 1823, was educated at West Point, but did not finish his course, leaving the Academy to go into mercantile business. He entered the Army in 1861 as Colonel of the Third Iowa, commanded a brigade in the battle of Shiloh, where his horse was killed under him and he was severely wounded. President Lincoln made him a Brigadier-General. He entered the Custom-house in 1869 as an entry clerk, and in 1871 was made Deputy Collector of the Seventh Division, which was abolished last year, and he returned to his former position of entry clerk.

While the Collector could say nothing about changes to be made, it was reported about the Custom-house that a number of removals would be made before long, and that they had already been decided upon. It was also currently rumored that Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, Appraiser of the Port, would soon be removed and his place filled by the appointment of Capt. Goddard.

A SURVEYOR APPOINTED.

Late in the afternoon the appointment of Gen. Graham was reported to have been made, and the report was confirmed by dispatches from Washington received later in the day. The appointment of Gen. Graham was not unexpected, but has been anticipated and foreshadowed for a week. During the time since Gen. Merritt's appointment he has frequently held protracted conferences with Gen. Graham, and the appointment of this gentleman is believed to be entirely agreeable to the wishes of the new Collector. Gen. Charles K. Graham was born in 1824. Having received a liberal education, he entered the United States Navy as a Midshipman. His father, David Graham, was an eminent lawyer, who emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1806, and who achieved the reputation, while he resided in this City, of being one of the ablest counselors of the period. Soon after Charles K. Graham had entered the Navy the Mexican war broke out, and his vessel was ordered to the Gulf of Mexico. The young Midshipman made the best of the opportunity afforded him during the struggle to study the science of engineering, and during the latter part of the war he devoted himself entirely to that object. After the war closed, he returned to New-York, where he spent a few years of close study under the best engineers of the country, after which he entered upon the practice of engineering as a business. Twelve years afterward he was, in 1857, appointed Constructing Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and during his term of office he superintended the construction of the landing ways and the Dry Dock. He continued to hold that position until the war broke out in 1861, when he volunteered in defense of the Government. Over 400 men in his employ in the Navy-yard followed his example, and the result was the organization of the "Excelsior Guard," and the election of Mr. Graham as Major. The regiment was actively engaged throughout the early part of the struggle. Major Graham advanced to the rank of Colonel, which position he held when the battle of Gettysburg was fought. In the engagement he was seriously wounded, and reports at first stated that he had been killed. He soon recovered, and again tendered his services to the Government. He was ordered by Secretary Stanton to report to Gen. Butler, and was by him placed in command of a flotilla of gun-boats, and sent down the James River to Bermuda Hundreds, with orders to hold that station until the navy came up. He obeyed the orders. He served with distinction to the close of the war, and then retired with the rank of Brigadier-General, and Brevet Major-General of Volunteers. Returning to this City, he resumed the practice of his profession as a civil engineer. He was the engineer of the Broadway Pavement Company, of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, and assisted in making many surveys for the Board of Public Works and the Commissioners of Public Parks. He was appointed Chief Engineer of the Dock Department in July, 1873, as successor of Gen. George B. McClellan, which position he subsequently resigned. In politics Gen. Graham was a Republican from the organization of the party until 1872, when he went off with the Greeley movement in company with Gen. Merritt and others, with whom he appears at the present time to be in political sympathy. Gen. Graham is a brother of John Graham, the eminent criminal lawyer, and of David Graham, another well-known lawyer of this City.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire was discovered in the large brick workshop of the State Prison at Concord, Mass., at 2 A. M. yesterday in the molding department of George A. Denham. The Fire Departments of the neighboring villages promptly responded, but the entire structure, which was 400 feet long, with the exception of a small portion of one end, was destroyed. No other portion of the prison was injured. The occupants of the burned building were Blanchard & Fuller, shoemakers; the Daniels Boot Manufacturing Company; Averill & Hunting, brushmakers; the Southern Cotton Tie Company, and the Denham Molding Company. The Waring Hat Manufacturing Company, of New-York, was the only firm which escaped without loss. An unknown man was arrested in the prison-yard, on suspicion of having set fire to the workshop. The losses are divided about as follows: Blanchard & Fuller, $40,000; insured for $15,000. Southern Cotton Tie Company, $20,000; no insurance. Daniels Manufacturing Company, loss not stated; insurance, $15,000. Averill & Hunting, $10,000; insurance, $5,000. Denham Molding Company, $15,000; uninsured. Hutchins & Rice, shoe manufacturers, loss not stated; insurance, $3,000. The loss of the State is about $50,000 on the building and machinery.

Ott's tannery, at Brantford, Ontario, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance $13,000, as follows: Royal Canadian, $3,500; Hartford, $2,000; Waterloo Mutual, $3,500; Citizens', $2,000; Gore Mutual, $2,000.

A fire at Albany yesterday afternoon destroyed the buildings Nos. 202, 204, and 206 Third-street. Loss, $5,000; partially insured.

MARINE DISASTERS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—While the White Star Line steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool, for New-York, by way of this port, was coming down the channel yesterday in a fog, she ran into and sunk a coasting schooner. The crew of the schooner, with the exception of one person, were drowned. The Adriatic embarked mails and passengers here and proceeded for New-York last night.

YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia, July 20.—The schooner A. C. Major, Newfoundland, for Boston, put in here to-day, having lost her masts, spars, sails, and rigging in a squall on Thursday, off Seal Islands. Her cargo of fish is apparently not damaged.

BASE-BALL.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—New-Bedfords, 6; Nationals, 0.

HORNELLSVILLE, July 20.—International game—Hornells, 8; Manchesters, 0.

ROCHESTER, July 20.—International championship game—Rochesters, 0; Stars, 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—Providence, 4; Indianapolis, 0.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Bostons, 1; Cincinnati, 0.

LONDON, Ontario, July 20. Tecumsehs, 11; Worcesters, 6.

FOOT-BALL AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 20.—The Long Branch Foot-ball Club played an interesting game on the Brighton polo grounds this afternoon. The club is composed of young men who are Summer residents at the Branch. They will play again on the same grounds on July 23.

CAPTURE OF A TEXAN DESPERADO.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 20.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Round Rock says a squad of State troops, under the command of Lieut. Reynolds, captured the desperado Sam Bass, who yesterday killed Deputy Sheriff Grimes, about seven miles from here this morning. Bass was fatally wounded.

TEMPLE'S COMET.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Smithsonian Institution reports that the Academy of Vienna announces the observation of Temple's comet at 9 o'clock on the 19th of July, 1878, in 15 hours, 17 minutes right ascension, 4 degrees, 15 minutes south declination.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—The afternoon session of the Chamber of Commerce has been discontinued until Sept. 1, excepting on the last business day in July and August.

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP.

POTTER'S PROMISED DISCLOSURES.

SENATOR CONKLING TO UNBOSOM HIMSELF AT ATLANTIC CITY—THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATORS STILL AT WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Sherman and his counsel, Judge Shellabarger, will leave here on Monday for Atlantic City. The Secretary expects to be examined on Tuesday or Wednesday. A member of the Potter committee, now in this city, is authority for the statement that Senator Conkling will be invited and is expected to testify at Atlantic City. Mr. Conkling is understood to be in possession of many highly interesting facts bearing upon the matters under investigation, and it is believed that the recent removal of his political friends in New-York will induce him to unbosom himself freely of all he knows against the Administration and its friends. Mr. Potter, shortly before the adjournment of the committee, threw out ominous hints about a very important witness, for whose examination Gen. Butler was making elaborate preparations. The impression generally prevails that the mysterious person Mr. Potter referred to is none other than Mr. Conkling. Gen. Butler's visit to New-York is for the purpose of consulting with Mr. Potter respecting the examination of the visiting statesmen and the MacVeagh Commissioners.

EPPA HUNTON'S FOLLY.

MR. ALEXANDER ELECTIONEERING AGAINST HUNTON'S RENOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Mr. Columbus Alexander is preparing his reply to Congressman Hunton's published card, in which Mr. Alexander is "posted" for not accepting Mr. Hunton's challenge to fight a duel. Mr. Alexander states that his answer will be ready for the public on Monday. He is still determined not to fight in the manner suggested by Mr. Hunton, but intends to exhaust every means in his power to defeat him for renomination to Congress. He has already opened his campaign by mailing several thousand copies of his charges against Mr. Hunton's course in Congress on Washington affairs to the Democratic voters of the latter's Congressional District. As Mr. Hunton was absent in Warrenton to-day, Mr. Alexander visited Alexandria and spent the day in explaining matters to the citizens of that town. He returned this evening well pleased with his day's work. Mr. Alexander appears delighted at the notoriety he has obtained in connection with this matter, and it will be no fault of his if he does not keep himself in the newspapers for some time to come. The affair has been regarded as a good joke from the first, and has afforded considerable amusement. As for Mr. Hunton, the general opinion is that he has been guilty of a great folly and deserves to lose his seat in Congress. His rivals for the nomination will doubtless reap the benefit of his blunder. Mr. Hunton's most prominent competitor is R. H. Lee, a son of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

PREVENTING TOBACCO FRAUDS.

COMMISSIONER RAUM'S ORDER REGARDING PARTITIONS SUSTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—An important opinion of great interest to a large class of tobacco dealers was rendered by the Attorney-General to-day. Some time ago the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued an order requiring all tobacco dealers who sell cigars at retail in the same place in which they are manufactured to construct a partition between the manufacturing and selling parts of their establishments. The object of the Commissioner in thus cutting off all communication between the two branches of the trade was to check the numerous frauds upon the revenue that were being committed by a large number of dealers who made and sold cigars in the same or in connecting rooms. It was a very easy matter for this class of dealers to evade the law successfully, and dispose of the cigars they manufactured without paying the tax. The execution of the Commissioner's order was strenuously resisted by a few dealers, who disputed its legality and refused to obey it. Pending the struggle between the internal revenue officers and the recusant dealers, a Baltimore firm carried the matter into the Maryland State courts, and obtained a decision declaring the Commissioner's construction of the law upon which his order is based erroneous, and sustaining the tobacco men in their position. Commissioner Raum then submitted the facts to Attorney-General Devens and asked for his opinion. To-day the Attorney-General decided that the Commissioner's interpretation of the law is correct, and advises him to proceed with the enforcement of his order. The Commissioner has, therefore, issued peremptory orders to his officers to cause the required partitions to be erected without unnecessary delay.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $189,720.

Internal revenue receipts to-day were $366,760 28; Customs receipts, $308,529 93.

Owing to the reductions made by the last Congress in the appropriations for the Patent Office, it was found necessary to dismiss 23 clerks connected with the various branches of that bureau to-day.

The regular miscellaneous bids for carrying United States mails on upward of 700 routes were closed by the Post Office Department at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The service on these lettings commences Oct. 1. Awards will be made within a week or two.

John G. Douglass, David A. Ramsey, and F. T. Share were to-day appointed Revenue Storekeepers and Gaugers for the Sixth District of North Carolina; Marcellus J. Harris, Gauger for the Fourth District of North Carolina, and Alexander N. Stewart, Storekeeper for the Eighth District of Pennsylvania.

The Treasury now holds $349,430,900 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,908,400 in bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation week ending to-day, $1,135,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $910,000. National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, $322,392,816; gold notes, $1,432,120.

The receipts of national bank notes for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, are as follows:

	1877.	1878.
New-York	$1,574,000	$2,023,000
Boston	1,976,000	1,597,000
Philadelphia	217,000	266,000
Miscellaneous	1,208,000	1,354,000
Total	$4,975,000	$5,242,000

Receipts to-day, $957,000.

Mexican silver dollars and United States trade dollars are purchased as bullion at the Philadelphia Mint and Assay Office at New-York, at the equivalent of the London rate for silver on the day of purchase, less one-half cent per ounce, payable in standard silver dollars. The bullion or mint value of the Mexican and trade dollars, under the above regulation, and the present price of silver, is about 90½ cents. Neither the Mexican nor the trade dollar are a legal tender, and when offered in payment may be lawfully refused by any one. It is expected that the New-Orleans Mint will be ready to commence purchasing Mexican and trade dollars on the above terms about the 1st of August.

Under recent decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury there will necessarily soon be a larger quantity of gold and silver moving about. For its transportation by express the Government would have to disburse large sums of money. The question has been raised whether this coin cannot be sent in United States postal cars, as through the mails. Under such an arrangement the Government would have to pay only about one-seventeenth of what the express charges would be. The question was discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, but not settled. Some such plan as this will, however, probably be adopted. Correspondence concerning it is now going on between the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

TRADE AND LABOR IN SCOTLAND.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Mr. Samuel F. Cooper, United States Consul at Glasgow, transmits to the Department of State a report on trade in Scotland, from which the following extracts have been made: Wages are steadily declining. Laborers receive from 50 to 75 cents a day; miners 8 to 12 cents an hour; mechanics $7 a week; printers $8. On railways, conductors are paid $5 to $6 a week; switch-tenders $5; engine-drivers 10 to 14 cents an hour; firemen 6 to 8 cents an hour. The cost of living is about the same as in the United States. Whisky is considered a necessity, though it costs about 300 per cent. more in Scotland than in the United States. Beer is comparatively cheap. There are 11 banks in Scotland, with their branches, under special charters; capital, $50,000,000; circulation, $29,000,000; deposits, $342,000,000; gold held, $17,000,000; silver, $3,000,000. The circulation of each bank is unrestricted. It is only required to redeem its issues in coin, and to hold a certain proportion of coin in reserve. Only about 5 per cent. of the currency is coin, four-fifths of which is silver. Paper is universally preferred to coin, which is never called for except for special uses. Laborers are paid in silver, which is preferred because of its smaller denominations. A pound note is the smallest issued.

THE ESTELLE'S BOILERS EXPLODE.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-boats has received a telegram from Galveston announcing that the celebrated yacht Estelle had exploded her boilers in that harbor, and that the engineer had been scalded.

THE HUDSON VALLEY FRUIT CROP.

A PROFITABLE SEASON FOR PRODUCERS—PEARS, BERRIES, AND GRAPES YET TO BE GATHERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 20.—The bulk of the small fruits along the valley of the Hudson have been gathered, and have brought remunerative prices to the producers. The strawberry crop yielded less than half, owing to the severe frosts in May. Growers have and are planting new varieties, among them the "Great American," "Monarch of the West," "Cross," and others. The "American" promises well, but its merits can be better stated next season. The "Duncan" berry, as a rule, is universally condemned as being unsuitable to the soil and climate. Among the old varieties largely cultivated are the "Wilson" and "Triomph." The Antwerp raspberries have yielded nearly a two-thirds crop, and the predictions made in THE TIMES last Spring that the fruit was "running out" is now admitted by horticulturists to be a fact. Nurserymen have been busy raising new raspberries from the seed, but in nearly every instance some defect has made the hybrid productions unsuitable for marketing, or, as the growers state, the amount of fruit picked does not warrant the outlay. Thousands of dollars have been spent in trying to obtain a raspberry that has the flavor, solidity, and shipping capabilities of the Antwerp. A nurseryman named Caywood has produced an amber-colored berry which it is said will take the place of the Antwerp, which has been grown exclusively along the banks of the Hudson for the last 30 years. The gooseberry crop has been nearly a total failure, the sun causing the fruit to drop off before reaching maturity. Cherries have yielded about half a crop, though in some localities the "Black Eagle" and "May Duke" trees bore well. Currants have realized good prices, and in consequence a large number of bushes will be planted next Spring. The plum crop will be fair, and will ripen about the last of next month. Apples in some localities have suffered considerably from lice and worms, but will yield a two-thirds crop. Growers saw the trees last Spring were heavily laden with blossoms, and if the frosts had not damaged them the crop would have been the largest gathered in 30 years. About half a crop of remarkably fine pears will be shipped. The Bartlett trees will bear heavily. Peaches are growing finely, and no doubt will yield a three-fourths crop. Grapes, untouched by frost, look well, and the crop in the aggregate will mature from half to three-fourths on the up and low lands, respectively. Producers say the insect known as the Phylloxera, which for years has gnawed at the roots of the vine, has n

Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, and T. W. Doswell's ch. g. Sunlight. The betting commenced very earnestly, and the pools sold as follows:

Pique	$250	$325	Bonnie Wood....$30 $100
Idalia	135	185	Norton	45 55
Rhadamanthus	90	105	Sunlight	30 45
Belmont	85	95	Field	110 120

The starters were mustered at the five-furlong pole, half way down the chute. There was considerable delay in getting them together, Idalia in particular being very fractious. They were got in line at last, and when the flag fell Idalia went off in the lead, with Sunlight second, Vagrant third, the others well bunched. As they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Idalia was showing a length in front of Mechanic, who was half a length before Pique, third, Rhadamanthus fourth, lapped by Vagrant. As they came round the lower turn, Idalia was still holding the lead, but was losing ground. Pique and Rhadamanthus were close upon her, but as they were nearing the three-quarter pole the whole lot were in a bunch, with the exception of Sadie Summers and Norton, who were far behind and lost to view in a cloud of dust. As they turned into the stretch it looked as though Pique would win, but she fell back, and when passing the furlong pole Bonnie Wood and Vagrant came up and challenged Idalia. When they were at the lower end of the stand Bonnie Wood rushed to the front, amid the cheers of her backers, and ran so fast that she went clear of the others and reached the goal a winner by two lengths in 1:02¾, the fastest time on record. Idalia was second, half a length in front of Vagrant, third; Belmont's filly fourth, Rhadamanthus fifth, and Sunlight sixth. Norton was a long way behind. After the race, Capt. Conner, the owner, informed the reporters that Norton was on the extreme outside of the chute and was first away when the flag fell, but was shut in by the others.

THE TRAVERS STAKES.

The second and the most important event of the day was the Travers Stakes for 3-year olds, one mile and three-quarters, and of the 58 nominations the only competitors were Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Bramble, Pierre Lorillard's br. c. Spartan, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, and George L. Lorillard's b. c. Duke of Magenta and ch. c. Albert. There were rumors afloat during the morning that Magenta was sick and would not start, and the roilowers of the Islip stable were chopfallen, but were reassured when his number went up. The knowledge that she was there doing well somewhat lessened the confidence in him, and it was thought he would not stay the distance. Under these circumstances Spartan was the commanding favorite, as will be seen by the following quotations:

Spartan	$250	$300	$600
George Lorillard	150	150	310
Dwyer Bros.	150	85	190
Bramble	50	55	

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, the start was made in the chute, and after two false attempts they were sent on their journey to an excellent start. Bramble took the lead, but immediately gave it up to Spartan, who ran down the stretch at a fast pace, followed by Bramble and Danicheff in the order named, while the Islip pair were in the rear. Turning into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Spartan was showing three lengths in advance of Danicheff, who was a length before Bramble, the latter being lapped at the quarter by Magenta, Albert bringing up the rear. Round the lower turn Barrett sent Spartan along, and then specially opened a gap of half a dozen lengths between himself and Danicheff, who was just leading Bramble a head, the latter being a length in advance of Magenta. As they came to the three-quarter pole Spartan was still in front, but the three others on nearly even terms were closing up on him. As they ran up the stretch to the furlong pole Bramble came out to the second place, and as they passed the judges' stand the struggle was a beautiful one. There was not more than half a length of daylight between Spartan and Bramble, while Magenta was lapping the latter's quarter and just ahead of Albert, Danicheff having fallen to the rear. Going round the turn Barrett attempted to steal a march on his opponent, and again gave Spartan the signal for the best of reasons, while he answered immediately, and soon he led three lengths. Bramble followed him, and he was two lengths ahead of Magenta, who was the same distance ahead of the other two. At this moment it looked as if Spartan would spread-eagle the field as he did at Monmouth Park, but a few more strides placed a diff-rent face on affairs. Hughes saw that his time had arrived, and, calling upon the Duke of Magenta, who responded, and rushing past Bramble he took the second place, and began a grand chase after the favorite. At the quarter pole Spartan was two lengths ahead of Magenta, and he four lengths ahead of Bramble, with Albert fourth, and Danicheff in the rear, the two latter already beaten. Rushing along the stretch the leaders were strung out, and Spartan could not get away from the Duke, who was now in hand, and when passing the half-mile pole a length of space separated them. Three lengths behind the Duke came Bramble, who was four lengths ahead of Danicheff. As they were coming round the lower turn, the excitement became intense, as Hughes let the Duke have his head and every jump brought him closer to Spartan. Another moment and Magenta was by his side and by the time they reached the three-quarter pole, Spartan had enough of it, and the Duke came to the front amid much enthusiasm. Bramble was now making a splendid effort, and he passed Spartan as they had left the furlong pole behind them. He gamely struggled to overtake Magenta, but the latter was too much for him. As Magenta passed the winning post there was another burst of enthusiasm, which was repeated when he returned to the weighing-stand. He won the race by two lengths, Bramble second, three lengths ahead of Spartan, who was a dozen lengths away from Danicheff, while Albert maintained his place in the rear. The time was 3:08, the best race yet run by a 3-year old with the weight.

WINNERS OF THE TRAVERS STAKES.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	W't.	S'bs	S'rs	Time.
1864	Kentucky	Lexington	100	30	5	3:18¾
1865	Maiden	Lexington	97	39	7	3:18½
1866	Merrill	Lexington	100	41	5	3:29
1867	Ruthless	Eclipse	100½	28	3	3:13¼
1868	The Banshee	Lexington	97	34	8	3:10¾
1869	Glenelg (imp.)	Citadel	110	31	8	3:14
1870	Kingfisher	Lexington	110	70	7	3:15¼
1871	Harry Bassett	Lexington	110	83	7	3:21¾
1872	Joe Daniels	Australian	110	81	9	3:08¾
1873	Tom Bowling	Lexington	110	79	7	3:09¾
1874	Attila	Australian	110	72	11	3:08¾
1875	D'Artagnan	Lightning	110	85	10	3:06½
1876	Sultana	Lexington	107	48	4	3:15½
1877	Baden Baden	Australian	110	81	8	3:12¾
1878	D. of Magenta	Lexington	118	58	5	3:08

* After dead heat with Acrobat in 3:09½.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER DASH.

The third race on the card was the tenth renewal of the sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, a race that has become famous in the annals of the turf. There were 26 entries, and although seven of them were marked as starters, only five appeared for the race, and these were: William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, George L. Lorillard's b. c. Danger, Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, August Belmont's ch. f. Susquehanna, and D. Swigert's b. c. Milan. There was heavy plunging on this race, and the money of Rancocas and Islip went into the pool box in large amounts. The Islip party were confident that Danger would take the race, but Pierre Lorillard's party stuck to Parole with tenacity, and the consequence was very heavy pooling, as will be seen from the quotations:

Danger	$1,050	$500	$350
Parole	1,000	500	350
Susquehanna	250	75	210
Milan	155	45	235
Vagrant			

The distance being a mile and a quarter, the lot galloped down to the three-quarter pole, and after a little delay the starter gave the signal from the stand, and came rushing up the stretch at a merry pace. As soon as the flag fell Barrett sent Parole to make the pace strong, and he was followed out by Milan. When they reached the stand Parole was a length in front of Milan, and lapping the latter at the saddle-girth was Danger, and Vagrant, who was lapped by Vagrant, while Susquehanna was in the rear. Going round the turn, Parole kept the pace hot, and passing the quarter pole he was a length in front. Milan held to the second place, still lapped by Danger. It was a stern chase all along the back stretch, where Danger took the second place, and challenged Parole, but the latter led him a length and a half at the half-mile pole, while, at the heels of Danger, the other three were on pretty even terms. As they came round the lower turn Danger shut up the daylight between himself and Parole, and the pair ran away from the others, who were out of the race. Coming up the home stretch, Parole shook off Danger, and opened the gap of daylight again, and finally won the race by a length and a half, in 2:10¼. Danger was second, while Vagrant came in third, a dozen lengths away, and four lengths ahead of Susquehanna, who greatly disappointed her owner and backers. Milan, who showed some speed in the race, could not stay, but his run was not badly backed the disappointment in his performance was not great.

WINNERS OF THE SWEEPSTAKES.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Age.	W't.	S's	Time.
1869	Narragansett	Eclipse	3	99	9	2:10
1870	Glenelg (imp)	Citadel	4	108	5	2:18¼
1871	Frogtown	Pontiac Scotland	3	90	4	2:25½
1872	Ky. Basil	Lexington	4	108	4	2:11¾
1873	Strathmore (4)	Parmesan	3	80	4	2:11¾
1874	Springbok	Australian	4	108	4	2:09¾
1875	Grinstead	Gilroy	4	108	4	2:09¾
1876	Parole	Leamington	3	99	8	2:12¾
1877	Tom Cruz	Virgil	3	99	8	2:12¼
1878	Parole	Leamington	5	121	5	2:10½

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding affair was a dash of one mile, the winner to be sold at auction. There were seven entries, namely: J. & W. McMahon's ch. f. Blondelle, L. Hart's b. c. Vermont, William Astor's ch. g. Dr. Koestler, H. Welch's b. c. Princeton, George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Maritana, Charles Reed's br. c. Eugene N. Robinson, and T. W. Doswell's blk. g. Diamond. The pool-selling was as follows:

Maritana	$300	$350	$450
Princeton	150	180	210
Diamond	130	150	200
Vermont	100	140	125
Blondell	105	145	140
Field	63	50	60

The horses started at the first trial, with Blondell in the lead, but going round the turn Diamond went to the front, and passed the quarter pole a length in front of Doctor Koestler, while all the others were in a bunch, with Maritana bringing up the rear. As they went along the back stretch Vermont improved his position, and soon took the second place. Diamond maintained the lead round the lower turn, but gave it up on the home stretch. Maritana, Blondell, and Eugene N. Robinson had it nip and tuck from the furlong to the goal, Maritana winning by a head from Blondell, who was a head in front of Robinson. Vermont fourth, Diamond fifth, and Koestler sixth. Time—1:46.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Introductory scramble; for all ages; purse, $300; entrance free; one mile.

Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, 102 pounds. Donahue	1				
George L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of Item, 113 pounds. Hargo	2				
W. Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lazy, 117 pounds. Ford	3				
Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 6 years, by Leamington, out of Ecliptic, 120 pounds. Fisher	4				
Odea Bewis's ch. m. Mary, 5 years, by Dickens, out of My Maryland, 115 pounds. N. Hayward	0				
D. J. Crouse's ch. h. Mechanic, 4 years, by Chilliecothe, out of Mattie C., 118 pounds. Schillinger	0				
J. W. Edwards' ch. c. J. W. Norton, 2 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Mary Gowan, 80 pounds. Harvey	0				
A. Belmont's b. f., 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Grecian Bend, 102 pounds. Matthews	0				
Lewis & Stearns' ch. f. Sadie Summers, 3 years, by Alroy, out of Nannie Harper, 102 pounds. Mahoney	0				
Daley Brothers' br. f. Lizzie D., 3 years, by Enquirer, out of Leisure, 102 pounds. McLaughlin	0				
Pierre Lorillard's br. c. Parmesan, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Emmal, 102 pounds. Barrett	0				
T. W. Doswell's ch. g. Sunlight, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Ecliptic, 104 pounds. Sayres	0				
Time—1:02¾.					

SECOND RACE.—The Travers Stakes for 3-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by the association and $500 in plate by Mr. William M. Travers; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters; 58 nominations; value to winner, exclusive of plate, $3,850.

George L. Lorillard's b. c. Duke of Magenta, by Lexington, out of Magenta, by imp. Yorkshire, 118 pounds. Hughes	1				
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian, 118 pounds. Fisher	2				
P. Lorillard's br. c. Spartan, by Lexington, out of Lida Horton, by imp. Albion, 118 pounds. Barrett	3				
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, by imp. Glenelg, out of Salina, by Lexington, 118 pounds. Donahue	0				
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Albert, by imp. Australian, out of Victoria, by Lexington, 118 pounds. Holloway	0				
Time—3:08.					

THIRD RACE.—Sweepstakes, for all ages; $50 each, play or pay, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter; 26 nominations; value to winner, $1,600.

Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington, 121 pounds. Barrett	1				
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Danger, 3 years, by Alarmdam by War Dance, 102 pounds. Hughes	2				
William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lazy, by imp. Scythian, 121 pounds. Ford	3				
August Belmont's ch. f. Susquehanna, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Susan Beane, by Lexington, 113 pounds. W. Hayward	0				
D. Swigert's b. c. Milan, 3 years, by Melbourne, jr., out of Alumna, 102 pounds. Spillman	0				
Time—2:10½.					

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $300; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 5 pounds; if for $750, 8 pounds; if for $500, 12 pounds; if for $300, 17 pounds; one mile.

George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Maritana, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 97 pounds. Barrett	1				
J. & W. McMahon's ch. f. Blondelle, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Beulah, 101 pounds. Miller	2				
Charles Reed's br. c. E. N. Robinson, 3 years, by Warminster, out of Inverary, 92½ pounds, (including 3½ pounds over. Whitely	3				
L. Hart's b. c. Vermont, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, 108 pounds. Spillman	0				
W. Astor's ch. c. Dr. Koestler, 3 years, by Knightwood, out of Penelope, 87 pounds. Douglass	0				
H. Welch's b. c. Princeton, 4 years, by Oakland, out of imp. Wombat, 108 pounds. McLaughlin	0				
T. W. Doswell's blk. g. Diamond, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 98 pounds. Allon	0				
Time—1:46.					

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Introductory scramble; for all ages; purse, $300; entrance free; one mile.

Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, 102 pounds. Donahue	1				
George L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of Item, 113 pounds. Hargo	2				
W. Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lazy, 117 pounds. Ford	3				
Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 6 years, by Leamington, out of Ecliptic, 120 pounds. Fisher	4				
Odea Bewis's ch. m. Mary, 5 years, by Dickens, out of My Maryland, 115 pounds. N. Hayward	0				
D. J. Crouse's ch. h. Mechanic, 4 years, by Chilliecothe, out of Mattie C., 118 pounds. Schillinger	0				
J. W. Edwards' ch. c. J. W. Norton, 2 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Mary Gowan, 80 pounds. Harvey	0				
A. Belmont's b. f., 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Grecian Bend, 102 pounds. Matthews	0				
Lewis & Stearns' ch. f. Sadie Summers, 3 years, by Alroy, out of Nannie Harper, 102 pounds. Mahoney	0				
Daley Brothers' br. f. Lizzie D., 3 years, by Enquirer, out of Leisure, 102 pounds. McLaughlin	0				
Pierre Lorillard's br. c. Parmesan, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Emmal, 102 pounds. Barrett	0				
T. W. Doswell's ch. g. Sunlight, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Ecliptic, 104 pounds. Sayres	0				
Time—1:02¾.					

SECOND RACE.—The Travers Stakes for 3-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by the association and $500 in plate by Mr. William M. Travers; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters; 58 nominations; value to winner, exclusive of plate, $3,850.

George L. Lorillard's b. c. Duke of Magenta, by Leamington, out of Magenta, by imp. Yorkshire, 118 pounds. Hughes	1				
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian, 118 pounds. Fisher	2				
P. Lorillard's br. c. Spartan, by Lexington, out of Lida Horton, by imp. Albion, 118 pounds. Barrett	3				
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, by imp. Glenelg, out of Salina, by Lexington, 118 pounds. Donahue	0				
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Albert, by imp. Australian, out of Victoria, by Lexington, 118 pounds. Holloway	0				
Time—3:08.					

THIRD RACE.—Sweepstakes, for all ages; $50 each, play or pay, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter; 26 nominations; value to winner, $1,600.

Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington, 121 pounds. Barrett	1				
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Danger, 3 years, by Alarmdam by War Dance, 102 pounds. Hughes	2				
William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lazy, by imp. Scythian, 121 pounds. Ford	3				
August Belmont's ch. f. Susquehanna, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Susan Beane, by Lexington, 113 pounds. W. Hayward	0				
D. Swigert's b. c. Milan, 3 years, by Melbourne, jr., out of Alumna, 102 pounds. Spillman	0				
Time—2:10½.					

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $300; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 5 pounds; if for $750, 8 pounds; if for $500, 12 pounds; if for $300, 17 pounds; one mile.

George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Maritana, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 97 pounds. Barrett	1				
J. & W. McMahon's ch. f. Blondelle, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Beulah, 101 pounds. Miller	2				
Charles Reed's br. c. E. N. Robinson, 3 years, by Warminster, out of Inverary, 92½ pounds, (including 3½ pounds over. Whitely	3				
L. Hart's b. c. Vermont, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, 108 pounds. Spillman	0				
W. Astor's ch. c. Dr. Koestler, 3 years, by Knightwood, out of Penelope, 87 pounds. Douglass	0				
H. Welch's b. c. Princeton, 4 years, by Oakland, out of imp. Wombat, 108 pounds. McLaughlin	0				
T. W. Doswell's blk. g. Diamond, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 98 pounds. Allon	0				
Time—1:46.					

CARING FOR HEBREW CHILDREN.

THE WORK OF THE HEBREW FREE SCHOOLS—A CHILDREN'S SYNAGOGUE ESTABLISHED.

The Hebrew Free Schools Organization, of which Mr. A. Oestlinger is President, and which has for a long time been doing a commendable and efficient service in the religious training of Hebrew children, has recently tried a new experiment that will, without doubt, result in the increase of the institution's power for good. This experiment is the establishment of what is known as a "Children's Synagogue," a religious institution heretofore unknown in this City. Its field of operations embraces the districts of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, the Hebrew children residing in which are brought under its especial care and training. The synagogue, the establishment of which had long been carefully considered by the Free Schools Organization, has now been established for three weeks, and has even thus early been attended with remarkable success, the attendance of young worshipers now numbering as many as 350. Service is held every Saturday, the exercises consisting of prayers and hymns in the Hebrew language, concluding with a lecture. The lectures are founded on appropriate passages from the Bible, adapted to the daily experiences of the youthful auditors, and couched in such simple language as to bring the moral lessons effectively before the young mind. The general efficacy of this programme is shown in the fact that the children not only manifest active interest in the services, but also learn much quicker than it the little ones were divided into classes and taught by separate teachers. Dr. Abraham S. Isaacs has been selected as Superintendent of the synagogue, and under his direction it is progressing rapidly and successfully accomplishing the original design of its founders, namely, to gather in the children who are apt to run about the streets and acquire bad habits, and afford them that training that is to avoid bad associations and conduct themselves generally in conformity with the moral precedents taught them.

The synagogue is located at No. 96 Bowery, in the same building occupied by one branch of the free schools. Of these there are four located in different parts of the City, and they design to accomplish work similar to that done by the Synagogue. Unlike the latter, however, their work is not limited to one day of the week, but they are open every afternoon from 4 o'clock until 6 o'clock, during which hours the pupils receive religious training. The schools are all well attended, and are very efficient in accomplishing the work for which they are designed. The fourth regular synagogue service will be held on Saturday morning next. It is open to all children living in the wards mentioned, and as in the case of the free schools its advantages may be secured without any cost to the parents of the young worshipers.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

SHOOTING FOR PRIZES AT VARIOUS DISTANCES—THE AMATEUR CLUB MATCH.

The weather was perceptibly cooler at Creedmoor yesterday, and the riflemen entered into the sport of shooting for prizes with more zest than they have been able to for several days past. A number of long-range marksmen went out early, partly for a day's practice, and partly in the hope that the match for the "Sharps" prize of $250 in gold would fill. This proved to be the case, and the contest commenced at 10:30 o'clock with 13 entries. The wind was not very baffling. During the morning hours it blew gently from the northeast quarter, and in the afternoon it veered around to the south-west. There were 13 entries, and the conditions and scores were as follows: Open to all comers; any rifles; distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each range; highest possible number, 225 points.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
I. L. Allen	71	70	64	205
R. Rathbone	67	66	68	201
A. Geiger	66	61	65	192
J. P. Waters	65	61	64	190
F. H. Holton	68	54	60	182
Wallace Gunn	67	52	62	181
H. D. Ward	63	58	54	175
S. C. Kingman	60	53	51	164
J. L. Paulding	56	41	retired.	
J. A. Hatry	53	51	retired.	
Homer Fisher	64	retired.		
J. W. Todd	24	retired.		

The tenth competitor for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge took place at 3 o'clock. There were 21 entries, but three riflemen failed to reach the range at the beginning of the match, and they were "ruled out." The conditions were: Distance, 200 yards; 10 shots, off-hand. Following are the scores.

J. L. Paulding, 45; C. E. Blydenburgh, 44; J. R. Grohman, 42; C. H. Eagle, 42; Dr. M. M. Maltby, 42; F. H. Holton, 41; Dr. S. T. G. Dudley, 41; Homer Fisher, 41; J. H. Teackle, 41; F. C. McLewee, 40; J. E. Irwin, 39; E. A. Perry, 39; J. W. Todd, 38; A. A. Thompson, 37; J. M. Allen, 35; Lewis Cass, 32; Capt. C. E. Truslow, 30; C. G. Bush, 30.

The Amateur Rifle Club shot for the second time for its handsome "mid-range" badge at 600 yards, 15 shots per man; highest attainable number, 75 points. The scores were as follows: F. H. Holton, 72; J. P. Waters, 70; Leonard Geiger, 70; Isaac L. Allen, 69; R. Rathbone, 67; Homer Fisher, 64.

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club shot for the "shells" at 500 yards' distance, 5 shots. Edward W. Price was the winner, upon a clean score of 25 out of a possible 25 points. The next best scores were: C. H. Eagle, 24, and Capt. C. F. Robbing, 23.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court before Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate, during the past week:

Wills Proved—John Robinson, of the Town of Flatlands; John Woolsey, of the Town of Flatbush; William McKinley, late of Union County, N. J.; Henry L. Goble, Elizabeth Hoffman, Frederick Spring, jr., Elizabeth M. Vinton, Thomas Adams, Samuel Garrison, Mary Ann ...yon, Mary Emma Miller, Anna M. Powell, and Ernst Schnasebeil, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Margaret McAuley, Cynthia Fox, Mary Lemecke, John O'Brien, William Cooper, George Morgan, Mary A. Carman, Virginia J. Gaffney, Margaret Boland, Henry Neckel, Christian Story, Bridget Riley, John Connor, and Maria L. Terpenning, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Nelly O'Brien were granted to William Ferris; of Kate Kelly to James B. Kelly, all of the County of Kings.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

A LIVELY AND UNCERTAIN CAMPAIGN.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF BUTLERISM—THE ELEMENTS AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY UNCERTAIN—ANYTHING TO BEAT SOMEBODY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, July 19, 1878.

"This is going to be one of the liveliest and most uncertain campaigns Massachusetts ever saw," said an enthusiastic Prohibitionist to one who was ridiculing independent action by the Temperance Party. "And don't you forget," he added, "that with all your arts in captivating our men and whipping them into the Republican Party, the Prohibitionists are the men who are going to give you the greatest trouble." This is a fa r sample of the response elicited by the appeals of the Republicans to the "independent" temperance men in behalf of supporting ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot for Governor at the coming election. But the threat is idle; it is only useful as an illustration of the general interest which whelms Massachusetts politics this year. The trouble to the Republican Party, if trouble it shall have, will come from a source different from that here indicated. In fact, it has several sources of trouble in anticipation, each of which overshadows the Prohibitory movement. First among these is the threatened combination, substantially, of all the elements of opposition, animated chiefly by the new Greenback-National Party, and the longing for a change.

There are certain things in the campaign here which are pretty surely established in advance. For example, it is not likely that the Republicans will hold their convention until toward the middle of September, and yet he would be a rash man who should say that Thomas Talbot will not be the candidate for Governor upon a platform "mildly temperate" in the matter of liquor legislation, and otherwise dictated by the "young Boston reformers," as they delight to call themselves. In other words, the Republican Party w ll endeavor to unite many incongruities, and go into the canvass upon its respectability rather than upon any positive, aggressive policy—excepting always the financial plank, which is the property of all Eastern politicians. Mr. Talbot they appear to look upon as the only man who can cement this union. He is a Prohibitionist with a record, and, as the Republican candidate in 1874, he was defeated upon that record, Mr. Gaston having 7,000 majority at a time when there was no third party in the field. Nevertheless, Mr. Talbot is a reputable man, having excellent experience in State affairs, and being a he rty Republican, having no sympathy with the Southern policy of the Administration, but favoring the things which most tend to Republican success. It is quite as certain that the Prohibitionists, chagrined at Mr. Talbot's adherence to the Republican Party, will make a separate nomination. They will nominate a man who will have no temptation to decline the forlorn hope, and after a diligent search for such a man, they seem to have settled upon Mr. George C. Ewing, of Holyoke, who is sufficiently unknown to fame not to be open to the charge they make against Gov. Talbot, of deserting the Prohibitionists for a better prospect of political advancement. Mr. Ewing is a good citizen, but not the kind of man whom successful parties run after for candidates. As against Gov. Talbot, and not yet taking into the account the possible Butler, he would receive about one-half the 16,000 Prohibitory votes of last year, and the Republican candidate would get the rest. It might be inferred here that Mr. Talbot would be pretty certain of his election. But here come in the interesting and annoying uncertainties of the canvass. With all the show of union upon Mr. Talbot, it is clear that the so-called "rum interest" in the Republican Party would not support him unanimously or nearly approaching it. Labor as zealously as they may, the two elements never can unite so well upon a Prohibition candidate as they can upon a man like Gov. Rice, for the commercial interest in the liquor traffic has stronger "convictions" than the average of temperance politicians. This is shown by the fact that in 1874, when Mr. Talbot ran for Governor, the Democratic vote, in other years averaging about 80,000, was swelled to 96,376. The license Republicans voted for Mr. Gaston. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Talbot would drive away as many Republicans as he would attract Prohibitionists, may be taken from the uncertainties and placed among the certainties, and the uncertainties may not begin until Gen. Butler and the Greenback-Nationals come in. That the Nationals will hold an independent convention is pretty certain, but their action depends upon the will of Gen. Butler, and Gen. Butler's will depends upon the prospect of "smashing things" and procuring revenge. Why does he hesitate? That is the question most frequently upon the lips of people who do not understand the motive to action. He is disappointed because Gov. Talbot is so firmly settled upon as the Republican candidate. He is personally a warm friend of Mr. Talbot and has no desire to defeat him. Whatever may be said of Butler as a politician, he has a habit of adhering to his friends, and a warm regard for many which few appreciate. While he is annoyed and angry at this uncomfortable position of affairs, he is forced to recognize its influence upon him. However, there is one motive which overtops all sentiment, and that is revenge. If Butler can be assured that the defeat of Talbot would be generally accepted as a blow at Pierce and Hoar and Beard, and would help to defeat the re-election of some of the Congressme against whom he has a grudge, he will enter the arena and fight a campaign which for ugliness will be matchless in our political annals. My information upon this point is irrefutable. Awaiting the assurance named, and also information as to the recruits that would rally to his standard, he is uncertain of his course. But he is not wasting any opportunities. He is conducting the campaign as if he were already the chief of the opposition forces. His late visit here was for preparation, and should he decide to run for Governor, he will spring a campaign machinery so perfect in its organization that it will be expected to startle and captivate the voters by its brilliant audacity. He has conferred with many persons in both political parties, and he has assurances of support which, according to his intimate friends, "would frighten Mr. Talbot and throw the Democratic managers into convulsions." But, more significant than all, he has made strenuous efforts to carry out his openly-declared threat that he would have an organ in Boston, and other organs wherever he chose. This threat was given more emphasis from the fact that the *Traveller*, which supported him and helped to win his fight two years ago, has cooled toward him. He had no sooner arrived in Boston than he arranged consultations with the *Traveller* people, and, failing of satisfaction there, it is inferred, he went to the *Globe*, where, apparently, and by report, he was more successful. Should he consent to run, it is probable that the *Globe* is ready to drop into his service without ado, and urge his indorsement by the Democratic convention.

Having laid all his pipes, and being assured of a fair prospect for revenge upon his old foes, who will be Butler's supporters? It has been said, and is quite generally believed, that Gen. Butler does not expect to be elected, but that his possible campaign will be wholly for the purpose of "smashing things"—in other words, that he will act as a decoy in behalf of the Democratic candidate. Whatever may have been his purpose or expectation at first, this does not describe it now. He may not care anything for the honor or profit of the Governorship; he may have had in mind months ago simply the purpose to be ugly, without future expectations; but now he does expect to run for Governor, if at all, with the prospect of an election. It may be difficult for the public to realize the possibility of such a result; nevertheless, he entertains it, and so do a good many persons of all political connections. And this leads back to the question of his support. He expects the nomination of the National-Greenback Party, and, of course, will get it. The woman suffragists will indorse him, with a few hundred votes. An effort will be made to have the Prohibitionists do the same; but in any event he will receive fully one-half that vote because, although not a Prohibitionist, he promises a vigorous enforcement of the law. He will receive the support of the "run" interest in the Republican Party, because he will enforce the liquor law in such a way as to make it obnoxious. Many Anti-Hayes Republicans will vote for him. He will find a more numerous following than any other candidate could among the sorehead element of all persuasions, which is as populous as trampdom. And, lastly, he could "go for" the Democratic Party with a prospect that if he doesn't get a formal indorsement he will divide the Democratic vote in halves. In Middlesex, Essex, and Suffolk Counties he would receive more than one-half the Democratic vote. But he really entertains a hope that the Democrats will make no nomination against him, or give him their indorsement. The Democratic Party have done stranger things, he knows. Its Greeley chute was an eccentricity which justifies Butler's hope in any madness. Its dalliance with the Adamses and Sumner and Bird, in this State, shows what it may do for a very faint promise of success, and knowing that Butler can join and cement all the elements of "pure cussedness" in one loving party, why may it not indorse him? In any event, as affairs have turned, there is no possible hope of Democratic success against Mr. Talbot, and it is simply a question with many of them whether they do not positively love Butler in contradistinction to their hatred of the Republican Party.

With Butler's machine in full motion, should he launch it, there would be a lively campaign, as our Prohibition authority predicts. But Butler's purpose does not end with the Governorship. He wants to defeat Dr. Loring for re-election to Congress in his own old district, the Sixth, and as many of the Doctor's constituents accuse him of playing fast and loose with his promises and his "views," Butler asserts that this would be easy. He is willing even to use the Democrat, Charles P. Thompson, who defeated himself four years ago, to beat his successor with. He will forgive one-half his enemies to make the punishment of the other half more certain and emphatic. He will try also to defeat the Republican whom he kept out of the seat to which he was elected in the Third District, Walbridge A. Field—who probably will run again—and to elect the present Democratic incumbent, Mr. Dean. These districts will be contrasted for in regular form by the Butler-Democratic coalition, and if there is a pronounced anti-Butler man running in any other district, Butler will make that fact useful to his revengeful canvass. It is hard to guess whether his greater hope is for success or revenge now, but it may be realized too soon that he hopes for both. The Republican managers regard his threats with more complacency than they may a few weeks hence. They forget that he captured the Seventh District in 1876, against odds and against probabilities which almost everybody outside looked upon as impossible to overcome.

MUZZLING THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS HAVE ARRANGED TO CARRY SOUTH CAROLINA.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Wednesday, July 16, 1878.

The Raleigh correspondent of THE TIMES has lately called public attention to the extreme to which partisan meanness has carried Democratic legislation in framing the Election law in North Carolina. But it must not be supposed that their breth

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A NOCTURNE OF CHOPIN.

O sound that breaks with tremulous waves
The spirit's sleep,
Like noise of washing waters where
Moans low the mooniess deep,
Or flattering wings when thro' dim twilight glooms
Homeward the plovers sweep—
Breathe low, break soft, breathe low,
Thought, life, and love, in subtle music steep!

Like silver waves upon a moonlit sea
Falling on silver sands,
Thy wandering echoes are like strains
From far sweet lands:
O tremulous sound! that binds my spirit now
With luscious bands
Of something sweet, too sweet,
Where guidest thou my soul with unseen hands?

And now like waves when an unquiet wind
Makes them moan low,
And fret in glistening foam, while they
Athwart the dark seas go,
Thy sound stirs depths within me, until waves
Of possible woe
Break, break, break,
And o'er my soul in haste tumultuous flow.

Like melancholy pipings of some bird
In night-dark brake,
Or like the wail of some lost wandering wind
Where aspens shake,
Sharp, sudden sounds break out upon the ear—
And wild chords quake
Within the troubled soul,
Like fiery breaths in some sulphureous lake.

Hush! wow like some most sweet unearthly singing,
Or noise of distant sea,—
Like breaths of Summer faintly blowing,
To die soon silently,—
Low, solemn notes float up, and fall, and fall,
Until they seem to be
Not sounds, but echoes from
Some soul which 'mid its singing is made free.
—*Good Words.*

APPLES: A COMEDY.

It is Spring-time in Rome, and one of the first hot days. In the veiled light of his studio Claud Huntley is painting Lady Roedale's picture. He likes to talk as he works.

Claud.—Then why did you offer to sit me?

Lady Roedale.—Why? Why? It's too hot to give reasons. Perhaps because your studio is the coolest place in Rome. Or shall I merely say that I sit to you because I choose?

C.—That's better. You always did what you wished. And now you are free. You delight in your liberty.

Lady R.—"Delight" is a strong word. It is suggestive of violent emotion. I detest violence.

C.—You say with *Hamlet*, "Man delights me not."

Lady R.—I say nothing with *Hamlet*. Heaven defend me from such presumption! and besides, *Hamlet* was a bore, and thought too much of himself.

C.—Heaven defend you from presumption! But any way you agree. You don't like man, and you do like liberty?

Lady R.—I prefer liberty of the two. A widow can do what she pleases, and, and this is far better—she need not do anything which bores her.

C.—Ah, there you are wrong. Your liberty is a sham. You are bound by a thousand silk threads of society. Your conduct is modified by the criticisms of a dozen tea tables. Trippet takes your cup, and sees that your eyes are red. By the way they are red——

Lady R.—Thank you. If I am looking frightful, I had better finish this sitting.

C.—Your eyes are red: off runs Trippet with the news. Lady Roedale has been crying. Why? Why! of course because the Marchese has left Rome—says Trippet.

Lady R.—Does he? Trippet is odious, and so is the Marchese, a Narcissus stuffed and dyed, who has been in love with himself for seventy years. You are all insufferable, all you men.

C.—I beg your pardon.

Lady R.—Oh, don't. If you were not so delightfully rude, I should go to sleep. I used to have a snappish little dog, such a dear, that barked when I dozed. He was very good for me, but he died.

C.—And when I die, I should recommend a parrot.

Lady R.—A parrot! A very good idea. A parrot to say, "Wake up, my lady." Will you get him for me?

C.—I shall be dead. He is to replace me, you know.

Lady R.—No; I shouldn't like that. I like you best, after all.

C.—That is very kind of you. I believe you do like me, when you remember my existence.

Lady R.—You wouldn't have me think of you all day. A man always about is insufferable.

C.—Everything is insufferable or odious today.

Lady R.—Do you think so?

C.—I mean that you think so.

Lady R.—How can you know what I think? I am sure I don't know what I think. It is so hot. I ought not to have sat to-day, but after all, as I said, your studio is the coolest place in Rome.

C.—My room is better than my company.

Lady R.—I hate jokes in hot weather. They remind me of "laughter holding both his sides" and "tables in a roar," and all sorts of violent things.

C.—It's no good. I can't get on. You look so lazy and indifferent. I hate that expression.

Lady R.—I am sorry that my appearance is repulsive.

C.—I wish it were. But no matter. We were saying—what were we saying? Oh, I remember. You were saying that you could not bear to have a man always about the house.

Lady R.—I have been married.

C.—How can you bear to talk of that?

Lady R.—I don't know. *(She yawns and stretches out her arms lazily.)* I am free now.

C.—Are you so in love with freedom?

Lady R.—In love! I don't like the expression. "In love" is a vile phrase.

C.—And you think yourself free. Did not I tell you that you can't move hand or foot without being talked about; that you can't buy a bonnet without being married to some fool; that you can't pass a club window without setting flippant tongues wagging, nor stay at home without tea-drinking dowagers finding the reason? didn't I tell you——

Lady R.—Yes, you did.

C.—I wish I had the right to stop their tongues.

Lady R.—You are a very old friend.

C.—That's not enough.

Lady R.—How hot it is!

C.—Very. Will you be so kind as to turn your head a little more to the left?

Lady R.—Oh dear, how cross you are! and you ought to be so happy. You are not like me. You have something to do. You can stand all day and smudge on color.

C.—A nice occupation—smudging on color.

Lady R.—One can't select one's words in hot weather. I wish I could smudge.

C.—You can sit for pictures.

Lady R.—A fine occupation. To be perched on a platform, with a stiff neck, and a cross painter, a Heine without poetry. I believe that you are only painting my gown. I shall stay at home to-morrow, and send my gown.

C.—Your gown will be less cruel. *(He puts down his painting tools.)* Why do you play with me like this?

Lady R.—Play? I was not aware I was doing anything so amusing.

C.—It must end some day.

Lady R.—Everything ends—even the hot weather.

C.—Clara!

Lady R.—Now, please don't quarrel. We have always been good friends, you and I.

C.—Friends! Yes.

Lady R.—Do let well alone.

C.—Very well. As you please. The head a little more up. Thanks. *(He takes up his painting tools.)* You don't look well.

Lady R.—I am sorry that I look ugly.

C.—You don't look ugly. How irritating you are!

Lady R.—I am sorry that I am so disagreeable.

C.—Oh! I shall spoil this picture. Perhaps it will be more like the original.

Lady R.—Spoiled! Oh, Claud, I do wish you wouldn't be funny till the weather is cooler. It's almost vulgar. Besides I am not spoiled. Not in the least. I am generally slighted. No woman was ever so neglected. I am not fast enough to be a success. But to be fast in this heat! Oh dear me! it's tiresome enough to be slow.

C.—I am glad that you are no faster—not that it is any business of mine, as you were about to say. The chin a little more up. Thank you.

Lady R.—How kind of you to talk for me! It saves me so much trouble. Go on; say what else I am about to say. You amuse me.

C.—I am glad to do what I can for you. I will talk for you, walk for you, fetch and carry for you, live for you, die for you, and so—

Lady R.—Mocker! Heine!

C.—"Without the poetry!" As you please. Take it as mockery.

Lady R.—All romance is mockery. Romance is as much out of date as good manners.

C.—Was I rude again? I beg your pardon.

Lady R.—Only fashionably uncivil. It's quite the thing. The best men talk of women as if they were horses.

C.—And women treat men as if they were donkeys.

Lady R.—Oh dear me, how quick you are! I wish I was a jolly good fellow, with the last clown-gag, "You'll get yourself disliked, my boy," or "Sportsman." How popular I should be! But I can't do it naturally. I am not to the manner born. I am *bourgeoise*. Good heavens! Perhaps I am genteel.

C.—I thought I was to do your talking for you. As if any woman could be silent for ten minutes!

Lady R.—Do you think I wish to talk? I am not equal to the exertion. Time was then. I won't speak a word for ten—no, for five minutes.

C.—Keep your head up, please. Thank you.

Lady R.—"How are you to-morrow?" I never could see the humor of that.

C.—Just half a minute.

Lady R.—Don't be ridiculous. Ah me! I shall never be a success.

C.—A success! What do you want? to be stared at by every booby at the opera—to have a dozen fools smiling and looking conscious when your name is mentioned—to hear your sayings repeated, and lies told about you, and your gowns described, and your movements chronicled?

Lady R.—It is my dream.

C.—All women are alike—all women, except one, perhaps.

Lady R.—"Except one!" Who? who? Oh, Claud, do tell me!

C.—That's better. Now you look awake. Keep that expression. Ah! now you've lost it again.

Lady R.—You horrid man, tell me at once. Who is it? Oh, Claud, do tell me, please!

C.—It's nothing. I spoke without thinking.

Lady R.—Then you meant what you said. I don't care for things which men say after thinking. Then they deceive us, poor simple women that we are!

C.—Simple. There was never a simple woman since Eve. The best women manage us for our good—the worst for our ill. The ends are different, but the means the same.

Lady R.—Was the one woman—the exceptional woman—the paragon—was she not simple?

C.—On my soul I think so. *She* was not bent on success—success in society. Yes, she was simple.

Lady R.—So is bread and butter.

C.—And she was clever, too. The innocence of a child and the wit of a woman, with a sweet wholesome humor—not a compound of sham epigram and rude repartee.

Lady R.—I know, I know. A man's woman! a man's woman! With a pet lamb frisking before her, and an adoring mastiff at her heels; childlike gayety in her step and frolic, fun; a gown of crisp white muslin; an innocent sash; the hair plain, quite plain; and the nose a little reddened by cold water. Oh, how I should like to see her!

C.—You are not likely to be gratified. She is buried, as you would say, in the country.

Lady R.—Do the Tyrrels never leave Limeshire?

C.—The Tyrrels! How do you know? Why should you think I was talking of them? Have they a daughter?

Lady R.—Have they a daughter! When men try diplomacy, how they overdo it! Have they a daughter! Claud, Claud, how strange that you should not know that the Tyrrels have a daughter, when you spent a whole Summer at the Tyrrel's place, from the very beginning of May to the very end of September, and the girl was at home during the whole of your visit!

C.—How do you know that?

Lady R.—Do you think that there is one of your numerous lady friends who does not know the history of all your love affairs?

C.—Perhaps you will favor me with this history. It will probably be entirely new to me.

Lady R.—I will try. But it is hard to remember in this hot weather. Now, attend. The scene is laid at Lindenhurst, an ancient house in Limeshire. There dwell the living representatives of the family of Tyrrel, older than the house; and thither came in early Spring a painter bent on sketching—a sort of Lord of Burleigh—a Heinrich Heine—a man not too young, a—— who was the man who had seen many cities and things?

C.—Odysseus. Ulysses.

Lady R.—And who was the girl who played ball? The *ingénue*?

C.—That Nausicaa should be called an *ingénue*!

Lady R.—Ulysses, who had been in many societies and seen all sorts of people, was rather tired of it all, and growing a little snappish and cross. So he sketched because he had nothing better to do, and he looked at Nausicaa for the same reason: and so, by degrees, he found himself soothed and refreshed by the girl's artlessness, or apparent artlessness.

C.—Apparent!

Lady R.—She was such a contrast to the weary women of the world. She was so ingenuous, oh, so ingenuous! When he went to sketch, she went with him, as a matter of course; and she showed him her favorite bits; and he made a thousand pretty pictures of cows and pigs and dandelions, and, above all, of the old orchard, full of apple trees. He developed a passion for painting apple-trees in every stage from blossom to fruit. And the country seemed very countrified, and the green refreshingly green, and the cows nice and milky, and the pigs unconventional, and the dandelions a great deal finer than camellias, and everything lazy and industrious and delightful. And so the jaded man was very much pleased by the novelty.

C.—A very pretty story. Pray go on. Your expression is almost animated, and this picture is coming a little better.

Lady R.—Then came the reaction.

C.—That's not so lively. Don't change, if you can help it.

Lady R.—The novelty ceased to be a novelty. Old Tyrrel grew grumpy. Mamma had always thought the child might do better if she had a season in London. And then my Lord Ulysses got disgusted and the curtain fell, and so the idyl ended. There, I have told you how the country miss set her rustic cap at the man of the world, and set it in vain.

C.—She was utterly incapable of setting her cap at anybody.

Lady R.—Who? Miss Lottie—Tottie—Nelly—Milly—What's-her-name?

C.—Betty. Miss Tyrrel.

Lady R.—Then I have succeeded in recalling her to your mind. The Tyrrels *have* a daughter.

C.—Go on, if it amuses you.

Lady R.—It does amuse me a little. Now it is for you to take up the story. Why did you go away and leave this Arcadia and Miss Nausicaa?

C.—Because I was afraid of loving her. That is the truth, since you will know it. And now let us drop it. It is as much a thing of the past as the pyramids. I want to talk of the present—of you, Clara, if I may.

Lady R.—Things of the past are so seldom past. The pyramids are about still. I must know why you were afraid of loving this girl.

C.—What is the use of talking about that.

Lady R.—It's as bad as suppressing the third volume of one's novel. If you don't tell me I shall go away.

C.—Why should I mind telling you? It's a tale of the Dark Ages long ago. Keep your head a little more to the left.

Lady R.—But I want to look at you.

C.—Deny yourself that pleasure if you can. Thanks.

Lady R.—Well? Go on, do.

C.—A nice fellow I was to win the love of a young girl.

Lady R.—Why? You are not worse than most men.

C.—Will you kindly keep your head turned to the left? Thanks. There was a girl with all the world about her sweet and bright and young, and a woman's life before her with promise of all good. There was I, a man who had outlived my illusions—who had found the world dusty, chokingly dusty. The apples were dust in my mouth. I had tried most things, and failed in most things. My art was of less importance than my dinner. I could still dine, though I didn't eat fruit in the evening. Ban! The apples turned to dust between my teeth. Why should I link a young creature, fresh as a June rose, to a dry stick?

Lady R.—They train roses so sometimes.

C.—Misleading metaphor! I came away. It's all over, all well over long ago. Why you insist on raking up this foolish matter, I can't imagine. Yes, I can. It is to turn the conversation. You know quite well what I wish to say to you, what I have made up my mind to say to you. We have known each other for a long time, Clara; we have always been friends; we have both outlived some illusions; I think we should get on well together. Clara, consult your own happiness and mine. What do you think?

Lady R.—May I look round now?

C.—Do be serious. Don't be provoking.

Lady R.—And you think that two dry sticks supporting each other is a more engaging spectacle than a rose trained on a prop?

C.—Enough of tropes. I deserve a plain answer.

Lady R.—Don't people strike sparks by rubbing two sticks together?

C.—What are you talking about?

Lady R.—How the sparks would fly! I suppose that I ought to be very grateful, Claud. I am not quite sure. It's not a magnificent offer. A banquet of lost illusions and Dead Sea fruit. What a pleasant household! "This is my husband, a gentleman who has outlived his illusions." "Permit me to present you to my wife, a lady who has everything but a heart." Will you have an apple? We import them ourselves fresh from the Dead Sea. Fresh!

C.—I wonder you don't find the weather too hot for comedy.

Lady R.—Do you call that comedy? It seems to me dreary enough.

C.—The thought of joining your lot to mine?

Lady R.—My lot! I never was dignified by such a possession. I go on by chance, and so do you. We have run along very pleasantly side by side. Hadn't we better leave it like that? If we were linked together, which of us would go in front?

C.—You've the most provoking passion for metaphor.

Lady R.—And you are sure that you have quite got over your admiration for Miss Tyrrel?

C.—Don't talk of that. I tell you it is as much over as youth. I shall never see her again.

Lady R.—You think not?

C.—I am sure. The Tyrrels never leave Lindenhurst.

Lady R.—What should you say if I told you that they were in Rome—let us say at the hotel opposite?

C.—I should say that you were romancing. If I believed you I should leave Rome to-day.

Lady R.—Then don't believe me. Couldn't you get me some ice?

C.—I am afraid that my man is out.

Lady R.—You said that you would fetch and carry for me.

C.—Oh, you want to be rid of me! Very well, I'll go. I don't mind appearances.

Lady R.—Why should you? Don't be long.

C.—You mean it? Oh, very well, I'll go.

Lady R.—*Au revoir!*

(Hereupon CLAUD *goes out and leaves* LADY ROEDALE *alone.)*

Lady R.—She is in Rome, nevertheless, Mr. Claud, this Miss Betty of the apple orchard. Shall I tell him, or shall I not? I am so sleepy that I can't decide on anything. Do I want to take Mr. Huntley? Ugh! I don't know. I am too sleepy to think. How tiresome men are! Why won't they stay good friends instead of turning into bad lovers? The age of lovers is past. Love is impossible in so enlightened a generation. I am bored and he is bored. We shall be twice as bored together. That's mathematics, or logic, or something. Now I dare say that Claud thinks I have sent him away that I may consider his proposal. As if it wasn't much too hot to consider anything. It would be easier to take him than to think about it. Dear old Claud! I am sure he pictures me at this moment striding up and down, twisting my handkerchief like the woman in the play, and muttering, "Oh, Claud, Claud, why distract me thus? Oh, cruel man, will you not leave me at peace?" Shall I say Yes or No? What would he say if he met Miss Betty? What would she say? I am very sleepy—very, very sleepy. He pictures me in an awful state of excitement and agitation. What must be, must. Apples turn to dust—cottage and crust. I'll let things drift. It doesn't matter much, not much. Oh, Claud! Oh, cruel man! Oh, sleep! I'll take a nap just to spite him.

(So she falls asleep, screened from the eyes of MISS BETTY TYRREL, *who presently comes in, stepping lightly and quickly.)*

Betty.—I saw him go out. He's sure not to come back yet. I am so frightened, and it is such fun. What's the good of being in Rome if you don't do as the Romans do? He must have gone for his daily walk. He can't be back yet. And if he does come, why should I care? I shan't be frightened. He always said I was very cool. If he comes in I shall drop him a curtsey, and say "How do you do, Mr. Huntley? I said I would look in on you some day, and here I am." And he will make me a bow, and—but probably he won't know me. He'll take me for a tourist lady visiting his studio and wanting to buy pictures; and I shall say, "Yes, thank you, very nice; put up that, and that; and would you be so kind as to send them down to my carriage?—yes, and the little one in the corner, too, please." Why, what is it? Yes, it is, it is the old orchard, our orchard, our orchard in May, with all the bright new blossoms, as it was when he—He used to say that it was like the foam of the sea at sunrise. I don't think he ever saw the sun rise. He was awfully lazy. How good of him to keep this near him—the orchard, and a little corner of the dear old house! Oh blossoms, blossoms, you are there now at home, and I wish I was there, too, and had never come out and grown wise and old in this horrid world! It was there that I saw him first, just there. He was following papa through the little gate with the broken hinge, and he bent his head under the blossoms. He looked so tall and so tired. And yet he hadn't been doing anything. Men are very strange. The less they do the more tired they are. Why, here's another picture of the orchard. How funny! It must be Autumn, for the apples are all ripe. But who is the young man in the fanny cap? And who are the three ladies? and why does he sit when they are standing? I can't make it out. Do they want the apple? If you please, Sir, give it to the lady with the shield and spear. That other one is not nice, not nice, I am sure. I don't care much for that picture. Are there any more apple pictures? No; no. Yes, here's another. Adam and Eve, I think. Yes, here is one great glittering coil of the serpent. I don't like Eve. What a languid fine lady Eve. Whose face is this? How handsome! And this? And this one on the easel! Everywhere the same face, handsome, lazy, indifferent. No, no, no, he never would be happy with her. It's Eve's face. Wicked woman! Wicked woman!

Lady R. (waking)—Did you call me? Ah, what a sweet air! The day is changed.

B.—Oh, I beg your pardon.

Lady R. (drowsily)—Are you real, or is a dream?

B.—I am real. No; I had better say that I am a dream and melt away.

Lady R.—I was just dreaming of you, Miss Tyrrel.

B.—Of me? You don't know me. How do you know—I mean, you called me by some name, I think.

Lady R.—Yes, Miss Innocence, I called you "Miss Tyrrel."

B.—How can you know?

Lady R.—I am a witch for one thing, and for another I saw your picture.

B.—Has he got a picture of *me*?

Lady R.—Of course, my dear.

B.—And did he show it to *you*?

Lady R.—No; I was looking about for curiosity's sake and I saw it.

B.—You are often here then? Oh, I beg your pardon. I have no right to question you. But I don't know who you are.

Lady R.—I am Lady Roedale; I am a widow; I am sitting for my picture; I am an old friend of Mr. Huntley. Will that do?

B.—A friend.

Lady R.—A friend, my sweet Simplicity. And you? What brings you here?

B.—Me? I—I am an old friend too.

Lady R.—An old friend! Not quite old enough, I think.

B.—Oh, Lady Roedale, I didn't think. I ought not to have come.

Lady R.—It's very pretty and unconventional, my dear. Somebody said that you were so simple that you didn't know what was conventional and what wasn't.

B.—Oh, Lady Roedale, you know—you know that women are not like that.

Lady R.—Yes, I know.

B.—But I didn't think, I didn't think, or I shouldn't have come. We are living just opposite, and I saw him go out, and all of a sudden I thought what fun it would be to see his studio when he was away, and that I could run back, and he would never know. But if I had only known that you were here, I would have died sooner than come.

Lady R.—It is better to live.

B.—But you won't tell him? Promise me that you won't tell him. If you will only promise me I will never come back, I will never see him again—never, never.

Lady R.—Don't be rash, my dear. You are safe now. You have run into the arms of a chaperon, a duenna, a gorgon. But if Mr. Huntley is an old friend of yours, why didn't your father and mother come to see him too?

B.—Because they are hurt. He went away so suddenly from home, and he never wrote, and they liked him so much, and they thought it unkind; but I know he never meant to be unkind, for he was always kind, and I know that he wouldn't be angry even at my coming here, and—and that's why.

Lady R.—That's why, is it?

B.—You don't think that I am very bad?

Lady R.—My dear, you are much too good. I have no taste for bread and milk and book muslin. I don't like men's women, but I do like you.

B.—Thank you, thank you. Now I see that he has not flattered you, not a bit. I thought at first that he had. He had his heart in his work when he did this.

Lady R.—Shall I show you the work in which his heart is?

B.—Yes.

(LADY ROEDALE *draws aside a curtain and shows a picture.*)

B.—My picture!

Lady R.—Yours.

B.—Oh, let me go. If he should come and find me here. Oh, let me go, let me go.

Lady R.—Too late. I hear him on the stairs.

B.—What shall I do?

Lady R.—Do as you are bid. Give me your picture, quick! Now go behind the curtain, and be still.

(She draws the curtain carefully. CLAUD *enters, bringing tea.)*

Claud.—I bring you tea, and something better. The day is changed. Ah, the air smells wooingly here. See how I fetch and carry! Doesn't this convince you that I——

Lady R. (studying the picture)—Yes, it is pretty.

C.—Where did you get that?

Lady R.—Don't be angry; I won't hurt it.

C.—As you please. It's of no value—now.

Lady R.—It is much better than mine. Indeed it has only one fault.

C.—Indeed!

Lady R.—It is awfully flattered.

C.—How can you know, when you never saw the original?

Lady R.—Ah, that is very true.

C.—Put it down, please. I want to talk to you about—to go back to what we were saying, when——

Lady R.—Shall I throw it down here?

C.—Take care! What are you doing?

Lady R.—I thought you said it was of no value?

C.—It isn't. But then we are vain, you know, we artists; we don't like to see our work, even our bad work, destroyed.

Lady R.—Then I won't destroy it. I'll improve it.

C.—What are you going to do? I don't quite understand. Let me put it away.

Lady R.—No; don't touch it. I often think of taking up painting. This is evidently unfinished. Why is it unfinished?

C.—I was afraid of spoiling it.

Lady R.—Ah, that was when it was of some value: but now——

C.—Now it doesn't matter. Let me put it away.

Lady R.—I shall finish it myself.

C.—You?

Lady R.—Any valueless old thing will do to practice my hand on; I am just in the mood. You have painted enough this morning. It's my turn.

C.—But Clara—

Lady R.—Come, take my picture off the easel. There! There she is in my place. A change for the better, I think. Stand out of the light. I shall make her lovely.

(As she begins to arrange the colors on the palette, he gets more and more anxious.)

C.—Here, try this. This sketch is much better to work on.

Lady R.—Don't bother. I am bent on improving this young woman.

C.—That's a very odd color you are getting.

Lady R.—What can it matter to you?

C.—Clara, what are you at? Stop!

(He snatches the picture from the easel.)

Lady R.—And the picture is of no value!

C.—I beg your pardon, Clara.

Lady R.—Valueless, but too valuable for me.

C.—Clara, you won't understand.

Lady R.—Oh, yes, I will. A mere sketch, and absurdly flattered.

C.—Flattered! *(He holds the picture in his hands, perusing it.)* How can you know?

Lady R.—It is much prettier than Miss Tyrrel.

C.—What do you mean? Well, yes, I believe, if I remember right, that it was taken from Miss Tyrrel.

Lady R.—And I believe, if I remember right, that it is twice as pretty as Miss Tyrrel.

C.—You have never seen her.

Lady R.—Indeed I have.

C.—Indeed! Where?

Lady R.—Here.

C.—In Rome?

Lady R.—Here.

C.—Here! What do you mean?

Lady R.—Here, in this room.

C.—Clara, I dare say that this is extremely amusing to you. I don't see the joke myself. I don't see why you should rake up this old story. Yes, I do see. You wish to quarrel, to find an excuse for not answering me, when I asked you——

Lady R.—She was here.

C.—The Tyrrels never leave Lindenhurst.

Lady R.—The Tyrrels are in Rome.

C.—Is this true? Don't push this joke too far.

Lady R.—It is true.

C.—Then I must go.

Lady R.—Why?

C.—Is it true that the Tyrrels are here, in Rome?

Lady R.—It is true.

C.—I must go, then. Oh, don't imagine anything extraordinary. These people were kind to me, kind with a generous hospitality which is rare. I staid and staid in their house, until I thought that I should never go, until I feared that—— Well, it came to this: Here were people who, in honesty and good faith had treated me like a King; people who——

Lady R.—Don't dilate upon the Tyrrel character just now.

C.—What was I doing in return for all their goodness? I found myself trying to win the love of their only child, a girl with no knowledge of the world, who had seen no men to speak of, and who might take me, even me, for a very fine fellow.

Lady R.—You were on the way to get what you wanted.

C.—I was not a scoundrel. I knew myself: a man who had knocked about the world, a painting vagabond, a social cynic, not worthy to touch her hand or look into her eyes. High-flown, you think; but I was not a scoundrel, and I went away.

Lady R.—But now?

C.—Now? Well, now, I don't want to have to do the thing again.

Lady R.—Then it would be hard to see her again, and go?

C.—Yes.

Lady R.—You loved her?

C.—I suppose so.

Lady R.—I always thought that you were not a bad fellow.

C.—I am not over-good. I don't wish to open an old wound. That's not extraordinary virtue, is it?

Lady R.—And the girl? what of her?

C.—By this time she has seen scores of men, in all respects better than me, confound them. She? Why she——

Lady R.—Stop. Don't say too much about Miss Betty Tyrrel. Put her picture back, and drop the subject. Put the picture back in its place.

C.—Very well. I don't want to bore you.

(So he goes to replace the picture, and draws aside the curtain. There is BETTY TYRREL. *Then there is silence in the room for a time.)*

Betty—Mr. Huntley, I am very sorry, I did not mean to listen.

C.—Miss Tyrrel—Betty—is it you?

B.—Oh, forgive me. I did not mean to listen.

C.—And it is you indeed.

B.—But I did not mean it. Oh, you believe that I did not hide myself here to listen.

C.—You!

Lady R.—It was my fault.

C.—What do you mean?

Lady R.—Do attend to me. Miss Tyrrel is my friend. She came to fetch me after my sitting. Finding that the studio belonged to you of all men in the world, she was frightened; but I put her there.

B.—Thank you—oh, thank you. Mr. Huntley, it is so good of her to say that. But I must tell you. We are living just opposite, papa and mamma and I; and I saw you go out; and I thought you were going away; and I never stopped to think; and I slipped out by myself; and I did so want to see the place where you worked. I did not stop to think; that was where I was wrong. And I found her here, and I was frightened.

Lady R.—Yes, as I told you, she was frightened, and I put her in the corner. Good heavens, Claud! ain't you going to say something? Why do you stand there like a tragedian, or a May-pole? Oh, you men!

B.—Won't you forgive me?

C.—Forgive you! Why? Can you do any wrong? You have heard me say what I never dared to say in the old days. I am glad that you have heard me. You will think more kindly of me, some day, when— May I see you safe across the street? Will you say all kind things for me to Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrel?

Lady R.—Is the man a fool?

B.—You are not angry with me, then?

C.—Are you not angry with me for having dared to love you?

B.—I never was angry with you, not even when you went away so suddenly.

C.—Were you sorry? Oh, take care, take care, child. Don't deceive me or yourself. Were you sorry when I went away?

B.—We were all sorry, very sorry.

C.—But you, you? You came here: would you stay here—with me? Oh, child, is it possible that you should care for me?

B.—Yes.

C.—If I had known this!

Lady R.—Any one but a man would have known it years ago. *(As she looks at* CLAUD *and* BETTY, *she begins to smile at her own thoughts.)* There were only two in Paradise, in the first apple-orchard, unless you count the serpent, and that is a rôle for which I have neither inclination nor capacity. *(Exit.)*

(And so ends the COMEDY.)

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

CONDITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.—A little study of the India Office statistics reveals a condition of prostration which even the most sanguine might pronounce hopelessly irremediable. One hundred millions of women, supposed to be actual subjects of the British Empire, are, with few exceptions, sunk in absolute ignorance. They are unable to read a syllable of their mother-tongue, they are never taught the rules of life and health, the laws of God, or the most rudimentary truths of science. In fact a feeling exists in most Hindu families that a girl who has learned to read and write has committed a sin which is sure to bring down a judgment upon herself and her husband. She will probably have to atone for her crime by early widowhood. And to be a young widow is believed to be the greatest misfortune that can possibly befall her. Not indeed that an Indian woman's married life can be described as a blissful elysium. The women of India are victims of the worst form of social tyranny. They are allowed no voice in the selection of their own husbands. According to Dr. Hunter's statistics, infants are sometimes betrothed when but two or three months old. "As soon as a daughter (of a particular tribe of Brahmans) is born, the father immediately looks out for a male child belonging to a family equal in rank with himself. When he has succeeded in his search, and obtained the consent of its parents, he returns to his house, summons his relatives and neighbors to a feast, and solemnly affirms before them that his daughter is betrothed to such and such a man's babe. Nothing will induce him to break the oath which he thus takes." This is exceptional. As a rule, girls are betrothed at three or four (a barber being sometimes the match-maker) and married at six or seven to boys of whom they know nothing. They are taken to their boy husband's homes at the age of 10 or 11. From that moment they lose their freedom and even their personality. They merge their individuality in the persons of their husbands. They may be loved, and they are rarely ill-used, as they too frequently are in Christian countries, but they are ignored as separate units in society. They never pronounce their husbands' names, and they are never directly alluded to by their husbands in conversation. For another person to mention their names or inquire after their health would be a gross breach of etiquette. They never appear unveiled before their husbands in the presence of a third person. They often become mothers at 11 or 12. Their life is then spent in petty household duties, in cooking for their families, in gossiping with female friends, in arranging the marriages of their children, in domestic jealousies and envyings, in a thousand foolish frivolities, in a wearisome round of burdensome religious ceremonies imposed by exacting priests. Add to this that the upper classes are cooped up behind Pardahs or in the stagnant atmosphere of Zananas. There they are prisoners in apartments set apart for their exclusive occupation. They have no opportunity of listening to the intellectual conversation of educated men. They are shut out from every wholesome influence, and debarred from every healthy occupation likely to conduce to the improvement of their physical condition, or to their social, moral, and intellectual preservation. They become enfeebled in mind and worn out in body at a period of life when European women have barely reached their prime. They are neither fit for independence, nor have they any desire for it. And what of the young widows? If a young wife has no individuality apart from her husband, a young widow has practically no existence. It is true that our law has prohibited a widow from being burned with her dead husband. It is true, too, that an old widow is cared for by her children if she has remained a wife long enough to have a large family. She is even more than cared for. Every mother in India is an object of veneration to her offspring. As a wife she may be nothing. But as a mother, even though a widow, she is all in all to her children. It is only a young widow or a childless widow who is regarded as worse than dead. But nearly every household possesses a widow of this kind. Such a widow belongs forever to her dead husband. A widower may marry again, but a widow never. She is made a household drudge. She is expected to get up at 4 A. M., before the servants of the family. No one will supply her with water. She must go to the well and fetch water for herself. It is unlucky to meet her. She is supposed to be in eternal mourning for her deceased lord, though she may never have seen him except at her child-wedding. She must practice a perpetual fast, and only eat one meal a day. If her young husband had acquired property of his own before his death and the household is still undivided, all such property is taken by her brothers-in-laws. She retains nothing but her ornaments, which she must on no account wear. She is told that she cannot have food given to her till she has "eaten her jewels." In other words, she is expected to sell her ornaments to prevent herself from starving. In short, she suffers a living death, and would often cheerfully give herself up to be burned, if the law would allow her. Of course there are exceptions to this. In some parts of India—as for instance in the Maratha country—women of all classes are more independent, and assert themselves with more boldness. There is also a bright side to the picture of female life and character. Hindu women must be allowed full credit for their strict discharge of household duties, for their personal cleanliness, thrift, activity, and practical fidelity to the doctrines and precepts of their religion. They are generally loved by their husbands, and are never brutally treated. A wife-beating drunkard is unknown in India. In return, Indian wives and mothers are devoted to their families. I have often seen wives in the act of circumambulating the sacred Tulsi plant 108 times, with the sole object of bringing down a blessing on their husband and children. In no other country in the world are family affection and reverence for parents so conspicuously operative as in India. In many households the first morning duty of a child on rising from sleep is to lay his head on his mother's feet in token of filial obedience.—*Monier Williams, in Contemporary Review.*

ARNAL, OF THE PALAIS ROYALE.—Arnal had a sovereign contempt for theatrical managers in general, and for his own in particular; his especial *bête noire* being Bouffé, (not the actor,) for some years lessee of the Vaudeville. One day, during the rehearsal, he came into the *foyer* in a towering passion, and when asked what was the matter, replied that, contrary to the terms of his engagement, he had been required to play in three pieces on the following evening. "Am I a pack-horse," he indignantly exclaimed, "that he expects me to carry all the *répertoire* on my shoulders?" Then, suddenly reflecting, he added, smiling half compassionately, half ironically: "*Au fait, ce pauvre Bouffé, c'est un âne; et il croit que tous le monde lui ressemble!*" But his bitterest foes were the *claqueurs*; unlike most of his fellow-comedians, who consider the *chevaliers du lustre* as important and necessary auxiliaries, he cordially hated them, and resolved one night to play them a trick. Choosing for his purpose a word which they were in the habit of applauding, he pretended to say it as usual, but merely moved his lips without uttering a sound, whereupon the *claque* shouted and clapped in simulated ecstasy; when the noise had subsided, Arnal calmly took up his cue where he had left it, and emphasizing the hitherto unspoken phrase with peculiar distinctness, looked significantly at the audience, who, heartily enjoying the joke, applauded him until the house rang again. At the conclusion of the performance the *chef* gravely contended, with the air of a deeply-injured man, that he was in the right and the comedian in the wrong; for, said he, "we should not have been a second too soon if Monsieur had not been a minute too late." No one was more exact at rehearsals than Arnal, or more minutely particular as regarded the slightest deviation from established rules; a missing or mislaid "property," for instance, entirely unset him. One evening, while playing in "le Sergent Mathieu," in which piece he had to seize a stick and put to flight three soldiers, the indispensable weapon had been unfortunately forgotten, and the effect of the scene was consequently spoiled. Boiling with rage, and utterly indifferent to the *qu'en dira-t-on*, he abruptly left the stage, and in spite of the threats and entreaties of the manager and the loudly muttered discontent of the public, stubbornly refused to continue his part. Since then, whenever (which was frequently the case) a similar mishap occurred, and the comedian's voice was heard in angry remonstrance, the habitués of the *coulisses* merely shrugged their shoulders, and whispered to each other: "*Tiens, voilà Arnal qui a perdu son bâton.*" During one of his provincial excursions, he happened to play "Une Passion" in a certain country town; unluckily for him, the audience were already familiar with the place, having seen it performed by a strolling actor with an elastic wig, the effect of which, from its perpetually bobbing up and down, was extremely ludicrous. Arnal, to his surprise, found almost for the first time a public unable or unwilling to appreciate him; in vain he exerted himself to thaw the living icicles staring fixedly at him; nothing would do; they looked at one another with a disappointed air, listened coldly and with evident disapprobation to the *couplet final*, and it was not until after the curtain had fallen that he was told in confidence (and in a very disconsolate tone) by the manager *why* he had failed to satisfy these unreasonably difficult judges. "Monsieur," said that functionary, "your talent is incontestible, but, pardon me, how could you possibly think of appearing before *real* connoisseurs without an elastic wig?" In private life Arnal was grave and taciturn, fond of solitude, and accustomed

lucks it between its legs, and carries it off to store up as food for its own larvæ. To all these insect tormentors, as well as to noxious animals of every kind, the Amazonians apply the comprehensive Portuguese word *Bicho*, which may be taken to mean a disagreeable creature of any species save the human one; and, as has been said, *bichos* have pretty much their own way at present in these regions, although, when the forests are somewhat cleared, it may be hoped that these plagues will also take their departure.—*The Spectator.*

ITALIA.

Italia! how I love thee, both thy brightness and thy beauty,
And thy flush of vivid verdure in the shining month of May!
With thy vines all richly swinging,
And thy blithe birds sweetly singing,
And thy bells of worship ringing,
In the shining month of May;
With thy stout old castled places
With severe, majestic faces,
Hung round with storied graces,
In the brightness of the May;
With thy towers that look serenely
From their proud cliffs, throned so queenly,
With broad mantles flaunting greenly
In the brightness of the May;
With thy shroud so grandly sweeping,
And thy sins so softly sleeping,
And thy fountains freshly leaping
In the bright face of the day;
With thy names that fill the ages—
Statesmen, singers, saints and sages,
And thy shrines with pictured pages
In significant display;
With mighty memories near thee,
In strength to atmosphere thee,
From distant depths to clear thee
When falls the cloudy day:
With thy years of long probation
For the glorious consummation
To wear the name of Nation
In the brightness of to-day:
Italia, I will love thee in thy grandeur and thy glory,
And thy wealth of spreading beauty in the shining month of May!

But, Italia, I may never change the land that I was born in
For thy beauty and thy splendor and thy triumph in the May,
The land of lofty Ben,
And of green, far-winding glen,
And of light-heeled, hilted men,
On the purple heather brae;
With thy crystal wells clear gushing,
And thy amber torrents rushing,
And thy bright September flushing
With the heather on the brae:
With the wide Atlantic's roar
On thy gray and granite shore,
And the pure dew's dripping store
On the greenness of the brae;
Where the fragrant birch-tree waves
O'er the hollow mountain caves,
And the headlong tumbling waves
Dash the glory of the spray;
The land where first I drew
Sweet breath of life, and grew
Hard of foot, and fresh of hue
As the heather on the brae;
The land that never quailed
When the haughty foe assailed,
And whose mettle never failed
In the patriotic fray,
And whose sons aye stand together
For the thistle and the heather,
In the bluster of the weather,
In the mildness of the May—
Brave land where I am rooted like the pine-tree on the mountain,
I have loved, and I will love thee while the sun shall rule the May!

FLORENCE, May 13, 1878. JOHN S. BLACKIE.
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE STORY OF A LETTER.

BY JULIA KAVANAGH.

Every one has heard of Sir John Percy's great lawsuit. It is a great trouble to Sir John. At least he says so; his first, he calls it; but I always thought that his troubles began with his name. He claimed to be a real Percy. Ill-natured people said that his grandfather had been a green-grocer; this may be true, or it may not, but I never knew a more honorable, noble-minded man than Sir John, and I mean to say that, whatever his real origin, the Percys might have been proud of such a kinsman. There would, therefore, have been little harm in his claim of noble descent, which no one had ever dreamed of opposing, if good Sir John had not thought fit to strengthen it by assuming the temper and deportment of Hotspur. One of his favorite theories was "race," and the transmissions of hereditary peculiarities.

"My dear Sir John," I argued once, "allow me to tell you that type changes. Keen observers tell us that there actually is a periodic alteration in man. He passes from the nervous system to the plethoric, and hence, physiologists declare, spring those cycles of disease which are one of the puzzles of modern science."

You should have heard Sir John laugh! "My good fellow," he said, "you know nothing about it. Go to Rome; you will find Messalina or Faustina in the Capitol, in old discolored marble, and you will also find her in the streets with a silver arrow in her hair, looking at you no longer with cold stony eyes, but with a pair of sparkling black ones. Nay, more. I have seen the pure Etruscan type in Rome, a girl whom you could have painted on a vase holding a mystic serpent in her hand. But need we go so far? Look at me! Am I not one of the old Percys in physiognomy as well as in blood? And unluckily for me, have I not got that dreadful Hotspur temper which, as it cannot be vented in rebellion, or on a battle-field, has brought this eternal lawsuit on my hands?"

I groaned, for about one part of this statement there could be no doubt; it was the Hotspur temper that had brought on the lawsuit, and as I candidly believe that Sir John acquired that temper to prove his descent from the same illustrious line as gave Chevy Chase its hero, and Lord Douglas his enemy, I am justified in my assertion that his troubles began with his name.

Among the troubles of Sir John there was one which seemed to me as real as his relationship to the Percys. He complained that all his letters did not reach him, and he laid the blame to his legal opponents. At first he concluded that they had an agent at the Post Office; then he gave up this crotchet for one as improbable, but at least more plausible: the agent was not in the Post Office, but out of it; and it was his habit to waylay the postman, and either bribe or drug him, as he might find most convenient, then abstract Sir John's letter—for this knowing agent never took but one letter, though, of course, it was always the right one. This explanation of his losses, however, had to be given up as well as the first; and Sir John's third and last conclusion was the saddest and most ominous of the three, so far, at least, as his peace of mind was concerned: he declared that the agent was one of his three female servants. His only man servant, James, was incorruptible; but Mrs. Green, the housekeeper; Ann, the cook, and Martha, the house-maid, did not, unluckily, belong to that immaculate category. They were changed repeatedly—Mrs. Green became Mrs. Long, Ann and Martha turned into Eliza and Mary, a Bramah lock was adapted to the letter-box; but letters—important letters, said Sir John, all referring to his lawsuit—continued to be lost, or, what came to the same thing, not to reach him.

I began to feel staggered. Sir John was positive, and though very angry, he preserved a sort of calmness in his anger which was unlike Hotspur's wrath, and helped to shake my skepticism. There could be no harm, at least, in trying to assist him out of this difficulty, and I undertook to provide him with a thoroughly reliable servant girl. I applied to my sister-in-law in the country, a woman of strong sense and much penetration. I sent her down an account of Sir John's predicament, and begged of her to let us have a good, sensible, and honest girl, if she knew such a person in her neighborhood. Sir John preferred a girl from the country. "It is the lover who ruins everything," he said, "and the lover is the growth of time. If I can have a fortnight's fidelity, I shall be well pleased." By return of post my sister-in-law wrote: "I have got the very girl you want; she is a heroine, neither more nor less. She spent ten years in my cousin's family, and saved their youngest child from drowning by her presence of mind. Twice the house was attacked by burglars, and twice Nelly displayed the calmest courage. On one of those occasions she was *alone* with the children. Her fidelity is beyond suspicion. I defy any one to bribe Nelly. For the last three years she has been engaged to a young man of the best character—a carpenter—and it is for his sake, as well as not to leave her mother and her little sister, that Nelly would not go to Australia with my cousin. The children were broken-hearted at the parting."

This high-flown eulogium concluded with the intimation that Nelly would be very glad of a situation in Sir John Percy's household, and especially of the liberal terms he offered, and that she would leave S—— at once, and call upon him the next day.

Sir John was taking his breakfast, when Mary, the house-maid, came in and said that "a young person wanted to speak to him."

Great was Sir John's surprise when the heroine of my sister-in-law's letter entered. A little childish thing stood before him.

"Why, my dear, how old are you?" he asked, in some dismay.

"Twenty-five, Sir," replied a quiet little voice.

Sir John looked at her. Yes, there were some of the lines on that young face. And, though it was a young face, with slight features, it was a remarkable face in its way; pale and resolute, with dark eyebrows, and dark eyes looking quietly at you from beneath their arch. "What is your name?" he asked, a little abruptly.

"Ellen Kelly, Sir."

Yes, she was Irish, and that was a drawback. Not that the prejudice which forms a part of the traditionary John Bull found any room in Sir John Percy's mind; but he had been jilted, poor fellow, by an Irish girl, who had Ellen Kelly's eyes, and he considered this coincidence ominous. He assured me afterward that if it had not been for my sister-in-law's sake, he would have sent Ellen back forthwith; he said so, but I never doubt it. I have a fancy that those eyes of hers were pleasant to the good old bachelor—a memento of his young days that had a charm of its own.

"Well, Ellen," he resumed after a while, "I have heard a good account of you, and I trust you will justify it. Though you are but a small thing to be a heroine, we all know that the best goods are made up in the smallest packets. I am a good deal out, all on account of a confounded lawsuit which I have had in hand these thirty years, and I want a faithful, trustworthy servant to sit in this room and receive my letters. The housekeeper will give you some needlework to amuse you, should you need such entertainment; but you are to sit here from eight in the morning till twelve, and from two in the afternoon till evening. When you feel tired just touch that bell, and James will come and relieve you. He is too old and too active to bear the confinement—otherwise I should require no one else. Now, Nelly, please to mind my words. I suspect neither the housekeeper nor either of the two servants. I have laid traps for them, and they have come out of the snares white as driven snow; therefore I have no right to mistrust them; but I expressly desire you to act with as much prudence as if they were one and all bent upon stealing my letters. In short, you may be as civil and as friendly as you will, but you are not to trust them. That will not be pleasant, will it, eh?"

"No, Sir; but I knew as much before coming."

"Well, then, as I said, you shall sit here and sew. When the postman comes, go and take the letters from him. I had a box, but I have suppressed it."

"And where shall I keep the letters if you are out, Sir?"

"In your pocket, my dear, and do not let a soul lay a finger on one of them till I come in, and you hand them to me."

"Very well, Sir."

"That is not all, my dear. You have relatives, I believe."

"Mother and my little sister, Sir."

"Do you expect any letters from them?"

"Mother can't write, Sir, and my little sister is only seven."

"Nevertheless, you expect to hear from them?"

"We have a friend, Sir," replied Nelly, blushing a little, "a sort of relation of ours, who will let me know how mother and my little sister are getting on."

"In plain speech, you have got a sweetheart—don't deny it."

"I do not deny it, Sir," replied Ellen, rather warmly; "we are to be married as soon as he has saved a little money to set up business on his own account."

"Quite right; but my object in putting all these questions to you is simply this: when your sweetheart writes to you, you are not, if you please, to read the letter, but simply to hand it over to me."

Ellen turned crimson. No, she could not do that. She was very sorry to disoblige Sir John, but she could not do that.

"But, my dear," he argued, with a smile, "I have not the least wish to read that young man's letter, and, as soon as you have handed it to me, I shall give it back to you. I trust you with all my letters; can you not trust me with one of yours now and then?"

Still Ellen demurred. Her letter was her own, and it was plain that Ellen wished to do with her own what she pleased, and be subject to no one's control. But Sir John was firm, or, if you like it, obstinate; and, after some hesitation, and with evident reluctance, Ellen yielded. "Mind, you give me your word to obey me in all these injunctions," said Sir John.

"Yes, Sir, I do."

"Well, then, repeat them for me." Ellen did as she was bid, and she went through the series of Sir John Percy's behests with a precision and correctness that pleased him highly.

"The housekeeper shall show you your room," he said, ringing the bell; "and, when you are rested, you can begin your duties."

The housekeeper was a very sour-looking lady, and, having little cause to be pleased with the step Sir John had taken, she treated Ellen with a superciliousness which the girl had the good sense to ignore. She had come to fill a difficult position, and it was useless to quarrel with its inevitable troubles. Presently she came down in a lilac print dress, with plain white collar and sleeves, looking so trim and neat that Sir John was quite pleased with his new acquisition. He made her sit in the bow-window which commanded a view of the street door; he again rang for Mrs. Long, and requested her to provide Ellen with some darning or mending or making, as she pleased, and, having seen this order executed, and Ellen's little hand dive into a deep basket and come forth with a pair of his own stockings, he left her, chuckling and rubbing his hands, with a "Now we shall see."

But alas! what was glee and hope to him was darkness and tribulation to Nelly. This gloomy London parlor, looking out on a gloomy London street, filled her heart with desolation. She had parted that morning with the widowed mother, who had reared her through much poverty and sorrow; with the little sister, who clung to her, alternately kicking or weeping, as her grief prompted; with the true-hearted fellow who had loved her years so faithfully—she had left them all for this strange place, and this strange house, and oh! when should she see them again? Not for six months, perhaps; perhaps not for a year. She had done all that for a little money, tempted by Sir John Percy's liberal wages; but it was hard, very hard, and Nelly felt it keenly. She also felt the change from the country to town. How grim looked those brick houses, with their yellow blinds half drawn down; what a prison air they had, with iron railings guarding them. Nelly had been reared in a cottage, with green fields around it. She had been a servant in a pretty villa standing in its own grounds. The little town where her lover lived had a garden and an orchard to almost every one of its dwellings. And then the lanes, the delicious hawthorn lanes, where they had walked together the very day before this, with Nelly's little sister Jane romping around them, and filling her pinafore with buttercups and daisies; these lanes haunted poor Nelly as she sat and mended Sir John's stockings. Should she ever hear the nightingale sing again, as it sang last night on that lime-tree which smelled so sweet? But a postman's knock came to the door. Up jumped Nelly, and away flew the dream: lane, lime-tree, night neals, and all. She was sent and opened it; three letters were put in her hand, and, closing the door carefully, Nelly went up with these letters to Sir John, who happened to be within.

"All right," he said, "but I am afraid it is not all right," he added, abruptly. "You have been crying. Have these women already begun worrying you?"

Hotspur was up and ready for war, and Nelly hastened to assure him that no one had said a word to her—in fact, that she had not seen a soul since he had left her in the parlor.

"Then what are you crying for?" he asked, looking injured.

"I parted with them all this morning, Sir, and this being the first time, and the first day, too, it seems a little hard."

"It is hard," confessed Sir John, "but time will comfort you, or at least enable you to bear it."

In her quiet way, Nelly said she hoped so, and she went back to the parlor and to her darning.

Poor Nelly! she soon had other troubles besides those of separation and remembrance. The housekeeper, the cook, and the house-maid combined to make her life wretched. Mrs. Long found fault with Nelly's sewing, and was bitter on the subject of her darns. "There never had been such," she declared. Nelly felt this acutely. Remember how old and universal an accomplishment darning is, and then imagine, if you can, what it is to be singled out among all past and present darners as the very worst of the lot. It was enough to crush Nelly's spirit forever. The cook said nothing: "Deeds, not words," doubtless was her motto; but she made it a rule to make Nelly eat what she disliked. Nelly hated fat, and Nelly got none but fat meat! Nelly disliked Yorkshire pudding, and Yorkshire pudding became a rule in Sir John's kitchen. The house-maid, too, would not be behindhand. It had been her duty to receive the letters and to attend the door. Not being now allowed to do the one, she loftily resolved not to do the other. But Nelly, who had been quiet hitherto, and scorned to complain, now rebelled, and showed some spirit. It was contrary to her instructions to open the door to any one save the postman, for he might come while she was showing a visitor up stairs. She laid the case before Sir John. Hotspur flew into a towering passion, and threatened cook, maid, and housekeeper with instant dismissal, if they ever meddled with Ellen again. Nelly had not been loved before, but now she was fairly hated. I fancy hers was no pleasant life, sitting darning stockings in that grim old parlor, taking in letters, and feeling herself detested in the regions below as well as in the housekeeper's room above. But, if his little maid looked rather pale and melancholy, Sir John was in tip-top spirits: he had not lost a letter, so he said, at least, since he had had Nelly. "The dearest little janitress that ever was," he said, "and true as steel. Sir. They laid a plot to get her away from the door, but Nelly came and told me all about it. And I gave them a trimming, Sir, by Jove I did."

A month and a day had Nelly been with Sir John when the postman gave her a packet of letters one morning. Nelly's heart beat as she looked at them. There was one for her. It had the S——postmark upon it; besides, Nelly knew the writing. Now, there is a shy, delicate instinct in a girl's love—a feeling that makes her wish to hide what she is not ashamed of. Nelly longed to slip that dear letter into her pocket, and not let Sir John have a look at it. But she remembered her promise, and went up with it, as well as the rest. "Oh! one for you," he said, detecting the stiff round hand-writing at once; "there's a good girl, I shall not keep you in pain: go down with it at once." Nell obeyed. She had a warm impetuous little heart, I suppose, spite her calm face, for she was no sooner out on the staircase than she broke the seal and read her lover's epistle. But, alas! no dear, no glad, home fragrance did that little sheet of paper enfold; nothing came out of it but the dreariest and saddest news. Sir John had not got half through his first letter when the door of his study opened and Nelly broke in upon him, pale, distracted, and her open letter in her hand.

"I must go, Sir," she cried, "I must go at once. My mother is dying—she is dying, dying."

She seemed beside herself with grief. Sir John took up the letter she had dropped and glanced over it. Yes, sure enough, Nelly's mother was dying, and asked to see her daughter "once more."

"Of course you must go," he said, warmly. "I cannot spare you to-day, but you shall start to-morrow morning."

"To-morrow, Sir; will death wait till to-morrow? I must go now—now."

"My dear child, I am to be out all day, and I expect a most important letter, and James, poor fellow, is lying ill in bed, as you know—I cannot spare you to-day."

"Sir John," resolutely said Nelly, "I shall go to-day. I am sorry to disoblige you; but I shall go."

"Hotspur had a great deal to do to keep his temper down," said Sir John, when he told me this, "especially as the little chit's black eyes had just a lurk in them which I remembered rather too well. However, I remained quite cool, and all I said was: 'Well, Nelly, I have servants to obey me, and not to have their own way. I give you a month's warning from this very day.'"

"Very well, Sir," composedly replied Nelly. "I am sorry to have annoyed you, but I cannot help it."

Hotspur deigned her no answer, and Nelly went. S—— is within two hours of London by rail. It was three o'clock when Nelly reached it. She had to walk a mile from the station to her mother's cottage. Her road lay along the very lane in which she had wandered with her lover a month back; but how sad and changed was its aspect. Its June beauty was gone. The hot July sun had scorched it. The hedges were white with dust; the trees looked athirst for rain; the sky was gray and lowering, and the beautiful country seemed sad and plague-stricken to poor Ellen. "I felt sure, Sir," she said to me later, "that my poor mother was dead."

At length she reached the cottage. Her hand shook as she raised the latch and entered. Her lover was the first person whom she saw. He came forward and comforted her with a word.

"Alive and better, Nelly."

"Better!" If he had said "cured," Nelly's joy could scarcely have been greater. She cried, she laughed, she kissed her little sister, her mother, her lover, Mrs. Dering, a kind neighbor who had come in to nurse the sick woman. She could have kissed the ground in the gladness of her heart. Yes, the poor woman who had been dying the day before was better now, and what was more the Doctor felt sure, from the turn her complaint had taken, that she would live. This glad news Nelly's lover gave her outside the cottage door, for the invalid was too low to hear much.

"You have had a useless journey, Nelly," said Mrs. Dering, coming out to join the pair, "but we had to send for you to quiet the poor dear."

"And do you really think she is safe now, Mrs. Dering?"

"The Doctor says he is almost sure of her, Nelly. And how do you like your place? Your mother says it is such a good one."

Nelly answered that it was a very good place indeed; but she sighed as she remembered Sir John's warning.

"You'll be saving lots of money, and coming back to marry Joseph," continued Mrs. Dering.

"I hope o," said Joseph cordially.

This Joseph was a very good fellow, a steady workman, and he adored Nelly, but he was not very bright, and Nelly never told him her little secret. So, even after Mrs. Dering left them and entered the cottage, she said nothing about Sir John's warning. She knew what a shock it would be to her sick mother, and suppose Joseph should let it out? Joseph was so happy to see his mistress again that he was in the highest spirits. He could talk of nothing but the future, and he could not see that future unless under the rosiest aspect. His song had but one burden to it. Sir John's twenty pounds a year, Ellen's savings, and wedded bliss.

Matters as he viewed them, went on delightfully. Nelly was to save thirty pounds, and he, Joseph, thirty more. With sixty pounds they could begin life. Of course, this would take time; Nelly must send money home, and Joseph had his aged and helpless grandfather to support; but "with time," argued Joseph, "it could be done." And again followed a glimpse of that married life for which Joseph had been pining for years, as only the poor can pine for love, home, and woman. Nelly heard him, and said not a word. She was very glad to have found her mother alive and "safe," as she said, but a darkness had come over her joy. "Poor fellow! if he knew the truth," she thought, as she listened to him, "and if he knew that every word he utters is a stab to me." But every one seemed bent on tormenting her. Mrs. Dering came out again and extolled Nelly's place and salary. Little Jane, hearing so much about money, wanted to know what Nelly was going to give her; and when the sick woman was able to speak her first words were an injunction on her daughter not to exceed her leave of absence. Nelly must not vex Sir John on any account. She became so excitable on this head that, to pacify her, Ellen asked if she should go away by the night train.

"Yes, you had better, my dear," replied her mother, rather eagerly.

She was as anxious to see her daughter depart as she had been to make her come. Nelly herself was not so sorry to go. The burden of her secret was too much for her. As she left the cottage Mrs. Dering followed her out mysteriously.

"Ellen," she said, "I have some money unknown to my husband, and I want poor William to have it. You just take it for me, and he will call for it in a day or two. I can't send it by the post."

She slipped a little silky packet in Nelly's hand. "And do take care of it," she whispered again, "for it is four five-pound notes, Nelly."

Ellen hesitated. William, Mrs. Dering's son by a first husband, had been so beaten and ill-used by his step-father that he had run away to London years before. But mi-fortune had followed him, and he was now a sickly widower with three little children.

"You cannot refuse doing that for me," said Mrs. Dering.

"No, no, Mrs. Dering. I will do it with pleasure. But it is such a large sum—suppose I should lose it?"

"You'll not lose it, Nelly; there, take it, and do not tell any one."

"Any one" meant Joseph, who now came up to escort Nelly to the station. They walked along the shady lane, arm in arm, and as they had plenty of time, poor things, they lingered. Nelly felt much depressed when they parted at the station, and Joseph saw it.

"You are frettiag about your mother," he said. "I am sure she'll do, Nelly; but I'll be sure to write."

"No," said Nelly, nervously, "no news is good news—only write if she gets bad again."

Nelly had her reason for this. "How should I bear the suspense if Sir John was out," she thought. But Joseph said, a little shortly, "Very well, when I write you will know it is bad news."

Nelly wanted to explain, but she had no time to do so. The train was going to start.

"Make haste," said Joseph, hurrying her away. "It is only writing him a line when I get to London," thought Nelly. "Poor Joe! he was hurt."

An accident which had taken place on the line delayed the train, so that it was nine in the morning when it reached the station. Sir John lived at the other end of the town, and it was ten by the time Ellen got to his house. James opened the door for her, and very cross James looked. The poor fellow had been kept on duty almost the whole time she was away.

"A pretty mess you made of it, Ma'am," he said, with sarcastic politeness, "and a nice way poor Sir John and I have been in all the time."

"I have not been twenty-four hours away, James," answered Ellen, "and if you will just let me go up and change my dress, I shall be down directly. You can tell Sir John so."

"Sir John is out," was the short reply. "How's your mother?" he added, more kindly.

"Much better, thank you."

If Nelly had but said, "Much worse," James would have been softened thoroughly, but "Much better," showed what a perverse, tormenting little creature she had been; so he roughly bade her not be long; and when Ellen came down he did not wait till she reached the bottom of the staircase to go out of the front door. Ellen entered the parlor, and went and sat down in her usual place. She felt giddy with fatigue, and her first feeling was to long for more complete rest than that of waiting for Sir John's letters. She looked out languidly through the wire blind that protected her from the indiscreet glances of passers-by. Darker and duller than ever seemed the houses. Well, she should soon cease to look at them. A month would soon be over, and then she would go back to her mother and Joseph and Mrs. Dering. Here an awful blank followed—what had become of Mrs. Dering's twenty pounds? Ellen rushed up stairs like a mad thing. She searched the clothes she had just taken off—no trace of Mrs. Dering's money did she find. It was lost; that money which the poor mother had taken years to put by for her sick son and his three children was utterly lost.

Ellen's first feeling was one of stupor: then she asked herself the usual question: "What am I to do?"

Ellen had been ten years a servant. She had had to help her mother and her little sister; she had not saved much money; fifteen pounds and ten shillings in all. That money she must now give up to Mrs. Dering, and even it would not cover her debt. But could Mrs. Dering's money be really lost? It seemed impossible; she searched again with renewed ardor, but the money she had not. She could not imagine how or when it had left her possession—in the lane, on her way to the station, in the railway carriage, or in the cab that had brought her to Sir John's door; but one thing was sure, she had had it, and she had not got it now. To the rich the loss of money is generally light; to the poor it is almost always calamitous. In a moment all the consequences of Ellen's loss rushed to her mind; Mrs. Dering's son must suffer; then Nelly herself. Adieu to many little comforts; adieu to love; adieu to hope itself. The poor girl could not bear these thoughts. She flung herself on her bed and burst into tears. But she was not even allowed to indulge her grief. The postman's knock at the door below reminded Nelly that in her own concerns she had forgotten her master's. She flew down stairs, and she reached the door just as the maid was opening it. Mary looked anything but charmed at Ellen's hasty appearance, and, turning up her nose, she said scornfully, "Perhaps, Ma'am, you'll be kind enough to let me have my letter." "There is none for you," replied Nelly, glancing over the letters which the postman had put in her hand; "but, oh, my goodness! there is one for me!"

It was a letter from Joseph, with the London postmark. With a trembling hand Ellen was going to break the seal, when Mary's mocking eye fastened upon her reminded her of her promise. She had forgotten all about it, but she remembered it now; she could not open that letter till she received it from Sir John's own hands. And Sir John was out; he would not come back till dinner time.

Ellen entered the parlor and sat down, with the letter on her knees. She looked at it as surely letter was never looked at before. Within that square envelope lay Nelly's fate. Either Joseph had written to say that her mother had had a relapse—how she remembered his words, "When I write, you'll know it is bad news"—or he had dispatched this letter, following so close on her steps, to tell her that Mrs. Dering's money was safe. The very London postmark was a sign, only it could be read either way. It was plain that something had occurred just after her departure, and which Joseph, on reaching home, had wished to impart to her. He had evidently found some one going to London by the early morning train to whom he had given his letter that she might get it half a day sooner. Yes, all that was plain enough, but it helped her nowise to a solution of the mystery. Joseph knew nothing about Mrs. Dering's money, and, as the lane was dark when he went home after parting from her, he could not possibly find four five-pound notes. Moreover, Nelly searched her memory well, and she was sure that she had not once put her hand in her pocket while Joseph and she walked to the station. Then the letter could not refer to the money; it must be to tell her that her mother was worse, and that she, Nelly, must go back at once!

When this thought came to her, Nelly's hand was at once on the letter ready to break the seal, but she remembered her promise, and she paused. What if the letter only referred to the money! What if it was only being patient and doing her duty? for it was her duty. Sir John had given her warning, but she still was his servant, and she still owed him obedience. She had made a promise which she was free to withhold, but, having made it, she was not free to break it. Poor Nelly! I have often wondered how she resisted such temptation. For do not suppose that Satan did not offer her many an outlet. "Break the seal," he whispered, "read your letter, then go up stairs, seal it again with red wax like this, and just tell me if Sir John will be any worse for it? It is your letter after all! Think of your long agony till he comes home, and do this; who will be the wiser?" This was cruelly plausible, and are there many men and women who could have resisted either that suggestion, or the bolder and more honest one of breaking her promise altogether, and not concealing from her master that she had done so? What had Nelly to lose? He had given her warning; this fine situation, with its twenty pounds a year, was gone; she had risked it to comply with her sick mother's wish, and she did not repent having done so. Why should she not win peace when all was lost and risk was gone?

Why are not conscience, integrity, and honor mere words, and not awful realities? Nelly could not do this thing. The sacredness of her word stood between her and her desire like the angel's flaming sword between man and Paradise. For, after all, her reading the letter would change nothing. It would not give her dying mother life or restore Mrs. Dering's lost money. "Well, then, I must and I will bear it," thought Ellen.

And she bore it. What tortures Nelly suffered as she sat in that dull parlor on a sultry July day, with Joseph's letter on her lap, she never told—perhaps she could not. Great mental or physical pain can never be remembered in its intensity, for to remember it would be to go through it again, and Providence is too merciful to inflict the same pang twice over. Still, it must surely have been something terrible for the poor girl to let the slow hours go by and hear the kitchen clock ticking below. Cook and house-maid were very merry together that day. How cruel and how mocking sounded their loud laughter and their idle talk. If she could even have told them her trouble, it might have eased her. "But they hate me," thought Nelly, her heart swelling at the thought. They certainly did not love her, and, though Nelly was a good girl, she had little short, precise ways, which free, easy, unscrupulous natures must dislike. Not a soul came near her. She sat unheeded and forgotten, neither eating nor drinking nor stirring—but looking at Joseph's letter on her lap and feeling: "Will he ever come?"

When the hour of Sir John's return drew nigh, the suspense grew to be almost intolerable. There was nothing which poor Ellen did not imagine. Suppose he dined out; suppose he did not come back till the morning. Could she or ought she to bear it? Surely, in such a case, she must be freed of her promise. She had never pledged herself to an indefinite waiting.

Sir John was the most punctual of men. He dined at six exactly. Yet at five minutes past six he wasn't at home. "He is not coming home to-day," thought Ellen. Her hand was on the letter; but she paused. "I shall wait till the clock strikes the quarter," she thought, "then I shall see what I am to do."

She had not to wait long. At ten minutes past six Sir John's knock was heard. Nelly ought to have flown and opened to him, but she did not. Now that deliverance had come, she shrank from it as if it had been a calamity. She never stirred till Sir John entered the room, and, seeing her, rather shortly asked, "Any letters?"

Nelly placed all the letters in his hand. He saw hers, and gave it back to her without a word. Nelly took it and left the room. Sir John was a slow, deliberate man. When one of his letters was sealed, he never broke the seal, but cut the paper round it. He rang the bell to ask Nelly for a pair of scissors. She came in staggering, and, before Sir John could utter his commands, Nelly was in a dead swoon at his feet. "Bless my soul! what is the matter with the girl?" cried poor Sir John, very much startled. He picked her up, and, in so doing, saw a little bit of rumpled paper in her hand. I trust no one will think the worse of Sir John for looking at that paper. It was a short missive—and ran thus: "Money is all safe; mother is getting better and better. Yours truly, J. M."

So it was all right; but the sudden relief had been too much for Nelly. This, however, was Greek to her master. So he rang the bell, and, thanks to water, vinegar, and burnt feathers, Ellen was got round. But she was so weak by the bitter suspense of seven hours that it was some time before she could answer Sir John's questions and tell him her story. She related it very simply, but he heard it with the deepest amazement. "By Jove!" he cried, "there was never anything like it—never! And so, not knowing but that the money was lost or your mother worse, you would not read the letter."

"No, Sir," quietly answered Nelly, "I could not bear my word."

"You are a noble girl," cried Sir John, with a touch of Hotspur enthusiasm, "and I'll tell you what, Nelly, if I was ten years younger—I would marry you."

"But I would not marry you, Sir John," demurely answered Nelly.

"Of course you would not," he ruefully replied. "You would not jilt a man, and poison the rest of his life. You would not do that."

That absurd Sir John! with poisoning his life indeed! I wonder how much poison it takes to produce my worthy friend's—I will not say how many stone; or to give a man that bluff rosy face, or that hearty voice and jovial "Ha! ha!" Poison indeed!

There came another letter from Joseph the next morning, explaining everything.

Need I say that Sir John rescinded the warning he had given Nelly, and that he authorized her to open her letters the moment the postman put them into her hands. So, though he was out, she read this one, which, as I said, explained everything. Ten minutes after Nelly had left her mother's cottage, Mrs. Dering found the notes in the garden. As soon as Joseph returned she told him the whole story. At once he wrote, but it was too late for the post, so Joseph went to the station, and a friend whom he had there promised to find him a safe messenger in one of the guards, by whom his letter should be posted in London as soon as the first train came in.

"Oh, Joseph, Joseph!" thought Nelly, "if you had only written your letter outside instead of inside, what a world of misery you would have spared me."

"Why did he not send you a telegram?" indignantly asked Sir John. "But, Sir," argued Nelly, "I should not have opened that either; besides the letter came as fast as myself—it was all the promise."

Yes, it was all the promise, and Sir John did his best to atone. Nelly and Joseph have been married years, and their prosperity is not the mere offspring of their labor and industry. A kind helping hand has often been stretched out toward them. "But I owed Nelly more than I ever did for her," says Hotspur. "Would you believe it, Sir, ever since that girl left my house my letters have gone wrong again."

I have no doubt Sir John would like me to believe *that*. As if I could!—*The Argosy.*

THE PARADISE OF SMOKERS.—Burmah is the paradise of the smoker, if his paradise consists in the absence of all restraint on his favorite habit. No preacher will here hint that tobacco-smoking is the first step to drunkenness, for, with rare exceptions, (and, alas! chiefly where the European has brought his vices with his civilization,) the people are water-drinkers. There is no fear of offending the sensibilities of the most delicately nurtured lady, for the women of every rank are, if possible, more inveterate smokers than the men. No dread of his master's displeasure restrains the youngest school-boy from his cigar or cigarette. Boys and girls alike smoke as soon as they can walk, and children are even said to learn the habit before they leave their mother's arms. The new-comer to the country is often offended by the freedom with which a Burman who has not been much thrown with Europeans will continue to puff his cigar in his presence, in absolute innocence of any breach of courtesy; and in the indigenous school, children, even in class, only lay aside their cigars while their lungs are occupied with bawling out the trite texts of the spelling-book. A pipe is rarely seen, but cigars and cigarettes are universal, and their manufacture and sale form one of the commonest employments of the women. Some exceedingly fine tobacco is grown in parts of the province, notably in Arakan, but the cultivation is very limited, and the tobacco of which the Burmese cigar is made is almost exclusively imported from the ports on the Malabar coast. The cigars thus made are not unlike the well-known Vevey manufacture; and rank and strong as they seem to a non-smoker, they are highly popular with English residents, and not the less so from being remarkably cheap. Cigarettes are, however, even more common than cigars, and are almost always smoked in preference by women and girls. They vary in size, but the commonest is a huge cheroot-shaped cigarette of almost torch-like dimensions rolled in a green leaf, and containing, besides tobacco, spices and chips of scented wood. From these, which are as mild as hay, an immense cloud is drawn, and their only defect is that the burning chips are continually falling on the clothes of the unwary smoker; hence the graceful way in which the Burmese girl, with apparent affectation, but really with good reason, turns back her slender hand over her shoulder to keep the lighted end of the cigarette clear of her silken dress. At home or in the street, in the boats or in the bazaar, at every public gathering, even at those for devotion at the pagoda, night and day, men, women, and children blow the familiar cloud, and the perpetual cigarette adds not a little to the unique picture presented by a Burmese beauty.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE REFLEX EFFECT OF ACTING.—Was Charles Mathews, or was he not, more of an agreeable rattle because he incessantly studied how agreeable rattles should be depicted? His biographers say that his cool, laughing *insouciance* lasted all his long life, and sustained him under all difficulties, and it is at least possible that it may have been deepened by his professional assumption of the quality. The effect must be increased by the process of natural selection, which induces an actor to choose those parts which he can represent best, and with which, therefore, he must have a certain nearness of sympathy that one would think must greatly deepen the impact of their impression upon himself. One catches qualities from friends who are similar. Elliston, for instance, perhaps the best known of all actors of the second rank, had about him a certain liking at once for graciousness and for pomp which made him inclined to represent Kings; and he studied so many parts of that kind, and acted them so well, that his friends all believed in their influence on his character. He became, as life went on, more and more the kind of benignant but over-stately and ceremonious grandee, that he loved to represent, regarded all about him from a certain height, as his subjects, and met the endless difficulties of his career with a feeling which kept him always cheerful, and which could not be distinguished from benign condescension toward the creditors, supers, patrons, and other stupid people with a right to exist who kept trying to ruffle his serenity. There is an illustrative story told of Mrs. Porter, the successor to Mrs. Oldfield: "She was especially fine in regal characters, in *Queen Catherine, Queen Elizabeth,* ("The Unhappy Favorite.") One night when she was playing the latter, Queen Anne, who was seated in a stage box, dropped her fan upon the stage. Thoroughly possessed by the part she was representing, Mrs. Porter pointed to it, and addressing one of her attendants in a tone of imperial dignity, said, 'Take up our sister's fan!' Her Majesty smiled good-humoredly, and there was a loud burst of applause from the audience; while the actress, aroused by these sounds to the reality of the situation, stood overwhelmed with confusion at her temerity." It has now and then happened to an actor to play a part so well that the public never ceases to demand it, and he himself has begun to confess to an influence arising from the repetition which perplexed and worried his mind. We do not know if the saying attributed to Mrs. Dion Boucicault is true or not, but it exactly represents our point. Her representation of the dark "colleen" in the "Colleen Bawn" so charmed all London that the piece, perhaps the best melodrama ever written, to have no genius in it, went on for hundreds of nights. All at last the actress declared that she must stop, that her brain was growing confused, and that "she began to be uncertain which her she was acting the *Colleen Bawn,* or the *Colleen Bawn* was acting Mrs. Boucicault." We have heard Americans say that they believed that most perfect of actors, Mr. Jefferson, was distinctly modified in character, and for the better, by his endless repetitions of *Rip Van Winkle,* and certainly it is difficult to conceive how a man could create that character, and then pass his life in representing it, without imbibing in some degree its essential qualities, the spirit of humorous tolerance and sense of the puzzle of daily life. But one wants direct evidence of that. Does Mr. Irving, for example, find that when he has been acting *Hamlet* for 50 nights the tone of his own inner mind has become more or less Hamletian? We say less because, of course, the chance of an influence of repulsion must always exist, and we can imagine an actor hating ambition more because he was every night a *Richard III.,* or growing graver because, for part of every day, he was *Mercutio.* Liston's incessant playing of fools helped, in all human probability, to make of him the depressed evangelical he was; and we could hardly imagine Mr. Irving less alive to the uselessness of religious formalism because he had played for 40 nights as *Louis XI.*—*The Spectator.*

CEREMONIAL GOVERNMENT — FORMS OF ADDRESS.—What the obeisance implies by acts, the form of address says in words. If the two have a common root, this is to be anticipated; and that they have a common root is demonstrable. Instances occur in which the two are used indifferently, as being the one equivalent to the other. Speaking of Poles and Slavonic Silesians, Capt. Spencer remarks: "Perhaps no distinctive trait of manners more characterizes both than their humiliating mode of acknowledging a kindness, their expression of gratitude being the servile *Upadam do nog,* (I fall at your feet,) which is no figure of speech, for they will literally throw themselves down and k

THE ROUSSEAU CENTENARY.

THE CELEBRATION AT GENEVA.

PROGRAMME OF A FIVE DAYS' FETE—THE CITY GAY WITH FLAGS—POPULAR FEATURES OF THE OCCASION—CHILDREN USED IN GLORIFYING THE AUTHOR OF THE CONFESSIONS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sunday, June 30, 1878.

More than a century ago the works of Jean Jacques Rousseau were condemned to disgrace by the authorities of Geneva. Now, on the centennial anniversary of his death, his name is exalted by his native city to the highest honors in its power to bestow. But there is no wider contradiction in these judgements than in the character and writings of the man. A grand festival, which has occupied the Genevese mind for months, was virtually inaugurated on the 24th inst. at the university, by a course of three lectures delivered through the week, and treating respectively: "The Ideas of J. J. Rousseau on Education," "The Political Ideas of J. J. Rousseau," and "The Ideas of J. J. Rousseau on Religion." The fête, in a popular sense, began on the 28th inst., Rousseau's birthday, and will continue with enthusiasm until the close of the 2d of July, the anniversary of his death. Friday (the 28th) was given to archery and Saturday, in the evening, to a unique theatrical entertainment of a literary and musical character, in which only the works of Rousseau were introduced—amateurs from the university rendering the comedies of "The Rash Engagement," and "Narcissus." Sunday (to-day) was ushered in by salvos of artillery, quite in our Fourth of July fashion, and the morning has been given to a grand procession of civil authorities, delegates, and the professors of the university, choral and instrumental societies, students, citizens, &c.; all, at noon, defiling before the statue of Rousseau, temporarily erected for the occasion, and afterward dispersing for participation in various banquets prepared in different quarters of the city, under trees, or in arbors erected for the purpose. Even now, while I am writing, a nartical fête announced for 4 o'clock is in progress. From my window, which overlooks the lake, I can see crowds gathered for the embarkation on the Quai du Mont Blanc, and to-night there is to be a grand illumination, a concert at the English Gardens, an illuminated harbor, fire-works and volleys of artillery. To-morrow a grand regatta will offer attractions for all who prefer it to the public and gratuitous séance at the university, where no less than five orators will expend themselves in competitive eloquence in laudation of Rousseau, with a special view to impressing upon the assembled auditors that radicalism, personated by the hero whom they celebrate, is the perennial fountain of Geneva's intellectual fame. Tuesday, the culminating fête day, is reserved for *la fête de jeunesse*, children being indispensable to every national jubilee of the Swiss, and Swiss children generally being considered the blest and legitimate heirs of the educational principles enunciated in Rousseau's writings.

All this performance is, of course, set in a holiday frame. And the frame-work, as it appears to me, is the best part of the show. Geneva is radiant. The 22 Swiss cantons have each a distinctive flag, and all are waving here, there, everywhere, in bright association with the ensigns of many foreign nationalities—the white cross, on its brilliant scarlet ground, of the Helvetian Republic radiant above all. Paris is scarcely wilder or gayer over the *Exposition Universelle* than Geneva over the *fête de Rousseau*, and Philadelphia at the zenith of the Centennial was not more gorgeous in bunting. At the corners of the streets making the line of procession—the cortége of adults to-day, and children next Tuesday—immense flag-poles have been planted, and are covered with evergreens that greatly enhance the effect of their surmounting colors. Arches of evergreen variously ornamented have been thrown across many of the thoroughfares, jets of water sparkle high in the air from verdurous basins, the harbor, surrounded by its lovely gardens, carries its gayly-decked shipping into the very heart of the city; the hotels, which are many and imposing, blaze more or less in Oriental splendor of hue, and the old town, the more ancient Geneva, whose narrow and crooked ways lead as they ascend into unexpected breathing spaces, smiles like the southern side of a jagged mountain when a warm Spring sun does its best to cover the ruggedness with the wild flora of May. Gayest of all I found some of these out of the-way places, made absolutely odorous and beautiful by transplanted trees, festooned windows, waving flags, and happy people, preparing an open-air banquet for their especial quarter. In one of these older streets, the Grand Rue, Jean Jacques was born, and it is literally overladen with tribute. One of the arches bears the inscription "All roads lead to error; only one to truth." He little thought when he ran away from Geneva, at 16 years of age, and abjured his citizenship for the material benefits accruing to him through a profession of the Romish faith, that his cradle would become a shrine for pilgrims. And when he craved the honor in after-life of readoption, and professed Protestanism to secure the privilege, he probably thought as little that he would ere long recall his letter and renounce his rights in a freak of indignant frenzy at the treatment of his writings. So untrue was he to his theory of patriotism, wherein he shows it to be the first duty of a good citizen to know how to suffer, not only for his country, but at the hands of his country. But what Rousseau did and what he said can never be made to agree, I believe; and, therefore, the children's participation in a fête to his memory has been the cause of as much contradictory opinion, expressed in the daily journals and otherwise, as might be expected in view of the wise precepts and shocking example of the unhappy philosopher, before whose statue they are called to defile in virginal array and to fling flowers at his feet.

The moral influence of such apotheosis of a man whose character must be ignored in estimating his value is very reasonably questioned. The conservatives in this matter advance the argument that when the children, a little older, shall come as a Daniel to judgment, they will have the right to say, with the *Confessions* and the *New Heloise* in their hands, that good morals, the dignity of woman, and the honor of the family are as nothing in comparison with the power of bequeathing to posterity the fruits of eloquence and a magic style in treatises glowing with humanitarian principles and philanthropic ideas. Rousseau's idolators, on the other hand, while they do not pretend to extenuate the actions of the man whom even Robespierre judged to be unworthy of the honors of the Panthéon because of his immoral life, defend their demi-god by asserting his powerful support of the cause of liberty and his amelioration of the condition of humanity, through the immortal genius which makes his virulent sentiments transcend his vicious instincts. The conservatives reply: "Let the literary men and the musicians celebrate the victories of so great a writer and so simple and gracious a musical composer; and let him be also honored for certain just and generous political ideas which his writings have cultivated and popularized; but do not let the children incline themselves before one of whom the epitaph should be thus concluded: 'He was neither an honest man, a truthful friend, a respectable husband, nor a father worthy of the name.'" And, truly, there is no exaggeration in speaking thus of a young man who, having pilfered something in the house of an acquaintance, fixed the stigma of the theft for 30 years on a poor servant-girl; or of a friend, who, having accepted the support of Mme. De Warens, published the shame of her responsive regard for him in his *Confessions*; or of a husband who lived many years in unsanctified communion with the woman whom he finally married, and in these same *Confessions* wrote of her in this wise: "I wished to form her mind, but I lost my trouble. Her mind was such, only as nature made it. I do not blush to avow that she never knew how to read well, though she writes tolerably. When I went to live in the Rue Neuve des Petits-Champs, (in Paris,) there was on the hotel opposite my windows a dial, on which I tried during several months to teach her the hours. She scarcely knows them yet. She has never been able to follow the order of the 12 months of the year. The word which comes to her in speaking is often the opposite of that which she wishes to say. Formerly I made a dictionary of her phrases to amuse Mme. De Luxembourg, and her blunders became celebrated in the society where I lived. But this person, so shallow-minded, if you will, so stupid, is an excellent adviser on difficult occasions. Often in Switzerland, in France, and in England, when I have found myself in embarrassment, she has seen that which I could not see for myself. She has given me the best of advice to follow; she has drawn me from dangers where I blindly precipitated myself, and before ladies of the highest rank, before grandees and princes, her sentiments, her good sense, her replies, and her conduct have attracted to her universal esteem and to me compliments upon her merit, which I felt to be sincere." This judgment, to say the least, is very singular. The beginning and the end certainly contradict each other, to say nothing of the meanness of making the mother of his children a laughing-stock among his more cultured associates. But it is rather absurd to suggest an idea of respect in the mind of Rousseau for the woman whose five children, on the day of their birth, he snatched from her care, and, despite her tears, dropped ruthlessly into the maelstrom of a foundling hospital!

One naturally wonders if the people of this stanch little Republic have gone mad to set up such a man for infantile worship. But then, Rousseau was the author of *L'Emile*, they say, and *L'Emile* includes a code of educational laws through the promulgation of which their present and future independence is best secured. Besides, the family represents the State in a democratic Government, and, therefore, to all Swiss celebrations of a national character, the family gives character by general participation. As a result of this sentiment the dinners to-day, independent of the subscription dinners of the different quarters, were mostly spread outside the houses, that is among the working class, and neighbors toasted each other and the Republic, and Rousseau in a friendly and convivial way, while the air of a family picnic pervaded the busy parts of the city. In the aristocratic quarter more quiet prevailed, and yet in the parade of the morning the dignitaries of the Commonwealth all walked. Not a carriage was in the procession, because it is not permitted to Government officials to display any insignia of riches. Democracy pure and unadulterated, yet hemmed in by stringent laws curtailing its freedom, is the watchword of Genevese liberty. In view of all this, one ceases to wonder so very much that Rousseau is made the figure-head of the Radical Party.

THE LITTLE GIANT.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—FATE OF SOME OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 18.

A more genial man than Douglas never lived. His capacity for both work and play was boundless. An illustrative story, bearing upon this point, is told of his seating himself in the lap of Beverly Tucker on a certain occasion, and exclaiming in his impulsive way, "Bev., old boy, I love you." "Douglas," says Tucker, "will you always love me?" "Yes," says Douglas, "I will." "But," persisted Tucker, "will you love me when you get to be President?" "If I don't may I be ——!" says Douglas. "What do you want me to do for you?" "Well," says Tucker, "when you get to be President, all I want you to do for me is to pick some public place and put your arm around my neck, just as you are doing now, and call me Bev.!"

As debator in the Senate, Douglas never had a superior. Always ready, always strong in the possession and use of facts, the chief ingredients to successful disputation, always good-humored and self-possessed, he was never beaten. As a stump speaker he was equine, incisive, logical, a vein of homely humor running through his serious, argumentative style. His voice was commanding and melodious. His presence, notwithstanding his stumpy figure, did not lack impressment. He held a crowd excellently well, gauging its true inwardness with never-failing acumen and hitting it with rare tact.

In money matters he was a shiftless. He had a liberal spirit and generous nature, and, though he made many profitable investments, he could never save, and was generally hard-pressed. He was not so potent a party leader as Morton, whose severity made him at times irresistible, but he was more avidently loved by his followers. Morton's asceticism kept him from a man's longings. Douglas had nothing repellant about him. In his affections he was always a child. He was but 48 when he died, but quite worn out. During 25 years there had been no halt or rest; it was go, go, go, all the time with him, night and day, year in and year out. He was so weak and nervous when he left Washington, though no one suspected his real condition, that the slightest touch made him cry.

He has been in his grave now a little more than 17 years. Yet it seems an age since his name thundered through the land, the shiboleth of party warfare. The little group of friends who surrounded him and loved him leaders died in obscurity, almost, if not quite, in penury. George E. Pugh, his Senatorial *Idus Achates*, is dead. His great Illinois rival—a man as genial and inoffensive as himself—fell by the hand of an assassin. William A. Richardson, "Old Dick," as he used to be called, Arnold Harris, to whom he always came in pecuniary distress, Colbaugh, who took his own life in Chicago not long ago, all gone. Beverly Tucker, alone of the coterie, still lives in hale and hearty manhood. Of his Senatorial enemies, Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs, Judah P. Benjamin, and David L. Yulee, live. Wigfall, Green, of Missouri; Bright, Mason, and Slidell are dead.

At Charleston, in 1860, Douglas would have been satisfied with the platform and a compromise candidate in James Guthrie. It was the fear of this that put Breckinridge into the fight on the part of the disunionists, who meant to be content with nothing which would not secure them a pretext for the secession on which they had resolved. Breckinridge saw it and dreaded it, but could not escape his political associations. From the first he perfectly understood that he was being sacrificed. He came in time to hate Douglas, whom he had formerly liked, and the estrangement was never made up. After the Presidential election the two did not speak. Douglas complained to the end of Breckinridge's refusal to recognize him. Breckinridge declined explanations and always refused to talk about the matter.

A VEILED CUPID.

The Baltimore *American* of Saturday says: "A party of gentlemen assembled yesterday by special invitation in the Appraisers' office of the United States Public Store No. 1, to witness the opening of two boxes containing the pedestal and statue of 'Cupid Veiled.' Miss Abrahams, daughter of Woodward Abrahams, Esq., of this city, purchased the statue at Rome while on a visit to the studio of Mr. Rosetti, the eminent sculptor, in company with Mr. Charles C. Fulton and the lady friends who are accompanying him in his European tour. The partial unpacking of the case and the disclosure of the statue caused a sensation of delight to those who were favored with a glance at this dainty work of art. The statue is 3 feet 6 inches high, and when prepared for exhibition will stand on a gray marble pedestal, which is made to revolve, so that every portion of the figure can be seen to advantage. The boy god is seated, properly draped, and has a veil over his face. The perfect purity of the drapery shows that the block of marble was originally perfectly white, and yet by a new process of tinting the figure seems animated with life. The limbs show the tender flesh color of an infant; the pretty face is visible through the veil, with the laughing blue eye and the cherry-red lip, as if 'some bee had stung it newly,' while the blonde hair and the tree stump on which he is seated are all true to nature's coloring. The beholder loses the idea that the object he is gazing at is a mere block of stone, and expects to see this Cupid start into life, cast off the enshrouding veil, and, with leveled arrow, prepare to do execution upon the hearts of his worshipers. The votaries of high art have been in the habit of declaiming against the process of marble tinting, but after viewing this specimen few will be found to deny that it is, as the artist truly calls it, an 'illumination' that gives a life-like appearance to the inanimate."

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

A MISSISSIPPI PAPER OF THE FAITH ESSAYS TO SET IT FORTH.

From the Okolono (Miss.) Southern States, July 19.

In all human likelihood a Democrat will walk up the White House steps in 1881, and take his seat in the Presidential chair. He will send his first Message to a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House, and then a quiet but irresistible political revolution will set in—a revolution that will sweep from the Constitution and statute-books the last stain and blemish of New-England ideas. It is safe to say that the following programme will be followed out to the uttermost letter and syllable:

I. The Republic will be divested of the powers that it has usurped from the States since 1861. The reserved rights of the several Commonwealths of the Federal Union will be recognized in their widest scope and range. In a word, the Calhoun theory will be put in practice while Hamiltonism will be torn up, root and branch, and destroyed forever.

II. The unconstitutional amendments will be repealed and the Constitution will thus be restored to its primitive vigor, the ballot-box purified, and politics redeemed in an unlimited measure from the demoralizing influence of ignorant, vicious, and mercenary suffrage.

III. The "national" banks will be leveled with the dust, the United States bonds will be taxed, and the greenback will be made a legal tender for every dollar of public indebtedness.

A thousand and one other reforms, necessitated by Radical treason and misrule, will be made; but those we have particularly specified are the most urgent and vital, and will prove most speedily beneficial to our common country.

CHARLESTON'S PORTRAITS ATTACHED.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of the 18th inst. says: "The Sheriff yesterday made a levy upon the handsome life-size portraits of Calhoun, Washington, and others, in the City Council Chamber, to satisfy judgments obtained against the city by E. C. Shepley and Charles Parsons, of New-York, at the last term of the court. The judgments are for interest withheld from the plaintiffs by the city as taxes on their city stock between the 1st of July, 1874, and the 1st of April, 1878. This deduction has been decided by the United States Supreme Court to be unlawful. The portraits referred to, being the only available property belonging to the city, were accordingly levied upon, and, if the executions are not satisfied, will be advertised for sale in the first salesday in August next. The city, however, has a plenty of money now, and will probably settle up."

A CONFIDING YOUNG MAN.

A SWINDLING STORY WITH SOME CURIOUS FEATURES.

From the Troy Times, July 19.

Last Wednesday night William Brayton, of this city, a young man about 25 years of age, residing on Federal-street, went to New-York, intending to procure employment in the Metropolis if possible. During the trip down, which was made on one of the Citizens' Line boats, he formed the acquaintance of a young man, who said his name was Walter B. Mills, and that he was a son of Dr. Mills, of Saratoga. Mills said he had been appointed United States Signal Officer at Lake George, and was going down to New-York to get certain documents signed. Brayton told him he was going to look for employment, whereupon Mills said that he would require an assistant, and perhaps he could get him that position at $45 a month and rations. This clinched the friendship between the two young men, Mills being apparently about the same age as his companion. Arriving at New-York, Mills took Brayton to Governor's Island, and introduced him to the officers there, with whom he appeared to be well acquainted, and told them he had obtained the position of Signal Officer at the Lake George Station, and that Brayton was to be his assistant. Then they returned to New-York, and the next day Mills went to the island alone, telling Brayton when he got back that everything was all right, and that the officers appeared to be well pleased with the assistant he had selected. On Friday last they returned to this city, and Brayton says, considering he had obtained a Government position through Mills, he paid most of the bills, Mills only purchasing cigars or lager occasionally. On Saturday Mills went to Albany, and when he returned from that place he told Brayton that different arrangements had been made; that Col. Coggswell, one of the Signal Officers, was at the capital city, and would be at the Troy House Sunday afternoon, when he would want to see Brayton. The Colonel did not appear Sunday, but nothing was thought of that by the unsuspecting Trojan, who believed his friend had made a mistake. Mills went to Albany again on Monday, returning before dinner, when he told Brayton that Col. Coggswell was in this city on Sunday, but met an old friend, got to on a spree, and could not see any one. He also said another change in the programme had been made, by which it would be necessary for Brayton to go direct to New-York on Monday night, for the purpose of bringing up valuable instruments, while he [Mills] would have to go to Glen's Falls Monday afternoon. He suggested that when Brayton returned from New-York he would not want to stop in Troy again, and had better send his trunk up with him, with which plan there was a ready acquiescence. The trunk was hastily packed, containing all of Brayton's clothes, including two new suits and a new overcoat, besides several hundred dollars in money. This was taken to the express office on Mills' suggestion and shipped to Glen's Falls, the receipt being in Mills' name, so he could claim the property and take it with him to Lake George. Mills went north on the 1:30 o'clock P. M. train Monday, and that was the last Brayton saw of him or the trunk. He discovered that he had been swindled by going to Albany to meet, as he expected, Col. Coggswell, but the Colonel was not to be found, and then Brayton began to mistrust that something was wrong. He says he had every reason to believe that all of Mills' statements to him were correct. He knew Officer Kennedy of the Third Precinct, and the officer said he had met Mills on the Plains. Mr. Shaw, an umbrella merchant on Broadway, in this city, was also acquainted with Mills, having served with him as he stated, about six months in the Territories fighting Indians. The total amount of Mr. Brayton's loss is about $500. The facts have been reported to the Police, and Chief Markham is making every effort to apprehend the rascal.

DIVORCED TO BE REMARRIED.

CURIOUS EXPERIENCES OF A WEALTHY SOUTHERN FAMILY—A WEDDING IN DENVER.

From the Denver (Col.) News, July 16.

A domestic drama of life among the upper strata of Southern society people, the plot of which, in a strange way, was developed in Denver and brought to a climax in our courts, will have its sequel in this city this morning in a quiet wedding which will unite the divorced wife of William Sanford to Robert Worrell.

The parties were brought before the Denver public in September last, in the legal struggle for the possession of a 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, the wife having come to Colorado with the child, the husband following from their home in Mobile, Ala., bent upon the possession of the offspring. In the efforts of wife and husband to show each the other to be an improper custodian of the child, the histories of their lives were spread before the world in the minutest detail. The wealth and standing of the husband, the stately beauty, youth, and culture of the wife, and the turning over of what had been hidden pages of life in the South, aroused a deep interest in this community, each stage of the trial being watched with intense concern, culminating when the decision of the court was declared for the father in mass as to custody, the plaintiff being obliged to invoke the protection of the Sheriff, and the defendant fainting away. Robert Worrell figured in this trial as the husband's successor in the wife's affections. Sanford left the city at the conclusion of the trial, taking the little daughter with him to Mobile, where they are now residing. Mrs. Sanford has resided in Denver since, meeting him at Mississippi City in 1874, a strong attachment. The ceremony will be performed at 6 o'clock by Rev. C. C. Salter, of the Congregational Church, at the residence of Mrs. Sanford, corner of Twenty-fouth and Wasoola streets. There will be present at the marriage the bride's brother, Mr. Bayard Bynum, of Natchez, and Campbell, and two lady acquaintances of the bride. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding breakfast will be served, and then Mr. and Mrs. Worrell will take the Colorado Central train for Georgetown, where they will pass several days and then proceed to Estes Park for the Summer. They will go to Col. Worrell's home in Louisiana. Hon. Robert Worrell is a man 35 years of age, large and portly, of good address and fine carriage. He is a printer by trade, and went through the war as a member of a Chicago Union battery. He is a Republican member in the Louisiana State Senate, representing Tansas Parish. His estate, comprising 7,000 acres of land, with his personal property, is estimated worth $160,000. Just before leaving his home, to come to Colorado for his wife, he deeded to Mrs. Sanford 2,200 acres of land and a homestead valued at $50,000, it being expressly stipulated that in the event of her death the estate should fall to the daughter Moina.

THE BALTIMORE COLLECTOR.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, a Democratic paper, says, in its issue of the 20th inst.: "Hon. John L. Thomas, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, visited Washington yesterday, and had an audience with President Hayes in reference to the charges made against him by his Republican opponents, of alleged violations of the President's civil service order. A reporter last night requested him to state the result of his interview with Mr. Hayes. Mr. Thomas replied that he would be very glad to accommodate the *Gazette*, but that what had transpired between him and the President was strictly confidential. Judging by Mr. Thomas' manner, his interview with Mr. Hayes does not give him much uneasiness. He manifested the same confidence in speaking of the charges against him that he has maintained from the first. He said, while he would not divulge a word of what had transpired between Mr. Hayes and himself, he would say that the charges would not amount to a snap of his finger. The complaints made to the President, to which Mr. Thomas controlled the late primaries by issuing orders to his subordinates to manage the wards so as to get the friends of the Collector elected. It is known that Mr. Thomas saw the President before the primaries came off, and they were made the subject of a short talk. Mr. Thomas asked the President what he should do about them, to which Mr. Hayes replied, 'Never mind the primaries; what good will it do you to carry them?'"

A FARMER MAKES A TELESCOPE.

The Columbia (Mo.) *Herald* of the 11th inst. says: "Profs. Bryant, Ficklin, Lowery and Newland on Tuesday night last visited the telescope invented and manufactured by Mr. E. B. Gans, a farmer, residing several miles north of Columbia. After quite a number of observations, fully testing the merits of the instrument, they pronounced it in all respects one of the best telescopes in the country—for its size—the object glass being but six inches—it probably has no superior. It is a better instrument than the one used in the University observatory. The workmanship upon it is admirable. It is certainly remarkable that Mr. Gans, a farmer, who makes no pretentions to scientific learning, should have thus, unaided, constructed one of the most complicated of scientific instruments, equal in workmanship and magnifying power to those of the most skillful and accomplished artisans."

MR. H. A. BROWN'S ILLNESS.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Saturday, 20th inst., says: "Mr. Henry Armitt Brown's illness has assumed a very serious form. It will be remembered that he was to speak at Monmouth at the celebration last month, and his oration had been prepared, though in spite of severe indisposition; but he was too unwell to leave home at the time, and his illness soon developed into typhoid fever. On Wednesday of this week the crisis seemed to have been passed, and it was hoped that Mr. Brown might be removed to Cape May, but the extreme heat of Thursday and yesterday caused a return of prostration, and last night his condition was such as to give his family and his physicians extreme anxiety."

"MAD SHELLEY'S" MEMORY.

HIS WILD CHARACTER AND CAREER.

FAULTS AND FATALITIES—COMING OUT OF THE ECLIPSE AT THE END OF HALF A CENTURY—HARRIET WESTBROOK AND MARY GODWIN.

Percy Bysshe Shelley was the most singular English poet of the present century—or any century—whether in his personal character, or the quality of his genius, or in the fate of his celebrity, as modified by the opinions of men, both before and since his death; and this last, also, it may be added, is in perfect keeping with the rest of those marked singularities. He was at first regarded, or disregarded, as the greatest scamp and vagabond on Parnassus—beyond Robert Burns in this respect, or S. T. Coleridge or the wicked Lord Byron himself. But time has been reversing or softening those old judgments in his case, and while the writings of his popular contemporaries—Campbell, Rogers, Moore, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and even Byron—have lost much of their original color and popularity in the lapse of time and the æsthetic mutations of taste, Shelley's sibylline leaves have been gathered and interpreted with increasing interest for years, during which memorials of himself or his works have been published by a score of writers, such as Mrs. Shelley, (1824, 1839;) Medwin, (1847;) Mr. Peacock, in *Fraser's Magazine*, (1858;) Trelawny and Middleton, (1858;) Lady Percy Shelley, (1859;) Mr. Garnett, (1860;) Thornton Hunt, (*Atlantic Monthly*, 1863;) Shepherd in 1870, and D. F. McCarthy in 1872. Recently, Mr. W. M. Rossetti has brought out a new edition of the poet's works, with a memoir and a swarm of notes; and in the present year the ancient mariner, Trelawny, has given to the world a new and slightly-modified edition of his *Recollections*, read with such avidity 20 years ago. Altogether this Shelley revival, helped along by a crowd of contemporary periodicals, stands *per se* as one of the curiosities of poetic literature.

Nature herself made Shelly what he was—a genuine poet and enthusiast—one of her irregular or defective nativities, such as she usually compensates with genius of one sort or other. He was born of a nervous and shrinking temperament, with wild eyes, a thin voice, and the look of a girl, peculiarities which only became the more noticeable as he grew up. His school-fellows, after the manner of ingenuous boyhood, laughed at him and bullied him, provoking his hasty retorts, for he was always "dowered with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn," as well as the "love of love." He once drove a pen-knife blade into the hand of one of his tormentors, and for this he was sent home from school. He himself said he was three times expelled for his strange ways and doings—the boys called him "Mad Shelley" and "Girl Shelley"—and his father had some trouble in getting him back after the dismissals. No doubt his experience as a boy helped to nourish that spirit which led him subsequently to fly in the face of society and denounce so many of its customs and beliefs with such a startling and somewhat superfluous audacity.

Shelley's eccentricity came to him with his blood, and in this he resembled his brother poet, Lord Byron. Percy's grandfather was "a complete atheist," and also an American. Mr. Rossetti mentions this, and says Bysshe Shelley was born in 1731, at Newark, N. J., where he was at one time a quack doctor and a mill-owner. He subsequently lived in England, where he made a great fortune, built the house of Castle Goring, and founded two baronetcies. He was himself created a Baronet in 1806, aided by the strong influence of his patron, the Duke of Norfolk; and in 1813 his younger son became Sir John Shelley-Sidney, of Penshurst—having taken the name of his mother, second wife of Sir Bysshe. The Shelley-Sidneys are now Barons De Lisle and Dudley. The American, Bysshe Shelley, was a strange character. He won his two rich wives in the high-handed way of elopement, and he hated and cursed his eldest son, Timothy, who, in turn, hated him, as well as his own son Percy, the poet. The latter was on speaking terms with his grim old grandfather, and very likely learned from him the disrespect he felt for his own father. It is a rule of race, they say, that children will take after their grandparents more than after their fathers and mothers; and the poet very probably got a good deal of his self-willed energy and oddity from his American ancestor. At any rate, he was born in such an atmosphere of dissension, and so galled by the antipathies of his early companions, that he naturally fell into that dislike of society, which subsequently made him such a wanderer from the haunts of men.

At Eton and Oxford, Shelley was a shy, quiet student. But he hated and disobeyed the "fagging" system, and held a good deal of the college tea fining and discipline in contempt. At the age of 19 he horrified the Oxford Fellows by his pamphlet on the *Necessity of Atheism*, and, in 1811, he and his friend Jefferson Hogg were expelled for that wickedness. Then began the vague and desultory life of Shelley, into which his nature and circumstances alike impelled him. His father would not receive him at the family home, and he himself would have no intercourse with his father.

In that *Wanderjahr* of 1811, Shelley eloped with and married Harriet Westbrook, daughter of a retired tavern-keeper, and the young couple—fated to die a few years subsequently in the same way, that is, by drowning—went traveling over England and Ireland, attended by Miss Eliza Westbrook, an elder sister, and supported by a yearly allowance from Mr. Westbrook, helped by some contributions from Shelley's mother and sister. In Dublin, the genius of the young Oxonian showed itself in a notable way. He published a small pamphlet addressed to the people of Ireland, attended meetings of the Catholics at Fishamble-street, and talked Irish patriotism in presence of Daniel O'Connell. It is said he spoke eloquently. But with his "crooked soprano," as Medwin called it, and his boyish or girlish look, he probably surprised rather than edified his audience. Baron Woulfe said Shelley used a good many aphorisms in his speech, which, in his opinion, was not at all memorable. Shelley saw Curran and described him as something of "an odd buffoon." No doubt the counselor would rank the young enthusiast with Robert Emmet—his daughter's fatal admirer of 1803—and treat him accordingly. Mr. D. F. McCarthy has published a curious account of Shelley's doings in Dublin at that time. The poet actually began to write a history of Ireland, and meditated a new journal for the benefit of the Irish people. This "honeymoon" of Shelley, at the age of 20, is perhaps the most extraordinary thing of the kind on biographical record.

After this "Irish *avatar*" of 1812, and some more wanderings in Scotland and England, Shelley, his wife, and sister went to London, and then, in 1813, came the parting of himself and Harriet, followed by the transference of his affections to Mary, daughter of William Godwin—the wildest and most astounding step of his very impulsive life. Rossetti and others of his biographers try to soften the fact somewhat. But the "damned spot" will not "out." They say Harriet was uncultured and incapable of sympathizing with a husband who loved solitude and tried to teach her Latin. The truth would seem to be that the difficulties came from the Westbrooks. The father did not like the idea of supporting his son-in-law, an outcast from his own family; and Miss Westbrook was rather domineering in her management of the young couple, who began at last to be worried, and sometimes tired, of one another. In 1813 Mrs. Shelley and her two children lived apart on her father's allowance, and Shelley became very intimate at Godwin's house. There he saw Mary Godwin, aged 17, and sympathized with him in his disappointments and reveries, and responded to his advances. Behaving, just as Miss Westbrook had done before, she agreed to elope with him. They accordingly went to Italy in 1814, as indifferent to the opinions of society as a pair of birds, Mr. Godwin on his side regarding the matter with the equanimity of a philosopher—one who had brought about his own happiness in something of a similar way.

But society was not so tolerant; and in 1816, when Mrs. Harriet Shelley drowned herself in the Serpentine River, "Shelley the atheist," the expelled of Oxford, was pronounced an incurable reprobate. His few friends tried to explain, showing the bad temper of the poor lady, and some of them—Mr. Jefferson Hogg among them—declaring she had a propensity to suicide. Mr. Furnival says Shelley spoke of her as "a frantic idiot"; and this, as well as her last act, would indicate that she had a strong self-will of her own. It is a pitiable fact that "Queen Mab" was dedicated to Harriet in a little poem containing such words as these:

"Thou wast my purer mind;
Thine are those early wilding flowers,
Though garlanded by me."

It is stated by Rossetti that on Shelley's return with Miss Godwin, in 1814, the poet had the idea that both could live with Harriet in happy seclusion and dear friendship. But the Westbrooks would not hear of any such preposterous happiness. Rossetti and others have reported that Harriet made a connection with some other friend, and that, meeting with disappointment in this, she became deranged. It is a miserable story, altogether, and it certainly justified the public feeling of that time. It also justified Chancellor Eldon in consigning Harriet's two children to their grandfather Westbrook. One of them, Charles, died in 1826; the other, Ianthe, was married to Mr. Esdaile in 1837.

Shelley married Mary Godwin in 1816, his age being 24 and hers 19, and they lived together for the next six years, that is, till the 8th of July, 1822, when he and Lieut. Williams were drowned in the Gulf of Spezzia. Was he happier in this second marriage than in the first? Scarcely. There were times when he yearned for a finer companionship in solitude—for the wife of Shelley wedded solitude in wedding him. Trelawny, in his last edition of *Last Days of Byron and Shelley*—a verbose and untrustworthy book, on the whole—says Mrs. Shelley was the exact opposite of Shelley in everything, and more than ordinarily conventional. Shelley himself wrote, about that time (1820): "I feel the want of those who can understand me. Whether from proximity or the continuity of domestic interest, Mary does not." Trelawny tells us how he went with Mrs. Shelley one day, from Pisa, to look for the poet, who had gone three miles away into a forest—in a fit of discontent, probably, though the narrator does not say so. Trelawny found him beside a lonely tarn with his papers; and the poet exclaimed: "Poor Mary! she can't bear solitude, nor I society. It is the living coupled with the dead." In a letter to Mary (1821) he says: "My greatest content would be to desert all human society. I would retire with you and the child [Percy] to a solitary island in the sea. I would build a boat." This would have been rather hard on Mrs. Shelley, who had a woman's natural liking for society and the sight of cheerful human faces. The poet preferred the companionship of ladies before that of men, and was always ready to love the most amiable of them. He saw the beautiful young Contessina Emilia Viviani in a convent near Pisa, brought Mary to visit her, and pitied her seclusion so intensely that he wrote the "Epipsychidion," a poem written in a spirit of the most passionate and fanciful affection, and rather calculated to hurt the feelings of his wife. In annotating an edition of his poems, in 1824, he left this one written note—a single comment. But Shelley's case the loving "gramarye" that had entranced his visions passed off by degrees, and he admitted that he had made Ixion's mistake—taken a cloud for a Juno. The charm of everything he loved came almost always from his own vivid brain. He was essentially a man of impulse, ready always to speak out what came uppermost, like "a big boy," as some of his friends styled him. In the book of the hostelry of Montanvert near Chamouni, he wrote, after his name, "democratic philanthropist and atheist," to which a subsequent visitor added, "and fool." It is very probable that the words, "and atheist," were also the addition of somebody else, and not Shelley's. He was rather decided in his pronouncements. He wrote of a brother poet—after the latter had gone over from Whiggery to Toryism—"What a beastly and pitiful wretch is that Wordsworth." He laughed horribly and rather clumsily at the laureate, in the poem of "Peter Bell," and said he had "no more imagination than a pint pot"; all this is rather different from his respectful phraseology in the sonnet:

"Poet of nature, thou hast wept to know,"&c.

Of another poet he declared: "Byron is the nucleus of everything baleful in poetry." With his own earnest frankness and simplicity of nature, he could not like the sarcastic and scoffing style of his lordship, one who, for his own part, could appreciate the cloud-compelling thought of the younger man more than he wished the world to know. A good deal of his later poetry is colored by the strange and subtle imaginations that Shelley scattered about him in his conversations. Byron had few good words for anybody, but he always spoke well of Shelley. "You are all mistaken about Shelley," he wrote on one occasion; "you don't know how mild, how tolerant, and how good he was in society, and as perfect a gentleman as ever crossed a drawing-room. He was the most gentle, the most amiable, and the least wordly-minded man I ever met."

Shelley was at least 30 years in advance of his poetical contemporaries, and the cadences and colorings of his thoughts are, in many respects, those of our great latter-day poets, Swinburne, Browning, and the rest.

"Whose song new-born puts off the Old World's attire
And feels its tune on their changed lips expire."

At the same time his seems to have been the superior genius, and of a finer order than theirs, since he has few or none of those artistic affectations and mannerisms which, however charming in their newness and flexible power over the harmonies of our powerful speech, seem to want the earnest intenseness or glowing precipitancy of imagination that lives in the verse of Shelley, and hurries the reader away over the universe through the thousand phenomenal images of the earth and the heavens at a rate of speed that sometimes takes away one's breath. It is in this natural respect that Shelley differs from Swinburne, the most wonderful master now living, of the metrical and musical capacities of the English language, and from every other poet; and it is in right of this that the present age claims a reversal of the judgment pronounced by the last. Shelley has been for 60 years a sort of *ignis fatuus* or Will-of-the-Wisp of life and literature, wandering fitfully, and an object of some terror among the morasses and outside wildernesses of the world. That is all changed; and now his fame is assuming the place of a loftier and more permanent light, so that we may say of him what he himself once said of John Keats:

"The soul of Adonais, like a star,
Beacons from the abode where the eternal are."

Mary Godwin, in marrying the young poet, looked forward naturally to the day when she should be Lady Shelley. But that day never came. Sir Timothy Shelley lived till 1844, 22 years after the death of his son; and his grandchild, Percy Florence, born at Florence in 1819, took the baronetcy which would otherwise have descended to the poet. In the house of her son at Boscombe, Mrs. Shelley spent the last seven years of life happily, and died in 1851. Sir Percy, who has been a member of the House of Commons, married in 1849 the widow of Hon. Charles R. St. John; and now the race of the wandering poet takes its fixed and orderly place in the society from which he once fled as a vituperated outlaw.

CONGRESSMAN PEDDIE DECLINES.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, July 19.

We have just received the following card from Congressman Peddie, declining a renomination as Representative from this district. It will not surprise his many Republican friends who are conscious of his extensive business relations and his domestic cares, which must render public duties a serious burden to him. He announces his purpose thus early in the season in order to forestall unnecessary controversy and simplify the selection of his successor, which may now be made with that wise deliberation that is essential to future harmony and success. Mr. Peddie will retire with a well-earned reputation for his sincere devotion to the industrial interests of the district, and with strengthened convictions of the importance of maintaining the supremacy of Republican principles in our national legislation:

In answer to the many inquiries, which it is impossible to reply to in detail, I ask the privilege of your columns to state that I am not a candidate for re-election to Congress. At the same time I avail myself of the opportunity to return my heartfelt acknowledgements of the many kind expressions of satisfaction and approval I have received of my efforts to protect the industrial interests of this important district, as well as to promote the great commercial interests of the country at large, believing, as I do, that such legislation at this time should be paramount in importance to all others, thus looking to the restoration of our trade and commerce, which can only be accomplished by opening up new markets for our production, thereby giving employment to thousands of worthy people who are now idle. This has

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1878.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rains, winds mostly southerly, and falling barometer.

THE MEANING OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

Over-production is a phrase much used in attempts to explain the causes of business depression, but often in a way that indicates great confusion of ideas as to its exact meaning and the way in which it works out its results. There are men who scout the idea of there being too much of anything produced, and the advocates of an increase of currency tell us that the difficulty is not a surplus of commodities of any class, but a lack of money for effecting their exchange for other commodities. But they are unable to explain the paradox that at the same time there is an abundance of money in the market seeking investment or profitable employment and unable to find it. Gen. BUTLER and other demagogues tell us that the granaries of the West are bursting with the abundant product of rich crops, and the warehouses of the East are crammed with manufactured goods, and all that is needed to "scatter plenty o'er a smiling land" is an abundance of greenbacks to act as a solvent on these congested supplies and float them though the markets in an equable distribution among consumers. At the same time we know that the banks are glutted with funds, for which they can find no use at the most moderate rates, and capitalists are compelled to hold their money in comparative idleness for want of an opportunity to employ it with profit. Evidently, if the owners of large supplies of manufactured goods could exchange them with advantage for Western products, or the holders of Western grain could manage to make anything by parting with it for cotton and woolen fabrics, there is no lack of currency to effect the exchange. It would furnish a profitable employment for capital, and draw it into the business of distribution. Or, if there was an adequate demand from the great body of consumers throughout the country for both of these classes of commodities at the prevailing prices, the same result would follow. If grain persists in cracking the sides of the granaries of the West, and manufactured products continue to crowd the warehouses of the East, it is not because money is lacking to bring them out, but because the owners of money have no inducement for using it for that purpose. To increase its volume would not mend the matter. It would, in the same proportion as at present, or more probably in a still greater proportion, be in the hands of capitalists; for no one would have it who had nothing to give for it; and these capitalists would be just as persistent as now in putting it in the best paying investment, be it bonds or stocks or trade. They would not use it where there was no promise of profit.

One thing is certain, over-production does not mean a superabundance of wealth or more of the good things of life than we know what to do with. But there is no doubt that great abundance is quite compatible in any community with great privation and distress, from the lack of a distribution of existing wealth; but at the same time no man will part with his substance without an equivalent. There may be ample means of transportation, and plenty of capital wherewith to effect the exchange of commodities and bring demand and supply together, but that is not all that is wanted. There must be demand and supply to bring together, and the demand must be so proportioned to the supply that the exchange will be profitable. There must be buyers as well as sellers, and buyers who are able and willing to pay prices which will make it an object to sell. There will be no advantage to the granaries of the West and the warehouses of the East, or to the owners of their contents, in merely "swapping" supplies. They are both dependent on an effective demand from consumers in all sections of the country. And demand does not mean merely a want. No doubt, the people want enough of food and clothing and the comforts and conveniences of life to carry off the most liberal supplies, but their want cannot be transformed into an effective demand until they are able and willing to offer for them an equivalent that will induce those who hold them to part therewith. Nor are the latter at all reluctant. They are only too anxious to get rid of their stock, if by so doing they can gain any advantage and have an inducement to go on producing. But it is a shallow supposition that mere want is to effect a distribution of existing supplies, and that men will sell for the purpose of getting rid of what they have, regardless of its cost to them and the price they can get for it.

Trade is concerned with distribution, and it is perfectly true that no more can be produced than can be distributed, so far as the capacity of trade is concerned, or even the wants of consumers, provided the latter are in a position to gratify their wants. But there has to be a certain equilibrium in the various departments of production, or there may be more of certain products in the hands of one class than other classes can take and give an equivalent for, at an advance on the cost of production. They have not the wherewithal to buy, and perhaps what they have has to go for something for which they have a more urgent need than for the superabundant product. It is plain to any one, that there might be an over-production of steam engines, for if more were made than there was occasion for, people would not buy them merely for the sake of possession. There might be an absolute over-production of corn or cotton-cloth, if more were produced than people were disposed to take or could take, in parting with what they have to secure what they want; but over-production is generally relative, and only furnishes more than will be taken at prices which will remunerate the producer. It is a maxim that there cannot be a general over-production, otherwise abundance would have to be regarded as of itself an evil and a cause of depression, which is absurd. Generally, over-production is in some one class of commodities, which from one cause or another has been made in quantities disproportioned to the amount for which other things or the proceeds of other things will be offered at a remunerative rate. In that case prices fall and production is checked. If there were no stimulating causes, no provocative of speculation or over-doing, doubtless production would always keep an even pace with the demand, and every commodity would be produced in a just ratio to every other, so that the supply of each would be proportioned, not to the wants of the people, perhaps, but to their demand as exhibited in a readiness to exchange what they have for what they have not.

Now, it is a fact that, through the effects of the destruction of wealth by the war, the sudden restoration of interrupted markets at its close, the use of a depreciated and superabundant currency, and an extension of the credit system, we were engaged for some years in a rate of production of almost everything but agricultural produce and raw materials, which could not be kept up for lack of a market to carry off the results at prices which would reimburse the cost. When the effective demand fell off, as it was destined to do, we found we had built mills and workshops, had established extravagant modes of conducting business, had reached a level of prices which could not be maintained. We have not too much wealth in the country, but it has cost those who have it more than anybody is willing or able to give them for it. They cannot go on producing wealth without its still costing more in many cases than it will bring. Hence they cease to produce, or do it on a small scale, and people are out of work. Business is depressed because production is thus clogged, and the demand has not come up to the supply, so as to offer remunerative prices for goods. The cure is not to be found in more currency or less currency in amount, but in the recovery of the equilibrium of demand and supply—by the working up of the one, and the working down of the other—and then, to secure permanency in the equilibrium and a healthy progress in the future, we must restore stability to the currency, and conservative and economical principles in the conduct of business.

FROM WEST TO EAST.

It is related that a traveled youth of greater imagination than veracity was one evening astonishing his father's guests with an account of a church ten thousand yards long which he had seen in the East, when his next neighbor checked him with an admonitory nudge. "And pray, Sir, how broad might that church be?" asked one of the listeners. "Much the same breadth as any other," answered the young Munchausen frankly; "but you may thank my friend here for that, for I was just going to make it square." In the case of the Berlin treaty, Austria's occupation of Bosnia appears to have given the warning touch that checked the completion of the work and marked the point of separation between those who received a share of the spoil and those who did not. England, Austria, and the Danubian Principalities, having profited by the general scramble, naturally extol the treaty as a masterpiece, and declare the peace of Europe permanently secured. On the other hand, Italy, Greece, and a strong party in France, having come away empty-handed, are equally certain that the whole thing is a mistake, and that mischief must inevitably follow.

It must be owned that in spite of Lord Salisbury's official hymn of praise to his chief's audacious strategy, the latter's triumph is, after all, not so much a victory as a brilliant escape from defeat. At a moment when everything seemed to be going wrong, the Cyprus stroke intervened, like the coming up of BLUCHER at Waterloo or of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, to change at once the whole fortune of the day. This feat, despite its author's efforts to give it the air of a bold inspiration, must be regarded as part of a long-premeditated scheme, whether we accept Lord Derby's statements unreservedly or not. Moreover, the subsiding of the present enthusiasm will leave the one unchangeable fact as plain as ever, that England has actually sanctioned the measure which she began by denouncing and opposing, viz., the dismemberment of Turkey. Lord Beaconsfield's ingenious summing up of the spoliation as "a preservation to the Sultan of two-thirds of his dominions"—*i. e.*, the only two-thirds still left him—savors of Tyll Eulenspiegel's stratagem in the old German story, when, having bought three fowls, he left one of them as a pledge for his payment of the two which he took away with him. In a word, the real glory of the treaty is not that it has driven Russia back, but that it has driven Turkey forward. The establishment of order in Western Asia, the development of its magnificent natural resources by European enterprise and European capital, the rescue of the finest regions of the East from wasteful and criminal neglect, would be cheaply purchased by far greater sacrifices, and if Turkey has but the wisdom to improve what Lord Salisbury has rightly called her last opportunity, she may yet find much to reconcile her even to the crushing losses which she has just sustained.

But by far the most striking feature of the great Oriental tragedy is the sudden reversing of the movement which for ages past has ceaselessly impelled the human race from east to west. As if stirred by a common impulse, all the nations of Eastern Europe have faced around toward their starting-point, and are moving from west to east. Austria is heading down the Danube, as foretold by Prince BISMARCK twelve years ago. Turkey, elbowed out of Europe foot by foot, is gradually shifting her centre of gravity to the coast of Western Asia. Greece is striving, hitherto in vain, to extend herself eastward along the Ægean toward her ancient seat of power at Constantinople. Roumania, overleaping the Danube at a bound, is establishing herself on the shore of the Black Sea. Italy is stretching out both hands toward the eastern coast of the Adriatic, grasping at Northern Albania with the one, and the coveted "Trent District" with the other. England herself, by annexing Cyprus, has taken the third of the four great strides that lead her to Jerusalem. The ancient Eastern proverb, "When the sea flows backward, then shall Islam fall," was originally nothing more than the Mohammedan's haughty assertion of his own irresistible might; but this sudden reflux of the tide of human motion, read in the light of recent events, gives to the saying a new and ominous significance.

Nor has Russia failed to bear a part in this strange reaction, although *her* movement eastward may be said to have commenced with Col. PEROVSKI's abortive expedition against Khiva in 1839. Her cherished schemes of Asiatic conquest have languished since the great triumph of 1873, but England's sudden advance into Western Asia, and projected railways through Koordistan and the Euphrates Valley, have startled her into an endeavor to counterpoise the movement which she cannot prevent. She, too, has sent agents into Armenia, ostensibly to protect her interests, but in reality to counteract the presence of the British "Residents;" and she is now planning railways of her own through the far East, although the utter desolation of the 530 miles of steppes which lie between her Ural border and the Lower Syr-Daria must deprive them of any value but a purely strategic one.

It would certainly be a curious turn of fortune should the predicted Anglo-Russian collision take place on the borders of Armenia instead of on those of India; but such an idea is, after all, far less abnormal than that of a duel fought across such barriers as the Hindoo-Koosh or the Himalaya. On the line of the Tchuruk-Su, the positions would be exactly reversed, Russia fighting in close proximity to her own territory, and England at a vast distance from hers. Moreover, instead of a war of aggrandizement, like the Central Asian crusade, this conflict would be sheer self-defense on Russia's part, inasmuch as the permanent establishment of English supremacy in Syria and Asia Minor would plant in her path an obstacle infinitely more formidable than those formerly opposed to her by Sweden, Poland, and Turkey.

It is rumored that the Turkish Government has expressed its willingness to treat with Greece respecting the latter's stipulated rectification of frontier, on the understanding that the Cabinet of Athens shall hold itself bound to bear its share of Turkey's public debt, or to pay over to the Porte any surplus over and above the present revenue of the annexed territory. A greater difficulty suggests itself in the coming election of the new Prince of Bulgaria, which involves the dilemma of placing a foreign ruler over one of the proudest races in Europe, or seeking among a nation of bondmen for a man equal to all the duties of free government. But even this task is hopeful compared with the proposed "autonomy" of the Thessalian guerrillas, whose only idea of government hovers between absolutism as embodied in the scimitar of the Turkish headsman and popular representation as symbolized by the rifle of the ambushed outlaw. Any mention of law or order in connection with such men provokes a comment like that of the unfeeling boy who, when a lady lecturer announced as her subject, "What is Marriage?" shouted from the gallery, "Ah, wouldn't you just like to know?"

ILLICIT DISTILLATION SOUTH.

Few persons not residents of the South are aware of the extent to which illicit distillation is carried on in the mountain districts of the Carolinas, in the Sand Hill region of Georgia, and in some of the interior counties of Virginia. Recently, because of exceptional lawlessness on the part of the "moonshiners," particular attention has been given to the subject, and through the medium of more or less tardy official reports, it has been learned that three or four revenue officers have been shot while attempting to break up the unlawful traffic, and that it has been next to impossible to collect the taxes on the liquor manufactured. These reports, however, give a very inadequate idea of the open and barefaced violations of the Revenue laws which for years past have been going on in many parts of the South.

In the old days before the war, when revenue officers had not begun to make themselves offensive, it was the fashion for small farmers in all parts of the Blue Ridge country and in North Georgia to make their own whisky, and in many instances to manufacture a large quantity, which was shipped and sold to the people of the low country and of other States. At that time there was hardly a white land-owner in the mountains who did not have his own private distillery. Little by little the traffic increased, until at last hundreds of families derived their chief support from the manufacture of whisky. There were many reasons for this, the principal one being that Indian corn was then, as it is now, the staple product of the small mountain farms. Part of this the people used in their own households, but the greater portion they were ready to sell if they could find a market. In its original form, however, there were no buyers for the grain, while in a liquid state it could readily be disposed of, and at profitable rates. As the means of transportation became better, and communication with the outside world more frequent, the business increased until, at the breaking out of the war, some of "the whisky farmers" began to accumulate money almost as rapidly and with far less risk than did the aristocratic cotton and rice planters of the lowland and the coast. When the rebellion began, the daring, but in most cases densely ignorant, men of the up-country were the first to take up arms, and the whisky traffic, like many a more legitimate business, languished. It was almost extinct when the war closed, but soon afterward it sprang into new life, and in spite of Revenue laws and United States Marshals, it has continued to flourish in most of the mountain counties of the Carolinas and of Georgia.

At one time, during the rule of Republican Governors, who, whatever other offenses might be charged against them, were at least never accused of complicity with the illicit distillers, an earnest and what promised to be a successful effort to break up the rapidly-growing traffic was made by the Federal officers, aided by United States troops. The return of the Democracy to power brought other methods, however; the State courts did everything in their power to shield the still-owners against the officers of the National Government, until, some time after the inauguration of the present Administration, the distillers in many cases began to openly defy the Marshals, and to publicly break the laws which they had previously violated in secret. In this crisis Senator GORDON went to the President, who had already become noted for the kindness with which he took to new departures, and assured him that the revenues in Georgia could never be collected by Republican officers; that the presence of the troops who, from time to time, aided in making arrests should be discontinued, and Democrats appointed in place of those who then held positions as Marshals and Revenue Agents. The President was further assured that if he took this course, illicit distillation would cease, and no further difficulty be had in collecting the revenue. Mr. HAYES took this advice, and Col. FITZSIMMONS, an ex-rebel and a life-long Democrat, succeeded Marshal SMYTH, an old Union soldier, who had done much to advance the cause of Republicanism, and whose only fault was that he frequently called upon the troops to aid him in making arrests and thereby outraged the feelings of the mountaineers who make a living by violating the Revenue law. The experiment has been anything but a successful one. "The moonshiners" have attacked, wounded, and killed Col. FITZSIMMONS' Democratic deputies very much as they did their Republican predecessors, and it is now generally understood that the new Marshal, with the force at his command, is powerless to enforce the laws. It is useless to disguise the fact, the Republican officers in South Carolina are in very much the same predicament, with the additional embarrassment that the notorious Judge KERSHAW openly sides with the illicit distillers, and does all he can to prevent their punishment.

The only remedy for this state of things which suggests itself to the Chief of Revenue Agents is the employment of United States troops in the arrest of the lawbreakers. Many influential Democrats, on the other hand, seriously advise that no attempt be made to collect duty on whisky manufactured by the small farmers of the Southern mountains, because, as they declare, the prosperity of the whole region depends upon the traffic, and the distillers are absolutely unable to pay the taxes which are demanded of them. That a proposition to this effect will be made at the next session of Congress seems to be assured, but that it will ever be seriously considered is, to say the least, doubtful. The plan proposed by the Chief Agent, if not quite so impracticable, is at least quite as ill-advised. The presence of troops in "the up-country" at this time would only give additional trouble to those eminent reformers who protest against "bayonet rule in the South," and it might even be intimated that they were acting under some secret order to interfere with the elections. The best way to put an end to the unlawful traffic is to make Deputy Marshals of a few hundred idle ex-Confederates, who stand about Charleston and Atlanta clamoring for an office, and with them make an organized raid upon the distillers.

THE ROYAL COPYRIGHT COMMISSIONERS AND FOREIGN AUTHORS.

England has long pursued a liberal policy in dealing with foreign literary works, and now the Royal Commissioners recommend that still greater privileges be extended to alien authors. Just forty years ago Parliament authorized the protection of the works of all foreign authors whose Government should extend reciprocal privileges to British subjects. Arrangements for this purpose have been made and are now in force between Great Britain and various Continental powers; but the United States has steadily refused to enter into any agreement for the reciprocal protection of American and English authors. Under an international copyright treaty, a foreigner may obtain protection for his work in Great Britain by registering it and depositing a copy in London within a given time. He is not even required to republish in England. The copyright thus secured may be for the full term accorded to English authors, and it gives a remedy against the unlicensed republication of the work in the original language. The exclusive right of publishing a translation, and, in the case of a play, of representing it on the English stage, is also secured to foreign authors; but the term of protection is limited to five years, and the conditions imposed are more burdensome than those to be observed in the case of original works. To secure protection for a translation, registration and deposit of copies, both of the original and the translation, are required to be made within a specified time. At least a part of the authorized translation, must be published, either in Great Britain or the foreign country, within a year after registration of the original, and the complete translation must appear within three years. In the case of dramatic compositions, the translation must be published within three months. French authors have complained that the period within which a translation is required to be published is too short, as "it is found to be impossible to ascertain in the country of origin in so short a time whether a work will be sufficiently successful to warrant a translation." The reforms suggested by the Royal Commissioners are decidedly favorable to foreign authors. They recommend that the existing requirements of registration and deposit, in the case both of originals and translations, be abolished; that an unconditional right of translation be reserved to the foreign author for three years after the publication of the original; and that, if an authorized translation be published within this time, it shall be entitled to protection for ten years, instead of five, as at present.

The proposed changes in the law relating to foreign plays will be welcomed by French dramatists. Every success of the Parisian stage is quickly sought for by London managers, and, under laws affording adequate protection, the French playwright will find in the English theatres a highly profitable market for his successful productions. The protection heretofore given to foreign plays has been unsatisfactory, and the requirements made of the author exacting. He is required to publish within three months an English translation, and this must be a literal translation of the original, and not a free adaptation for the English stage. It is but a few years ago, when "Frou-Frou" was the dramatic sensation of Paris, that the authors of that comedy were denied their rights by an English court, on the ground that the English version of the play sanctioned by them was an adaptation, and not a literal translation. The stringency of this law is not lessened by the fact that British modesty will not tolerate much in French dramas that is unblushingly applauded by Parisian audiences. Hence, the French original often has to be specially adapted for the English stage. But this does not do away with the necessity which the law imposes upon the author, of publishing a useless literal translation. Moreover, until very recently, the law expressly permitted "fair imitations or adaptations to the English stage" of foreign plays to be made without the consent of the author. This provision, as was forcibly pointed out by CHARLES READE and other English writers, virtually annulled the protection which the law was supposed to intend for foreign dramatists. It was therefore repealed in 1876. If the suggestions of the Commissioners shall be adopted by Parliament, the right to translate and adapt to the English stage will be reserved unconditionally to the foreign dramatist for three years from the first publication or representation of the original. During this time the play will be protected against piratical English versions and adaptations. The author will not be obliged to publish the useless translation which the law now requires to be made, nor to bother about registration or deposit of copies. If he shall give to the British public an English translation, adaptation, or version of his play within three years after its original production, he will thereby secure the exclusive right of representation on the English stage for a period of ten years. These rights are to be extended to foreigners on condition that reciprocal privileges be accorded to British authors in foreign countries. The French dramatists will be the greatest gainers by this arrangement. France leads the Continent in dramatic literature, and where one English drama gains a representation before a Parisian audience, a dozen French plays are reproduced on the London stage.

The Royal Commissioners propose to deal liberally with foreign authors whose Governments refuse to negotiate special copyright treaties with England. Indeed, the English laws are already favorable to this class of aliens. In the general copyright statutes, Parliament has not expressly distinguished between works of native and those of foreign production. It has provided protection for "authors," without prescribing any restriction as to nationality. Some jurists have contended that the privileges granted must be presumed to have been intended for British subjects exclusively. Others have maintained that both the spirit and the letter of the law are broad enough to embrace on equal terms all authors, whether native or foreign. The courts have construed the disputed statute with marked liberality. Adopting the theory that Parliament legislated for the advancement of British learning, and that this object is promoted by the first publication in Great Britain of foreign as well as English books, they have held that an alien may become entitled to the same protection accorded to a native author, on condition that he give the British public the benefit of the first publication of his work, and that he be within the British realm at the time of such publication. An Englishman, to secure copyright, must first publish in his own country. Hence the only requirement made of a foreigner which is not made of a native author is that the former shall be within the British dominions at the time of publication. The Royal Commissioners now advise Parliament to declare that all foreigners who shall first publish their works in Great Britain shall be entitled to English copyright. This step, if taken, will be, so far as the English Government is concerned, a bold solution of the question of international copyright.

CITY EXPRESSES.

When the baggage agent comes through the cars of an incoming train, calling "Baggage for New York," all is affable and suave; he meets the traveler's wishes in all their variations, and gives almost any assurance needed to secure an order. It is noticeable also that when the City expressman calls at the house for a trunk to go to the depot, he makes no objection to stairs, he goes willingly up two or three flights for the baggage, and his horses will stand, even though he leaves them three whole minutes. But it is when baggage is to be obtained that these pleasant phenomena are observed: at the other end of the route, and when it is to be delivered, all is different. Now he has hardly time to bring the trunk fairly inside the front door; cannot possibly think of leaving his horses to carry it up stairs, unless, indeed, you think to assuage their rampant fervor by a gift of an extra quarter to their driver. There is a great difference between the demeanor of the City expressman when he comes to get baggage and when he comes to deliver it.

A correspondent of THE TIMES mentioned, lately, a question relative to delivery of baggage which has often vexed City folk, and must arise still more frequently as the practice of erecting large buildings divided into offices and flats becomes more and more extended. He put his valise or trunk in charge of a City expressman, to be delivered at his rooms in one of the large French flat buildings. The expressman brought it to the building and left it in the hallway on the ground floor, perhaps in charge of some servant, perhaps in nobody's charge; at any rate he did not deliver it to the owner, or to any one authorized by the owner to receive it. And it was lost. Our correspondent claims that when baggage is addressed to a person inhabiting a distinct tenement in a building, the expressman should bring it to that tenement, and not leave it just inside of a front door or main entrance common to all of a dozen or twenty distinct families. The express companies are understood to claim that their duty is discharged by delivering the baggage at the main entrance. Practically, the drivers will often carry baggage up stairs if they are paid extra, but this is said to be no part of the company's duty, but a favor accorded by the driver. We do not believe that this view can be sustained in law. If an express company takes charge of a trunk addressed to John Smith, who is a tenant of a distinct portion of some immense caravansery, and leaves that trunk on the ground floor, it cannot be considered that the engagement of the carrier is fairly discharged, unless John Smith, or some one authorized for him, comes down and consents to receive it there. If he demands to have it delivered to his rooms, he ought to have the right to claim this, subject, of course, to a just and reasonable charge for the entire transportation.

The courts have long ago settled that to a great extent the liability of a ship or steamboat is satisfied by landing the property at her wharf, and that of a railroad by bringing the goods to its depot. Neither of these carriers is bound to transport the article over the City to make a delivery to the consignee in person. Probably these decisions may have led the express companies to suppose that they need not carry a trunk beyond the door of the building. But the cases are not parallel; the decisions as to vessels and railroads rest on the peculiar nature of their methods and usages, as known to all the community, and consignees have the protection of rules that the vessel or railroad must notify the consignee that his merchandise has come, and must store it with care for him until he has time to come for it. Express companies have long been held bound to make personal deliveries, and it is largely on the ground of their undertaking this several obligation that express charges are allowed to be higher than railway and shipping freights.

In the days of the old Artisans' Bank, in this City, an expressman once brought a package containing $1,500, addressed to the Cashier by name, to the banking house, and handed it in at the Receiving Teller's window, to the Teller in charge. From there it disappeared; the Cashier never got it, and the bank sued the company, claiming the parcel should have been delivered to the Cashier in person. The company won, but it was on the ground that the money belonged to the bank, and their Receiving Teller was as proper a person to deliver the parcel to as their Cashier. If the parcel had been the property of the Cashier personally, and the company had received it to carry to him understanding that, we do not think they could have sustained themselves in leaving it with the Teller. It has also been decided that a City expressman who takes a trunk to carry it to a depot may leave it in the general baggage-room there, and it will be at the owner's risk. The expressman is not bound to wait till the owner arrives. But here the owner has no distinct place or premises in the depot; the baggage-room is the proper place.

When a City express accepts baggage addressed to a person occupying a distinct suite of rooms in a large building, it should deliver the baggage to him, or those who represent him, in that suite of rooms. This is the only safe and convenient rule, and it is every way reasonable, for the expresses have an undoubted right to make their charges somewhat larger in view of extra labor thus exacted.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

The new Governor of Cyprus, although still in the prime of life, and showing few signs of age in his personal appearance, is none the less entitled to rank as a veteran, having passed through twenty-six years of as hard and varied service as any of WELLINGTON'S chosen Captains. Born in Ireland in 1833, he entered the Army as an Ensign at the age of 18, and by a singular anticipation, encountered in his first campaign all the difficulties and dangers of that half-savage warfare which was to earn him his brightest laurels on the coast of Africa, twenty-two years later. The Ninetieth Regiment, to which he was attached, bore a leading part in the Burmese war of 1852-3, a rough apprenticeship for the young soldier, whose immunity from the effects of the deadly climate which destroyed more of his comrades than the sword of the enemy, was a subject of general remark. He was one of the few officers who survived Sir JOHN CHEAPE'S perilous expedition against the robber chief MYATTOON, whose forest stronghold, stockaded with bamboos, and desperately defended, was stormed only after a fierce struggle, in which Sir GARNET himself received a very severe wound.

The outbreak of the Crimean war offered a wider field to the abilities of the future General. During the siege of Sebastopol he served in the trenches as acting engineer, and received a second wound in the great sortie of Aug. 30, 1855, the last effort of the beleaguered city before its fall. Still eager for active service, despite all his past sufferings, he distinguished himself under Sir JAMES OUTRAM during the Indian mutiny, witnessing HAVELOCK'S chivalrous feat at Lucknow, and the more substantial triumph of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL a few months later. He served with Sir HOPE GRANT as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and was present at all the engagements of the Chinese war of 1860—when, as the English soldiers remarked at the time, "the Chinamen stood their ground because they didn't know which way to run"—till the campaign ended with the march on Pekin and the sack of the Emperor's Summer palace of Yuen-Min-Yuen.

In 1865 Sir GARNET WOLSELEY attained the rank of Colonel, and bore a part in the Red River expedition of 1870, at which time his services in putting down the attempt to establish an insurrectionary government at Fort Garry were rewarded with the Orders of St. Michael and St. George. But the time was now at hand for far greater achievements than these. Sir GARNET'S appointment as Governor of the Gold Coast in 1873 opened the way for his crowning exploit, the Ashantee campaign of the ensuing year, which raised him to the rank of Major-General, and caused a London wit to observe that "for the time being, at least, the brightest jewel in the English crown seemed to be a Garnet." It is needless to recapitulate the familiar details of the expedition, or the General's subsequent visits to Natal and other parts of the east coast of Africa, in company with his fellow-campaigner, Major BUTLER, the well-known author of *The Wild North Land*, and other popular works of travel. In 1876, Sir GARNET WOLSELEY was transferred to the Indian Office as Military Member of Council, and is now about to become a Colonial Governor for the second time, under circumstances which offer him the chance of earning a reputation even higher than that which he has already acquired.

INTELLIGENT LYING.

It is amazing, when we consider what an immeasurable amount and variety of falsehood there is, and always has been, in the world, how very small a proportion of it all is in the least degree intelligent. Intelligent falsehood may seem, and perhaps is, a contradiction in terms, since any high degree of intelligence would be likely to prompt the telling of truth. But then falsehood, it would appear, need not be half so stupid as it generally is in respect to reason and probability, especially when we remember how many persons of unquestioned ability are more or less guilty of it. There are men who have a talent for lying, just as there are men who have a talent for painting, music, or affairs. But they very rarely, if ever, have a talent for rendering their lies plausible, and without verisimilitude they must always fall short of any marked success. The purpose of a lie of the genuine sort is to deceive; when it does not deceive it is a failure, and therefore uselessly told. Nothing but an air of probability would seem to be an excuse to the utterer for the utterance of falsehood, and yet it is exactly in this regard that he is signally wanting.

Of the innumerable people who have a constitutional or acquired fondness for economizing truth, to put it gently, not one in a hundred economizes it effectively. They are very apt to be lavish where they should be saving, and saving where they should be lavish. They exercise very little, if any, discrimination: they evince almost no tact; they exaggerate to a point of transparency; they overload their statements with positiveness. In a word, they are inartistic, because they desert nature, and resort to sensationalism. Always intent on immediate effect, they disregard the ultimate one; they gain a victory to-day at the expense of a double defeat on the morrow. Like inexperienced gunners, they over-charge their piece, and thinking to render it powerful, they explode it. Incapable of properly adapting means to ends, they misrepresent more than there is any need for, and pay for their superfluous guilt by increased exposure.

The habitual liar never seems to learn that he lies twice or thrice as much as there is any occasion for; that a moderate degree of falsehood would better promote his end than the immoderate degree he usually chooses to adopt. Doubtless, his appetite for untruth grows by indulgence. He may be conscientious enough at first not to mix any more falsehood with his recital than he deems essential. His partial conscientiousness stands him in good stead; his stories are credited, and such aim as they may have is like to be attained. He thinks, if he can do so well with a modicum of fabrication, that an excess of it will insure his prosperity, and, therefore, he steadily augments his unveracity. His success as steadily diminishes, and he, imagining it is because he has not employed sufficient falsehood, puts it forward without limit, and soon gets so unenviable a name that nobody will believe him, should he chance to speak the truth. Thus, small liars are made great liars; thus, what may originally have been infirmity of judgment degenerates into a kind of moral disease.

Morality is founded on unvarying principles; its violation uniformly punishes the violator, and defeats, soon or late, the object in view. The man who deliberately falsifies does so to deceive, and eventually deceives no one except himself. His castigation consists in the denial of the reward he proposes for his sin, or, properly, for his blunder. It is fortunate that lying is so unintelligent; otherwise, we should be largely at the mercy of liars, instead of having them at our mercy. But, independent of the fact, it is certainly strange that lying meets with so poor a recompense. It is an exception to the rule that practice makes perfect, for the greater the amount of lying, the meaner the quality is apt to be. It may have been considered an art, but it is a bastard art, and regulated by contraries. Liars are often artists in a certain way—they possess imagination, spontaneity, capacity for combination, power of expression—but in their application they are bunglers. After they have got their framework ready—perhaps with a deal of labor and trouble—they try to put it to the wrong thing, and so reveal their want of dexterity. They are clever by halves only; their wholes are full of flaws.

What liars need most is insight, knowledge of human nature, perception of character. They may have invented something handsome, intellectually creditable, really noteworthy, which would appeal to, and be accepted by, a man of emotion. If so, they generally carry it to a man of facts and insensibility, whose suspicion and prejudice are aroused by the beginning of the presentation. Their rational scheme goes to the sentimental and sympathetic, and fails from its very rationality. Their pious fraud is thrust upon the skeptical, and their airy benevolence upon the man whose feeling is smothered by his tightly-clasped pocket-book.

They may know how to present their case; but they rarely know to whom to present it. If intelligent in one direction, they are ignorant in another, and between the alternation of intelligence and ignorance, their intelligence goes for well-nigh nothing. Even if their statement have an aspect of probability, which very seldom happens, they are inclined to tell it to the class of persons to whom, by a peculiarity of temperament, it appears altogether improbable. Their intelligence is invariably faulty at some vital point, and to their invariable faultiness the community owes its protection from them. As has been intimated, intelligent lying is a contradiction in terms. Men lie from mental or moral ignorance. When they have got rid of such ignorance, and learned to lie intelligently, they will wholly abstain from lying, perceiving that truth will serve them better.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Baton Rouge (La.) *Herald* says that the Greenbackers appear to be gaining strength in that parish, as well as elsewhere in Louisiana.

Representative Walter L. Steele has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District of North Carolina.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* intimates that the $2,000 charge for the Greenback nomination for Congress was considered exorbitant by Gabe Bouck. And they nominated another man.

The Republicans of the Tenth District of Indiana have nominated Representative William H. Calkins for re-election to Congress. The Greenbackers of that district have nominated George Brown.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is moved to say: "If a quickened conscience ever comes over S. J. Tilden, he may also admit that the greenback is the only currency. Confess, S. J., and awaken a little Western enthusiasm."

Congressman Frank Jones, Democrat, of New-Hampshire, is said to have decided to run again. The Washington *Post* says that he is a hard worker and "liberal," which is true, especially the "liberal" part of it.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says: "There will not and cannot be any reconciliation founded upon repentance upon the part of the people of the South. They have never said, and will not say, that they believe they were wrong."

The Alabama "people" want a monument erected to the memory of "Admiral" Raphael Semmes. As the Mobile *Register* puts it: "Let the world-famous sea king stand upon a lofty pedestal, clothed in his sailor uniform, and surrounded by the emblems of his glorious deeds!"

The Evansville (Ind.) *Courier*, a Democratic paper, says: "Tilden is now the only Democratic aspirant for the nomination in 1880 who has not announced himself in favor of greenbacks and opposed to the national bank rags. And he will come over before the convention meets."

The Republicans of the Eighth District of Michigan, now represented by Hon. Charles C. Ellsworth, have nominated R. G. Horr, of East Saginaw, for Congress. Mr. Ellsworth presided over the convention, and said that he voluntarily stepped aside and did not ask for a renomination.

A Greenback orator down in West Virginia, the other day, proposed that the General Government should issue greenbacks which should be loaned to the States at 1 per cent.; the States to loan the money to the counties at 2 per cent., and the counties, in turn, to loan the money to the people at 3 per cent.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* says: "Gen. Fitz Lee is opposed to readjustment, without consent of the creditors, but is 'unalterably opposed' to any increase of taxes. So he said in an address at Stafford Court-house. It will not do. To meet the debt we must provide the means. We must at least refuse to declare that we will not provide the means. The General's position is a half-way one that means nothing."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* says: "We are not of that class of men who feel grateful to the United States Government, or who hold that to its clemency and magnanimity Southern men owe their lives and what little property remained to them at the end of the great struggle. The United States Government has given the people of the South more cause to hate, loathe, and despise its flag than the most despotic monarch ever gave to his oppressed subjects."

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says: "Senator D. T. Corbin is taking a leisurely trip through Vermont, driving from New-York City to his old home at Milton. Mr. Corbin was a Captain in the Third Vermont, and afterward United States District Attorney in South Carolina for 11 years, until elected Senator. His seat is now occupied by Gen. M. C. ('Hamburg') Butler, and he has but little hope of getting it. If he fails to get his seat in the Senate, he will soon leave South Carolina."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* rejoices because Congressman Frank Hurd, who two years ago reported, in the Ohio Democratic State Convention, the hard-money resolutions that the convention spat upon, and against which his entire delegation, excepting himself, voted, now says that he has always been a friend of the greenback, and has always believed the National Bank act unconstitutional, and that he "would retire the currency of the national banks and substitute for it the Treasury notes of the United States so far as the necessities of the business of the country may require."

CHINESE LABORERS FOR PERU.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The steamer Alaska, for Panama, took the first lot of Chinese laborers sent from here under a three years' contract to work on a sugar plantation in Peru.

THE HEATED TERM BROKEN.

A SUDDEN AND DELIGHTFUL CHANGE OF TEMPERATURE.

THE MERCURY DECLINES ELEVEN DEGREES IN A DAY—TEN DEATHS AND ELEVEN PROSTRATIONS REPORTED—YESTERDAY'S RUSH TO THE SEA-SIDE—CONTINUED HOT WEATHER IN THE WEST.

A delightful change took place in the weather some time during Friday night, and yesterday proved to be as charming as its predecessor had been oppressive and disagreeable. The breeze that began in the north-west veered to south-west and then to south-east, and it blew freshly over the City, drying up the floods of perspiration that had been oozing out of thousands of afflicted people. The cautious predictions of the weather prophets in the Signal Service Bureau in this City were more than fulfilled. Still the sun did not entirely relax his reign. It poured down a stream of fervent heat which even the life-giving ocean breeze could not prevent from expanding the mercury in the bulbs of thermometers, and to many persons already debilitated with the consuming heat the two preceding days, the change came too late. The effects of the short hot term remain, and are shown in the report of 10 deaths from sun-stroke, and 11 prostrations. Several of the deaths reported were evidently those of persons prostrated on Friday. The change in the temperature was not entirely a local one. The reports last evening from all sections of the country show that there was a decline of from 5° to 15°, and the wind, that had blown from the north-west over the whole area for two days, had shifted at different points to the south, south-west, and south-east. Only five or six cities reported no decrease of the heat. In Burlington, Iowa, the mercury dropped 15°; in Oswego, 14°; in Rochester, 13°, and in New-York, in 24 hours, it fell 11°. From other points there were reports that one can read in the comparatively cool air of this City with philosophical serenity. In Augusta, the thermometer registered 92° in Cairo, Ill., 95°; in Cincinnati, 94°; in Leavenworth, Kan., 92°; in Louisville, 93°; in Nashville, 93°; in Vicksburg, 96°. Nearer home, at Pittsburg, it was 97°, while at Breckinridge, Minn., it was 72°; Portland, Me., 72°, and in New-York, 82°. All over the country the weather was fair, except at Portland, where it was foggy. Not a drop of rain fell anywhere within reach of the Signal Service telegraph. The hottest part of yesterday in the City was between 4 and 6 o'clock, when the mercury struggled up to 92°, remaining there but for a few moments.

While business lifted its head yesterday, and men regained in a measure their lost appetites, there were still symptoms exhibited by crowds of people of a desire to use every means at their disposal to keep cool. At the docks, foot of Horatio-street, where the ice barges are unloaded, a reporter found a long line of ice-carts waiting to be replenished, and the drivers and axemen hurrying about in shirts that dripped with perspiration, although their wearers were constantly in contact with the frigid blocks. Besides the gorgeous ice-carts of different colors, there were many other vehicles waiting for loads. Wagons of licensed venders, butchers' carts, go-carts dragged by boys, and even wheel-barrows, waited for a turn, and each was driven furiously away as soon as its load was made up. The free baths were abundantly patronized. At the foot of Charles-street the pier swarmed with small boys, who rushed pell mell past the policeman when the signal was given by Walsh, the keeper, that the bath was ready. About 250 to 300 boys bathed at a time, and 7,000 or 8,000 during the day. The noise made by the youngsters as they splashed in the inclosure could be heard a block away. Many who were impatient for their turn bathed from a dock a block above the bath-house. The Fifth-street bath—a larger one than that at Charles-street, was better patronized, fully 10,000 urchins enjoying its gratuitous privileges. In all the five baths probably 40,000 persons bathed during the day. The number of female bathers—who had the baths on Friday exclusively to themselves—was larger than on any previous day since the baths were opened.

The rush to Coney Island, Rockaway, the river towns, and Long Branch began unusually early yesterday. At Pier No. 8 it was stated that the loads carried to Long Branch were the largest of the season. Every boat to Coney Island was densely crowded, and the Rockaway steamers—the great three-deckers—were uncomfortably filled. The sail down the Bay was an unusually delightful one, the boats going directly in the face of the breeze, and the visitors to the beach found good surf and moderate temperature. At Manhattan Beach, at 1 o'clock, the mercury stood at 83°, with the wind blowing freshly from the south-west. At Long Branch, at 1:30, it was pleasantly cool, the mercury not having gone above 76°, which was much cooler than Saratoga weather, for the thermometer at the inland resort registered 85° at the same hour. The Central Park was a delightful place during the afternoon, and probably 80,000 persons entered at the different gates between 6 o'clock in the morning and 10 at night. The concert was heard by the densest throng gathered on the Mall this season. To the tenement population the change of temperature and like a benediction from heaven, the cooler weather having diminished a vast amount of discomfort to those who live in wretched homes. Dr. Donhauser, the Signal Service Officer, says that the weather to-day will probably be warmer, and that warm weather may continue for several days.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature yesterday, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	71°	81°	3:30 P. M.	80°	90°
6 A. M.	72°	79°	6 P. M.	74°	85°
9 A. M.	76°	81°	9 P. M.	72°	78°
12 M.	80°	86°	12 P. M.	72°	75°

Average temperature yesterday.....81.4°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....74.5°
1877. 1878.
Weekly average.....75.8° 79°

The following is the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.825 inches; maximum, at 2 P. M., July 16, 29.991 inches; minimum, at 5 P. M., July 18, 29.687 inches; range, .304 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 79.1°; maximum, at 3 P. M., July 18, 94°; minimum, at 6 A. M., July 16, 65°; range, 29°. Remarks—July 18, rain from 4:10 P. M. to 6 P. M., amount of water, .09 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 684 miles.

TREATMENT OF SUN-STRUCK CASES.

Of all the bodily affections known to medical science, sun-stroke, though one of the most dangerous to life, calls for comparatively the simplest remedies. Cases of actual prostration from exposure to the rays of the sun differ from simple heat prostration, in that the symptoms are more aggravated in the former, and, being more likely to result in the speedy death of the victim, require essentially radical treatment. The majority of the cases received at the various hospitals throughout the City during the present heated term were confined to persons suffering from simple heat prostration, and in 9 instances out of 10 they recovered in the course of 48 hours. The Chambers-Street Hospital received the largest number of victims of the heat during the present Summer, and the next largest number was received at Bellevue. Nearly all the victims were found unconscious, or partially in that condition, in the narrow streets and alleys of the lower and East Side wards of the City, and were either brought in by the regular ambulance service attached to the institutions, or on stretchers borne by policemen. The manner of dealing with sun-stroke patients is almost the same in all the hospitals. The first thing done after the arrival of the sufferer is to strip him naked, and next to ascertain the temperature of the body by the application of the thermometer. In cases of genuine sun-stroke or prostration from the effects of heat it usually ranges from 105° to 112°, but the latter figure is seldom reached except in extreme cases. After the temperature is ascertained, the patient is placed on a cot especially adapted to the purpose, and is bathed with cold water sprinkled all over the body, an "ice-pack" being meanwhile applied to the head. This operation usually occupies from 10 to 15 minutes, at the end of which the patient is wrapped in wet sheets and laid on an ordinary cot, the head being kept cool with caps of rubber packed with ice. The cots upon which patients are laid during the bathing process differ somewhat in their arrangements in all the hospitals. Bellevue Hospital has been using for the past two years a contrivance known as the fever-cot, consisting of a thin bed of network, underneath which is a rubber receptacle for the water. The physicians of the New-York and Chambers-Street Hospitals use a common cot-frame, covered with rubber, which is perforated in two places, so as to permit the water to drain into a pail placed under the cot. At the Roosevelt Hospital they employ a patent folding affusion bed, made of roping. All these contrivances admirably answer the purpose for which they are needed. In most cases the temperature is found considerably reduced after the bath. If the pulse is weak a little alcohol or whisky is administered, and in the event of the patient being unable to swallow it, hypodermic injections are given. In cases where delirium sets in, bromide of potash is administered. Usually, except in very serious cases, the sufferers are convalescent the day after their arrival at the hospitals, and are in a condition to go about their business at the termination of the second day. Some of them complain of a slight headache and a feeling of dizziness, which, however, depart as soon as they begin to resume their daily routine. During the convalescent period in serious cases of real sun-stroke many of the patients become furiously delirious, and their minds are often permanently impaired.

The highest temperature discovered this Summer was at the Chambers-Street Hospital, where the thermometer indicated 110° when applied to the body of a brawny laborer, who died soon after. The next highest temperature, 109½, was indicated in the case of a man at Bellevue Hospital. When he reached the institution he was partially unconscious, and was delerious for three hours, but was in a condition of safety at the end of 24 hours. At the Roosevelt Hospital the highest temperature discovered was 107°. The patient was a girl who had been in the country only a few weeks, and who recovered in two days. In treating her the physicians subjected her to the preliminary cold-water bath for half an hour, and afterward administered hypodermic injections of whisky.

Although many cases of alcoholism closely resemble sun-stroke, it is almost invariably an easy matter to distinguish one from the other. The application of the thermometer is always a sure test, from the fact that while the temperature in sun-stroke is increased it remains nearly normal in alcoholic cases. Very frequently persons who are supposed to be insensible from the effects of strong drinks are vigorously slapped on the breast with wet towels. If they are merely stupidly drunk, they soon awake with expressions of surprise and disgust, and endeavor to get away from their tormentors as soon as possible. A few days ago a burly German was taken on a stretcher to the Roosevelt Hospital as a victim of the heat, and the doctors were at first inclined to regard his condition as very serious. On smelling his breath, however, they decided that it was a clear case of prostration from the effects of lager beer, and forthwith proceeded to subject him to the towel-slapping process. After the second or third slap the Teuton suddenly recovered consciousness, and in a voice that could be heard a block away, bawled, "Mine Gott! vat ish der madder?"

DEATHS AND PROSTRATIONS.

Below will be found the deaths reported at the Coroner's office yesterday as having resulted from the excessive heat:

Daniel Nolan, aged 31, at Chambers-Street Hospital.

Mary Ryan, a native of Ireland, aged 70, at No. 429 East Fifty-ninth-street.

Henry Ulman, one month, at No. 234 East Forty-fifth-street.

Jane Sneehan, a native of Ireland, aged 40, at No. 419 East Seventeenth-street.

Patrick Kennedy, a native of Ireland, aged 50, at No. 420 East Fifteenth-street.

Annie Noyes, an infant, at No. 620 East Seventeenth-street.

Elizabeth Burns, 16 months, at No. 202 West Nineteenth-street.

Louise Grunewald, aged 7 months, at No. 419 East Seventeenth-street.

Emma Schweppinger, aged 43, of No. 220 East Eighty-third-street, died suddenly last evening, while on a visit to some friends, at No. 355 East Seventy-sixth-street. Death is believed to have been due to the excessive heat.

Luther L. Archer, aged 55, of No. 80 Suffolk-street, died suddenly last night from exhaustion following the heat.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the Police yesterday:

Mary Conlon, aged 42, of No. 105 Washington-street, at No. 17 Barclay-street. Sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Patrick Lanigan, aged 23, of No. 235 Avenue B, while at work on a scaffold at the foot of East Fifteenth-street, was sun-struck and fell from the scaffold, receiving a fracture of the skull. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

William Early, aged 39, of No. 325 West-street, at Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A man known as Dunphy, about 45 years of age, was found insensible at a lodging-house, No. 400 West-street, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

John Keating, aged 33, of No. 1,957 Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Eighth-street and Third-avenue. Taken home.

John McAdam, a native of Ireland, aged 36, of No. 26 Beach-street, at No. 425 Greenwich-street. Sent to Chambers-Street Hospital.

Patrick Hayes, aged 21, no home, at Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Clark, aged 34, residing in East Eighth-street, found at Fifteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

Lorenzo Lauss, aged 14, of No. 270 East Tenth-street, at No. 218 West Eighteenth street. He soon recovered and went home.

Charles Futterknecht, a German 38 years of age, at No. 122 First-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Andrew Miller, a native of Germany, of Thirty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was prostrated at his residence.

THE HEAT IN BROOKLYN.

At the City Hall yesterday the thermometer marked 90° at 3 P. M.

Frank Sellers, a truckman, No. 645 Grand-street, E. D., who was sun-struck on Friday, died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital.

DEATHS AND PROSTRATIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The heat of Thursday is said to have prostrated 10 men employed in Matthiessen & Weicher's sugar factory, in Jersey City. None of them are dangerously ill, however.

James Scott, of New-York, was prostrated by the heat in Jersey City yesterday. He was taken home.

Patrick Fitzgerald, a farm hand, died yesterday at Morristown, in consequence of sun-stroke sustained Thursday.

THE HEAT AT OTHER PLACES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 20.—This has been a close, sultry day. The thermometer has marked 96° in the shade. Two cases of prostration have been reported, making in all 18, four of which have resulted fatally, and two other patients are not expected to recover. The indications to-night are in favor of rain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 19.—Ninety-seven was again reached by the thermometer to-day, but a breeze from the north-west kept the temperature tolerably even. Up to 12 o'clock to-night three cases of sun-stroke were reported, one fatal, and one that will probably result fatally. The fatal case was that of Mrs. Farrell, the wife of a drayman, who, discovering her husband drunk in a saloon, took possession of his dray and attempted to drive it home, but was sun-struck, and died before she could be taken off the dray. The brutal husband was informed of the condition of his wife, but refused to go to her assistance. A mule fell dead in harness on the street in the afternoon. Several sun-strokes reported yesterday and the day before, when critically diagnosed, proved to be the result of beer-drinking, and the patients recovered in the usual way.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Although the heat to-day was not so oppressive as yesterday, it was still very hot, the thermometer at the Signal Office registering 92° between 3 and 4 o'clock. The number of cases of sun-stroke reported to-day was 12, only one of which resulted fatally. Balthasar Salzig, a stevedore, and Mrs. Sophia Miller, overcome by the heat yesterday, have died.

TROY, N. Y., July 20.—Patrick Brennan, employed at the Clinton Foundry, was prostrated by the heat this afternoon and died a short time afterward. He leaves a wife and four children. Frederick Kline, employed by a farmer named Herrington, near East Greenbush, dropped dead while haying this afternoon, from the effects of the heat.

BUFFALO, July 20.—The weather continues warm and sultry, the temperature ranging the last two days from 80° to 92°, but with a light, cool breeze blowing the latter part of to-day. Great numbers of residents are leaving the city, on Lake Superior and other excursion routes, every berth on the 13 Lake Superior boats being to-day engaged from two to five trips ahead. Only a few cases of prostration have been reported during the last 48 hours, and none have resulted fatally. Several horses have died. Special dispatches to the *Courier* from points within 100 miles east, report the weather as very warm, the mercury ranging from 85° to 98°, with 100° at Lockport.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 20.—Patrick Fitzgerald was sun-struck yesterday afternoon while working in Gen. J. W. Revere's hay field, and died within an hour. Other cases of sun-stroke in this neighborhood are reported, but this is the only one with fatal results. The thermometer registers 95° in the shade.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The weather to-day was an improvement on that of yesterday and the day previous, although the thermometer marked 94°. There was a slight breeze from the north-east, which tended to make the heat more endurable. Notwithstanding this, however, there were four more deaths, namely, John Dingle, aged 36; Bridget Bonner, aged 25; Henry Keller, aged 28, and Charles Eads, aged 30. Margaret Bond, who was overcome at Gloucester on Friday, died to-day.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 21—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the extreme North-west, and lowest in the lower lake region. Rain has fallen in all the districts except New-England. The temperature has fallen in the Middle States, New-England, the North-west, and upper lake region; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. North-west winds have prevailed in the upper lake region and North-west; elsewhere they have been light and variable. The rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rains, winds mostly southerly, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary temperature, stationary or lower pressure.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly southerly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, winds shifting to colder north-westerly, nearly stationary, followed by rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, colder, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northerly, rising barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, colder, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional showers, winds mostly from the north, generally rising barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

OBSERVING PARTIES IN COLORADO.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ASTRONOMERS AND STUDENTS AT AND NEAR DENVER—THE BEST POINTS FOR OBSERVATIONS—CHANCES OF CLEAR WEATHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Tuesday, July 16, 1878.

The astronomers and scientists are already gathering in Colorado in large numbers to witness the coming eclipse of the sun. Prof. C. A. Young, Prof. C. F. Brackett, Prof. C. G. Rockwood, and seven of the graduating class of Princeton College have taken their station on the bluffs just east of Denver. They are camping out, and have with them a powerful telescope and photographic and other apparatus. Profs. H. M. Paul and H. S. Pritchett, of the United States Eclipse Expedition, arrived several days ago with a large number of astronomical instruments, and will be stationed at Las Animas, on the Arkansas River, about 200 miles south-west of Denver. A party consisting of Prof. A. Hall, Prof. J. A. Rogers, Prof. A. W. Wright, W. F. Gardner, and A. B. Wheeler will be stationed at La Junta, 63 miles east of Pueblo, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. La Junta is 23 miles west of Las Animas. Prof. J. R. Eastman and Prof. Lewis Boss, of the Government expedition, will be stationed at Pueblo. Prof. E. S. Holden, Lieut. T. W. Veery and Dr. C. S. Hastings, also of the Government party, will go into the mountains to Central City. Prof. G. W. Hill, of the Nautical Almanac office, will probably be stationed on Pike's Peak to make drawings of the corona. Several others are already at Manitou, preparing to take their station on Pike's Peak, among them Prof. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, Pittsburg; Prof. Upton, of Cambridge; Prof. Ormond Stone, of Cincinnati; Prof. Able and Col. Myers, of the Signal Office, and President Marvin, Prof. Robinson, and Prof. Bordwell, of the Kansas State University. Prof. Eaton, of the Polytechnic, Brooklyn; Prof. Lyman, of Yale, and Prof. Edison are now in Denver. Several eminent English astronomers and other scientists from different parts of Europe are also here. A great many students from the various Eastern colleges and representatives of prominent newspapers have arrived during the past few days. Tourists are also taking advantage of this time for visiting Colorado. The arrivals at Denver number from 75 to 100 per day. The Government signal officers stationed at Denver, Cheyenne, and Pike's Peak will make special observations. But for reasons hereafter given, Sergt. Barwick, of the Denver office, thinks that the Garden of the Gods, 75 miles south of Denver, and Castle Rock, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, would be the best points in Colorado for viewing the eclipse, as they are nearest the centre of totality. The eclipse, as seen from Denver, commences at 2:16; totality begins at 3:30 and lasts three minutes. The eclipse will end at 4:31. This is by Denver time, which is two hours slower than New-York time.

A great deal of anxiety is felt regarding the weather. The past month has been unprecedented in the history of Colorado. During June there were 22 days out of the 30 on which rain fell. The average number of days on which rain generally falls in June is 10. The prevailing wind during the month was from the north. The relative humidity or percentage of complete saturation was 48 per cent. The highest ever known before at this place was 41 per cent., in June, 1874. The mean for the past seven years was 38 per cent. For the two months preceding June, especially during April, the weather was remarkably dry and clear; so much drier than usual that with the excessive moisture of June the total rain-fall for the first six months of the year was considerably less than that of 1876 and 1877, the record standing, 1876, 13.01 inches; 1877, 10.78 inches, and 1878, 8.13 inches. Thus far during July the frequent rains have continued, and what makes the chances for a clear view of the eclipse still more doubtful is the fact that clouds and rain are much more frequent in the afternoon than in any other part of the day. Sergt. Barwick has issued a bulletin giving the average rain-fall for July during the past six years, and has made his calculations as to the chances for favorable weather during the eclipse. He thinks that by comparing the years on which July 29 was favorable for sun observations, with the rain-fall for June of each year, it will be found that the month preceding July of each year which gave a heavy precipitation of vapor or moisture coincide with the year that gave a favorable 29th of July for observation; for instance, the years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1877 were years favorable for sun observations on the last days of July, and those same years (1875 and 1876) which gave small rain-falls for June also gave cloudy weather for the 29th of July for the same two years. The kind of clouds most prevalent here during the afternoons are cumulus and cumulo-stratus. The cumulus is a heavy, dense, and thick cloud, mostly white, except when blended with the stratus, when they become cumulo-stratus, having a dark base and white topus.

The rainfall for June, 1878, was the heaviest ever known, and it may be a good omen for clear weather on July 29, 1878. The following is the rainfall for June, and the state of weather at 2:43 P. M. of July 29 for each year since 1872, as follows:

Rain-fall for June, 1872, 2.07 inches; state of weather at 2:43 P. M., July 29, clear.

Rain-fall for June, 1873, 2.24 inches; state of weather at 2:43 P. M., July 29, clear.

Rain-fall for June, 1874, 1.21 inches; state of weather at 2:43 P. M., July 29, clear.

Rain-fall for June, 1875, 0.43 inch; state of weather at 2:43 P. M., July 29, cloudy.

Rain-fall for June, 1876, 1.10 inches; state of weather at 2:43 P. M., July 29, cloudy.

Rain-fall for June, 1877, 1.93 inches; state of weather at 2:43 P. M., July 29, clear.

Rain-fall for June, 1878, 2.78 inches.

The average rain-fall for July for six years past was 2.28 inches; heaviest, 4.12 inches, in July, 1875, and least was 0.33 inch in July, 1877. The greater number of the eclipse observers are likely to choose the bluffs in East Denver, and the highlands of North Denver, as the best points for satisfactory observations. There are better facilities here for the accommodation of the numerous parties. Castle Rock, which is nearer the centre of totality, and which, under favorable circumstances, would be the preferable point, is located on the divide, a section noted for its frequent and heavy storms, especially in the afternoon. During the past three or four weeks the rain-fall has been much greater than in the vicinity of Denver. It is 2,000 feet higher than Denver, and crops are regularly raised without depending on irrigation, which shows a greater preponderance of storms than in any other section of the State. The Garden of the Gods, which some are choosing as the point for observation, is situated in the foot-hills and right in the range of the storms that so frequently travel from north to south, while at the same time, at a distance of not over 20 miles out on the plains, the sun shines and the sky overhead is perfectly clear.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Government has made his predictions of the chances for clear weather as follows: For Denver, 60 out of 100; Colorado Springs and Garden of the Gods, 41 out of 100; Golden City, 15 miles west of Denver, 72 out of 100.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Prof. Newcomb has gone to Wyoming, Prof. Todd to Texas, and Profs. Hall, Harkness, and Holden to Colorado, representing the Naval Observatory, to observe the eclipse of the sun to take place on the 29th inst. Scientific parties have also gone thither from other parts of this country. The eclipse will be total in the above-named localities, and also in the western part of British America and at Havana. The total eclipse will continue two minutes and a half in the West, and two minutes at Havana. The eclipse will be of two-thirds of the surface of the sun in this section, beginning at about 5 o'clock P. M. and continuing several hours.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Capt. Martin L. Poland is ordered as chief ordnance officer for Arizona.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Sowerly is ordered to the training-ship Minnesota at New-York.

Paymaster George R. Watkins to duty at the Navy-yard at Boston.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers, having taken command of the Pacific Squadron, transmits to Secretary Thompson, under date of Mare Island, Cal., United States flag-ship Pensacola, July 9, the general and personal staff of the squadron, as follows: General Staff—Commander E. Terry, Fleet Captain and Chief of Staff; Fleet Engineer, Chief Engineer F. C. Dade; Fleet Paymaster, Pay Inspector Caspar Schenck; Fleet Surgeon, H. C. Nelson; Fleet Marine Officer, Capt. B. W. Huntington. Personal Staff—Lieut. J. F. Meigs assigned to duty as Secretary; Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, Flag Lieutenant.

OAK BLUFFS, Mass., July 20.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa, with Secretary Thompson and party on board, arrived here from Newport to-day.

LEAVENWORTH, July 20.—Two companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. R. J. Dodge, left this afternoon on a special train for Fort Hayes.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 20.—Repairs on the United States steamer Ticonderoga, on the ways at the Navy-yard, were completed to-day, and she will be taken into the dry-dock when Secretary Thompson arrives on Monday. All but 14 men in the Construction Department were discharged to-day.

THE TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

A DAKOTA MAIL-DRIVER ATTACKED—FRIENDLY INDIANS DECOY AND KILL A HOSTILE WAR CHIEF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, July 20.—The first mail from Fort Keogh to Bismarck arrived this morning. The mail-driver, Cain, who was a soldier and with Reno at the time of the Custer massacre, was attacked at Cabin Creek by 12 Indians. The Indians fired several shots through the mail-bags, and shot the lock off of one bag. The mail was furnished an escort from Keogh, but the mail drives faster than the escort, hence the attack.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Indian Agent Connoyer, of the Umatilla Agency, telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of the 19th inst., as follows: "Eleven Indians from this reservation, and about 50 from the Columbia River, Yakima, and Warm Spring Reservations, who came in here for protection, joined the hostiles on the 12th inst. Our Indians sent in a message on the 14th inst. that they would decoy the war chief of the hostiles into our hands if they were pardoned. We accepted their terms, and sent a party of 43 to aid them. They killed the war chief and 11 others, and captured 5 prisoners and 300 horses, and returned safe with the renegades and Columbia River Indians. Many friendly Indians lost their stock, crops, and provisions. I have issued my private cattle to them. Make some arrangements to feed soon, or they will either starve or steal. Seventy-six of our Indians fought the hostiles yesterday. They killed 14, and captured 20 prisoners and some horses. Troops will join them this morning." Upon receipt of the above, Acting Indian Commissioner Leeds immediately telegraphed Agent Connoyer as follows: "Purchase supplies absolutely necessary, not to exceed $3,000. Issue certified vouchers."

The following dispatch was received at the Indian Office at 1 P. M. to-day:

STANDING ROCK, Dakota Territory, July 16.
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Arrived Sunday, the 4th. The investigation will be long if I take half of the testimony. The agent believes that Gen. Carlin incited the Indians to attack him. Am carefully inquiring, but find nothing to justify the belief. If I find evidence of such an outrage I will probably telegraph. Thirteen of 17 speakers at the council said they had power from the President to remove an obnoxious agent, and intended to put Agent Hughes over the river, but not to hurt him. Carlin arrested 44, and released them on parole for want of guard room, they to surrender on call. The chiefs report daily. Carlin claims he saved the agent by personal exertions. Am holding an open investigation; both parties are present.

HAMMOND, Indian Inspector.

In pursuance of an act of Congress making an appropriation to defray the expenses of a commission to negotiate with the Ute Indians, in Colorado, with a view of their removal to the northern part of the State, Acting Commissioner Leeds to-day informed the agent of the White River Utes that the Commissioners will meet at Fort Garland on the 25th inst., en route to the Southern Ute Agency, thence to Los Pinos and White River. The commission consists of Gen. Edward Hatch, United States Army; William Stickney, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and N. C. McFarland, of Topeka, Kan.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A Boise City dispatch says that Ten Day, Chief of the Bannocks at Lemlie, wishes to remain friendly, but he cannot control his warriors. The settlers have all left their homes, and are camped at Salmon City. Ten Day and his son have notified all the settlers to leave their homes and go to town, as he believes an outbreak is liable to occur at any time. Travel has nearly ceased, although the mail still goes through.

LEAVENWORTH, July 20.—The Nez Percé prisoners were removed from their camp yesterday to the Fort Leavenworth Railroad Depot, where they spent the night previous to their removal. They will be put on board a special train to-morrow morning and taken to their home near Baxter Springs. Chief Joseph's wife, Alamote, was quite ill this afternoon, having been prostrated by the heat. Mr. A. J. Chapman, interpreter, was also prostrated. Both will recover.

THE TEXAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, July 20.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Austin says: "After the thirteenth ballot Throckmorton's name was withdrawn and Lang's name again placed in nomination, amid the wildest confusion, hisses, and threats. Lang was withdrawn on the fifteenth ballot, when Judge Devine was placed in nomination. The sixteenth ballot resulted: Hubbard, 856; Devine, 644."

NOTES FROM DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, July 20.—Gen. Sheridan and staff arrived here yesterday, en route to the Black Hills, to locate the new posts near the Hills.

A sale of condemned Government mules and horses took place here yesterday. The prices ranged from $50 to $80.

The Bear Paw gold excitement continues. Parties are leaving Bismarck every day.

A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN'S ADVENTURE.

A young Scotchman from Edinburgh went into the general Post Office in St. Petersburg, bought a postal-card, wrote a note to a friend, mailed it, and went out. He had hardly reached the street when he remembered that he had left his pocket-book on the desk. He immediately returned, and found the clerk in charge counting the bank-notes and gold pieces out of his pocket-book. He asked for it, but the clerk, who had been talking German with him a moment before, pretended that he could not understand. After he had been told very rudely to take off his hat, another official told him that he must furnish proof that the pocket-book was his. He mentioned his passports, which contained a description of him and his signature. Then the official told him that the contents would be examined next day, and that he must call then. The Scotchman applied to the English Consul, and the latter went with him to the Post Office, where he was told that the pocket-book had been sent to the Police Office. They went to the Police Office, and the Police denied any knowledge of it. For three days they kept running between the Post Office and the Police Office. At length the English Consul became very emphatic, and the Post Office returned the pocket-book, with 27 missing. When the Scotchman asked why this was kept back, the Russian replied: "I like to make an Englishman give a donation to the new volunteer Russian fleet; that is where your gold will be sent."

THE JAY COOKE ESTATE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The creditors of the Jay Cooke estate meet on the 22d, when a final report will be made by Mr. Lewis, the Trustee, regarding the administration of the estate. It is understood that an additional dividend will be declared on some $300,000 in land. The Trustee has realized a total of nearly $2,000,000 from claims due the estate. His report to the meeting of creditors is now being put in type.

BOUND TO WIN SUCCESS.

The Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpareil* says: "A young man and woman arrived in this city yesterday who are destined to make their way in the world, 'hard times' or not. They walked all the way from Pennsylvania to this city, and were en route to Nebraska to take a homestead. They were both intelligent, and stated that they were unable to make anything more than a living in the East, and had determined to strike West and grow up with the country. Their reason for walking was because they had not money enough to pay their fare. However, they were not penniless, and were not begging their way. The young man bought a coat of one of our dealers and struck out with his companion for the setting sun, full of energy, and with a spirit that indicated plainly that it was his intention to win in the battle of life."

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 20.—The Trustees of the Border City Mills sold to-day for the benefit of

BATH, Me., July 20.—Messrs. E. A. Sewall to day launched the ship Cheeseborough, of 1,507 tons.

OTTOWA, Ont., July 20.—The appointment of Hon. E. B. Chandler as Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick was gazetted to-day.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 20.—John F. Culhane, of Utica, N. Y., was drowned at South Holyoke last evening while bathing.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 20.—The Trustees of the creditors, 6,000 tons of No. 2 chestnut coal, lying on the mill wharf, at $2 72½ per ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—Adams, Manser & Co., retail carpet dealers, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities, $162,000; assets, $154,500.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Dion Boucicault was in town on Friday, predicting brilliant things for the opening night of his play at Wallack's Theatre.

Managers in London not having taken the *Figaro's* hint, Mary Anderson has gone to Paris, where she will remain until the Fall season sets in.

The Fall season at the Court-Square Theatre, Brooklyn, opens on the night of Sept. 2. The manager proposes to present a series of first-class performances at popular prices of admission.

Mr. Jarrett, of Booth's Theatre, is on his way to Europe, and Mr. Palmer is on his way back. They propose to occupy the theatre the first two months of the Fall season, September and October, after which an interval of Italian Opera is expected.

Among the latest arrivals in London are Miss Rose Coghlin, Mme. Januschek, Mrs. Alice Oates, Mrs. Lester Wallack, and Mme. Modjeska. Mr. H. F. French should also be noted as a recent arrival, having, doubtless, gone over to secure a new budget of acting plays.

The "Hornet's Nest" was withdrawn at the Haymarket Theatre, London, on Saturday, July 13, and Mr. Sothern is to take a flying trip to this country, previous to commencing his tour of the English provincial theatres, which will occupy his time until the end of the year.

Miss Davenport is in Paris, making preparations for the preliminary season at the Union-Square Theatre, which opens on Aug. 12 with Wills' "Olivia." The costumes are all to be made by Worth, and it is anticipated that the artistic dressing will take New-York by storm.

The *Illustrated London News* condescends to blow a bubble of admiration for the brilliant playing of Mr. George Magrath, a young American pianist, who has just finished his studies at the Stuttgart Conservatoire, and appeared in concert at St. George's Hall in the latter part of June.

One of the delights of provincial audiences during the Fall and Winter season will be the Stanley McKenna's American Comedy Company, with "Our Oddities," and other similar plays. The company will not attempt tragedy, it having become a canon of provincial managers that their audiences attend the theatres to learn to laugh artistically. The company is announced to be first class.

Writing to the London *Figaro*, an enthusiast for the German wonders why English managers look exclusively to Paris for new plays, and urges that a great many original pieces have been produced in Sweden and Germany, and have proved remarkably successful. The correspondent is of the opinion that "Das Stiftungsfesch" and "Ultimo" are decidedly fine comedies—an inference borne out by the comical appearance of the titles.

A dispatch from Richfield Springs speaks of the Marie Rôze concert given there last night as a brilliant success, and one that elicited a ripple of enthusiasm from the most critical of audiences at a temperature not calculated to promote encores. The concert took place at the Springs House, where Marie Rôze has become a society celebrity. Among the artists who assisted at the concert were Mme. Rive-King, Tom Karl, and Carleton.

The Aquarium is rapidly becoming a museum of natural history, with the interesting experiments invented by Dr. Domer added to the usual programme of such an institution. During the last week it has added some rare snakes to the collection, besides new species of lizards, and a host of new fishes. The learned monkeys and dogs perform every afternoon, and the St. Benoit twins have proved such an attraction to the medical profession that they will be continued on exhibition until the interest abates.

Mr. Dion Boucicault says that actresses should be wedded only to their profession. "The priestess of our art should be devoted to celibacy. The audience is a husband that is never out of temper—always a lover, liberal, faithful, and always at home. She cannot serve two masters. An actress should live among the illusions of life as long as she can. Marriage and its consequences are realities of the realest kind." Overcome by such a pleasant picture, the London *Figaro* defers reply for a few weeks.

The London season has been very especially one of revivals this Summer, and some of them have unexpectedly proved very successful. At Astley's, "Mazeppa" recalls the performances of Adah Isaacs Menken in the person of Miss Lisa Weber. At the Grecian Theatre, the "Octoroon" and the "Colleen Bawn," two of Boucicault's most picturesque idyls, have attracted full houses. Mr. Irving's *Jingle* and *Matthias* are still on at the Lyceum; but the Fall season there is to be given to Miss Kate Bateman.

Louise Pomeroy will open the Fall season at De Bar's Opera-house, St. Louis, on the evening of Sept. 2, under the management of John W. Edwards, supported by a dramatic combination selected from good New-York materials. The rumor is that Miss Pomeroy has a new play in preparation, which was written expressly for her, and with which she will vary the level interest of her representations of *Juliet*, *Lady Macbeth*, and other Shakespearean heroines. She is also to appear as *Camille*. Miss Pomeroy will travel during the whole Fall and Winter season.

At Gilmore's Garden it has become an established precedent to give a Sun

GEN. GRANT IN HOLLAND.

HIS RECEPTION IN AMSTERDAM.

AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS—HIS CONVERSATIONS ON CURRENT TOPICS—AVERSION TO ENTERING PUBLIC LIFE AGAIN.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Post, July 19.

From a private letter received we take the liberty of making the following extract:

AMSTERDAM, June 23, 1878.

On the 15th inst. the ex-President of the United States and the distinguished ex-General arrived at The Hague, accompanied by Mrs. Grant. They were met at the station by the American Minister, with carriages, went immediately to his residence, and remained as his guests during their stay at The Hague. Mr. Birney had everything arranged for their honorable reception while at the capital of the Netherlands. On the evening of the 17th he gave a dinner, at which all the members of the diplomatic corps resident near the court, with their ladies, were present. This was followed by a reception at which the court circle and members of Parliament numerously attended. On the next day the General and Mrs. Grant, attended by the Minister and his family, accepted the invitation of his Royal Highness Prince Frederic, the uncle of the King, to visit his splendid country seat. After *dejeuner* the Prince conveyed the company in his elegant carriages, drawn each by four horses, guided by postilions, about his wide domain, which is most superbly improved. It has beautiful drives, parks of deer, and hunting castles.

The General also had audience of his Royal Highness Prince Alexander, the second son of the King, with whom he had a pleasant conversation. In the evening he attended a large dinner party and a reception, given to his Honor by Baron von Herkenew van Kell, the Holland Minister for Foreign Affairs. On the next day a military parade in compliment to the American General was ordered by the Government. The soldiers and the people were much disappointed that the General did not put on uniform and mount a horse, but he quietly retained his seat in Mr. Birney's landau, rising and taking off his hat in response to the salute of the officers as they passed in charge of their respective commands.

In attendance at Mr. Birney's residence there were the Burgomaster of Rotterdam and prominent citizens of that city, as well as of Amsterdam. From them pressing invitations were given to the General to visit their cities. When he arrived at Rotterdam the Burgomaster and the United States Consul, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, were waiting to receive him. He was conducted to the principal objects of interest about the city and dined with a large party of ladies and gentlemen at the residence of the Burgomaster.

At Amsterdam there was a large dinner party on his account. Upon the Republic of the United States being toasted, the General was called out and made a very happy speech, and one which received enthusiastic applause. Among other things he assured them that there was plenty of room in the United States for good Dutchmen, and they could become citizens in five years, and jocularly said they could vote earlier if they preferred the Democratic ticket. Something having been said about the losses of Holland in American railroad securities, he told them they might rely upon any stock offered by the Federal Government as perfectly safe; that it would redeem its pledges and maintain its credit. Many of the gentlemen present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the remarks of the ex-President. One thing is evidently certain, and that is the reputation which the General acquired in America for reticence, for a Sphynx-like unconcern in communications, and for making responses by an eloquent stroke of silence, is rapidly passing away. For certainly during his visit in Holland, scarcely any gentleman can be found who converses more fluently, intelligently, entertainingly, and continuously on all topics of general interest than he did. Whether the subject was finance, electoral frauds, the Indian war, international intercourse, tariff or free trade, commercial interests, agricultural affairs, the peculiarities of the different countries which he had visited, the contrasts between republican and monarchical governments, his faith in the continuance of French Republicanism, the maintenance of standing armies, the character of the late rebellion in the United States and the difficulties of subduing it, the strength and unanimity of the Southern foe, and the lack of harmony of Northern support, Executive prerogatives, Congressional legislation, the bimetallic standard, the influence, ability, and usefulness of prominent American politicians, legislation during his Administration, the laws that control the executive and the legislative body, his remarks were ready, direct, abounding in fact and common sense, liberal and magnanimous to opponents, but positive in his conclusions.

When allusion was made in his presence to the clamor about fraud in the late Presidential election, he remarked that the assertion that the popular vote showed a Democratic majority was a palpable absurdity when the figures were examined; that the real fraud was in a dishonest count of the vote on their side. "Look, for example," said he, "at New-York. The entire vote of that State in 1868 was 849,766. In 1872 it was 927,838, out of which the Republican ticket had a majority of 53,420, yet in 1876 the entire vote was raised to 1,011,156, an increase of 183,318, and by no means warranted by the growth of population. Out of this the Democratic ticket was counted as having 134,570 more votes than it had at the preceding election, and this, too, although the Republican ticket gained 49 000 votes. Can anybody," he said, "believe this to have been an honest count? And yet it has been reiterated and conceded by the Republican Party."

"Or," said he, "take the facts in regard to Mississippi. In 1872 the entire Presidential vote was 153,497, of which the Democratic ticket had only 47,191, but yet in 1876 the entire vote was 164,778, out of which were counted for the Democrats 112,173, giving their candidate a majority of 59,468. No one," said he, "who is well informed in regard to the situation of that State can believe that such a count was an exposition of the preference of the electors. Also, of South Carolina, in 1872 the entire vote was 95,193, of which the Democrats only claimed 22.903, yet in 1876 the entire vote is run up to 183.521, and the Democratic vote to 91,440. Can any one believe," said he, "that there was neither fraud nor intimidation in securing such a result? No, the real fraud has been perpetrated by those who are raising the cry of fraud." The General seemed perfectly familiar with the figures and the results. He appears to have studied the Southern question very thoroughly.

During all his conversation, not a word was heard from him expressive of any desire to be again in office. A gentlemen introduced to him having remarked that when he went back to his country he might be again a candidate for the Presidency, he at once replied, "If I thought that, I would not go back at all."

No one can be in the company with the General long without being impressed with the conviction that he is thoroughly a man of peace. He has no fondness for conflict, no fondness for the trappings of war. He often expressed his surprise that the Governments of Europe still tolerated the maintenance of such large bodies of troops at the expense of the people.

When allusion was made to his keeping his plans to himself while Commander-in-Chief, he replied: "It is true that I did not talk over my intended movements even with my staff officers. I learned all the feats I could upon which to base my judgment, then I wrote out my orders, and had them copied or put in type, delivered without delay to the proper officers, when they were to be obeyed and not discussed."

When his attention was called to a recent New-York paper, in which was given an interview with a prominent politician who was bemoaning the bad management of the Government at home. "Well," said he, "I wish he could be employed to run it a while, to see how he would bring it out."

To-day a paper arrived which contained an alleged interview by the correspondent of a Philadelphia paper with Orville Grant at San Francisco. When the General looked at it he said: "It is impossible that my brother could have said some of these things. There are statements in it that I know to be without the slightest foundation in fact, and if they had occurred, they could not have been known to him. It is for the most part a sheer fabrication. When my brother sees it, he will deny it."

The General appears in good health, and is now in the best vigor of his powers, being only 56 years of age. He leaves in the morning for Berlin, where Minister Taylor will receive him, and introduce him to the celebrities of that city. He goes thence to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg, not returning to the United States for a year or more. He is very fond of travel, and inquires into everything that will add to his stock of useful information. He inquired very particularly into the canal and drainage system of Holland, visited the wind-mills to see them in operation.

Passing one evening near a large café garden, he was asked whether he would look in. "Certainly," said he; "I am traveling to see the people and to learn what I can." He appeared much pleased with the attentions he received in the Netherlands, admired the neatness and thorough drill of the soldiers, and, when taken into the art gallery, he was enthusiastic in his admiration of the celebrated picture known as "Paul Potter's Bull." I have never seen it stated, though it is a fact, that, in his earlier years, the General was himself given to the culture of art. He painted a number of pictures, one of which is now preserved in the library of ex-Secretary Borie, of Philadelphia.

WHAT AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF THE EX-PRESIDENT SAYS CONCERNING HIS WISHES

—HE HAS HAD ENOUGH OF PUBLIC LIFE.

From the Philadelphia Record, July 20.

"Gen. Grant does not desire to be President again," said a warm personal friend of the distinguished soldier to a *Record* reporter. "I have received a number of letters from the General, but he does not discuss the question in any form. He has given me to understand that he does not desire to be President again, because he is tired of public life and desires to settle down again into the seclusion of private citizenship. The General believes that eight years as a President and almost that term as a soldier entitle him to that quietude which a man who has acquired such great honors should enjoy. He has conversed with a near friend of mine now in Europe—and the same gentleman is also a firm friend of Gen. Grant—and yet I have not been told of any expression of the General relating to the proposed third term, which is creating so much comment here at the present time. I think the trouble is just here. The politicians do not know whom to nominate. They are afraid of their own leaders, so in their desperation they have fallen upon Gen. Grant. I think they will be mistaken in their man, for when the proper time comes he will give notice to them that they must seek some one else."

The gentleman who narrated the above has a reputation extending over the whole United States, and the mention of his name would be a guarantee to the whole people of Gen. Grant's intentions and feelings. It is somewhat strange that, notwithstanding the public sentiment to the effect that the ex-President would agree to stand for a third term, his personal and intimate friends, who correspond with him regularly, believe and say almost authoritatively that Gen. Grant will not allow himself to again become the recipient of a high office at the hands of his fellow-countrymen.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

ADDRESS FROM THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—THE JUDICIAL ELECTION IN AUGUST NOT TO BE CONTESTED.

To the Republicans of North Carolina:

The State Republican Committee have decided not to call a convention for the nomination of a State judicial ticket to be voted for at the election in August next. This course was adopted after mature deliberation and consultation with many leading Republicans in the State.

The reports of harmony and zeal on the part of our friends, and dissension and demoralization among our enemies, which come from all parts of the State, justify the belief that the Democrats have no confidence in their ability to again poll anything like the immense fraudulent vote by which they carried the State in 1876.

The success of the Democrats in North Carolina in the election of 1876 was the culmination of a series of frauds unparalleled in the political annals of this country. Having prepared the way by years of systematic terrorism, they seized the power of the State through the unblushing corruption of the returning officers of one county, and followed the tactics so successful in Robeson County, in the general election of 1878, when 44 counties cast over 12,000 votes more than they contained adult male inhabitants, according to the census, and allowing for the natural increase. As a fitting corollary of this act of wholesale fraud, the Democratic Party made haste to crystallize the lesson of their wickedly-achieved success into laws designed to permanently corrupt and debase the elective franchise.

In pursuance of this plan they took from the people the right to elect Justices of the Peace, and gave to a few creatures of a partisan majority in the Legislature the power to abolish offices, institute new courts, elect the corporate and financial officers of each county, control the levying of taxes and the expenditure of public funds, regulate and control the registration of voters, and appoint the officers whose duty it is to receive and count the ballots and make returns of the same for all elections, thereby taking away the greatest safeguard of popular liberty, and putting it in the power of the dominant party easily and securely to perpetuate fraudulently-acquired power.

The pretense of securing a more efficient magistracy is a sham, which is made still more transparent by the fact that the Legislature greatly restricted the criminal jurisdiction of that class of officers, and is designed simply to veil the usurpation by which the people of the various counties were, and are, deprived of the right to elect their financial and administrative officers, and control the machinery of elections.

The insolence which appoints from 50 to 100 party hacks as guardians of the collective citizenship of a county, is equaled only by the insulting excuse which is rendered for this act, to wit, that the people cannot be trusted with the choice of their own magistrates, though they are quite competent to vote for Governors, Judges, and other officers who do not control election returns.

Among the many deplorable results of Democratic control is the large increase of public expenses and the resultant heavy taxation which will be imposed upon our people. At no period in the history of North Carolina, and of such a reckless expenditure of the people's money as has been and is being made under the present State Administration. One illustration is the proposed needless expenditure of thousands upon thousands of dollars to build a palace for the Governor. His Republican predecessors were content to live economically at the State capital without charging the public funds with even the expense of house-rent.

The accession of the Democratic Party to power in North Carolina, and consequent control of our affairs, has been accompanied with many great evils, chief among which we enumerate:

1. The loss of local self-government and the right to elect county officers and manage county affairs;
2. The loss of the homestead;
3. The largely-increased expenditure of public moneys;
4. Burdensome taxation; and
5. General depression in all kinds of business.

The Republicans of North Carolina reiterate their former declaration of principles, for the triumph of which we have bravely struggled. We point with pride to their recognition by our opponents, and count among our fairest achievements the picture of the present Democratic Governor of the State celebrating "Emancipation Day" with our colored citizens; congratulating himself and them upon their liberty and equality of civil rights; organizing and equipping colored troops; officiating with excusable pride as their commander-in-chief, and returning, with deferential scrupulousness as reviewing officer, the salute of those whose right to be citizens he so lately denied, and whose support he more recently condemned. This action of a Democratic Executive, and the appointment by the present Democratic Legislature of colored men in many counties to fill judicial positions, will, we hope, have the effect of obliterating the color-line in politics in this State, and we trust will be followed by beneficial results.

In the nomination by the Democrats of Smith, Dillard, and Ashe as Judges of the Supreme Court, we witness a defeat of the ultra and proscriptive element of that party, and a triumph of the moderate and conciliatory wing. We desire to recognize and encourage the spirit thus manifested, and to express our confidence in the gentlemen named for the Supreme Court as regards their ability, impartiality, and a courteous recognition of the rights of all classes of citizens. We sincerely desire to protect the Supreme Tribunal of this State from such slanderous attacks of partisan fury and hate as have been heaped by the Democratic press upon the present able and upright court from the day of its organization.

The tyranny and injustice of some of our Democratic Judges; their partisan rulings and flagrant cruelty toward the colored race demand our earnest and continued protest and resistance. The practice of imposing severe penalties for trivial offenses, in the cases of colored men, and the imposition of less onerous penalties or the entire remission of punishment in the cases of white Democrats, tends to destroy respect for the courts, to encourage violence, and to increase the proportion of flagrant offenses. In view of these outrages upon justice, we recommend an active and unremitting opposition to partisan Democratic nominations for Solicitors and Judges of the Superior Courts.

We recommend to Republicans the support of candidates for the Legislature who will pledge themselves to active exertion to restore to the people the election of the Justices of the Peace, of which they have been unjustly deprived; the choice of those whose duty it shall be to levy and apply the taxes of each county; to restore to every citizen the full power of his ballot now debased by "gerrymander" of unheard of atrocity; to demand that the people of this State be protected, and from those of no other State, the legal regulation of freight and passenger tariffs on all railroads within our borders, and to make the receipt or offer of free passes or passage, or other favor or valuable consideration by or from any corporation to State officers, or members of the Legislature, a criminal offense. It is to such measures of evidently needed reform, and apparent justice that we should address ourselves.

We believe that North Carolina is Republican by a good majority upon a fair ballot; and recommend the utmost vigilance in all matters connected with registration, the election, and the preparation and forwarding of returns thereof, especially in those counties where fraud prevailed to such an alarming extent in 1876. Examine the books of registration; see that the dead are placed beyond the hope of resurrection for political purposes; the living restricted to one vote each; and the boys compelled to await the constitutional period before exercising the right of suffrage.

Fraud cannot long be successful against vigilance and manly determination; nor can wrong for any great period triumph over right. The Republican Party in North Carolina is as vigorous and as hopeful to-day as it was in 1876; it cannot and will not die, so long as the Democratic Party seeks to subvert the rights of our people, to centralize the State Government, and to control the domestic affairs of every county by a party caucus to be held at Raleigh.

THOMAS B. KEOGH,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

FORECLOSURE AGAINST A DEAD MAN.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 12th inst. says: "A case involving the validity of an absolute judgment was decided by Judge Wheeler to-day. The circumstances of the case are these: In 1866 William Ford and his wife Mary executed a mortgage to Mooney's Bank for $1,000 on their property, located on Natoma-street, between First and Second, worth some $4,000 or $5,000. The following year the husband started by steamer for the Eastern States for the benefit of his health, and his wife did not hear of him for years. In 1870 an action was commenced to foreclose the mortgage, and service of summons was made upon the defendant, William Ford, by three months' publication. No answer was filed by either of the parties defendant, Ford or his wife, and judgment was taken against them. The Sheriff sold the property, executed a deed to the same, and this title passed to Joseph Fagan. Subsequently Mary Ford brought an action in the Nineteenth District Court to eject Fagan from the property. On the trial of the case it was proved that William Ford died on the Isthmus of Nicaragua in 1867, three years before the foreclosure, and therefore the title of the property was from thence vested in his wife and children. The defense set up was possession for several years, but not long enough to plead the Statute of Limitations, and the judgment of foreclosure and Sheriff's deed. Plaintiff answered by proof of the husband's death, and claimed that a judgment could not be rendered against a dead man. In passing upon the case to-day Judge Wheeler decided, on the authority of the Supreme Court of California in the case of Haun against Kelly, where the doctrine is laid down that a judgment cannot be attacked collaterally, unless it bears upon its face evidence of falsity, in favor of defendant, remarking that he was never entirely satisfied with the presumption of law that a judgment cannot be attacked because the court says it is true. Other points raised in the case were not passed upon. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Choate announces that the motion days in the United States District Court during the Summer vacation will be Aug. 6 and 27, and Sept. 17.

A horse belonging to Catharine O'Neil, who resides in a shanty, corner of Seventieth-street and First-avenue, was stolen a few days ago. On Friday, a man named James Carroll was arrested on suspicion of having a stolen horse in his possession, from the fact that he offered to sell the animal to William Thamen, of No. 144 East Twenty-fourth-street, at about half its real value. Carroll was taken before Judge Duffy, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and was detained for trial in default of $500 bail.

ANNIE MERRA FINDS HER MOTHER.

A return was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Daniels, by Charles Parks, to a writ of habeas corpus in the case of a child, known as Annie Merra, whose parents are not well known. The child, according to the petition of Mrs. Florence M. Merra for the writ, was adopted by that lady in October, 1871. She was delicate and scrofulous, but Mrs. Merra, by careful nursing, almost cured her. Soon after Mrs. Merra procured possession of the child, Charles Parks called upon her and said he was the infant's father, that she was born in wedlock, and that her mother was dead. He agreed to pay $12 per month for her maintenance, and did pay that sum for one month. He did not call again for almost a year. Altogether, Mrs. Merra alleged, he only paid $70 for the support of the child up to the present time. She also alleged that she had good reason to disbelieve that Parks was the father of the child, as he had sworn in answer to a complaint in a divorce suit brought by his wife that he was not her father. On July 8, he procured possession of the child by fraudulent pretences, promising to return her to Mrs. Merra on July 14.

Parks, in his return, said the child was in the custody of her mother, Mrs. Ann Eliza Reisback, who was alleged by Mrs. Merra, in her petition, to have sworn, in a suit for divorce brought by her husband against her on the ground of her adultery with Parks, that she was not the mother of the child. Parks also declared that Mrs. Merra surrendered the child to him in consideration of $250. Mrs. Merra traversed this return by denying that she voluntarily surrended the child in consideration of money. Judge Daniels took the papers in the case, and reserved his decision.

TRYING TO GET OUT OF SING SING.

Henry R. Foote, a Sing Sing Prison convict, was before Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court, holding a special term at White Plains, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus based on a writ of error granted by Judge Donohue on a bill of exceptions to be considered at the September General Term of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial Department. The prisoner was produced by Warden Davis, and was accompanied by his brother, who is a Connecticut physician, and their sister, Julia I. Hayes, who had obtained the habeas corpus writ, the object being to obtain bail for the convict brother pending the hearing and determination on the writ of error and bill of exceptions. Foote was convicted of two offenses at the Queens County Court of General Sessions in December last, and sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison, and has already served out six months of his time. Ex-Judge Beebe appeared for him, and District Attorney Baker, of Westchester County, being absent, Mr. Francis Larkin appeared for Warden Davis. As the return for bail involved a consideration of the bill of exceptions, Judge Dykman took the papers for a week, and remanded the prisoner to the custody of Warden Davis till Saturday next. Foote is an engineer, and at the prison runs the mess-room engine. He is a gray-haired man of 50, and such a reckless experiditure of the people's money as has been and is being made under the present State Administration. One illustration is the proposed needless expenditure of thousands upon thousands of dollars to build a palace for the Governor. His Republican predecessors were content to live economically at the State capital without charging the public funds with even the expense of house-rent.

SUING A RECEIVER.

An order was yesterday issued by Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, granting Benjamin Kies leave to sue Henry E. Pierson, Receiver of the North American Life Insurance Company. In his application Kies alleged that he was holder of term policy No. 33,585 issued by the North American Life Insurance Company, whereby, in consideration of an annual premium of $44 47, the company agreed to pay him $2,000 on May 19, 1877. He paid every premium due up to and including that due May, 1876. Before the final premium fell due in May, 1877, the company was placed in the hands of the Receiver, under proceedings instituted by the Attorney-General of the State. After detailing the liabilities of the company, Kies stated the questions that now affect the distribution of the assets of the corporation. These questions are: What rates of interest and mortality shall be adopted in determining the policy obligations of the company? Shall premium notes, issued by the company, be an offset against the net reserve, or against the dividend on such reserve? Are death claims, which matured prior to the appointment of the Receiver, but became payable subsequent to that date, to be considered preferred claims? In the sum of $100.000, owned by the company and deposited with the Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, devoted exclusively to the payment of matured death claims?

THE EHRICH FAMILY TROUBLES.

A writ of habeas corpus was obtained several days ago from Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, by David Ehrich, who desired to procure the possession of his four daughters, Harriet, Bella, Julia, and Jeannette, who are in the custody of his wife, Eliza Enrich. In his application Ehrich alleged that his wife was guilty of prostitution, and had forced her eldest daughter, Harriet, to follow her evil example. Mrs. Ehrich made a return to the writ, declaring that her husband deserted her on July 2, 1876, because she refused to continue to support him in idleness; that she had supported him for three years previous to that date, and that on July 2, 1878, she procured from Police Justice Kilbreth a warrant for his arrest on a charge of abandonment, but he has not been arrested. Ehrich traversed the return by denying that he ever refused to support his family or that he was ever supported by his wife. He also alleged that he abandoned his wife on June 30, 1876, because he had ascertained that she was guilty of adultery. Judge Daniels yesterday appointed Adolph L. Sanger to act as Referee in the case.

AN ORDER AGAINST S. C. FOSTER.

Yesterday afternoon counsel for Elijah B. W. Hays appeared before Justice Daniels, in the Supreme Court, and obtained an order of arrest, in a suit for $20,000 damages for false imprisonment brought by Mr. Hays as one of the proprietors of the "Buckingham Palace" against S. Conant Foster, a merchant, of No. 52 West Twenty-seventh-street, who caused Mr. Hays' arrest on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, but which charge was dismissed by Police Justice Smith on the ground that it was not sustained by evidence. On the affidavit of Mr. Hays, Justice Daniels issued the order of arrest, fixing the amount of bail at $5,000. The order of arrest was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Daniel Finn for execution.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Potter.

Earle vs. Hammona.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Hammona vs. Earle.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Fannin vs. Davidson.—Motion to confirm Referee's report denied, and report set aside. Memorandum.

Fannin vs. Davidson.—Motion for costs denied.

Morange vs. Jones.—Motion granted confirming report of Referee, and for judgment, with costs to be adjusted by Clerk.

By Judge Daniels.

In the matter of Leonhard Guttfered.—Granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Shea.

Story vs. Conkling.—Publication granted.

Orders Entered and Filed.—Reid vs. Powell: McCallum vs. Walsh; Bunn vs. Darling; Cohen vs. Cohen; Hardman vs. Stevens; McGowan vs. Driscoll; Cameron vs. Webb; Mayer vs. Welcke; Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank vs. Arnson; Altman vs. Skelly; Earle vs. Newman; The Board of Commissioners, &c., vs. Jackson; Lax vs. Henry; Shiffman vs. Green; Harrington vs. Mezziotta; Farmer vs. Carmichael; Hall vs. Totten.

O'Neil vs. Cohen.—Motion granted.

Phelps vs. Willetts.—Opinion and order denying motion for new trial.

Garbunno vs. Molitarlle.—Referred to Alfred Steckler.

Guarino vs. Fabrizzi.—Motion granted; order of arrest vacated, with $10 costs.

Hermann vs. Strassburg.—Commission granted.

Orders entered and filed.—Silberstein vs. Cohn; Whitnum vs. Foerster; Tallmadge vs. Taylor.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Brennan vs. Black; Lynch vs. Dowling.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much gratified by noticing in your excellent paper that a number of horses, cattle, and hogs from Kentucky had just been shipped to Europe, showing thereby the rapid advance that has been made in this interesting department of agriculture, and reflecting great credit upon our farmers, who, by their intelligence and industry, have secured to themselves the reputation they so deservedly enjoy. The incident mentioned above awakened to my recollection a train of circumstances which for a long time had remained dormant in my mind. In the year 1834 I imported from Hull an entire ship's cargo of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Some of the horses were thorough-blooded, and others of the large, compact, active coach horse, being admirably adapted, by their peculiar qualities, not only for heavy draught, but combining also speed and endurance. Not the old, rough, sluggish cart horse. The cattle were the improved Durham short horns, all of pure blood, with clear, distinct pedigrees. The sheep were the improved Leicesters, large, and of deep, full-rounded carcases, and yielding heavy fleeces of fine wool. The swine were of ample growth, select, and prime in all their material leading points. A finer lot of stock could never have been introduced here or elsewhere, of which I have been repeatedly assured by the most competent judges. I sold the chief part of them to Kentucky, and was honored with two personal visits from Mr. Clay, who made a desirable selection from my stock. These I delivered to him myself at his beautiful farm near Lexington, and received many flattering compliments then and afterward. Messrs. Dudleys also, of that city, made several purchases, together with many others in that vicinity. I understood at the time, and have since found it correct, that mine were the first and only importation of pure-blooded cattle into this country. On seeing your report, I began to entertain the thought that these in all probability were descended from my original stock. I know that none except the purest-blooded and most perfect animals can find a place in England, of which, no doubt the owners are fully aware. It is a bold effort to put in competition stock raised in our country against the most celebrated herds in the Old World, but I sincerely trust that this may prove successful. I had several sales by auction on my farm in Ontario County, besides those disposed of by private contract, but have never before intruded any remarks respecting my importation of blooded stock into the newspapers.

THOMAS WEDDLE.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, July 20, 1878.

SCHOOL-BOY GAMES.

HOW THEY PLAYED SHINNY IN INDIANAPOLIS FORTY YEARS AGO—LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

The "old boys" of the Marion County Seminary held a reunion in Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday. Mr. Berry R. Sulgrove, the historian of the association, read a paper of reminiscences, in the course of which he said:

"What shall I say, or shall I say anything, of our old games at school, in which our master was always eager and foremost? We had in my time, and I went first in the Spring of 1839 and kept on till 1845, four conspicuous school games. I say nothing of marbles and plug-tops and hop-scotch, for they belonged to children, and if we fellows in Latin and Greek, and Bourdon's *Algebra* and Davie's *Legendre*, had not put away childish things, at least we didn't make a parade of them. Our real school games were, first, par emphasis, shinny; then 'town-ball,' the forerunner of base-ball; then bull-pen; and, lastly, both in point of time and importance, 'hand-up.' I was for knocking a ball up against the wall with the hand. Pitching horse-shoes on the north side of the old house was practiced, too, till we dug great holes round the pegs in the sand. Shinny was the great game, however, and it was no fool of a game either. It was neither easy nor harmless. At first we played with wooden balls, and we might almost as safely have played with cannon balls. Then we took India rubber balls. Sometimes we made balls, but they were used up nearly as fast as glass balls under Mr. Carver's rifle. The wooden balls, shot out by such a blow as Mr. Kemper could give, were bad things to get in the way of. Marcus C. Smith was a terrible fellow with a club, and never would 'shinny on his own side.' Henry L. Doe was a dangerous player, too, for he was so short-sighted he could not see anybody else's club, and ran right in regardless of the chance of getting his head broken, and once he did get his nose broken. Gen. John Coburn once ran into Mr. Kemper and broke the latter's watch. Judge Charles A. Ray had his forehead laid open with a club, and bears the scar to this day. Garrick Mallory, who never would use anything but a straight stick, had himself laid up for several days with a blow on the head. Osborn, the New-Orleans baby, had some of his teeth smashed in his mouth by a blow from Mark Smith that slipped up the other's club, and landed unpleasantly. 'Stars' Coburn laid the speaker low with a lick on the knee that lamed him for three weeks. Austen Fallis was knocked as flat as a flounder one morning by a wooden ball that hit him squarely in the forehead. But some of us can recall all these occurrences of our games and only wonder that we could have been so venturous—well, so silly, as to indulge in it—as playing games involving such risks. Town-ball was less dangerous, less exciting, therefore less popular; football was infrequent, ball-pen only an occasional variation. Our steady diet was shinny, and to see the lines drawn up in battle array between Meridian-street and the old corn-field on the east was as—natural, I was going to say, and shall make so after all—as to see the old school-house, or the old wooden pump, or the yard of Uncle Billy Young's house, into which we so often knocked our balls and so often got a left-handed blessing for going after them. Every boy, as he got up to the house, either went into the lobby for his club or carried it with him, and was out at the north side as soon as he could get there. If there were not enough to begin play, they knocked the ball about to keep their hands in. The clubs were usually sugar-tree saplings, which turn their roots along the surface so as to make a capital curve for a club. We cut them generally in a fine open wood somewhere about where Illinois, Meridian, and Tinker or Senate streets cross, and where turkeys used to come in the Fall. You may think I have put unnecessary time into these allusions to our old games, but in mitigation please remember how large a part of a school-boy's life is made up of his innocent if not always innocuous games at school, and what an empty life it would be if it were always hard study and steady drive of intellectual force sending some time in an intellectual enervation. Our studies were not usually neglected at the old seminary, for Mr. Kemper had a way of making a boy feel ashamed of his failures, and a boy is very much more readily and forcibly affected by a feeling of shame than a veteran politician, but our games were not neglected either. Our school curriculum was quite as full as that of many colleges. In mathematics it could not very easily have been enlarged, unless we could have added Sir William Hamilton's new analysis to Sir Isaac Newton's 'fluctions.' In the classics we lacked little of a regular college course, except a larger allowance of Sophocles and Aristophanes and the Greek plays, and if we lacked these it was because we chose to, or, as old 'John Willet' says, 'were afraid to tackle them.' In everything but the name and expense the old Marion County Seminary was equal to the average of American colleges."

AN IRISH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A CURIOUS SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES AND SINGULAR EXPLANATIONS BY ALL CONCERNED.

From the Manchester Examiner of July 8.

In the Irish Queen's Bench Division, on Saturday, before the Lord Chief-Justice, the breach of promise of marriage case, Fitzgerald against Gubbins, was set down for hearing before the Lord Chief-Justice and a Dublin special jury. Judgment had been allowed to go by default, and the only question for consideration was the amount of damages to be assessed, and this was satisfactorily arranged out of court.

The Solicitor-General said he appeared for the plaintiff, and he was happy to say it would not be necessary to trouble his Lordship or the court with a trial of the case. He was glad to say that matters had been amicably arranged between the parties. The plaintiff in the case was Miss Emily Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. Fitzgerald, of Carass, County Limerick, and the defendant was Mr. Stamer-Gubbins, whose father was a Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county, and whose brother occupied a high position in the county. Both parties were connected with the best society in the County Limerick, and it would be a matter to be deplored that there should be acrimonious litigation between them if it could be avoided. The families were also connected in this way: Dr. Joseph Gubbins was married to a sister of the plaintiff, and it was through that connection that the intimacy arose, and which led to the subject of the present action. The action was in no way brought for money, although it would end in the recovery of a pecuniary verdict in a sense, and the arrangement that had been come to had been facilitated in the highest degree by Dr. Joseph Gubbins, and it never could have come to but for the assurance of his friends on the other side, which he had received, that not only throughout the whole of the transactions between Miss Fitzgerald and Capt. Gubbins was Miss Fitzgerald free from blame; but also that Mr. Gubbins had pledged himself that he never had stated anything to the contrary. He hoped, therefore, the result they had arrived at would be satisfactory. It was this—that the defendant shall submit to the payment of £2,500 to the plaintiff, and shall also pay her costs of the suit, and he hoped that would be a sufficient vindication in the eyes of every one to prevent the extinction of the young lady, and show that Mr. Gubbins was not insincere. It was an unfortunate thing, that breaking off of the engagement that at one time promised to be a happy one between them.

Mr. Murphy, Queen's Counsel, on behalf of the defendant, said that he never uttered a word against this young lady, and never said that it was anything whatever in her conduct, or in any knowledge of her during their courtship, that caused him to break off the contract he had entered into, and so he stated in the letter to her father. He stated he had no other cause than the state of his health from an unfortunate accident he met in the hunting-field while out riding. He never uttered a word against this young lady, and even if he had come into court he would not have done so.

The Lord Chief-Justice—Those are very proper statements made on both sides. Is it necessary to take the verdict of a jury?

The Solicitor-General—No, my Lord; a consent can be made a rule of court. The consent has been entered into, and has been signed.

SMALL CHANGE IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "Just now there is a curious mosaic of customs in California in respect to change. In early times no miner or business man expected to give or take the exact change. Anything less than a quarter was too insignificant for any Californian to recognize. A New-York newspaper was sold at two bits. A quarter of a dollar was recognized as change. Finally a dime came to be recognized as small change, although it was very hard for the Forty-niner to come down. He was willing to sleep in his blanket and do his own cooking, but to recognize small change was too much for him. In time the 5-cent piece made its appearances. It was an honest silver coin, and was gaining ground rapidly. But after a while a 5-cent nickel made its appearance—a base, bastard coin, well calculated to excite contempt. There are now two usages in this State—one of which is of pioneer times and the other of more modern date. One discards any sum less than a dime, and on all small transactions will take 50 per cent. additional rather than make the exact change. The other recognizes the fact that times have changed; that an article sold for a dime is not 15 cents, and that if is not honest to take it."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

MRS. JENKS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

SHE TELLS WHAT SHE THINKS OF BUTLER, POTTER, KELLOGG, PACKARD, AND THE REST.

From the New-Orleans Democrat, July 16.

It was shortly after 2 o'clock, while the reporters were busy at work before Mr. Stenger's subcommittee at the St. Charles Hotel, that one of them noticed the passage down the hallway of a lady, and that lady looking so much like the now famous Mrs. Jenks, he left his seat and went in quest of her. Waiting in the little ante-room adjoining the ladies' parlor, there sat the lady herself, as composed as if under the guns of Ben Butler. After shaking hands with her the reporter commenced:

Reporter—So, Mrs. Jenks, you are back again after your journey, I see.

Mrs. Jenks—Oh, yes. Not in the least harmed, however, by the trip.

Reporter—How did you feel before the committee? Did it perturb you?

Mrs. Jenks—Perturbed? No. You know I always keep a cool head. Fortunately, I have that happy quality. Before the committee I was treated by Gen. Butler much better than I had anticipated. He didn't try to bull-doze me in the least.

Reporter—How about Mr. Potter?

Mrs. Jenks—Oh! He, from what I saw of him, is a perfect gentleman. He acted very nicely. I had imagined him a very different man.

Reporter—What is your opinion, Mrs. Jenks, after what you have seen and heard, about all this?

Mrs. Jenks—Think about it, [laughing,] that's hard to say. Now, don't you remember before I left here I asked you if you believed a statesman like Sherman could write such a letter as that ascribed to him, don't you remember that?

The reporter answered her that he did.

Mrs. Jenks—The idea of Weber going on the stand and swearing that that letter he destroyed. [Growing excited.] Why, I wouldn't do such a thing for $10,000,000. That's not true. He has actually excommunicated himself. The idea! No, I am not of that kind, I tell you. [Tapping her fan nervously on the palm of the right hand.] You Democrats would have had a harder time than you did in unseating Packard if I had had my way. Do you think I would have sat passively and allowed myself to be driven from my position as he was from the State-house by you? No, never! I would have poured grape and canister down those streets on my opponents, and if they blew the walls of the State-house about my ears, I would sink beneath them rather than give up, and I would then leave a name that would deserve immortality. What were we? We were the ship of State when those pirates the MacVeagh-Harris *et statesmen*—boarded us. You were the foreign port. They got on board our vessel, put us in irons, and then sailed our Ship of State into yours, the foreign port, and delivered us over into bondage; that they did.

Reporter—The slavery is not unpleasant?

Mrs. Jenks—No, it's not that; but to see those who have claimed to be men and leaders act in so cowardly a manner, I believe I'll become a Democrat now.

Reporter—Do so; I'll put your pronunciamento in the morning paper.

Mrs. Jenks—Oh, no; don't do that. I think I'll go to the West and establish a kingdom. But who will by my Biennerhassett in Lyon?

Reporter—I will. Establish her? But now, talking seriously, are you going into the lecture field?

Mrs. Jenks [laughing]—They made me offers of that kind in Washington. I received a number of letters to that effect. I would accept willingly if they would get the members of the Potter committee to sit on the platform. You know I couldn't get up the courage alone without they were there. You see, without them, I'd feel lost, and there would be no stimulus. I couldn't have anything to elevate me to my subject.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF JULY MARKETS.

Choice cuts of meat are a little dearer than last week, selling at from 1 to 2 cents per pound higher. Prices for butter, cheese, eggs, and other staple articles of food are the same. Vegetables are in abundant supply from Long Island, New-Jersey, and suburban gardens, and there are few changes in prices to be noted. Green peas and white turnips in the bunch are nearly out of season. Tomatoes are now arriving from Long Island and New-Jersey, and sell at 10 to 12 cents per quart; Norfolk tomatoes, which are just now really the best in the market, are cheaper, selling at 8 to 10 cents per quart. Onions are very plentiful; those from Long Island and New-Jersey sell at 8 cents per quart, and those from Bermuda sell at 5 cents in Washington Market. Cabbages from Long Island and near by points sell at 8 cents per head, string beans at 10 cents per quart, and green corn from New-Jersey at 20 cents per dozen ears. Apples, blackberries, whortleberries, and currants are in good supply, and low priced. Watermelons are not plentiful, and good, large ones are worth from 50 to 75 cents each. Small green pears, only fit for cooking, are arriving from the South, and sell at 10 cents per quart. A car-load of Bartlett pears arrived from California the other day, and are selling at 50 to 75 cents per small basket. Peaches of rather poor quality were sold in Washington Market at 25 cents per quart; cooking apples at 25 cents, and eating at 50 to 60 cents per half-peck; blackberries were sold per quart at 15 cents; raspberries, per one-third of a quart, 7 cents; whortleberries, per quart, 13 cents, and currants, per pound, 10 to 15 cents. Hot-house grapes are in small supply, owing to the fact that nearly all the fruit in the hot-houses is cut out, and the cold-houses are not yet ready. They were sold yesterday in the lower Broadway fruit stores, at 75 cents to $1 25 per pound. The supply of peaches from South Carolina being nearly exhausted, the fruit stores have nothing better to offer than the products of Delaware and Maryland, which are as yet small and of inferior quality. Pineapples are very scarce and high-priced, as much as 75 cents to $1 each being asked yesterday for choice fruit. Bananas and oranges are also scarce and dear. In the fish markets salmon is dearer, selling at 25 to 30 cents per pound. Soft-shell crabs are worth $1 to $2 per pound, according to quality, an increase in the rates of last week; sheepshead sell at 18 to 20 cents per pound, pompano at 30 cents, lobsters at 8 to 10 cents, and codfish, which is now plentiful, at 6 to 7 cents.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

FISH SOUP.—Make this soup from any rich, glutinous fish, such as cod's head, halibut neck, flounders, skate, or any cheap fish which is in season, and which you can buy for 5 or 6 cents a pound. Chop one or two onions, fry them in a pot with two ounces of drippings, till light brown; season with a level tablespoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, and a teaspoonful of sweet herbs of any kind, then add two quarts of hot water, and let all boil for 10 minutes; meantime mix quarter of a pound of oatmeal with one pint of cold water, and wash and cut in two-inch pieces about two pounds of fish; when the soup has boiled 10 minutes, put the fish into it, and carefully stir in the oat-meal; let it boil 20 minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent burning; it will then be ready to use. The seasoning, drippings, and oat-meal will cost about 5 cents, and the fish 10 more; with the addition of bread and potatoes, say 5 cents worth of either, it makes an excellent meal, costing about 20 cents.—TELIFF CORSON.

BOILED DUCK.—Dress and rub the inside well with salt and pepper, truss and tie in shape, drawing the legs in to the body, in which place two sage leaves, a little finely-chopped onion, and a little jellied stock or gravy; rub over with salt and pepper; make a paste in the proportion of half pound of butter to one pound of flour, in which inclose the duck, tie a cloth around all and boil two hours or until quite tender. Keep it well covered with boiling water. Serve by pouring round it a brown gravy, made as follows: Put a lump of butter the size of an egg in a saucepan with a little minced onion; cook until slightly brown, then adding a small tablespoonful of flour, stir well, and when quite brown add a half pint of stock or water; after cooking a few minutes, skim the gravy, and add the giblets, previously chopped and stewed till tender.—MRS. L. S. WILLISTON.

MACARONI, FARMER'S STYLE.—Boil half a pound of macaroni, and while you are draining it from the cold water, stir together over the fire one ounce each of butter and flour, and as soon they bubble gradually pour into the sauce they make a pint of boiling water, beating it with a fork or egg-whip until it is smooth; season it with a level teaspoonful of salt and a level saltspoonful of pepper, and put the macaroni in it to heat; then cut an onion in small shreds, and brown it over the fire in a very little fat; when both are done dish the macaroni, and pour the onion out of the frying-pan upon it. It is excellent, and 10 cents will cover the cost of all of it.—"*Twenty-five Cent Dinners.*"

SWEET OMELETS.—Break six eggs in a basin, add to them three teaspoonfuls of sugar, and beat them up sufficiently to have the whites and yolks well mixed; then add to this three tablespoonfuls of cream, stirring it until it is mixed thoroughly. Cook the same as another omelette, and, just before turning out on your dish, put a spoonful of strawberry jam, currant jelly, or any kind of preserve you prefer, over it. Turn it out in your dish, sift powdered sugar over it, and hold a salamander over it a few minutes. A shovelful of hot coals will answer in place of a salamander.—AUNT ADDIE.

PULLED BREAD.—Take from the oven an ordinary loaf of bread when it is about half baked, and with the fingers, while it is yet hot, pull it apart in eggsized pieces of irregular shape; throw them upon tins, and bake them in a slow oven to a rich brown color. This bread is excellent to eat with cheese or wine. An ordinary-sized loaf, costing about 3 cents, makes a large panful.—JULIET CORSON.

WATER ICE.—To one quart of water add one pound of sugar; flavor to taste and freeze.—X.

APPLE ICE.—Grate, sweeten, and freeze well-flavored apples. Pears, peaches, quinces, or canned fruit may be prepared in the same way.—OHIO.

CURRANT ICE.—Boil down three pints of water and a pound and a half of sugar to one quart, skim, add two tea-cups of currant juice, and, when partly frozen, add the whites of five eggs.—COLUMBUS.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

BEEF AND MUTTON.—The flesh of the best quality of beef is of a bright red color, intersected with closely laid veins of yellowish fat; the kidney fat, or suet, is abundant, and there is a thick layer upon the back. The second quality has rather whitish fat, laid moderately thick upon the back, and about the kidneys; the flesh is close-grained, having but few streaks of fat running through it, and is of a pale red color, and covered with a rough, yellowish skin. Poor beef is dark red, grisly, and tough to the touch, with a scanty layer of soft, oily fat. Buy meat as cheap as you can, but be sure it is fresh; slow and long cooking will make tough meat tender, but tainted meat is only fit to throw away. Never use it. You would, by doing so, invite disease to enter the home where smiling health should reign. The best way to detect taint in any kind of meat is to run a sharp, thin-bladed knife close to the bone, and then smell it to see if the odor is sweet. Wipe the knife after you use it. A small, sharp wooden skewer will answer, but it must be scraped every time it is used, or the meat-juice remaining on it will become tainted, and it will be unfit for future use. If, when you are doubtful about a piece of meat, the butcher refuses to let you apply this test carefully enough to avoid injuring the meat, you will be safe in thinking he is afraid of the result. Prime mutton is bright red, with plenty of hard, white fat. The flesh of the second quality is dark red and close grained, with very few threads of fat running through it; the fat is rather soft, and is laid thin on the back and kidneys, closely adhering to them. The poorest healthy quality has very pale flesh, and thin white fat, and the meat parts easily from the bone. Diseased mutton has decidedly yellow fat, and very soft flesh of loose texture. Tainted mutton smells bad; test it as you would beef.—*Juliet Corson's "Twenty-five Cent Dinners."*

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM STOCKINGS.—Place them to soak in tepid water over night; in the morning put a pailful of water in your boiler over the fire and cut up an ounce of soap in it, stirring until it melts and forms a lather; when it comes to the boiling point put into it a tablespoonful of the magical mixture; stir it around, and having previously sorted the stockings into shades, put them into the boiler and stir them around for 10 minutes; take them out, and unless very badly stained, they will need but very little rubbing; rinse and blue, and when dried you will find them free from all stain.—AUNT ADDIE.

REPOTTING.—The best time for repotting plants is from the latter part of July until the middle of September, according to the kind of plants; some require earlier potting than others. They do not need changing oftener than twice a year.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO RENOVATE BLACK DRESS GOODS AND SILK.—Dissolve one-half ounce of pulverized camphor, and an ounce of borax in a quart of boiling water.

CENTENNIAL MEAD.—Mix one quart of boiling water, two and a quarter pounds brown sugar, two ounces of tartaric acid, and one-half pint of molasses. When cool add one-half ounce of any flavoring extract. Two fingers of this syrup in a glass of ice-water makes a refreshing Summer drink. Serve each glass with one-quarter teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda.—M. M.

INFORMATION WANTED.

What will remove stains caused by a mixture of linseed-oil and lime-water on cotton?

How to cure flat, tender warts on the hand.

How to rid a house of ants.

How to wash lavender organdie or lace so it will not fade.

How to remove black-head pimples from the face without injuring the skin.

A reader is anxious to know if there is not a cheap way to dry blackberries, better than by drying them in the open air. She asks, also, the cost of the drying-machine; how long a time is required for drying a barrel of berries, and the value of a barrel of the fruit so dried.

PERILS OF THE MINERS.

A SIX-HUNDRED-GALLON TANK FALLS 1,350 FEET INTO A SHAFT WHERE SEVEN MEN ARE AT WORK.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, July 13.

The Ward mine, situated a mile from the centre of the city and a short distance beyond the south-eastern suburbs, near the line of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, was yesterday the scene of a great deal of excitement and some four hours of suspense, that to many persons was torture almost equal to that of the rack. About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, as the tank which is used in hailing water from the shaft was being hoisted to the surface, the engineer on duty, George N. Baker, by some mischance, allowed it to be run up into the sheave. The tank, which is of 600 gallons capacity, was full of water, and when it struck the sheave the clevis by means of which it was fastened to the steel wire cable was broken. The tank was of wood and ran on guides, the same as a cage. It was a big, clumsy, water-soaked affair, and very heavy, to say nothing of the water it contained. When it parted from the cable it went down the shaft like a leaden plummet a distance of 1,350 feet to the water at the bottom.

When he saw what had happened, the engineer was almost wild with excitement, as he knew that seven men were somewhere at the bottom of the shaft, and could not hope that all had escaped with their lives. He ran out of the works and shouted for assistance till his voice was heard at a great distance, hardly knowing what he was doing.

News of the accident spread rapidly in the neighborhood, and soon reached the Julia shaft, to which place a messenger was sent for Superintendent Thayer. Mr. Thayer was soon on the ground, as the distance between the Julia and Ward mines is not great, and proper efforts were soon being made to ascertain the fate of the men below.

The hoisting-tank fell down the south compartment. The next compartment north is the one in which the cage is used. The cage was down at the time the tank fell. The first move was to attempt to hoist this cage to the surface. A move was made to do this, but no sooner had the cage been started than a signal came up from below to stop. This showed those on the surface that there were some men below who were alive.

The men below then struck 20 bells. No one above knew what this meant, though it is now said that it is the Cornish death signal. Not knowing what to do, those above again tried to hoist the cage, when sharp and unmistakable came the signal to stop. Again came up the 20 bells. These were followed by other signals that could not be understood. Several times it would be thought that those below might be ready to have the cage hoisted, and careful attempts were made to move it up, but each time came up from below the peremptory "Stop!" All this was exceedingly perplexing and ominous. It was finally concluded that some one was wedged in between the cage and the timbers of the compartment, and no further attempts at hoisting was made.

As the news of the accident spread, people came from all directions and crowded into the works. Among these were the wives and children of some of the men who were in the shaft, and the friends and relatives of others. How many men were killed and who they were, were questions that were torturing all present. The men below were Michael O'Mara, Richard Faull, Mike Quinn, J. C. Rochford, William St. John, J. W. Stickney, and Samuel Terrill.

As the cage could not be moved, an attempt was made to communicate with the men and learn something of the situation at the bottom of the shaft. By direction of Superintendent Thayer, a rope was lowered to which was attached two lanterns, a bit of board, and a pencil, with the request written how might make their wants known. After allowing it to remain a few moments it was hauled up. One lantern was gone, the other extinguished, and it was clear that it had failed to reach its destination. This failure greatly increased the distress of those above. Although this effort at communication failed, repeated signals from the men below were struck by those below, but could not be understood.

What now seemed necessary to be done was to make a descent into the shaft. In order to allow of this being done the cable attached to the cage in the depths had to be anchored to the surface so securely that its entire weight would be sustained, and then detached from the reel. This was done and the cage put in place. As soon as all was ready, and it took hours of preparation to complete everything, John Oswell, foreman of the Julia and Ward, took two companions, tools, lanterns, &c., and started for the depths. The guides and timbers in the shaft had been so badly damaged by the descent of the tank that it took 20 minutes for the cage to reach the bottom of the shaft. It had been agreed upon between Superintendent Thayer and the foreman that if any men were dead he should, as soon as the cage reached the bottom, ring six bells and then one for each death.

When at last the cage stopped and no signal came up the suspense of all at the surface was terrible. What to make of this silence of the bell no one knew. At last the bell began to strike, and all present began to count. No death signal was sounded, but instead, clear and unmistakable, the signal to hoist. It then occurred to all who understood the bells that no one was killed after all; yet they could hardly believe their senses. As the cage came up to the surface five men were seen on it—the three who went down and two others, one of whom was supported by his comrades. The joy of all present was great when it was announced that the two men on the cage were the only ones hurt—that all left below were sound and safe. The two persons injured, and who came up on the cage, were Mike O'Mara and Richard Faull. Mike was not so badly injured but that he was able to limp to the dressing-room without assistance. Faull was more seriously hurt. It was seen, as he was borne along by his comrades, that he was badly bruised in many places, and had quite a severe cut over his right eye, which may have fractured the bone somewhat. He is not considered, however, to be dangerously injured.

It was soon ascertained from the men that the lucky escape was owing to the fact that all the men in the bottom of the shaft were in the north compartment, out of the way of harm, except Faull and O'Mara. They were in the tank compartment and must have been instantly killed had they not heard the tank coming down the shaft. They instantly dashed into the middle compartment, in which was the cage with a car upon it. They tumbled into and over the car and cage just in time to escape the falling tank. The injuries to Faull as above stated either by striking their heads against the timbers or the car or by fragments of the tank. When the tank struck, the concussion was terrific. Every light was instantly extinguished. Mr. Rochford says the concussion deafened him for a time. The reason the men below would not allow the cage to be hoisted was that they supposed it unbolted a mass of timber, or in some way protected them. They wanted their situation made no worse than it was.

Baker, the engineer, was at once discharged, though Mr. Thayer says he has always shown himself to be as careful and competent as any man could be in his position, yet he failed at last in some incomprehensible way to be alive to his duty, and he could not keep him. Ominous mutterings were heard against the engineer among those who were in the works at the time when it was thought that several men had been killed, and he was sent away before the situation below had been ascertained. It was over four hours after the tank fell before the men were brought to the surface.

DEMOCRATIC CHICKENS BEING COUNTED.

A Washington telegram of the 19th inst. to the Baltimore *Sun* says: "As it is settled beyond any further doubt that after the 4th of March next the United States Senate will be under Democratic control, the noble army of office-seekers has already begun its march on the intrenchments of that wing of the Capitol. The Democratic Senators have, however, determined that the change in the political complexion of the Senate shall not be made the occasion of a disgraceful scramble for a few paltry offices, such as was the case when the House of Representatives passed under Democratic control. The leading Democratic Senators point to the fact that from its earliest history it has never been the custom of the United States Senate to parcel out the few offices at its disposal as a reward for real or fancied political services. It is a well known fact that the Republican majority in the Senate, even when party feeling was most bitter, made no movement to interfere with the tenure of some of its officers whose Democratic proclivities were notorious. The sentiment now is that it will be the proper thing to retain such of the subordinate officers of the Senate as are faithful and efficient. Of course, the present Secretary and the present Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate will be superseded, but political considerations will not to any great extent enter into the appointment or removal of the employes of their respective offices. Indeed, it is believed to be the case that so far as the force of the Sergeant-at-Arms is concerned, the Democratic Senators have no say as many if not more appointments than the Republican Senators. In regard to the office of Secretary of the Senate, it was stated to-day by the friends of Mr. Henry M. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, that he is a candidate for the position, and has already received such assurances from the Democratic Senators as to insure his election. It is generally understood that Mr. John G. Thompson, the present Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and a warm personal friend of Senator Thurman, will be the successor of Mr. French, as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate."

THE MONAHANS.

Thomas and John Monahan, of Troy, the assailants of Officer Quinn, were both indicted for willful murder by the Grand Jury at Pittsfield, Mass., Friday. It is understood Thomas fired the fatal shot. The date of the trial will soon be fixed. John Monahan is still in the Troy Jail. Following is Gov. Robinson's refusal to surrender him to the authorities of Massachusetts:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, July 19, 1878.

Albert L. Hotchkin, Sheriff, Troy, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: In the matter of the requisition for John Monahan, this Governor feels that the local authorities of this State having possession of the prisoner under a charge of felony, he should not be surrendered to the State of Massachusetts until the termination of criminal proceedings here. This has been the rule in this State for many years, and the Governor does not find in the circumstances of this case any reason for a departure from it. When-ever the proceedings against Monahan in our own courts are terminated, he can be held for the Massachusetts authorities, provided they see fit to leave their requisition on file. I am, Sir, very respectfully. EDWARD MIGGAEL, Pardon Clerk.

In accordance with this decision, Monahan will be held to stand trial on a charge of aiding a criminal to escape from justice in this State, which constitutes a felony.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will have a picnic and "evening promenade" at Manhattan Park to-morrow evening.

At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, last Wednesday evening, Major Samuel M. Pooley was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. Charles Lathrop was elected Major.

The international festival under the auspices of the Swiss riflemen of this City will take place at Union Hill, N. J., on Sept. 8, 9, 10, and 11. Some handsome and valuable prizes will be presented for competition in target matches.

Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Second Lieut. Henry T. Bragg, Jr., commanding, has issued a circular soliciting enlistments. Company A bears the title of the "Brooklyn City Guard," and is one of the best companies in that command.

Company I, "Veteran Guard," Ninth Regiment, will have an excursion to Oriental Grove, Long Island Sound, on Thursday next. A steam-boat will collect excursionists at West Tenth-street at 8 A. M., and at East Twenty-third-street at 9 o'clock.

Among the contributions of interest to the Bureau of Military Statistics at Albany during the past year is the stand of colors belonging to the old Sixty-fourth Regiment, New-York State Militia. The flags were donated by Mr. C. B. Nichols, of Dean-street, Brooklyn.

The Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, paraded for skirmish drill and street-firing movements through the various thoroughfares of that city last Friday. Several of the companies in this command will shoot for the Nevada badge, as follows: Company A, on Sept. 6; Company E, Sept. 2, and Company H, Aug. 29.

Col. George D. Scott, commanding the Eighth Regiment, has issued orders directing all the members of his command who desire to compete for places on the team to represent the regiment in the military matches during the Autumn prize meeting at Creedmoor to send their names and addresses to the Adjutant at once. Transportation and ammunition will be supplied by the regiment.

Private S. Ford won the "Bayonet" badge in the final contest for the trophy by Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, upon the score of 34 out of a possible 50 points. As he had previously won the badge twice he became its absolute possessor under the conditions. Private H. D. Dean, of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, has been transferred to Company A, of this command.

The new company in the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, organized by Capt. William Heerdt, Jr., had a drill last Wednesday evening. There were 15 files, two Lieutenants, and four Sergeants in line under command of Capt. Heerdt. The organization was in citizen's dress, as its new uniforms have not yet been issued to the company. The battalion expects to remove to its new armory on Monday, the 29th inst.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, Westchester County, Col. John T. Underhill commanding, will go into camp at Martha's Vineyard to-morrow. The regiment will assemble at Morrisania, where it will parade at 11:30 o'clock, after which it will take a train for this City. Arrived at the Grand Central Depot, the regiment will march, under escort of the Old Guard, to the Fall River boat, where it will embark for Boston. The encampment will last about six days.

Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve's new book entitled *Rifles and Marksmanship* has just been issued to the public. It contains, as a frontispiece, an admirable portrait of the Judge, and the work is a guide in narrative form to the successful use of a rifle. No doubt it will become popular among beginners and amateur riflemen, who, by perusing its pages, can learn all that can possibly be attained without actual practice.

At First Division Head-quarters the returns have been received of the election of Elias M. Stone Second Lieutenant of Company H, Samuel H. Baldwin First Lieutenant and Louis G. Courday Second Lieutenant of Company E, Eighth Regiment. The resignation of Major Herman A. Dinkel, Fifth Regiment, has been received. The order accepting the resignation of Surgeon Burchard, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has been canceled at the request of Col. Porter.

The drum and fife corps attached to the several organizations in the First Division, of this City, will hold a meeting at Germania Rooms, Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, to-day, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of forming an association. An invitation has been extended to the drummers of the Second Division, Brooklyn, to be present. The committee having charge of the meeting consists of Drum-Majors J. M. Smith, Seventh Regiment; Nathaniel C. Jenks, Seventy-first Regiment, and C. Berchit, Fifth Regiment.

The First and Third Regiments, Connecticut National Guard, will go into camp at Niantic, Monday, Sept. 9, to Saturday, Sept. 14. Brig.-Gen. S. R. Smith, commanding the Connecticut troops, has written a letter to Secretary Schermerhorn, of the National Rifle Association, announcing that if the Autumn meeting at Creedmoor does not begin before Sept. 16 he has no doubt that a brigade team will be present to represent the State in inter-State and international military matches, while the First and Second Regiments will be individually represented.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will celebrate the anniversary of its organization by a picnic at Elm Park on Monday, Aug. 19. The members of the troop will go dismounted, wearing their new and comfortable fatigue uniforms. Invitations to participate in the festivities have been accepted by Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, and the Schwabischer Sangerbund, both of which will go in a body, while many members of the Washington Greys will also be present. Arrangements have been made to entertain visitors hospitably, particularly the ladies.

The annual inspection and muster of the several organizations in the National Guard of this State will begin to-morrow at Binghamton with the Thirteenth Brigade, Seventh Division. The Fourth, Sixth, and Tenth Brigades, Sixth Division, will come next. On Monday, Aug. 19, the inspection of the Eighth Division will begin, and the conclusion of the inspection of the Seventh Division will take place on Aug. 29 and 30. The Third and Fifth Divisions will undergo inspection in September, and the inspection of the First Division, of this City, and the Second Division, Brooklyn, will take place during the month of October.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, returned to this City from its encampment at Tarrytown last Monday afternoon. It was met at the Grand Central Depot by Company H, under command of Capt. James L. Price, and was escorted to the regimental armory. Each company had a band of music and the division presented a fine appearance. Company I feels proud of the circumstance that Edwin Sage, of the late successful "Columbia" crew, is a member of that company. It was intended by the company to take a military part in the reception to the winning crew on its return to this City, but private advices from Mr. Sage state that he proposes to remain for some time in Europe, and will not return with his comrades.

The regular quarterly meeting of Separate Troop B, cavalry, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, was held last Tuesday evening. Frank Bennett was elected to membership. Senator John C. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, and Capt. A. T. Decker were elected honorary members. Private E. Goldsmith was expelled for ungentlemanly conduct and disobedience of orders. A communication was received from Major Karl Klein, commanding Separate Troop A, inviting the troop to its picnic next month. The invitation was accepted, and a note of thanks was returned to Troop A for its kindness. The "Greys" have decided to have a grand military excursion to West Point on Tuesday, Aug. 27. A committee comprising Lieut. Voorhees, Sergt. Wilson, and Corp. Devoe, has been appointed to complete arrangements for the affair, which will no doubt be a success.

George W. Schaefer, President of the Brooklyn National Guardsman's Association, has issued circulars to that society requesting them to assemble at the armory of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Williamsburg, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition from the field officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment to join that command in a body. Schaefer is or was recently a member of the Twenty-second Regiment of this City, and the majority of the members of his society are members of different regiments of this City. Consequently, the field officers of the Forty-seventh and the members of the National Guardsman's Association will be guilty of a contemptible piece of meanness if they enter into any arrangement tending to dissolve them from their regiments in order to increase the numerical standard of another organization.

Col. William H. Brownell, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Friday next. The command will take the 8:30 A. M. train from Hunter's Point. Col. Brownell calls attention to the fact that "while all who have qualified as 'marksmen' are exempt from further rifle practice during the season, commissioned and non-commissioned officers are not thereby relieved from the performance of any military duty which may be required of them at Creedmoor. Second Lieut. William H. Godfrey, of Company I, has resigned. The following appointments have been made: Sergt. Martin Meyer, Bandmaster; John Mee, Corporal, Company A. Senior Standard-bearer; George W. Buckingham, Company I. Junior Standard-bearer; Victor C. Field, Company G, Right General Guide; George E. Goodeye, of the same company, Left General Guide, and Henry L. Cornell, Company E, Sergeant of the Guard. First Sergt. Henry W. Isaacson and Private Daniel B. Harrison, Company E; Privates James B. Downard and C. W. Sprague, of Company E, have received their discharges owing to the expiration of their terms of service. Privates Charles Bernett and Robert J. Campsie, of Company E, have been expelled for neglect of duty, and Privates James Scott, Frank E. McCutcheon, and John S. Packard, of Company B, have been dropped from the roll. The deaths are announced of Private Frank Dunkley, at sea, and Corp. John Peters, who was recently killed on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. Warrants have been issued to First Sergt. Nathaniel E. Baldwin, Company I, and Corp. George W. Morrison, Company E. Quartermaster Sergt. George L. Fielding, of this command, has been appointed to a position on the staff of Gov. Fremont, of Arizona, and will depart for that region on Sept. 1.

A mysterious scandal is agitating the members of the National Guard at Rochester. A few days ago an evening paper published in that city contained an article stating that serious charges had been preferred against Col. George A. Begy, commanding the Fifty-fourth Regiment, of that city. There were five specifications contained in the charges, the first being that he had received a bribe of $300 for appointing one Christian H. Yaky as armorer at the arsenal. The second charge was that he had retained about $100 belonging to the Officers' Fund of his command; the third, that he had appropriated $124 29 belonging to the recruiting fund of his command, and the fourth, that he had presented a false claim of about $200 against the State during the month of October, 1877, for rations supplied to the regiment during the "riot week" last July, and having obtained the money retained it for his personal use. These charges were signed by Capt. Benjamin F. Ridley, commanding Company F, Fifty-fourth Regiment. The fifth charge was signed by General George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and specified that Col. Begy was wearing a "marksmen's" badge of three bars to which he was not entitled. The strangest part of the story is that Capt. Ridley, in a card published in the several newspapers of Rochester, asserts that he knows nothing about the charges. He says that Major-Gen. Henry Brinker came to his place of business one day in a great hurry, and said: "Here, Captain, is a paper I wish you to sign." Thinking that it was something in the regular order of military affairs Capt. Ridley signed his name in the place indicated by Gen. Brinker "upon a folded paper." Col. Begy denied all the charges, and claims that in regard to the money which he is alleged to have misappropriated vouchers are on file which will show the disposition of the money. In regard to the appointment of an armorer, he says he "never received a cent" in connection with the appointment, and alleges that Gen. Brinker endeavored to procure the appointment for a man named Cullinan, but failed to do so. The charge preferred by Gen. Wingate, he asserts, is only partly true. When the "marksmen's" badges were sent to his regiment, he says there were two containing three bars, while only one of the members of the regiment was entitled to the distinction. The odd badge he retained as custodian by authority of his rank as Colonel of the regiment.

THE SAGE OF MONTICELLO.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON.

From the Staunton Valley Virginian, July 18.

On the table before us lies a bundle of old manuscript, yellow, quaint, and curious, but still a model of neat penmanship, plain, legible, and of faultless regularity. As the record of an age dead and gone they are of interest, but their chief interest is the fact that they were penned by the same hand that over 100 years ago traced the first outlines of that grandest of human institutions, a Republic based upon the free and equal political rights of all men. They are the letters of Thomas Jefferson written to John Homes Freeman, his superintendent at Monticello, and are models of neatness and conciseness. At the time Jefferson was President of the United States, but amid the multitudinous duties of the office found leisure to attend to the minutest details pertaining to Monticello.

The first of these papers is a memorandum for Mr. Freeman, embracing a detailed statement of the work to be prepared during the year. In commencing, he directs that eight negro men shall be hired, and after mentioning the purchase of a large quantity of corn, says, "The canal and dam are to be completed in preference to all other work—while the season admits." He gives the length and breadth of a road to be built, and estimates that the work can be done by 15 hands in a fortnight; next a fence is to be built, and the next job is to level the garden. "Mr. Randolph will show the method of doing it. The garden is to be 1,000 feet long and 80 feet wide. From observations on the small part done, I judge it to be about three months' work for 10 hands. It is to be done in breadths four feet wide at a time. Three hands and one wheelbarrow will work to advantage on a breath."

In this minute manner the whole work of the year is mapped out, and each negro's place assigned him. Even the horses are called by name, and directions given for their care and the labor they are to perform. At Christmas the negroes are to be allowed a holiday, and certain ones permitted to visit distant relatives. He closes the memorandum by saying:

"I propose this year to begin to form the Monticello farm, which will lie will thin the two fences already directed, the river and the park branch. I think the first object is to begin to recover Belfield, by filling the gullies with bushes and giving it all the aid of manure we can, and to clear up neatly all the open lands south and west of Mr. Lilly's house. These may be sowed in oats and clover in the Spring, and the better parts of Belfield may be tended in cowpeas. I propose in reclaiming this farm never again to break up the steep-hill sides, but only so much of the ridges as lie so well as that, with reasonable care, they will preserve their place."

This place afterward became the most famous in the State, and was the centre of a princely hospitality that was famed throughout Europe and America. De Chastellux, De Liancourt, and other noblemen and foreigners of distinction, came away from Monticello with an enthusiastic opinion of their host, and informed all Europe that the country gentleman of Virginia was the most accomplished man of his epoch. It was here, too, in entertaining this diverse society, in reading and writing, riding and attending to his farms, he passed the intervals of his absence from public affairs, and the long period of retirement which extended from the termination of his Presidency to his death.

Quite a number of letters of this batch were written from Washington during the years 1805 and 1806, and franked. It was before the introduction of envelopes, and the letters are written on one side of the paper, rolled and sealed with wax and directed on the other. In one of them he points out a number of errors in the annual statement of Mr. Freeman and desires explanations. One of the items was for money loaned, and upon this Mr. Jefferson, who was always behind time in pecuniary affairs, thus delivers himself: "I thought you had seen so much of the difficulties with which I could meet the multiplied calls upon me, as to be sensible that no man has it less in his power to lend money. In truth, my own difficulties are such as to keep me in continual pain and to oblige me to defer paiments which hurt my feelings beyond measure. It is therefore entirely out of my power to aid the wants of others by loan." He closes the same letter, however, with the following kind words: "I am sincerely sorry to learn that Mrs. Freeman and yourself continue in such ill health. We may expect that the Winter will re-establish you both. In hopes of better news from you I tender you my salutations and best wishes."

In statements which Mr. Jefferson sends his superintendent, he reduces the old £ s. and d. to dollars and cents, for they were rendered just one year subsequent to the time he himself had proposed and secured the adoption of the present system of coinage, in 1804.

It is a well-known historical fact that Jefferson regarded slavery as a moral and political evil, and as far back as 1769, when he was but 26 years old and had just taken his seat in the House of Burgesses, he introduced a bill empowering the owners of slaves to manumit them if they thought proper. At that time it was defeated, but by persistent efforts its policy was fully embraced in 1782. The following year he endeavored to establish the system altogether, but failed, for his plan of a government for the territory, while adopted in the main, was amended so as to omit the clause providing "that after the year 1800 of the Christian era there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted to have been personally guilty." Notwithstanding his strong aversion to slavery and the "right of man to barter in human flesh," as he once expressed it, we find that he was a buyer and seller of slaves to the time of his death. One of the letters before us is written from Washington, in 1806, to Mr. John Goodman, and is as follows: "I shall though I consider Brown as richly worth the sum of 600 D required for him in my proposition to you, and that your offer of 500 D is less than his worth by that difference, yet to indulge his inclinations, I will let you have him for this latter sum. I have, therefore, directed Mr. Freeman to send him to you, and you may consider this letter as closing the contract, and serving as an absolute conveyance of all property in him to you. You are consequently indebted the sum which this overpays the work you have done for me. Accept my salutations."

There are a number of these letters which are full of interest, as disclosing something of the characteristics of the greatest statesmen America ever knew, but we have not the time to allude to them. They tell of much of his domestic life, and show the importance with which he regarded the most commonplace affairs. In all is a purity of style and directness that are extraordinary. He had "the reputation of a masterly pen," said John Adams, and "writings of his were handed about, remarkable for their peculiar felicity of expression."

MAJESTY OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE.

The Boston *Commonwealth* recalls to mind that Nathaniel P. Rogers, of New-Hampshire, a most enthusiastic admirer of the majestic mountain scenery of his native State, wrote thus comparatively of the anti-slavery movement some 35 years ago:

"We must defer again the promised sketch of our tour to the New-England Andes. Business before friends; anti-slavery before scenery, however majestic. We must first attend to the moral sublimity before us, the towering anti-slavery enterprise—a movement loftier than Mount Washington, and sublimer than the passes and slides of the White Hills. Oh, that the community could perceive its majesty, or feel its everlasting interest! Three millions of people in bondage! What a spectacle is that! What a gulf, what a chasm in the breast of humanity! A moral movement for their release, begun by a solitary female man, with nothing but truth in his heart and a pen in his right hand! He starts the slumbering nation. They move slowly and massively like the began avalanche on the side of the mountain—'Lo, a waking up of nations,' 'a murmur of the universe,' deep calling unto deep. What are earth's imanimate scenes and features to this? God speed the great anti-slavery 'avalanche'—the abolition 'slide'!"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Western Union.		North-western.		Lake Shore.	
300	95⅛	400	49⅜	200	62⅝
500	92⅜	200	49⅜	900	62⅝
100	92½	200	49⅜	500	62½
200	92⅝	700	49	St. Paul.	
500	92⅝	500	48⅝	600	48¼
110	93⅛	100	48⅝	600	49⅛
300	93⅛	500	49⅛	700	49
200	93¼	North-west. pf.		1100	48⅞
200	93¼	100	77¼	1200	48⅞
100	93⅜	200	77⅜	1200	48⅝
100	93⅜	200	77⅜	50	49
100	93⅜	300	77¼	200	48⅞
550	93¼	St. Paul pref.		600	48⅝
325	93½	100	81⅜	200	48⅝
300	93	200	81¼	200	48
Del. & Hudson.		1000	81	1600	48⅛
100	58⅜	200	81⅛	300	48⅝
Pacific Mail.		100	81⅛	500	48¾
100	17⅝	500	81⅛	100	48⅝
Erie Railway.		300	81⅜	100	48⅜
500	16	200	81¼	1000	48¼
100	16	300	81¼	100	48⅝
Michigan Central.		100	80⅞	200	48¼
200	67	100	80⅜	200	48⅜
20	66⅜	Del. & Hud.		500	48¼
100	66⅝	100	61¼	Gen. of N. J.	
Illinois Central.		400	61	300	39¼
100	86⅛	N. J. Southern.		200	39
200	86	100	1⅝	250	39

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15

THE AUSTRIAN PAINTINGS.

HANS MAKART'S MONSTER WORK.

PICTURES BY POLES, BOHEMIANS, MORAVIANS, DALMATIANS, AND HUNGARIANS —MATEJKO'S "UNION OF POLAND AND LITHUNIA" — GABRIEL MAX—AUSTRIAN PORTRAIT AND GENRE PAINTERS—THE LANDSCAPES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 28, 1878.

Beyond all contradiction the pictures of Austria, taken roundly one with another, are the finest collection in the building of the Universal Exhibition. It may be a matter of opinion whether the present picture of Hans Makart, "The Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp," is as fine as the "Triumph of Catherine Cornaro," which he painted for the Philadelphia Centennial, but as regards the position which the former holds among all the pictures of the French display there can be no doubt whatever. It is only in Austria itself and the allied section of Hungary that Hans Makart finds any rivals. The pictures of the dual Empire have not been represented together, but are in different *salons* in close proximity. I do not know whether this was insisted upon, but if so it will go far to excuse the small unsatisfactory room which the French courtesy extended to Austria. For neither the Austrian nor the Hungarian collection separately was numerous enough for such a large *salon* as was furnished to Germany, though together, no doubt, they would have filled such a one very fairly. This is much to be regretted, because in both there are some pictures of the very highest character and the largest size, and the facilities for seeing which are by no means what they should be. Still, under all these disadvantages, the verdict of unofficial connoisseurs is undoubtedly that the great pictures of Hans Makart, the Austrian, and of Jan Matejko, the Pole, and of Munkacsy, the Hungarian, are the very finest of the Exhibition. The Austrian collection, moreover, is deeply interesting, because it introduces to the notice of intelligent criticism the artistic efforts of nations who have hitherto been silent in art. It would, indeed, seem as if Austria were doing in a noiseless, efficacious way that which Russia is attempting with infinite bloodshed, with great noise and bluster, and yet not without exciting much distrust among the Slavon nationalities brought within the area of civilization. For in the Austrian rooms we find pictures by Poles, by Bohemians, by Moravians, by Dalmatians, and by Hungarians, besides those painted by Germans. The strength exhibited is so great that one cannot avoid asking one's self the question whether Mickiewicz was not right in his dreaming, and whether the future does not belong to these so long ignored nationalities. At present they are a little bound by the conventionalities that hover about German art, and from which even Hans Makart himself, great master though he is, is not entirely free. But though at present the weakness of the master still shadows the pupils, there are on every side sufficient proofs that this is but a temporary fault, and not a lasting evil. The time will quickly come when they will see art with their own eyes, and not through the spectacles of their Austrian teachers. Then shall the world comprehend, and none too soon for its own salvation, how much of ardent ambition, how much of heroic fortitude, how much of almost divine insight, can be bound up with the simplicity of a child. No nation feels so intensely as the Slavons, nor has so deep and universal a sympathy with all created things. If all the sufferings of the terrible past, if thousands of years of slavery among the Greeks and Romans, if subjection to the savage hordes of Asia in the Middle Ages, and to the Turk within modern times—if ruin and misery and untold domestic anguish have not been able to blot out from the Slavon the inherent poetic and artistic qualities of his nature, what may not the world expect from them now that they have been brought within the scope of German civilization, and can find a vent for the feelings that lay too deep and too strong for annihilation in their hearts?

It will be necessary to examine separately the exhibitions of Austria and Hungary. I commence with the former, and, naturally, with the high art pictures. In the first rank is Hans Makart, with his "Triumphant Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp." This glorious composition presents all the splendor of coloring and the grace of drawing which we associate with the superb Venetian school of the sixteenth century. The imperial cortége is defiling through the somewhat narrow streets of the famous city, and every doorstep and balcony is lined with the citizens who welcome the youthful Emperor. He, clad in bright steel armor, richly damascened by the famous Spanish armorers of that day, rides a roan charger, whose proud step shows that he sympathizes with the feelings of his young rider. He extends his hand courteously in salutation, but his face is yellow and sombre, and already bears the marks of deep thought and restless ambition. He is surrounded by maidens bearing the presents of the city to their liege lord, and these, according to the practice of those days, were nude, or only clad in the thinnest and most transparent gauze. Two of these beauties are close beside the Emperor. One bears a superbly-jeweled sword and belt, the other a jeweled head-gear and bit for a horse, with reins of blue and white silk. In front of the horse and to the right of the picture is another lovely damsel, bearing on her shoulder a massive gold tankard, which she balances with both hands, but she is assisted by the strong hand of a spearman behind her. Another of these thinly-veiled beauties, but with the Titian red hair, shrinks back in a fright from the horse of the standard-bearer, who precedes the monarch. The animal rubbed his muzzle against the white shoulder caressingly, and the girl, in her fright, has dropped what she was carrying. The rider, in the energy of his salutation to a bright bevy of ladies on the high stoop of a large house, has relaxed his reins, and the horse took advantage of it to caress the shoulder so provokingly close to him. In front of these is another of the nearly nude beauties, who bears a great length of palm, and who wears an Oriental turban richly set with gems. On her left are two beautiful ladies, superbly attired in silks from the looms of Antwerp. They are scattering flowers. On her right is a tall spearsman of the Imperial Guard, not insensible to the attractions of the fair palm-bearer, at whom he is gazing with all his eyes. A richly-dressed *bourgeois*, bearing on his shoulders an ivory cross-bow, completes the groups on the right of the picture.

To the left, close beside the unveiled nymphs bearing the presents of the city, is a beautiful mother who has brought her baby that the Emperor may glance upon it, which in those days was supposed to bring good luck. Beyond them and nearer to the foreground is a group of citizens crowded around a fountain, whose gushing streams have been stilled for the occasion. A young noble richly clad was perched upon it, but he sinks back in terror as if unable to support the imperial eye, though lodged in a head no older than his own. His father, mother, and sister are all behind the fountain, eagerly regarding their young Emperor. In front of the fountain is a lovely patri-ian mother with a fair boy of about 4 years, both superbly dressed in brocade silk, and the little one especially, for he has a rose of such a color as one only sees in the paintings of very great masters indeed, a golden rose, much like really good champagne. Close in the foreground, but in the shadow of projecting porches, are two sisters and their grandfather. Then in the background one sees a forest of tall spears, and close behind the Emperor a banner of very great size, veiled in crape. On both sides, in what may be called the middle distance, are the houses and the populace in every attitude of eagerness and attention; and in the far-off background is a dull, blue sky. The coloring is of that rich magnificence of which Makart has surprised the secret by the careful study of Venetian art. The colors, gorgeous though they be, are purely transparent and very luminous. As a composition of light and shade this picture is a marvel. The bright steel armor, inlaid with gold, of Charles V. is the centre, and this has been rendered by the artist with such power of imitating texture as to far surpass the best of the still-life men like Blaise Desgoffes, who pass their lives doing nothing else. Around this are grouped the nude or nearly nude forms, painted with extraordinary strength and mellowness. Then, outside and in a largely increased circle, come the gorgeous costumes of the citizens and their wives. Nothing can be more simple than this arrangement of a central point; and then two concentric rings of graduated color, passing from the high lights of the flesh tones to the transparent tones of the costumes. But it is grandly effective, and it is so hidden by the houses and the *cadre*, if I may use the term, that at first the spectator does not see any composition at all, but follows the groups in passive obedience to the will of the artist. It is only upon reflection that one finds out how artfully, and yet with what simplicity of arrangement, this obedience is secured by the composition. The figures, moreover, are admirably drawn, and fascinate even more by their vitality than by the grace of the modeling or the beauty of the coloring. There are so many splendid forms that we hardly know to which we should award the preference. Perhaps the spearman turning to gaze with avidity on the palm-bearer is the best, though not the most pleasing. That I think will be found in one of the ladies scattering flowers, who has dropped also a roll of parchment, and while she stoops for it her wealth of blonde hair falls down and covers her shoulders and her back. Then the fair palm-bearer is instinct with life, and her eyes dart absolute mischief, and the red-haired beauty springing back from the horse is superb, too. Perhaps one may consider as a fault that there is so much and so varied interest and action on the right, and so little on the left. But such an idea would be erroneous, because the motion of the picture, the movement of the procession, is toward the right, and instead of being balanced by more action, true art demands that it should be balanced by repose, as Hans Makart has done. It is a glorious picture, and it is a happiness to those who appreciate color to see it.

Not inferior in color—in fact, stronger in color—is Matejko's picture of the "Union of Poland and Lithuania in 1369." I will not describe it at length, but will just indicate the manner of treatment. The Grand Duke Jagellon kneels on one knee to take the oath. A high dignitary raises aloft the crucifix, and a Bishop places the Jagellon's hand upon the illuminated page of Holy Scripture. Kneeling beside him are two great Polish nobles, one of whom holds the sword of state and the other the sceptre. Another Bishop reads aloud the oath, which Jagellon repeats. Behind are Polish warriors in steel armor, with the eagles' wings which they bound to their shoulders—I know not why, save that perhaps the Poles are really descended from Tartar ancestors. The aged Cardinal holds out his hands in blessing as the new King repeats the oath, and all around the spectators raise the two forefingers and the thumb in token of assent and hearty, cordial approval. The composition is undoubtedly stronger than that of Hans Makart, and the painting of the principal figures is fully equal. But the background is more than faulty. It is lamentably weak. There is an exaggeration of atmospheric effect which is ludicrous, for one can hardly believe that in any council chamber, however large, the people in the background are visible through a blue haze. Moreover, also, in the background, the figures are rigid and are flat and wanting in relief. Until some one proves the contrary, I shall remain of opinion that the background must have been painted by some one else. There is not in the body of the picture the mellowness of Hans Makart, but the figures have the same strong relief, perhaps even stronger, and there is the same mastery over imitations of texture. The transcendent superiority of Matejko, however, is in the expressiveness of the faces, in which he is as strong as the great Spanish historical school. The heads are all of the most superb force. There is not the grace of drawing Makart possesses so eminently, and which he certainly got by studying the Venetian masters, but there is a force and a characterization which the Austrian does not possess, and which one does not always find in his masters. There is in this picture by Matejko a group in the foreground of an old Polish Senator, perfectly blind, assisted to rise by a faithful servitor, which will rank with very illustrious painting indeed. And there is another group of another old patrician with his grandson standing between his knees. He has one hand on the boy's shoulder, and the boy has put up his hand to nestle it in his grandfather's. With the other hands they are both making the sign of assent and cordial agreement. There is another group of a nobleman and a pilgrim just arrived from Rome clasping hands and almost shedding tears of joy over an event so omious of good fortune to both countries. To sum up, the strength of the painting is great, and the moral qualities that are impressed upon the canvas, the sympathy and the patriotic feeling, are of the highest order. Therefore Matejko must go up among the great ones, because he has rendered complex emotions of the grandest type in a technique of admirable force and skill. As for the background, I cannot believe it to be by him.

Gabriel Max is represented here by the first picture which he painted, of "The Last Token." It is very inferior in conception and execution to that noble picture which is owned by Miss Catharine Wolf, of New-York. Max, though born in Bohemia, is perfectly German in his method of painting. His excellence, which is in conception, is fully appreciated by Americans, and I like him so much for the quality he has that I cannot find it in my heart to criticise his painting, which at the best is mediocre. I pass on, then, to another Bohemian—a veritable Slavon, born in the same city of Prague as Gabriel Max, but infinitely superior, Jaroslav Czermak, who, alas, died a few months ago in the fullness of his powers and in the first delicious triumph of his genius. He is represented here by two splendid pictures; one, the "Wounded Montenegrin Chief," and the other the "Return Home." In the first the old chief, borne on a litter by two stalwart Serbs, is being taken down a steep path to a place of security. The battle, perhaps, is going against the Slavons, for the women are fleeing with their baggage by the upward path that goes to the mountains, and they stay and kneel as the chief is carried past. He does not see them, for his eyes are closed with weakness, and his aged features are contracted, though very little, with pain. His long pistol, with solid silver butt richly chased, lies beside him on the litter convenient to his hand so that he may kill himself if the Turks take him prisoner. Among the women who stop is the type which Jaroslav Czermak created in art of the female Serbian, beautiful, proud, and firm, as a Roman patrician, but with such a light of Christianity and resignation upon the forehead as never shone upon the brows of even a Cornelia. The painting is remarkable for its mingled solidity and grace. There is strong relief to all the forms, and the females are depicted with a warmth of passion for the graceful and a purity of regard for chastity, which must make French artists blush to the eyes whenever they see this picture. This is no conventionality of drawing; it seems as if the artist wanted to pour forth from the torrent of his heart all his knowledge of the Slavonic race. The female pride and purity, the male endurance and courage, the dominant patriotism, the pervading surroundings of violence and outrage, all these are given with a force that one looks for in vain in modern art among the civilized countries. The Spanish alone have preserved that artistic fervor which makes the painter groan in travail until he is delivered of his work. To such men as Matejko and Czermak the placid enjoyment in mastery over technique is unknown. Masters over the language of color, in which alone they can express themselves, they are so occupied with the idea as to be unconscious of their superiority in the vehicle. Yet it is remarkable, Czermak in this picture has painted the draperies, the rocks, and the accessories with wonderful fidelity and power. All the setting is in transparent tones, and the figures are alternately in opaque and transparent colors. The composition sprang from the idea. It is difficult; for, to represent two streams of figures passing each other in close proximity, cannot be easy. But he triumphed so easily that it is plain he never felt the difficulty. Of the other picture I will say but little, though it is a superb one. Serbian refugees come home, and find all their homes demolished, grinning skulls of the aged and the young and the beautiful upon poles in their gardens, and in the long grass horrible nameless masses, from which clouds of carrion crows rise reluctantly.

In portrait-painting Austria is remarkably strong. I do not know which ought to be placed first. Sigmund L'Allemand, of Vienna, who is represented by a grand equestrian portrait of Marshal Laudon as he appeared heading the Austrian trops in 1759, or to Heinrich Angeli, a Hungarian, who exhibits in all 12 portraits, or to Hanns Canon, of Vienna, who only exhibits two. They are all so superb that it is difficult to judge, though, perhaps, the preference should be given to Angeli for his portraits of Mme. Schwabe, of Berlin. Yet Canon's portrait of the Countess Schönborn is so little inferior even to this that I settle the point with, dubitation influensed solely by the superior mellowness of the Angeli picture. In strength, in individuality of touch, in happy characterization, in transparency of shadows, in utter unconventionality of treatment, the Canon and the Angeli portraits are supreme. Then, again, the equestrian portrait of Marshal Laudon is painted with extraordinary vigor. It is full of life. The eager figure bending forward, and involuntarily brandishing the sword, is a perfect bit of history. L'Allemand has restored to life a man dead a century and more, and has done it with such power as to entitle him to a place among historical painters. Yet, if the strength of handling and force of characterization be great, the originality is not marked, neither is there the same sense of color which we find in the other pictures abovenamed, and which to those who love color keenly, is as grateful as a delicate perfume to Mohammed. It is very hard to weigh in the balance such opposite qualifications, but there is a simple road out of the difficulty and that is to point out the qualities of each, and not to judge. Putting aside the Laudon picture, and comparing the portraits with Bonnat's, with Henner's, and with Cabanel's, I find in the Austrian the ideal something which is above the most perfect mastery over technique. There is something splendid and royal in those portraits of Angeli and Canon which I do not find elsewhere. It is too subtle for analysis, but I feel it there. I am not blind to the genius of Henner. I delight in his portraits, but there is nothing which baffles me. I comprehend them. What is there in the Vandyks portraits that make them look such swells? What is there in the Italian portraits of the sixteenth century that makes them look so haughty and so wealthy and so refined? Here in these portraits there is a subtle pervading essence which gives them the same air without the haughtiness. Now, this nameless something, which defies the explanation of words, and is as pleasing but as intangible as a perfume, is a sure attribute of high artistic genius.

Let us move on to the genre school of Austria. Here we come to a transition period evidently. All is changing; all is in confusion. The school of Fortuny has upset and undermined the foundations of Austrian genre art, and the consequence is that there is no distinct predominant school, and there is no decided mastery. It is best to be entirely candid. In genre painting Austria is far inferior to France and Spain, and not superior to ourselves. Probst and Pascutti are very fair. They follow in the Hispano-Roman school very closely indeed. A picture by Probst of a young girl telling the fortune of some men-at-arms with a pack of cards is very manneristic, but contains some capital painting. Pascutti's work, "The Decision by Lot," is quite a superb painting, though it is hung rather higher than it need be. It represents soldiers throwing dice for the proprietorship of a beautiful captive taken in storming a town, and it reveals that force of gray tones which Fortuny was the first to discover, and which he used so marvelously. Rudolf Geyling has two charming little things in a style of his own, rich and mellow, but sadly wanting in gray tones. One feels a sensation of heat and thirst come over one if one looks for more than a minute. In one a child cupid is driving a poor little child Psyche with a terrible branch of thistles over a green bank into the river; in the other the two are reconciled. And she is watching him fishing with breathless interest. They have been bought by Mr. S. P. Avery, of New-York. Koller paints very much in the style of Florio Willems; but, though equally good in texture, and equally labored in appearance, his faces are far more interesting and expressive. Defregger has two interesting pictures, painted both in the old Munich style, before Prof. Piloty came to the rescue, and turned out those brilliant pupils who are setting all Europe crazy with their coloring and modeling. Yet Defregger was one of his pupils, too, but he went back to the old style. His best picture is a trial of the strength of the thumb between two Tyrolese peasants, and is remarkable for the vivacity of the action and the strength of the modeling. The coloring, however, is bad. The artist's mind was intent upon reproducing exactly the Tyrolean green and scarlet, and he thought so much of this that he forgot his scale of color, and the greens are all out of harmony with the rest of the tones. If this artist would study Fortuny for about six months he would be one of the strongest genre painters in Austria. The light and shade are excellently handled, and the relief of the figures is capital. F. Russ has a very good picture of a girl surrounded by suitors, painted in the Venetian style, but lacking mellowness, and not especially strong in expression. Alvis Schönn has a very excellent fish-market somewhere in Italy, which is really the only first-class genre picture in the collection. The grouping is admirable, the composition and massing of color very strong, and the painting is remarkable for a bold and skillful use of broad shadow. Really this is one of the fine pictures of the Exhibition. In still life the Austrian collection has two very strong men, Charlemont and Max Schodl.

I pass on to landscape. Here we come again to great strength and great originality. Two men stand above the rest, Josef, a Moravian, and Schindler, of Vienna. The best picture by the former is a landscape of a flat moorland with a large pond in the centre of the picture. In the middle distance is a belt of trees and a farm-house, whitewashed and thatched. The sky is luminous and gray below and opaque and gray above, and the light part is reflected on the still waters. Cattle are feeding here and there, and in the foreground is marshy land and aquatic plants. It is painted broadly and skilfully, and the lights are handled with admirable power. Schindler's best is the "Ruined Milldam." The flume is all overgrown with pendent moss, and there is a horrible vegetation, telling of ruin and neglect everywhere. There are trees around that show through the Autumn wind like so many skeletons, and the sky is all in wild confusion of clouds, but superbly luminous. Close at hand, though not in the foreground, are the branches of recently-felled trees, and a woman, with a bright red hood, is measuring the bole of one of them. It is a terribly suggestive picture, and gives hints of murder and wreck and ruin, and I confess I began to look for some concealed skeleton, or some rusty pistol, or red cutlass, or other token of a bloody deed. It is very virile, and rather a relief even to the best French landscapes, which are dreadfully deficient in manliness. Besides these two there is Blan, who paints Dutch landscapes, excellently; and Ditscheiner, who somewhat affects our American comprehension of nature, but has a broader, freer brush; and Ribarz, who is partial to Dutch scenes, which he renders with good intelligence of color and sympathy for that style of landscape; and Robert Russ, whose woodland scene on a wet Autumn day, early in the morning, is a powerful performance and very original in handling. GAB.

TWO HEROIC YOUNG OFFICERS.

THE DROWNING OF LIEUTS. HENELY AND RUCKER IN ARIZONA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Lieuts. Austin Henely and John Anthony Rucker died on July 14 at Camp Supply, Arizona Territory. The former served in the war of the rebellion, and in one of the regular regiments of infantry after the war, until he received the appointment of cadet to the Military Academy at West Point. Graduating in 1872, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry. On Nov. 15, 1876, he was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant. The latter, a son of Gen. D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army, and a brother-in-law of the Lieutenant-General of the Army, entered the service as a Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry on June 14, 1872. Since their entrance into the service of the United States, the lives of these young officers have been passed for the most part in active warfare with Indians. In the Spring of 1875 the former successfully pursued, met, and completely routed a strong band of the roving Indians of the Indian Territory, a feat of arms so infrequent in Indian warfare in the Department of the Missouri that there were none among his brother officers who did not predict for him a future renown. He was commended from the high praise accredited to him in the general order from the head-quarters of the Department of the Missouri in which, in unqualified terms of commendation, Gen. Pope published Lieut. Henely's gallant achievement. The latter, under command of Gen. Neill, in a desperate and all-day fight at the Cheyenne Agency, in the Winter of 1874, was conspicuous for his fearless bravery and perfect coolness.

The Sixth Cavalry was transferred in 1875 to Arizona. The system of Indian warfare introduced by Gen. Crook has been very wisely imitated by his successors. Indian scouts, enlisted for short periods in companies of 50 men, have been used to trail, pursue, and fight the hostiles. These companies were officered by Lieutenants, and it was a mark of distinction to be selected to command one. At present Arizona has four companies of Indian scouts. Both of these young officers at the time of their deaths were in command of Indian companies. It is a strange commentary upon such eventful lives that they should escape the death-stroke of the bullet and the arrow, to become the prey of the raging waters.

The Sixth Cavalry mourns them with affection and love. Regimental tradition will always mention them with mingled regret and pride. No grander inscription over one's grave need any man want than that which strangers and friends shall read upon "Toney's." He was drowned in the heroic attempt to save the life of his comrade. And we who knew Henely do believe that had the circumstances been reversed, he would have done unto Rucker as Rucker did unto him.

MAINE PROTECTING THE LOBSTERS.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* of the 19th inst. says: "It is now unlawful to catch lobsters, as they are protected by law from the 15th of July to the middle of September."

THE STUDENTS OF DOGMA.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT LITERATURE.

SIX RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DISCUSSION—AMERICAN AND ENGLISH OPINION—DR. TOWNSEND'S INTERPRETATION —A BRIGHT VIEW OF THE FUTURE STATE —REV. DR. CHARLES H. HALL'S MANLY DISSERTATION.

The discussion of future punishment both in England and America, though it has ranged in magazine and newspaper far and wide, has not brought forth much which is not included in these volumes and essays. It has now nearly spent its strength, and the time has come when the practical gains from the controversy may be brought together. The chief result has been to clear the atmosphere. The teaching on the last things has been made to recognize what is a special demand of this age, that it shall not contradict the moral sense of the people, and the teachers themselves have in most cases rather sought to grasp vital truth than to save obsolete religious opinions from contempt. The discussion has been wholesome and manly, and one can easily overlook the tendency in some cases to speculate overmuch, when the spirit has been so far in advance of the ironclad systems of a generation ago. As has been remarked by Canon Farrar, the Calvinistic scheme for future punishment has been more arbitrary and severe than the traditional theology of the universal Church. It has excluded hope and mercy, where the Scriptures allow them to come in. It was inevitable that the reason and common sense should sooner or later be found in conflict with the scheme which first Augustine and then Calvin reduced to logical form, and the characteristic feature of all the writings which have grown out of the agitation is that they share this desire to reconcile Christianity with conscience and reason. Dr. Hall puts it plainly when he declares: "I believe that the God of Nature is also the God of the Bible, and that he is revealed in both books, and not wholly in either." The discussion shows the deeper appreciation of facts, the closer and wider study of all the phenomena of the spiritual life, as exhibited in the whole course of man's spiritual history. Beneath it all, the unifying principle has been that "religious thought must keep near to experience, and only with great caution stretch its wings beyond." It is the renewed application of the principle enunciated long ago by Bishop Butler, that the true order of procedure is the working onward from the operation of moral law in the present life toward any possible idea of the future, so that the facts of good and evil, as verified in the moral consciousness, will run out in the next life as they have been begun here. This gives a substantial check to crude speculation, and is in the line of present scientific thought. Once the whole bent of things was to make a theodicy out of the Bible. It is now felt that the intuitions of men and the universal convictions of the race go for something in our judgments of the future. These different volumes all recognize this truth, and essentially take the ground that, if our Christianity contradicts any great natural law, our interpretation of Caristianity must be wrong.

Dr. Townsend is a Professor of Theology in the Boston University, and his book is an attempt to state the truth from a modern point of view in regard to the intermediate state. The belief in this state is as old as Christianity and has been held with great tenacity in the Church, and it sounds not a little odd to hear this college Professor quoting his Scriptures correctly enough within traditional lines, but supporting his interpretation by the admissions of modern radical leaders in religious thought. The book is limited in its scope and fails to present all that can be said on this subject, but it is a proof, from an unexpected quarter, that the practical solution of the difficulties which beset many people concerning future punishment is to be found in a better understanding of the intermediate state. Dr. Townsend's tendency to rhetorical display crops out quite often, but his book is, in a limited way, a correct interpretation of Scripture and is all that could be expected from his stand-point.

Salvator Mundi is written to show that the New Testament teaches the final restoration of all men to future happiness, and attempts to maintain that our probation or opportunity to change the moral character does not end with the present life. Mr. Cox acknowledges himself greatly indebted to Rev. Andrew Jukes' *Second Death and the Final Restitution of All Things* for his present opinions, and is an excellent interpreter of Scriptures on a small scale, but in the present work often presses passages into his service which have nothing to do with the point he seeks to establish. The work is also open to the criticism that it is written to maintain a theory which, if true, would require us to reconstruct moral theology and put our metaphysics upon a new basis. The point which has always stood out clearly in Catholic theology is that it has never made a mistake in regard to the great problem of metaphysics. It has always recognized the facts of human life, and kept itself in harmony with them; but Mr. Cox, while advocating views which do credit to his earnest desire to obtain mercy for misguided persons, and to put evil out of existence, does not seem to be conscious that his benevolent plan would compel the adoption of a new psychology and the reconstruction of every department of theology. He naturally rebels at the severity of the Calvinistic opinions, but does not seem to be acquainted with the more temperate and cautious views which have always controlled the universal Church. His strong point is the doctrine of aeons. He makes the aonian period to be for ages and ages—that is, a time which is indefinite as compared with our finite time, and yet not truly endless or eternal, and weaves into the argument based upon this opinion his own feeling of what ought to be. The book is kindly written, and readily enlists one's sentiments, but is narrow in its conception of the facts of the case, and based too largely upon a sentimental theory to make it more than an exhibition of what many amiable persons are anxiously seeking authority for believing. Though abounding in good points, it really throws little light on the subject in hand.

Dr. Hall's *Valley of the Shadow* is a book of a very different stamp. As a Pastor of one of the leading Episcopal Churches in Brooklyn, he kept silence until the excitement caused by Canon Farrar's and Mr. Beecher's sermons entered his own congregation and compelled him to state his belief, and this he has done in a characteristic style, with unmistakable honesty, and with unusual and manly frankness of statement. It would be impossible to find in all the publications growing out of the discussion anything more vigorous or anything which goes straighter to the principal point in most men's thoughts than these sermons. The style is at times somewhat involved, the exegesis now and then almost too much for a congregation to follow; but any one who will read Dr. Hall's volume carefully through will find that he has thoroughly grasped the subject, and, without keeping back his convictions, has really cleared it of many of its difficulties. He has stated the facts on which we can depend with such luminous common-sense that the difficulties take their natural position as a part of the trial imposed by our imperfect knowledge of religious truth in this present life. He does not believe that *Gehenna* means all that men have imported into it, and is unwilling to go further in using it than Christ did when He "warned us by it of the horrors of lawlessness, baseness, and corruption." He is not less emphatic in regard to the use of the word *eternal*. In his opinion, the Bible is a practical book, and has kept almost exclusively to the ordinary and common use of the word as the synonym for unlimited time or duration. It does not teach in the broader sense "a philosophy of eternity," and "does not of itself raise the perplexities which men find in the subject of eternal punishment. These are made by mixing philosophy and revelation. He wisely traces the logical form in which this doctrine of punishment is stated by evangelical Protestants to the effort of St. Augustine to change the Christianity of the early Christian ages from a life to a philosophy, reconstructing the old faith of the child-day of the Church in his analytical mind until it came out "a mixture in which much is pure gold and much is dross." But St. Augustine's ideas were balanced, as Calvin's were not, by the softened teaching of the Church in regard to the intermediate state, and did not leave the greater part of mankind without some sort of hope. The Old Testament does not teach to Dr. Hall "the hell of our common divinity," but everywhere maintains that the Judge of all the earth will do right, and that God's and man's idea of what we mean by rightness is practically the same, the one including the other. In the New Testament he confines himself strictly to Christ's own words. He believes that Christ taught the eternity of punishment, but not that eternity of punishment in the sense that the power to punish is all-enduring, but refuses to think that the everlastingness is transferred from the fire to ourselves. In examining the Episcopal Prayer-book he finds that "this Church refuses in her religious rites to anticipate in any way the final judgment of any man who is in this Christian brotherhood and who does not by his own act, or by his enormous guilt, and by ecclesiastical adjudication, put himself out of it." The point is strongly urged that the Church in the sixteenth century, "when she had time to reflect calmly on the subject, deliberately chose to say nothing about it." "Every sort of influence has since been brought to bear on her to force her to depart from this moderation and silence, and has failed." "The Prayer-book has no theory about hell," and "propounds nothing about future punishment beyond the use of certain Scriptural language." It is "not on the side of the finality, the thoroughness, and the sufficiency of the justice of God." Referring to the use of the Episcopal burial service as a test of certain things in this whole matter, Dr. Hall says: "During my ministry I have heard more sneers at the common funeral discourses of the age than at all other Christian matters put together. * * * I tell you that the world has drifted out of our control in this old Dante picturing, and that, however we may lament the necessity, we must surrender the machinery that has been built up around this subject. Believing, as I have always done, that both final states of man are left till after the resurrection, and that God does not play the part of sending either saints or sinners to their fates in order to bring them back again and enact an improbable scene of appearing only to judge them, I can, and I choose to, read this burial service in trust that He will do justice then, as I know that he always does it now. No amount of monkish interpretation or of Calvinistic logic can incline us to really believe that He will judge us at the last by any other rule of justice than that which He has used in judging us, and commended to us, here and now. Let us trust Him for that day, and leave this matter in the half-shadow, where religion and nature, where revelation, no less than science, properly leave it. The last punishment will be final, thorough, and sufficient. The rest will be, as all other things in God's mind are, what they have already shown themselves to be, conceived and finished in a mercy that transcends our highest dreams." He thinks that "the expressions of Christ were left in a half-shadow, and that, when stripped of the poetry from which the Augustinian spirit deduces the system of the harsher sort, they amount simply to intimations of the thoroughness, the finality, and the sufficiency of the justice of God." He does not believe in the eternal existence of evil, which is equivalent to believing in an eternal devil, nor does he hold to the restoration or the annihilation of the wicked, or to anything else as an affirmative thought about them. "I simply do not know enough," he says, "to have an opinion; I have no faculty to form an opinion. If I had such an opinion, it would compel me, in my own mind, to reconstruct all the morals and teachings of Divinity by it; but I cannot do that, for I have no faith in any proposition, and only profound faith in the same ignorance of all theologians, philosophers, and demagogues, who would force us a hair-line beyond the words of Christ. Are you dissatisfied at this oft-repeated confession of my ignorance? This, in my judgment, is the half-shadow of Scripture, and here we may safely declare that faith ends in thick darkness. My commission is, as I think St. Peter saw his to be, to teach the Gospel on its positive side." The vigorous common sense expressed in these quotations is not more commendable than their brave and decided utterance when it is necessary for Christian teachers to do something to clear the atmosphere. We have so often had what men have believed to be God's teaching on future punishment put forward as of absolute and divine authority that it is refreshing, to say the least, to have a theologian come forward and say precisely what he thinks and believes, and give the reasons for his opinions, whether they harmonize with current theology or not, and this is what Dr. Hall has done. He has cut through to the heart of his subject, and sees clearly that this discussion has its roots in the deeper issues of the questions of inspiration, and will be at last decided by most men on the results of the perplexities involved in that subject.

Dr. Huntington's *Conditional Immortality* is a series of sermons recently addressed to his congregation, in which, while stating the points involved in the whole question of future punishment, he seeks to explain and impress his conviction that immortality is the gift of God to the truly righteous, and that the wicked in the next world are simply snuffed out of existence. He acknowledges himself under obligations to Hudson's *Plea of the Gospel* and to *Life is Christ*, but is less confident and positive than these writers in stating results. The trouble with this theory is that it is too plausible and is established by what wise men have always distrusted, a too liberal interpretation of the words of Scripture. It is "an imaginary hypothesis invented to explain difficulties, and not an induction resting on any basis of experience." Dr. Huntington embraces it because it is the most plausible theory and removes more difficulties than any other, but the truth is that no theory accounts for all the facts, and that the shadow of a partial revelation rests upon both extremes of religious thought concerning the future life. Neither the joy of the righteous nor the punishment of the wicked is fully disclosed. But, if Dr. Huntington's book is vitiated by a plausible and shallow theory, it has literary merits to which the other writings on this subject can lay small claim. It would be difficult to find any discourses intended for an ordinary congregation which present important truths in a clearer light, or in simpler, fresher, and brighter language, and, taking out the theory of conditional immortality which runs through several of them, there is much to commend in the substance of the volume.

But this discussion has not been confined to books and sermons. In England the *Contemporary Review* and the *Church Quarterly Review* have published articles which have justly attracted attention, and will form part of the future literature of the subject. They are all remarkable as contributions to the present state of the question, and Dr. Farrar takes much satisfaction in the fact "that of the 15 divines—Irish, Scotch, and English—who have been invited to criticise my sermons, all but two, as well as both the eminent laymen, agree with me in repudiating the main points which I have rejected; and that even the two who desire to defend the current opinion make large concessions as to the untenable character of popular eschatology." There is also something significant in the fact that these writers concede "to the human mind the right to judge of the intrinsic morality of any doctrine which it is asked to believe," in their general admission that the question raised by Canon Farrar is as much a difficulty of natural as of revealed religion. The writer in the *Church Quarterly*, though speaking from the stand-point of High Anglicanism, takes the same common-sense ground as that upon which Dr. Hall intrenches himself. He gets down to the facts of experience and assigns to this and that theory its proper place, without losing sight of what Scripture teaches as a whole. He believes that the punishment of guilty souls will be chiefly in their separation from Christ, and in their consciousness of the loss of the highest kind of life, and finds "the true remedy for present difficulties" not "in fanciful theories of the restoration of all, but in more rational views as to the state of the lost, and in bringing into greater prominence the doctrine of the intermediate state, which, unhappily, our traditional Calvinism denies."

This doctrine of the intermediate state has been more or less implied by nearly all writers on this question outside of Calvinists, and its larger statement may be perhaps regarded as the present outcome of the discussion. Dr. Townsend distinctly advocates it throughout his book: Dr. Hall implies it, and also states it in words already quoted; several of the writers in the *Contemporary* express their strong belief in it, and the present opinion in the Anglican body may be gauged by the following statements from Dr. Farrar, a recognized Broad-Churchman, and from Dr. Richard F. Littledale, a pronounced Ritualist, and one of the first among living theologians. Dr. Farrar says: "I have advocated the ancient and Scriptural doctrine of an interval between death and doom, during which state—whether it be regarded as purgatorial, as disciplinary, as probational, or as retributive; whether the æon to which it belongs be long or short—we see no Scriptural or other reason to deny the possible continuance of God's gracious work of redemption and sanctification for the souls of men; and I have added that I can find nothing in Scripture, or elsewhere, to prove that the ways of God's salvation necessarily terminate with earthly life." Dr. Littledale says: "Once grasp the notion that we have only one life given us to live, and that death is a mere episode in it, so that this world is but a lower class in God's school, and another stage of education in our unbroken personality and life beyond the grave awaits us in the intermediate state, whether that stage be upward or downward, according as we have used our opportunities here, and the whole scheme of redemption grows clearer." It is because these volumes and essays, as an estimate of current opinion in the Protestant world, have honestly and fearlessly given expression to the larger hope which has somehow in these days grown to be a principle of religious faith with multitudes both within and without the Churches, that we have sought to indicate their "stream of tendency," and to point out that the final upshot of the whole matter is only the restatement, in terms of modern thought, of the old doctrine of the intermediate state, which was everywhere held in the early ages of the Christian Church.

MARIO AT HOME.

THE ROMAN LODGINGS OF THE ONCE FAMOUS SINGER.

From the London World of June 10.

If you drop in at Morteo's any evening on your way from the opera, you are pretty sure to see a group of the Italian *jeunesse* round one of the small tables, generally a corner one. They are carrying on an animated conversation. Though you are out of earshot, you can easily divine that many good things are being said. There is the distinct sparkle of life and high spirits about them all; but there is one who in appearance forms a striking contrast to the others. If you were to judge from his bright clear eye and fresh complexion, you would think him the youngest of the group; but his well-kept mustache and beard and hair are as white as frosted silver. He came in half an hour ago to eat his supper, and he has collected a little group around him, some seated, some standing. Others, as they finish their meal, go across the room to salute him, and join the conversation for a few minutes. Many of the new-comers linger there until they are served. You are curious to know who this hero of Morteo's can be. You have seen him often years ago, but you can scarcely be expected to recognize his snowy locks and beard. He is Mario, Marchese di Candia, ex-King of Italy, and prince of tenors in the realms of Clio and Euterpe. It is not wonderful if the stranger jumps to the conclusion that the light-hearted, well-dressed Mario must be well off. The truth is that Mario disdains to betray the appearance of poverty, just as, when a refugee in Paris 40 years ago, the pride which caused him to refuse the offered assistance he saw no probability of being able to repay made him turn his talents to account before the footlights.

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Mario lives in the Corso, not far from the Piazza del Popolo. If you call upon him between the months of May and November, he will receive you in a spacious suite of rooms, or *salone*, el

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NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 6 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 as 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., July 24 | *RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 7
ALGERIA....WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 14
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SCHLESWIG.....Thurs., July 25 | SILESIA.....Thurs., Aug. 8
WIELAND..Thurs., Aug. 1 | SUEVIA.....Thurs., Aug. 15
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
*Holland, W., July 24, 11 A. M. | Denmark, July 31, 6:30 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
England, Sat., July 27, 2 P. M. | The Queen, S., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, July 24, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 South-st.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. MCKERSON, SATURDAY, July 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 24
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....July 27
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 3 Bowling Green.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Robert Dodd's Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....Aug. 8
ATLAS.....Aug. 29
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall):
ADIGE.....July 30
ANDES.....Aug. 13
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24
Steamer .....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis..Wednesday, Aug. 7
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO. No. 113 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, July 31, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1
Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—The United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
New-York, June 18, 1878.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Thirty-Second-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Rail road.
J. F. NAVARRO, Vice President,
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A.M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. From Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS: For Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20,) returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:30 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 5:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Mashanett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 338 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Long Branch, 9 A. M.
For Trenton, 7:30 A. M.
Express trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington leave Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to New-Brunswick, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:30 P. M., except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:03, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:12, 4:10, 4:50, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 9 Battery-place.
L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boat leaves "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany, at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PAELOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.
TAKE THE
PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS,
DREW AND ST. JOHN,
THE FINEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
LEAVE PIER 41, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL-STREET, DAILY AT 6 P. M., ARRIVING IN SARATOGA EACH DAY IN TIME TO SEE THE RACES.

Providence Line
To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

$1 50
TO BOSTON,
FIRST CLASS,
VIA "THE OLD RELIABLE"
STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave daily (Sundays excepted) from
PIER 33 N. R., FOOT JAY-ST., AT 5 P. M.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON
And all points East via Newport and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
5:15 P.M. { SUNDAY TRIPS, } 4 P.M.
{ June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } Pier 28, N. R.
Leave Brooklyn via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Music by splendid bands and orchestras.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers and on steamers.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.
Special Notice to Newport Passengers.
For the better accommodation of Newport travel on this line, a special train will leave the steamer wharf at Fall River, daily, at 6 A. M., (Mondays excepted,) and arrive at Newport 6:35 A. M., thus obviating the necessity of leaving the steamer at Newport at an early hour in the morning.

ALBANY BOATS.---PEOPLE'S LINE
FIRST-CLASS FARE, $1; DECK, 25c.
EXCURSION TO ALBANY AND RETURN, $1 50.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, North River, foot of Canal-st., daily. (Sundays included.) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats. This is the only night line of steamers selling tickets and checking baggage to places on the New-York Central Railroad.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT
FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

People's Evening Line.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER ST. JOHN WILL LEAVE PIER NO. 41 NORTH RIVER AT 6 O'CLOCK SUNDAY EVENING FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

NEW-BEDFORD AND NEW-YORK STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
On and after July 1 the new and elegant steamers of this line, the CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD and CITY OF FITCHBURG, will run daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 39, East River, leaving at 5 o'clock P. M., and connecting at New-Bedford with the steamers for Oak Bluffs, Vineyard Haven, Katama, Edgartown, Falmouth Heights, Woods Hole, Nantucket, and Cape Cod.
THIS IS THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE TO THE POINTS NAMED, THUS AVOIDING NIGHT CHANGES AND DUSTY RAILROAD TRAVEL.
The boats from New-Bedford for New-York leave daily except Saturday.
Through tickets from Washington, Baltimore, or Philadelphia to New-Bedford can be had at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or at the office of the company, Pier No. 39, East River.
HENRY A. BARLING, Agent, No. 46 South-st.

Annex Boat to Citizens' Line.
COMMENCING JULY 22, ERIE ANNEX BOAT WILL LEAVE JEWELL'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, DAILY, CONNECTING WITH NEW PALACE STEAMERS SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY, FOR TROY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, AND CAPE COD.
THE ONLY QUICK AND DIRECT ROUTE
IS VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOOD'S HOLE.
Leave New-York 5:15 P. M., daily. Sundays included, from Pier 28 North River; arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M.; Nantucket, 11:15 A. M. next day. Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Sundays, 2:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 2:45 P. M.; Sundays, 3:45 P. M.; and reaching New-York 6:30 A. M. the following morning.
RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS OTHER LINES.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
J. R. KENDRICK, Sup. GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Canal-street Pier at 8:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects with West Shore trains at stations. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

150 MILES FOR 25 CENTS.
CITIZEN'S LINE. TROY BOATS. STATE-ROOMS $1 and $2. Berths, 25 cents. New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily, including Saturday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy-st. Sure connections with express trains for all points North, East, and West. State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie annex boats.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., Sundays included, and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents; Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Walkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS COSNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

THE MARY POWELL, FARE 75 CENTS, FOR West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring by ferry, leaves daily from Vestry-st., Pier 39 North River, at 5:30 P. M. CONNECTS with BROOKLYN Annex Boats.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 51, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

ICE CREAM.
HORTON'S ICE-CREAM
IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
To churches, festivals, hotels, and the trade,
25c. PER QUART.
To families, by the gallon, 30 cents per quart. Depots, No. 205 4th-av., No. 1,288 Broadway, and No. 76 Chatham-st.

EXCURSIONS.
BRIGHTON BEACH.
BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
Trains start from the Prospect Park Station, near the Willink Entrance to Prospect Park, from 6:20

TWO NOTED JURISTS DEAD.

JUDGE LOTT STRICKEN DOWN WITHOUT WARNING.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE—HIS PROMINENCE AND POPULARITY IN KINGS COUNTY—HIS CAREER AS A POLITICIAN AND JURIST.

John A. Lott, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, dropped dead yesterday morning a few minutes before 10 o'clock, while in the act of emerging from the bath-room in his residence at Flatbush. The deceased was 74 years of age, but had the robust vigor of a man 20 years younger. For the past two years he suffered more or less from diabetes. Yesterday morning he appeared to be in excellent health. He arose early, as was his custom, and transacted a large amount of business in connection with the Flatbush Board of Improvement, of which he was President. After a hearty breakfast he had an interview with Dr. Zabriskie, a relative by marriage, who has attended him for years. To the Doctor the Judge said that he felt unusually well. Soon after 8 o'clock he wrote a private letter, which he intrusted to his son, Mr. John Lott, a lawyer, doing business in Brooklyn, to deliver. Soon afterward he signed a warrant appointing a Collector of Assessments of the Town of Flatbush. About 9 o'clock he ordered his bath to be prepared. Fifteen minutes later a heavy fall was heard in the bath-room. The inmates of the house rushed up stairs and found the Judge stretched at full length on the bath-room floor, quite dead. He had used the bath, completed his toilet, and was apparently about emerging from the room when he died. Mrs. Lott, who is a very old lady, was sitting in a room on the first floor. The intelligence of her husband's death was broken to her as gently as possible, but she received a terrible shock. The sad news soon spread through the town, and in a very short time the Lott homestead was filled with sympathizing neighbors. In Brooklyn the intelligence of the Judge's death was received soon after it occurred, and occasioned a wides-pread feeling of sorrow. John A. Lott was the son of Abraham and Maria Lott, and was born in the town of Flatbush in the year 1805. He was the direct descendant of Engelbert Lott who, with his family, and in company with the Remsens, Cowenhovens, Vanderveens, and Bergens, immigrated to New-York from Holland in 1680, and two years later moved to Flatbush. The deceased received his preliminary education at the Flatbush Academy, and at the age of 20 entered Union College, Schenectady. After leaving college he commenced the study of law with Henry E. Werner, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of this City. In 1835 he came to Brooklyn, and entered into partnership with Henry C. Murphy. This law firm, which was known under the name of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt—Judge Vanderbilt being admitted some years after Messrs. Lott and Murphy came together in business—became one of the best known in the State. All three of the members were Democrats, and, having the ear of the Administration, controlled the Federal patronage of Brooklyn, including the Navy-yard. The office of the firm, which was first located in the old Apprentices' Building, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, and subsequently removed to Front-street near Fulton, was the head-quarters at which the influential Democratic politicians of the day were accustomed to congregate. Although the head of the firm which dictated all the local Democratic nominations and had great weight in the councils of the Democratic Party in the State, Judge Lott was not what might be called an active politician. He attended assiduously to the law business, leaving most of the political management to Messrs Murphy and Vanderbilt, both of whom were men of exceptional ability. The firm continued in existence for about 25 years, at the end of which time Henry C. Murphy was made United States Minister to The Hague. Judges Lott and Vanderbilt continued the partnership for some years afterward. Their public office held by the deceased was that of County Judge under the old State Constitution, to which he was appointed by Gov. Marcy in 1838. He served four years, and in the meantime was elected to the Assembly in 1841, holding both offices. At that time there were but two Assembly districts in Kings County. In 1842 he was elected to the State Senate and served for four years. In 1857 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court and served for eight years. Under the old Constitution he was elected to the Court of Appeals in 1869. The following year the court was abolished, but a commission was appointed to finish up its work, and Judge Lott was appointed Chief Commissioner. The deceased was one of the first selected by ex-Gov. Tilden, when the latter appointed a commission three years ago to draft a uniform law for the government of cities in the State. This was the last public office he held. During the years that he was not on the bench he always took an active part in local and State affairs. While looked up to and respected because of his sterling integrity and pure private life, he was never regarded as a political leader. It was as a lawyer that he appeared to most advantage. Ex-Senator Murphy, his law partner, said yesterday that he never knew a man so fond of law for its own sake, or who owed to study it so much, as John A. Lott. In his native town of Flatbush, and indeed in all of the five county towns, he was absolutely venerated. When the Brooklyn, Flatbush, and Coney Island Railroad Company was formed, about a year ago, Judge Lott was made its President. The road, which lies between Brighton Beach, Coney Island, and Prospect Park, runs through a charming district. The farmers had much faith in Judge Lott that not a single lawsuit was brought against the company concerning the right of way. The Judge resigned the Presidency some weeks ago, but continued to take an active interest in the enterprise up to the day of his death.

EX-JUDGE WILLIAM T. M'COUN.

THE CONTEMPORARY OF BURR AND HAMILTON—HIS DEATH AT OYSTER BAY.

Ex-Judge William T. McCoun, one of the oldest members of the Bar in the United States, died at his home, in Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Thursday last. He had reached the patriarchal age of 92 years. Judge McCoun was born at Oyster Bay, but was educated in this City, where he studied law in the office of Cornelius Bogert, who was then one of the leading practitioners at the New-York Bar. He soon rose into prominence as a lawyer, and became recognized as the friend and associate of Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Thomas Addis Emmet, John Wills, and other well-known lawyers. He continued in successful practice until May, 1831, when he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the First Circuit. He was the first incumbent of the office, and remained in it until September, 1846. Having then reached his sixtieth year, and the age then prescribed by the Constitution as the limit of judicial service, he retired from the office, bearing with him the respect of the public and confidence of the Bar. A short time later, under the provisions of the Constitution of 1846, Vice-Chancellor McCoun was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District. He won more honors in this office, even, than in that of Vice-Chancellor, and when he retired at the expiration of his term his departure was greatly regretted by the lawyers who practiced before him, among whom were such men as Charles O'Conor, Daniel Lord, and Ogden Hoffman. He was a patient Judge, and careful in his study of every case brought before him. His opinions were always expressed in plain terms, and they were commended for their clearness by Kent, a high authority in Chancellor Kent. Judge McCoun was formerly the counsel of, and a Director in, the Chemical Bank, and was a particular friend of John Mason, the President and founder of that institution. He was a quiet man in all his habits, yet at one time he was charged with having carried a challenge from his friend, Henry Eckford, the ship-builder, to a member of the Bar. The charge against him was taken before the Grand Jury, but that body was unable to find an indictment.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION.

Yesterday Miss Ella Moss held a reception at her studio, corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway. The occasion was the completion of Mrs. Vanderbilt's portrait. This work has occupied Miss Moss for the last two months, and is a gift of Mrs. Vanderbilt to Rev. Dr. Deems. Besides being an admirable likeness of the lady, as a picture it is remarkable for its excellence. Endowed with a very masculine touch and great freedom, Miss Moss combines with these virile traits exceeding delicacy of handling. The portrait is a half length, the form dressed in a velvet bodice, with a lace scarf. The figure stands out boldly from a rich dark lake background. The flesh tints are most smoothly and carefully worked, while the draperies, without any sudden transition, show that certainty and freedom which can only be acquired by years of serious toil. The school Miss Moss has studied is that of Dusseldorf, not the modern flighty one, but that Prof. Sohn taught, which was built up on the traditions of the best Dutch and French masters. If there be sobriety of tone, there results from it that quiet harmony of color which is the more impressive.

A WELL-KNOWN FREEMASON DEAD.

Charles H. Ludewig, Senior Warden of St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, F. and A. M., died suddenly on Friday at his home in this City, in the 33d year of his age. Mr. Ludewig was well known and much respected in the masonic fraternity, and for many years he had been one of the caterers of the Union League Club. The members of St. Cecile Lodge and Palestine Commandery will attend the funeral services at Masonic Temple at 12 o'clock to-day.

THE MORTALITY RECORD.

During the week ending at noon yesterday there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 718 deaths, 680 births, and 91 marriages, showing a decrease of 23 deaths and 59 marriages, and an increase of 200 births, as compared with the preceding week. The reported mortality last week was 38 below the actual mortality for the corresponding week of 1877. The daily mortality last week was as follows: Sunday, 89; Monday, 95; Tuesday, 92; Wednesday, 99; Thursday, 100; Friday, 115; Saturday, 128. Of these deaths 75 occurred in public institutions; 206 in houses inhabited by three families or less, and 417 in tenement-houses. The total number of children under 5 years who died was 477. The deaths from diarrheal diseases were 305, of which 291 were of children under 5 years.

ROWING ON THE PASSAIC.

REGATTA OF THE RUTHERFORD ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION — A LARGE NUMBER OF EVENTS DECIDED — THE CONTESTANTS AND THE WINNERS.

The grand amateur rowing regatta of the Rutherford Athletic Association, open to all, was rowed over the association course on the Passaic River at Rutherford Park yesterday afternoon. The course is one mile straightaway from Avondale Bridge to just below the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad bridge. Though this course is not all that could be desired, regarded from an oarsman's stand-point, its surroundings make it one of the most beautiful in the country. The river, placid as a mill-pond and about 300 yards wide, sweeps between low banks crowned with clumps of majestic elms. Back from the western bank are many fine residences, embowered in trees, whose lawns sweep to the shaded road, which follows close along the bank, affording ample opportunities for witnessing a race or of following it along the whole course. The opposite bank is broken by several little jutting points, each with its clump of trees, from each of which the greater part of the course may be seen. These points were occupied by numerous groups of spectators yesterday afternoon, the road was well filled with carriages, and great crowds of spectators lined either bank near the finish. About midway down the course the gently sloping western bank was covered with gigs and shells, the crews of which lounged beneath the grand old elms while waiting their turns to row. The objections to the course are that about a third of a mile from the starting point the river makes a bend to the right, and from the point thus made a great bed of weeds and aquatic plants reaches far out into the river. The river here is also subject to the influence of the tides, and at low water the channel is very narrow. By some strange miscalculation on the part of the projectors of the regatta, high water, which they supposed was at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, was at 4 o'clock, at which time the races were started, and before they were concluded the water had so fallen that navigation was seriously impeded, and several of the races were thereby rendered very unsatisfactory. The course is so near to New-York and so easy of access to many rowing clubs, and the prizes offered were so inviting, that the number of entries for the regatta was very large, there being nearly 50 in all.

The races, which were rowed in heats, were for junior single scull shells, pair-oared gigs, senior single scull shells, and four-oared shells. The first race was for junior single sculls, rowed in three heats, with three starters in each heat. The heats were won respectively by W. E. Cody, of the Friendship Boat Club of New-York, in 6:07½, with R. V. Young, of the Arlington Boat Club of Greenpoint, second; by Daniel Lynch, of the Waverley Boat Club of New-York, in 6:16½, with W. E. Mc. Cready, of the New-York Athletic Club, second, and by J. Young, of the Eureka Boat Club of Newark, in 7:01½, with H. W. J. Telfair second.

The senior single sculls followed, and of this race the first heat was made very interesting by the participation in it of H. W. Rathbone, of the New-York Athletic Club, and F. Eodenwald, of the Neptune Boat Club of Staten Island. The third man in the heat was H. Morse, of the Resolutes of Carmansville. The latter was distanced from the start, but the others made a very pretty race, and though Rathbone sprang to the front at the first, he only led Rodenwald by about half a length, and only beat him by the same distance. The winner's time was 5:53½. The second heat was a walk over for George Gaisel, of the Gramercy Boat Club of New-York. The third heat was won easily by Edward Phillips, of Triton Boat Club, Newark, in 6:10¾.

The first heat of the pair-oared gig race that followed was closely contested by the crews of the Atlantic Boat Club, of Hoboken, of which D. McQueen was stroke, J. Miller bow, and J. Benson coxswain, and the Viking Boat Club, of Newark, of which B. C. Sanders was stroke, E. Crossley bow, and C. Roe, Jr., coxswain. They took water together at the word, and to the half mile made a very close race. Here the Atlantics slowly drew ahead and gained a lead of a length, which by spurting the Vikings reduced to half a length, with which lead the Atlantic crew crossed the line, winners in 6:48. The second heat was between crews of the Neptune Club of Staten Island, of which O. T. Johnson was stroke, W. G. Diedrichsen bow, and J. W. Edwards coxswain, and the Acquackanonck Club of Passaic, of which William Biele was stroke, W. J. Cooper bow, and P. Cooper coxswain. The Neptunes lead from the start, and finished in 7:05¼, the other crew being only 3¼ seconds behind. The third heat was between the crews of the Mystic Boat Club, of Newark, of which J. A. E. Dunning was stroke, G. Frelinghuysen bow, and C. A. Bow coxswain, and the Winona Boat Club, of Jersey City, of which H. Koster was stroke and E. A. Ahrens bow. The Mystics took an easy lead at the start, and easily made it two lengths at the half-mile and six at the finish. Their time was 6:42¾. The fourth race was for four-oared shells. The first heat found the Carmans of Port Washington, with A. B. Wilson stroke, S. F. Knapp, Jr., No. 3, D. De Long No. 2, and V. G. Audubon, bow; the Excelsiors, of Paterson, and the Atlantics, of Hoboken, with J. D. Miller, stroke; J. A. Rosenbaum, No. 3; J. A. Hagemeyer, No. 2; and C. McQueen, bow, arrayed against each other, with the latter crew on the inside and the Carmans, who, but for their wild steering, might have won the race. The Atlantics were left badly behind. The second heat was between the Eurekas, of Newark, with J. Angelman, stroke; Flavell, No. 3; Ryno, No. 2, and P. Young bow; the Friendship crew, of which W. Hinley, was stroke, P. Birmingham, No. 3; R. Evans, No. 2, and H. Burden bow, and the Ariel Boat Club crew. The referee's boat could not get behind the shells, on account of the bridge, and the falling tide had made the channel so narrow at the start she was directly in the way of the Ariels, who were thereby forced to withdraw, and were told that they might therefore row in the final heat. The Eurekas had the better position of the remaining two boats, and easily beat the other crew. They rowed in beautiful form and presented as pretty a sight as was seen on the river during the day. Their time was 5:35¾ and that of the Friendships 5:50½.

This race ended the trial heats, and the approaching darkness gave warning that the four final heats must be rowed as quickly as possible in order to be witnessed at all. The first of these was between Messrs. Cody, Lynch, and J. Young. They got off well together, but Young withdrew at the half-mile Here Cody fouled Lynch, and though the former crossed the line in 6:19¾, and the latter in 6:32½, the race was given to Lynch. The final heat of the Senior single sculls was between Rathbone, Gaisel, and Phillips. The latter was beaten from the start, though he managed to foul Gaisel at the half mile, after a hard struggle. The last race was the trial heat of the four-oared shells, and was rowed by the Eurekas, Excelsiors, and Ariels. The latter were nowhere from the start, and aware that such was the case, soon withdrew. The race between the other boats was close, but the Eurekas came in ahead in 6:25, the Excelsiors making 6:33.

Considering the number of races and the difficulties to be encountered, the regatta was most successfully conducted throughout. Mr. William B. Curtis, of the New-York Athletic Club, acted as referee.

FOUND WANDERING IN CENTRAL PARK.

The Police were notified last evening that Mrs. Katrina Holtenroth, a German, 45 years of age, wife of a saddler at No. 297 Bowery, had been missing since Friday. The woman, who had been somewhat despondent of late owing to the death of a near relative, went to Jones' Wood with her little girl on Friday afternoon. The place was uncomfortably crowded, and the little child persuaded her mother to leave there and go with her to Central Park. Before leaving the woods she expressed a great desire to walk along the banks of the river, and when they got to the Park she showed a great inclination to linger about the lake. Finally, at the urgent request of her daughter, she went with her to watch the antics of the monkeys. While in the menagerie they became separated. The child made her way home alone, but her mother did not return, and it was feared that she had committed suicide, but at a late hour last night she was found wandering in the Park, evidently insane. Her husband was sent for and he took her home.

THE LATE JOHN WARREN.

The funeral services over the remains of John Warren, whose death was recorded yesterday, will be solemnized in St. Mark's Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A committee appointed by the Stock Exchange met yesterday and adopted resolutions highly eulogistic of the deceased, who, for over 50 years in Wall-street, always maintained a character for uprightness and integrity in all his dealings.

A SCULL RACE IN FLUSHING BAY.

A single-scull race was rowed on the Flushing Bay yesterday between John Walker, formerly of the Nassau Club of Harlem, and Laurence Embree, of the Nereus Club of Flushing. Walker gave odds of 30 seconds over a course of one and an eighth miles. Embree won the race by 15 seconds. Time—8:15.

THE NAVY-YARD MALADY.

PROBABLY NOT YELLOW FEVER.

STRONG DOUBTS AS TO THE GENUINENESS OF THE CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL—WHAT THE HEALTH OFFICER SAYS—OFFICIAL REPORT.

There were no new developments yesterday in the yellow fever fright of the Brooklyn Board of Health, and no cases except the six enumerated on Friday have occurred. The Board of Health has, however, decided to have the streets contiguous to the Navy-yard thoroughly cleaned, and the work will be commenced to-morrow morning. A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed by the officials at the Navy-yard at the attempt to convey the impression that a panic existed there, and that the marines and seamen were terror-stricken. As a matter of fact, the diagnosis of the six cases sent to the Naval Hospital was bilious remittent fever, between which and yellow fever, in the severest form of the former, the difference is very slight indeed. The symptoms were so markedly those of yellow fever in the case of Hines, who died on Wednesday night, that the medical staff decided to notify the Board of Health, as a precautionary measure. A new theory as to the origin of the disease was developed yesterday. It is stated that Dr. Wikoff had but recently arrived at the Navy-yard from a district in which yellow fever is frequent, and that the cases were developed by the exposure of articles in his trunk, which had not been disinfected. The Colorado has been towed out into the stream, and will remain at the present distance from the dock for some days to come. The Vermont still lies off the Cobb Dock. The commandant at the Navy-yard said yesterday that no new outbreak was apprehended, but that if any cases did occur hereafter, they would be sent to the yellow fever hospital at the Lower Quarantine Station without delay.

In the meantime, Dr. James Crane, President of the Board of Health; Dr. Vanderpoel, and others, have opened a somewhat interesting discussion as to the origin of yellow fever, and whether it can be generated *de novo*. It used to be a remark of the venerable Dr. Stone, of New-Orleans, who had had a life-long experience in dealing with the disease, that germ theories were very excellent for philosophers, but would not answer at all for physicians, who must draw their inferences from facts within their acquaintance, and are not at liberty to reason from preconceived and possibly erroneous hypotheses. "Given decaying vegetable and animal matter, a sufficiently high temperature, and sufficient humidity," the old Doctor used to say, "and you have yellow fever. Given less humidity and a lower temperature, and intermittent or remittent may be anticipated." It is conceded in all quarters that this disease is accompanied with, and propagated by, a specific contagion, when it has once obtained a foothold; but its most recent literature tends to throw a doubt upon the doctrine that it cannot be generated *de novo*. Dr. Crane inclines to the opinion that the foul matter brought up by dredging played a very active part in the development of the disease, although he is not prepared to maintain that its germs have not lain latent in the Vermont from past infections for a long time, and broken out this Summer under favorable conditions of heat and humidity. Should no further cases occur, and it is believed that they will not, a strong doubt as to the genuineness of the six cases removed to the Naval Hospital will necessarily exist in medical circles.

Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the Port, when asked if he had taken any extra precautions to protect the community from the spread of yellow fever, on account of the reports that the disease had broken out in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, said he had not, for the reason that he had been all along doing all that could be done in that direction. He did not know anything about the state of affairs in the Navy-yard, except what he had read in the papers. From what he had been able to learn, however, and what he knew about the disease, he did not believe that it was yellow fever, and would not believe until he was officially informed of the results of the post-mortem examinations. The conditions surrounding the locality where the trouble had occurred were sufficient to make any disease assume a malignant form. They had been dredging among the night soil and refuse matter in that locality for some time past, which, taken in connection with the fact that the Brooklyn sewers emptied in there had, he had been informed, caused a stench that was almost unbearable, and it was not a matter of surprise that a contagion should be the result. It was no wonder the patients vomited blood, because their blood had undoubtedly become thoroughly disorganized. The idea, however, that yellow fever would crop up after it had started, with the thermometer at 90, was preposterous. If it had been yellow fever, there would have been at least 100 cases of it by this time. Besides, yellow fever does not develop itself any more than small-pox. It must be carried. When he got the brief telegram announcing that yellow fever had broken out in the Navy-yard, and that there had been six or seven cases, he was perfectly thunderstruck, because he knew that no war vessel had been in any yellow fever port, and he could not understand how it got there. When he read the papers the next morning, and saw just what there was in it, he dismissed it entirely from his mind, because he at once came to the conclusion that even if it was yellow fever, he was not responsible for its presence at the Navy-yard. He has become satisfied, however, that the people were more scared than hurt, and that there is no yellow fever at all at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

In regard to the bark Lepanto, which arrived on Thursday last, from Matanzas, without a bill of health, and had been detained at the lower Quarantine, Dr. Vanderpoel emphatically assured the reporter that there was positively nothing uncommon in the occurrence, and said that it was nothing more than was taking place every few days. It is a well-known fact that yellow fever exists in Matanzas as an epidemic; that no vessel can get a clean bill of health from there, and that it would not do them any good if they did. The Captain of the Lepanto is an old trader, and he knew that no bill of health that he could get from the health authorities of Matanzas would obviate the necessity of discharging his ship in Quarantine, and for that reason he refused to pay the fee demanded for the bill of health, which was from $2 to $5. That was all there was about it, and that was why the health authorities at Matanzas wrote to the health authorities of this port and warned them to look out for the arrival of the vessel in New-York. There were no cases of yellow fever on board of the vessel, and she was detained at Quarantine precisely as all vessels were, and would continue to be, which came from Matanzas or any other infected port. They all have to discharge their cargo at the Lower Quarantine, and that was all the Lepanto would be required to do.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The report of a Board of Medical Officers of the Navy, designated to investigate the causes of the appearance of yellow fever on board the Vermont, at New-York, was received at the Navy Department to-day. The board is of the opinion that it originated from the ballast of the bark Juniata Clair, which left Havana on May 1. This ballast, quarry clippings and sand, was deposited on the dock on either side of the Vermont, and about 100 yards distant from her. It contained the germ of the disease, which was aggravated into the fever by the excessive heat. Such precautions have been taken that the spread of the fever will most likely be checked. Reports received by Surgeon-Gen. Woodworth, of the Marine Hospital Service, show that during the week ending July 6, there were 93 deaths from yellow fever at Havana, and six from small-pox—a large increase in the former and a corresponding decrease in the latter disease. Advices from Matanzas, Cuba, show an increase of yellow fever in that place. It is reported to have spread to nearly all the vessels in the port, though but few deaths have occurred. At Key West there had been, up to the 10th inst., five cases of yellow fever. The first three cases were in the shipping from Havana, and the last two were not connected with the shipping. The city is healthy, and there are no fears of an epidemic.

FUNERAL OF ELLIE M'CALL.

Groups of people, young and old, stood on the walk in front of No. 469 Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning, silently gazing at the windows of the room wherein the body of Ellie McCall, the beautiful young actress, lay in a humble imitation rosewood coffin. Around the bier of the dead girl stood her mother, sisters, and brother weeping, while Rev. Dr. Houghton, Pastor of the "Little Church Around the Corner," read the burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A few friends and sympathizers were also present, including Mr. Rice, organizer of the "Evangeline" Troupe, and Miss M. C. Cameron, a member of the company. A few cut flowers and a small cross had been placed on the coffin by Miss Cameron and some kind-hearted neighbors, with whom the young actress was a favorite. The lid of the coffin was ornamented with a plate, upon which was inscribed, "Ellen McCall, died July 17, aged 17 years." After the funeral service had been read in an impressive manner by Dr. Houghton, the members of the family imprinted fare-well kisses on the cold lips of the dead, the lid was screwed down by Undertaker James Finan, of No. 418 Third-avenue, and the coffin was slowly carried down the narrow stairway and deposited in a hearse. Two carriages containing the bereaved mother, sisters, and brothers followed it to St. Michael's Cemetery, in Astoria, where the body was temporarily interred. It is the intention of the family to remove it to Buffalo as soon as they are ready to leave the City. The expenses of the funeral were borne by Miss Lizzie McCall, the oldest sister, who was compelled to pledge a diamond ring in order to obtain the necessary funds. Rev. Dr. Houghton's services were entirely voluntary. During the regular morning service at his church a gentleman living in the neighborhood called and explained the case to him, and he promptly consented to conduct the funeral service.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

At a meeting of the creditors of Abram Mead, plumber, held yesterday at the office of Register Ketchum, John H. Platt was elected Assignee.

The application of Owen Murphy, janitor, at Exchange-place and William-street, for a discharge from bankruptcy came up before Register Ketchum yesterday, and there was opposition on the part of the creditors.

Joseph Linder, manufacturer of lace goods, at No. 248 Canal-street, has failed. His liabilities are reported less than $10,000. He succeeded the firm of Taylor & Linden in February last, Mr. Taylor entering as a salesman.

Eight of the European creditors of H. F. Cooper & Co., importers of laces, at Nos. 28 and 30 Greens-street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy against the firm, and have obtained an injunction restraining the Sheriff and others from disposing of any of the property. The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate $13,400, and are as follows: Thomas Adams & Co., $1,747; James Hardy & Co., $1,015; Robert F. Whaly, $1,040; Berken Brothers, $385; Richard Colby & Co., $4,090; Herbert Woolley & Co., $4,090; J. & F. Fletcher, $430; Midland Lace Company, $610. The petition alleges that the firm made a payment of $8,500 to P. L. Cooper to give him a preference, and that on Jan. 1 the statement of the firm showed assets amounting to $93,747, and his liabilities $46,145, of which only $6,145 was due on foreign account.

VESSELS ON FIRE AT SEA.

THE BARK ALLAHABAD FORCED TO PUT INTO PORT—AN IRON CLIPPER ABANDONED.

On the 15th of January last the iron bark Allahabad left Calcutta, with a general cago, for this port. Nothing unusual occurred until the evening of the second Sunday out. At 8:45 o'clock the officer on duty noticed a crackling noise abreast of the after-hatch. An alarm was instantly given, and the watch below called out. The deck at the point the noise proceeded from showed signs of upheaving. The ventilators were partially opened, and thick puffs of smoke made their appearance. The vessel was then about 45 miles off the Point of Gold. The boats were got ready for instant use, in case it should be necessary to abandon the bark. After stopping up the scupper-holes, the decks were kept constantly flooded with water. The ventilators were made fast, in the hope of smothering the fire. As the latter was apparently gaining ground, Capt. Westcott held a consultation with his officers, and it was decided to put into the Point, where they arrived at 3:30 o'clock on the following afternoon. The Captain sent ashore for help, and nearly 100 coolies soon made their appearance. The hatches were then taken off, and after three days' hard labor the fire was put out. It was found necessary to take out the whole cargo, and in breaking it out in the forward part of the hold it was found that another fire was just breaking out there. In both cases the fire was found to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Such of the cargo as was not destroyed was put back, and after a delay of seven weeks at the Point of Gold, the Allahabad resumed her voyage. A part of the cargo, which was consigned to Ralli Brothers, of No. 101 Pearl-street, is a complete loss. It consisted of jute, hides, indigo, &c. On the 19th of May, when the bark was about 250 miles south-east by east of the Island of Mauritius, they fell in with a vessel which had been less fortunate. A ship on fire was sighted just ahead, and at first they kept off, but seeing there was no danger, approached and passed within 100 feet of her. She proved to be the iron clipper Glen Erich, of Liverpool, whose cargo, consisting of coal, with which she was on her way to Bombay, had taken fire from spontaneous combustion. Nothing but her iron hull had been left by the flames, and in it the coal still burned, although she had been abandoned five months before. She had drifted over 1,500 miles in the meantime. She was a new vessel, it being her first voyage. The Captain and his wife had been picked up and landed at the Point of Gold while the Allahabad was lying there.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

THE CONVENTION RECOMMEND THE REGISTRY OF THIRD CLASS MAIL MATTER.

A brief adjourned meeting of the convention of Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, which has been in session in Washington during the past week, was held in the Post Office Building yesterday. There were about 30 delegates present, among them being Theodore N. Vail, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and Superintendents H. V. Bailey, of Washington; C. Jay French, of Cincinnati; L. M. Terrell, of Atlanta, Ga.; James E. White, of Chicago; Robert C. Jackson, of New-York; John Jameson, of Washington; J. E. Stewart, of Chicago, and Superintendent McGrath, of the Chicago Post Office. Postmaster James and Assistant Postmaster Pearson, the latter a veteran of the railway mail service, were also present. The principal subject under consideration was the advisability of adopting a system for the registering of third class mail matter, which comprises all merchandise and articles sent in packages through the mail. This will render the transmission of such packages as safe in the mails as are the ordinary registered letters. The convention decided to recommend the adoption of such a system to the Postmaster-General. After discussing some minor questions connected with the service the delegates inspected the system of working in the Post Office, and then made an excursion to Brighton Beach, Coney Island. An invitation from Mr. R. J. Cortlss, of the White Star Steamship Line, was also received, inviting the convention to visit and inspect the company's steamer Baltic on Monday, and the invitation was accepted. The convention will meet again on Monday.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TEACHERS.

The German-American Teachers' Association will hold the first sessions of its annual meeting on the 29th inst. in this City. In connection with the meeting there will be an exhibition of school books, materials, apparatus, maps, &c., at Turn Hall, in East Fourth-street, from July 29 to Aug. 2. No fee will be charged for admission. The Committee on Exhibition, consisting of nine members, P. Stahl, Chairman, and H. Schuricht, Secretary, announce the following list of exhibitors and exhibits:

J. Reynders & Co., New-York, anatomical models and charts, herbaria, and botanical models; Keuffel & Esser, New-York, drawing material for instruction in elementary, technical, and mechanical drawing; models of machines and parts of machines; Metric Bureau, Boston, metric measures and weights; F. Scheuneich, Boston, calisthenic, round apparatus; materials and copies; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, mathematical and philosophical apparatus; D. Appleton & Co., New-York, books and maps; Putnam's Sons, New York, books and maps; Philip Hake & Co., New-York, stationery; F. Grote & Co., New-York, apparatus for gymnastics in kindergartens; Ginn & Heath, Boston, text-books; Tainter Brothers, Merrill & Co., New-York, books and maps; Henry Holt & Co., books and maps; Ivison Phinney, Blakeman & Co., New-York, books and maps; E. Steiger, New-York, books and maps; Luhme & Co., New-York, philosophical apparatus; Velhagen & Klasing, Bielefeld, Germany, books and maps; E. W. Christern, New-York, books; J. B. Holger & Sons, Milwaukee, books; Hailman & Doerffinger, Milwaukee, books; Henry Knoefel, Louisville, books; Prof. A. Boehme, Seminary, Berlin, Germany, books; Scribner & Co., New-York, books; F. Hoffmann, New-York, microscopes; Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., New-York, books and maps; Willy Wallach, New-York, stationery; John Bracker, New-York, penmanship; Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia, books and maps; P. Stahl, New-York, maps on tracing cloth; Schaefer & Corach, Philadelphia, books; B. W. Moeller, New-York, drawings, adjustable slate-board; L. A. Furney, New-York, maps of American history; C. Weber, Jersey City Heights, chronographic historical charts. The following will exhibit kindergarten work: P. W. Moeller, New-York; German-American School, Nineteenth-street, New-York; Free German School, Fourth-street, New-York; Newark-Street School, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Kraus-Boelte, New-York; Miss Van Briesen, College Point; Green-Street School, Newark, N. J.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE CHIMPANZEE.

Some very remarkable traits of intelligence have recently been observed in the large chimpanzee at the Aquarium. It is a known fact that the discharge of fire-arms causes considerable uneasiness to all the members of the monkey tribe, frequently frightening them so badly as to cause death. There is a performance on the stage of the Aquarium in which a pistol is used, and for fully five minutes preceding its discharge the chimpanzee is on the watch, awaiting the report, and his actions meanwhile are precisely like those of a child under similar circumstances. He will go to the corner of his cage furthest from the noise and look at the stage curiously, then suddenly rush back to where a view of the performances can be had, and just as the pistol is about to be fired seek the far corner, and actually place its hands over both ears to exclude the noise of the pistol's explosion. As soon as the report has taken place he will run briskly to the glass side of his cage and peer intently at the stage, as if endeavoring to ascertain the cause of so much commotion. This curious fact has been observed by a great many persons.

PASSING A COUNTERFEIT NOTE.

Horace Heustis, aged 54, who describes himself as a farmer residing at Crown Point, N. Y., was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective King, of the Central Office, charged with having attempted to pass a counterfeit $50 note on the Tradesmen's National Bank of this City on August Schmidt, of No. 29 Rivington-street. Heustis entered Mr. Schmidt's place of business and partook of refreshments, tendering in payment for the same the $50 note, claiming to have no other bills. Schmidt took the bill to procure change for it, and then learned that it was a counterfeit. He thereupon gave Heustis in charge of Detective King, who was passing at the time on his way to the Central Office. On searching Heustis, three $10 bills of the issue of the Consolidated Bank of Canada were found in his possession and $15 in currency. The Canadian bills are supposed to be a portion of a large amount of the bills stolen from the bank before they were issued. Heustis was locked up at the Central Office, and will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner on Monday.

HE WANTS TO BE A SOLDIER.

A bright-looking and intelligent young man, stepped nimbly up to the bar, yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and, giving his name as Michael Durkin, aged 19, made a most novel request of Justice Duffy, the presiding magistrate. Durkin stated that his sole ambition was to be a soldier, and as he had no immediate relatives living, and as the army regulations required that he should have a guardian, he came to ask Justice Duffy to kindly fill that position for him. Justice Duffy questioned Durkin closely in regard to his antecedents, and, receiving favorable answers, consented to become his guardian, and gave him a letter of recommendation to Gen. Hancock. Durkin, armed with the communication, left the court in high glee.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received from S. W. $5 for the Sea-side Sanitarium.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1 524.

We have received $5 from Willie F. W. for Sea-side Sanitarium, and also $2 from X. for the same purpose.

The interest on bonds and stocks of the City, which is due on Aug. 1, will be paid on that date at the office of the Finance Department.

George Carman, a sailor, employed on the Cunard steamer Scythia, was drowned while bathing off the docks in Jersey City, last evening.

The millinery store of Carrie Abrahams, No. 1,099 Third-avenue, was entered by burglars on Friday night last and robbed of goods valued at $450.

The Controller will sell on Friday next, by authority of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the lease for three years of 100 acres of land on Barren Island.

Ninety-eight Mennonites arrived yesterday on the Donau, from Bremen, and left soon afterward for Kansas City. The Donau brought 384 immigrants in all.

The receipts of the Department of Public Works for Croton rents last week amounted to $119,869 22. During the same period the Mayor's Marshal issued 2,271 licenses, and received $5,123 75.

The body of Patrick O'Loughlin, aged 7 years, of No. 24 Cannon-street, who was accidentally drowned on Thursday last, was found yesterday floating in the East River at Pier No. 57, and was removed to his late home.

"Peter Fenimore, an Italian, of No. 87 Crosby-street, quarreled last evening with a tall negress known as "Big Liz," during which the negress slashed her antagonist across the right cheek with a razor, inflicting a ghastly wound. The negress escaped arrest.

The apartments of Mrs. Marie Furstenworther, at No. 586 Seventh-avenue, were entered on Thursday evening by a sneak-thief, who effected an entrance by means of false keys, and carried off jewelry valued at $2,000. No clue to the thieves or the missing property has been obtained by the Police.

Mayor Ely has received a letter from Mr. Henry Bergh stating that several of the canines in the dog pound had been suffocated by the intense heat. Mr. Bergh asks that the pound be properly ventilated. The communication was sent to the Commissioner of Public Works, who will examine into the matter.

Yesterday the Coroner's jury, in their verdict in the case of John Gettelman, who was run over at Melrose Station by a Harlem railroad train recently, although they pronounced the death an accidental one, recommended that the company be compelled to place lights at the stations while trains are passing.

BROOKLYN.

Permits for the erection of 31 new buildings were granted during the past week by the Department of Fire and Building.

Some time during Friday night burglars entered the dry goods store of R. J. Rau, No. 267 Broadway, and stole property valued at $260.

John McMahon, a laborer, 36 years of age, fell from the roof of a four-story tenement-house at No. 44 Union-street yesterday afternoon, and was killed. McMahon rolled off the roof while asleep.

It is probable that the dog pound will be removed from Division-street to the offal dock at the foot of Washington-street. The present pound having been declared a nuisance by the Board of Health, is closed. The dog-catchers, however, continue their work keeping the captured dogs at their own expense until the new pound can be made ready for their reception.

Mr. James Bunker was sitting on the stoop of his own residence, at No. 109 Myrtle-avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning, when Benjamin McCann staggered up and extended a general invitation to any of the party to fight. No notice being taken of him, McCann took up a stone and threw it at Mr. Bunker, inflicting a severe wound on the latter's head. A warrant has been issued for McCann.

Judge Barnard

The New-York Times.

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ODD EXECUTIVE METHODS.

CABINET OFFICERS SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.

TALK OF REMOVING POSTMASTER JAMES—MR. KEY OPPOSED TO A CHANGE—GEN. GRAHAM APPOINTED WITHOUT THE ADVICE OF THE CABINET—ALL LOUISIANA PATRONAGE IN SENATOR KELLOGG'S HANDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A rumor was started here to-day that Postmaster James, of New-York, was to be superseded by Thomas Stewart. The attention of Postmaster-General Key having been called to this rumor, he said that so far as he knew there was not the slightest foundation for it. He spoke of Postmaster James as one of the most valuable and efficient officers in the public service. "No private business in the country," said Mr. Key, "is conducted better than the business of the New-York Post Office, and I should resist any effort to remove Mr. James with all the authority I possess and all the pertinacity of which I am capable. Mr. James is all that could be desired as Postmaster at New-York, and there can be no possible reason for a change. Of course," continued the Postmaster-General, "the President has the authority to make a change, but he has never intimated such a purpose to me, and I don't believe he has ever thought of such a movement. Mr. James certainly cannot be removed with my consent so long as he continues his present admirable management of his important office."

A Cabinet officer is authority for the statement that the Surveyorship of New-York was not even referred to at the Cabinet meeting on Friday last, Secretary Sherman was called upon by THE TIMES correspondent after the Cabinet meeting and asked if the selection had been made, and he replied in the negative, adding that he did not think any action would be taken until this week. It now appears that the President, of his own volition, signed Gen. Graham's appointment on Friday afternoon, before his departure for the West, but for some unaccountable reason the fact was kept strictly secret at the Treasury Department until after business hours yesterday. Secretary Sherman, in conversation to-night, said that he regarded the appointment of Gen. Graham as an excellent one; that he was a good Republican and a gallant soldier, and would, no doubt, co-operate with Gen. Merritt in instituting the many reforms that were necessary to bring the New-York Custom-house up to the desired standard. The Secretary repeated his previous assertion that the recent changes in New-York would prove advantageous to the public service. Being asked if any change was contemplated in the Appraisership, Mr. Sherman replied that he thought not, and added that Mr. Dutcher had conducted the affairs of his department satisfactorily. Secretary Sherman, however, when requested to do so, declined to give his sanction to a public statement that Mr. Dutcher would not be superseded at an early day, and said in explanation that the question of Mr. Dutcher's retention in office rested entirely with the President.

Senator Kellogg has succeeded in obtaining full control of all the Federal patronage in Louisiana, and is as gleeful as a child with a new rattle. Civil service reform has no longer any terrors for him, and the Administration has risen to a remarkable degree in his estimation. The Custom-house at New-Orleans was placed under his sceptre some time ago, and it is understood that all subordinate appointments at that institution are now forwarded to him for approval. The removal of Postmaster Parker at New-Orleans, and the appointment of Gen. Badger, is another evidence of the eccentricities of civil service reform and of the growing power of Senator Kellogg with the President. This change was made without any cause whatever, so far as the official records show. It was the President's own act, instigated by Mr. Kellogg, and was done without the knowledge of Postmaster-General Key, who regards Mr. Parker as an excellent officer. Parker had held the office for seven years, and had but one year to serve to fulfill his term. Kellogg is now urging ex-Marshal Pitkin for appointment as Marshal for the Territory of Montana.

PLANS FOR THE NEW PATENT OFFICE.

THE COMMISSION OF ARCHITECTS TO BEGIN THEIR WORK TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Under authority conferred upon him by the Sundry Civil act, the Secretary of the Interior has appointed a Board of Architects, consisting of Messrs. R. M. Upjohn, of New-York City; W. H. Hartwell, of Boston, and James K. Wilson, of Cincinnati, to examine and report upon the competitive plans submitted to the Interior Department for the restoration and reconstruction of those wings of the Patent Office Building which were destroyed by fire last September. Immediately after the passage of the act referred to Secretary Schurz issued a circular to builders specifying in general terms the desires of the department in connection with the restoration of the damaged building, and inviting them to submit plans. Two distinct propositions were submitted for the competition of builders: First, the restoration of the building to its original shape and condition, including an entire new fire-proof roof; and, second, a design for the conversion of the old model-galleries in the north and west wings into office rooms, with the addition of galleries above for the display of models. These proposed additions, however, would not change the outside architectural proportions of the building, so far as they can be seen from the street. Builders are required to submit their proposals anonymously, to avoid all charges of favoritism in the selection of plans. Each bidder will place a distinctive mark on his plans, and address a letter of advice to the Secretary, the envelope to contain a mark or device corresponding with that on his plan. The letters will not be opened until after the commission has decided upon the plan that shall be adopted. The commission will assemble here to-morrow, and proceed to open the proposals.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1878.

The Secretary of the Interior expects to complete his decision in regard to the Pacific Railroad land grants during the present week.

The meeting of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, which was called for the 18th inst., has, it is understood, been postponed until the Chairman, Representative Blackburn, shall have been relieved from service on the Potter sub-committee, now sitting at New-Orleans.

A statement is published here to-day that Mr. Franklin Philip, who was until recently Chief Clerk in the office of Navy Paymaster Cunningham, at San Francisco, had, in adjusting accounts in that office, misused a certain amount of Government funds, but that his principal paid the deficiency out of his own pocket, and the Government suffers no loss.

Mr. H. Kreismann, Consul-General at Berlin, sends to the Department of State a copy of an imperial ordinance, under date of June 26, 1878, which requires passports of all strangers arriving at and all persons moving into Berlin. The following semi-official comments upon this ordinance appear in the *Imperial Advertiser*: "In introducing the passport obligation for Berlin, the object sought to be attained is to secure a reasonable control over persons coming and residing here without proper documents of legitimation, and to bring about a due report of such persons to the legitimate authorities, with a view of proceeding against the same according to the rules and regulations in force." The Consul-General urges upon Americans, especially naturalized Americans of German birth, the necessity and importance of providing themselves with proper passports before going to Berlin.

AN ODIOUS DEMOCRATIC LAW.

EXCLUDING SOLDIERS' ORPHANS FROM THE HOME AT XENIA, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Contrary to general expectation, the Democratic Board of Managers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia have determined to put into immediate force the infamous O'Connor law, passed by the last Legislature. This law requires every mother or guardian of an inmate of the Home who is in receipt of a pension from the Government to pay over such pension to the managers for the support of the child. It further excludes from the institution all children over 12 years of age. The number of soldiers' orphans now under its care is about 500, but under this law not one-fourth of them can return. If the law should be faithfully carried out, the pet institution of the Union veterans of Ohio will be virtually destroyed. Yesterday the new board held a meeting at Xenia, and began their work. Major Shaw, whose management of the institution has elicited universal praise, was at first re-elected, but upon his refusal to go before the board and bind himself to turn out the whole force of employes and substitute Democrats his election was reconsidered, and an inexperienced man chosen to fill his place. The Matrons and other officials were then informed that their positions would at once be filled by Democrats, and it was determined to carry forward the work of reorganization until the Democracy of the State are satisfied. It is expected that the great soldiers' reunion, which will be held at Newark to-morrow, will take some action upon the matter. Veterans, without distinction of party, are indignant that the doors of an institution in which they have taken a just pride should be closed by a law framed by a bounty-jumper and ex-penitentiary convict, and they will enter their protest at the polls in October.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER OUTRAGES.

INDIAN RAIDERS ENCOURAGED BY THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES—HOW THE MARAUDERS ARE SHIELDED ON RETURNING TO MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 21.—Gen. E. O. C. Ord, the Commander of the Department of Texas, has received a letter from a gentleman residing in the City of Santa Rosa, Mexico, which fully corroborates the statements so frequently made that the Mexican authorities countenance the raids from Mexico into Texas. The letter states that the recent disastrous raid was discussed on the streets of Santa Rosa at the time the Indians left their camps near that city. The raiding party was composed of Kickapoo and Lipon Indians and Mexicans. They stole about 500 saddle-horses and murdered about 30 men and boys in Mexico, besides stealing a large amount of property. On their return to Santa Rosa they traveled the public road, and openly boasted of their raid and its results. The horses and plunder were divided among them when they reached the city, but the Kickapoos, being dissatisfied with their share, attacked the Lipons, murdered six of them, captured others, and redivided the spoils with the authorities of Santa Rosa, except a portion of the horses, which were seized under a prestimo levied by Diaz's officers, and used to mount Diaz's troops. The Lipons captured by the Kickapoos were turned over to the Mexican authorities and cast into prison. This was done to show that the authorities attempted to punish the raiders in case the United States should complain to Mexico, and also to prevent the Lipons from attempting to recover their share of the plunder stolen during the raid. During the absence of the savages on this raid, Don Juan Galan, a leading citizen of Santa Rosa, issued rations daily to their families, who were camped near the city. The letter bears marks of being true, and is corroborated by other evidence in the possession of Gen. Ord.

Col. W. H. Shafter is in this city, and Gen. Mackenzie is expected here to-morrow to consult with Gen. Ord in regard to the frontier troubles. Another company of artillery was sent to the frontier Thursday.

MR. BENNETT'S POLAR SCHEMES.

HE PROPOSES TO SEND TWO EXPEDITIONS TO THE NORTH POLE—THE YACHT DAUNTLESS TO BE FITTED FOR AN ARCTIC VOYAGE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—From a communication recently received at the Navy Department, it appears that Mr. James Gordon Bennett contemplates a double expedition to the North Pole, one vessel going by way of Behring's Straits, and the other by way of Spitzbergen. He has been in consultation with Peterman, the great German geographer, and other Arctic experts abroad, and now proposes to fit his well-known yacht, the Dauntless, for an additional Arctic expedition, putting in her an auxiliary engine and screw, and otherwise making her complete for an expedition by way of Spitzbergen. The Jeannette is on her way to San Francisco, and will pass through Behring's Straits early next year. Her owner will spend not less than $120,000 on the Jeannette expedition. He wishes the Navy Department to furnish for the Dauntless the crew, officers, and provisions necessary for her voyage, he making her otherwise ready. He is persuaded that the two vessels, going in different directions, but by the two ways which are admitted to be the best and the only ones which promise early success, can more than double the chances of reaching the pole. His communication to the Navy Department is, in brief, an inquiry to ascertain if this proposition would have the favor of Secretary Thompson. The Dauntless is a stanch vessel, and with the engine and screw with which Mr. Bennett proposes to fit her, at his own expense, would be an excellent craft for the Arctic voyage.

A LAKE YACHTING DISASTER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.—The yachts Coquette and Ina, with a party of young men on board, left here at 10 o'clock last night for Racine. When off South Point, the Ina was capsized by a squall. The occupants, Henry Elliott, George Elliott, Edward L. Cramer, and John Williams, succeeded in climbing upon the bottom of the overturned yacht. After remaining in this perilous position for some four hours, and fearing they would not be rescued, Henry Elliott started to swim ashore for help, since which time he has not been heard from. The Ina finally drifted ashore, and the rest of the party returned to this city. The Coquette proceeded on her trip and arrived at Racine this morning.

FALSE LEGISLATIVE RECORDS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 21.—The *Express* of this morning prints a fac-simile of roll-call No. 5 of the Indiana House of Representatives, March 1, 1877, showing that the State-house bill was lost on the third reading, and that the summing up which gave it a majority was false. Conley, of Vigo, and Danneteil, of Vanderburg, were entered on the House record as having voted in the affirmative, when the roll-call shows that Conley voted in the negative and that Danneteil did not vote at all. The *Express* also prints certificates from Conley and Danneteil stating that their votes were falsified on the record.

SEQUELS TO THE TREATY.

AUSTRIA'S BOSNIAN ACCESSION.

TURKISH AUTHORITIES ENCOURAGING OPPOSITION TO AUSTRIA—THE OCCUPATION TO BEGIN ON JULY 28 — ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT.

AGRAM, July 21.—The latest news from Bosnia is unsatisfactory. It is feared the orthodox Slavs and Mussulmans will forcibly resist the Austrians. The Turkish authorities encourage demonstrations against occupation. The negotiations at Vienna do not progress. In any case it is thought bands of semi-brigands in the Bosnian hills will harass the Austrians whether organized resistance is made or not. With these possibilities in view, Austrian preparations are very elaborate, as the slightest check might have disastrous moral consequences.

EDINBURGH, July 21.—The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* reports that July 28 has been fixed as the date for the entrance of the Austrian forces into Bosnia, whether the Turks object or not.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch states that Gen. Phillipovich left Vienna on Saturday night, after repeated conferences with Count Andrassy and the Emperor. The object of his departure is doubtless to see that everything is ready. It is possible he may return to Vienna before the occupation, which, it is thought, will probably commence on July 28 or 29.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries have not given notice of the receipt of the instructions awaited by them from the Porte. However, they have, happily, abandoned the idea of retarding occupation until after the ratification of the treaty of Berlin, and of exacting conditions not contained therein. It is understood that Austria has drawn up a project of a convention relative to occupation which has been communicated to the Turkish plenipotentiaries. The hope of an amicable settlement is by no means relinquished, notwithstanding the delay of the receipt of instructions.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Vienna, reports that Gen. Phillipovich had a conference with Mehemet Ali, which came to no result. Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, through direct communications, elicited from the Porte that, even if the present negotiations should fall through, the Austrians will not be actively opposed in Bosnia.

VIENNA, July 21.—It is reported that some days ago a hundred Bashi-Bazouk raiders were killed and wounded in Dalmatia.

BELGRADE, July 21.—The Skuptschina is drawing up a protest, addressed to Europe, setting forth Servia's claim to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ITALY AND THE TYROL.

ANNEXATION MEETINGS AT ROME AND GENOA —THE BERLIN TREATY CONDEMNED.

ROME, July 21.—A democratic meeting in favor of the annexation of South Tyrol to Italy was held to-day. Twenty-five hundred persons were present. Mennoti Garibaldi, son of the General, presided. Letters and telegrams expressing sympathy with the movement were received from Gen. Garibaldi, Signori Saffi, Campanella, and others, and were read to the meeting. A resolution was adopted condemning the violation by the congress of Berlin of the principle of nationalities and popular sovereignty; affirming the solidarity of Italians with the peoples bought and sold by the congress; reminding Italy that Italian countries were still subject to foreign domination, and looking for speedy justice. The meeting was orderly, but a somewhat noisy demonstration was made in the evening with shouts of "Long live Trieste!" The authorities posted troops around the Corso, and issued a few summonses against the demonstrators. A similar meeting was held in Genoa to-day.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent states that a trustworthy report from Vienna declares that Austria has resolved to take timely precautions against any Italian aggression.

Special dispatches from Rome say that 4,000 people were present at the annexation meeting there yesterday. Some accounts represent that the principal object of the meeting was a Republican demonstration. In the evening a demonstration was made before the Austrian Embassy. Gen. Garibaldi telegraphed as follows to the meeting: "Enslaved peoples have the right to revolt. Men of Trieste, take to the mountains." The Ministerial journals of Vienna warn Italy that it is dangerous to play with fire.

ENGLAND AND THE TREATY.

MR. FORSTER DENOUNCES THE SETTLEMENT AT THE COBDEN CLUB DINNER—THE MILITIA RESERVE TO BE DISBANDED.

LONDON, July 21.—Right Hon. W. E. Forster, presiding at the Cobden Club dinner, Saturday night, made a speech on the Eastern question, taking the same general grounds against the Government's policy as Mr. Gladstone. He said that he and other Liberals had hesitated to challenge the Government while negotiations were pending, lest a strong opposition might encourage Russia in her warlike attitude, or a weak one encourage our own rulers. But, he declared, the Liberal leaders are now agreed. They will make their protest and take a division, regardless of their weakness or strength. They will give the country opportunity by a long debate and thorough ventilation of the subject to consider maturely whether or not it approves of the Government's acts.

A circular has been issued giving notice that the military reserve will be disbanded after July 31.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—Unconfirmed reports are circulating here that Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at London, is to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Turkish Cabinet.

Note—Musurus Pasha is strongly English in his predelictions, and is a Christian.

The International Commission to inquire into the Rhodope insurrection started for that district yesterday via Adrianople.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—The Porte has decided not to send reinforcements to Epirus and Thessaly.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times'* Constantinople special confirms the above, and says the Turks are raising strong objections to Janina being included in the district ceded to Greece.

It is reported that M. Tricoupi, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, will soon come to Constantinople to negotiate.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE APPROACHING GERMAN ELECTIONS—LABOR TROUBLES IN FRANCE—AMERICAN RAILROAD NEGOTIATIONS IN LONDON.

BERLIN, July 21.—The approaching elections absorb public attention. The canvass is becoming bitterly personal and acrimonious. Apparently the utmost confidence is felt in Ministerial circles that the Government will secure a good working majority.

The Emperor will go to Babelsburg soon, but it is undetermined yet whether he will make the usual visit to Gastein or Teplitz. He has entirely recovered from his wounds, but is still very feeble.

PARIS, July 21.—The miners' strike at Anzin continues, efforts to settle the differences having failed. There have been some arrests for picketing, but the strikers generally are quiet. Other labor troubles are reported at Bordeaux, Marseilles, and St. Etienne, but they are of an insignificant character.

The amphitheatre for bull-fights and five houses in Mont de Marsan, south of France, has been destroyed by fire. Nobody was hurt.

ATHENS, July 21.—The Greek Chambers will meet on the 8th of August.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Observer*, in its financial article, says: "Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are negotiating here to give the Grand Trunk a Chicago connection over Mr. Garrett's line, in order to counteract Vanderbilt's recent acquisition."

MADRID, July 21.—The decrees assimilating the municipal and provincial laws of Cuba to those of Spain, and dividing the island into six provinces, each to be administered by a Governor, have been formally gazetted. A preamble announces that Cuba is entitled to be represented in the Cortes by 40 Deputies and 10 Senators.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times* this morning publishes an official paragraph denying that Lord Dufferin has consented to prolong his term of office as Governor-General of Canada, and announcing that he will leave Canada in September.

MICHIGAN'S CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

FOUR NATIONAL NOMINATIONS—REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES TO BE RENOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, July 21.—The fourth Congressional nomination of the National Party in this State was made yesterday at Port Huron for the Seventh District, now represented by Mr. Conger. The convention was only attended by 10 delegates, representing only two out of the six counties, and on the first ballot it selected C. F. Mallory, a merchant of Romeo, formerly a Republican, and a man who has had some legislative experience. It is not a strong selection, but insures a triangular fight in that district. The other National nominees for Congress are John Dawson, a Barey County farmer, of ultra-Democratic antecedents, in the Third District; H. H. Hoyt, a glib Saginaw lawyer, who was a Republican member of the last Legislature, in the Eighth, and L. H. Thomas, an ink manufacturer at Reading, and last Spring a Republican and a hard-money man, in the Second. The only Republican nominations yet made are Representative McGowan, renominated in the Third District, and Roswell G. Horr, a Saginaw lumberman, nominated on the fifteenth ballot last week in the Eighth District. Representative Ellsworth declined to be renominated, and the contest lay between Mr. Horr, Auditor General; Ralph Ely, and H. M. Loud, leading the lumbermen of the Lake Huron shore. Some local ill-feeling has followed the victory of the Saginaw candidate, but it will undoubtedly abate. All the present indications point to the renomination, without opposition, of Representatives Willits, Brewer, Stone, and Hubbell. In the Fourth District there is a close contest between Representative Keightley and ex-Congressman J. C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, with present chances rather favoring the latter. There is, also, some local resistance to Mr. Conger's renomination for a sixth term, but there is no present probability that it will win. Only one Democratic Congressional nomination has yet been made, that of Mayor Bradley M. Thompson, in the Eighth District. The indications all point to the renomination of Representative Williams by that party in this district.

THEY DIDN'T MISS HIM AT HOME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 21.—The reception of President Hayes here, if it can be said he met with one at all, is the theme talked about to-day. The information that he was to arrive was made public Friday afternoon, but not a Corporal's guard was at the depot to do him honor, outside of his personal friends and relatives. Indeed, there was no indication whatever that the illustrious visitor was expected. The President attended church this morning at the place where he worshipped while a resident here. The rest of the day he passed quietly at Gen. Muchell's residence. The *Sunday Herald* has a very bitter article to-day on the Administration policy.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS IN COUNCIL

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 21.—A meeting of book, news, and fine paper manufacturers was held here yesterday for general consultation. No decisive action was taken, that being reserved for another meeting, which will be called soon. It is evident that something will have to be done before long, as prices are so low that no money is being made, except by those who are fortunate enough to have a regular run on staple goods. It is hardly probable, however, that they will again try a combination like the last, which fixed the production and price, as that was not found to work well.

BRUTAL CRIMES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, July 21.—The back counties of this State are coming to the front in sensational affairs. In Grant County a negro named Bowley killed another negro named Row for some trivial offense, and on Tuesday last a young man named Hamilton violated the person of an 11-year-old child at Mannington. David O'Brien was sent to jail on the same day, at the same place, for assaulting Miss Kuhn, 12 years of age. Henry Simpson also assaulted a young woman at Mannington, and now reposes in the same cell with the other two criminals.

A GAS COMPANY'S PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 21.—The gas company of this city will try next Fall the plan of heating surrounding buildings by steam from their works, and if, as probable, the experiment is successful, they will extend their operations. It will be a great saving as well as a convenience to property-owners in the centre of the city, who will undoubtedly give it a good patronage.

AN OLD LADY BRUTALLY ASSAULTED

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 21.—Mrs. Julia Tracy, a widow, of Agawam, 70 years old, was seized last night about 11 o'clock, while back of the house, by an unknown man, and outraged. Her neck bears marks of serious choking, and she now lies in a critical condition. Every effort possible will be made to capture her assailant.

THE TEXAS DEMOCRATIC DEAD-LOCK.

GALVESTON, July 21.—A special dispatch to the *News*, from Austin, says: "In the Democratic Convention here on Saturday, the vote stood as follows on the eighteenth ballot: Hubbard, 907; Devine, 594. On the nineteenth ballot, Hubbard, 890; Devine, 613. Necessary to a choice, 1,002. The convention then adjourned."

A GROUNDLESS INDIAN SCARE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—J. H. Wilbur, Indian Agent at the Yakima Reservation, says the scare about the Indians crossing to the north side of the Columbia River arose from some of his Indians, who had been to the Blue Mountains hunting, returning to the reservation. He says none of the hostiles have crossed the Columbia, and that his Indians are all peaceable.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

The steam-ships Kronprinz Frederick Wilhelm, from Bremen July 7, and Circassia, from Glasgow July 11 and Moville 12th, arrived here at a late hour.

SOREL, Quebec, July 21.—John Stephenson and William Parsons, of Montreal, were drowned to-day while on their way to Sorel Islands in a small boat.

PANAMA, July 13.—Commercial and political relations have been re-established between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The decrees to that effect were issued on June 30.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 21.—The schooner A. C. Major, from Newfoundland for Boston, was dismasted 50 miles south-west of Seal Island, and has arrived at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

SUDDEN WEATHER CHANGE

DAMAGE BY WIND AND LIGHTNING.

TERRIFIC STORMS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, AND VERMONT—A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED AND SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 21.—A strong wind at Northampton to-day blew down the exhibition building, grand stand, sheds, judges' stand, and fence at the grounds of the Agricultural Society, causing a loss of from $8,000 to to $10,000.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 21.—Between 12:30 and 1 o'clock to-day this village was visited by the severest rain and wind storm ever known here. In the midst of the storm the spire of St. Paul's M. E. Church, the tallest in the place, was blown over, and fell across the roof of the house opposite, crushing through to the first floor. No person was hurt. One boarder in a room on the second floor was saved by a partition, and the occupants of the first floor were thrown down by the shock. The damage to the church is $2,000, and to the house, which is owned by Mrs. Prudence Horton, $800. Two brick houses were unroofed by the wind; hundreds of shade and fruit trees were blown down, chimneys toppled over, the tin-roofing stripped from the school building and rolling mill, a coal shed torn down, and the chimney of the cradle factory blown down, crushing the building. The wind blew first from the south-west, veered to south-east, and seemed to whirl round and round. The track of the whirlwind was confined to the centre of the village. Rain fell in a solid body for 15 minutes. Lightning struck a hay-stack just outside the village. There was no wind outside the town. The steeple of the church referred to above blew over just after services, while many of the congregation were waiting inside for the rain to stop. No one was injured by the storm.

ALBANY, July 21.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon North Albany was visited by one of the most terrific storms that was ever witnessed in this portion of the country, leaving in its track a scene of desolation and ruin. No lives, however, were lost. There was scarcely warning of its coming, and there was but little wind a moment before. In not more than 10 seconds of time the hurricane struck, unroofed and destroyed 16 buildings, including the large brick retort-house of the People's Gas-light Company, and the Watervilet Horse Railroad Company's barn, and thence passed on its destructive course to the lumber district, where very heavy damage was inflicted by the upsetting of many piles of lumber, which were promiscuously scattered in all directions. Fortunately, the calamity occurred on Sunday, for, had it happened during business hours on a week day, serious loss of life must have resulted from the flying timbers. From accounts of various observers at different points it appears that there were two storms moving in nearly opposite directions. One was seen approaching from the north-east, accompanied by a rapidly-moving, heavy black cloud, and another came from a point a little south of west. The two currents met in the vicinity of West Albany, forming a cyclone of terrific force. Its general direction when it struck the city was from west-south-west to east-north-east, and in width it extended from the vicinity of the Shaker road to Erie-street, a short distance north of the horse railroad company's stables, a distance of about three-eighths of a mile. In an instant the air was filled with dense clouds of dust, branches of trees, flying timbers, roofs of buildings and other debris, to such an extent that people were unable to see a distance of more than 10 feet. Trees were split as if by lightning, and twisted in every conceivable shape, and some of from two to three feet in diameter were lifted from the ground by the roots. Heavy tin and shingle roofs were carried through the air. One was carried a distance of 150 feet and landed in the middle of Genesee-street; another was carried from Broadway to the river. The inhabitants were terribly alarmed, and many thought the world was coming to an end. Almost every one had some personal experience to relate of hair-breadth escapes, some of which seemed truly miraculous. At West Albany two frame dwellings and three barns were entirely destroyed. The fences and sheds at the cattle yards were badly damaged. This morning 303 car-loads of cattle were placed in the pens, and the cattle became mixed, to the great discomfort of the owners. Owing to the accident to the People's Gas-works the whole northern part of the city is in total darkness to-night. The horse railroad company had four horses killed and 20 others more or less injured. It is impossible at present to give an accurate statement of the losses, but it is believed they will approach $100,000, and may exceed that sum. The loss to the gas-light company is very heavy, and the railroad company, as well as several lumber-dealers, suffer severely, but the saddest feature of the calamity is the loss to the poor people of North Albany in the destruction of their houses and personal property, upon which, of course, there is no insurance from damage by tornado.

CONCORD, N. H., July 21.—During a heavy thunder shower this forenoon the Shattuck House, or main school building of St. Paul's School, was struck by lightning and burned down, with a portion of the contents, including two or three libraries of the master. The loss is estimated at $20,000, said to be partially covered by insurance.

BUFFALO, July 21.—This section was visited by a heavy rain-storm early this morning, after which the day was delightfully cool, the thermometer ranging from 73° to 78° generally, but 82° was the extreme for a short time during the middle of the day. To-night it marks 70°, with a stiff breeze blowing and clouds, threatening rain. A young man named C. F. Ernst died to-day from the effects of the heat yesterday.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 21.—During the prevalence of a heavy thunder shower this afternoon the house of John Fiens was struck by lightning, and Mrs. Julia McPhee and Mrs. George Byers were instantly killed. Five other houses were also struck by lightning, but the damage was slight.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 21.—There was a heavy storm of wind and rain at Dobb's Ferry to-day. Trees were uprooted, fences destroyed, and telegraph wires torn down. The Hudson River Railroad track was obstructed for three hours.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., July 21.—A terrific thunder-storm prevailed here for over an hour this morning. At Plattsburg, N. Y., it was the most violent known for years. Several houses were struck by lightning, among them the residence of Hon. S. P. Bowen, doing, however, slight damage.

NAPANEE, Ontario, July 21.—A severe hail-storm and hurricane passed over this district to-day, uprooting trees, breaking glass, and causing great damage to crops.

THE HOT WAVE.

CONTINUED HIGH TEMPERATURE AT VARIOUS POINTS.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Although it was several degrees warmer to-day than yesterday, only six cases of sun-stroke were reported, none of which resulted fatally. The small number of sun-strokes reported to-day is owing, no doubt, to the fact that the populace kept in doors, the streets during nearly the entire day being comparatively deserted. The thermometer at the Signal Office registered 95° at 2 P. M. During the afternoon several light rain-storms passed over the city, and to-night there is a delightful breeze from the north-west. At 9 P. M. the thermometer registered 83°. Three of the six cases reported to-day were policemen.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The weather to-day was very much cooler than on any day for two weeks past, the thermometer ranging several degrees lower than it has since the heated term set in. A stiff north-west wind prevailed all day, cooling the atmosphere to a delightful degree, and St. Louis has returned almost to her normal condition. Only three cases of sun-stroke were treated at the dispensary to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The weather to-day was hot, but not so much so as on Thursday and Friday. At 3 P. M. the thermometer was 96°; at 5 P. M., 94°, and at 7 P. M., 90°. This evening a cool breeze prevailed, and the temperature fell perceptibly. But few persons were overcome by the heat, owing to the fact that there was much less exposure to the sun. There were three cases reported, none of which however, were of a fatal character. Thomas Hancock died at the Episcopal Hospital to-day from the effects of a sun-stroke received on Saturday.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 21.—The first fatal sun-stroke in this vicinity occurred last evening. John Reilly, a farm-hand, was prostrated at Middlehope about 6 P. M., and died during the night.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

The reports made yesterday to the Bureau of Vital Statistics showed that 161 deaths occurred in this City during the previous 24 hours. Of this number 11 were caused by prostration resulting from the heat. The persons thus killed were: John Daly, aged 31, of No. 593 Greenwich-street; Edward J. Scallon, aged 27, of No. 67 James-street; John Claus, aged 58, of No. 430 West Fifty-second-street; Owen Igo, aged 48, of No. 711 Third-avenue; Daniel Nolan, aged 13, at Chambers-Street Hospital; Sarah Mahan, aged 14 months, of No. 259 Mulberry-street; Patrick Kennedy, aged 60, of No. 420 East Fifteenth-street; Mary Sheehan, aged 40, of No. 419 East Seventeenth-street; Mary Ryan, aged 25, of No. 429 East Fifty-ninth-street; Michael J. Tracey, aged 28, of No. 432 Hudson-street, and James Dempsey, aged 24, of No. 497 Seventh-avenue.

Five deaths were reported by the Police as having occurred yesterday from the heat. A man named Louis Muyer, 76 years of age, was found in the morning dead in the yard at the rear of his home, No. 962 First-avenue. He had evidently arisen during the night to get some fresh air, and upon going to a window, had been overcome and had fallen into the yard. The other persons who succumbed to the oppresive weather were: Lucius Pesser, aged 36, of No. 131 Wooster-street; Robert Thompson, aged 43, of No. 19 Dominick-street, and Seline R. N. Hodges, aged 2 months, of One Hundred and Fiftieth-street and Cortlandt-avenue.

Frederick Burman, aged 41, of No. 734 Eleventh-avenue, was sun-struck yesterday at noon. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Charles Donohue, a plumber, 57 years of age, of No. 641 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat on Saturday, while working in a house in Dean-street, in that city. He was sent home.

Baldwin Bracht, a German newspaper carrier, while going his rounds on Jersey City Heights, yesterday morning, was prostrated by the heat. He died two hours later.

WEATHER BUREAU FACTS.

THE TEMPERATURE IN THIS AND OTHER CITIES—A COMPARATIVELY COOL SUNDAY.

It is worth a saunter across Twenty-third-street to see the sun sink into the dark-green foliage on the New-Jersey side of the Hudson, and the gray-bearded weather prophets on the west side of town—or those of them who have not yet accepted the inductions of modern meteorological science—are still in the habit of basing their predictions upon such picturesque phenomena as may be witnessed in the course of a half-hour's gazing at the sunset. Last night a group of old men gathered on the dock at the foot of Twenty-third-street and shook their heads ominously as the sun went down and the boats came in. "Another hot day to-morrow," sighed the old man; "the sun hasn't set redder for many a night." Inquiry at the Weather Bureau verified the old man's prediction, or rather corroborated it. While to-day will be no such day as last Thursday or Friday was, it will be some degrees warmer than yesterday, with a clear sky in the main, broken possibly by occasional showers. On Tuesday or Wednesday the cool weather wave that has just started from the wilds of the North-west will be sensibly felt in New-York, but how long it may last cannot be predicted. An analysis of yesterday's observations, taken at 7:35 P. M., Washington time, shows a general diminution of temperature, traveling from the North-west to the South-east. At New-Orleans, a heavy rain-fall, with extraordinary electrical discharges, reduced the temperature from 92° to 82° in 24 hours; but at Shreveport, in the same State, the reduction was only 1° from 8:35 on Saturday to the same hour on Sunday evening, when the thermometer stood at 94°. At the most important points of observation in the United States the temperature last evening, as compared with that of Saturday evening, was as follows:

	Sun-day.	Satur-day.		Sun-day.	Satur-day.
	Deg.	Deg.		Deg.	Deg.
Albany	79	85	Louisville	91	93
Baltimore	82	92	Milwaukee	70	86
Boston	67	86	Nashville	90	97
Breckenridge, Min.	77	72	New-London	76	76
Buffalo	75	83	New-Orleans	82	92
Burlington, Vt.	80	86	New-York	75	82
Cairo	93	95	North Platte, Neb.	92	93
Cheyenne, W. T.	83	76	Philadelphia	86	88
Chicago	73	83	Pittsburg	82	97
Cincinnati	90	94	Portland	70	72
Cleveland	76	83	Port Hudson	70	90
Detroit	78	89	Shreveport, La.	94	95
Duluth, Minn.	79	80	St. Louis	91	95
Eastport, Maine	55	62	St. Paul, Minn.	79	87
Indianapolis	82	83	Vicksburg	92	96
Keokuk	85	87	Yankton, D. T.	83	88
Leavenworth, Kan.	91	92			

By reference to the geographical situation of these points, it will be gathered that the wave of intense heat that swept the country last week, and spent its force on Saturday, was succeeded by a wave of more comfortable temperature on Sunday. This alleviative for the better, in New-York City at least, was partly owing to a considerable rain-fall on Saturday night, accompanied by heavy electrical discharges. Considerable rain has also fallen at Albany. In Philadelphia, where such local causes have not been in operation, the decrease was only 2°; in Cairo only 2°; in Indianapolis only 1°; in Louisville only 2°. It is not probable that the thermometer will register any such temperature to-day as it has during the last week; but men of business may as well don their coolest suits and prepare for a hot campaign. The relative humidity yesterday was 76°.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSI

tions in Schuyler County, at Watkins and Havana.

Cayuga County is not very much excited over the National Greenback-Labor Party, though the champions of the new movement are the only persons there, or elsewhere, who are courageous or foolish enough to talk politics this hot weather, and they intend to send their quota of delegates to the Syracuse Convention. The leaders claim that they can poll 3,000 votes in the county next Fall out of a total of about 13,000, but nobody outside of their organization concedes them anything near that number. They elected a Mayor in Auburn last Spring, by the aid of the Democrats, who first put him in nomination, and of disaffected Republicans who did not like their own candidate, and, as usual, they claim all the glory of the achievement for themselves. The truth is there is no excuse for such a party in Cayuga County, particularly the labor-reform branch of it. There has been no time in 20 years, I am told, when mechanics or skilled or unskilled laborers were in greater demand or getting better wages than they are in this county to-day. There is nobody out of employment in Auburn who is willing to work, and farmers from the country towns are here every day seeking laborers and offering $2 per day and board without finding a supply to meet the demand. What there is of the new party in Auburn, as an old resident told me, is the result of "pure deviltry," and a desire to work mischief and break the old party machines. The larger share of it comes from the Democratic ranks in the city, but in the country, where it takes the greenback line exclusively, it embraces an equal, if not a greater, share of Republicans. It made its first strong pull in Auburn last Fall in the contest for Senator, when it had Ross', the Democratic candidate's, money to work with, and succeeded in polling 360 more votes in that city, including the Democratic, than were polled by the Republicans. This, for a Republican city, was thought to be a "big thing," and it was; but there is nobody to shell out money for the new party next Fall; it has no leaders of any character, standing, or ability, and unless it can conceal its real strength, (or rather its weakness,) by an alliance with one or the other of the old parties, it is likely to make a poor show next Fall. It is anxious to make such an alliance, and the leaders are already feeling around to ascertain where they can make the best bargain. Prominent Republicans, like Senator Pomeroy, oppose any alliance with it, and the combination, if any, is more likely to be made with the Democrats, who are in the minority, and not so particular about the company they keep provided it holds out a prospect of success. But here is this difficulty: It is the policy of the new party everywhere—in accordance, as it would seem, with a decree from head-quarters—to make nominations of their own for all offices next Fall, and to make them in advance of both the old parties. Thus they force the old parties, who wish any aid from them, to indorse their candidates, or in other words, to become a sort of tail to their kite. Where they are in great stress they may consent to do this, but it is not believed that either party will make anything by doing it in Cayuga County. If the Democrats do it, they thereby abandon their own organization to play second fiddle to a faction which all believe is to be short lived, and by so doing will disgust more of their own party who will refuse to vote the ticket than they will gain by the alliance. If the Republicans do it, the same thing will happen to them, so that if the counsels of the wise heads of the old parties are followed, the Nationals in this section will be compelled to play a lone hand next Fall, and the public will then find out just what they amount to. It is not believed by shrewd observers that under such circumstances they would be able to seriously affect the fortunes of either party. At all events, the Republicans do not appear to stand in any fear of them in Cayuga County, provided their own nominations are discreetly made. They feel sure of electing Republican Assemblymen in both districts in that county, and as for the Congressman from the district comprising Cayuga, Wayne, and Seneca Counties, they laugh at the idea of their candidate being defeated, with or without an alliance between the Nationals and Democrats. The county elects a Treasurer, Superintendent of the Poor, and two Coroners next Fall, and the Nationals are expected to make a strong drive for these offices. Among the leaders of the new party in Auburn City are W. T. Worden, a played-out lawyer, who has served a term in the Binghamton and Utica Asylums for mental repairs, and who ran for Attorney-General on the Greenback ticket with Junio last Fall; James Hunter, another lawyer, recently from the West; Fred. Van Patten, C. D. Wallace, and W. T. Smith, who represent the mechanic element, and some others. The farmers in the country towns are represented by Allen Holcomb, of Cato; Charles Near, of Conquest; Hiram Curtis, of Sterling; John Dutcher, of Victory, and some others. They have a weekly paper, recently started there under the name of the *Central New-Yorker*, edited by Thero Barber, and Mayor Walley is said to be a member of the new party.

There are organizations of more or less strength at Seneca Falls, in Seneca County; at Geneva and Canandaigua, in Ontario County, and at Lyons and Newark in Wayne County, and Greenback farmers may be found scattered around through all the country towns in this section of the State, but as a general thing they are not so firm in the new faith as to be willing to desert their old party connections for its sake. In the Second Assembly District of Cayuga county the contest between the Conkling and anti-Conkling factions of the Republican Party excites more attention than the Greenback movement, and is more likely to affect the result of the next election.

In summarizing the observations I have been able to make of the "Nationals," or the "National Greenback-Labor Party," of this State, I should say that their main strength lies in the Counties of New-York, Westchester, Albany, Rensselaer, Oneida, Oswego, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga, and Chemung. In two or three of these counties they may possibly number a plurality of the voters, but in none of them have they anything near a majority, and in none could they elect a Congressman, or, with possibly half a dozen exceptions, an Assemblyman, unaided by voters from one or the other of the old parties. Their only chances of success lie in combinations with the old parties, and they err, as many think, in making independent nominations, as they are generally inclined to do. Were the other parties to ignore them and put their own candidates in the field, the new party, if it stuck to its candidates, would not be able to materially affect the general result. But the old parties are not likely to do this. Both of them are inclined to coquet with a party that boasts so much strength, while its real power is unknown, and by this means the "Nationals" will probably succeed in pulling through a formidable list of their candidates at the Fall election. In most places they appear to manifest a partiality for the local and county offices, and on these a good deal of trading and dickering is believed to be practicable by the leaders of the old parties.

As to leadership, the new party is absolutely without anything of the kind entitled to respect. With a very few exceptions, there are no men taking an active part in it who rise to the level of mediocrity in point of ability or character or standing among their fellow-citizens. While the party has a large following of honest and well-meaning voters, the men who have taken upon themselves to engineer the movement are either unknown or unfavorably known even in their own localities. Almost all of them are avowedly seeking office through the new party, and the most conspicuous and notable among them are played-out politicians of the old parties, or bankrupts in fortune or character, or both.

As to the principles of the new party, with the exception of the greenback issue, they are very indefinite, and differ very widely in different localities. On the financial question, they exhibit, in their conversation, a general agreement as to the expediency of a large issue of paper money by the Government, which they imagine would revive business and bring back old prices; but on the labor reform question they will be found to entertain every variety of opinion, from respectable Conservatism to the wildest Communism. On this question they are sure to fall to pieces whenever it is brought uppermost, if, indeed, they do not split asunder at the outset through personal quarrels among their leaders.

ULSTER COUNTY POLITICS.

THE GREENBACK-NATIONAL MOVEMENT INSIGNIFICANT—GREELEY'S SUPPORTERS BACK IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.

KINGSTON, July 18.—A good deal has been said about the political situation in the Hudson River Valley—or more particularly that portion of it lying between New-York and Albany—and various have been the speculations and surmises regarding the future. But the trouble with most of this sort of talk is, and has been, that it originated with merely transient observers who took a hasty glance at the local situation as they hurried by. Few of the letters that have portrayed "the great popular changes in politics," incidentally alluding to Ulster County, have been based upon close familiarity with the facts or extended observation among the people. This is shown by the incorrect statements made concerning the National or Greenback movement in this section. I have had an opportunity, from a long and intimate acquaintance with Ulster County affairs, politically and otherwise, to judge of the strength of political movements here, and I unhesitatingly say that the Greenback movement is the weakest and most insignificant we have ever had. I do not mean to assert that Greenbackers, so called, are not numerous, but I do know that they are of a class that need give neither of the present parties any cause for alarm, and that their "leaders" are men whose force of character will never work any mighty change. This element last Fall gave about 150 votes to several local candidates, but it was noticed that where the strife was a hot one, and votes were in urgent demand, blanks were conveniently left on their tickets, and rival aspirants had no difficulty in "seeing" the leaders, so-called. To any one at all acquainted with the *personnel* of the Greenback Party—as it calls itself—any assumption of formidable numbers or purpose on their part meets with spontaneous ridicule. As to pupils of the Butler, Schwab, Shupe, and Kearney schools, it cannot really be said that we have any. The truth is, that, with a population of which the laboring classes form an exceptionally large proportion, and where thousands are out of work, or able to secure only "odd jobs," we are remarkably free from Communistic, Socialistic, and kindred doctrines.

The semblance of a National organization is kept up by the blatant and beery magnates of low bar-room audiences, but they have no weight with the respectable laboring class. This was fairly shown to-day, when the so-called County Convention of the National Greenback-Labor Reform Party was held in this city. About 20 men, none of whom were in any way really identified with the working classes and their interests, formed the "convention," and the proceedings were somewhat amusing, but not at all impressive. An adjournment was had, ostensibly to perfect the "permanent organization" and to select delegates to the Syracuse Convention, but a local reporter probably hit the mark when he said the adjournment "seemed to be for the purpose of consultation as to where the greenbacks necessary to transport the delegates to Syracuse were to come from." After a noisy session, delegates were appointed, and the convention adjourned, most of the members to seek for a cheap drink. Aside from the few respectable men of whom I have spoken as identified with the movement, I could, from a knowledge of them, give "character sketches" of the majority which would illustrate the absurdity of their reform pretenses.

There is another fact connected with Ulster County politics to which an intelligent observer will attach much greater importance than he will concedes to the Greenback movement. Ulster County, in the campaign of 1872, was the stronghold of the Liberal Republicans of the Hudson River counties. In no other part of the State were the Liberals so numerous, so well organized, and composed of so many of the better class of Republicans. Many of the best citizens had become disgusted with what the Liberal journals were pleased to call Grantism, while local dissensions and mismanagement had alienated some of the best and most active Republicans, and they gave a zealous support to Greeley, though not particularly pleased when the movement merged into a Democratic campaign, with all that the term implied. Among the Liberals were Hon. James G. Lindsley, then Mayor of this city; S. D. Cuykendall, of the well-known and wealthy firm of Thomas Cornell & Co.; A. A. Crosby, head of the hardware firm of A. A. Crosby & Co.; Charles Bray, cashier of the First National Bank of Rondout; James L. Van Deusen, of the rich firm of Van Deusen Brothers; Dr. Robert Laughron, a well-known Republican politician; Dr. T. S. Dawes, of Saugerties; E. Doremus, manager of the Rosendale Cement Works; Dr. William F. Scoresby, of Ellenville, and a great many others equally well known throughout the county. But the coalition worked disastrously. Grant carried the county, (usually from 1,000 to 1,500 Democratic,) by nearly 600, and all the Liberals saved from the wreck was the County Treasurer—although Dr. Scoresby and D. M. Dewitt, the coalition candidates for State Senator and Congress, were elected by the steadfast Bourbonism of Greene County. This was the end of organized Liberal Republicanism here, and the result has been interesting and significant. Of the active Liberals in the campaign of 1872 most of those who follow politics and seek office have naturally drifted plump into the Democratic ranks. Of these are Drs. Scoresby and Dawes, now looking for the Democratic Congressional nomination. Of the others named, most of whom represent the purely business interests of the place, all, with one or two exceptions, remained with the Republicans and voted for Hayes and Wheeler in 1876, if they did not take an active part in the canvass. But now note the change of opinion. With the exceptions above noticed, most of the Liberals are to-day openly or quietly Grant men; that is, in view of the deplorable state into which Mr. Hayes and his advisers have placed the Party and the country, they believe that Grant, or a man like him, would be by far the best sort of person to have in the Presidential chair. In the words of one of them, "As a business man, I see the need of a strong Administration, such as Grant would give us, and with all his defects I realize that in the existing turbulency of feeling and unsettled condition of business affairs, Grant at the head of the nation would do more to restore confidence and preserve tranquility than any other man whose name I can now think of." Such expressions from intelligent and candid business men and Republicans are not at all rare, and, in view of the circumstances, I repeat that I consider them significant. Moreover, the *Freeman*, which pretty accurately gauges Republican opinion, manifests a decidedly kindly disposition toward "the man on horseback." Putting this and that together, it is easy to arrive at the conclusion that the best element of Ulster County Republicanism is not at all unfavorable to a "third term."

THE CHILDREN'S SYNAGOGUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct slightly the kindly account of the Children's Synagogue in to-day's issue. The plan was suggested to the President of the Hebrew Free School Association, and the Directors cheerfully accorded me the use of their rooms, No. 96 Bowery, as a temporary synagogue, asking such children as do not visit the down-town synagogues to attend regularly Saturdays from 10 to 11. In case the experiment prove a failure, I would not like the association to bear the blame, and should it succeed, it will in large measure be owing to the liberal action of the board in allowing me the opportunity of beginning the work. Your reporter exaggerated somewhat in his account of the attendance. The number has not exceeded 220, instead of 350, as his figures give. We propose to succeed slowly, and not to have a glare of enthusiasm for a few weeks and then to die out in utter darkness. A. S. ISAACS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 21, 1878.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 14, via HAVANA, July 21.—Mrs. Foster, wife of the Minister of the United States, is very ill, but the physicians are confident that she will recover.

THE TREATY IN ENGLAND.

CYPRUS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

THE BRITISH POLICY IN THE EAST—PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND APPROVES THE NEW TREATY—THE FRENCH PRESS DENOUNCING ENGLAND—BISMARCK AND BEACONSFIELD—THE OPINIONS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA—TROUBLES AHEAD FOR AUSTRIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, July 11, 1878.

It seems to me that one rarely looks up the ancient history of a nation without finding that the Phœnicians have not been there. I stood at the "Land's End" the other day, looking over the sea where, before the days of Aristotle, the Phœnicians sailed to trade with these islands for tin. That is some time ago. Aristotle lived some 300 years before Christ. To-day I am turning over historical pages, in company, I suspect, with half the world, in search of information concerning Cyprus. I find my Phœnician friends have been there. They colonized the islands at a very early period, as you have, no doubt, already informed your readers. Who were these Phœnicians? A brief glance at their history is worth a passing notice at this moment. Phœnicia was originally peopled by the sons of Anak, 28 centuries before Christ. It was always famous for its maritime strength and enterprise. The Phœnicians founded Carthage, and among other invaders who attacked them was the famous Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon. The Phœnicians allied themselves with the Persians against the Greeks. They were totally defeated in the great naval battle of the Eurymedon, 466 B. C. Alexander the Great conquered them on land some hundred years later, and when he died Phœnicia was annexed by the King of Egypt. Antigonus of Phrygia seized the land, however, and eventually it passed under the protectorate of Tigranes I., King of Armenia. Sixty-two years before Christ it formed part of the Roman province of Syria; and in 1516 the "all-conquering Turks" annexed it to their Asiatic Empire, to be compelled in 1878 to find in the descendants of the savages who supplied the Phœnicians with tin a protector whose flag floats over the beautiful island of Cyprus, one of the new outposts of the greatest empire the world has ever seen.

How the world chops and changes! What encouragement the student of nations and individuals may find in the simplest records! Great Britain was a nation of savages when some of the peoples she now rules were learned and civilized. Lord Beaconsfield was a little Jew boy at a London desk in the early days of this century. He is now the most powerful of European statesmen and the most interesting personage of the Victorian era. It is the boast of Americans that every man has a chance of the Presidential chair. History proves that the highest and noblest places in the world are open to an honest and well-directed ambition. Lord Beaconsfield has not betrayed the hopes of his friends; he has justified the enthusiastic predictions of those who have watched his course and judged it from a higher stand-point than that of mere party politics. He has obtained for England a new lease of prestige and power, and, whatever disappointed partisans say to the contrary, I may add, the prospect of a new era of peace. If the world insists upon regarding the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey and the occupation of Cyprus as a surprise, a *coup de théâtre*, a secretly planned dénouement to the congress. The world has not considered the Beaconsfield policy, nor the Anglo-Russian agreement. In my letter of June 15 I wrote touching this document, (the truth of which I was enabled to confirm:) "Queen Victoria does not attempt to disguise her anxiety that grave dangers may arise from the present Russian advance in Asia, and that upon her will devolve the responsibility of resisting further encroachments." Furthermore I said: "It is clear that the fickleness of Austria has induced Lord Beaconsfield's Government to make concessions in regard to the European features of the San Stefano treaty in order to secure favorable terms in Asia, where England has no friends but the Turks and the various tribes who live in continual hostility to the Czar. Austria is understood to be greatly disappointed that England should accept the Bessarabian business, but Austria is continually looking to other people to fight her battles, and she selfishly threw away a golden opportunity of alliance with England, which Beaconsfield is neither likely to forget nor forgive." In addition to these points, which go in the direction of what has happened, I have in a later letter drawn attention to the possibility of a protectorate of Asiatic Turkey. The transfer of Cyprus is the only feature of the late news which should have taken the reflective world of foreign politicians by surprise; that part of the secret has, indeed, been well kept; though Shakespeare's line, with only one word changed, might have stared them in the face every day had they carefully watched the doings of Admiral Hay:

"A British fleet, and bearing up to Cyprus."

You may expect to find "Othello" much quoted by English leader writers during the next few weeks.

WHAT THE BRITISH PUBLIC SAYS AND THINKS.

Public opinion in England approves the Anglo-Turkish treaty. The national sentiment is satisfied. If, among diplomatic card sharpers who tried to get the better of him, Beaconsfield has turned out the cleverest trickster of the lot, as some critics put it, the people don't mind. They are willing to let European censors put the case how they choose. Lord Beaconsfield is "triumphant after all." Once or twice they were afraid that he would be beaten. English statesmen have generally been "chawed up" at conferences. The Anglo-Russian agreement was a terrible shock to the Conservative Party. It seemed to indicate a tameness on the part of the Cabinet which made the Salisbury circular look like an empty boast. Pressure of all kinds was put upon Lord Beaconsfield to tear up the document, or at least to find some means of repudiating the cession of Batoum. The Liberals chuckled. Mr. Gladstone went about button-holing friends and foes, and comparing the Salisbury circular with the Russo-Anglican agreement. A large section of the Liberal Party even went so far as to talk of the disgrace which would fall on England if the Cabinet did not stand by the Salisbury declaration. I suppose both Conservatives and Liberals are equally capable of taking advantage of opposition mistakes to push party fortunes. To a great extent it is, of course, a game of "ins" and "outs," though there is this to be said for Conservative Ministries: they have, as a rule, been very much in earnest about the foreign relations of the Empire, and the party, as a party, in or out of office, has shown a certain unmistakable chivalry in support and in defense of British influence abroad. Without stopping to inquire whether it is better to sacrifice imperial to local interests, there can be no question that Mr. Gladstone and his party had brought the English name into the very gutter of contempt abroad, and it is equally true that the Beaconsfield Administration has raised it to the high rank which its traditions, its history, and its works should command.

I gather from a visit to the lobby of the House of Commons that Mr. Gladstone is busy trying to influence the Liberal Party in regard to its views and action on the new treaty. Whatever Beaconsfield had done would have been wrong in Gladstone's eyes. That was a foregone conclusion. But in this he does not find many supporters. His own immediate following may agree with him; with them partisanship and an unnatural hatred of Lord Beaconsfield is religion. If Lord Hartington can be prevailed upon to sanction some vague censorial motion upon the action of the Cabinet, the Anglo-Turkish treaty will form the subject of a debate and a division, the result of which, however, could only be even more disastrous than the latest records of the voting against the Government, which, early in the year, dwindled down to a handful, given by the malcontents below the gangway. The patriotic members of the Liberal Party are with the Government now more than ever, and English opinion, wherever it is expressed, rejoices at the prospect of standing face to face with Russia in Asiatic Turkey, and not waiting until the Cossacks of the Don flash their lances in the mountains of our Indian frontier. At kettledrums, in cafés, in smoking-rooms, at dinner parties, in the clubs, at St. Stephen's, on railways, and in omnibuses, (and they are talking of Cyprus everywhere,) there is one general expression of satisfaction that Turkey in Asia is to be taken care of, and that Constantinople and the straits are also thus secured against Russian domination. Lord Beaconsfield may come home and be made a Duke as soon as he pleases. The English people, always excepting his political enemies, would make him a Prince if they could.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AUSTRIAN OPINION.

If the French press may be taken as a guide to French opinion, England's artistic neighbors are very angry with the British plenipotentiaries. Some of the journals abuse Beaconsfield and talk of British selfishness. They call upon France to discountenance the occupation of Cyprus. The *République Française* is especially bitter. "As we have been sympathetic to an equitable and legal policy," says this journal, "so we have the right to be severe toward one which not only betrays the interests of the Mediterranean powers, but seriously wounds the dignity of all the members of the congress. England ought to have taken into account, if not Europe, at least the States of the Mediterranean—as for example, Greece, Italy, France, and Spain. In his reveries of the 'Thousand and One Nights' has Lord Beaconsfield thought of all this? When our Minister of Foreign Affairs received an invitation to attend the congress it was stipulated that neither Egypt nor Syria should be discussed. Well, the Island of Cyprus is near those two countries, and has always been attached either to one or other of them." The *Constitutionnel* goes even further. It calls the proceeding "scandalous and detestable;" but France will "gnaw the bit and wait." It is not for her to protest; "all she can do is to wash her hands of the whole matter as quickly as possible." The *Pays* literally gnashes its teeth at "perfid ous Albion" and the congress. "The congress has done a frightful work; it has cut the conquered to pieces." The *Temps* says the Anglo-Turkish convention cannot last. The *Debats* contents itself with fanciful articles, showing that the English policy is the outcome of Disraeli's novels. Reading between the lines of some of these articles it is easy to see that the chief disappointment of the French arises out of the reflection that France has not benefited by the congress. She has obtained nothing, and the journalists forget to remember that her interests have really not been touched. England might have annexed Egypt if she had liked. The Khédive was willing. The Sultan would not have objected. Germany, Russia, and Austria would have been glad. It would have been a popular act in England, but French pride would have been wounded by it, and England is honestly sympathetic toward the French. I am told on the best authority that Lord Beaconsfield mentioned the idea of the new protectorate and the occupation of Cyprus to M. Waddington, and that he warmly approved of the British policy.

If the congress is to be judged from the French standpoint of "what do we get by it?" what a shocking failure the whole business is, so far as Germany is concerned! Bismarck and his master have acted up to their original programme, which was simply to secure peace on as broad and lasting a basis as possible, and more particularly to prevent England and Russia going to war. So far as peace is concerned, it may not be lasting, but the prospect of "a fight between the whale and the elephant," which would be so disastrous to the world at large, is now put as far back as it was to the fore a few months ago. Lord Beaconsfield's opinion is, that drawing the line definitely in Asia, and an infringement of it by Russia meaning nothing short of war with England, will secure half a century of peace at least between these powers. This is the English view, so far as I can glean it, and it is clearly the German view, for Bismarck has most assuredly promoted it. The many private meetings of Beaconsfield and Bismarck have not concluded without a frank exchange of ideas between these statesmen, upon whose shoulders chiefly rested the question of peace or war, and who have exercised a more powerful influence upon the age in which they live than all the other European Ministers put together for half a century, even including Palmerston and Cavour. The *North German Gazette* does not hesitate to say that "the acquisition of Cyprus cannot fail to be greeted with approval when viewed from the standpoint of general civilization and progress for Asia Minor. We do not think we are mistaken in assuming that the German Government was preliminarily informed of the arrangement, without, however, being asked to pass an opinion on the subject."

Austria seems a little surprised, though she has nothing to say against the Anglo-Turkish memorandum. Carefully examining the recent correspondence from Vienna, however, there is not wanting evidence of a feeling that it would have been better for Austria if she had responded boldly to the English overtures early in the war. She is not trusted by England. The Russian business is unpopular in Hungary. The country to be occupied is hostile. Though she may gain an accession of territory, she is pushed more and more out of the line of German alliance. Russia hates her. Turkey does not like her. There are rough days in store for her, depend upon it.

I feel that it is unnecessary to apologize to you for the length of this extract, knowing as I do the genuineness of the interview and the importance of the opinion expressed. As the next troubles in Europe will no doubt come through the natural difficulties of Austria's most difficult position and necessarily tortuous policy, it is worth while just now to know what a wise and far-seeing statesman thinks of the latest phase of the Eastern question, regarded on the spot through congressional spectacles.

"A WATCHWORD FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO CALCUTTA."

The *Globe*, which has become an authority since it published the Anglo-Russian treaty, describes the policy which is to emerge from the Eastern chaos as one that will make the name of England a watchword from Constantinople to Calcutta, "and those who have exercised a misplaced ingenuity in proving that prestige is an empty sound will have leisure to reconsider their opinions." In treating the subject of Cyprus, this little journal pays a compliment to the genius and enterprise of America, saying:

"It is not without truth that the American lays claim to a greater daring in conception than the inhabitants of the Old World. Confronted by vast natural obstacles, he has been driven, as a necessity of existence, to grapple with them. The Euphrates Valley Line seems a gigantic, and to many people a romantic, scheme; but it sinks into insignificance when compared with transatlantic engineering works."

Already I hear of English engineers, prospectors, and "merchant venturers," starting for Cyprus, and the next few weeks will find American duly represented among the crowd who will migrate thither to have dealings under the guarantee of a British protectorate. The Euphrates Valley Railway will no longer be a dream. Cyprus will wake up to find herself busy with new works. Englishmen will work her minerals. Americans will possibly look up her cotton-growing plains. The island has capacities for agricultural work, and a fund of other undeveloped resources. Asiatic Turkey will afford a new field for British enterprise and European trade. The security of British administration will encourage new commercial relationships, and apart from the consolidation of the British Empire in the East, Russia and England, as neighbors in Asia, will surely find bases of friendly rivalship in commerce, which will materially assist Russia in advancing the interests of her new possessions. The influence of England, from a "shop-keeping" point of view, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the miscellaneous peoples who will now gradually come under a civilizing and just rule in Asiatic Turkey, the result of which must also have a good effect upon Turkey in Europe. The sensational news to-day of "Russian atrocities in Bulgaria" will excite a new irritation between Russia and England, but only for the moment. Even the *Telegraph* does not blame the Russian people for the horrors which Mr. Bartlett has revealed, and the Czar and his advisers will promptly repudiate them, and seek to calm the agitated districts. It is indeed possible that we have arrived at a starting point of amity with Russia, now that, having effaced much of the sour memory of the Crimean war, the Czar has made a mighty step on the road of Muscovite ambition, and come to an understanding with England, which the Russians have no present necessity or desire to break. With the Russian flag on the towers of Kars and Batoum, and Bessarabia once more Russian territory, the Muscovites may well be content to shake hands with England at the advanced frontiers of their empire in Asia. No matter what troubles are in store for Europe on the Bulgarian side of the Balkans, the present policy of England, patiently and faithfully carried out, should secure a long and lasting peace between England and Russia; consolidate still more the British rule in India; give Turkey time to lay to heart the lessons of her defeat, and learn the art of liberal government and commercial prosperity under the tutelage of a people renowned for their administrative powers and their genius for trade.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

RECEPTION OF DOM PEDRO AND THE EMPRESS ON THE PIONEER SHIP OF THE NEW AMERICAN LINE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Mr. Hilliard, the Minister of the United States to Brazil, in a dispatch dated the 7th of June last, gives an interesting account of the arrival of the first steam-ship, City of Rio de Janeiro, of the new line between New-York and the capital city of Brazil. Mr. Hilliard refers to this event as one of so much interest and importance that it may be regarded as marking an epoch in the commercial relations of the United States and Brazil, and a most gratifying result of the labors which Mr. William P. Tesdel, the agent of the company, and himself have bestowed to aid in obtaining the favorable consideration of the Imperial Government to the establishment of direct communication between the two countries. The steamer arrived at Rio de Janeiro on Wednesday morning, May 29, with everything favorable, the sky unclouded and the sea calm. An invitation to visit her the following Monday was accepted by the Emperor and Empress, and, accordingly, as the imperial yacht came alongside the City of Rio de Janeiro, the Emperor and Empress, attended by the Ministers of State, with a splendid suite, were received on board the ship with a a welcome so cordial and so respectful that they were evidently gratified. Among the distinguished visitors were the President of the Council, the Minister of Marine, the American and French Ministers, Visconde de Rio Branco, Baron de St. Domingos, Senator Leitas da Cunha, Senator Silveira du Motta, Dr. Marque de Sapucahy, Capt. Mayo, commanding the Hartford, his lady, and a number of other ladies of distinction, native and foreign. His Imperial Majesty made a thorough examination of the vessel, descending into the engine-rooms with Capt. Weir and closely inspecting the machinery. In the meantime the Empress was conducted to the upper deck, where she received visitors, and several ladies and gentlemen of the United States were presented to her Majesty. Upon the return of the Emperor the party were invited to the saloon, where a sumptuous lunch was served. Capt. Weir addressed a few words of welcome to their Majesties and was followed by the United States Minister in a short speech. The Emperor made an acknowledgement in a few kind words, and in conversation, subsequently, recalled, evidently with great pleasure, the incidents of his visit to the United States. After having passed some three hours on board, the imperial party withdrew. The reception was in every respect most creditable to those who extended the invitations. On June 5 the City of Rio de Janeiro sailed on her return trip for New-York, carrying some 37,000 sacks of coffee, valued at about $700,000, the largest and most valuable cargo that any ship has ever taken from Brazil. Mr. Hilliard concludes his dispatch by expressing the hope that the Government of the United States will give to this line of steam-ships a generous and steady support, it being of the highest importance at this time to encourage American interests in Brazil. It affords a field for the employment of American capital, for the display of our energy and skill, and a market for our products and manufactures, which, if made available, cannot fail to advance the interests of both nations.

TROUBLE ON THE ISTHMUS.

A REVOLUTION APPREHENDED—MILITARY CHANGES THAT MEET WITH DISFAVOR.

PANAMA, July 13.—A movement likely to effect changes in the Government of Colombia has just been inaugurated. In several instances lately, parties wishing to overturn the local Governments have employed for that purpose the national forces, or Colombian Guard, as they are called. To such an extent has this been the case, that in some of the States the arrival of a battalion of the national forces is looked upon as the forerunner of a revolution. In the State of Panama the soldiers employed lately are, or have been, State troops, raised and officered by citizens of the State, although a national appropriation has been made for their support, and a very strong objection exists to any portion of the Colombian Guard being quartered on the Isthmus. The National Government has sent down a full complement of officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, and has formally taken possession of the troops here as a part of the national troops. As the money for their support comes from the Federal Treasury, the Federal Government claims the right to officer them as they please, and to incorporate them into the regular forces. The State has thus lost the control of the Militia, as the troops here were called.

The step is regarded with disfavor here, the retiring officers being particularly hostile to it. It is freely reported that the present State Government has lost favor at Bogota, and that this is the first public act toward overthrowing it. The State Government has put arms in the hands of the negroes outside the city and will make a fight, if it comes to the last resort, to maintain their authority. Lively times are expected soon.

A QUESTION AS TO IDENTITY.

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday says: "A case, either of mistaken identity or barefaced fraud, has recently been brought to the attention of the authorities. In June last an advertisement making inquiries concerning Theophilus Youngs was inserted in some of the Boston papers. This was followed by another advertisement warning him not to pay any attention to the advertisement. Nine years ago Henry Youngs, a wealthy citizen of Goshen, N. Y., died, leaving an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars to his heirs, among whom were his two nephews, Henry and Theophilus. The two last named were benefited very largely, and the other heirs failed in an attempt to break the will. Prior to the death of Mr. Youngs, Theophilus enlisted in a New-York regiment for three years. After the war he reappeared at his home in New-York, and, in consideration of a loan of $2,200 advanced by his brother, gave a deed of transfer of all his right in his uncle's estate as collateral security. He then went to Maryland, Washington, Baltimore, and finally came to this city, where he was employed at the works of the New-England Organ Company. On the 13th of May, 1875, he left his wife. Mrs. Youngs went to New-York. Upon her arrival in that City she learned that the will had been settled, and that the Executor was ready to settle the estate. She immediately commenced negotiations, but was unable to reach any satisfactory result, and she returned to Boston. After remaining in this city for some weeks, she ascertained that on the 29th of February, 1876, an unknown man was found floating in the harbor, between East-avenue and Lewis Wharves, and that body was identified by several persons as that of her husband, and while the evidence that he is dead has accumulated, there is other evidence that he is still alive. The estate, for the possession of which Mrs. Youngs is now engaged in legal contest, together with the accumulated rents, amounts to between $200,000 and $300,000. Theophilus Youngs' skull was trepanned, and he wore a silver plate on the back of his head. If the body buried by Undertaker Tinkham could be found it would settle the matter."

JEFF DAVIS ON HAYES' TITLE.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* says that Jeff Davis wrote out with great care the speech he delivered at Mississippi City, but he did not read it from the manuscript, but "spoke it," as the *Mercury* says, "not precisely as a memorized speech, but in phraseology much the same, and in thought, and the order of thought, precisely the same." The *Mercury* adds: "In nothing did the spoken vary from the written one, except in an instance or two slight additions were made. And the only one of these that Major Walthall, who stood by and listened and had a manuscript copy in his pocket, has thought proper to insert in the published speech, is in these words, as Major Walthall has formulated it. He was speaking of what the Southern people had agreed to in the act of surrendering. He said [written speech:] 'You agreed to return to the Union, and abide by the Constitution and laws made in conformity with it. Thus far, and no further, do I understand your promise to extend.' (Unwritten:) 'You are not called upon to approve all the laws which you believe to be bad and injurious to the country. You are not called upon to deny that you question the validity of the man's title, who, you know, acquired its possession by fraud.'"

BIG SNAKES IN VERMONT.

The St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* of Saturday says: "Some six years ago a menagerie of wild animals came through Richmond, and broke down a bridge about a mile east of the village. At the time numerous reports were afloat that they had killed some of their large snakes and some had got away. Within a year or two the boys have brought reports of seeing very large snakes in the vicinity of the accident. A few days ago William Fields, a truthful, sober man, was on the farm of Jonathan Fay close by the railroad, and was startled by seeing two large snakes of the color of boa-constrictors. He says they were full six feet long, and when they saw him they raised their heads and opened their mouths and darted out their tongues. He says they were as large as his arm. Mr. Fields did not stop to interview them. Dr. Brownley, a few days ago, when driving through the Jonathan Fay farm, thought he saw a rail across the road. This proved to be a huge snake which moved out of the road. The Doctor thinks he was 10 feet long. Mr. Fay's men have found a snake-skin some 10 or 12 feet long, supposed to be shed by a monster snake. Making all due allowance necessary for exaggeration, it is quite certain that there are two monster reptiles, and probably three—as the skin found and the one seen by the Doctor correspond."

BUILT FOR ANOTHER TO OCCUPY.

THE COSTLY HOUSE ERECTED BY THE LATE MARK HOPKINS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 14.

The latest acquisition to the palaces on Nob Hill is the house of the late Mark Hopkins, and for grandeur of design, cost of construction, &c., it bids fair, when completed, to take a high rank among the most pretentious of its neighbors. The site is a large lot on the south-east corner of California and Mason streets, the edifice itself fronting on the former street. It is of the modern Gothic style of architecture, and at once rich and majestic, comparing favorably with the princely dwellings of the other railroad magnates, although differing materially from each. The sloping grounds are inclosed by a substantial and handsome iron fence, and the main entrance, 15 feet square and 20 feet high, is surmounted by a dome ceiling finished in oak. Large pillars of polished granite flank the gateway and doorway, while broad walks of stone flagging extend around the house and lead to the stable, which stands to the south, near the base of the hill. A massive stone wall, like that surrounding Gov. Stanford's house, bounds and protects the lot on the east and south. The grounds contain marble fountains, rustic steps, flowers, hot-houses, arbors, grassy lawns, and almost every other adornment and convenience which art can devise and wealth supply.

The site of this residence is an excellent one in every respect, and possesses some advantages over the homes of the other Nob Hill millionaires, towering above the palace of Stanford, and commanding, as it does, an unequaled view of the city, the bay, and the surrounding country. On the Mason-street side is an entrance, and another one leads from California-street to the basement, and is designed for the use of tradesmen, &c. The total cost of the house is difficult to estimate, but it is thought that when all the bills are in they will aggregate something over $1,000,000. In the basement are the supper-room, breakfast-room, and billiard saloon, the ceilings of all of which are beautifully frescoed, the work of the first-named apartment being appropriately bordered with sketches of various fruits, while the walls are finished in primavera wood. The breakfast-room is finished in oak, and in the borders of the frescoing are represented sheaves of wheat, ears of corn, &c. Adjoining this room is a sort of conservatory, with glass walls and roof, and a large marble lily-tank in the centre encircled by pots of many-colored flowers. Closets, store-rooms, &c., are also to be found in convenient localities. Ascending a flight of stairs to the first floor proper, the attention is first attracted to the great Moorish room, which looks out on California-street. The frescoing here contains apparently all the colors of the rainbow interwoven in a vast number of varied forms and figures. The parlor on the opposite side of the hall fronts on Mason street, and its bay-windows command a view to the south as far as the eye can reach. The frescoing is done in what is known as the India style, and is made to harmonize with the French Gothic. Around the wall will be hung a fabric like tapestry of embroidered silk. The entire furniture of the apartment is to be of maple.

To the west of the parlor is situated the main conservatory, in which many fragrant plants are already in bloom. It has lofty glass ceilings, and is admirably arranged for the admission of the sunlight. Next is a saloon frescoed in the manner in vogue in the Middle Ages, and which will be finished in solid mahogany, cherry and white. The finishing of the reception-room is to be rosewood, and the frescoing is in the English Gothic pattern. The library, adjoining, is finished in German black walnut. On the north side of the house is located the dining-room, which will be finished in brown wainscoted English oak. In addition to the principal rooms mentioned on this floor are a vestibule and a grand hall, whose walls will form a picture gallery, and the plan of which is majestic and colossal in the extreme. It is 82 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 45 feet high, and reaches

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GERMAN LOVE STORY.

MARGARETHE: OR, LOVE PROBLEMS. A Romance from the German of E. JUNCKER. Translated by Mrs. A. L. WISTER. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1878.

For a romance of lasting quality, (335 pages,) *Margarethe* can be recommended to those who might want to read all Summer and quite far into the Winter. This novel is not to be confounded with what is usually classed as "Summer reading." Your German romance is usually ponderous and unwieldy. Now, if *Margarethe* were launched into literary limbo, it is so absolutely massive that all other lighter works would be attracted to it and absorbed by pure gravitation. To read *Margarethe* is a business which must only be attempted with a good deal of prior preparation. We should strip to wrestle with it. There are some eight principal characters in *Margarethe*, with quite as many secondary personages, who are brought on and taken off at stated intervals. There is not a single accident which can happen to heroines, save jumping off precipices, which does not occur to one or the other of the unfortunate people who help to give some kind of interest to *Margarethe*. If startling incidents are not wanting for those minor stage-light flashes which ought to startle the reader, there is hung up all the time the most sombre background, which gives greater effectiveness to these fitful gleams. How many times the ravens croak in *Margarethe* we are not prepared to state, this morbid ornithological taste being one of Juncker's eccentricities. Then how it rains in *Margarethe!* It is a meteorological condition which must require, in that portion of Germany where *Margarethe* dwells, the constant use of umbrellas. Just as in melodramas, where the violins are in *sourdine* and accompany the heroine when she is pathetic, so does the author always lug in descriptive paragraphs of the exact scenery which encompassed Margarethe when she was in one of her particular agonies. The country, as has been stated, being a wet one, naturally there are frogs, and Herr Juncken's liking for frogs is only secondary to his love for ravens. Margarethe is the daughter of some sturdy merchant. She is rich, beautiful, and accomplished. Count Günther, a headstrong, impetuous man, marries her, and carries her to his castle. In the family *Schloss* live Elizabeth, Count Günther's sister, with his mother. Margarethe is the woman of human passions, while Elizabeth represents the spiritual essence. Baroness Massow, a woman of bad reputation, has had some kind of an intrigue with Günther before his marriage. This Baroness, with Polish blood in her veins, wants Günther's love back again, and almost succeeds in inducing the Count to leave his fair wife and go to Italy. The loving wife, who has been so far a child, suddenly discovers by means of a looking-glass, in which her husband's and the Baroness' actions are reflected, that her husband is false to her. Suddenly she turns into stone, and despises Günther. The premature birth of a child takes place, caused by the shock, and Margarethe is at death's door. The *Medizinalrath* recommends transfusion of blood in order to save Margarethe's life, and Count Günther readily yields up quite a number of quarts of blood, to be passed into Margarethe's veins. Margarethe recovers, but despises her husband. A mutual separation is agreed upon. Günther, stung with his wife's indifference, wants to stab her with a paper-cutter. Margarethe sprains her ankle, and Günther takes off her shoes and stockings, and straightens out the dislocation. The stocking incident is both German and pathetic. Margarethe, performing in a tableau as a sleeping beauty, gets on fire, and Günther puts her out. At last, the Count, having saved a number of lives during an inundation, in the presence of his wife, regains Margarethe's love.

There runs through the novel the lives of the Countess Elizabeth and Capt. Willy Dossow, of the Imperial Navy, who is one of the heroes of Lissa. Capt. Willy is the son of Parson Dossow, who has educated Elizabeth. Riding one day with Elizabeth, Capt. Willy gives the lady a small dagger. As they gallop along, some how or other Elizabeth cuts herself in the bosom with the dagger, and faints, and Willy must needs stanch the wound. The Countess returns to consciousness, ashamed and horrified. Willy's handkerchief, and possibly a bit of court-plaster, being on her neck, gossip gets hold of this story, and it is reported that Willy, having been rather oppressive in his admiration for Elizabeth, she had to defend her honor with this dagger. The upshot of it is that a duel takes place, and finally Elizabeth declares her love for Capt. Willy, and they are married. The spiritual essence of Elizabeth entirely changes, and she follows the natural womanly instincts. Willy goes away for a year to the China seas. When he comes back in the frigate Bellona, anxious to see his wife, he lands in his gig, his vessel being in the offing. He only wants to press his beloved Elizabeth to his heart for a half hour, and then bring the ship in port. His wife will not let him go. The little cicatrice the dagger has made is brought quite prominently in place again, and Willy, recreant to duty, does not go back to the Bellona, at least for that day. The same storm which has enabled Count Günther to regain a wife's affection wrecks Elizabeth's hopes forever. In pulling back to the ship a wave swamps the Captain's boat. Some of the men are drowned, and a spar falling on Capt. Willy, he is killed. There is plenty of pathetic writing in the book, and no end of quite wearisome theological and scientific dissertations. On the least occasion most of the characters talk of the immortality of the soul, idealism, and current German metaphysics. *Margarethe*, as a romance, is crude, lumpish, and impossible. Granting that here and there there is a certain amount of tenderness, the want of artistic finish spoils the general effect. *Margarethe* is an ollapodrida of romantic and sensational incidents slung into a pot, and when it is served, it is as crude and indigestible as badly-cooked cabbage. If only Margarethe would not cry so much, she would have excited greater sympathy. With all this negative criticism, in which nothing has been exaggerated, it would be an injustice if we did not declare that there is true genius in Herr Juncker. But he is wanting in that just appreciation and proper digestion of his subject which is the refinement of art. It wants lightness of touch and delicacy of hand. Here and there there are certain geographical blunders, which mar its *tout ensemble*. Günther kills lions in India, which would amuse a Shikaree. As to Mrs. Wister's translation, it is admirable. If the labor of reading *Margarethe* alone was a task, how much more trying must have been the translating of it. In the original, *Margarethe* may be readable, but we doubt its popularity in English.

A NEW THEORY IN FINANCE.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND FRANCE IN THE USE OF MONEY: A NEW SCIENCE OF PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE. By J. B. HOWE. Boston: HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co.

Mr. J. B. Howe is a man hitherto unknown as a writer on finance, and, if he does not become immediately recognized as an authority, it will probably not disturb his complacent self-appreciation, for he takes the precaution to announce in advance that obstinate prejudices will stand in the way of a prompt acceptance of his views, and it will take a generation or so for his wisdom to become fully appreciated. He is probably right. Mr. Howe regards the subject with which he undertakes to deal as "vastly complex" and difficult to comprehend. To him it evidently is so, and he does his best to make it so to others. The obscure and involved style in which he writes is in keeping with the lack of logical clearness in his ideas. The subject of finance may be complicated to any extent, when a writer departs from the plain fundamental principles at the bottom of it, and begins to build on ingenious assumptions. The essence of Mr. Howe's new theory appears to be the very old fallacy that money, whether of metal or of paper, is a purely conventional thing, or, as he expresses it, "essentially a series of units, each of which is possessed of purchasing power, in proportion to the number of all of them, multiples and fractions included." This is paraded all through the volume of nearly 600 pages, as if it were a new discovery which furnished an explanation of all the phenomena of exchange, whereas it is the one grand fallacy at the bottom of all paper money schemes. It is this that brings complexity and confusion into the discussion of the subject, and makes it possible for a hundred men to deal with the same data in a hundred different ways, and evolve as many new theories of finance. In fact, on this fundamental error the entire bulk of this volume is erected, with immense toil and some ingenuity, and to prove it an error will show the whole fabric to be a worthless piece of literary carpentering. As we have said, this notion is by no means new, though Mr. Howe has made a new use of it, contending that in spite of it specie is necessary to a stable currency and to safe banking. He discards the doctrine of intrinsic value, and contends that the purchasing power of gold coin is not due to the mercantile value of the metal, but to the fact that so many units of money are in use. This would reduce it to precisely the same character as paper tokens, and yet he contends that the coin is necessary to the currency, and that convertibility is essential to safety. In other words, he accepts the principle of the advocates of irredeemable paper, but rejects its inevitable consequences. There is but one thing necessary to make the subject of finance and exchange simple, and that is the recognition of the fact that every exchange is an exchange of values, that money is itself the equivalent of the commodity it buys, and when no equivalent passes in the form of money, payment is merely postponed or transferred to the exchange not completed. Money is and must be a commodity, or there is no basis for a science of finance. Coin contains in itself all the value it professes to represent, and is worth merely its weight in bullion—a commodity among the commodities with which commerce deals—or else it has no more stability or security in currency than any other arbitrary tokens would have. The absurdity of Mr. Howe's theory is proved every day by the simple fact that gold coin and bullion go indifferently into the melting-pot of the jeweler. The purchasing power of coin is not proportioned to the number of units in use, but is determined solely by the market value of the metal, which is controlled by the elements of cost and of demand and supply, precisely like any useful commodity. Those people who hold that money is a conventional thing have to admit that its units are subject to constant fluctuation from a variety of influences which must be controlled and directed. Hence the difficulties and complications which they find in the subject. Whereas if it is admitted that money is merely one commodity, used as a universal equivalent, and having a value of its own, it is plain that it will take care of itself, if the natural laws of commerce are not interfered with. It is impossible for one of these writers to define their unit of money or tell what a dollar is. And with no clear perception of that elementary point they are hopelessly at sea in all their discussions. When it is clearly understood that a dollar is not an arbitrary thing, to which purchasing power is imparted by general consent, and must be maintained by certain devices of banking, but is merely a name given to a certain quantity of a definite commodity, which happens on account of its characteristics to be unvarying in its relations to other commodities, and universally acceptable the world over, the subject clears up wonderfully, and all the phenomena of finance and exchange become simple and easy. Displace this elementary idea with a fallacy, and ingenious men can make a maze of the subject, full of all manner of tangles and confusion, and that is what Mr. Howe has done in his pretentious book.

Monetary and Industrial Fallacies is the title which he has given to a thin volume, containing the same theory in condensed form, with an effort to simplify it by putting it in dialogue.

BRET HARTE'S NEW BOOK.

DRIFT FROM TWO SHORES. By BRET HARTE. Boston: HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co. 1878.

Good advice has often been extended to Mr. Harte; the press has drawn invidious comparisons between his early Californian work and that which has been produced since his settlement in the Eastern States; it has often advised him to return to the far West. The present collection of short stories offers a chance of comparing the relative excellence of those stories of which the scenes are laid on the Pacific and those on the Atlantic slope. He has called his collection *Drift from Two Shores*. Part I. contains only Pacific stories; Part II. those which relate to the Atlantic coast. Among the former, unquestionably the best is "Two Saints of the Foot-hills," a story which appeared in some recent number of *Scribner's Monthly*. Here the scene is absolutely the same as that in which his first and most popular tales were placed, a mining camp like that of Roaring Camp. The plot is a very effective, almost brilliant, satire on a pet weakness of new settlements to boast of an "oldest inhabitant." It also brings up Bret Harte's favorite contrast, consisting of a longing on the part of the roughest miners for something which symbolizes respectability. Just as, in his most celebrated tale, the baby born in the mining camp draws out the lurking tenderness of coarse men, so the two saints of the foot-hills, an aged and apparently simple-minded couple, are represented as petted and made much of by the "boys." But while the baby was a legitimate cause for a certain kind of pathos which, entering the reader's mind, lingered there gratefully and undisturbed, the two saints are suddenly unmasked, and appear as the meanest kind of impostors; they are young actors, who play the part of old age and respectability in order to make an easy living out of the "boys" while they remain, and to plunder them when they decide to leave. It is this jarring note which detracts from the excellence of an otherwise clever and able story; it is also just some such jarring note which recurs in the majority of the remaining stories.

"The Man on the Beach," which introduces the volume, is not free from something of this blame, although the most disagreeable note is not reserved till the last. There is a shock, to be sure, when we discover at the end that the poetical, dreamy hermit, who is so harsh with his worldly relations, should have had criminal relations with an actress. It mars somewhat the effect of his devotion to the infant, which, with a rather violent challenge of probabilities, is thrown up by a storm on the beach at the hermit's door. But there is a much greater discord in the appearance of the hermit's relatives on the scene of his pensive musings. His cousin Maria, who embraces him in anything but a cousinly way, is particularly distasteful. But after all, perhaps to object to such violent contrasts is to object to Mr. Harte himself; it appears to be his natural bent, and as such may claim acceptance; it may be said in favor of "The Man on the Beach" that it contains some very unusually fine passages of description of nature.

The pathos, which is not unusual in Mr. Harte's writings, is sometimes introduced with more suddenness and incongruity than becomes so skillful a writer. The third tale of the Western batch is called "Jinny," and relates the peculiarities of a certain donkey which bore that name. The wit in "Jinny" is rather coarse, but effective, consisting mainly of that quadruped's marvelous ingenuity in smashing things. But the sketch ends with one of those turns that so often hurt this writer's work. Jinny's end is flowery and pathetic. A lovely invalid is introduced, who succeeds in taming and riding Jinny, apparently through the efficacy of garlands of roses. Next we find the invalid departing, and Jinny committing suicide in her endeavors to follow. If the style were not plainly earnest we should suspect a satire in this romantic end of a mischievous donkey.

Mr. Harte has on his side a sly humor which is not always grim. The Eastern tales are lighter than the Western, but some of them are more delicately managed. "A Sleeping-Car Experience" is delightfully amusing. On the one hand we find two sleepy way passengers talking drowsily about an undertaker and his wonderful manipulation of the faces of the deceased; on the other the occupants of sleeping births straining their ears to hear the full particulars of the ghastly topic. "With the Entrées" is somewhat in the same vein. The reader is worked up to some degree of excitement by the story of the chief speaker, then tantalized by the interruptions of other speakers, and finally suddenly let down from the melodramatic to the ludicrous by the closing words. "My Friend, the Tramp," is happily written excepting at the close, where we are left to suppose that he has been shot by mistake. The property-owner who shoots him is described after this fashion:

"It was a certain Boston lawyer—replete with principle, honesty, self-discipline, statistics, æsthetics, and a perfect consciousness of possessing all these virtues, and a full recognition of their market values. I think he tolerated me as a kind of foreigner, gently but firmly waiving all argument on any topic, frequently distrusting my facts, generally my deductions, and always my ideas. In conversation he always appeared to descend only half-way down a long, moral and intellectual staircase, and always delivered his conclusions over the balusters."

Another short paper, with some fine observations in it is "Five O'clock in the Morning," being notes taken in New-York by an early riser. This and several of the chapters show that Mr. Harte is not always given over to the fault of which we have spoken before. Yet it remains true that for the most part his stories are injured by a lack of fine taste in the fitting of incidents one to the other. He leaps too violently from the earnest to the sardonic, and introduces pathos where the mere context would be sure to make it sound false. His cleverness puts him at the head of the column of contributors to the monthly magazines, yet his stories read as if insufficient time had been spent upon them. Harte is essentially American in the color if not the conception of his work; we fear that he is also American in the hasty and ill-digested quality which we feel in most of what he writes. His style is suggestive of a man who is worried by many irrelevant cares, not, as it should be in a man of letters, redolent of quietude and reflection.

NEW MUSIC.

—The Boston house of Oliver Ditson & Co. has branches in the principal cities of the Union. In New-York the firm is represented by C. H. Ditson & Co., in Chicago by Lyon & Healy, in Philadelphia by J. E. Ditson & Co. Music of every variety, from the highest German classical to the popular songs that please the boys in the streets, is published by this firm. The music catalogue of William Hall & Son, of New-York, has been purchased by Oliver Ditson & Co., as well as the entire music stock and goodwill of the business of Thomas J. Hall. Besides a vast variety of sheet music, they issue valuable theoretical works, such as treatises on harmony and thorough bass, primers of music, dictionaries of music, histories of music. Among other religious music, they have recently published in pamphlet form 10 Easter carols by A. P. Howard and an Easter Anthem for quartet choir, with solo, composed by Albert Woeltze. A piece of music bearing the portrait and signature of Marie Rôze is the song, "L'amour est un Oiseau Rebelle," composed by Georges Bizet and translated and adapted by Theo. T. Barker. The same hand has adapted a Tuscan popular song, "Il Mio Beppin," with music composed by Fr. Schira. There is also a German song by W. Taubert, adapted by L. C. Elson. It begins, "Der Bauer hat ein Taubenhaus," and contains much ridicule of the clumsy farmer. Two more pieces of music from "The Chimes of Normandy," by R. Planquette, consist of "In Your Haunted Castle," (Legend of the Bells,) and "I May be Princess," (rondo.) As popular bravura songs, are issued, "You Get More Like Your Dad Every Day," composed by Alf. Walker, (Joe Lyons,) and "Davy Jones," a sailor's song, by F. E. Weatherly, with music, by J. L. Molloy. Among the piano-forte music is a galop by A. E. Warren, called "The Turks' Exit from Europe," which may be considered somewhat in the light of the expression, "crowding the mourners." "The Silver Leaf," a mazourka caprice by J. N. Pattison, has been respectfully and appropriately dedicated to Senator John R. Jones, of Nevada, the Silver Senator. From the "Chimes of Normandy" there are a potpourri and a rondo waltz, arranged by A. E. Warren. There is, also, among the comparative new music, a waltz by Charles E. Pratt called "Piper Heidseick."

—S. T. Gordon & Son, of New-York, are publishing a new batch of music by H. P. Danks. Of the series of "Songs of Praise," a collection of hymns and anthems for quartet or chorus choirs, they have ready, No. 1, "Jubilate Deo" in F, with soprano or tenor solo; No. 2, "Benedictus" in A, with the same solos. H. P. Danks is also the composer of the music for a song, "The Leaf-covered Way," by James A. Bartley. A song for baritone has been set to music by William H. Learned, the words, "How Sleep the Brave," &c., are written by William Collins. George Cooper's "Song of the Rocking-chair" has been set to music (solo and chorus) by Charles DeFrees. Then, there is a comic song, sung "with the most uproarious applause" by Miss Angie Schott, in her original burlesque "The Two Princes;" it is called "Miss Jennie ap-Thomas ap-Shenkin, ap-Jones;" music by Walter Redmond. H. P. Danks composes the music for S. N. Mitchell's negro melody, "Down Among de Orange-blossoms," while W. Warren Bentley does the same office for T. D. C. Miller's ballad: "Always Some Sunshine to Cheer us." "The blithesome Maiden," is a song for soprano, written by Mme. Pychowska, with the music composed by J. N. Pychowski. For the piano, Gordon & Son offer a galop, "Birdie Bye," composed by Giuseppe Riano, (arranged by Philip P. Keil,) and a "Friendship March" by James J. Freeman, dedicated to his friends and pupils.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Littell's Living Age.* Fifth Series, Vol. XXII., April, May, June. Boston: Littell & Gay. 1878.

—*Chums.* A Satirical Sketch. By Howard MacSherry. Jersey City, N. J.: Charles S. Clarke. Paper.

—*Pillone.* From the Danish of William Bergsoe. By D. G. Hubbard. Boston: Lockwood Brooks & Co. 1878.

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.

NOVELTIES IN STYLE AND MATERIAL

AN OLD STYLE REVIVED—STRIPES PREVALENT—VARIOUS STYLES OF WALKING SUITS—COUNTRY TOILETS.

The basquine is the latest addition to the fashions. It is an old style revived from the year 1850, and was already known in 1786 by the name of "casaquin." These basquines are made of all materials, the most elegant ones being of embroidered gauze, trimmed with lace, faille in bright colors, to be worn with broché vests and satin. One of these basquines is of "satin à la reine," a material which was formerly in use and has just been revived. It is trimmed in the back and on the sleeves with bands of rich embroidery. With this garment the upper part of the suit is altogether distinct from the lower part. It cannot as yet be told whether this fashion will be adopted, as the basquine has only as yet been made in colors, and can consequently not be used as an outer garment for walking purposes. For this use it would be much prettier and very convenient as it is tight-fitting in the back, which makes it stylish, and can easily be put on and taken off. "Mantelets visites" are made of grenadine, striped with velvet and trimmed with a full lace trimming.

Stripes are all the fashion, both for silk, fancy woolen goods, and gauzes. Very pale shades continue in use, such as very pale straw-colors, blue, and pink. Pompadour fabrics are very generally used, trimmed with bands embroidered in several colors, matching those of the material. The other trimmings used for this purpose are Russian guipure, white embroideries, and torchon lace. Ribbon loops in all shades are employed for these dresses. All kinds of laces continue in vogue, real laces, fancy laces, and lace made of golden filigrane work.

A very pretty walking suit, which can serve, when made of suitable material, for traveling purposes, is of mastic-colored cachemire, trimmed with dark green faille. The skirt reaches to above the ankle, and is trimmed with a flounce plaited in groups, with plain pieces in between. These plain pieces have loops of green ribbon fastened down by means of a band of the same ribbon, which is taken around the flounce. The skirt is puffed in the back, and fastened by a ribbon which comes from under the basque on the side, is taken under the puffs in the back and terminates on the right side in loops, matching those upon the flounce. The vest is like a gentleman's vest, drawing in to the figure by means of a buckle. It is of green faille, trimmed with green buttons. The "vestor" is half tight fitting, altogether open in front, with deep revers. It is bordered with a band of green faille. The belt is of the same faille. The sleeves are trimmed to match the flounce on the skirt. The white rice-straw hat is a very peculiar shape. The brim is raised in front and on one side, falling very low on the other side. Underneath is a caroubier bandeau. Around the brim is a long "mastic"-colored ostrich feather, and a bunch of flowers in front.

An elegant toilet for country wear may be of blue faille and very light woolen and silk façonné goods. The train faille skirt is trimmed with a ruched flounce, surmounted by another flounce with a shirred and a ruched heading. The fancy material is puffed over the back of the skirt, and among the draperies are loops of blue ribbon in different lengths. This material is also puffed over the front of the skirt. Down the sides are lengthwise bands of shirring which fasten the drapings and puffings to the skirt. Toward the end of each band are ribbon loops. The basque waist is of faille and fancy goods. The middle of the front is of faille, made to imitate a Louis XV. vest. Around the vest is a narrow plaiting; as it goes up it becomes wider, and is taken around the neck. The lower part of the back is trimmed with a double shell-shaped ruching, with a ribbon bow in the centre. The faille sleeves are finished at the waist with a plaiting and a scarf of broché goods tied near the wrist. The lingerie is trimmed with malines lace. The bonnet matching the toilet is of open-work straw. The crown is round, and the brim raised all around. On the side is a pale blue feather fastened down under a metal butterfly. This feather falls over a blue gauze drapery fastened low in the back, and embroidered on the borders with light pink silk. Two rows of this embroidered gauze are around the brim.

A short suit for a Miss may be of gray cachemire and pink and blue foulard. The skirt does not reach lower than the ankle; it is trimmed with a flounce with plaited heading, finished, top and bottom, with pink and blue cordings. The front of the skirt is trimmed about one-third of the way up with lengthwise shirrings of pink and blue foulard. The cachemire polonaise has the upper part trimmed with a turned-down collar, opening in front in shawl-shape, and is trimmed with pink and blue cordings, and long pink and blue ribbon loops where it closes. Under the opening is a blue foulard plaited piece. Closing the polonaise down the front are gray buttons placed very close together. The lower part opens over the shirred piece described above, forming revers, trimmed with pink and blue cordings. Where the polonaise opens there are a number of pink and blue ribbon loops, which fasten down the draperies formed in the front of the polonaise. The half-duchess sleeves are trimmed with revers bordered with cordings, and pink and blue ribbon loops on the outside. The lingerie worn with this suit consists of ruchings of scalloped muslin. The leghorn hat has a pointed crown, surrounded by a blue gauze scarf. It is puffed and looped in the back, and fastened down by means of pink buckles.

Lingères bestow great care upon the trimming and making of white petticoats to be worn under train skirts. Nansouk and muslin are much used for this purpose. Nansouk is much liked, as it takes starch very well, and does not make the harsh sound when brought in contact with the floor, which stiff percale always does. The trimming of white skirts is made in two ways. One way consists of flat plaits, embroidery, and insertions; this is called the flat trimming. The second style comprises puffings, ruchings, and shell-shaped trimmings. The underskirt must be cut in princess style, flat in front and on the sides. It is not draped, as the train which is added in the back gives the necessary fullness. As train skirts are always raised, this train is very conspicuous, and is consequently covered with trimming. A suitable trimming for this purpose is plaiting, with the addition of lace, placed in zigzags on the border. Another style consists of a band with five rows of gathers, with a very narrow lace ruching over each line of gathering, forming the heading of a plaited flounce covered with a lace one, also plaited. Puffings are also used intermixed with light lace, with a heading ruched on either side. While on the subject of lingerie, some models of parures and baby-dresses are quite worthy of description. A nansouk baby-dress is plaited all the way down in very fine plaits, which are fastened down at regular intervals by lines of stitching taken across. The back of the dress is plain as far as the waist, and forms below a gathered skirt. This skirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce and Valenciennes lace. This same lace trims the lower part of the plastron. Starting from under the arm, at the waist, are two small puffings, closing in the middle of the back under a broad ribbon bow and ends. Coming from the side seam is an insertion of English embroidery, which is taken across the plastron. A similar piece of insertion is placed on the lower part of the dress, in front, forming the heading to an embroidered flounce worked in imitation of leaves. This same trimming is up either side of the plastron, extends around the back of the skirt above the plaiting, and around the square low neck.

A "pompadour parure" is of light blue stamped linen. The collar opens in shawl shape, and the cuffs are mounted to a sleeve. They are wholly made of fine plaiting trimmed with Valenciennes lace. A very pretty "col-jabot" is made of "mousseline crêpe lisse" and malines lace. This collar forms in the back a shawl point, plaited in flat moderate-sized plaits. In the neck it forms a ruching trimmed around with malines lace. The jabot is very long, consisting of two rows of shell-shaped lace. Through the middle is a piece of "caroubier" ribbon, taken together here and there by means of slides made of the same ribbon. Toward the centre is a tea-rose. On the end are ribbon loops and ends.

A "matinée bébé" may be of blue and pink lawn. Its novelty consists of a shirred plastron which forms the back and front of the waist, terminating in the neck with a ruched heading. Around the plastron, on the lower part of the waist, and over the shoulders, is a plain pink lawn band. The deep, turned-down collar is trimmed in the same manner, and closes in front under a pink ribbon bow. The sleeves are trimmed at the wrist by a deep pink lawn plaiting. A light drapery is fastened above by means of a ribbon bow. The cap to be worn with the matinée is of "mousseline crêpe lisse." It is surrounded by ruching, with a double row in the back. On the top of the crown, a little toward the side, is a large pink ribbon rosette. Down the back, from under the cape, fall long ribbon loops.

The following descriptions, taken from several reunions, will give an idea of the present full-dress styles. First comes a pale mauve toilet, with the skirt finely plaited. The cuirass waist terminates in a broad scarf arranged in three plaits, made of very light mauve-colored brocard. It is trimmed with a white jet, and mauve-colored chenille fringe. This scarf falls over the train, and is intermixed with pale-colored violets. The side trimming consists of violets and fringe. The waist is cut out in the neck in a point, and trimmed in the back with bands of violets and fringe. The hair is dressed with pearls, diamonds, and lines of violets. A pink figured gauze toilet, with the skirt of plain faille is thus made: Taken diagonally across the skirt is a plaited scarf trimmed with a garland of roses worked by hand in pink silk, and point d'Angleterre. This lace also falls over the flounce of the skirt, which is surmounted by a second flounce, which forms the overskirt. Down the sides are heavy trimming of roses. Small bunches of roses are all over the toilet. The same thick trimming of roses is on the lower part of the train. There are also beautiful embroidered white muslin dresses now worn over silk skirts. Some have the flowers made into scarfs bordered with malines lace. A half-mourning dress was trimmed with seven flounces of black and white Mirecourt lace. The apron was trimmed with insertions of embroidered muslin.

THE DUELISTS OF VALATIE.

HOW TWO YOUTHS WENT OUT TO FIGHT WITH PISTOLS AND ENDED AT FISTICUFFS.

From the Hudson Register.

Two young men residing at Valatie undertook, on Sunday afternoon, to settle a dispute by means that, if persisted in to the end, might have led to very serious results, and, as matters stand, still leaves all parties concerned liable to an extremely unpleasant acquaintance with the District Attorney. The two young men who figured as principals are respectively aged about 20 and 22 years. It appears that the latter some time ago formed an acquaintance with a young woman employed as a domestic at one of the Valatie hotels. The acquaintance ripened with time, and the young man became her escort and companion. Thus far the young lady found no dissatisfaction with her sweetheart. But the smoothness of the courtship was destined to become ruffled and a blight to be cast over the sweet visions of the future in which the fair hotel employe reveled. Her "young man" came into a legacy. It was of an inconsiderable amount, but still large enough to cause her admirer to become for the time a devotee of that bowl which has destroyed so many young dreams of love.

In her grief when she found that her idol was of clay the young lady turned for consolation to the other young man in whom she had found many attractive qualities, and who had also the recommendation of being a knight of the "blue ribbon." Thereafter he filled the place in her heart previously occupied by the discarded one, who was compelled to stand afar off and witness love's second growth. Matters proceeded in this way until a few days ago, when lover No. 1 in his desperation at his loss sought a quarrel with his successful rival. Hot words were bandied to and fro, and finally the latter proposed that they should fight the matter out. To this the other readily acceded, and in accordance with the usual privileges that prevail in such affairs, chose pistols as the weapons, Sunday afternoon as the time, and an unfrequented road near the "Charles Wild farm," in the north part of the town, as the place. This was rather more than lover No. 2 had bargained for, but finally all arrangements as to secrecy and seconds were made and the parties abided the eventful hour.

About 2:30 on Sunday afternoon four young men gathered at the place indicated. Two of them were the parties who proposed to risk life for the beautiful maiden, who was quite unconscious of the possible tragedy in which she was so deeply concerned. The remaining two were the "seconds," who gravely examined the pistols and pronounced them sufficiently murderous. The principals were then paced off, and the two rivals, with faces as pale as death, were being placed in position, when No 1 demanded a parley. The seconds looked dubiously at the other man. A tumultuous struggle was raging in his breast. On the one hand, honor called upon him to devote the last drop of his blood for "la belle faire," but then—it was so hard to die, and there were so many, many others whom he might learn to love. While these thoughts flashed through his brain, the courage of his opponent was rapidly "oozing out at his finger ends," and simultaneously the parties cast down their weapons, and, to the intense surprise and disgust of the waiting seconds, rushed upon each other. A short, sharp struggle followed, and at its close lover No. 1 lay prostrated with bleeding nose and other marks of punishment at the feet of his foe, who demanded immediate surrender of all claim to the cause of their strife. A brief moment of deliberation, with a quick glance at the aprraised list, and submission followed; and within two hours the parties had become a butt for all the jokers of Valatie.

PERILOUS MOUNTAIN CLIMBING IN PERU.

The *South Pacific Times*, in a letter from Arequipa, gives particulars of a fatal accident to two gentlemen who had made the ascent of the Misti, a volcano about 12,520 feet above that city, and 20,230 feet above the level of the sea. "On Saturday, the 11th of May, a party of three gentlemen started from Arequipa to make the ascent—Mr. Stephen Ryder, of the house of Fletcher & Co., of Arequipa; Mr. Rothwell, a young man of 19, who only recently arrived from England as a clerk in the same house, and Mr. Bulpett, lately arrived per the Cotopaxi on a tour to the west coast with a friend. On Sunday, the 12th, Mr. Bulpett returned to Arequipa alone, having made the ascent. He had gone on ahead of the other two. He returned the same way he went, and having seen nothing of the others after his first separation, he concluded that they had given up the idea of going to the top and had gone back to Arequipa. On Monday, the 13th, Mr. Ryder's horse, which had been tied up at about 9,000 feet from the top, returned to Arequipa without its bridle, which at once aroused suspicions that something must be wrong, and parties immediately went in search of the missing pair. For several days nothing was heard of them. They had taken neither provisions nor blankets with them. It was evident, however, that they had reached the top of the volcano, as they had hoisted a flag, which was found floating in the breeze. The Prefect of Arequipa sent an officer and troops to scour the mountain, and innumerable private search-parties followed. At 10 P. M. on the 17th of May news reached Arequipa that the body of Mr. Ryder had been found far down a precipice in a small recess, where the Indians could hardly get to him, even by the help of a rope, and at the greatest risk. He was found in a sitting posture, with his feet jammed into a small opening. How he got there is a mystery. It was a point where he could neither get down further nor yet get up again. It is thought he had been dead above three days when found. He had taken off his coat, hat, watch, and chain, and placed them, with his pipe, at his feet. His pants were torn, probably in rolling down, for he must have rolled a long distance, and one boot was off, evidently in the effort to get his foot free. From the traces all about the poor fellow must have wandered about for days, probably at the last raving mad. Another expedition, with ladders, ropes, and all appliances, went out on the 18th in order to recover and bring in Ryder's body, as the Indian who found it could not move it, and had to leave it covered over with stones until he could procure assistance. The expedition returned on the evening of the 21st, bringing the body, and on the 22d it was buried in Arequipa amid the general regrets of both natives and foreigners. Up to the latest account the body of Rothwell had not been found, but from traces it is believed that he must have gone over a precipice in another direction. No doubt Mr. Ryder met his death from extreme cold, and it is too probable that Mr. Rothwell shared the same sad fate. This opinion is strengthened by the fact as stated above, that the unfortunate party was unprovided with blankets and other necessaries for such a dangerous and, we might add, useless expedition."

HON. CHARLES FOSTER.

Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, has reserved his decision in the matter of accepting the Toledo nomination for Congress until he can get the views of his friends in both the Seventh and the Eighth Districts and in the State at large as to the best course for him to pursue. Meanwhile he has written the following letter to the editor of a newspaper:

FOSTORIA, July 18.

I was so much taken aback at the action of the convention at Toledo yesterday as to be forgetful of my duty to reply to your letter. I did not give the Toledo delegation reason to think that I would accept a nomination. In deference to their earnest request I agreed to consider the matter further. In no case have I ever consented, under any circumstances, to become their candidate. This fact, I suppose, was well known to the delegates generally, and in spite of it they have nominated me. I am urged to accept from many quarters. The committee appointed to advise me formally of my nomination have notified me that they will call on me next Monday. Until then I shall reserve my final decision.

C. FOSTER.

JOURNALISTIC SCHEMES IN CUBA.

A Havana letter of July 13 says: "A new daily paper has sprung up called *El Triumfo*, and another will commence to be published within a few days, to be called *La Libertad*, the chief editor of which will be the Cuban lawyer, Marquez Sterling, who has made himself conspicuous on more than one occasion during the course of the insurrection. The name of the paper *(Liberty)* and its editor speak for themselves, as proof that matters have taken a new turn. Other papers are spoken of, to be published soon; but the greater part of them will have only a short-lived existence; the public here is too apathetic, and at the same time too fickle to sustain a political paper for the mere sake of its opinions. The type-setters and printers' employes took occasion of the new demand upon their profession to strike for higher wages, and asked, 50 per cent, advance. After the papers had been obliged to suspend their daily issue yesterday, they came to an arrangement with the strikers, raising their salaries 20 per cent. They had received for a long time the same wages in paper money which they formerly received in gold."

THE DOCTRINE OF CHANCES.

WHAT THERE IS IN LUCK.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCES — CHANCES IN BETTING AND CARD-PLAYING—THE SUBJECT ANALYZED BY A MAN OF SCIENCE.

Richard A. Proctor in the London Echo.

In Forster's *Life of Dickens* a curious story is told of what Dickens called a "wonderful, a paralyzing coincidence," experienced on the Doncaster race-course. On the St. Leger Day, in 1857, Dickens bought a card of the races; facetiously wrote down three names for the winners of the three chief races, (never in his life having heard or thought of any of the horses, except that the winner of the Derby, who proved to be nowhere, had been mentioned to him,) and, "If you can believe it," he wrote to Forster, "if you can believe it without your hair standing on end, those three races were won, one after another, by those three horses!!!" (The notes of exclamation are his own.) Such cases as these seem to many to afford absolutely convincing evidence of the reality of what is commonly called luck—that is, the occurrence of events such as pure chance cannot account for. I suppose 99 men in 100 believe in luck of this sort. Some men are lucky, others unlucky; or else on some occasions a man is lucky, or his luck is in the ascendant, while on others he is unlucky. Men who ought to know most about such matters—that is, men who very often try their luck—have the fullest faith in these ideas. In Steinmetz's treatise on *The Gaming Table* we have the axioms of a professional gambler, (and black-leg, but that is a detail,) and among them we find the doctrine of good and bad luck, of lucky and unlucky seasons, set down as a sort of first principle, which none can doubt or question. "A prudent player," he says, "before undertaking anything, should put himself to the test to discover if he is 'in vein,' or in luck in all doubt he should abstain. There are several persons," he says again, "who are constantly pursued by bad luck; to such I say, 'Never play.'"

I suppose it is utterly hopeless to attempt to persuade those who believe in luck that the experience of gamblers in this respect has been wholly deceptive, and that coincidences such as the one, for example, which Dickens called wonderful and paralyzing, are not in the least wonderful, and might safely be predicted. One such story does more to encourage belief in luck than any amount of reasoning could do to show that the belief is unfounded and mischievous.

It may be useful, however, to consider such stories as that related above, (using it as an illustrative case.) It appears, and in one sense it was, a very singular coincidence, that Dickens, taking one name at random from the sets of horses' names for each of three races, should in each case select the winner of the race. I do not know how many names there were; but the St. Leger is not a race for which many horses usually run. Probably about 10 may have run in 1857, and perhaps 6 horses for each of the other two races. If this were so, the chance of doing what Dickens did was equal to that of drawing one particular ticket from among 360 (10 times 6 times 6) in a single trial. If there were 10 horses in each race, the chance was the same as that of drawing 1 ticket from among 1,000, (10 times 10 times 10,) &c., the calculation being exceedingly simple whatever the number of horses may have been. Now, certainly, it was a curious chance that any one at a first trial should have had this piece of good fortune—or what at least would have been good fortune had money depended on the result—just as it would have seemed a curious chance if a vase containing some 400 tickets had been set before Dickens, and he had at a first trial drawn one particular prize ticket. But it must be remembered that if nothing remarkable had followed Dickens' little experiment we should have heard nothing about it. We never do hear anything about the thousands, nay, we may fairly say the millions, of cases in which men try their luck and

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

There is a general appearance of shakiness about civil service matters in Washington. The control of Federal patronage in Louisiana has passed into the hands of Senator KELLOGG, to whom all appointments are said to be respectfully referred before being consummated. Senator KELLOGG is doubtless an admirable person, but not just the sort of man to whom any sincere reform could be safely intrusted. The change in the New-Orleans Postmastership is credited to the Senator, and that removal was made in face of the Post-master-General's emphatic indorsement of the incumbent. It turns out, too, that Gen. GRAHAM'S appointment as Surveyor of the port of New-York was another of those dramatic surprises which the President delights to show his Cabinet. It was made by the President without the Cabinet conference which was alleged to have been held. And when Cabinet Ministers are now approached on the subject of other important changes reported as imminent, they disclaim all knowledge of such changes, declare that the threatened officials are necessary to the best administration of the service, but discreetly take refuge in the reservation that "this is in the hands of the President." Under the circumstances, people must be allowed to recall reminiscences of the historic "machine."

An interesting summary of observations taken among the "Nationals" of this State by a TIMES correspondent is printed on another page. There does not seem to be any strong cohesion in the "National Greenback Labor Reform Party." The inflationists are chiefly of the rural population, and they have no special sympathy with laborers along the railroad lines. On the other hand, the Labor Reformers neither know nor care much about the financial question, but probably believe, as JUSTUS SCHWAB does, that this issue has no concern in the laboring man's political creed. As the Labor Reformers include last year's "strikers" among their number, they are willing to let the Greenbackers lead, while the odium of the railroad disturbances yet rests upon them. But the "Nationals" have not leadership and strength enough of their own to give them a formidable appearance as an independent organization. This is pretty nearly the case with the party wherever it has obtained footing in other States than New-York.

Certainly, Gen. BUTLER, or any other possible Presidential candidate on the "National" ticket, will not feel encouraged by the indications at Syracuse. The chief strength of the party in this State is in five or six counties scattered along the centre and eastern edge of New-York. The convention at Syracuse will, geographically at least, bring that strength to a focus. Yet, there is reason to believe that the new party will begin with a split, and that its scattered elements will not solidify into any real political organization. The "Nationals" are not fortunate in the matter of leaders, and JOHN JUNIPER JUNIO, who is the busiest of the chief men, does not seem to be just the person whose name can be used to conjure with.

The speeches of Mr. GLADSTONE and W. E. FORSTER, attacking the Anglo-Turkish treaty, sufficiently indicate that the Liberals are determined to force a division. Indeed, Mr. FORSTER authoritatively announces that this is the intention of his party. It is not expected, of course, that a parliamentary division on the question of sustaining the Government will result in a defeat of the Ministry, and the Premier shows his consciousness of strength by choosing not to go to the country with a new election on this issue. But the Liberal leaders claim that it is their duty to put themselves on record as protesting against "the insane covenant," as Mr. GLADSTONE has stigmatized the convention with Turkey. The letter from our London correspondent, which we print to-day, gives a clear idea of the popular enthusiasm which was aroused in England by Beaconsfield's grand *coup*; but it should be remembered that in a week past the meditative Englishman has begun to discover some flaws in this marvel of diplomacy. The long discussion which is about to be opened in Parliament will disclose that darker side of the picture to which GLADSTONE has just referred with so much vehemence.

It is often asserted—and as often denied—that the raids from Mexico into the United States are countenanced by the Mexican authorities. For once, at least, there seems to be a good opportunity to prove the truth of a report of Mexican official complicity. The statement that the authorities of Santa Rosa, Mexico, not only gave countenance to a recent murderous foray, but actually shared in the spoil, is made in a letter to Gen. ORD by a gentleman living in Santa Rosa. Similar charges have been made before, but nothing has ever come of them. Here is a direct statement in the hands of the General commanding on the Rio Grande. It is made with explicitness, and is said to be corroborated by other evidence. If, in a case like this, the charge is not made good, the public will be justified in believing that all such stories are untrue. There has been a great deal of crying "wolf" on both sides of the line, and it is about time that the truth were made known.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS DUTY.

There seems to be no longer any doubt as to the holding of a Republican Convention in this State before the close of the Summer. No formal announcement of the fact has been made, and we are not sure that any meeting of the Executive Committee has yet been held to consider the subject. It is taken for granted, nevertheless, mainly because the influences hitherto opposed to the gathering have been affected by recent events to an extent which renders desirable some authorized expression of the party's will. In the present position of affairs, no good object could be served by a discussion of motives and purposes, or of the tactics employed, respectively, by those who urged and those who questioned the expediency of a convention. Nor can there be any valid reason for interference with the ordinary machinery on which the party relies for the direction of its organization. What its members have a right to insist upon is, that the terms of the call shall be broad enough, and the representation to be obtained large enough, to avert sinister criticism with regard to changes that have occurred since the project was originally mooted. Only thus can any irritation that exists be allayed, and any disposition to magnify causes of difference effectually overcome.

The convention will do more harm than good unless it be governed by a fixed resolve to make everything subordinate to the unity and usefulness of the party. To effect this object, it will have to repress all efforts to render it tributary to the Federal Administration as firmly as other efforts in behalf of Mr. CONKLING. We should not be justified in ordinary circumstances in assuming that these interests are not in accord. But it were folly to ignore the antagonism which has sprung up or the inclination which in certain quarters prompts its employment for the attainment of other ends than the harmony of the party. The convention must be impartial in its treatment of factiousness, whether the Administration or the Senator be immediately involved. With aught that separates them it has nothing to do. A State convention is not the place for passing judgment upon the grounds of difference, whatever they may be, or for ministering to the profit of either at the expense of the other. The impropriety would be apparent if the convention were constituted and its proceedings shaped in Mr. CONKLING'S interest. It would be held, justly, that the party is of more importance than an individual, however distinguished, and that its peace should not be jeopardized for the furtherance of his plans. Substitute the Administration for the Senator, and the rule applies with equal force. The President's course is recognized as a disturbing force. Its opponents in the party are entitled to as much consideration as its friends, and the coming convention is not a proper place for determining their relative strength and reasonableness. An attempt to arraign the President and to condemn his policy, whether national or local, would be denounced as disorganizing and factious. For precisely the same reasons, an attempt to force upon the convention an approval of the President's Southern action or of his pretensions as a civil service reformer should be deprecated as offensive and mischievous. These obligations, then, are reciprocal, and their frank acknowledgment is essential to the success of the convention, looking at it only from a party point of view. No one affirms the desirableness of reopening party wounds or intensifying the bitterness of quarrels, personal or official. But there must be abstention all round, or animosities now with difficulty repressed will frustrate all that is legitimate in the objects of the convention.

Forbearance is a negative virtue, however, and something more will be required to justify the assembling of a convention and make it the occasion of substantial service to the party. The opportunity is favorable. There will be no clamor of candidates, and no necessity for adapting expressions of opinion to the requirements of a well-filled ticket. The convention will derive the reason for its existence from the condition of the party, nationally considered, and the duty which the Republicans of this State owe to their party and the country. The influences at work elsewhere are not wholesome. The party is less demoralized, perhaps, than the Democracy, but it is not so firm and consistent as it ought to be in connection with topics which have acquired pre-eminent importance. A glance at the platforms adopted by all but one of the conventions that have been held adds to the shame and uneasiness awakened by the position of a large proportion of the Republican representation in Congress, and by the sanction given by a Republican Secretary of the Treasury to ideas which undermine the public credit and enshroud with difficulty and doubt the future of the currency. The head of the Treasury cannot be relied upon to use the authority of his office in behalf of sound finance, for he has connived at a policy that endangers principles with which the Republican Party has been identified. The authors of Western platforms, following the bad example of their section's members in Congress, have yielded to popular clamor and sought to conciliate an agitation whose suppression is much to be desired. In the presence of so much time-serving, and of demands so pregnant with evil, the Republicans of New-York have a duty to discharge of infinitely greater moment than any connected with the Administration or the fortunes of a Senatorship. They have to exert the influence of the State on the side of honesty and courage in matters of finance and in other matters of scarcely inferior importance which will be forced upon the attention of Congress.

Generally, in short, the duty of the convention will be to contribute, as far as the utterances of the party in a great State can contribute, to the extrication of the party as a national organization from difficulties growing out of the progress of affairs, and which have been aggravated by the treachery of some whom it trusted, and by the selfishness of others. The time calls for a protest against timidity in dealing with demagogues, against tactics which sacrifice great interests at the shrine of individual ambition, and the scheming that would degrade the party by making it tributary to purposes at variance with its own honor and usefulness. How the local affairs of the party would have stood, had the final decision been adverse to a convention, is a question we are not required to discuss. Accepting the convention as a fact, the practical question is how to render it most serviceable. The answer we suggest points to the adoption of a policy that will lift the party above the low level of intriguers, avoid the contention that would lead to disaster, and restore to the party the fidelity to principle which is essential to its prosperity.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

During the thirty years preceding the war the opposing forces of "radicalism" and "conservatism" in the North were represented by the Abolitionists and the Colonizationists. The latter worked through the American Colonization Society, which, in 1820, made the beginning of the present Republic of Liberia by sending 88 negroes, who first settled on Sherboro Island, (at the western end of Liberia,) but in 1822 removed to the mainland at Cape Mesurado, which is now the centre of population. This original expedition was undertaken at the public expense, Congress having appropriated $100,000 in 1819 to carry back "surreptitiously imported" Africans. The prevalent idea, however, was that, as the negro came from Africa, he ought to go back there, and no distinction was attempted between those of African birth and those of African descent; sustained by moderate contributions, the society went on in a quiet way until the war intervened and changed the conditions of the case. Then the plea was urged that fusion of, and concord between, the two races are alike impossible, and that in this country the colored race will always be virtually, if not legally slaves; to both white and black it was said that only in his own country could the negro ever become a man and have a chance for himself. Colonization efforts were not relaxed; up to 1872 there had been sent out by the parent society 13,953; by the Maryland branch, 1,227; by the Government, 5,722; total, 20,907. Two trips have been made this year, the latter very recently.

Liberia occupies the southern corner of the north-west coast of Africa, being what is known as the "grain coast"; it has a coast line of 600 miles, and covers about 100,000 square miles, of which about one-fifth are occupied. The population is estimated at 701,000 aborigines, and the 21,000 emigrants from this country. The chief farming region is along the principal river, the St. Paul, at the mouth of which is Monrovia, the capital, with an estimated population of 13,000. From 1866 to 1870 the public revenue averaged $110,000 a year, of which $95,000 came from Customs duties; in 1875, the revenue was estimated at $107,500, and the expenditures at $115,500. The first public debt was contracted in 1871, when a loan of $500,000 fifteen-year 7 per cent. bonds was negotiated in London at 85. The Government is modeled upon that of this country. Information obtainable respecting the productiveness and growth of Liberia is exceedingly meagre, and its commerce is so slight that the statistics are not separately made up. The exports from Great Britain to the "western coast of Africa" were $9,082,095 in 1871, and the imports $4,381,800; the exports rose in the next year, and the imports in the two following years, but in 1875 the former had sunk to $8,255,355, and the latter to $3,462,090. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, this country sent to Liberia 1,100 barrels of flour, $7,403 worth of fish and oysters; there is also recorded an export of butter and cheese during twenty years past, but not exceeding $5,000 value in any year. Something more is, of course, included in such unseparated items as "all other countries," and also in indirect trade through Great Britain, that country, for reasons unimportant at present to specify, having the bulk of Liberian commerce. The chief articles of export are palm-oil, rice, ivory, dyewoods, ginger, and coffee; the last is claimed to be so superior in quality that a good demand has arisen for it, and 70,000 coffee plants have been sent to Brazil and California.

As to the advantages of Liberia for emigration there is great dispute. The Colonization Society has appropriated $5,000 to carry out the latest lot of emigrants and support them until they can produce crops upon land which is given them at a nominal price. Rev. ABRAHAM HANSON, formerly Resident Minister of the United States, testifies to the general growth and prosperity of the colony, and so does Bishop GILBERT HAVEN, who has lately made an official examination of the missions of his Church in Western Africa; so does Commodore SHUFELDT, who has twice visited Liberia, and letters of like tenor from residents to their friends in this country are not few. On the other hand, Senator BRUCE, of Mississippi, has written an earnest letter of remonstrance, arguing that the negro in America is not African, but American; that he has no advantages here which he can afford to abandon in order to go to Liberia, where "he would find a farm without either the plow or the beasts of burden to draw it, a land without roads and without vehicles of transportation, a community without a system of public schools, and a republic without a press." Mr. J. MILTON TURNER, Resident Minister, has been more minute in discouragement. He says that cutlasses, hoes, and bill-hooks are used for agriculture, and that there is not a plow in the colony; that although horses are found in the interior, neither horses, mules, nor donkeys can endure the sea-coast climate; that miasma prevails during half the year, and the heat of the sun during the other half makes work almost impossible to any but natives; that acclimation is a process so severe that only the strongest survive it; that Liberia has never yet been able to produce food enough for home consumption, and has to import even rice from England; that flour has never been below $14 a barrel, butter $1 a pound, and hams $5 to $8 each; finally, that at the end of six months, when the outside aid ceases, the emigrants are left nearly helpless and so anxious to get back that he has never known of the sailing of a vessel to this country without a dozen applicants for passage.

In considering these conflicting statements it should not be forgotten that Liberia is fully tropical, lying between extremes of $4\frac{1}{2}°$ and $9\frac{1}{2}°$ of latitude, the same belt of latitude comprising the northern States of South America, Central and unexplored Africa, Ceylon, and the Pacific Islands—all of this territory barbarian or semi-civilized. Of course, this peculiarity in the equatorial belt is not accidental; man will be what his climate makes him, and he can never, in one generation or fifty, become superior to it. As nature is fervid and bountiful, man is lazy and has more time than energy. There are no good reasons why the negro should abandon civilization in order to try the experiment of building up a Republic in the torrid zone. If he has less ability than the white as an independent colonist, his risks are all the greater from that fact; if he is equal to the white on a fair field, surely it would be simply throwing away advantages of position to leave this country. Everything is in his favor here except the single fact of inferior social position, and as to that time and patience are the only remedy. His labor is in demand here, if anywhere in the world, and his social position must be left for time to work out with the other problem of his labor. It is only thirteen years since he ceased to be a chattel, and those who feed his restlessness by urging that he can never be prosperous in the United States are not good advisers.

CO-OPERATION AS AN EDUCATOR.

A recent cable telegram announces that the co-operative mills and associations of working men in England have felt almost equally with other manufacturing interests the pressure of the times, and that the workmen have learned thereby a useful lesson. When a co-operative laborer finds that his oppression and the lowering of his wages come, not from the hard-hearted capitalist, but from his own brethren and from the inevitable laws of trade and production, we may well believe that one of the best lessons of political economy has been taught him in the most effective of methods. The factory hand will learn that his wages are paid by the master, not from some unlimited and mysterious fund, but from the profits of the business, and that when these are nothing the manufacturer really borrows from the future to support his men. In fact, co-operation may teach working men that all wages are really a loan made by the producer from the profits he expects, and that therefore the laborer's share must be less than it would be in an equitable division. The manufacturer, in fact, advances to his men what he hopes to make from the next year's trade. Moreover, he carries the laborers along through bad years, getting only losses, perhaps, for several years, and then, when profits come, he feels justified in not allowing the hands a larger share of profits, so that his capital may earn a fair average of gain.

Co-operation will prove to the working class that capitalists are not all tyrants, and that they receive a far larger portion of the proceeds of labor than they had supposed. There is, too, a great deal of humanity among the employing class. How many factories and business houses have kept along through these late hard years in this country, with but slight lowering of wages, or with no dismissal of laborers. It is true, where there is much "plant," it will not do to let the machinery lie idle or the skilled hands disappear. Still, hundreds of mills and factories in the United States have kept their employes for two or more years of late, merely because they could not bear to cause wide-spread suffering by discharging them. The working people are to remember this when better times come. The experiments in this country of true co-operation of working people on a large scale—such as we see in the fishing and pilot companies of New-England and New-York, and the building associations of Pennsylvania—have been a great success. But the association between capital and labor in manufacture does not seem to have been fortunate in this country. It is argued plausibly that it never can be, because any employer who offers his laborers a share in the profits of his business, in so far puts himself at a disadvantage with his competitors, and must eventually be beaten in the race. But this is not proved as yet. It is possible that the labor thus obtained will be so much more saving and intelligent and interested in the success of the manufacture as to more than compensate for this disadvantage. The experiment has not been fully and fairly tried in the United States.

Another form of co-operation can and ought to be tried, especially by our railroad companies and very large manufacturing associations. The London *Spectator* relates an instance of this, in a large manufacturing firm, who set aside each year a certain sum from their profits for insurance in favor of their employes. The conditions on which these were to enjoy the benefits of this fund were length and quality of service. Every workman who remained seven years was entitled to a certain payment in one of three different ways: If he died while in their employ, his representatives received the sum assigned; if he was disabled or had reached 65 years, after the expiration of the seven years, it would be paid him in person. The skilled employes received a larger proportion than the ordinary workmen. The arrangement, however, was one which could at any time be revoked by the employers; and the fund distributed was declared a "free gift," and intended "as a reward for good service and faithful attachment, of which the firm must be the sole and absolute judges." Such a scheme, if faithfully carried out, could not but be invaluable for both employers and employed. It would render the labor interested, honest, and thorough. Strikes would be lessened and production become steady. The masters would have a human relation to their workmen, and both sides feel more than is usual that their essential interests are the same. Nothing in this country would so disarm Communism as some form of rational co-operation.

THE INCUBUS OF ILL LUCK.

Some persons consider themselves lucky; but more persons consider themselves unlucky; both without reason, though not without deep-seated and unvarying belief. This form of superstition is so very common that it has ceased to be regarded as superstition, each person imagining that experience has repeatedly proved the absolute truth of the notion he has of himself. We hear men hourly, almost momentarily, speaking of their good or ill luck, as if it were an active force in nature directed to, and acting specially upon, them, as if their destiny had been determined by agencies purely external. Their opinion is founded, of course, upon their life and what it yields them; the successful men, if not having faith in their luck, holding at least that fortune is not against them; while the unsuccessful are always convinced of their bad luck, and ready to explain any blunder or failure of theirs by presenting that, to them, indisputable fact.

Successful people reject as a rule the idea of luck, just as the unsuccessful cling to it, and both are directly influenced by their egotism or self-love. The former wish to think, and do think, that they owe whatever they have achieved to themselves alone, being in nowise indebted to the favor of circumstance or the fruition of opportunity. The latter seek to satisfy themselves and others that in spite of their ability and deserving, their affairs have turned out badly; that perverse mischance has ever stepped between them and well-earned reward. Successful people are the greater egotists, and the more offensive sometimes, but they are not so unpleasant and nothing like so dispiriting, in the long run, as the unsuccessful, who become after a while croakers, complainers, and not infrequently bores.

He who believes in his ill luck is always harping on it; it grows to be his hobby, which he rides perpetually at a very uncomfortable pace. Deeming it necessary to demonstrate on all occasions how much he deserves, and how little he receives, of fortune, he illustrates his accompanying adversity in a manner that becomes monotonous and tiresome. However we may sympathize with a man's misfortune at first, we tire of hearing of its endless iteration, and finally come to disdain him who makes it a stock subject and parades it as an incentive to compassion. He who believes himself unlucky is apt to be unlucky, largely from such belief, and, be the cause what it may, we weary of, and eventually shrink from, any person uniformly unsuccessful, because we construe continued unsuccess into evidence of weakness and general incapacity.

There is undeniably such a thing as ill-luck; but it is internal, not external, individual, not general, the result of temperament and habit, not of conditions conspiring against personality. Ill-luck is prone to be but another and a vanity-saving expression for a certain kind of incompetence, a want of adaptation of means to ends, a lack of harmony between the doer and what is to be done. The last confession that any man can be brought to make is a confession of any sort of incompetence, although there is nothing of which the mass of men have a larger share. Nor will he admit his unfitness for any duty or calling he has assumed, or aught that will reflect upon the soundness or completeness of his character as he would wish it to appear. It is so much easier and more grateful to rail against fortune than to accuse one's self, that we must be above the common to see deficiencies within instead of opposition without. To talk of our ill-luck not only screens unwelcome facts, but gives us a degree of importance, at least in our own eyes, that such idle talk does not entitle us to. We cannot help being of consequence if Destiny take the trouble to discriminate against us, and ceaseless prating of ill-luck amounts to just this. In place of acknowledging that we may lack talent, principle, method, punctuality, diligence, foresight, or perseverance, that we failed to understand the exigencies of this occasion, or wanted courage to attack and conquer that opportunity, we are reduced by our self-love into bandaging our mental vision and buffeting the hostile air and influences that environ us.

Usually, when we cry out against our ill luck, we are unconsciously arraigning our inadequacy for the battle of life which the great majority of us must always fight. They who have inherited weak constitutions, physical or mental, whom accident not to be foreseen or avoided has worsted, have cause to complain of adversity; but generally they are less inclined to complain than persons of sound health and the full average of fortunate experience. These are satisfied to succumb before they have struggled; to surrender the contest before they have waged it; to say that they cannot before they have fairly tried. Every time they think or repeat that they are unlucky they diminish their resolution by feeding their tendency to despondence, and make an excuse to themselves for some future non-performance. Even good capacities they weaken steadily by confidence in their ill-luck, which grows from continued faith in its existence until it overshadows and unnerves both will and character. The best way to get rid of the incubus of ill luck is to rouse one's self vigorously. The oppressive dream is banished by awakened consciousness of individuality and force.

A few nights ago, just after a train had left a station on the New-York and New-Haven line, the dozing passengers were suddenly aroused by a howl which would, by its piteousness, have done credit to the wake scene in the "Shaughraun." It was found to proceed from a lady of Milesian origin, who had discovered she was hurrying away from the station at which she had intended to alight. Thereupon the train was not only stopped, but actually put back for her. There are great excuses on nearly every line in the country for any strangers missing their station. Strange as it may seem to brakemen, to whom is allotted the duty of calling out the names of stations, every one is not quite so familiar with the names of places on their respective lines as they may be themselves, and thus it will happen that when a brakeman opens a door for a second and shrieks, say, "New 'shle," a stranger, perhaps a German, may not instantly apprehend that he is at New-Rochelle. In many cases, moreover, the railroad company has, apparently, taken sedulous pains to conceal the board on which is inscribed the name of the station, as most people who have looked out for it in passing must have discovered; whereas it ought to be conspicuously placed in at least two places, and at night the name should be conspicuous on a lamp on the platform. On the Harlem Railroad the brakemen have an excellent plan, which should be generally adopted, of calling out distinctly "the next station is Katonah," or whatever it may be.

It may be interesting to families to know that a Bostonian has been devoting his time to studying the carpet bug or buffalo moth, the new pest which has been discovered in the household, and which threatens to become as great a nuisance indoors as the Colorado beetle has proved in the fields. It is the larvæ of a beetle so small as to escape detection unless specially looked for. It was discovered in every room of the Bostonian's house under the edge of the carpets, and, wherever discovered, a hole had been eaten through the woolen part of the carpet. In some places the carpets seemed to have been cut with scissors. Several larvæ having been placed in glass-covered boxes, those that survived without food split lengthwise, and produced a black beetle, spotted with red and white, about one-eighth of an inch long. Pepper, snuff, kerosene, and various insect-powders were employed in vain to kill the larvæ and beetles; but benzine proved effective. The beetles, being sluggish, are easily caught and killed; but the larvæ are so nimble that they are apt to get away. They do not confine themselves to carpets; they eat furs, soft brushes, feathers, and woolen stuff of any kind, whether hanging in closets or folded in drawers. Some families that have been absent for any time have found their carpets ruined on their return, and the whole house swarming with the insects. These have long been known in Europe; but they have never been so destructive as they are here. It is a noteworthy fact that all our entomic enemies except the Colorado beetle, have come from abroad, and we may frankly say that they are a very poor return for the good things we are constantly sending to Europe.

Most people think that the story-paper, as many of the mawkish and sense-curdling weeklies are named, is of modern invention. But it is very old, on the contrary, far older than the newspaper proper, which dates from the fifteenth century. The *Acta Diurna*, or *Acta Publica*, of ancient Rome, the first approach to anything like a newspaper of which we have any record, contained, in addition to an enumeration of births, deaths, and marriages, edicts of magistrates, reports of trials, and accounts of foreign wars, love tales of a very warm and gushing character. They were not quite so bad as those we have nowadays, (they contained more nature, though less morality, a thing unknown, in our sense, until a century or so since,) and they were read with avidity by all the Roman women who could read at all. The *Acta* were prepared under the direction of censors who were chiefly concerned with the politics—not the ethics—of the sheet. They were not distributed, as may be inferred, but were posted in some public place, and read by those who were sufficiently interested in current news to seek them. Women devoured the amatory chronicles and the marriage announcements, very much as they do now. Indeed, the women of ancient Rome and modern America have not changed materially. The sex, in all ages and countries, has been afflicted with a good deal of sameness.

We can form some idea of the wonderful changes this planet has undergone through convulsions of nature, in dim ages past, by those that occur, so to speak, under our very eyes. The Captain of a German steamer, lately arrived at Hong Kong, witnessed an extraordinary phenomenon in the South Pacific, longitude 152° east, and latitude 4° south. He found all the north-eastern coasts of the Island of New-Britain covered with thick smoke, and had great trouble to pass the strait separating it from New-Ireland on account of fields of pumice, which covered the sea to the depth of four or five feet. After considerable delay, he reached Makada, one of the Duke of York Islands, and discovered that three craters had opened on a peninsula formed by the Island of New-Britain, and that continuous streams of lava were issuing thence. A great rise took place in White Bay, and a new island, near a mile long, abruptly appeared, where the water had been 18 fathoms. The bay was for several days very hot, and large numbers of fish and turtles were thrown on shore, and devoured by the natives, nearly famished from the extraordinary dryness of the season. It is probable that many other phenomena occured thereabout, though they were unobservable in consequence of the immense quantities of pumice. The new volcanic island, being evidently warm, would be a good place for JAMES E. ANDERSON. But it may not be so warm a place as he would like, or as he deserves.

SPURGEON, (CHARLES HADDON,) the renowned London preacher, gained his renown earlier than most Englishmen do, being barely 54 now; and he has had a trans-Atlantic reputation for near 20 years. He began very young. Designed by his family for an Independent preacher, he was drawn toward the Baptists by sympathy with their doctrines, and became an active tract-distributor and school-teacher of that sect at Kelvedon (Essex) long before his majority. He was but 17 when he removed to Cambridge, and began to deliver cottage sermons, as they were called, throughout the neighborhood. He grew popular at once—he was known as the boy-preacher—and at 18 had charge of a small Baptist congregation at Waterbeach—a thing almost unprecedented in England, where the intellect ripens much more slowly than in America. His fame spread, reached the metropolis, and at 20 he was Pastor of the New Park-Street Chapel, London. He drew so largely that in two years the church required enlargement. Still, it was too small to accommodate the crowds anxious to hear him, and Surrey Music Hall was secured for his ministrations. Finally, his followers built the enormous Tabernacle in Newington Butts, and it was formally opened in 1861. Hundreds of Americans have heard him there, and know how hard it is to get a seat on a Sunday. Few of them can understand his extraordinary power of attraction: but then they judge him by their own instead of a British standard.

Steamer-day is a very remarkable day here, and seems to be enjoyed by a great many persons, particularly women. Thirty or forty years ago, going abroad was uncommon enough to attract attention and excite interest; but latterly it has become so much the custom to go abroad that they alone are distinguished who remain at home. But you would not think so to board any of the ocean-crossing steamers on their sailing day. They are crowded with men and women to see their friends off, though these friends may go every season. The pretense that the voyage is, in any sense, an event is very empty. People flock to the vessel merely because they want to, and because many persons like to have an ado made over them whenever it is possible. The occasion is seized and converted into a sort of social spree. The scenes are curious and amusing often, but they will not bear too frequent repetition. This season the vessels have been packed, not with passengers only, but with visitors. For an hour before sailing there is a wild surging of well-dressed humanity on deck, in the saloon, on the companion-way, in the state-rooms, everywhere that foot can go or form can press. During these Summer days the boats are hot as Tophet with the moving, struggling throng, and the inconvenience and annoyance of finding anybody is excessive. But people do not seem to mind it. On the contrary, they appear to enjoy the crush and muss, notably the women, notwithstanding the disorder that necessarily results to their carefully-prepared toilets. Some men wonder why women go there, only to be jammed and hustled about, to have their fine clothes crumpled, their well-booted feet stepped on, and their sensitive selves put to discomfort. But men are always wondering about women, and always will be; while the matter is plain enough to the woman, who relish the crowd and the heat and the jostling, as is plain from their facial and spoken expression. Being in fact the principal part of the entertainment, they ought to be entertained. Their leave-takings are, as may be supposed, cordial, tender, sentimental. They cannot refrain from a few tears, and kisses are abundant. In the crowd and confusion, men often get kissed by mistake, but they seem to be resigned to the vicarious caresses, and take no pains to protect themselves from repetition of such accidents. In fact, we are not sure that these may not draw them to the steamers. Why the women so, we do not undertake to divine.

PETER COOPER is a conspicuous contradiction of the current idea that success depends on the steady pursuit of one calling, or longevity on robust health. Few men who have attained fortune have been engaged in more varieties of business. His father, who had been a Lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, (his maternal grandfather also took part in the struggle, and exhausted his property in its sustainment,) set up a hat manufactory, after the independence of the colonies had been gained, and failed in the enterprise. PETER, a small boy, rendered such assistance as he could, which was not much, as he was puny and ailing from birth. Anxious as he was for instruction, his father's means were so straitened that he could not attend school more than half of each day for a single year, and beyond this he has never had any regular education. At 17, he served an apprenticeship at coach-making, and acquitted himself so well that his employer wished to start him in business, which PETER declined. He followed the trade for a while, however, and then made patent machines for shearing cloth, which was profitable until the close of the war of 1812 destroyed the demand. Next, he made cabinet-ware; then became a grocer, and did several other things, turning his attention at length to the manufacture of glue and isinglass, to which, naturally enough, he has stuck to this day. He has also been a manufacturer of iron, having erected extensive works near Baltimore, and afterward an immense rolling and wire mill in this City, subsequently removed to Trenton, N. J. He constructed, near 50 years ago, after his own designs, the first railway engine made on this continent; was the first man to apply anthracite to the puddling of iron, and also to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. He has always taken great interest in extension of the telegraph, in all internal improvements and enterprises for the public good. The magnificent charity of the Cooper Institute, a noble and permanent monument to his name and philanthropy, is the result of a promise to himself, when a poor youth, that if he should ever grow rich he would establish in his native New-York an institution where the working classes could secure the instruction for which he had longed and labored in vain. PETER COOPER is one of the most venerable (in a double sense) of our public men, having completed his eighty-seventh year the 12th of last February. He distinctly remembers standing in front of St. Paul's and seeing pass the funeral pageant of George Washington. It is not often that an invalid from the cradle reaches such an age.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Voorhees expresses the opinion that present indications point to Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, as the coming man for the Democratic nomination for President.

The Springfield (Ill.) *State Register* reports Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, as saying of the instigators of the Potter business: "They can only be regarded as disturbers of the public peace, engaged in a profitless undertaking, and if they do not become the laughing-stock of the country it will not be their fault."

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* accuses the adherents of Mr. Bradley Barlow of having attempted to bribe, by the offer of $100, one of the delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention in the Third District of that State. Also of attempting to carry some of the caucuses by the offer of money. Mr. Bradley denies all knowledge of any such attempt.

The Chicago *Times* reports ex-Treasurer John C. New as saying, concerning the prospect of resuming on the 1st of January: "Well, there is a doubt in the minds of many as to whether specie payments can be maintained. I don't think there will be any difficulty myself. How it will affect national banks is a question which no man can foresee, but that is not a vital point either. The date once past, I believe matters will move on steadily for the better."

There is one other Southern paper that thinks that Jeff Davis is indiscreet to talk so much and so freely. It is the Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat*, and it says: "Another people have succeeded on the stage of life those whom Mr. Davis knew, and with all due respect for his ability, and his disposition to act and speak conscientiously, we nevertheless think it would be an act of true philosophy on his part to leave to those who are principally interested the guidance of the political affairs of the present day."

Speaking of the composition of the California Constitutional Convention, the San Francisco *Alta* says: "It will be one of the most remarkable bodies that has ever been called together in this State, being largely composed of men of eminent ability, such as could not be induced to give their time to any object less important than the careful remodeling of the organic law. The delegates at large—thanks to the votes of the people of the State that the choice did not fall elsewhere—are men of mark, of character, of position, and of influence; the local delegates have been chosen from the distinguished men of their several localities; and, barring the handful of delegates who succeeded in winning places through the ill-advised action of those who appealed to the prejudices of party, to vote for 'straight' tickets, the *personnel* of the convention is of a character to win the highest respect."

THE GRAND ARMY AT GETTYSBURG.

BEGINNING OF THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT —EXERCISES ON THE BATTLE-GROUND YESTERDAY.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 21.—The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began yesterday under most favorable circumstances, and promises to be an occasion of more than ordinary interest. Private residences, business houses, and public buildings were elaborately adorned with evergreens and the national colors, and triumphal arches spanned the streets along the line of march from the depot to the camp. Among them was one bearing the inscription, "Welcome to Our Defenders." The Pittsburg and Allegheny posts arrived at noon, they being the first on the grounds. In the evening large excursion parties arrived from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, numbering several thousands, accompanied by brass bands. As the various trains bearing the different posts of the Grand Army came in sight, salutes of welcome were fired from Cemetery Ridge. The posts were met at the depot by Post No. 9, of Gettysburg, and a procession was formed, headed by Gen. Robinson, Commander-in-Chief, and staff, and marshaled by Adjt.-Gen. Vanderslice. The line of march was along the same ground over which the Eleventh and part of the First Corps retreated on the first day of the battle. The camp is on Cemetery Hill, east of the National Cemetery, on the spot where the desperate charge and hand-to-hand conflict of the Louisiana Tigers over Rickett's battery occurred. It contains tents for 1,000 men, and many have quarters at hotels and private boarding-houses. A number of veterans brought their families with them, and the town is filled with people, the excursion parties generally having remained over Sunday to participate in the exercises of the day. To-day, Sabbath, was passed quietly and pleasantly. There was sacred music at the camp during the morning, and the veterans attended the churches of the town or strolled over the battle-field. Refreshing showers rendered the day cool and pleasant. Dress parade took place in the evening, and was followed by divine services. The discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Lovering, of Boston, the National Chaplain of the Grand Army. The theme was "Patriotism." The congregations of the town were invited to attend, and a large audience was the result. Several posts from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other parts of Pennsylvania were represented in the camp, and the following from other sections: Post No. 8, of Elmira; No. 87, of Buffalo; No. 5, of Albany; Baldwin Post and Addison Post No. 99, of New-York, and Wilson Post, No. 1, of Baltimore.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF BULL RUN.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.—The anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run was observed to-day by the members of the Second Rhode Island Regiment and Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, who participated in the fight. They marched to the First Congregational Church, where a discourse appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Rev. C. A. Stanley.

SUMMER HOMES OF FASHION

COOL WEATHER AND A CROWD AT SARATOGA.

A REFRESHING CHANGE IN THE TEMPERATURE—A SCARCITY OF CHURCH-GOERS—ROUND LAKE CLERGYMEN—STYLISH EQUIPAGES—DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT THE HOTELS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, July 21.—Saratoga went to bed last night in a sweltering heat, that open doors and windows could not reduce to anything like a comfortable temperature. It woke up this morning in the midst of a tremendous thunder-storm, with the lightning playing around the church steeples, and a pouring rain that lasted about an hour. The thermometer was lowered more than 15 degrees, and the weather is now as comfortable and the air as elastic as on a sunny May morning.

There are some very nice churches here, and the cushions in the seats are just as good as when they were new. The people are very careful of those cushions, and don't use them any more than necessary. The hotel guests have such a respect for the churches that they hardly ever go into them. There were not 50 people from both the United States and the Grand Union Hotels who went to church this morning. The rest conducted religious services in their own rooms, probably. I asked Mr. Tompkins whether he always had such wicked guests. "You ought to be here in the Fall," said he, "when the Unitarian Conference meets, and the house is crowded. They hurry through their meals and rush off to church again every day while they are here. The United States is a regular tabernacle then; but these guests who are here now—bless you, they'd take two hours for dinner if they never went inside a church again."

T. De Witt Talmage is here at the Grand Union, but he does not preach to-day. They tell the story of Talmage that as he was sitting on the piazza yesterday listening to Lothian's orchestra, he was very much pleased with one of the selections, and when it was finished went up to the nearest musician, who happened to be a Frenchman, and asked: "Beg pardon; will you be kind enough to tell me what that last selection was?" "Certainement, Monsieur," replied the musician, "we are always verra glad to oblige ze publique; zat was numbaire nine in ze blue book."

Here are three things that a young man saw while dozing with one eye open on the back piazza: An elderly man talking with William H. Vanderbilt, holding his hat in his hand and bending painfully as if he had been third assistant secretary to a colored coachman; Mr. Wright Sandford, of the Union Club, leading a lady's English pug dog down the piazza with a ribbon, the striking object at which was leveled 300 smiling eye-glasses; a young man in a suit of brown, with white cloth shoe uppers, and a quiz-glass in one eye, making altogether the most distingué piece of idiocy to be found outside of an asylum.

Señora Mantilla, the Spanish Minister's wife, buys many mantles. There are branches of a dozen New-York dress-making establishments here—if I can give so commonplace a name to such gorgeous concerns—each with a tremendous display of silks and satins. "These people can't do any business here," I suggested to a lady with whom I was passing one of them last evening. "A lady never comes here without dresses enough to last a dozen seasons." "But they are such good advertisements for their stores in New-York," replied the lady, "and they show the Fall styles besides," she continued. Some of the very rich ladies here, whenever they see a robe that pleases them, buy it. Señor Mantilla's wife has bought several since she came here.

There is not as much driving on Sunday as on other days, but in the cool of the evening a number of fine turnouts can be seen. There are many handsome teams here. Señor Mantilla drives a pair of high-stepping dark bays, 15½ hands high. Mr. Schuyler Skeats drives two bays and a sorrel, before a victoria, and drives them fast. Mrs. D. B. Fearing has a pair of bays, 16 hands high. Mr. Demuit drives a pair of handsome bays, 17 hands high, in front of a stylish landau. Mr. Beckwith also has a fine pair of bays, which he drives to a T cart which much resembles that driven by ex-Sheriff James O'Brien—a stylish equipage, which, in Mr. O'Brien's case, is drawn by a pair of chestnut sorrels. Ex-Gov. Morgan drives a black and a bay. One of the finest teams in Saratoga is that owned by J. F. Arnold, a black and a bay, unusually large, and very shapely and stylish. Commodore Livingston drives a handsome pair of bays. George A. Osgood has three fine horses, all brown, and very large. He drives them to a victoria.

They had a hop at the United States on Friday evening, and two at the Grand Union throughout the week. One announced at the latter place for last night was postponed on account of the heat. At the Grand Union, on Thursday night, Lothian, the musician, was manager. He hopped and skipped about the ball-room, seeing that everything went right, as only an enthusiastic musician from over the water can. Late in the evening an old lady in a set of false gray curls was heard to say: "That little fat man has been hunting around here all night and can't find anybody to dance with him. He'd better go home."

The ministers are holding their annual Summer Sunday-school at Round Lake, a few miles from here, and it is interesting to see how many of them leave the Sunday-school in the Lord's hands and come themselves to Saratoga. That is Mr. Talmage's ostensible business in this neighborhood. The school is to continue for 10 days. Besides Dr. Talmage, Rev. Edward Eggleston attends, and Rev. J. P. Newman, Rev. P. A. Chadbourne, Rev. Dr. Fowler, Rev. Dr. Wythe, and many other distinguished clergymen.

There are a good many distinguished foreigners staying at the United States. Some of them can talk American like natives, others can just get along, while others do not know a word of our language. One of the last-named kind, with a dusky skin and a handsome necktie, whose name nobody could pronounce if I should write it, went in to breakfast one morning, and wanted an orange to begin with. He explained to the waiter by making a circle with both his hands, and then taking a knife and making the motions of cutting an orange in two. The waiter smiled, and nodded that he understood. In a few minutes he returned with two nice soft-boiled eggs. It was a dish for breakfast; why not?

When strangers come in here at the rate of 300 to 500 in a train, the hotels must be filling up rapidly. The United States is as prosperous as it is necessary to be to make the managers happy, and keep them in a continued state of smiles and good nature. A list of all the distinguished people staying there would fill up more columns than you can spare. Here are a few of them: Robert Colgate, George Bell, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Holiday, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Haiden, and Miss Riley, of Boston; Mrs. and Miss Dutchis, of New-York; R. R. Martinese and daughter, of New-York; W. L. Barrow, of England; C. Hitchcock and W. L. Stevenson, of New-York, and W. P. Townsend, of Pittsburg. These are among the later arrivals, and are in addition to the lists of permanent guests you have already printed.

The Grand Union Hotel is also doing finely. Mr. Jewell, the manager, and Mr. Clair, Judge Hilton's general manager, are both here taking care of their guests. Mr. Jewell tells me that more than 500 servants are employed about the house, and that the excellent orchestra, under Bostonian Lothian's superintendence, with 20 pieces, costs them a little over $5,000 for the six weeks of the season, instead of $20,000, as has been reported. The Grand Union maintains all of its old popularity, and is filling up well. Among the more prominent arrivals of the last few days are Hon. Capt. Benton, of England; Samuel Raynor and family, of New-York; Gen. S. C. Boynton, of Washington; W. Bruce and wife, of Virginia; William H. Perry, of Buffalo; M. B. I. O'Brien, of Georgia; I. P. Young and family, of Philadelphia; T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn; J. H. Rutter and family, of New-York; M. Garcia and nephews, of New-York; E. G. Blackford, of New-York; Perry H. Smith and family, of Chicago; Frank J. Lord, of New-York, and James W. Bell and family, of New-York. The more recent occupants of Grand Union cottages are J. L. Melcher and family, of New-York; George Lorillard and servants, of New-York; H. Victor Newcomb and family, of Louisville; S. Adams and family, of New-York, and H. O. Bernhard and family, of New-York.

Congress Hall is doing finely. Its reduced rate of $3 a day, its excellent accommodations, and the popularity of its owner and managers, have brought to it something more than its share of Saratoga guests. The hotel was bought by Mr. Clements, a Western man, for $200,000, a fraction of its cost, and it is managed by Mr. Clements' son, himself a well-known hotel man, and Mr. Williamson, formerly of the Grand Union. Among Congress Hall's guests are Mr. and Mrs. Liniard, of Elizabeth, N. J.; M. B. Kelley, wife, and daughter, of Toledo; W. P. Harding, of New-York, and Col. N. Adams, of Memphis, and his niece, Miss Calhoune.

The Clarendon and the Windsor are also doing well. The American, the Adelphi, and nearly all the small hotels are full.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed here over the extraordinary performances of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, that owns the railroad from here to Albany. They are so careful of their morals as to refuse utterly to let even so much as a locomotive run over the road on Sunday, but they have not too much conscience to charge the exorbitant fare of $1 20 between Albany and Saratoga. Through their unpleasantly independent way of snubbing the public, the newspapers that could leave the City early in the morning, and might easily reach here by 11:30, cannot be brought here until a few minutes before 3 o'clock on week days. On Sundays they have not been coming at all, until to-day, a New-York paper having established a pony express between Albany and Saratoga, the driver promising to have copies of that one paper here somewhere between 4 and 8 in the afternoon.

The thermometer has ranged between 75° and 80° all day. At noon it was 79°. It showers a little about once an hour, and then the sun shines, but even when the sun does shine it is delightfully cool.

ALL FULL AT LONG BRANCH.

AN OLD-FASHIONED CRUSH OF VISITORS—THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE PLACE NOT ABATING—NUMBER OF SUNDAY DINERS AT THE HOTELS—LATEST ARRIVALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, July 21.—The rush of visitors came last night—the long-expected and desired multitude of people, for whom the hotel-keepers had been looking with anxious eyes. The warm weather of the last week had an exceedingly gratifying influence in lightening the spirits of hotel-heepers. The hotels began to fill up on Wednesday with numbers of persons who had run away from the hot City. Unfortunately, Long Branch was not the cool place that many expected to find it. It was scarcely to be expected, however, that it would be the only place in the country where the thermometer was not registering 90°. The mercury here felt the influence of the hot wave, and it went soaring up as ambitiously on the sea-shore as we have noticed it did on Broadway, and with a land breeze blowing, life was only enjoyed by those who could take an early and a late dip in the surf, and spend the time between meals in absolute quietness. A change occurred on Friday night. The sea breeze returned, and was welcomed by a sudden outpouring of visitors along the roads that had been deserted, and again the bathers ventured to brave the sun before sundown. A crowd of overheated transient guests came down on Saturday morning, swarming into the hotels as thick as bees. This invasion was repeated during the afternoon, but the second army of occupation was larger than the first, and the two together completely filled up all the hotels, so that the evening arrivals brought dismay to the clerks, who had no rooms in which to bestow their guests. It is estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 persons came to Long Branch on Saturday. As the hotels were already well filled, the inevitable result was a jam, and the effort to feed and make comfortable so surprising a crowd created some confusion and delay. I hear of men who fairly begged at the West End to be allowed to sleep on a billiard-table rather than be turned away. The overflow that went to Sea-Girt could not find accommodations there, and many were turned away. This influx of visitors made Saturday evening the most brilliant one in the hotels of any of the season. There is no lack of splendid women here—creatures magnificent in costume and comely in form. On Saturday evening many of them were seen to the very best advantage. At each of the large hotels there was a hop. At the Ocean House it was a full-dress affair, and was a great success in spite of the disinclination on the part of the lazy ones to indulge in dancing. There was a very successful hop at the Mansion House, which was crowded as it has not been before in three years, and Butler is accordingly uncommonly happy. At the United States the crush was enormous, and Laird & Van Cleaf were ready to forget the dullness of past seasons in contemplating the brilliancy of the present. Down at the West End Hotel, where the dance was ordered to go on, it could not be set in motion because the parlors were packed almost to suffocation, and it was a difficult thing to attempt to walk through the halls. The same crush was seen at the Elberon and Brighton and at the East End. In the way of entertainments to come, it may be just as well to mention here that the Messrs. Leland, of the Ocean Hotel, have been making preparations for a children's masquerade party to be held in August. One of these parties was given last year, and it proved so great a success that the managers feel confident that in arranging another they will gratify many children who took part in the first entertainment, and afford many adults who could not be present last year to witness the charming festival.

An idea of the extent of the business, and of the causes which have combined to make all the hotel proprietors so unusually happy—for they are happy—can be gained by an enumeration of the dinner lists to-day at several of the hotels. At the Mansion House 540 people dined this afternoon. At Leland's Ocean House there were 700 diners; at the United States there were at the tables about 600 guests; at the Howland House there were too many for the comfort of the regular guests; at the West End 800 persons were fed, and at the Elberon the number of diners was extraordinarily large. Many of the diners were very hungry and were inclined to be impatient because the force of waiters was inadequate to rapidly serve the unusual number of guests. A little patience only was needed; and with the exercise of a degree of this desirable quality at a watering-place, every one was sure to get enough to eat.

The fastidiousness of hotel guests at Long Branch this season is generally noted by hotel-keepers. Prices are down, and outspoken visitors are glad of it. But the patrons of the hotels watch with critical eye the bills of fare and the viands brought upon the tables. If the dishes are in any way behind the quality of previous years, a chorus of complaints is heard. Everybody wants to pay a great deal less than ever before, and to be served a great deal better. While a degree of criticism is permissible about so absolute a matter of taste as the dishes on a dinner table, there could be no difference of opinion about the superb condition of the shore. The beach never changes except for the better, and it was always, as it is now, the grand attraction. Brisk showers this morning kept all bathers out of the bathing houses until nearly 10 o'clock. Then the heavy clouds that had hung upon the eastern and southern sky broke up, the sun shone out warmly, and the ocean presented a scene of wonderful, weird beauty as the long lines of loungers who comfortably looked upon the scene from the verandas. When the rain-drops ceased to fall, there was a rush of people to the shore, and soon there were a hundred or more bathers in the surf. The dining hour on Sunday is 2 o'clock at most of the hotels. The bathing was over before that hour, and while the dinner was served the clouds gathered again; a mist shut down along the eastern horizon, and again the rain fell, pouring down this time in sheets that flooded the gutters on Ocean-avenue, and compelled the guests to remain in-doors. While the rain soon became tedious, and many complained of the crowded halls and the limited space to be found on the verandas for promenading, it was doing a good work. It was thoroughly drenching the lawns, which retain their freshness marvelously well considering that they are "common" to all the croquet players and romping children who choose to tread upon the grass, and that on Saturday evening, when the hotels are all aglow with lights, and the bands are playing, they are selected by promenaders as a lounging ground. The arrivals this morning were not so large as they would have been if the showers had not set in; but the train from Sandy Hook brought in many visitors who had secured their rooms in advance, and a few men of business who had been detained on Saturday. At the Sea-side Chapel Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., preached in the morning to a large congregation. A pleasing interruption of the routine of life at the Howland House on Thursday was an ovation to Mr. J. Hooker Hammersley, of New-York, who left on Saturday for Europe. The occasion was made one for feasting, speeches, and fire-works, and social enjoyment of a somewhat more hearty character than is usually found in hotels.

The wagons running from the depots to the hotels have until recently been demanding 25 cents for each passenger, to which exorbitant charge—the same as made 10 years ago—a natural protest was made. Some one set the example of demanding only 10 cents for the service, which is quite enough, and now only sharp drivers, who have green visitors to deal with, think of demanding more than a dime for the trip in a public stage for the distance between the hotels and railroad station.

The arrivals during the last week include many well-known people from New-York and other cities. A few of the great number are given below:

West End Hotel.—De Lancey Cleveland, S. C. Squier, G. H. Dunham and family, R. G. Park, Chauncey M. Depew and wife, Morris H. Brown, Charles A. Mallory, Charles P. Crosby, T. R. Keator, G. F. Lee, Mrs. J. S. Inness and family, G. Keen, A. Taylor and wife, E. Einstein and wife, "Yank" Adams, the billiard player, of New-York, Mrs. John Gould, Miss F. M. Gould, and A. C. Comstock, of Albany, Mrs. Coolidge, W. Simpson and family, of Philadelphia, Major H. H. Morton, United States Army.

Mansion House.—W. J. A. McGrath, C. F. Secor, Thomas Minford, W. M. Fleiss, William J. Best, Kingman F. Page, Dr. George Chandler, James E. Boyle, of New-York; Mrs. E. Gould and Miss E. Gould, Newark; P. J. Smith and family and E. P. De Mott and family, Jersey City; Judge H. R. Low, Pittsburg; Joseph Frank, San Francisco; Max Weil, Cincinnati.

Ocean Hotel.—Albon Man and wife, M. Lhérie, Miss Dumsday, E. H. McEwen and family, George Barker and family, Hon. Jacob Hess, George S. Adams and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. Seidenberg, George S. Schiffer, A. M. Guthrie, E. B. Wesley, George Francis Train, Jr., George Law, Jr., Benjamin Wood and family, A. R. Warner, L. A. Kuersal, W. Ruger and family, C. A. Colton and wife, James G. Powers, Mrs. Fellows and daughter, of New-York; Mrs. J. A. Wentworth, Louisville, Ky.; H. M. Rowling, Syracuse; S. W. Currier, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. T. A. James, Mrs. C. Bickley, Miss M. J. Logan, New-Orleans; S. R. Havell, Washington; W. Houghton, B. L. Benson and wife, V. J. Roach, of Boston; E. B. R. Grant, Chicago; A. Richmond, Mrs. Rendall, and Miss Rendall, Buffalo.

United States.—Jacob Steinberger and family, S. Gutman and family, E. A. Hardy, Charles Dithman, E. M. Platt, James Dinkelspiel, D. Bier, W. W. Laird, New-York; Louis Frank, St. Louis; J. D. Thorbwas, China; Stewart Laird and Alvah Clark, New-Jersey.

Hotel Brighton.—Dr. J. C. Conover and family, Dr. M. H. Henry, S. R. Ten Eyck and family, C. O. Kearney and wife, New-York; H. B. Riggs, Brooklyn; C. G. Boardman, Boston; J. F. Stearns, Newark.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE SHEPLEY.

A dispatch from Portland briefly announces the death at that place on Saturday night of Gen. George Foster Shepley, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the First Maine District, aged 59 years. Judge Shepley was a son of the late Chief-Justice Ether Shepley, of the Supreme Court of Maine, and was born in Saco on Jan. 1, 1819. He was educated at Dartmouth College, whence he graduated in 1837. He subsequently studied law in Harvard Law School and in the office of Judge Howard, in Portland. He began practice in Bangor in 1840, at the age of 21 years. A few years later he removed to Portland, where he has since made his home. Under the Administration of President Polk Mr. Shepley was appointed United States District Attorney, which position he held until 1861, when President Lincoln removed him for political reasons. He was a Democrat, and had repeatedly refused the nomination of that party for Governor, which was then equivalent to an election. The breaking out of the rebellion, however, revealed to him the inherent depravity of Democratic partisanship, and he espoused Republican principles. On Sept. 27, 1861, he went to the war as Colonel of the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, which formed part of Gen. Butler's expedition against New-Orleans. On July 26, 1862, he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship. Meantime, he had served as commandant of New-Orleans on its surrender, and on June 3 had been appointed Military Governor of Louisiana. It was he who restored order so promptly in those hotbeds of the seceding secessionism, and the wisdom of his ruling extorted praise from the rebels themselves. In 1864, when Michael Hahn was elected civil Governor, and inaugurated by the people, he was relieved upon his own request by the President, and ordered to report to the Adjutant General of the Army for service in the field. He was then placed in command of the Military District of Eastern Virginia, which included the important posts and garrisons of Fortress Monroe, Newport News, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Norfolk, and Portsmouth. He served in this capacity nearly a year and then took the field again as Chief of Staff to Major-Gen. Weitzel, acting Gen. Weitzel's absence as the commander of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. He entered Richmond with this command, and was appointed first Military Governor of that city. On July 1, 1865, he resigned his commission and returned to Portland, resuming the practice of the law. He served in the State Legislature in 1865–6, and subsequently refused the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, tendered him by Gov. Cony. In 1866 there was talk of making him Governor, but he declined to be a candidate. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated Grant, and served on the Committee on Resolutions of that body. The following year he was strongly pushed for the United States Senatorship. In 1871 he was appointed to the office he held at the time of his death. He was a forcible and eloquent speaker, and stood at the head of the Cumberland Bar.

THE OHIO SOLDIERS' REUNION.

COLUMBUS, July 21.—To-morrow morning the President will leave for Newark, Ohio, where the Ohio soldiers and sailors' reunion is to be held. Gen. Sherman, who accompanies the President as far as Newark, has been spending Sunday at his old home in Lancaster, and will also be present at the reunion. Gens. Sheridan and Garfield, Gov. Bishop, Gen. Durbin Ward, and a large number of other civic and military dignitaries are expected to attend. Military organizations from all parts of the State will be present, and on the arrival of the President a salute of 21 guns will be fired. At 10 o'clock in the morning the procession will form and march to the Licking County Fair Grounds, where an address of welcome will be made by Gen. William Warner, followed by an oration by Gen. J. W. Kiefer, of Springfield. A grand review will then take place, followed by dinner, served on the grounds to veterans and invited guests. In the evening, a reception will be tendered the President, General of the Army, and Governor at the Lansing House, followed by fire-works and a banquet.

IMPLICATED IN A MURDER.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 21.—Peter Bresnahan, who is to be hanged at Canton on Friday next for the murder of Daulthier, last Spring, has made a sworn statement, which is corroborated by testimony taken on the trial and various circumstances, implicating William Tupper, his neighbor. Tupper bought a piece of land, and sold half of it to Bresnahan; but both were without means. Bresnahan now swears that Tupper planned the murder of Daulthier, whom Tupper said had $700 in his cabin, and urged it upon him in order that he might pay Tupper for his half of the land, and thus enable the latter also to make a payment. Tupper has been in jail twice, and is considered a bad character. Bresnahan's statement is regarded as true by those best informed. Tupper has not yet been arrested.

DISGUSTED AMERICAN SEAMEN.

PANAMA, July 13.—The American seamen and officers who shipped on board the Costa Rican man-of-war Irazu are leaving in disgust. They allege a breach of faith on the part of the Government; the appointment of ignorant superiors, who arrogate authority without knowing how to employ it, and the unhealthiness of the climate. Out of a crew of 57 not more than 25 remain, and they will soon disappear. The vacancies thus created have been filled by natives, who know nothing of ships or navigation.

A BALTIMORE POLITICIAN SHOT.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—It is reported here that Frederick Bucheimer, a noted ward politician of this city, was shot and mortally wounded to-night at McGee's Home Pavilion, on the North Point road, seven miles from this city. No arrests have been made.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Charles E. Smith, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

State Treasurer James Mackin is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Capt. Gripenberg, of the Russian Navy, is at the Everett House.

Gen. George Sykes, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Dr. Elliott Coues, United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Poor, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 21.—The Commencement at Colby University began to-day with a baccalaureate sermon by President Robbins, the theme being "The Sin and Folly of Ambition."

THE TEMPLE IN THE GROVE.

TROUBLE AT ROUND LAKE.

THE FARMERS OBJECT TO THE ADMISSION FEE—REMOVAL OF THE POST OFFICE—THE SERVICES ON THE GROUNDS—TALMAGE AND THE MODEL OF JERUSALEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Saturday, July 20.

The people in this section have expressed much bitterness against the Round Lake managers ever since it was proposed to charge admission to the grounds. Just why they should deem it unjust and an injury to be fenced out of these 200 acres of land, owned and governed by a private corporation, is not apparent, but they did so deem it, have kept away themselves, and have done what they could to keep others away. The feeling is so violent that one of the hotel proprietors, who scoured the country for milk, had great difficulty to find a farmer who would sell milk or anything else to a man from the cursed camp-ground. To show their sentiments publicly, the immediate neighbors forwarded a petition to Washington to have the Post Office set without the grounds, where free access to it would be possible. An order to that effect came from the Postal Department to-day, and the Post Office is now in process of removal to the depot, one side of which, at least, is on free land. In the matter of a highway removal, also, the inhabitants of the town refused to please the Round Lake officials, although the latter offered to bear all the expense and furnish a better and more direct road. Not to be thwarted in his purpose, President Hillman proceeded to build a tunnel under the highway, so that the two sections of the inclosure are now directly connected. Strangely enough, the neighborhood has never been friendly to this enterprise. Yet there is seemingly every reason why it should be friendly, for the new place furnishes a ready and profitable market directly to hand, and has increased the value of property all around it.

There is to-day and henceforth no admission fee to those who come here by rail. This is not due to the feeling of the people, but to the railroad company. The number of Round Lake tickets sold was far below that of other years, and the effect was ascribed almost wholly to the spreading abroad of the fact that the grounds were not free. The railroad officials did not appreciate the new course, and brought about a change whereby the charge is made for a visit to Palestine Park, but the grounds are free as of yore. It now remains to be seen whether the number of visitors will increase to the extent anticipated. There are to-day perhaps 1,200 persons in this grove engaged in attending the various services which fill up nearly every hour of the day, and in the effort to escape the heat wave. With the exception of yesterday, the heat has not been oppressive, a considerable breeze affording relief. The thermometer, however, has ranged not less high than in New-York, and Jerusalem and the Holy Land, which are fully exposed to the sun, have had few pilgrims, save at the twilight hour.

The model of Jerusalem exceeds the expectations of all whose opinions I have heard expressed, and excites interest and enthusiasm to a marked degree. It is a work of art, and by far the finest thing of its kind yet attempted. Dr. Wythe began work upon it in January, assisted by his daughter, and was engaged during a large part of five months in the construction and arrangement of this miniature city. The inclosure is 60 feet square, or twice the size of that built at Chautauqua. The environs appear to an extent sufficient to show the interesting points across the Valleys of Gihon and Kedron, such as Mary's Tomb, the Village and Pool of Siloam, the Garden of Gethsemane, Mount Calvary, and Olivet. The basis of the work, the scale of which is 1 foot to 150 feet, is the surveys made by the English and French Governments, aided by stereoscopic photographs of the buildings. The city was laid out with the utmost accuracy, and not a street or building in modern Jerusalem has been omitted. The effect is novel and impressive. Nothing but a balloon ascension over the Holy City could convey so comprehensive an idea of its situation and appearance. The walls and buildings, which are cut in wood, are painted and grained so as to represent well the stone, quarried beneath the city itself, with which Jerusalem was built. There are four approaches to the spectators' platform, so that you can obtain your first view from whatever point of the compass you will. The effect is thoroughly picturesque, as seen at this size. The prominence of the public buildings, the hundreds of little domes dotting the houses and shops, the tiny flags of the half dozen Consulates, all aid in giving romantic effect, strongly aided by the high and massive wall which forms adequate defense against common attack, but would play small part in a conflict where modern artillery was employed. Dr. Wythe, who is naturally at home in the city of his building, goes to the tent twice a day to point out the features of special interest. The only two hotels in the city—not very extensive ones at that—and the American grave-yard hard by the Tomb of David seem to be more attractive to the average visitor than are the Mosque of Omar, the Armenian Gardens, or even the Holy Sepulchre. Dr. Newman, who spent a season in Jerusalem, expresses his unqualified admiration of the manner in which Dr. Wythe has performed his work, and pronounces it so perfect that he can readily pick out the house in which he lodged, and the very window out of which he was wont to throw his orange-peel, with what effect on the passing inhabitants the reverend Doctor does not say.

The meetings of the Sunday-School Assembly maintain their interest remarkably, considering the weather. The lectures, sermons, and normal classes are uniformly well attended. Mr. Talmage was cordially welcomed yesterday afternoon, and delivered his lecture on "The Bright Side of Things" in his characteristic manner. He was finely caricatured this morning by Frank Beard, the artist, who is perhaps the most popular man on the grounds. Mr. Beard's lecture on "The Mission of Humor," profusely illustrated with chalk and charcoal sketches of the Nast order, contained many good points, and kept his audience in the best of humor for an hour and a half.

Among the able addresses of the week that by Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, of Albany, on the "Progress of the Sunday-school Work," is worthy of wider notice. He spoke with direct relation to the work of establishing Sunday-schools in every land under the sun, and laid the obligation to do this upon the American Christians. He reviewed the work accomplished by the Women's Foreign Missionary Board and by the Foreign Sunday-school Association, founded by Mr. Albert Woodruff, of Brooklyn. Already, he said, Sunday-schools have been established in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Germany, Hungary, France, Russia, South America, Mexico, China, and Japan. These schools are aided by money, books, paper, music, and maps. To extend them in every country Dr. Clark declares is a duty enjoined in view of the extraordinary growth and magnitude of the Sunday-school institution as it stands before the world to-day—not a century old, yet second to no other in Christendom, in view of its numerical strength—7,000,000 strong in the United States, and as many more in Great Britain and other countries, and in view of the moral condition of the world, which never was so much in need of the spread of Christianity.

BUSINESS CORRUPTION IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 14, via HAVANA, July 21.—News has been received that a committee of the merchants and manufacturers of Chicago purpose to visit this city next October. The foreign merchants here are inclined to underrate the efforts of Americans to supplant them. They claim they can control $60,000,000 out of $76,000,000 of importations annually. The Germans are monopolizing the importing trade. They are charged by English and French merchants with corruptly manipulating the Customs service so as to be able to undersell all others. Some goods sent by H. B. Claflin & Co., of New-York, are now lying in warehouse at Vera Cruz, because the consignees, it is said, refuse to receive them.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 21.—The Military Commission, which convenes here to-morrow, is composed of members of both houses of Congress. Its province, under the clauses of the act which instituted it, is to consider and devise the best mode or plan for the government of the Indian tribes, and the transfer of their control from the Interior Department to the War Department should the commission deem it desirable, and report by bill or otherwise to Congress. The commission will also have under consideration the propriety of reorganizing the United States Army, and to report the conclusions which it arrives at to Congress, and, if possible, to report a bill for the same. It is more than probable that there will be minority reports and bills from the commission on both the Indian and Army questions. Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the Senate, telegraphed last evening to the proprietors of the Springs to reserve rooms for the members of the commission.

A MICHIGAN YOUNG MAN'S CRIMES.

NUMEROUS FARMERS IN THE WEST VICTIMIZED—THE ACCUSED ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, July 19.

The arrest a few days ago of James Cone, the former proprietor of the Palace Billiard Saloon in this city, and that of his accomplice, Gus Parsons, on the charge of conspiracy to rob and murder Mr. Thomas Finley, has an interesting sequel, in which Cone figures as the leader of a notorious gang of forgers whose operations have been extensively and successfully carried on in several of the Northwestern States for the past three years. In default of $1,000 bail, Cone was committed to jail on Monday last for trial at the next term of the Court of General Sessions for this county on a charge of conspiracy to murder and rob. He exhibited much indifference concerning his incarceration, and stated frequently that if he had a lawyer he could get out in 24 hours.

On Monday night last Mr. Frank Hitchcock, the Sheriff of Peoria County, Ill., arrived here via Columbia, S. C., with the full proof of Cone's forging operations in his possession. He registered at the Pavilion Hotel under the assumed name of J. C. Havinden, of Richmond, Va., and on Tuesday morning went to the detective office and had a consultation with Lieut. Heidt, the Chief of the detective force. He was placed in possession of the facts concerning Cone's recent arrest, and telegraphed to his deputies in Illinois to send on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois upon Gov. Hampton for the surrender of the prisoner. Yesterday Mr. Hitchcock received a telegram from Illinois, stating that the requisition had been secured, and the probability therefore is that all the necessary papers will arrive here to-day.

"James Cone" is an assumed name, probably taken at the time he arrived here on the 7th of July, 1877, together with a confederate whom he called his brother, and with whom he opened the billiard saloon in Meeting-street, known as the "Cone Brothers' Palace Billiard Saloon." He is 30 years of age; native of Chesleyville, Mich., and his name is J. E. Merwin. His father, William Merwin, is a respectable citizen of Michigan, and for many years held the office of Sheriff of Cass County, his son, J. E. Merwin, being Deputy Sheriff under him, and, up to a few years ago, looked upon as a young man of irreproachable character. About 1873 young Merwin, being then 25 years of age, married Miss Josie Shanafelt, who is the daughter of highly respectable parents in that State, and who has followed her husband through all the varied scenes of his depraved career. After his arrest here, a few days ago, she left for the home of her parents, taking with her a little daughter, the only offspring of their union. About three years ago old Mr. Merwin, having retired from the office of Sheriff, entered into the clothing business, and did a large trade among the farmers of the surrounding counties. The plan upon which the business was conducted was to make a tour of the country and sell goods by sample. Upon selling a bill of goods, an order was taken on a blank prepared for the purpose, and the notes of the farmers were taken and discounted at the banks of H. P. Tracy, Elmwood, Ill., and Taylor & Co., Yates City, Ill. Young Merwin accompanied his father on several of his tours, thus becoming thoroughly acquainted with the dealers and the bankers with whom he transacted his business. In February, 1876, Merwin conceived a plan by which he could amass a fortune within a short time, and being intelligent and a good penman, he set to work to carry his plan into execution. He first provided himself with a number of blank notes and blank orders similar to those used by his father, each note calling for $150. He then started out on a tour through Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, and sold by sample a large number of fictitious bills of goods to his father's dealers. Upon the blank orders he obtained the signatures of the dealers, and after doing so transferred these names upon the blank notes and discounted the notes at the banking-houses of Tracy and Taylor & Co., where his father had transacted all of his business, and where young Merwin was well known. The bankers being acquainted with the signatures, and the forgery being deftly executed, the notes were discounted without hesitation.

Finding this business so profitable, and fearing that he would be discovered if he confined his operations to the circle of his acquaintances, young Merwin went into partnership with the young man whom he represented in this city to be his brother. Having provided themselves with the necessary stock in trade, the pair started off in February, 1877, upon a tour through Kentucky and Tennessee. The expedition proved very profitable, and the banks were swindled by means of the forged notes to the amount of several thousands of dollars. Having been successful for so long a time, young Merwin grew careless, and on one occasion narrowly escaped being arrested. He entered one of the banks and presented one of his forged notes to be discounted. It so happened that the man whose name was forged to the note entered the bank at the time, and the banker handed the note to him, and asked him if it was all right. The man, of course, denied his signature, and Merwin got up such a piteous wail that the banker let him go without ordering his arrest. It would seem that this warning should have deterred the young scapegrace from further continuing his criminal career, but despite this narrow escape, he went right back to his old tricks, and was next heard up by an officer at Cincinnati, Ohio. At this time, however, the police officer $125, and he let him slip. Young Merwin then went into Iowa, swindled several banks in the central portion of that State, and then crossed over into Missouri, where he made a raise of $2,000 from one bank in the same way.

It is somewhat singular that Merwin, after making several thousands of dollars in an incredibly short space of time, did not leave the scene of his rascalities at a safe distance behind him, as he must have known that when the notes became due the whole game would be found out. But, on the contrary, he circulated through the West, and frequently went to his home in Michigan, where his wife was staying. The day of reckoning arrived at last, however. Notes after note was pronounced to be forged, and Merwin had to leave the West. Sheriff Hitchcock started on his track, and pursued him from Chicago to Philadelphia, and from there to New-York, where he lost sight of him. From New-York Merwin had come to Charleston, on the 7th of July, 1877, under the assumed name of Cone, and, with his so-called brother, went into the billiard business. During his short stay here he has swindled several German citizens from whom he borrowed money, and on several occasions was befriended by Mr. Finley, whom he rewarded by attempting to take his life.

The so-called brother, whose name is withheld at the request of Mr. Hitchcock, left here about two months ago, and is now supposed to be in New-York. Mr. Hitchcock has furnished the officers in that city with the necessary information concerning him, and he received a telegram yesterday informing him that Gov. Robinson had issued the papers for his arrest.

Mr. Hitchcock, it appears, first heard that Merwin was in Charleston about two weeks ago, and on Saturday last, having satisfied himself that he was the man he was looking for, he left for Charleston. On reaching Columbia he saw the account of Cone's arrest in the *News and Courier*, and came on to Charleston, as mentioned above. Up to yesterday Mr. Hitchcock kept his presence here a secret from Cone, who, consequently, remained in blissful ignorance of his impending fate. Yesterday he thought that the time had come to interfere with his prisoner, and accordingly went to the jail in company with Lieut. Heidt. Upon entering the room where Cone was confined, Lieut. Heidt introduced Mr. Hitchcock. Cone had never seen the officer before, it appears, but knew him by reputation. Mr. Hitchcock, without much ceremony, told Cone what he had come for, and proceeded to show him the proof of his guilt. Cone at first made a faint attempt to deny his identity, but upon being shown a photograph of himself taken in Illinois about three years ago and one of the forged notes bearing his indorsement, he was shrewd enough to see that he had got to the end of his rope, and candidly confessed the whole thing, announcing that he would go with him quietly without requiring for the requisition. After having made this confession, Merwin entered into conversation with the officers, in which he told the story of his crime as narrated above. He spoke very bitterly against the people of Charleston, and made some foolish threats that if he could get out he would give some of them a good thrashing.

Mr. Hitchcock subsequently went to Solicitor Jervey and asked if he would be willing to give up the prisoner. The Solicitor stated that, owing to the serious nature of the charges against him in Illinois, he would certainly interpose no objection to his being taken to that State, but for his own protection he would prefer to wait until the requisition arrived. As soon, therefore, as these papers come Mr. Hitchcock will leave here for Illinois with his prisoner. He will be tried at the next term of the court in Peoria County upon 14 indictments for forgery, and within the next week or 10 days 20 more indictments will be found in Knox County. The punishment for the crime will not be less than one year or more than 14 years on each indictment.

M

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Western Union.		North-western.		Lake Shore.	
300	102¼	200	49¼	200	62⅜
500	92⅜	200	s3. 49¼	200	s3. 62⅜
100	c. 92⅜	200	49⅜	500	62½
200	92⅝	700	49	St. Paul.	
600	92⅞	600	48⅞	500	49¾
300	93	100	s3. 49	600	49⅞
300	93⅛	500	49¼	700	49¾
200	c. 93¼	North-west. pf.		1100	48⅝
300	93¼	100	77¾	1300	48⅝
100	93⅜	100	s3. 77⅜	1200	48⅜
100	93⅝	300	77¼	200	s3. 48⅜
550	93¼	St. Paul pref.		900	48⅜
925	93⅜	100	81⅝	700	48⅜
300	93	100	81¼	200	s3. 48⅜
Del. & Hudson.		1000	81	1800	48⅛
100	s3. 58⅜	200	81⅛	300	48⅜
Pacific Mail.		100	s3. 81	600	48¾
100	17⅜	100	81¼	400	48⅝
Erie Railway.		300	81⅜	100	s30. 48⅜
500	b3. 16	300	81¼	300	b3. 48⅛
100	16	300	81	200	48⅛
Michigan Central.		300	80⅞	200	48⅛
200	67	100	80¾	200	48⅜
20	66⅔	D., L. & West.		500	48¼
100	66⅝	500	61⅜	Cen. of N. J.	
Illinois Central.		400	61	300	39¼
100	86⅛	N. J. Southern.		100	s3. 39
200	86	100	1⅝	250	39

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, R., '81.	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.
$50,000	107⅛	10,000	108⅞	10,000	105⅝
U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.	50,000	b.c. 105⅞
6,000	b.c. 105⅝	10,000	106¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Virginia 6s con. x. stmt. coupon.		Del. & Hudson.		Erie Railway.	
$5,000	86	100	b.c. 58⅛	800	b.c. 16⅜
La. 7s, con.		50	57⅞	300	16⅝
3,000	b.c. 77½	100	57⅝	Quicksilver.	
B., C. & N. 1s.		100	57⅜	50	30
6,000	72¾	Pacific Mail.		100	b.c. s3. 13¼
10,000	b.c. 72½	100	b.c.s. 93	B., C. & N.	
C., R. I. & P. 8s, 1917. C.		100	93	50	b.c. 48⅛
2,000	108¼	25	92⅜	500	48
N. J. C. conv. as.		100	c. 93	400	47¾
5,000	72	100	92⅞	1400	47⅞
M. & St. P. 1 & M. D.		21	93¼	1200	48
1,000	103⅜	Toledo Mail.		1000	48⅜
3,000	b.c. 102½	200	b.c. 17½	1000	48⅛
M. & St. P. c. & f.		Michigan Central.		1385	48⅜
11,000	100	100	b.c. 66⅝	2300	48
Cin. & N. W. con.		200	67	2600	47⅞
1,000	111⅞	Chi. & N. W.		700	s3. 48
N. W. C. C. G.		500	b.c. 48⅞	900	48
5,000	101¼	200	48⅝	C., M. & St. P. pf.	
5,000	101⅜	200	48⅞	300	b.c. 91½
S., B. & N. Y. 1st.		200	49	1500	90
3,000	102⅞	200	49⅛	100	89⅜
Michigan Cen. 7s		100	49	200	89½
5,000	111⅜	900	48⅞	500	89¾
Can. So. 1st, g'd.		100	48⅝	100	89⅝
1,000	76¼	100	49¼	200	89½
17,000	76	400	49⅜	100	89⅝
Ohio & Miss. con.		200	49¼	500	89⅝
1,000	98⅜	300	49⅜	200	89⅝
Can. Pac. gold.		300	48⅞	Wabash.	
10,000	105⅞	100	48⅝	200	b.c. 14⅜
Can. Pac. 1 s.		300	48¾	100	14⅜
1,000	97	100	48⅜	100	s3. 14⅜
Un. Pac. 1st, l. g.		Chic. & N. W. pf.		100	s3. 14⅜
1,000	c. 105⅞	300	77⅜	D., L. & West.	
Un. Pac. 7s, l. g.		100	77⅜	800	b.c. 61
1,000	108½	200	77¼	300	60⅞
2,000	108⅜	200	77⅛	D., L. & West.	
N. Y. Ele. 1st.		200	77¼	500	s3. 60⅞
7,000	88	600	77	300	60⅞
K. T. Va. & Ga. 1s.		100	76¾	400	c. 60⅝
10,000	100¼	100	76⅝	100	60⅝
1,000	100¾	L. S. & M. So.		200	60⅜
P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.		600	76½	1200	s3. 60⅜
1,000	114	L. S. & M. So.		1000	60⅜
Am. Ex. Bank.		600	b.c. 62⅝	Ohio & Miss.	
60	103⅜	600	62½	10	83
Adams Express.		500	s3. 62⅜	P. Ft. W. & C. g'd.	
9	105	600	62⅝	20	b.c. 94⅞
35	b.c. 105	500	b.c. 62⅝	10	96
U. S. Express.		1500	62½	Ohio & Miss.	
100	b.c. 48¼	Cen. of N. J.		100	b.c. 73¾
American Express		200	b.c. 38⅜		
50	b.c. 47	300	38⅝		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Cen. Pac. gold.		Lake Shore.		St. Paul.	
$2,000	106	400	62⅜	200	b3. 48
Cen. P. C. & O. Br.		100	s5. 62⅜	300	s3. 47⅞
10,000	91	100	b3. 62¼	1900	48
N. W. C. C. G.		100	62⅜	400	48⅛
5,000	101¼	North-western.		100	b3. 48¼
Western Union.		100	48⅜	1000	48⅜
100	93⅜	200	48⅞	50	48⅜
200	93⅞	100	b3. 48⅞	300	48¼
200	92⅞	100	48⅜	St. Paul pref.	
Pacific Mail.		North-west. pf.		100	80⅞
10	17	300	78¾	100	s3. 80⅞
Del. & H.		200	s30. 77	200	80½
300	59	200	77⅛	D., L. & West.	
Chic., Bur. & Q.		100	77	100	60⅞
100	112⅜				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, '81, C.	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 4½ R., '91.	
$10,000	107⅜	10,000	105⅝	500	104⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Wells-Fargo Ex.	Chic. & N. W.	C., M. & St. P.	
100	b.c. 93	300	b.c. 48⅝
Quicksilver.	200	48¾	500	b3. 47⅞
100	13⅜	600	s3. 47⅞
Western Union.	700	48⅜	1200	47⅞
500	b.c. 92⅞	300	48¼	800	47⅞
100	93	100	48⅜	200	47⅞
C. & A. & M. So.	400	48⅝	100	47⅞
600	b.c. 62¼	C. & N. W. pf.		C., M. & St. P. pf.	
200	62⅜	100	b.c. 76⅝	100	b.c. 80¾
Panama.	500	76⅞	100	80½
100	127½	100	76¾	100	80¾
D., L. & West.	300	s3. 76⅝	100	80⅞
300	b.c. 60⅜	100	76¾	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	
100	60⅝	New-Jersey So.		100	b.c. 27½
		100	b.c. 1¾		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Ft. Wayne 1st.	Michigan Central.	N. Y. C. & H.	
$500	119	100	67	15	109¼
Ft. Wayne 2d.	100	s3. 67	Ken. Railway.	
500	111½	100	s3. 67	600	b3. 16½
M. & St. P. c. & f.	New-Jersey So.		St. Paul.	
2,000	100	400	1½	100	48
Del. & Hudson.	Lake Shore.		100	48⅛
100	58	400	62⅝	100	48⅜
Western Union.	600	62⅞	200	48⅛
100	93½	200	62⅝	100	48⅜
200	93¼	100	s3. 62⅝	100	48⅜
200	94	100	62⅝	500	48⅜
200	94⅛	200	b3. 62¼	500	48⅜
100	94⅜	600	62⅝	500	48
200	94⅜	North-west.		Michigan Central.	
500	94½	100	s3. 47⅞	100	67
400	94⅜	100	48	Illinois Central.	
400	94	100	48⅝	500	48
300	94⅜	300	48⅜	St. Paul pf.	
300	93⅞	400	48⅜	200	81
100	94	100	48⅝	Del., Lack & West.	
300	94⅜	North-western pf.		100	77¼
100	94	100	77¼	400	60⅜
100	s3. 93⅞	100	77	100	60⅜
100	b3. 94	100	76⅞		

MINING-STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 20.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Dahlonega.		Gold Placer.		Lacrosse.	
500	.17	100	.38	1000	b.c. .38
Rush.	100	.36	100	b.c.s3. .37
100	s3.4.55	100	.35	500	b.c. .38
American Consol.	100	s3. .37	500	c. .38
200.s3.b30.	.07	100	.37		

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Gold Placer.		American Flag.		Dahlonega.	
500	b.c. .37	500	b30. .24	500	b10. .18
100	b.c. .38	500	b30. .24	500	b10. .18
200	b.c. .38	Rockaway.	500	b10. .18
100	c. .38	500	b.c.b60 .32	500	b3. .18
100	b.c. .38	500	b30. .30	500	b4. .18
100	b30. .40	Lacrosse.	500	b10. .18
Signal.	1000	c. .38	500	b10. .18
100	b30.4.05	100	.38		

SALES AFTER SECOND CALL.

Lacrosse.	Bertha & Edith.	Gold Placer.
500	s10. .37	100	.07	100	s3. .38
1000	b60. .40				

MONDAY, July 22—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed a further increase of $984,456 in surplus reserve, which raised the amount held by the banks above the 25 ₱ cent. legal limit to $24,236,475, against $9,324,120 on Jan. 5. The changes for the week were an increase of $2,075,400 in loans, $1,987,600 in legal tenders, and $3,840,600 in deposits, and a decrease of $47,000 in specie and $117,000 in circulation.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 13.	July 20.	July 21, 1877.
Loans..	$234,120,100	$236,195,500	$250,932,200
Specie..	22,048,300	22,001,600	24,979,900
Legals..	55,556,300	57,543,900	57,499,700
Dep'ts..	217,411,500	221,252,100	222,813,600
Circ'l'n	19,522,100	19,405,100	15,546,400

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$22,048,800	$22,001,600	Dec. $47,000
Leg'l's	55,556,300	57,543,900	Inc. 1,987,600
T'l res.	$77,605,100	$79,545,500	Inc. $1,940,600
Res. required agt deposits.	54,352,875	55,313,025	
Ex'ss of res've agt dep'ts.	23,252,225	24,232,475	Inc. 980,450
T'l'r'q'r'ments.			

There is no change to record in the monetary situation. Loanable capital was in abundant supply throughout the week, call borrowers obtaining all they needed at 1½ to 2½ ₱ cent. on ordinary Stock Exchange collateral, and at 1 to 1½ ₱ cent. on pledge of Government securities. In the discount market prime mercantile paper was in demand at 3 to 5 ₱ cent., according to date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for United States bonds, which advanced ½@⅝ ₱ cent. American railroad stocks were irregular, following more or less closely the fluctuations in the markets at this side. British Consols were weak, and declined ½ ₱ cent., with a slight recovery in the late dealings. Bar Silver was firm. Heavy losses of bullion by the Bank of England continued, the decrease for the fiscal week ending Wednesday amounting to £354,000, with the sum of $123,000 additional since withdrawn on balance. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was 34⅜ ₱ cent., against 33⅜ ₱ cent. the previous week. The Board of Directors, at their weekly court on Thursday, made no change in the bank rate of discount—3½ ₱ cent. The rate for three months' bills in the open market at last advices was 2½ ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes declined slightly. Sterling Exchange on Saturday was quoted at 25f. 13½c. The Bank of France gained 626,000f. specie during the week, and the Imperial Bank of Germany 4,100,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, and the nominal asking rates were twice reduced, leaving them at the close 4 88½ for bankers' 60-day bills, and 4 89⅜ for demand, with actual business at concessions of about 1 cent. Cables and demand bills were particularly weak. The market for "futures" is weakened by liberal offerings for commercial account, and low rates are named for September, October, November, and December delivery. Business for the English mails Saturday was light. Prime 60-day bills were sold and offered at 4 82½, and a still lower rate was made for next week's delivery.

The Gold speculation was tame, with all the transactions at 100½ and 100⅝, the former the opening and closing quotation. On Gold loans the rates ranged from "flat" to 3 ₱ cent. for borrowing and from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were active and strong, with the exception of 1867s, which declined a fraction. Sales of the new 4 ₱ cents by the Treasury have recently been very large, the total amount disposed of thus far amounting to over $26,000,000. The Secretary issued a call on Wednesday for another $5,000,000 of the 5-20s, interest to cease Oct. 17, leaving the amount of that issue outstanding $71,856,050. Railroad mortgages were comparatively dull, with a very irregular course of prices. New-Jersey Central convertibles assented fell off 3¾ ₱ cent.; do. consols, 1¼; Lehigh consols assented, 2½, and Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupons, 2⅛ ₱ cent. New-York Elevated Firsts advanced 2, and reacted 1 ₱ cent. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts advanced 1 ₱ cent. and afterward lost the improvement. Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts recovered the 3 ₱ cent. decline of the previous week. Alton and Terre Haute Seconds preferred advanced 7 ₱ cent., Winona and St. Peter Firsts 3, do. Seconds 2, Fort Wayne Seconds 2, and the Delaware and Hudson issues 1 to 1½ ₱ cent. Among the most active in the dealings were the Rock Island 6s, Northwestern gold coupons, Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s, Michigan Central 7s, the Union and Central Pacific bonds, North Missouri Firsts, Canada Southern Firsts, and the Ohio and Mississippi issues. In State bonds the only prominent feature was an advance of 4 ₱ cent. in Louisiana consols, and a subsequent reaction of 1½ ₱ cent.

The stock speculation offered few specially interesting features, although the business, considering the extreme heat of the weather, exhibited a fair degree of activity. The Wisconsin shares were vigorously pressed for sale, and recorded lower prices, the decline in these stocks being accompanied by reports, doubtless grossly exaggerated, of damage to the crops in some of the Western States by the recent rains. Lake Shore was firmly held throughout, and the demonstrations of the bears against the stock utterly failed of their intended effect, holders being apparently entirely satisfied with the condition and prospects of the property, and, consequently, disinclined to part with their shares. Western Union was conspicuously strong, the reports, understood to emanate from semi-official sources, in regard to the increased earnings of the company, and the prospects of larger dividends, naturally stimulating purchases of shares. The coal stocks were steadily held with the exception of New-Jersey Central, which was erratic, and closed at some decline. The general market was irregular in the final dealings, but, on whole, closed fairly firm.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing July 21.'77.
American Gold	100⅝	100⅛	105¼
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup	104⅝	104½	102½
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	107¾	107¼	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	106⅛	106	108⅞
New-York Central	110	109⅜	93⅝
Rock Island	115¼	114½	95⅛
Pacific Mail	17⅜	17⅛	19⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul	53	47⅜	22⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	83	80	48⅞
Lake Shore	62½	62	49⅞
Illinois Central	85¼	84⅜	68¾
Chicago & North-west. pf	78¾	76½	50⅜
Western Union	94⅜	90¼	61½
Union Pacific	63¼	62½	64
Del., Lack. and Western	61⅜	60¼	40⅜
New-Jersey Central	42	38⅜	13⅜
Del. and Hud. Canal	59	58¼	36⅝
Morris and Essex	85¼	84⅜	68¼
Panama	127½	127½	100
Erie	16⅝	15⅜	8⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	8⅛	7⅝	3
Harlem	140	140	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅞	11⅜	12⅜
Hannibal and St. Jo. pf	27⅜	27½	29½
Michigan Central	67⅜	66⅝	43½
Illinois Central	86½	86	87⅜

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 20.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central			109⅜	109⅝
Harlem			139⅜	140
Erie	16⅜	16	16⅛	16¼
Lake Shore	62⅜	62⅛	62¼	62⅜
Wabash	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
North-western	49¼	48⅛	48⅜	48⅝
North-western pref	77¾	76½	76¾	77
Rock Island			114½	115
Fort Wayne			95	95½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	49¼	47¾	48	48⅜
Mil. & St. Paul pref	81⅜	80	80¾	81
Pittsburg	82⅜	82⅝	82⅝	83
Del., Lack. & Western	60⅜	60⅝	60⅝	60¾
New-Jersey Central	39¼	38⅝	38¾	39¼
Del. & Hudson Canal	58½	57⅜	57⅜	58⅛
Morris & Essex			84	84½
Michigan Central	67¾	66⅝	67	67¼
Illinois Central	86⅛	86	85	
Union Pacific			62⅞	63⅛
C., C., C. & Ind			26	27
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	112⅛	112½	112⅜	113
Chicago & Alton			82	85
Chicago & Alton pref			103½	
C., C. & Ind. Central			4	4¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph			11½	12
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref	27½	27½	27½	28
Ohio & Mississippi			7⅝	7¾
Panama	127½	127½	125	129
Western Union	94⅜	92¼	93⅞	94
A. & P. Telegraph			27½	28½
Quicksilver	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
Quicksilver pref			32	33
Adams Express			104⅝	105
Wells, Fargo & Co	93	93	92½	92⅞
American Express			47	47½
United States Express	48¼	48¼	47¾	48¼

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,940,340
Corresponding week last year	5,151,307
Since Jan. 1 this year	158,777,984
Corresponding period last year	190,351,811
Gold July 20, 1878	100⅜
Gold July 21, 1877	105¼

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,413,092
Corresponding week last year	5,154,447
Since Jan. 1 this year	182,575,688
Corresponding period last year	144,122,880

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$71,480
Corresponding week last year	190,433
Since Jan. 1 this year	8,585,303
Corresponding period last year	21,557,449

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,912,540
Corresponding week last year	1,751,231
Since Jan. 1 this year	50,522,165
Corresponding period last year	52,098,007

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$887,972
Corresponding week last year	813,114
Since Jan. 1 this year	40,828,130
Corresponding period last year	34,477,665

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Week or M'nth.	Latest earnings reported. 1878.	1877.
Atch., Top. & S. F.	June	$251,000	$185,731
Atl. & Gt. West.	April	276,372	303,142
Atlantic, Miss. & O.	May	123,208	123,614
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	1st in July	20,313	15,966
Bur. & Mo. R. in N.	May	145,734	156,439
Cairo & St. Louis.	June	18,160	19,984
Central of Iowa	May	62,842	45,355
Central Pacific	June	1,460,000	1,484,232
Chicago & Alton	2d in July	112,366	91,520
Chic., Burl. & Q.	May	1,275,516	917,447
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2d in July	138,000	122,032
Chi., Pek. & Miss.	May	28,295	25,158
Dakota Southern.	May	19,039	16,347
Denv. & Rio Gr.	1st in July	23,308	15,068
Det. & Milwaukee.	April	77,364	76,636
Dubuque & S. City.	1st in July	19,184	12,218
Erie	April	1,127,079	1,280,881
Gal. H. & St. Lou.	May	88,254	66,478
G'nd Rapids & Ind.	May	106,922	97,238
G'nd Tr'k W. ken'd.	July 6	143,574	162,511
Gt. West'n. W. ken'd.	July 5	81,819	81,225
Ill. Cent., (Ill. line).	June	406,939	386,905
Ill. Cen. Iowa lines.	June	115,020	95,257
Ill. Cen. Sp. div.	June	14,151	
Indianap. & St. L.	1st in July	16,370	15,307
Int. & Gt. North.	1st in July	15,797	18,995
Kansas Pacific	1st in July	60,544	68,283
Lou., Cin. & Lex.	April	64,761	72,997
Louisville & Nash.	May	393,000	384,942
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	June	207,514	258,123
Missouri Pacific	April	334,585	332,169
Mobile & Ohio	May	95,401	104,231
N. Y. C. & St. L.	4th in July	124,837	128,647
Pad. & Elizabeth	1st in July	7,085	5,237
Pad. & Memphis	June	14,329	12,611
Phila. & Erie	May	238,024	260,591
Phila. & Reading	May	1,286,015	1,387,329
S. L. A. & T. H., br's	1st in July	7,310	7,384
St. L. Iron Mt. & S.	1st in July	68,900	73,745
St. L. K. C. & N.	2d in July	56,475	56,433
St. L. & S. Fran.	2d in June	17,966	22,840
S. L. & S. E. (St. L.)	June	47,038	43,103
S. L. & S. E. (Ky.)	June	26,767	24,443
S. L. & S. E. (Ten.)	June	13,104	11,697
St. P. & S. City	May	58,131	37,827
Scioto Valley	June	27,576	
S. City & St. P.	May	33,216	16,108
Southern Minn.	May	81,769	36,289
Tol., Peo. & War.	1st in July	19,071	14,743
Wabash	1st in July	65,167	62,932
Worth'n & S. F.	May	10,019	1,724

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 20, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Oil-cake, pks	86
Beans, bbls	93	Oil, Lard, bbls	160
Bees-wax, pks	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	430
Cotton, bales	109	Resin, bbls	1,754
Copper, bbls	103	Cut-meats, pks	2,089
Eggs, bbls	1,276	Lard, tcs	1,156
Flour, bbls	9,339	Lard, kegs	77
Corn-meal, bbls	2,568	Butter, pks	3,137
Corn-meal, bags	55	Cheese, pks	4,451
Wheat, bushels	61,550	Rice-chaff, bags	203
Corn, bushels	163,550	Sugar, hhds	140
Oats, bushels	65,175	Silk, pks	143
Rye, bushels	971	Skins, bales	55
Malt, bushels	9,175	Starch, pks	2,507
Peas, bushels	400	Tea, pks	2,457
Grease, pks	12	Tallow, pkg	80
Grass-seed, bags	120	Tobacco, hhds	223
Hides, bales	7	Tobacco, pks	146
Leather, sides	19,887	Whisky, bbls	306
Lead, pigs	853	Wool, bales	295
Oil, bbls	1		

COFFEE—Rio in moderate demand at steady rates; quoted 12¾c. @13c. for ordinary cargoes to 16¾c. @16¾c. for prime. Sales include 2,000 bags Rio per Copernicus, 200 bags do. per Euclid, 980 bags do. per Senorita, at Baltimore, on private account.....Other kinds inactive at former figures.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery, at firm prices.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 3,050 bales (of which 2,525 bales were on the evening), including 1,000 bales to shippers, 1,930 bales to spinners, and 120 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been in moderate request at stronger prices.....Sales have been reported since our last evening, and 14,300 bales to-day.) with 1,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, July closing at 11.69c.@11.71c.; August, 11.71c.@11.72c.; September, 11.15c.@11.16c.; October, 11.11c.@11.12c.; November, 11.03c.@11.04c.; December, 11.03c.@11.04c.; January 11.07c.@11.08c.; February, 11.13c.@11.14c.; March, 11.20c.@11.22c. April, 11.29c.@11.30c.; May, 11.38c. @11.40c., showing an active speculative and consumptive demand. The receipts at this port to-day were 109 bales, and at the shipping ports 477 bales, against 346 bales the same day last week.....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 3,258,114 bales, including 1,962,205 bales to Great Britain, and 1,323,909 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾
Strict Ordinary	10	10	10⅛	10⅛
Good Ordinary	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Low Middling	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Low Mid	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Good Middling	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Strict Good Mid	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Middling Fair	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Fair	13 7-16	13 7-16	13 9-16	13 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9½	Low Middling	10⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	9¾	Middling	11 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, as a rule, but prices have been fairly supported. Minnesota Extras (especially straight and Patent Extras) attracted considerable attention, chiefly from home trade buyers, and have been relatively firmer and more freely dealt in, but at somewhat easier rates. Otherwise, a slow movement noted.....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour on private terms, very little of which was at $2@$5; inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 25@$3 25, mainly at $2 50@$3 15 for fair to fancy Winter, and $2 40@$2 90 for Spring; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $3 40@$4 90, some fancy brands quoted higher,) mostly at $3 50@$3 85; inferior to good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $3 90@$4 15, chiefly $4@$4 15; good to fancy do. do. at $4 15@$4 50; Low Extras, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5@$5 20 for fair to very choice, (fancy as high as $5 30;) do. for South America, $5 30@$6; $5 85 for fair to fancy do. do. for Brazil, and $6 for fancy; quoted at $3 10@$4 10; do. Family Extras, $5 40@$6 75, the latter for very fancy; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $3 90@$4 15, chiefly at $4@$4 10; good to fancy do. at $4 15@$4 40, and other grades in proportionate rates.....Included in the reported sales were 2,100 bbls. low Extra for shipment, mostly within the range of $4@$4 50; 2,000 bbls. Extra, mainly for the West Indies, within the range of $5@$5 15, and for the English markets quoted at $3 90@$4 10; 2,100 bbls. Minnesota clear, (these mainly at $4 25@$5 25 for good to choice,) at $4 75@$5 25; 1,300 bbls. at $4 30@$4 70, and 1,400 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $5 40@$6 25 for ordinary to strictly choice, and up to $6 65@$6 75 for very fancy;) 1,700 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $6 15@$6 50, but 1,150 bbls. at $6 75@$7 25 for Winter Wheat Extras, (these chiefly at $4 15@$5 75, of which 1,250 bbls. new crop Indiana and Illinois, here and to arrive, at $4 90@$5 50, the latter for very choice, in part to-day; 1,000 bbls. for export, chiefly at $5 75@$7 50;) 550 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 50@$3 85;) 750 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 40@$3 15, the latter for very fancy;) and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour, in bbls. and bags, at former rates.....Southern Flour more active, chiefly for shipment, at about former rates.

.....Sales reported of 5,800 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $4 75@$6 50 for ordinary to fancy, (mainly within the range of $5 50@$6 50 for fancy,) of which 4,000 bbls. for Southern by steam, 1,800 bbls. Fine Flour quiet, with sales reported of 325 bbls., in lots, mainly Superfine State, at $2 85@$3 15, (fancy, in small lots, at $3 20@$3 30,) and Superfine Western at $2 75@$3 15.....Corn-meal in fair to good request, at $2 90@$3 20 for Yellow Jersey, in lots, at $2 10@$2 35 for ordinary to choice, and Brandywine at $2 90.....City coarse Corn-meal inactive in a jobbing way; quoted at 87c. country, 75c.@85c. @ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered sparingly for early delivery, and quoted stronger,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, July 20:

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold the following City real estate: One plot of land, 65 by 89.4 by 65 by 81, on Houston-st., north side, 151.8 feet east of Avenue C, running through to 2d-st.; also, a plot of land, 40 by 70.9 by 40.4 by 65.8, Nos. 394 and 396 Houston-st., north side, running through to 2d-st., 301.8 feet east of Avenue C; and two lots, each 25 by 106, on 2d-st., north side, 118 feet west of Avenue D; sold for $26,006, to Reuben Mapelsden, plaintiff.

M. A. J. Lynch, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 24.9 by 100, No. 435 11th-av., south-west corner of 36th-st., for $10,000 to Abraham B. and Silas Davis, plaintiffs.

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold one lot 25.2 by 76.1 by 25.2 by 71.4, on 11th-av., west side, 105.6 feet south of 95th-st., and one lot, 25 by 191.3, on West 95th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 11th-av., for $2,000, to E. Hincken and others, as Executors and plaintiff; also, one lot, 33.4 by 100, on 11th-av., east side, 125.10 feet south of 95th-st., sold for $1,250 to R. H. Bonne, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale announced by James M. Miller on Saturday of the house, with lot, No. 797 2d-av., south of 43d-st., was withdrawn.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, July 20, was $436,462, as against $323,530, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) July 22.

By E. H. Lndlow & Co., foreclosure sale, F. L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 30.1 by 71.11 by 22.6 by 22 by 40.3, No. 211 Mott-st., west side, 67.6 feet north of Spring-st.; also, one lot 20 by 100.5 on East 58th-st., south side, 280 feet east of 5th-av. Also, similar sale, E. G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 125, No. 331 West 14th-st., north side, 425 feet west of 8th-av.

By Woodrow & Lewis, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Wentworth, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 21 by 94.6, No. 113 East 10th-st., north side, 387 feet west of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 95, No. 112 East 11th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 3d-av.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50 by 43.1 by 50.2 by 47.6, on West 72d-st., south side, 225 feet west of 11th-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 3d-av., north-east corner of 103th-st.; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on 2d-av., north-west corner of 105th-st., and 14 lots, each 25 by 100, on East 108th-st., north side, 160 feet east of 3d-av.

By Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of six lots, together in size 150 by 100.11 by 148 by 3.6 by 98, on West 118th-st., south side, 285 feet west of 5th-av.

Tuesday, July 23.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lot 25 by 100, No. 176 Thompson-st., east side, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John W. Bennett, Esq., Referee, of two buildings, with lots 25 by 100, No. 99 Norfolk-st., west side, 175 feet south of Rivington-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 93.2, No. 353 West 11th-st., north side, 66 feet west of Washington-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 323 and 325 East 36th-st., north side, 260 feet east of 2d-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100, on 147th-st., south-west corner of St. Ann's-av.

Wednesday, July 24.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George P. Sheldon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on Carmine-st., north side, 25 feet west of Bedford-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 99.2, No. 215 Mott-st., west side, 122.7 feet north of Spring-st.; also, similar sale, J. Adriance Bush, Esq., Referee, of the two buildings, with lots, each 19 by 91.11, on East 13d-st., and 15 East 130th-st., north side, 93.9 feet east of 5th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 75, No. 507 Houston-st., south side, 20 feet west of Mangin-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Lewis M. Doscher, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 505 and 507 West 49th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.; also, similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 53.4 by 100.8, on East 87th-st., north side, 80 feet east of 4th-av.; also, similar sale, M. L. Townsend, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on West 127th-st., south side, 225 feet east of 11th-av.

By Barker & Sachs, sale of the right, title, and interest in the plot of land, 102 by 150, on 11th-av., south-east corner of 50th-st.

Thursday, July 25.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 18.9 by 87.6, No. 144 Franklin-st., north side, between Varick and Hudson sts.; also, the building, with lot 30 by 50, No. 170 Franklin-st., north side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Also, similar sale, Joseph H. Toone, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.9 by 100, No. 122 Columbia-st., east side, 143.9 feet south of Houston-st. Also, similar sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 118 East 45th-st., south side, 100 feet west of Lexington-av.; also, one lot, 24.6 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., south side, 300.6 feet west of 1st-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot, 22 by 77.11 by 22 by 78.9 No. 912 6th-av., east side, 67.5 feet south of 52d-st.

By Hazn N. Camp, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.10 by 95 on 1st-av., south-east corner of 109th-st.

Friday, July 26.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 100, on 2d-av., West Point, N. Y., sold, 271.8 feet east of 3d-av.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, S. B. Hyatt, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 105 East 53d-st., north side, 90 feet east of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, Will am A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19 by 100.11, No. 542 East 120th-st., south side, 456 feet east of 2d-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 219 East 74th-st., south side, 235 feet east of 3d-av.

Saturday, July 27.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 95, No. 319 West 11th-st., north side, 62 feet west of Greenwich-st.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots, each 20 by 70, Nos. 710 and 712 Madison-av., north-west corner of 63d-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 19.

19th-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 36th-st., 74x100; Margaret A. Bassett to Mary McIntyre..... nom.

122d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x80.11; Alexander R. Hutcheon and wife to Louis F. Boyes..... $800

Lexington-av., s. e. corner 74th-st., 18.9x8.2; Henry Knickerbacker and wife to Phoebe A. B. Ransom..... nom.

1st-av., w. s., 24.7 ft. s. of 31st-st., 24.7x75; Philippina Schiffer to Jacob Hunt..... 13,575

Willard-av., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100, 23d Ward; Jane Potter to Robert Ferguson... 650

10th-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 36th-st., 74x100; John McIntyre to Margaret A. Bassett..... nom.

Charles-st., No. 170; Catharine A. Sammann to William H. Beadleston and others..... 5,000

Charles-st., No. 168; Margaretta H. Ward to William H. Beadleston and others..... 5,000

1st-av., n. w. corner, of 86th-st., 75.4x75; Emeline Johnston and husband to August Behr..... 16,700

Walnut-av., s. w. corner of 38th-av., 24th Ward, 50x100; Frederick P. Conrad to John C. G. Hupfel..... 400

Walnut-st., s. s., 24th Ward, 50.100; same to same..... 275

71st-st., s. s., 104 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21x100.5; John Murphy and wife to John Nesbit..... nom.

71st-st., s. s., 83.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.6x100.5; same to same..... nom.

Sevenv., s. s., between Houston and 1st sts., 15x133.9x irregular; Samuel Zeimer and wife to Moses Lazarus..... 116,000

144th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Leggett-av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Edward T. Young and wife to John Dewsnap..... 2,900

10th-av., s. w. corner of 103d-st., 223.10x82.2; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 17,000

75th-st., n. s., 228.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 28.4x102.2; also, 75th-st., n. s., 256.8x102.2; S. M. Morehouse, Referee, to Catharine H. Ranney..... 17,000

81st-st., East, No. 50; H. B. Pierson, Receiver North America Life Insurance Company to Alfred Scott..... nom.

81st-st., East, No. 64; same to same..... nom.

81-t-st., East, Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60; same to same. nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Burmeister, George H., and wife to Elizabeth Koenig; n. e. corner of 11th-av. and 46th-st, 3 years..... $7,000

Bosch, Balthaser, and wife to Herman H. W. Nadaire; n. s. 6th-t., e. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 3,500

Brommer, Pauline, and husband to Henry F. Lippold; n. s. Rivington-st., e. of Ludlow-st., 3 years..... 3,500

Johnston, Emeline, and others to Raphael Bushman; w. s. 1st-av., 75 ft. n. of 86th-st., 5 years 6,500

Same to same; w. s. 1st-av., 25 ft. n. of 86th-st., 5 years..... 7,500

Same to same; w. s. 1st-av., 50 ft. n. of 86th-st., 5 years..... 6,500

Johnston, Emeline, and others to Jane P. Richards; n. w. corner of 1st-av. and 86th-st., 3 years..... 6,000

Kelly, Richard, and wife to Robert H. Johnston; north side 104th-st., 75 ft. e. of 1st-av., 4 years. 12,000

Lyon, Eliza C., and others to Ida A. Davidson; s. s. 54th-st., w. of 6th-av., demand..... 300

Moller, Anna M., and husband to William H. Moller, Jamaica; n. s. Spring-st., w. of Thompson-st., 5 years..... 6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Congdon, John G., to Helen M. Knickerbocker.. nom.

Furlong, John, to John G. Congdon..... nom.

Mali, Henry W. T., Administrator, &c., to Henry W. T. Mali, guardian, &c..... nom.

Odell, Jacob, Executor of, to Mary Bingham..... $300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$17.000 WILL PURCHASE THE FULL width house, No. 266 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; neighborhood first-class; a great bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE BLOCK IN THE Eighth Ward bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., City of Brooklyn; comprises 70 lots, near Green-Wood; tastefully laid out; fruit and shade trees, and has a large brick building 27th-st., and other houses for store-rooms 26th-st.; it would make excellent pleasure-garden; convenient to three car routes; from the building can be had a fine view of the Bay and surrounding scenery; the title indisputable; two cottage houses to sell, on lots, to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, WM. HATFIELD, South Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

LOFTS TO RENT.—FINE LIGHT LOFTS ON Beekman, Spruce, Park, Greenwich, Washington, Barclay, Chambers sts., and two small Broadway lofts. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside.) at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE.—NINETY ACRES, WITH stock and tools if desired. For particulars, address W. H. CORNELL, Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Penn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FOR RENT AT OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—A handsome cottage of 12 rooms, completely furnished, located on Pitman-av., within 50 yards of the ocean and having a fine ocean view. Apply at the ASSOCIATION OFFICE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement, and of the instructions to bidders attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, Aug. 24, 1878, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:

I.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Franc sco, Cal.:

1,000 Campaign Hats; 2,500 Forage Caps; 20,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 34,300 pairs White Berlin Gloves; 1,000 pairs Woolen Mittens; 3,000 pairs Boots; 2,200 Wool Blankets; 70 Wall Tents; 70 Wall Tent Flies; 70 sets Wall Tent Poles; 20,000 yards dark Blue Flannel; 15,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality; 50,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality, and 50,000 yards Canton Flannel.

II.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, or Jeffersonville, Ind.:

50,000 yards Canton Flannel; 35,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality, and 100,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality.

III.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.:

10,000 Axe-helves; 250 sets Stencil Plates; 6,000 Mosquito Bars, single; 1,930 Wall Tents; 1,930 Wall Tent Flies; 1,430 sets Wall Tent Poles; 2,500 Common Tents; 2,000 sets Common Tent Poles; 6,000 Scrubbing Brushes.

IV.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Penn.:

1,000 Helmets, untrimmed; 2,000 Helmet Hair Plumes, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Cords and Bands, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Top Pieces and Plume Sockets; 1,000 Helmet Eagles; 1,500 pairs Helmet Scrolls and Rings; 2,000 Helmet Side Buttons; 1,550 Dress Caps; 75 Dress Cap Companies; 3,000 Campaign Hats; 37,500 Forage Caps; 100 Crescents for caps; 50 Crescents for coats; 10,000 Crossed Sabres; 10,000 Crossed Rifles; 40,000 Numbers; 10,000 Letters; 130,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 30,500 pairs Berlin Gloves; 3,000 pairs Woolen Mittens; 17,000 pairs Boots; 4,000 pairs Arctic Overshoes; 17,800 Wool Blankets; 560 Storm Flags; 2,500 Muskrat Caps; 2,500 pairs Muskrat Gauntlets; 450 pairs Rain Boots; 1,000 yards Facing Cloth; 40,000 yards dark blue Flannel; 60,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, heavy quality; 15,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, light quality; 30,000 yards Canvas Padding; 15,000 yards Canton Flannel; 100,000 yards Lasting Cord; 60,000 pieces Drawer Tape; 45,000 Gilt Buckles; 12,000 Hooks and Eyes; 2,000 gross Coat Buttons, large; 5,000 gross Shirt or Fly Buttons; 800 pounds W. B. Parent Thread; 37,000 spools black Cotton Thread; 1,000 spools white Cotton Thread; 12,500 feet Wax Upper Leather, (sides to average 18 feet;) 90,000 pounds Sole Leather, (sides to average 22 pounds;) 100,000 pounds Screw Nails, (No. 12;) 2,000 pounds Sprigs Nails, (No. 12;) 700 pounds Lasting Tacks; 280 pounds Barbour's Machine Thread; 500 balls Hard Wax; 10 gross Steel Lasting Tacks, 1¼ inch.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

"A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there."—*Revised Statutes*, § 3,716.

The articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific coast will be received and inspected at San Francisco, Cal.

For proposals and instructions to bidders and other information apply at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-Gen ral.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., WEST POINT, N. Y., July 13, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., July 24, 1878, at which place and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering on the public wharves at West Point, N. Y., during the months of July, August, or September, 1878, of military supplies, as follows—to be of the best quality, and to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Post Quartermaster may require:

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Lackawanna egg, stove, and chestnut coal, (2,240 pounds to ton.)

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and circulars stating the estimated quantities required, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, terms of contract, and payment, will be furnished on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Coal," at West Point, N. Y., and addressed to the undersigned.

C. P. MILLER, 1 Lt. 4th Art., A. A. Q. M.

IMPROVEMENT OF ICE HARBOR AT NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 18, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 5th day of August, 1878, for the completion of a Pier of crib and stone work.

For forms of proposals and further information apply at this office.

J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENT—PROPOSALS FOR EXCAVATION.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 22, 1878.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of August 6, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter, for widening Dutch Gap Cut-off in James River, Va.

Blank forms, specifications, or other information may be had on application to the Engineer Office in Richmond, south-east corner of Main and 13th sts.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENT—PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR SCOWS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 22, 1878.

Proposals for building four scows will be received at this office until noon of August 6, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, or any other information can be had on application to the resident Engineer, Mr. H. D. Whitcomb, corner Main and 13th sts., Richmond, Va.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF CAPE FEAR RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Third Story, Union Bank Building, Fayette. near Charles-st., BALTIMORE, Md., July 20, 1878.

Proposals for continuing operations on the work for the closure of the New Inlet, Cape Fear River, N. C., will be received at this office until 12 M., August 5, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had upon application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PATAPSCO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Third Story, Union Bank Building, Fayette. near Charles-st., BALTIMORE, Md., July 20, 1878.

Proposals for Dredging in the Patapsco River will be received until noon of August 5, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had upon application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO....Wednesday, July 31, noon (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)

From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship COLUMBIA....Saturday, Aug. 3, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO for SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ. Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1

Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer CITY HAVANA, New-York, and above ports.

E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Circassia....July 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria....Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
Devonia....Aug. 3, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia....Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 48, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria....July 24, noon. | Elysia....July 31, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARKILL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 59 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply as the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 6 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, steward-ess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., July 24 | RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 7
ALGERIA...WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA...WED., Aug. 14

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 8
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 22

First cabin, $50 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of Fifth-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING...Thurs., July 25 | POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8
WIELAND...Thurs., Aug. 1 | SUEVIA....Thurs., Aug. 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)

*Holland, W...July 24 | Denmark, July 31 6:30 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

England, Sat., July 27 | Iowa, Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool, and the fare moderate. All the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, July 24, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 24
CITY POINT.....SATURDAY.....July 27

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt Carpenter, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

SHIPPERS' INTERESTS RANKLE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:

ETNA.....Aug. 8
ATLAS.....Saturday, Aug. 29

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)

ALSA.....July 30
ANDES.....Aug. 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24
Steamer .....SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight, or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....For Saturday, July 27
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, Aug. 7

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO. No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:13 and 8 P. M., at Newport.

THEODORE WARNER, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

THE SPEED OF LIGHTNING.

TO LONDON IN THIRTY HOURS.

MR. F. W. SCHROEDER'S DREAM OF AN AIR-SHIP—HE PROPOSES TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN SEPTEMBER—WHAT THE NEW BALLOON IS LIKE.

"There are uneasy souls," says Hawthorne, with the sadness of one of them, "to whom the world owes most of its onward impulses. Their own generation calls them mad; the next builds them monuments." All depends upon the question whether a man's dream is 50 years ahead of his time, or only 5 or 10; and many as there have been who have wrecked their lives and fortunes upon the dream of aerial navigation as a practical means of locomotion, ever since the brilliant Bergerac wrote his voyage to the moon, a romance from which Mongolfier took the hint of the first balloon, the idea that upper-air travel will some day supersede coaches, railroads, and steam-boats, has always had its enthusiastic supporters. Its latest exponent is Mr. F. W. Schroeder, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States service, but a German by nativity, who came to this country in 1861, and served a few weeks as an engineer in the gun department with Herman Boker & Co., Nos. 20 and 22 Cliff-street, who were then engaged upon a large contract for the Government. Mr. Schroeder was born in Hanover, educated for the profession of an engineer, made his first ascension in Friesland when he was only 12 years of age, and has been an aeronautic enthusiast for the last 30 years. Previous to coming to America he had seen some service as an Ensign in the English Army during the campaign of the Crimea. Subsequently he found his way to Egypt, the rendezvous of adventurous spirits, and passed several years in Asiatic and African travel, bringing away an ample portfolio of *impressions de voyage*, which still slumber unprinted in the brain and note-book of a man too busy with one idea to trouble himself about another.

He had been in the employ of Boker & Co. but a little while when he was seized with an attack of the war fever, which was epidemic just at that time, and enlisted in the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment, where he obtained the rank of Lieutenant. Here he talked aeronautics over the camp-fire, explained air-ships to admiring audiences, and recounted the impressions of his first ascension with such decided success that his story attracted attention, and he was detailed to assist La Mountain, who was receiving $500 per month in command of the air-ship Saratoga, besides expenses. The balloon was a gorgeous affair, 60 feet high by 40 feet in diameter, and capable of containing 35,000 cubic feet of gas. The bag was constructed of white satin of the finest obtainable fabric, by way of presenting the best possible target to the gunners of the enemy, who more than once came within a hair's breadth of bringing La Mountain down, white satin, pennons, and all. The more cautious but not less daring Lowe, who was the first after the war to turn balloons to commercial account, had, if the story he told the writer in a balloon excursion one day is to be believed, as many sharp escapes as his fellow aeronaut. It was rather exciting business to hang 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the enemy's camp, with the prospect that a cannon-ball might crown a new valve in the frail globe that held him there, and let him drop incontinently upon the bayonets beneath. One day Lowe took up a war correspondent more celebrated for graphic descriptions of what did not occur than for accurate observation of what did, and the result was that the correspondent no sooner heard the boom of a cannon trained upon the balloon than he begged piteously to be permitted to descend and write an account of it while the inspiration was fresh upon him. After the war was over Lowe rented a vacant square at Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, and advertised cable ascensions of 1,000 and 2,000 feet, with bird's-eye views of the City. Once, and once only, he took a friend upon their honeymoon trip. But for some reason or other balloon ascensions did not become fashionable, and after a few abortive séances the project was abandoned.

Soon after mysterious paragraphs appeared announcing that some one was about to build an engine of flight that should put eclipse to previous experiments. The gas receptacle was to be cigar-shaped; it was to have a gondola as graceful as a Venetian skiff; and the whole was to be driven by a fly-wheel having an electric engine as motor, and guided by a delicate rudder. It was to have wings, also. The idea fired to emulation the heart of a placid citizen of Amsterdam, who had dabbled upon the matter for seven years, and came to the conclusion that if a balloon could have wings there was no reason why a man should not. Accordingly, in 1873, Mynheer Pumpkinhead announced that he would set out for England on wings from the roof of the town-hall in Amsterdam one pleasant June afternoon, and a great crowd, all placidly smoking their pipes, assembled to see him off, to the delight of Holland and the astonishment of the world. But, alas! there was one fatal defect—the wings had not been tried beforehand, and, instead of rising as gracefully as an eagle into the pellucid ether that bathes the landscape of the Netherlands, Mynheer Pumpkinhead dropped to the ground, broke his own neck, and smashed the pipe of his next neighbor. Wings have been out of fashion in Holland since that eventful day, and one has but to mention aeronautics to wring a sigh from the heart or lungs of each placid native, with a warning reminder of the fate of Mynheer Pumpkinhead.

It is plain, however, that the man about whom the mysterious paragraphs were circulated in 1866 or thereabout altered his mind at the last moment, for the cigar-shaped balloon with the pendent painted gondola propelled by a screw was not built, and the trip to London in 36 hours was never taken. On the contrary, Mr. Schroeder contented himself with quietly elaborating his invention, procuring patents, and establishing his proprietary right to what he claims to be the only practicable method of aerial navigation. In 1873 he went to Brazil and laid his plan before the Emperor, and was employed to make a voyage from Rio to Bahia in the balloon Rio de Janeiro, for the purpose of verifying a discovery he had made while in the service of the United States, which was that, poised in mid-air at a certain height above a river, (the discovery was made upon the Potomac,) the bottom of the stream was brought into vision, and rocks, sand-bars, windings, obstructions, and other irregularities could be distinctly traced out. The result of his Brazilian voyage was an accurate topographical map of the river bottom between Rio and Bahia. The utilization of the balloon for coast survey, or for finding the bodies of persons drowned, is obviously a very simple matter, should Mr. Schroeder's discovery verify itself in the larger experience and under the varying conditions incident to such work. The possibility of adapting the telescope to submarine exploration has recently been demonstrated; but here is a yet more rapid method of surveying submarine landscapes. It should be noted here that Mr. Schroeder transmitted a model of his invention to M. Courier, who has been engaged in experimenting off the coast of France with such success that the Government has offered him a royalty of $2,000 for the privilege of using his patent.

Two years ago he constructed a model in West Philadelphia, with which he conducted some successful cable ascensions at the height of 30 feet. Advances in money were needed in the construction of this model, and these were obtained from Mr. Gail, of Gail & Ax, Baltimore, who thus acquired a half interest in the plans, patents, and improvements. This Mr. Schroeder pronounced inadequate, and he comes to New-York to build a real air-ship, not a mere toy of a working model, with which to perform the feat of crossing the Atlantic Ocean in 30 hours, or in 36 hours at the most liberal calculation. As the work is expected to commence in a few days, and the estimated cost is only $5,000, it is very probable that the experiment will be tried, and that intercontinental aerial navigation will become an established fact or a farce with a tragic termination between this date and Oct. 1.

The air-ship in which Mr. Schroeder purposes to make this trip will not be a large affair, comparatively speaking. The gas-bag will be 91 feet long and 20 feet in diameter, in the form of a cylinder pointed sharply at each end, so as to offer the least possible obstruction to rapid motion. The strongest silk that can be obtained will form the basis of the receptaculum, lined within with an impervious rubber coating and besmeared externally with a coating of linseed-oil. Mr. Schroeder thinks such a bag, once inflated with carbonic acid gas, will remain inflated for months. Over this will be thrown a roof of stout canvas, which, in case of accident, is so arranged as to gather air and break the descent. The gondola beneath is tied all the way round to the edges of the canvas by means of stays and guy-ropes. It is 18 feet shorter than the balloon itself, nearly pointed at each end, and 4 feet deep at the middle—a simple boat composed of thin strips of white pine, strengthened with a strong frame-work. At one end (the stern) is a delicate rudder; at the other, which is the bow, a screw propeller, driven by an electric engine of one-half horse-power at the rate of from 1,000 to 1,500 revolutions per minute, pulls the ship through the thin atmosphere at from 45 to 65 miles an hour. The open space between the car and the balloon is 20 feet high. A pair of gigantic wings, convex above, concave beneath, occupy a part of this space. A single flap of these powerful engines of elevation will Mr. Schroeder calculate, lift the balloon 30 feet into the air. Their strokes can be made as rapidly as once every second, thus lifting the ship 1,000 feet in half a minute. Once at this altitude, which is not nearly so appalling as it appears when observed from beneath, the propeller comes into action, and the long air vessel moves at the rate of a lightning express. This method of lifting has been adopted after due consideration as one of the necessary factors of a system of aerial navigation, in which there is an exact balance between the buoyancy of the gas-bag when fully inflated and the weight of the gondola and its passengers. Left to itself consequently, the ship would not ascend, and when not in motion it must be maintained at any given altitude by the slow flapping of the wings. The propeller has two longitudinal blades, each 5 feet long by 2 feet in width; the rudder is 6 feet long by 5 in width—an iron net-work covered with canvas. Brass hoops encircle the gondola at intervals of two feet. Mr. Schroeder thinks he will will be able to turn the sharpest corners or beat his way against the strongest air currents with perfect ease, and quotes a similar but less complete ship constructed upon his model, now in operation with aeronauts in France, which answers all the conditions of high-air navigation, even making headway against strong currents, and turning the sharpest angles with wonderful exactness and celerity.

While talking with this man of 500 balloon ascensions in his quiet quarters at No. 325 East Fourteenth-street one naturally breathes in a whiff of his own enthusiasm, and pictures the man of the twentieth century living at the Catskills, or in the recesses of the Highlands, and starting for the City at 8 o'clock in the morning in his own little air-ship, arriving at 10, and going home in the afternoon in the same manner. Then comes a new literature—that of bird's-eye views; and possibly the newspapers will serve their subscribers by means of a staff of balloonists, each out-traveling the fastest railway express by 20 to 30 miles an hour.

AT ROCKAWAY BEACH.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE IN THE SURF AND ALONG SHORE.

The thousands of people who dared the stormy prospects of yesterday morning and went to Rockaway Beach enjoyed a most delightful excursion, and were amply repaid for their venture by the opportunity afforded them of reveling in the luxuries of the sea-side under almost exceptional circumstances. Before the steamers were on their way the rain had ceased, but a film of cloud overspread the sky and kindly warded off the sun's heat. The mammoth twin steamers Grand Republic and Columbia, the steamers Adelphi and Twilight, and the Long Island Railroad carried not less than 15,000 persons to Rockaway during the day, and the hotels, the beach, and the surf were all enlivened by the pleasure-seeking throng. There was an occasional flying scud of rain, but not of sufficient intensity or duration to mar the enjoyment of the crowds. A brisk easterly wind, veering now and then to the south-east, swept in from the sea and made the temperature so pleasing that fans, umbrellas, and even the shade of the hotel piazzas, were at a discount, and comparatively few of the many hundreds of bathers indulged in the bathing hat. The money-making geniuses, who, in times gone by, invited people to "pick out the black card" on the three-card monte tables, did a thriving business, but not with the cards. These being interdicted, they had recourse to roulette, "Aunt Sallies," and ring-boards to tempt the votaries of fortune. The Savoyard with the trained fortune-telling canaries was there, and the ponies were ridden along the beach by children, and occasionally by "hoodlum"-like fellows, so tall that they had to crook their knees to keep their shoes from scooping up the sand. A lively pattering of lead was kept up at the shooting galleries, as the bullets clattered against the iron faces of the targets. At one of these establishments a couple of painted Shinnecock Indians, with head plumes of colored feathers and buckskin suits, loaded the guns; but this was rudeness to every element of aboriginal romanticism to look at their feet, for they wore prunella gaiters in lieu of moccasins. In a tent, only a few feet from the surf, an individual exhibited Edison's speaking phonograph, and undertook to answer that great musical conundrum, "What are the wild waves saying?" at the same time trying to catch a few dimes; but the man at the door of the tent talked at a rate that would wear out the phonograph in 10 minutes if he were ever allowed free access to it. Whirling crowds of dancers made the sandy floors of the dancing pavilions chafe as they kept pedal time to the strains of "The Sweet By and By," and "Whoa, Emma!" At the tables on the piazzas and platforms family groups drank beer and ate clams, raw, roast, fried, stewed, broiled, or fritettered, and red-faced mothers tried to soothe crying babies with the lullaby of the sea. The beach was fringed with spectators at all the points where the bathers were roystering and tumbling in the waves, and here and there the life-men, in uniforms of scarlet or blue, were the focal point of inquiries as vague and mysterious as though they had merely come up out of the sea to answer questions concerning its wonders. One of these life-men, who has done good service on the beach, says there has not been a case of drowning at Rockaway this year, and he had only been called on to make a single rescue. He gave it as his opinion that too much beer is the cause of fully one-half of the drownings which take place off the beach. "You see," he said, "they put a few schooners of beer into them and they feel bold, fancy they can do anything; then they run out far and become stupefied before they get back, besides being used up with two or three quarts of beer flopping about in their stomachs. It's foolish business for any man who comes down here to bathe to go out beyond the buoys. I've swam out two mile and a half, and I never went more'n a mile to go the return with me, but it takes a good deal of heart to do it alone. I know I feel my heart weaken a little sometimes when I look back to shore and see how far I've got to go to get back, and swimming is my business." All the while the lithe sun-burnt fellow was talking, with the life-buoy and line tucked under his arm, his eyes roaming incessantly over the waves, looking for heads of the most distant and venturesome bathers, ready at an instant to dash through the breakers and save any who might be in danger. When the day's pleasure was ended there was the usual bustle and crush for the boats, especially for "the last boat," which left at 6:30 o'clock, and it is certain that on this trip the Columbia carried not less than 2,500 passengers. The boats which left at 4:30 and 5:30 o'clock were not nearly so crowded, and should a great disaster occur some day, as the result of the selfishness of the people in waiting for and overcrowding the last boat, it will be a question whether the people themselves are not in a measure to blame. There was no accident of any kind yesterday, nor was there any delay worth speaking of, a fact creditable to the management of all the boats.

UP THE HUDSON.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP ENJOYED BY TWELVE HUNDRED PERSONS—A REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

The rain was pouring down in torrents yesterday morning as the Plymouth Rock steamed from Pier No. 1, strictly on time, with full 600 excursionists on board, of whom 180 had come from Brooklyn on the Annex boat. At the foot of Twenty-second-street more than 500 more were huddled together under the little awning on the wharf in the driving storm awaiting the arrival of the steamer. These were quickly transferred to the shelter of the magnificent grand saloon, and after a delay of 10 minutes past the schedule hour for possible stragglers, the skies having brightened a little, the noble vessel cast off and started on her trip up the Hudson. Among the 1,100 or 1,200 who thus braved the weather a large proportion were women and children, and all were, without exception, of respectable appearance and orderly behavior. They were, in fact, sufficiently intelligent to understand from the nature of the storm and the direction of the wind that the rain could not last, so that such a large gathering, under the circumstances, was less remarkable than would appear at first sight. The only drawback was that in the journey to the wharves many thin dresses were drenched and feet dampened, and for a short while the space around the boilers was crowded with persons drying themselves. This discomfort was of short duration, however, and was amply compensated for by the delightful trip that followed. The breeze up and down the river was alone worth 10 times the money the journey cost, to say nothing of the unsurpassed views and the profuse entertainment. In addition to the regular concert programme, comprising solos, duets, quartets, and performances on the cornet by Arthur Bent, and the xylophone by Master Charles Lowe, there were on board 25 colored members of the troupe engaged by Jarrett & Palmer to perform in George Fawcett Rowe's new version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Europe. They gave two scenes from the play in the forward cabin, to the intense delight of the steamer's guests. A quartet of the same party sang a number of plantation songs, including "Massa goin' to sell us to-morrow," "Down in de valley with de jumbies," "Walk in Jerusalem just like Jo," and "Land of Canaan," all of which were enthusiastically encored. Two little colored boys threw the spectators into convulsions by their dancing and comical antics, and Mr. McNulty, an elocutionist, favored the company with several excellent declamations. In this way time flew rapidly. West Point was reached at 1 o'clock. Here a second storm was encountered, more furious than the first. The scene was a grand one. Black clouds hung low across the river from mountain to mountain, lightning flashed and thunder rolled, and the big drops pattered thickly upon the darkened water, dashing it into angry commotion. Only about 200 ventured ashore, preferring to go ashore here. The rain continued until just before Newburg was reached, when the steamer sailed clear of the storm into a region of blue sky and bright sunshine. At Newburg about half the remaining passengers left the vessel for a stroll through the historic city. After a stay of 1 hour and 10 minutes the return trip was begun, and the City was reached at 6:45 o'clock. Not a single incident occurred to mar the day's pleasure.

A RUFFIAN TRIES TO SHOOT AN OFFICER.

Officer James Sheridan, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday heard a pistol discharged in a Wooster-street cellar. He then met John Brown, aged 25, a gold-beater, running out of the place greatly excited, and carrying a cocked revolver in one of his hands. Sheridan attempted to stop Brown, when the latter placed the muzzle of the revolver to the officer's neck and attempted to shoot him. After a brief struggle Sheridan disarmed his assailant and took him into custody. Brown was taken before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was fined $10 for carrying a pistol without a permit. In default of the payment of the fine, and of $1,000 bail for felonious assault upon the officer, he was committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

The squadron of the New-York Yacht Club will assemble for its annual cruise at Glen Cove on Tuesday, Aug. 6. The Captains of the yachts will meet Fleet Captain Philip Schuyler in the evening of that day, on board the flag-ship Restless, to decide what places shall be visited during the cruise. Those suggested in the circular of the Fleet Captain are New-London, Shelter Island, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Oak Bluffs, and Newport. There will be several regattas and boat-races during the cruise, and one day will be devoted to squadron evolutions.

IS IT RAISING THE WIND?

VIRGINIANS CLAIMING PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK.

THE HEIRS OF ROBERT EDWARDS MAKING AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN LAND THAT IT IS CLAIMED WAS LEASED THE CROWN OF ENGLAND 108 YEARS AGO.

During the past six or seven years certain vague and indefinite rumors have, from time to time, been circulated to the effect that there were persons in the South and West who were heirs to a vast estate situated in the heart of New-York City, and that they were making preparations to institute suits in the courts of this County for the purpose of obtaining possession of the property. The locality of the property has never been definitely fixed, and its value has never been even so much as estimated. Lately, the rumors have taken a more definite shape, and the basis of the claim, as set forth in a recent number of a Georgia newspaper, is as follows: In the latter part of the seventeenth century, one Robert Edwards is said to have been the owner of about 50 acres of land, located in the vicinity of Broadway and Canal-street. In the year 1770 Edwards executed a lease of the land to the Crown of England, for a term of 99 years. The lease expired in 1871, at which time a call was made for the legal heirs to come forward, prove their identity, receive the lease money, and take charge of the property. It is further claimed that Robert Edwards married a Miss Bibb, sister of Nancy Bibb, who married Martin Key, of Virginia; that Edwards died, his widow surviving him many years; that she died without issue, thus leaving Nancy Bibb Key, the wife of Martin Key, of Virginia, and a brother, heirs of the estate; and that the lease money now due amounts to $90,000,000, to say nothing of the title to the property. The Keys and Bibbs, of Virginia, have for some time past been collecting testimony to verify the marriage of the original owners of the property, and establish their legitimate right to the claim of being heirs to the estate. On the 20th of last April a convention of the relatives was held at Louisa Court-house, in Virginia, at which resolutions were passed appointing investigating and prosecuting committees to establish and enforce their claim to the estate. Among those appointed are Rev. Lawrence Bibb White, W. E. Bibb, and S. G. Duerson, of Virginia. Similar meetings have also been held recently in Kentucky and Indiana, at which similar action was taken. The services of eminent counsel have also been secured, among whom are Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of this City, and Hon. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia. Among the heirs is Marcus A. Bell, of Atlanta, Ga., whose mother was a daughter of William Bibb Key, a son of Martin and Nancy Bibb Key, of Virginia. It is said that Messrs. White and Bibb, two of the committee appointed at the meeting of the heirs held at Louisa Court-house, Va., in April, will soon visit New-York for the purpose of investigating the case, and John Randolph Tucker, the Virginia councillor, is also expected here before long for the purpose of consulting with Gen. Pryor in regard to the case.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that all the facts detailed above were true, so far as he knew, but that as to the merits of the case he was unable at present to give any opinion, as he had not made any personal investigation in regard to them, and knew nothing about them further than what the parties interested had informed him by letter. His first connection with the case, he said, was about eight years ago, when a Mr. Pollard, who was at that time County Clerk of King and Queen County, Va., called upon him in reference to it, he [Mr. Pollard] having been sent here in the interest of the persons in Virginia who claim to be the heirs to the estate. Mr. Pollard, Gen. Pryor said, made some investigations among the records of the Register's office here at that time, the results of which, however, he did not report to him. [Gen. Pryor.] Mr. Pollard returned to Virginia, and between that time and the present, Mr. Pryor said, he had received three or four letters from the parties interested in regard to the subject. They were so vague and intangible, however, that he made no personal examination in regard to the merits of the case. About the 1st of June last he received a letter from a committee of gentlemen in Virginia, who said that they had been appointed by the people in interest there, to learn whether, provided they should come to the conclusion that they had a case, he [Gen. Pryor] would engage in it, in connection with Hon. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia. The case, as it was represented to him, he said, is substantially as has already been stated. They also informed him, he said, that they were organizing to procure the funds and mature measures for the prosecution of their claims, and further informed him that Mr. Tucker would soon visit New-York for the purpose of consultation. They also informed him that the heirs of Edwards in Indiana had held meetings in Indianapolis, and had perfected a similar organization, for the purpose of co-operating with the Virginia claimants, and that Judge C. M. Matthews, of Newcastle, Ky., and others, who also claim to be the lawful heirs of Robert Edwards, are likewise making preparations to join with the other alleged heirs in asserting their claim to the property. Not having made any personal investigation of the subject himself, Gen. Pryor said that he had no present knowledge whatever as to whether the claim was real or imaginary. Neither did he know the exact locality of the property in question, further than that, as the claimants state in their letters to him, it was in the vicinity of Broadway and Canal-street. He knows the people in Virginia, mentioned as among the claimants, and known to be persons of the utmost respectability, and he is satisfied that they would not engage in such an enterprise unless they were satisfied that their claim is just. They appear to be really in earnest and to believe that they have a just and valid title to the property claimed by them, and, in Gen. Pryor's opinion, if they have not then they are simply deceived. He says that they do not, even question the fact that the property originally belonged to Edwards, and that it was leased by him in 1770 for 99 years, and that it now rightfully belongs to his heirs; the only question with them is as to who constituted the rightful heirs of Robert Edwards. He said that no suits had yet been instituted and that he did not know when they would be.

The records of the Register's office have been consulted in order to ascertain if any such lease as the one mentioned had ever been executed to the "Crown of England" or anybody else. The searchers in the office smiled audibly when the case was stated to them, and remarked that the matter was an old one with them, they having been over it so many times that they were perfectly familiar with it in all its details. One of them opened a book kept for the purpose of recording deeds, and pointed out the following remarkable document, upon which he said he presumed the claim was based. It was a deed, bearing date July 29, 1676, as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that Justus G. Edwards, Catharine Tennis, Amanda Edwards, Margaret Edwards, Catharine Perry, and James Taylor, her guardian, of Logan County, Ohio, for good, valuable, and sufficient consideration, viz., the sum of $1,000 to me in hand paid by Henry W. Ingersoll and Henry Edwards, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby release, remise, sell, and quit-claim to the said Henry W. Ingersoll and Capt. Henry Edwards, their heirs and assigns, forever, the following real estate, inheritance, property, and premises, in remainder or reversion, situate in the City of New-York, and State of New-York, and known and bounded in substance as follows, viz.: 'The Edwards Estate' so called, formerly owned by one Robert Edwards, who intermarried with one Robert Culin, and leased said premises to the Crown of England for 99 years, which said lease expired in 1872, as supposed. Said premises and estate are situate, as understood at present, on the east side of Broadway, from the Battery up to the street far enough and deep enough to contain 30 to 35 acres of land. Said estate is in remainder or reveraion to the grantors herein, as heirs-at-law of said Robert Edwards, and these presents are intended to cover and convey all the right, title, and interest, in law or equity, of the grantors hereto in and to said estate, personal or real, wherever or whatever the more perfect description thereof may be; and if any more perfect description thereof may be hereafter found necessary or proper to be added hereto or herein, the said H. W. Ingersoll and Henry Edwards, or either of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to supply and add hereto, and the same shall be held and regarded as if already inserted and added. And wherever the said premises and estate may be these presents are intended to and shall cover and convey. The intent and purpose of these presents is to make a full and complete conveyance to the said Henry W. Ingersoll and Henry Edwards, their heirs or assigns, Executors or Administrators, and quit-claim all title and interest therein. To have and to hold said premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the said Henry W. Ingersoll and Henry Edwards, their heirs and assigns forever. In witness whereof the said Justus G. Edwards, James Edwards, Joseph Edwards, Robert D. Edwards, Catharine Tennis, Amanda Edwards, and the said wives of the said James Edwards, Joseph G. and Robert D. Edwards, who hereby relinquish their right of dower in the above-described premises, or, if the same shall be hereafter more particularly described, then in said more particularly described premises, have hereto set our hands and seals this 29th day of July, 1876."

Then follow the signatures of the parties named as grantors, and the acknowledgment of the Clerk of the Court of Logan County, Ohio, certifying to the regularity of the document. As to the lease of the property to the "Crown of England," no such document is or ever has been on record in the Register's office so far as can be ascertained at present. The records contain scores of deeds executed by one Robert Edwards to various parties between the years 1845 and 1856, but there are no leases recorded from Robert Edwards to anybody. It is the opinion of the searchers in the Register's office that somebody is trying to "raise the wind" by imposing upon the credulity of people who suppose themselves to be the heirs of Robert Edwards.

THE KELSEY FAMILY QUARRELING.

LITIGATION OVER THE ESTATE OF THE VICTIM OF TAR AND FEATHERS.

The Kelsey family of Huntington, Long Island, which became notorious some time ago through the outrage of tarring and feathering one of its members—Charles G. Kelsey—is about to become involved in litigation over the family estate. Mrs. Charlotte Mott, *née* Kelsey, has served a complaint against the other heirs of the unfortunate Charles G. Kelsey, in a suit for a partition of his real estate. It is claimed that Charles G. Kelsey died intestate on Nov. 4, 1872, being unmarried, and leaving as his heirs his brothers Henry F., George, and William S., and his sisters Sarah W. Willets, wife of Platt B. Willets, and the plaintiff in the suit, Henry F. Kelsey was appointed Administrator of his dead brother's effects. The plaintiff claims that the latter was, at the time of his death, indebted to her in the sum of $200, borrowed money. Since the disappearance of Charles a portion of his property had been sold for about $3,800, from which the plaintiff claims to have derived no benefit, although entitled to it. The plaintiff alleges that she is entitled to one-fourth of that sum, as well as a proportionate share of the property remaining unsold. In answer to the complaint the defendants allege that Charles died possessed of no personal property, but, on the contrary, was considerably in debt, and that the real estate sold was disposed of to liquidate a portion of his indebtedness. There still remains unpaid, it is said, a debt of his amounting to several hundred dollars. Having no proof that the deceased owed Charlotte $200, the defendants deny the statement that he did, but they request the court to instruct the Referee to decide upon the claims yet outstanding against the estate of Charles. The same plaintiff has brought a suit against Wm. William S. Kelsey for the sum of $1,443. The claim is a remarkable one, being "for 12 years' service at washing, cooking, and general household work." To this claim the defendant interposes a general claim of service in providing fuel, food, medical attendance, &c., devolving upon him, as male member of the family, for the common welfare of the family. Besides this, he claims that the services of the plaintiff were of a very inferior character, and were performed as a member of the family, without stipulation as to her wages. After the death of Charles Kelsey, the father of both plaintiff and defendants, the heirs voluntarily agreed to pay Charlotte $400 in cash, and to provide a home and medical attendance for her during her life. He claims that he was ready to pay the stipulated sum of money, but it was not called for until recently, and he was not then, and is not now, inclined to pay it until other matters in dispute were settled. Both suits will probably be tried at the next term of the Circuit Court at Riverhead, Long Island.

FUNERAL OF AN AGED CITIZEN.

SIMPLE AND SOLEMN CEREMONIES OVER THE REMAINS OF THE LATE MR. JOHN WARREN.

The funeral services over the body of the late Mr. John Warren, the aged broker and former President of the New-York Stock Exchange, were celebrated yesterday afternoon in the late home of the deceased and in St. Mark's Episcopal Church. The service in the house, No. 41 Bond-street—where Mr. Warren was born 82 years ago—was brief but impressive. St. Mark's Church was filled with the friends of the deceased and his family, among them being a number of the members of the Stock Exchange. The burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Washburn, assisted by Rev. Mr. Walker and Rev. Mr. Douglas, all of whom are attached to the Calvary Church, in Twenty-first-street, in which Mr. Warren worshipped in his later years. The coffin was borne up the central aisle, and placed in front of the altar. There were no pall-bearers, the family of the deceased desiring to have nothing like ostentation connected with the ceremonies. The coffin was of black walnut, covered with black cloth. It had silver handles and a silver plate, upon which was the inscription:

JOHN WARREN,
Born Aug. 4, 1796,
Died July 18, 1878.

A small artificial sheaf of ripened wheat and some palm leaves, emblematic of the harvest of death and the ripe age of the deceased, were laid upon the coffin. A solitary cross of white flowers, furnished by the family, was the floral tribute, as it had been the expressed wish of the latter that friends should send none. During the performance of the burial service the full choir of the church sang the hymn beginning "My God, my Father, when I stray." At the close of the solemn ceremonies the hymn "I would not live alway" was sung, and while the music filled the church the funeral procession, headed by the three clergymen, was formed. Following the coffin, which was borne upon the shoulders of four men, was Dr. Linsly, Mr. Warren's medical attendant, and behind him marched the family and friends of the deceased. The procession went into the graveyard which surrounds the church. There the coffin was placed in a metallic casket, after which it was laid away in the Warren family vault.

ROW AT A PICNIC.

The Brooklyn Grain shovelers Association went on an excursion to Pleasant Valley, on the Hudson, yesterday. After arriving at their destination a fight took place among the excursionists, during which pistols were freely used, and Michael Kelleher, of No. 68 Degraw-street, Brooklyn, was shot and seriously wounded. News of the affray was telegraphed to the Brooklyn Police Head-quarters from the New-York Central Office, notifying the Brooklyn authorities to watch for the arrival of the boat at Hamilton, Ferry and to arrest Michael Healey, of Carroll-street, Brooklyn, who is charged with having done the shooting. The dispatch also stated that the wounded man had been taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, in this City. Orders were sent to the Third Brooklyn Precinct to arrest Healey, and word was sent back to Head-quarters that the man was already in custody. Sergts. Caddon, of the Third, and Kenny, of the Eleventh, took the prisoner to Head-quarters. The officers said that they were at Hamilton Ferry when the excursion steamer arrived, and that they took a boat and rowed out into the stream for the purpose of arresting Healey before he got ashore. When they reached the steamer they found that Healey had procured another row-boat, and was rowing with all his might for New-York. They gave chase, and succeeded in capturing the fugitive before he could reach the dock. When questioned in regard to the shooting Healey said that a friend of his got into trouble, and he went to his rescue, when he was set upon by a crowd of ruffians and roughly handled. He denied having done any shooting himself, and said that all he did was to try and get his friend out of difficulty. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital to be identified by the wounded man.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CATERER.

Henry J. Bang, aged 70, one of the oldest and best-known caterers in New-York, died on Saturday night at No. 34 East Houston-street, from the effects of the heat. Mr. Bang was born and educated at Bingen-on-the-Rhine. He came to this country in 1854 with a considerable fortune. He immediately established a lager-beer brewery in Stanton-street, which he conducted for two years. After giving up the brewery business Mr. Bang opened a restaurant on the south-east corner of Broadway and Fulton street. He made money there, and then, in partnership with his son, opened a saloon and restaurant at No. 231 Broadway. This second place became famous in the City, and was a great rendezvous for politicians. Besides these two restaurants, Mr. Bang carried on a third in Broadway near Walker-street, and a wine-importing establishment in Fulton-street, near Nassau. In the year 1864 Mr. Bang, Oswald Ottendorfer, the late Coroner Schirmer, Judge Freedman, and other well-known Germans, formed a stock company to conduct a Summer hotel at Sharon Springs. For a time the enterprise was successful. Mr. Bang then bought up all the stock. He subsequently sank over $100,000 in the hotel, and was crippled financially by the loss. For several years preceding his death Mr. Bang had been out of active business, although his name was identified with the restaurant at No. 614 Broadway.

THE GREENBACK LABOR MOVEMENT.

The representatives of the National Greenback-Labor Party, in Rockland County, held their convention at New City on Saturday last. There were about 70 delegates present. Hon. William Voorhis, of Nyack, presided, and John M. Verdin, of Clarkstown, was chosen Secretary. James M. Nelson, member of Assembly; District Attorney Marcena M. Dickinson, and Peter Voorhis, were elected as delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse tomorrow. Mr. Dickinson offered a set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They were in substance as follows: Attention being called to the circumstance that the Second Judicial District of this State had not elected a Judge to the Court of Appeals in 23 years, or since the retirement of Charles H. Ruggles, and as the First Judicial District had one Judge, the Third had two, and the Fourth four Judges, the Second District respectfully claimed that the single seat which would become vacant on Jan. 1 next, ought rightfully to be "awarded" to the Second District. Addresses were delivered by George Blair, of this City; William Voorhis, of Nyack, and Aaron Jackman, of Clarkstown.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Franklin Lodge, No. 447, F. and A. M., will have a Summer night's festival at Terrace Garden, on Wednesday, July 31.

The ninth annual picnic of the Clan-na-Gael will take place at Jones' Wood Colosseum on Monday, July 29. A series of Irish national games will be enjoyed during the day.

A girl named Annie Cochran, aged 12 years, of No. 133 Cherry-street, on last Thursday found a gold watch and gold breastpin near the Fulton Ferry, and yesterday, after failing to find their owner, left them for identification at the First Precinct Police Station.

Robert Lowery, aged 66, of No. 240 Remsen-street, Brooklyn, while getting off a Grand and Desbrosses streets car, slipped and fell. One of the wheels passed over one of his hands, and fractured several of the fingers. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

John F. Shandley, aged 28, of No. 403 First-street, Jersey City, while at work on the Metropolitan Elevated Road yesterday morning, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, accidentally fell to the pavement and received serious injuries on the back and head. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

While Henry Hoffman, of No. 106 Eighth-street, was riding down town in a Third avenue car, on Saturday evening, a young man named Henry F. O'Brien attempted to steal his watch. Hoffman caught O'Brien in the act of inserting his hand in his pocket, and, causing his arrest, the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Duffy, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and was held to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The annual excursion of Pyramid Lodge, No. 490, F. and A. M., will take place at Oriental Grove, Long Island Sound, to-morrow. Excursion steamers will leave West Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 8:30 A. M.; West Tenth-street at 9 A. M., and East Twenty-third-street at 9:30 A. M. Mr. W. J. McDonald is the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and the brethren under whose auspices the excursion is given have guaranteed that the affair will be a success.

At 12 o'clock Saturday night a young man named Alfred Baker entered the saloon of Abraham Rosenberg, at No. 56 Hester-street, and took a watch and chain and money—the whole valued at $120—from the drawer. Sophia Rosenberg saw the robbery, and ran to wake her husband, but before she returned the thief was gone. He was subsequently arrested, and the Rosenbergs appeared against him at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. The woman swore positively that she had seen him put his hand in the drawer. He pleaded not guilty, and owned his occupation as a plumber. He had gone into the saloon simply to purchase a pint of beer. Two acquaintances of his, one Smith and another, were present at the time, and he thought that they must have committed the theft. He was unable, however, to give their residences, or state where they could be found. He was certain that he could find witnesses to prove him innocent. Justice Bixby postponed the examination until to-day in order to give the prisoner a chance to procure testimony.

BROOKLYN.

Joseph McCann, aged 18 years, was arrested by Detective Murphy, at East New-York, yesterday, charged with having committed a felonious assault on Joseph Binkert, on Friday last.

Ellen O'Brien, aged 60 years, of No. 26 Third-avenue, fell asleep while sitting in a second-story window of her residence on Saturday evening, and fell to the sidewalk. She was severely injured.

George Eggo, aged 6 years, who was reported missing from his parents' residence, No. 150 Nineteenth-street, Saturday night, was found drowned, yesterday, in the Gowanus Bay, foot of Twentieth-street.

James Allen, aged 4 years, whose parents reside at No. 477 Hicks-street, attempted to slide down the banisters Saturday evening and fell to the lower hallway, a distance of 30 feet. He was only slightly injured.

Before P. B. Haggerty, of No. 212 Tenth-street, got drunk last Friday night he had in his pocket a gold watch worth $300. When he got sober the watch was missing. Who got it, or when or how they took it, he is unable to say.

Alexander Bechthold, aged 35 years, of No. 612 Broadway, is missing. He was last seen at Rockaway on Sunday, July 14, in company with a young lady. He is said by his friends to have had in his possession a draft from England for $600.

John Graze, aged 29 years, living at the Plank Road and Locust-avenues, Cypress Hills,

The New-York Times.

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ENGLISH RULE IN CYPRUS.

BEACONSFIELD MADE A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

HER MAJESTY HONORS THE PREMIER—AN ADDRESS PROMISING REFORMS IN CYPRUS—RUMORS OF THE RETIREMENT OF BEACONSFIELD AND THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT DISCREDITED.

LONDON, July 23.—The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on Lord Beaconsfield. The investiture took place at Osborne yesterday morning.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Larnica says: "A proclamation has been issued declaring that her Majesty the Queen takes great interest in the prosperity of the Cypriotes, and promising reforms and measures to promote agriculture and commerce."

A Larnica dispatch to the *News* says fever is somewhat prevalent in Cyprus. Sir Garnet Wolseley has provisionally settled the leading points of his programme. He will appoint a mixed commission to deal with the complicated land question, and will divide the island into five districts.

LONDON, July 22.—The London correspondence of the provincial journals continues to be filled with gossip about an early dissolution of Parliament, to which is now added the rumor that Lord Beaconsfield intends to retire on his laurels, Lord Salisbury to succeed him in the Premiership. The predictions of the dissolution of Parliament and the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield are probably equally without the least foundation, though the *Times*, in its second editorial article, evidently intended to warn the Liberals not to push the Government too hotly lest they take the opportunity to dissolve Parliament. Mr. Gladstone seems to wish the Government to dissolve Parliament, and thinks it their duty to do so.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, named Monday, the 29th inst., for the discussion of Lord Hartington's resolution. Hon. Rundle Edward Plunkett, (Conservative,) member for West Gloucestershire, will move an amendment to the resolution, expressing confidence in the Ministers.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article today, commenting on the Marquis of Hartington's resolution, says: "The Liberals cannot be blind to the fact that with the exception of a small but noisy faction which clamored for war, and brought Turkey to the brink of ruin by the folly of its counsels, the great mass of the people are prepared to give sufficient, if not enthusiastic, assent to the decrees of the Berlin Congress. If rashly encountered, the Government might be tempted to take advantage of that popular favor, and by a dissolution of Parliament increase the strength of the majority."

The *Times*, in a second article, sharply criticises Mr. Gladstone for assuming the right to arrange the Liberal campaign, which is the business of the party leaders, and Mr. Gladstone says he is not one of these. "If," says the *Times*, "he were bent on completing the ruin of his party, he could scarcely attain that purpose better than by driving them into a contest for which they are at present unprepared." Referring to Mr. Gladstone's personal authority in the country, the *Times* says: "The shaken confidence of an entire nation is not to be restored in an instant, nor can it be charmed back by the most brilliant declamatory effects."

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople has received information that when the Russian Circassians fired upon the English man-of-war boat, near the Gulf of Saros, on the 17th inst., there was no officer near them; and, also, that the English sailors who had been arrested were released as soon as they were taken before an officer.

LONDON, July 22.—Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley has arrived at Laonica, Cyprus.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN EVACUATION TO BEGIN IN SIX WEEKS—TURKEY APPEALING FOR AID.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Times'* Constantinople dispatch says that, in consequence of the commencement of the evacuation of Shumla, the Russians announce the probable departure from Turkey of a portion of their troops in six weeks, and that the remainder will retire into Eastern Roumelia.

The same correspondent says he hears most authoritatively that the Porte will shortly appeal to all the leading foreign capitalists for aid in developing the resources of that country.

BELGRADE, July 22.—A ukase has been published abolishing the state of siege and revoking the extraordinary powers vested in the military authorities during the war. Much dissatisfaction with Russia is expressed by the Servians. They accuse Russia of abandoning her allies.

ITALY'S ANNEXATION SCHEME.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID TO BE OPPOSED TO THE MOVEMENT—BISMARCK'S POSITION UNFAVORABLE.

ROME, July 22.—The ministerial journal, the *Diritto*, disavows any connection of the Government with the present agitation for the annexation of the Southern Tyrol. It declares the Government must respect the right of public meeting, but will know how to deal with the movement if it passes beyond the field of free discussion. The relations between Italy and Austria are firmly established by treaties loyally signed and accepted.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that he can vouch for the accuracy of the statement that Prince Bismarck, not long since, emphatically informed the Italian Ambassador that it was of paramount interest to the German race that the Trentino and the city of Trieste should never become Italian.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE GERMAN LIBERALS SAID TO BE LOSING GROUND — THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

LONDON, July 22.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "The National Liberals admit that they expect to suffer some losses in the approaching elections for members of the Reichstag, but think they will retain a majority in that body." The *Times'* Frankfort dispatch says that the National Liberals seem to be losing ground.

It is stated that Count Hatzfeldt is to succeed Prince Henry VII., of Reuss, as German Ambassador at Constantinople.

PARIS, July 22.—The international chess tournament will be completed to-day or to-morrow. Wikawer, of Russia, still leads with 15½ games; Zukertort, of Berlin and London, is second with 14½ games.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Emperor William, the Empress Augusta, and Duchess of Baden went to Babelsberg to-day.

An imperial order has been published revoking the prohibition of the export of horses.

ST. ETIENNE, July 22.—A further strike has occurred among the workmen employed in silk and lace manufactories.

LONDON, July 23.—A Frankfort special to the *Times* announces that a conference of all the German Ministers will be held at Heidelberg shortly.

A FAMILY OF TWELVE MURDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—A special to the *Appeal* from Corinth, Miss., to-night, says that intelligence has just been received there of the murder and robbery of a family named Sample, consisting of 12 persons, in Tippah County, that State, last night. Suspicion rests strongly on two citizens of Alcorn County, and one of Tippah County. No other names are given than that of the murdered family, and no further particulars have been received.

A DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN SHOT.

FREDERICK BUCKHEIMER, A DEMOCRATIC WARD POLITICIAN OF BALTIMORE, FATALLY WOUNDED AT A DISREPUTABLE RESORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—At a late hour on Sunday evening J. Frederick Buckheimer was shot by Edward Graham, during a quarrel at "Our Home Pavilion," about seven miles from this city. The shot penetrated the left lung, and although the wounded man still lives, his condition is considered extremely critical. After the shooting, Graham escaped, but surrendered himself early this morning, and was lodged in jail. He claims that the shooting was done in self-defense; that Buckheimer struck a woman, and that, on remonstrating with him, a quarrel ensued, in the course of which he [Graham] was severely handled. Buckheimer was taken away by his friends, but afterward returned, and Graham, seeing him place his hand in his hip pocket as if with the intention of pulling out a pistol, drew his revolver and fired. This story, however, does not coincide with Buckheimer's dying deposition, in which he alleges that the shooting was unprovoked and that he did not know his assailant. The Pavilion is a well-known resort, especially on Sundays, for fast men, disreputable women, and the lower classes of Democratic politicians, and on the day in question all the visitors had been indulging in a protracted debauch. Buckheimer has long been prominent in the Second Ward of the city as a shrewd Democratic politician, to whom his party always looked to carry the ward. He is elected to every city convention, and generally occupies a position on the Executive Committee. He is a messenger of the Court of Common Pleas and the owner of a number of oyster boats, besides keeping a saloon, which is a political resort. It is a singular fact that the majority of the serious assaults or murders occurring recently in this city have been committed by or upon well-known Democratic managers. The last case in point was the murder of Patrick Mulligan, a member of the City Council, at a disreputable ball.

THE TRUNK LINE MANAGERS.

A CONFERENCE AT SARATOGA—THE CANADA RAILROAD POOL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 22.—William H. Vanderbilt and Col. Thomas A. Scott have been talking over railroad matters to-day in Col. Scott's parlor in the United States Hotel. Yesterday they telegraphed to Receiver Jewett, of the Erie, and Mr. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio, to come and confer with them. Both replied that they would come immediately. There are a great many dispatches here for Mr. Jewett.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, the arbitrator between the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways, who was appointed at the recent meeting to decide what proportion of freight and passenger traffic each road should be entitled to in the pool, decided this evening that on through passenger traffic the Great Western should be entitled to the basis of 60 per cent., and the Canada Southern to 40 per cent.; on through freight, 55 per cent. to the Great Western, and 45 per cent. to the Canada Southern. The agreement is to last for six months, and at the end of that time either party to the contract may withdraw by giving three months' notice, thus making the contract binding practically for nine months.

Hugh J. Jewett arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. He is staying at the United States Hotel.

TORONTO, July 22.—A special dispatch to the *Globe* says the Grand Trunk and other lines interested in a route to Chicago are likely to form an arrangement for an independent line via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THE MINNESOTA HARVEST BEGUN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, July 22.—The wheat harvest has generally commenced in Minnesota. The last few days of bright, warm weather have hastened the ripening of the crop, and farmers suddenly find that they have delayed too long. The greatest diligence will now be necessary to complete the gathering before the grain is too ripe. Reports up to the end of the week confirmed the previous reports of damage to the grain from storms and hot weather, various estimates representing the amount of loss from these agencies at 25 to 50 per cent. To-day's reports, the result of a closer inspection by harvesters, are somewhat more encouraging. In some counties down the river and along the Iowa line the loss is serious from blight and rust. A few localities report a reduction of probable yield to five or ten bushels per acre; in other regions, notably in the central and northern counties, and along the Northern Pacific Railroad, the condition of the crop is so much improved by the late favorable weather that nearly the promised yield is expected. Conservative observers here estimate that the loss from the late rains will just about balance the increased acreage, and the product of the State will not vary much from that of last year.

GEN. MACKENZIE AGAIN IN MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, July 22.—*El Pervenie*, a Lerdist paper, published in Piedras Negras, says to-day that Gen. R. S. Mackenzie has crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, just above the mouth of Pecas, with 800 men. No news of this kind has been received by Gen. E. O. C. Ord, the department commander. A number of Texas cattle and horses were raided across the Rio Grande into Mexico from Newtown a few days ago.

AN OFFICE FOR JUDGE LEVISSEE.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A. B. Levissee, one of the Electors in Louisiana, has been appointed to the position of revenue agent, and will probably be assigned to duty in Louisiana.

THE TEXAS GOVERNORSHIP.

GALVESTON, July 22.—The *News'* Austin specials report 26 ballots for a Gubernatorial nominee without result. The last ballot stood: Hubbard, 721; Devine, 787.

A MINER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., July 22.—Matthew Ricker, a miner at Chambers' coal bank, went into the bank this morning to work, and was crushed to death by a two-ton limestone falling on him. He leaves a wife and three children.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, July 22.—By a runaway accident at 2 o'clock this morning Mr. Daniel Coyle was thrown from a buggy and so severely injured that he died at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

ROWING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 22.—The single scull race for the Wingfield Sculls came off to-day on the Thames. The course was from Putney to Mortlake. There were only two competitors. Mr. Playford, the present holder of the sculls, and A. Payne, of the Mousley Rowing Club. Playford was never headed, and although the race at one time was very close, it was won easily at the finish by Playford. Time—24:13.

TRAGIC DEATH OF AN AERONAUT.

PEORIA, Ill., July 22.—An aeronaut named L. D. Atchison fell a distance of 200 feet while making an ascension at Elmwood last evening, and was instantly killed.

RUINED BY SPECULATION.

A GREAT DEFALCATION IN BOSTON.

JOHN G. TAPPAN, TREASURER OF THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, A DEFAULTER IN THE SUM OF $800,000—THE CONCERN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE CREDITORS—NEW-YORK HOUSES SAID TO BE INVOLVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—Another case of breach of trust on the part of a well-known and respected citizen has come to the public. The Boston Belting Company, a long-established concern, whose standing has been high, and whose stock has seldom been on the market, has suspended, owing to the sudden discovery of a deficiency of about $800,000, through the irregularities of its Treasurer, Mr. John G. Tappan. Mr. Tappan resigned on the 10th of the present month, it was stated, because of ill-health and advancing years, though it was a fact that he was requested to do so by the Directors. Mr. E. S. Converse, who succeeded him, found, on a thorough examination of the books, a bad condition of things, and at once informed the creditors. A meeting was had to-day, and Messrs. G. P. Milledge, President Hunt, of the Atlas Bank, and G. A. Alden were appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation. To-day also, at a meeting of the stockholders, it was stated in a most conservative and cautious way that Mr. Tappan had made over to the corporation a large amount of property to secure it from losses, the responsibility for which rests with him.

The amount of the notes Mr. Tappan is charged with using the proceeds of, which have not been received by the company, will reach, it is believed, upward of $800,000, and he is also held for $28,000 on outside indorsement as Treasurer. As he had full and entire charge of the finances of the corporation, and its stock was held largely by members of his own family, he had opportunity to operate freely, and his integrity was not questioned till the result of the examination of his successor became known. It is understood that his losses have been occasioned by heavy speculations in Texas. He has become largely involved in the Merriam Packing Company, of Texas, and also through a commercial agency in New-York. He has been raising money on the paper of the Boston Belting Company, McKillop, Sprague & Co., and the Merriam Packing Company, of Texas, with his own indorsement. A large portion of the paper is held by State-street banks. If Mr. Tappan had not embarrassed the company it it would now have a capital of $500,000, and a surplus of $225,000 intact, but instead it is involved to the extent of the defalcation. Among the stockholders are Henry T. Durant, the founder of Wellsley College, who is President of the concern.

The following is a list of the stockholders, with the number of shares held by each, according to a recent report: Isaac Taylor, 74; William H. Furber, 60; Charles Cullis, Trustee, 60; Mrs. Harriet Stevens, 50; Edward Upham, 50; Charles A. Stephens, 35; John E. Tappan, 32; Mary S. Tappan, 32; J. W. Kimball, 23: J. H. D. Smith, 21; E. Daniel Downer, 20; Moses I. Stevens, 19; Mary S. Kimball, 17; Ira E. Sanborn, 15; Harriet L. Stevens, 11; George White, Trustee, 10; Lucy S. Upham, 10; George R. and W. R. Mame, 10; Joshua Lavett, 10; Horace N. Stevens, 8; Moses T. Stevens, 6; Arthur W. Tuft, 5; Walter Tappan, 2; Herbert Tappan, 2; John G. Tappan, 1,984; Henry F. Durant, 800; John H. Cheever, 860; Josiah S. Tappan, 305; Lewis N. Tappan, Jr., 180; Frederick H. Tappan, 100; John G. Tappan, Trustee, 82; James B. Forsyth, 75.

Mr. Tappan has turned over all his property to the company, which nominally represents a value of $1,100,000, but the larger portion is considered of doubtful value. It consists of stock in Colorado gold and silver mines, stock in the Merriam Packing Company, of Texas, representing about $215,000, stock in the Mercantile agency of McKillop, & Sprague Co., in New-York, representing $415,000; also wharf property in East Boston, and real estate in Boston and vicinity, and $200,000 of the Boston Belting Company's stock.

At the meeting of the principal creditors, today, were present the Presidents of the several Boston banks who hold the company's paper and John H. Cheever, Treasurer of the New-York Belting and Packing Company, which is involved equally with the Boston company, the latter holding about $150,000 of the New-York company's paper. Mr. H. F. Durant, President of the company, called the meeting to order, and made a statement of the present condition of the company's affairs. He stated that the total liabilities were $839,000; nominal assets, $980,000, and notes payable, $628,000. The Treasurer, Mr. Tappan, had been engaged in outside speculations; had become embarrassed and had made use of the company's funds, thereby mixing his private affairs with those of the company. By his operations he had embarrassed the company to the amount of $803,924. It had seemed best to call the creditors together, and it was proposed to put the company's affairs into their hands, to take such action as they deemed best. Mr. Durant said he was on a large amount of the company's paper as indorser. He had made no disposition of his property and did not intend to. His wife and relatives were also losers by this sudden misfortune, but they would all stand by the company. The creditors, after a brief consultation, appointed the gentlemen whose names are given above as a committee to make a thorough investigation of affairs and report at a future meeting.

Mr. Tappan is the man who last Spring brought suit against Amherst College to recover the $25,000 left by his father to endow the college pastorate, but which has not yet come to trial. Under certain conditions as to filling the pastorate, if there should be no appointment to the office within 12 months after the death of President Stearns, who was Pastor when it was founded, the fund was to revert to the donor. Though the college had made several attempts to secure a Pastor, none of the persons to whom the place was offered saw fit to accept, but it is now filled. The position of Mr. Tappan was that the pastorate had not been filled; hence the condition of the gift was broken. The college maintains that as the condition was that an appointment should be made, and as three have been made in good faith, the condition said nothing of the acceptance of the offer, nothing has been done to vitiate the terms of the gift. Mr. Tappan has been connected with the Boston Belting Company for 25 years or more.

The following is an abstract of the certificate of the condition of the company from the annual return of the corporation, filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Feb. 19, 1878. The officers were: Henry F. Durant President; John G. Tappan, Treasurer and these two gentlemen, with Josiah S. Tappan, constitute the Board of Directors:

Assets—Real estate	$127,370 49
Machinery	50,000 00
Other Assets—Cash and debts receivable	672,900 24
Manufactures, material, and stock in process	399,876 99
Miscellaneous	127,508 99
Total	$1,377,656 71
Liabilities—Capital stock	$500,000 00
Debts	692,078 48
Reserves, balance profit and loss	185,578 23
Total	$1,377,656 71

Mr. John G. Tappan is one of our citizens, whose long business career had made him widely known and generally respected. He is a native of Boston, son of John Tappan, and a descendant of most reputable and widely known Boston families. He is now over 70 years of age. After graduating at Harvard College he engaged in business, inheriting from his father a large property, which he increased by profitable investments. He was a large speculator in real estate, not only in this city, Chelsea, and other places in the vicinity, but in Colorado and in Texas.

THE NORTH ADAMS MURDER.

DETAILS OF THE KILLING OF JAMES SPELLMAN, AN AGED SCISSORS-GRINDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, July 22.—The murder of the scissors-grinder, James Patrick Spellman, which occurred near North Adams, Mass., on Saturday night, was a very brutal affair. John Daily, the murderer, is the proprietor of a house of ill-repute at the State line, near Stamford, Vt. Spellman happened that way, and, soliciting work, was given two razors to sharpen. When the task was completed he made a charge of 50 cents for the two. Daily objected, and Spellman put one of them in his pocket, refusing to surrender it until fully paid. Daily was standing on a piazza, and his feet were nearly level with Spellman's head. Without a word of warning he commenced to kick Spellman in the face, knocking him down. Daily then sprang upon the prostrate man, and continued to kick him until he was unable to utter a moan, literally stamping the life out of his victim. The scissors-grinder was a white-haired man, 60 years of age, inoffensive, industrious, and sober. Daily had been for two days on a prolonged debauch, and seemed furious. A neighbor named Sherman heard the struggle, hurried to the place, and found Spellman's face so terribly disfigured that he could not articulate. His eyes and nose were crushed together and gouged out of shape, so merciless had been the assault. The prostrate man was dragged a few feet and placed under a tree away from the sun. The neighbor hastened to give the alarm, but the man died before a physician could arrive.

Two constables went to the house to arrest Daily, but he drove them off with revolvers and threatened to kill them if they entered. Sheriff Walden, from North Adams, and a posse started for the house. They burst in the door, when Daily rushed at them, but was quickly overpowered and handcuffed. He was then taken to jail. The murderer is 39 years of age, has been married, and is a dangerous character. Since becoming sober he professes entire ignorance of the affair. He served in the Tenth Massachusetts volunteers during the war, but has a discreditable record. He was examined before Justice Rockwell this morning on a charge of willful murder, and was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. This makes the third murderer in the Berkshire County Jail at the present time—Ten Eyck, the negro, who has been tried and is under sentence to be hanged next month; Monahan, the Troy garroter, who killed Officer Quinn, and Daily, whose case presents little chance for escape, being already confined there. It is thought that the latter two will be tried speedily. The only spectator to the above deed was a woman named Nellie Grant, a courtesan, who is detained as a witness. She testifies that Daily threatened to kill the old man before the assault began, and afterward attempted to take her life with one of the razors. An autopsy was held on the body of Spellman, after which it was interred.

TWO NEW-YORKERS DROWNED.

TRAGIC DEATH OF ROBERT J. AND CHARLES T. LOUDON NEAR CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, July 22.—Robert J. Loudon and Charles T. Loudon, brothers, aged 38 and 22 years respectively, from New-York, were drowned in Lake Lauderdale, near Cambridge, Washington County, on Saturday. They were both engaged in business in the Metropolis, and have been accustomed for some years to spend several weeks at the place named, a village in the Cambridge Valley. On Saturday afternoon the two men started out for a stroll, taking with them two little sons of Robert Loudon, aged 4 and 6 years. The children and Charles remained on the lake-shore while Robert went to bathe. While walking out from the shore the latter fell into a pit-hole beneath the surface, and, being unable to swim, disappeared. The younger brother missed him, disrobed quickly, and hastened to render aid. He succeeded in getting Robert's body to the surface, but the latter struggled so violently that both disappeared again. The children were left alone on the shore, but entered a carriage in which they had been brought to the spot, drove to the house of William McMillans, whence they had come, nearly two miles from the lake, and told of the absence of the men. Parties went to the fatal spot, and the two bodies were discovered in 15 feet of water. They were firmly clasped together, indicating that the one who went to the other's aid had been caught in the struggles of the older one and drowned before he could release himself. The children say that both came to the surface together. Robert leaves a wife and three children.

For nearly 20 years Robert J. Loudon had been connected with the coffee and tea trade, and it was only a year ago last evening that he and another brother, J. Carlisle Loudon, joined Mr. Stellwag in establishing the tea, coffee, and spice business at Nos. 181 and 183 Chambers-street, New-York. He was well known throughout the trade, and was deeply respected no less for his genial manners and pleasant address than for his high business qualifications. Charles T. Loudon, the brother who perished with him, was 22 years and 6 months old, unmarried, and a clerk in New-York. The bereaved families returned with the bodies to New-York this morning, and the two brothers will be buried in Woodlawn to-morrow.

OTHER DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

TROY, July 22.—The body of a man supposed to be Homer B. Spencer, of Albany, was found in the Erie Canal at Lock No. 18, Cohoes, this morning.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Miss Emma Kilham, a daughter of Charles Kilham, of Copenhagen, N. Y., was drowned yesterday in Brantingham Lake, Lewis County, by the upsetting of a row-boat. The body has been recovered.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—George Hallowell and Mary Baird were drowned last evening while sailing on the Delaware, their boat being upset by the swell from a passing steamer. Hallowell's body has been recovered.

EAST ST. LOUIS FACTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Another storm seems to be brewing in East St. Louis. Notwithstanding the Supreme Court's recent decision that what is called the Bowman City Council was illegally elected, Mayor Bowman continues his force of Deputy City Marshals as a Police organization, and will, it is said, make a motion in the Supreme Court to-morrow for a rehearing of the case, on the ground that the really material points in the matter have not yet been brought out. In the meantime the City Council elected under the old charter seems to regard the question of its legality as settled, and at its session this evening passed resolutions directing City Marshal Carpenter to arrest Bowman's Deputy Marshals and to take possession, whenever practicable, of the City Market-house, their present headquarters. Any attempt of this kind will be resisted by Bowman's Deputies, and another scene like that a few weeks ago, when two Deputy Marshals were killed, is apprehended.

THE GETTYSBURG ENCAMPMENT.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 22.—To-day was a day of quiet enjoyment at the camp. During the morning the veterans, escorted by the Ringgold band, made an excursion over the battle-field under the guidance of Col. Bachelder, who delivered short lectures at the scene of Reynolds' death, Round Top, and other points. Dress parade took place at 7 o'clock, when 12 beautiful wreaths were presented to the color-bearers by the ladies of Gettysburg. To-morrow all will make an excursion to the battle-field of Antietam, returning at night.

A TRAIN ROBBER'S HONOR.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 22.—A special to the *News* from Round Rock says Sam Bass, the notorious train-robber, died on Sunday. He refused to give information as to his accomplices, saying it was against his profession.

THE FACTIONS IN SYRACUSE.

CONVENTION OF THE NEW PARTY.

CONTESTING DELEGATIONS FROM NEW-YORK CITY—THE SHUPE AND ANTI-SHUPE DIVISIONS—WHAT THE CONVENTION WILL PROBABLY DO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, July 22.—A majority of the delegates to the Greenback-Labor Convention to be held here to-morrow have arrived in town, and the prospect is that about two-thirds of the counties will be represented. New-York City, as usual, sends contesting delegations, of which four are here, called the Shupe, the Blair, the O'Reilly-Hanlon-Joachimsen, and the Creamer. None have a full delegation except Shupe's, for the reason, as the others say, that he alone could afford to pay the expenses of his delegation. Shupe, on the contrary, says that the other delegations are not full because there are not members enough in the organization backing them, and that his delegation represents more voters than all of them put together. Nevertheless, the feeling that has been worked up against Shupe through the State is so strong that, from present appearances, his delegation will be refused admission to the convention. The war against him is waged very firmly, and Shupe and anti-Shupe is almost the sole topic of discussion. The Blair delegation appears to meet with most favor, and will probably be the one admitted, enough members of the other delegations—except Shupe's—being added to it to fill up its ranks. Shupe has changed his headquarters to the Syracuse House, under the same roof with Junio, but most of his delegates are at the Vanderbilt. Among them are The. Allen and some other muscular Greenbackers, who are supposed to be serviceable in case of a row, but Shupe says he shall create no row, even if he is not admitted; neither will he bolt, but will go home and support the nominations. The interests of his organ will not permit a different course. Brooklyn has a full delegation here, with Joseph E. Jones as Chairman, and includes a colored doctor named Guion. There are a few contestants from that city, but not enough to create a disturbance. With these exceptions there are no contests. Creamer's delegation is very slim, and Creamer himself has not yet put in an appearance. Most of the delegates are unknown to fame, and their names would not be recognized outside of their own neighborhood, and in some cases not even there. Of the very few who may have been heard of before, are George A. Jones, of Albany; Wheeler H. Bristol, of Oswego; Gideon J. Tucker, of New-York; Judge Shaunon, late of New-Orleans; and Judge Joachimsen. Very little is said yet about the platform, or about anything else, in fact, except Shupe; but it is generally thought that it will embody substantially the ideas enunciated at the Auburn conference on June 5. The leading candidates for the nomination to the Court of Appeals are Robert S. Tyler, of Oswego; Judge Westbrook, of Columbia County; ex-Speaker Maguire, of Elmira, and Gideon J. Tucker, of New-York. Tucker feels confident of getting it, but others think Maguire or Tyler stand the best chance. Junio will call the convention to order at noon to-morrow, and it is likely to last two days.

At a late hour to-night the contesting delegations from New-York agreed upon a plan to harmonize their quarrels and avoid a row, which is for the Chairman of the Shupe, Blair, and Joachimsen delegations, to meet and select from their delegations such men as are known to be thoroughly identified with the aims of the new party, and free from alliances with either of the old parties, enough to make out a full delegation, which they will join in recommending for admission. Each of the New-York delegations has charged the other with trying to play into the hands of Tammany or Anti-Tammany or the Republican Party, and they propose to weed out all who are supposed to have such ulterior purposes. While the New-York quarrels are being settled contesting delegates are arriving from Albany and Chemung Counties to create new troubles.

ON THE WAY TO SYRACUSE.

IMPECUNIOUS DELEGATES ON THE TRAMP—MANY OBLIGED TO REMAIN AT HOME FOR WANT OF FUNDS.

The delegates and alternates elected by the four factions of the National Greenback-Labor Party of this City to attend the convention at Syracuse, have been greatly exercised since their election as to how they should reach their destination, the greater portion of them being unprovided with the necessary funds. Some of them, it is said, started off several days ago for the place of assemblage on foot. There were about 250 delegates chosen by the four wings of the local party, and the same number of alternates. Over one-third of the delegates were obliged to remain in the City, not being able to procure either money or railroad passes, notwithstanding the promises of their leaders. Prominent Tammany Hall, Anti-Tammany Democrats, and Republicans were appealed to for aid in the emergency, and in a few instances the delegates were assisted. The representatives of the Shupe and the Joachimsen-Hanlon parties left the City on Sunday night, and yesterday morning one-third of the Blair-Quinn-Ennis-Conly combination delegates took the steam-boat for Albany, on the way to the place of meeting. The rest of the delegates of the latter faction were assured that they would be furnished with money to reach Syracuse before the convention adjourned. Last evening a small number of the delegates of the Creamer-Gibbons combination met at their head-quarters, No. 8 Union-square, and waited patiently for some time for ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer, who, it was expected, would accompany the delegation. Some of those present had no money, and expected that he or the Treasurer of the organization would furnish them with what they needed for the journey. Mr. Creamer did not put in an appearance, and those present were informed that he was already in Syracuse. All who could muster money enough—about 20 persons—left the City by the 10:45 train on the New-York Central Railroad. Among the number were Rufus F. Andrews, Eugene Beebe, George Washington Gibbons, Joseph W. Parker, George Ackerman, Walter H. Shupe, George Blair, John Ennis, Theodore Allen, Thomas Conly, W. A. A. Carsey, and Cornelius O'Reilly. Other leading lights of the Combinationists left the City on Saturday and Sunday. The delegates of the Blair-Junio party when they left felt very confident that they would be admitted to the convention, as their party is composed of old members of the Working Men's Union. It was believed by many of the members of the warring factions that, for the sake of harmonizing the party in this City, the delegates of each would be admitted to the convention on an equal footing.

A REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

ST. THOMAS, July 17, via HAVANA, July 22.—News to the 14th of July has been received from Hayti. A revolution broke out at La Grande Riviere, near Cape Haytien, in favor of Gen. Alexis Nord. After a sharp fight between the Government troops and the revolutionists the rising was suppressed, but another demonstration has begun in the Cape, where Gen. Nord was expected to land from Jamaica with a large supply of ammunition. A man-of-war, with the brother of President Canal commanding, was dispatched to prevent the landing of Gen. Nord. Public feeling at Port au Prince was very unsettled. The people demanded a change of Ministry, and the Government was reluctant to grant the change.

SAN DOMINGO POLITICS.

ST. THOMAS, July 17, via HAVANNA, July 22.—The advices from San Domingo are to July 12. Gen. Gonzales, President-elect, was poorly received on his arrival at the Capitol. The revised Constitution, which fixes the Presidential term at only one year, was vigorously objected to by Gonzales, but he is obliged to adhere to it.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., July 22.—No session of the Military Commission was held to-day, not half of the members having arrived. A quorum is expected by to-night's and the morning trains.

THE ROUND LAKE CAMP-MEETING.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 22.—The attendance here was noticeably increased to-day. Rev. Dr. Eggleston, of Brooklyn, entertained a large audience by an illustration of the success of noble Christian endeavors. Orientalism was portrayed in object lessons by A. D. Van Lennep. Mrs. Newman led a band of young pilgrims through the Palestine Park this afternoon. The children's meetings are largely attended by adults as well as children. Conferences of workers of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist Churches, will be held to-morrow. Rev. Dr. Chadbourne will lecture on "Sermons in Stones," and "Original Truths in Christianity" will be presented by Rev. Dr. Newman. Prof. Starr's evening entertainments are very popular.

ALEXANDER REPLIES TO HUNTON.

HE DENIES THAT HE REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE — HUNTON CHARGED WITH VARIOUS GRAVE OFFENSES—OPPOSITION TO HIS RENOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Columbus Alexander prints in the Alexandria *Gazette* of to-day a two-column reply to the proclamation of Congressman Hunton, of Virginia, in which Alexander was "posted" as a malicious liar, a vulgar blackguard, and an irresponsible coward. Mr. Alexander reviews Hunton's course in Congress touching District matters, charges him with active support of the various District rings, and calls upon his Virginia neighbors and kinsmen to keep Hunton at home. Alexander also reviews his present controversy with Hunton, reproduces the correspondence, including Hunton's foolish letter asking Alexander to indicate some place, beyond the reach of the District Police, where a demand for the reparation which Virginians accord in such cases could be made upon him, and says that from the manner in which this communication was conveyed to him he does not believe Hunton meant fight. "Had he meant fight," says Alexander, "the manner in which he communicated his intention to do so is not that of a Virginian." He denies that he declined the "challenge," and says he regarded Hunton's invitation to get out of the reach of the District Police as "another bull-dozing move" on his part. Whether Hunton meant fight or not, it is plain that Alexander is not badly scared, and that he is determined to do all in his power to defeat Hunton's renomination.

A dispatch from Alexandria to-night says that at the mass-meeting held at Orange Court-house to-day to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention, a resolution to appoint delegates opposed to Hunton was adopted by a vote of 160 to 129, whereupon Hunton's friends seceded, and the meeting appointed delegates solid for Neale.

A GLUT OF SILVER DOLLARS.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT MAKING STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO PUT THEM IN CIRCULATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The extraordinary efforts of the Treasury Department to be relieved of the large accumulation of standard dollars which now fills the silver vaults, do not meet with a very ready response. About $8,000,000 of these dollar pieces are now held by the Treasury, and unless some means can be devised to get them in circulation, it will be found difficult to obtain sufficient storage room for the additions constantly being made to the stock by the Mints. With a view of obtaining assistance from the banks in distributing the silver dollars, Treasurer Gilfillan last week informed them that they would be supplied with as many silver dollars as they might want, in exchange for greenbacks or Treasury warrants, the cost of transportation to be borne by the Treasury. Thus far 20 banks have responded to the notification, their requisitions aggregating over $300,000. Even should the department succeed in distributing a large number of these dollars through the agency of the banks, great difficulty will be experienced in maintaining them in circulation, because of their bulk and inconvenience, and the facility with which they can be converted into certificates must inevitably return them to the vaults of the Treasury. It is probable the Government will shortly begin to pay them out for current obligations. This would assist in their general distribution, but, in order to maintain them in circulation, the Government must continue to disburse them to the exclusion of a like amount of legal tenders.

A PANIC AMONG THE HOSTILES.

THE BANNOCKS AND SNAKES FLEEING BEFORE THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following telegram was received at the War Department this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.

Gen. Sherman, Washington:

Wheaton's telegrams, condensed, say: "On the 16th inst. Sanford's cavalry and the Nez Percés scouts, moving toward Meacham from La Grande, while the main column was advancing from the north, caused a panic among the hostiles. Their trail from here is strewed for six miles with large quantities of provisions, and, to them, valuable supplies. They had no time to gather and run off their many ponies, scattered over the country. At my request, 97 Umatillas came to help whip the Bannocks and Snakes. They brought in the head of Egan for identification, and 10 scalps. Seven teamsters have been killed on the Wolf Creek road during the last five days. The Umatilla allies report that the hostiles are breaking up into small parties and getting off as fast as possible, evidently trying to get into the Weiser country. I will so dispose of my troops as to intercept any organized bands moving with large herds toward Weiser. I will have guards at Cayuse, Meacham's, and Pelican, and will escort the mail coaches from La Grande to the Umatilla Agency until the road is safer. I think the indications are very favorable.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

Indian Commissioner Hoyt, having returned from his Western trip, resumed his official duties to-day. He reports the Dakota crops as being in a flourishing condition, and says that the Indians he visited appear to be well supplied and inclined to be peaceable and friendly.

Indian Inspector McNeil telegraphs from Baxter Springs, Kan., under date of the 1st inst., to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Nez Perces Indians had arrived from Fort Leavenworth; that two deaths occurred on the route; that one-third of the Indians have malaria, and that a good physician is needed.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 22,

COOL DAYS AT THE SPRINGS

SOME SARATOGA TOPICS.

SUNDAY EVENING IN THE CHURCHES—SERMONS BY DR. TALMAGE AND OTHERS—THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL—ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 22, 1878.

Religious Saratoga was in a state of ferment last evening, with a visiting clergyman of distinction in almost every pulpit. The Saratoga ministers, who, no doubt, dispense the Gospel faithfully and successfully, generally preach themselves on Sunday mornings, and invite the visitors to preach in the evenings. So, last evening, Talmage preached in the Methodist Church; J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, in the Baptist Church; Dr. Reed, of Buffalo, in the First Presbyterian Church; Dr. Hyde, of Indianapolis, in the Second Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Taylor, of Medina, in the Second Baptist Church. Talmage preached on "The Bible" for an hour and a quarter, and interested his audience, of course. The story that his right shoulder had to be rubbed with Congress water afterward, on account of the violent motion of the arm, is not worthy of belief.

Dr. Townsend, of Boston, who preached in one of the Methodist churches on "Science and Religion," said that "the judgment at the last day will include a critical examination into, and a public exposition of, every secret of human thought and conduct," which was not a comforting thought for some Saratogians. J. Hyatt Smith preached about the seven golden candlesticks. In addition to all these sermons, the waiters of the Grand Union Hotel had a "Summer-rest Sabbath-school" in the St. James Hotel. Rev. Mr. Smith in his sermon referred to Francis Wayland, whom he remembered to have seen "performing the rite of baptism opposite the Columbian Spring, on Broadway," which raises the important question, Do they baptize people here in the mineral springs, and, if so, with what results? At a ministers' meeting to-day the question to be discussed is, "How far can the facts of religion be expressed in the terms of exact science," (!!!) and this evening Rev. J. Hyatt Smith is to lecture, the subject being "From Rome to Jerusalem." "Wit and fun for the million," the circulars say. This is pretty much the extent of religious news in Saratoga.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that Judge Hilton controls two hotels in Saratoga, the Grand Union and the Windsor. Of the latter he is sole owner. In the Windsor he is trying the experiment of a hotel in Saratoga on the European plan. The Windsor is not large, but it is one of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. The furnishing is superb. The main parlor, as I heard a man saying last night, is "fit for a King." The dining-rooms and the pavilions outside, and the bill of fare and the cooking, are fully equal to Delmonico's. Ices are served in goblets made of frozen water. Your ice-cream comes, sometimes imitating a stalk of asparagus in form and color; sometimes a radish, sometimes a turnip. There is no telling what vegetable to expect. Water is served, frozen hard, in the carafes. With this kind of fare, of course the prices must be high, but the restaurant has a large patronage, guests of other hotels frequently spending the evening there.

There is music here by the ton, and soon going to be more. Messrs. Morrissey & Ferris, managers, announce the opening of an operatic season in the United States Hotel on Saturday, Aug. 3, and Tuesday, Aug. 6, the attractions being Miss Annie Louise Cary, contralto; Miss Sallie Reber, soprano; Mr. William Castle, tenor; Mr. Charles Fritsch, tenor; Signor Tagliapietra, baritone; Mme. Teresa Carreno, pianist, and Max Maretzek, musical director. The performances are to begin each evening at 9 o'clock, and to embrace popular selections from "Mignon," "Norma," "Lucia," "Trovatore," "The Bohemian Girl," "Martha," "La Favorita," and "Lohengrin," with other selections from Lizst, Mozart, and Schubert. The sale of seats is to begin next Monday, orchestra chairs selling for $1 50, and general admission $1. Marie Rôze is at Richfield Springs, but is expected here soon. There was a sacred concert in the Park last night, but it cost a sacred quarter to hear it, just as the display of fire-crackers did in the same place on Saturday night.

Many diamonds flash in the corridors of all the large hotels, ornamenting ladies who do not wear paste. It is probably boarding-house diamonds that are referred to in the following paragraph received yesterday on a postal card by the editor of one of the Saratoga newspapers:

MR. EDITOR: In reading your account of the burglary at Knowe's boarding-house, Washington street, you say I overlooked a Lady's diamonds worth thousands. the statement is incorrect i saw examined and left them they were paste. Your account is no compliment to me.

INJURED BURGLAR.

In talking with Mr. Clare, of the Grand Union, this morning, I asked him what their rates for permanent guests are. "Most people think," he replied, "that the terms in a $5 a day house are invariably $5 a day. But they are mistaken. A discount is made in any hotel for permanent boarders. We distinguish permanent from transient guests by the two weeks rule. Any one staying less than two weeks we consider transient; over two weeks, permanent. We take permanent guests at from $21 to $28 a week, a reduction of from $1 to $2 a day."

Some of the private coachmen from New-York who are here did a nice thing on Saturday. A little tenement-house, frame, and occupied by several poor families, took fire. It was near the United States Hotel barn, where a number of the coachmen were attending to their horses. About 20 of them turned out to help save the poor people's furniture, among them Jacob Ackerman, coachman for Mr. J. T. Arnold, of New-York. Ackerman was at one time foreman of the "Harry Howard" Company, in the old New-York Volunteer Fire Department, and he rushed into the building, and did good service. While he was carrying out a sewing-machine one of his feet was badly burned. The coachmen subsequently made up a considerable purse, and presented it to the poorest family that had been burned out.

There have been a great many arrivals since Saturday. Col. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is at the United States Hotel. So are F. F. Gunther and wife, of New-York; J. M. Bernard, of Scotland; E. H. Ferris, C. B. Meeker, J. Delcalvo, and Col. A. Denike, of New-York; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Montague, of Baltimore; Miss Read and maid, of New-York; G. M. Lyon, of Chicago; J. A. Hauck, of Albany; A. E. Barnes and wife, M. C. Stanly, Mrs. and Miss Stanly, of New-York; C. Bassett, O. Adams, Miss E. Adams, and A. N. Fletcher, of England; P. Gunther, of Belgium; R. M. Vermilye and wife, of New-York; R. W. Lardner, and R. S. Edwards, of Philadelphia; and J. Morris, wife and daughter, of Alabama.

Among the latest arrivals at the Grand Union are J. E. Brewster, A. Knapp, C. M. Raymond, H. A. Rogers, H. Durves, J. L. Thompson, Dr. J. G. Salmon, L. G. Tillotson and wife, H. Masterson, E. H. Nichols, Miss Thorp, Major W. A. Downs, W. E. Mason, S. C. Harriot, C. M. and J. H. Goodsell, J. N. Kirk, and J. H. Linsly, all of New-York; J. R. Taylor, of Washington; Miss Gordon and G. W. Owens, of Savanah; H. G. Clement and J. R. Ash, of Philadelphia; E. C. Purcell, of Albany; F. D. Gray and wife, of Chicago; J. L. Thompson, of Troy; G. W. Metcalf, of Albany; R. M. Gardner and wife, of Cincinnati; A. G. Beardsley, of Auburn; T. M. Turner, of Brooklyn; D. C. Foster, of Poughkeepsie, and E. G. Blackford, of Brooklyn, who supplies whitebait and other fish to nearly all the hotels hereabouts.

At Congress Hall, some of the latest arrivals are G. C. Sharp, W. B. Leonard, B. R. F. Thorne, W. Hardy, G. W. Becker, Dr. J. B. Newbough, Miss J. Harker, F. L. Hewitt, and E. F. Randolph, all of New-York; C. T. Walter and family, of Baltimore; J. O. Cummings and wife, of Toledo; W. Ferris, of Brooklyn, and J. G. Hatsell and Miss Hatsell, of Baltimore.

At the Windsor are R. Hergues, of Spain; W. S. Smythson, of Harrisburg; G. A. Deveaux, of New-Orleans; J. C. Ford and wife, of St. Louis; H. J. Wilkins, of New-Orleans, and F. Dunning, of New-York.

At the Clarendon are P. C. Kingsland and wife, D. A. Moran, R. A. Fisher and family, L. Warner, F. W. Lacey, and Miss L. V. McDonald, of New-York, and E. A. Ridgway, of England.

The thermometer was at 76° at 8 o'clock this morning, and now, at 3:30, is at 70°.

A WATER-SPOUT.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 19th inst. says: "Thursday morning the passengers on the inbound train of the Mobile Road observed, between Lookout Station and the Rigolets, a water-spout of a novel description. It was estimated to be about four miles distant, and inclined to leeward at an angle of 25°. The passengers enjoyed the sight for about 15 minutes, when it burst at the top and disappeared."

TOUCH PORCUPINE TALES.

THE ORIGINAL GATLING GUN OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM—PORCUPINES THAT ROLL THEMSELVES INTO BRISTLING BALLS, AND PORCUPINES THAT STEAL APPLES.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Telegraph.

POSTAGE, Penn., Friday, July 19, 1878.

It was not a noble desire to acquaint myself with the nature and habits of the porcupine that led me to visit the domain of Mr. J. C. Martin, up near the top of the Alleghanies. If the truth must be told, it was in search of certain trout reported to inhabit a dashing mountain stream which runs for a distance of nearly four miles, and then plunges headlong into the fathomless depths of Gen. Harry White's noble Conemaugh. The less said about the trout the better, perhaps. The season was late, there had been no rain for a month, the water was as transparent as the mountain atmosphere—in short, two or three dozen trout, more or less, are not worth writing about. Now, be it known, it would only be a simple mathematical process to multiply each trout by 12, and throw in a few dozen by way of good measure, and thus build up a very good trout story—for the season. No truly good trout-fisher goes out this season and reports less than 50 dozen. I, myself, could report twice as many—in Trout Run. But I scorn to deal in piscatorial fictions when solemn verities and cast-iron facts troop about in legions. Rather permit me to commit to the immortality of print a few stories told by the guileless mountaineers about that most remarkable of all American fauna—the porcupine, or "perkypine," according to the mountain dialect.

After a walk of 10 miles up and down Trout Run Ravine, I felt like enjoying a *dolce far niente* concomitant upon a discussion of the farm-house larder and a post-prandial Havana. As I lay in a hammock swung between two maples, lazily scanning the dim lines of the distant mountain tops that were barely visible in the hazy distance, some of the neighbors gathered about the large verandah surrounding the farm-house, and a general interchange of views touching the condition of the crops, and the singular fact that it didn't rain at Portage, when it did rain at Altoona and Johnstown and Ebensburg and Bedford, was induced in. At last a stray remark brought the porcupine to the fore, where he received his just dues. I shall not undertake to repeat the singular stories that were told about him. Had a naturalist been present, he would have learned more about the porcupine in two hours than has ever yet been recorded in books. I shall only venture to give the substance of the stories, but they will be sadly lacking in the solemn assurance of the authors while they were telling them.

The first man to relate his experience with the porcupine was an old hunter. One Autumn day he was fox-hunting up near the "summit." He had six of the best dogs that ever struck a trail. They would fight anything from a chipmunk to a "painter," and they were grit to the backbone. On this particular day, after catching two or three foxes, he was on his way home, where the dogs suddenly took to the brush, "tongued" for 200 or 300 yards, and then "treed." Almost instantly they set up a terrible howling, and uttered cries of the most intense pain as though they were hand to hand or mouth to mouth with a "painter." The hunter hurried to the spot as rapidly as possible. Coming to a small opening he found his dogs cutting up the most extraordinary capers; some of them sat with their mouths and uttering cries of agony; others would go toward a hollow hemlock stump in the centre of the opening, but when about 10 yards from it they would rear up and fall backward, roll on the ground, and paw the earth and air in the wildest manner. The hunter himself approached, when suddenly he felt as though his shins had been covered with a volley of Indian arrows. Then a light broke upon him. In the hollow hemlock stump he saw an immense "perkypine," unlimbered like a Gatling gun, shooting his quills with the greatest precision at the yelping dogs.

Of course he called his dogs out of danger as quick as possible. Lighting a fire he came up on the opposite side of the stump and ignited it, and quickly burned off Mr. "Perkypine's" quills. Then he dispatched him with a club. Getting his faithful and fearless fox-hounds home as best he could, he called the boys to his aid, and with a pair of pincers began to extract the quills. Some of them he pulled out, while others had to take their course—that is, work their way through in a direct line from the point at which they struck. Some of them worked their way through the dogs' jaws in an hour. Others that struck in the shoulder came out at the opposite hip in three or four hours. Some 30 quills went the full length of one dog's body. His favorite dog received fatal injuries, the direction of three quills being such that they passed directly through his heart. Nearly all the quills that struck the hunter himself passed directly through the bones of his legs, he having forgotten to extract them in the excitement of the occasion.

The next man's experience was equally exciting. He had been to see his girl, and was riding home about 2 o'clock in the morning through the pitchy darkness. At an unexpected moment his horse reared bolt upright, and came near dislodging him. He held the animal in, although it still plunged and kicked and snorted as though in terror of some—to him—unseen object. While trying to fathom the cause he heard the fierce whizzing of missiles like arrows past his head, and something striking the soles of his boots. Rightfully conjecturing that his horse had run upon a porcupine, he put whip and got out of further danger. The horse ran for nearly a mile, and then began groaning and sinking down in the most pain. His own feet were paining him intensely. Attempting to pull off his boots he found them absolutely riveted to his feet. The quills had worked through, and were one-half in the boot sole, and the rest in his foot. He sat there and endured nearly three mortal hours of agony, until they made their way through the upper and shin bone. In the meantime the horse died, and the man himself has not been able to walk for months.

Another Professor of Porcupines treated of a new variety—the chestnut-burr porcupine. He described it as nearly two feet long and slender as a weasel. This species does not shoot its quills. In fact they can only be pulled out of the animal with difficulty. When acting either on the offensive or defensive, it rolls itself up as round as a chestnut-burr, and its quills stick out at all points like steel spikes. It is impossible for a dog or any other animal to bite or kill them. On one occasion our Professor had the bad luck to run upon one of them over in the corner of Bedford County, and he does not know to this day how he escaped with his life. His appearance would indicate that he has had the small-pox for a whole township, but this he explained was the result of his fight with Bedford County porcupines. One day he got after a young "perkypine" and chased it into a ledge of rocks. He took a long stick and poked in after it, which had the effect of stirring up a whole colony at least 100 strong. They came bouncing out of the rocks like common balls coated with needles. One struck him in the face, another in each cheek, then down. Then they assaulted him on all sides, and thumped him and rolled over him until he was unconscious, and until they evidently thought him dead. He regained consciousness, however, and managed to drag himself home, where he found himself punctured from head to foot. It was six months before he recovered, and then his wife declared utterly disowned him. Upon that I have it in my heart to blame her, especially if she was a young lady of æsthetic tastes and with an eye for the beautiful.

But it remained for another unsophisticated dweller on the mountain tops to enlighten the public on the shining proclivities of this same species of porcupine. According to his statement, in the Autumn of the year they visit the orchards when the apples fall, and by rolling over them attach them to their quills in large quantities and carry them off to their dens. When porcupines are plenty all the apples are carried out of the orchards, and the local zoologist no doubt attributes their disappearance to the village boys. He gave several instances of their predatory habits, but one will suffice to show what they can do. Missing large quantities of his apples, he lay for the intruder one night with a shot-gun. Presently he espied a porcupine come into the orchard and make up to the choice tree, where the mellow and luscious apples lay thick upon the ground. Over and over it rolled among them until it attained an enormous size, and a big apple was on each particular quill. Having loaded itself down to the guards it moved off, and he followed it. A good opportunity offering, he fired at it, and fortunately killed it. "I picked up the apples," he said, "and measured them just for curiosity, and that porcupine was getting away with just two bushels and three pecks of 'em."

"How large was the porcupine? how much did it weigh?" I ventured to inquire.

"Why, he was about two feet long and six inches high—would weigh five or six pounds before it was skinned," was the reply.

Two bushels and three pecks of green apples would weigh about 125 pounds, and would make a good load for a full-grown man. And yet there are plenty of people, both in town and country, who say that newspaper men are given to making reckless statements. But what is most singular about these porcupine stories, is that there is not now and never were any porcupines in this country, outside of zoological gardens and traveling menageries. Another curious fact is that I have heard precisely these same stories told in the most solemn earnestness and without the slightest variation, in almost every part of the Union, by persons who have neither read nor traveled. Upon inquiry, I have also found that the ancestors of the people who most frequently tell them were originally from Southern Europe; and it is reasonable to infer that these wonderful porcupine stories have been handed down through tradition for at least 500 years.

JEFF DAVIS' ASSAULT ON R. E. LEE.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* says: "We know that a great many Virginians consider Mr. Davis responsible for many of the worst disasters of the war; but they have generally held their peace, leaving history to tell its own tale, and not desiring to make any discord among the survivors of a just cause of liberty. Mr. Davis' unprovoked assault on the military fame of Gen. Lee will probably make the people and the journalists of Virginia less forbearing, and we expect to hear frank comments on the recent remarkable utterances of his Excellency at Mississippi City. One of our exchanges suggests that Mr. Davis was jealous of Gen. Lee. At any rate, it would have been in better taste for him to have withheld the bit of criticism which he made on the occasion referred to, which will not add to the number of his admirers in these parts."

DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRISY.

A HOWL ABOUT THE COLOR LINE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS SHRIEKING BECAUSE NEGROES HAVE BEEN NOMINATED IN A GERRYMANDERED DISTRICT—AN EFFORT TO DECEIVE THE WHITE PEOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, July 17, 1878.

The brazen impudence of the Democratic press of this State is absolutely wonderful. Having gerrymandered the Second Congressional District for the especial purpose of giving the negroes an opportunity to nominate and elect one of their race to Congress, people knowing this fact thought the Democrats would have been more than satisfied when informed of the success which has just attended their plan; that is, that James E. O'Hara, negro, was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District. But such is not the fact. The Democrats are now terribly alarmed because the negroes have nominated one of their race for Solicitor of the Second Judicial District, and one for Congress. The Democratic press is shrieking all over the State that the negroes are drawing the color line. This phase of the canvass is very much regretted by these patriotic journalists, and they call for a rally all along the white line. The campaign was tame before; it is "red hot" now. The negroes have drawn the color line; the 700,000 white people of this State are to be quickly placed under foot by the 400,000 negroes. Negro Governors and negro Judges are prophesied in the near future. All this because the negroes having been thronged together in one district so that they have 10,000 majority, have nominated two of their race for Solicitor and Congressman respectively.

Was there ever greater hypocrisy? The Democrats are tickled nearly to death because, as they think, the negroes have given them a sufficient excuse to howl on the color line and appeal to the prejudice of the whites. If Collins and O'Hara had not been nominated there would have been great indignation, because the white Republicans would not allow a negro to be nominated for any position higher than a member of the Legislature. Here is what the *Observer*, of this city, has to say of the nomination of O'Hara:

"This nomination, following so soon upon that of the negro Collins for Solicitor of this Judicial District, shows beyond doubt that the negroes have by no means lost that prejudice of race that has possessed them since their emancipation. White men may now see what they may expect if negroes should ever regain political power in North Carolina, and gain it they will, if Radicalism ever again triumphs in our State. A negro Governor would soon follow a negro Congressman, and a negro Judge walk into court arm and arm with a negro Solicitor. Indeed, there would be greater danger from this prejudice of race, if Radicalism should be triumphant in the future than there was in the past, for the reason that the negroes have learned much of late years, and have changed very materially their views as to the just proportion of the spoils due their greatly overbalancing strength in their party. The time has gone by when a party composed of nine-tenths negroes and one-tenth whites, whether carpet-baggers or scalawags, will be ruled by the white element. The success of Radicalism hereafter means unmistakably the most rigorous rule of the negro race over the white race. If any man doubts this, let him consider for a moment what is the meaning of the action of the convention at Goldsboro in nominating a negro for Solicitor, and the action of the convention at Goldsboro on yesterday that nominated a negro for Congress."

And here is what the Raleigh *News*, which claims to be the official organ of the Democratic Party, has to say:

"The color line was sharply drawn at the Goldsboro Republican Congressional Convention on Wednesday, and the result was a colored nominee for Congress. The Second Congressional and Second Judicial Districts embrace substantially the same territory, and they return, in both elections, about 10,000 Republican majority. Of this vast majority, from 8,000 to 9,000 are colored voters. That the position of Solicitor a negro has been presented as the Republican nominee to be voted for in August, and now, for Congressman, to be chosen in November, a negro has also been nominated by a convention composed for the most part, of delegates of his own race. The only conclusion possible under these circumstances is that the color line has been as deliberately, as sharply drawn, and for the purpose, distinct and avowed, of the self-assertion of the colored race, whenever and wherever they may feel that, by force of numbers, they can control and direct the public affairs of a district, judicial, political, or otherwise. The conduct referred to, and the arrant assumption of the power of race, as defiantly proclaimed as it clearly defines the line of color. But now that the colored people themselves step forward and grasp the sceptre of office, monopolize among themselves the places of honor and profit, the white element, on being requested to step aside, is coolly shown the door and out. The result will be that in North Carolina, the Republican Party, from having included in its ranks more white men than in all the other Southern States combined, will here become, and that speedily, more exclusively a negro party than in any other of the States of the South. The lesson which the Goldsboro Radical Convention teaches is the lesson of self-preservation, which is in politics quite as much a first law as in the general economy of nature. The Goldsboro lesson, continued from Tarboro, must not be lost on any campaign this year, local or otherwise. It must be allowed to have its due weight in every county canvass. It must come up for review in the Congressional campaign this Fall. From every stump, and to every voter, either by knots and groups in the public places, singly along the road, in the field, at home, or along the by-paths, and in the fence corners, this negro, as he has presented himself at Tarboro and Goldsboro, as a Radical candidate does, must be faithfully and energetically administered for the benefit of all Republican and Independent candidates. The issue forced upon the Democracy is the issue of race and color. The contest between the Democratic and Republican Parties is a contest for the control of the Legislature, Congress, the Government of townships and counties, and the State. The Republican Party is made up of, and controlled by, the negroes."

It will be observed that O'Hara is not denounced as incompetent, or that for any other good reason, he ought not to have been nominated, but solely and simply because O'Hara is a negro, nominated by the Republicans of a large negro district, as arranged for the negroes by a Democratic Legislature, "the color line has been drawn by the negroes." It is expected by such apparent nonsense as this to deceive unsuspecting white people and array them against the negro. Such is the intolerant spirit that is encouraged and fomented by the Democratic press. It is fortunate for the negroes that the Republican State Committee disbanded the party in this State. If an attempt had been made to make a campaign throughout the State, with the absolute certainty that no protection could have been relied upon from Mr. Hayes and his nondescript Administration, the condition of the colored men here might have been what it is in Mississippi.

EVILS OF DEMOCRATIC SUPREMACY.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* of the 18th inst says: "A delegate to the District Convention the other day expressed the sentiments of nine-tenths of the Texas Democracy when he uttered the regret that there was not a respectable party nearly equal in numbers for Democrats to whet their blades upon in every political contest. And it is truly unfortunate for the party that it has grown so great and has no political rival in the State. With that 150,000 majority it is fast becoming a curse to the country, and is entailing upon it crude and irresponsible legislation and a laxity in the public service truly deplorable. In addition to this, it brings, instead of manly warfare between leaders of hosts opposite in faith, petty wranglings between rival aspirants for honors and spoils. These bring with them the disgrace and shame attendant upon all family quarrels, and party principle is lost sight of as partisans are driven by zeal for men to trample them in the dust. A fair illustration of this has been enacted here for the past few days, and now, as the Democratic hosts are assembling at Austin, we have intimations that the same will be repeated on a grander scale in the State Convention."

A SOCIETY VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

From the London World of July 10.

The *Examiner* newspaper, which is the property of Lord Rosebery, and possibly, therefore, well informed on the subject, states in its last issue that a number of members of various clubs have formed themselves into a Vigilance Committee, "for the purpose of repressing by energetic measures any slander respecting them or their relatives which may appear in any of the so-called society papers." The appearance of this information is happily timed. It is given to the public in the week which has furnished us with many details of the lives of some distinguished members of the aristocracy, in which we have learned how, and where and with whom noble Earls spend their time; how they sing indecent songs about Brigham Young and his wives to ladies of their own order, who laugh and playfully tap them with parasols; and how they are reproached publicly by public courtesans with not having paid them; in the week in which a baronet has been brought to the Police Court for robbing a prostitute of her jewels, and a "gentleman rider" in the habit of practicing acts of turf chicanery has sued a trainer for the wages of his guilt! Are these "slanders"? At all events, they are not gathered from the "so-called society journals," but from the records of the law courts and the Police sheets! Vigilance committee and energetic measures, forsooth! Let the members of the various clubs—and if there be a word of truth in the report, it is easy to guess what clubs are meant—let them take energetic measures against the drunkards, the liars, the foul-mouthed blasphemers, whose language is worse than that of a beggar in his drink; the impecunious duffers who play enormously, but who seldom or never pay; the swaggering bankrupts, who are ever on the point of being "broke;" the card-sharpers and the billiard-legs; the ice-captains and the "fancy" men, who throng these establishments. And as for "energetic measures," they, read in the light in which it is intended they should be read, involve a game which more than one can play at; and when the Vigilance Committee gets to work, it may find itself confronted by men who can give it, and will give it, a good deal more than it bargained for.

JUDGE CANTLEY'S SUICIDE.

THE SINGULAR HALLUCINATION OF A LATE CLERK OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 18.

Judge A. G. Cantley, formerly Judge of the Probate Court in Texas, and late Clerk of the Committee of Commerce in the House of Representatives at Washington City, committed suicide yesterday morning at about 4:30 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, James McGrew, agent for the Cincinnati Gas Company, on the corner of Mound and Main avenues, Avondale, by shooting himself through the head with a Smith & Wesson revolver, the bullet entering above the right ear, and coming out on the opposite side of the head, above the left ear. The rash act was committed while the victim was suffering from the hallucination that some one was pursuing him. Several physicians were instantly summoned, but nothing could be done for him, and the Judge remained unconscious until he died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The deceased was a member of the Masonic order, and was about 52 years old. He went to Washington from Palestine, Texas, at the beginning of the last session of Congress, having received employment as clerk of one of the House committees, and remained there until he became ill, and was sent to the hospital in that city for treatment. He remained there for several weeks, having contracted a disease of the brain, probably from his work as clerk of the committee, and, owing to his age, was unable to recover. He was then sent for by his wife and brought to Avondale, to the residence of his son-in-law, about a week ago, having made the journey from Washington in company with Hon. Milton Sayler. He appeared to improve, but the hallucination had permanently fixed itself upon his mind that some one was in pursuit of him.

Coroner Stich was notified of the Judge's death, and held the inquest last evening at the residence of Mr. McGrew. The following is the testimony in regard to the melancholy suicide:

Mrs. A. E. Cantley, wife of the deceased, testified: My husband is 52 years of age the 20th of this month; he was born in the South—in Alabama, I think; his occupation was that of Clerk of the Committee of Commerce in Congress; he was there during the session of Congress; he came home just a week ago; he was sick, and we sent for him; he took sick in Washington, and was sent to the hospital, and the disease went to his brain. The doctor said at first he had an affection of the lungs, and he was in the hospital six weeks. He there contracted the idea that he was being pursued by some person. When he returned home he was much better, but he still had the idea that somebody was after him. We let him have the revolver just to please him. He would not come out of the room unless we let him have it. Last night I was up with him most of the time, and I dropped asleep. About o'clock this morning I was aroused by the firing of the pistol. I rushed to him and found him sitting in the chair, and I think the pistol was lying on the floor. The children came rushing into the room, and I told them he had shot himself. He died about 8:30 this afternoon.

John G. McGrew, stepson of the deceased, testified that he was lying in the room below, and about 4 o'clock was awakened by the report of the pistol up stairs; ran up, and found the deceased sitting in his chair, shot in the head, and the pistol lying on the floor; the blood was spouting from his head; at once ran for the doctor.

Mrs. A. E. McGrew, wife of James McGrew, testified that she was sleeping in the room up stairs next to that occupied by the deceased. She rushed into the room when she heard the shot, and found the Judge sitting in his chair. Mr. McGrew's testimony in this matter corroborated that of the other witnesses. The Judge was out on Sunday, riding; but he would not go out alone. He was afraid to go. He had an idea that he was being pursued by some one, and always carried the pistol with him. The verdict was rendered that the deceased committed suicide, induced by chronic disease of the brain.

THE NAPLES LOTTERY CASE.

THE LITTLE GAME OF THE PRIEST DE MATTIA—TRICKS OF A GAMBLING CHURCHMAN.

Rome Correspondence of the London News.

Call no man happy till after his death, or no gambler lucky till he has "raked in his pile" and disappeared. The priest De Mattia (whose winning of 2,780,000 lire in the State Lottery at Naples is still the talk of Italy, and also, I am sorry to say, the incentive to thousands of hard-working operatives to go and do likewise,) has fallen under grave suspicions of having been too clever by half, and has anticipated the Procurator-General's warrant of arrest by "bolting" to Switzerland. The Procurator has seized two-thirds of the worthy divine's winnings in the bank, where they had been deposited before his flight. Everybody is now asking his neighbor how the trick was done, and a score of theories are contending for public favor till the trial shall throw light on the subject. One point is worth mentioning, that the registers of the lottery are kept in a safe, to which the Prefect, the Director, and the Vice-Syndic of the section have each a key. The door leading to it is guarded by a heavy chain, which is undone by a combination of letters. Again, De Mattia is, it seems, the son of a former receiver of the lottery, old and experienced in the business, but for some time retired from it. In the De Mattia household the lottery is the ruling passion, and the priest himself, from his boyhood, has been accustomed to stake heavy sums. He was always in the habit of playing at the lottery. The father during the Bourbon régime had the management of many of the lottery banks, and in this capacity he made his fortune. Every member of the household was familiar with all the "mystery" of the administration. De Mattia himself never staked less than 500 or 600 pieces. Meanwhile, at his brother's residence, by the perquisition instituted by the Procurator-General, the sum of 700,000 lire was sequestrated. It is said, but on what authority I know not, that the priest was betrayed by a country confederate, to whom he had failed to keep certain promises. The authorities, according to the *Piccolo* of Naples have made other perquisitions, but their results are still kept secret. The number of De Mattia's confederates amounts, it is said, to 11, and among them are some employes. To strengthen the suspicions aroused by the revelation of the confederate, the authorities collected information as to De Mattia's comportment himself on the day of his lucky draw. He was then at Castellamare, engaged with some friends in a game at cards, and when the news arrived of what he had won he betrayed no emotion. Others again affirm that he changed color slightly whenever the conversation turned upon his winnings, and on the slowness of the Government to pay. As the case in which the alleged imposed fraud was committed, the *Piccolo* has nothing but conjecture, but says that four months ago there were found in one of the locks the traces of wax, indicating that an impression of the lock had recently been taken. The 700,000 lire deposited by De Mattia in the bank were, it seems, placed there as a guarantee to his accomplices, to whom he had given the advice not to be in a hurry to touch the money, which had been paid in part, for their excessive haste might arouse suspicion. For this reason he had deposited it in keeping to which no exception could be taken. The affair of De Mattia's winnings came up before the Chamber yesterday, and, in reply to Signor Trompeo, Signor Seismit Doda, the Minister of Finance, said that in the first instance orders were given to pay De Mattia, after a rigorous examination had seemed to justify his claim, but that the Procurator-General of Naples having found materials for a criminal trial, the sums already paid were sequestrated. The Procurator's "instruction" is proceeding.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE JETTIES.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.

"Official—published by order of the honorable Secretary of War"—is attached to the following:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, PORT EADS, SOUTH PASS, La., July 4, 1878.
Editor New-Orleans Times.

July 2, at average flood tide, there was a channel over South Pass Bar 21.9 feet deep, having a least width of 150 feet; at high tide of the day depths were increased one foot, and at low tide lessened one-half a foot.

Two small lumps, or one larger, if they connect, prevented the existence of a channel 23 feet deep at average flood tide.

I certify that the above is a correct statement.

M. R. BROWN, Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

Long ago Capt. Eads received $500,000 for a channel 20 feet deep and 200 feet wide; next $500,000 for a channel 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide. He was also recently paid, in advance, for a channel 24 feet deep and 200 feet wide, on a showing (!) of a "practical" channel of nearly 24 feet. But on July 4 inst. this channel, considered within a fraction of 24 feet deep and 200 feet wide, and for which the sum of $1,500,000 has been paid by Government, was only 21.9 feet deep, "having a least width of 150 feet." "Two small lumps prevented the existence of a channel 23 feet deep at an average flood tide." So Capt. Eads cannot depend on a 21.9-foot channel, though already paid for 24 feet. It is the fault of the small lumps. That is exactly what persons of little faith in the jetties have argued. Several days after Capt. Brown's official report of the 4th inst., the Teutonia had to wait 24 hours for flood-tide to give her safe passage. She drew only 21 feet. Capt. Eads started out sneering at dredging. He has accomplished nothing except by dredging. He dare not remove his dredge-boats for one month. Yet the jetties are great success. And they are in Eads' newspapers, which do not print the

COEDUCATION DENOUNCED.

HIGHER CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

PRESIDENT SEELYE TELLS HOW IT HAS WORKED AT NORTHAMPTON—SOME QUEER STORIES ABOUT MIXED COLLEGES.

President L. Clark Seelye, of the new Smith College for women, at Northampton, Mass., read a paper at the recent meeting of the Regents in Albany, in which he recounted the aims and successes of that institution. He said:

"The college opened three years ago for the reception of students, four years having been taken to mature the plans and to allow the funds to accumulate. The large academic building was then erected and one dwelling-house for students. By postponing the opening, the college has been able to pay for all its buildings and its working expenses out of the income of its original endowment. For the sake of securing a more harmonious organization, the Trustees decided to admit at the opening only those who were prepared to enter the first or Freshman Class, and to form each succeeding year a new class until the four classes were complete. There were a large number of applicants, but of all the candidates only 15 could be found who were qualified to enter. The next year we had a similar experience, but succeeded in forming another class of 18. The next year the beneficial effects of a rigid adherence to the original standard became apparent in attracting a far greater number of thoroughly-prepared students, and 45 were admitted. This year 40 have already entered at the June examination, and a number more are waiting for the second examination in September. Two more dwelling-houses have been added for the new classes, and others will be erected according to the original design as the classes increase. The plan is so elastic that the accommodations can be increased to almost any extent without disturbing in the least the quiet social life in the separate families in which the students are grouped. Our history has thus already demonstrated that a female college, no more than a male, is obliged to do both preparatory and collegiate work. Secondary schools will be established when the colleges render them desirable or necessary. The demand will create the supply. When Smith College opened, comparatively few knew of its plans or requirements. Secondary schools were, however, soon organized to prepare for it. Many of those already established modified their courses to meet its requirements, so that now young girls in different parts of the country are pursuing systematic study with the design of entering college. We do not think preparatory and collegiate classes can be united in one institution without injury to both.

"Our history gives additional evidence, if evidence on that point be needed, of woman's capacity for the highest intellectual culture. For three years young ladies have been taking a course of study as varied, as thorough, and of as high a grade as young men have taken in our best colleges, and have accomplished their work as successfully. We have had frequently Professors from male institutions to give instruction, and their testimony is to the effect that the girls study better than the boys, and that the average scholarship is higher. It would certainly be difficult to find anywhere greater enthusiasm in the search for knowledge, or greater success in its acquisition. There is the same variety in intellectual preferences and capacities which young men manifest. In no one department of study has there been found marked deficiency. We were told that it was absurd to arrange for the study of the higher mathematics, for the feminine mind was destitute of mathematical capacity; but there are far had a larger proportion of fine mathematicians than can be found in corresponding classes of young men. Greek, which has been so often eliminated from female education as too great a strain on the feminine intellect, has from the first been a favorite study, and there are Greek scholars that would honor any institution. Indeed, I think it may be truly said that there has been greater uniformity in study, greater interest in it, and better results than is usual in the case in college classes. This may perhaps be attributed to the select character of the students. It is, at least, evidence that women are not wanting in any capacity essential to master a college curriculum.

"Our experience has also demonstrated the fact that women can be highly educated, not only without injury, but with benefit, to health. Some of our best scholars have steadily improved in health since entering college. Some who came so feeble that it was doubtful whether they could remain a term have become entirely well and strong. Not a single disease has been contracted during the three years by any immate of our dwellings. Not a single student, as far as I am aware, has been physically injured by study during her connection with the institution. Why should they not be healthy? There is greater regularity in their life, greater attention given to health, greater sanitary precautions, than can be found in ordinary homes. Said a distinguished professional gentleman of his daughter, strange as it seems, is in better health at Smith College than she is at home. She is apt to grow thin and nervous in vacation, and steadily improves during term time." There seems good reason for attributing the almost unparalleled health of the students to the plan of arranging them in small families, as well as to special sanitary precautions. The college is not a sanitarium. It does not undertake to cure chronic diseases; to restore enfeebled constitutions; or to secure exemption from the ordinary ills of human life. It simply claims that by reducing nervous excitement to a minimum, and adopting those regulations which intelligent experience naturally suggests, there need be no greater injury to the health of woman than to the health of man in a collegiate education. On the contrary, the intelligence thus acquired becomes a physical no less than an intellectual benefit. It insures better care for the body as well as for the mind and soul.

"But what about the womanhood? Has the woman been sacrificed to learning? Has she lost in feminine delicacy, modesty, and refinement as she has attained greater intellectual strength? These are questions most frequently and anxiously asked; and, if they must be answered in the affirmative, I admit a college education for women has been a lamentable failure. If learning and intelligence are to make more common that type of woman, which Lauidice politics have so conspicuously produced, then the sooner colleges are closed to women

SOUTHERN STATESMANSHIP

SPEECH OF SENATOR BUTLER.

THE HERO OF HAMBURG TALKS ABOUT DESPOTISM—THIS A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT—HOW THE SENATOR DEFINES "RADICALISM."

The correspondence of the Charleston *News* contains a description of a picnic given at Edgefield Court-house, S. C., on the 17th inst., in honor of Senator M. C. Butler. That gentleman, of course, made a speech, and, among other things, said:

"Let me tell you, my friends, what has not passed away. The very same issues that confronted the revolutionary fathers are now confronting us, and the question for the future is, Will we be worthy sons of such worthy sires, and maintain the Constitution of which this country pure and simple? That is the question and that is the issue of to-day. It is a very convenient, and, I regret to say, a too common-place remark in this country, that the only issue now before us is one of honesty and one of race against race. That is not true. It is belittling the question to say that it is only one of race against race. The issue is just as great now as 75 years ago between constitutional liberty and republican institutions on the one hand, and centralized despotism on the other. It makes but little difference who votes at primaries or who have representation. The great issue is above and superior to all that; it is one of the rights of the States, and through the States of the people—of constitutional liberty as opposed to a consolidated despotism. There are two great forces at work in the country to-day, and they are moving on parallel lines. The one is represented by Radicalism, and is moving as surely as the needle turns to the pole toward the establishment of a centralized despotism. The party which is committed to this work is the same that has been successively known as the Federal, Free-soil, Abolition, Know-Nothing, and Republican Parties, and is now known as the Radical Party. Confronting it, on the other line, is the old Democratic Party, which, 75 years ago, had the same fight to make which we are making to-day. I know how common it is for people to say there is very little difference between the Radical and Democratic Parties. But I tell you that if I have learned anything during my stay as a Senator in Washington, it is that there is the greatest difference, and that the Radical factions have administered this Government with about as much regard to the rights, feelings, and interests of the people of America as for the people of the Sandwich Islands. They have not cared a straw about the people. The whole Government has been conducted by them in the interests of rings and monopolies, and I could prove it if I had the time. What is the result? What do we catch upon every breeze that now comes from the North? Rumors of Communism, riots, crimes, forgeries, destruction of property—these are the fruits. Radical factions have been keeping this element quiet by holding us by the throat and making the condition of the South the pretext for their actions and continuance in power, and when that deadly grasp was torn loose from our throat and the common people discovered at last that the Government had been conducted in the interest of rings only, and without regard to the people, the result was the organization of these various unions all over the country. I have myself seen letters to Senators from Northern men of intelligence and of comparative respectability saying in the words of the writers, 'We will have bread or blood.' But when they clamored for bread they gave them lead, and when they asked for labor they gave them the bayonet. This 'God and morality' party, that had such a profound affection for the colored people, these men shot down their own people because they refused to calmly assert their manhood and their rights as American citizens. Their blood curdled when they heard of a riot in the South, but when they shot down their own people for demanding their rights, not one word is heard of commiseration for them! That is of a piece with the entire conduct of this Radical régime. God knows we have been patient with it. What did they care for the poor colored man, or the poor white man, so long as the Government made their favorites rich? and that is the issue we have got to meet to-day. There is no use attempting to dissolve it.

"And we in South Carolina are not out of danger yet. It is a great mistake to suppose that this colossal monster is dead, he is only biding his time, and in order to overcome him what have we to do? In the first place we must assert our manhood under the platform of 1876, and we must move forward upon that platform without trampling on the rights or the manhood of any one else. It has got to be the question between decent men and scoundrels. It is very convenient, and, I regret to say, a too common-place remark in this country, that the only issue now before us is one of honesty and one of race against race. That is not true. It is belittling the question to say that it is only one of race against race. The issue is just as great now as 75 years ago between constitutional liberty as opposed to a consolidated despotism. There are two great forces at work in the country to-day, and they are moving on parallel lines. The one is represented by Radicalism, and is moving as surely as the needle turns to the pole toward the establishment of a centralized despotism. The party which is committed to this work is the same that has been successively known as the Federal, Free-soil, Abolition, Know-Nothing, and Republican Parties, and is now known as the Radical Party. Confronting it, on the other line, is the old Democratic Party, which, 75 years ago, had the same fight to make which we are making to-day. I know how common it is for people to say there is very little difference between the Radical and Democratic Parties. But I tell you that if I have learned anything during my stay as a Senator in Washington, it is that there is the greatest difference, and that the Radical factions have administered this Government with about as much regard to the rights, feelings, and interests of the people of America as for the people of the Sandwich Islands. They have not cared a straw about the people. The whole Government has been conducted by them in the interests of rings and monopolies, and I could prove it if I had the time. What is the result? What do we catch upon every breeze that now comes from the North? Rumors of Communism, riots, crimes, forgeries, destruction of property—these are the fruits. Radical factions have been keeping this element quiet by holding us by the throat and making the condition of the South the pretext for their actions and continuance in power, and when that deadly grasp was torn loose from our throat and the common people discovered at last that the Government had been conducted in the interest of rings only, and without regard to the people, the result was the organization of these various unions all over the country. I have myself seen letters to Senators from Northern men of intelligence and of comparative respectability saying in the words of the writers, 'We will have bread or blood.' But when they clamored for bread they gave them lead, and when they asked for labor they gave them the bayonet. This 'God and morality' party, that had such a profound affection for the colored people, these men shot down their own people because they refused to calmly assert their manhood and their rights as American citizens. Their blood curdled when they heard of a riot in the South, but when they shot down their own people for demanding their rights, not one word is heard of commiseration for them! That is of a piece with the entire conduct of this Radical régime. God knows we have been patient with it. What did they care for the poor colored man, or the poor white man, so long as the Government made their favorites rich? and that is the issue we have got to meet to-day. There is no use attempting to dissolve it.

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"Let us look at the matter in a practical light. Did not these people try to govern this country for 10 years? Where did they bring it, and to what condition did they reduce it? To absolute disgrace, humiliation and contempt. Now that we have got control of the Government, it is no longer a question of honesty, because the administration is honest. It is no longer a question of race, because all races are represented and protected alike. I would tell these people to-day (as I have tried to govern this country for 10 years and have proved your utter incapacity for doing so; now stand aside and let us try it for 10 years; we can do it better than you; and if we fail to do so, then turn us out!'

"I do not intend to say a good many things I would like to say, but there is one thing I do want to say before I close. It has been reported, with how much truth I do not know, that a proposition has been made to run 'mixed tickets' in some of the counties of this State. I desire to enter my solemn protest against such a proposition. I think the Democratic Party is able to govern this country without the intervention of the Radicals. Such a suggestion is a confession that the Democratic Party cannot govern the country successfully. It has also been said that we gave our assent to this doctrine in 1870, but this is not true. We were then on the outside and trying to improve the Government by introducing a better element into it. The whole matter is reversed now; the Government is based into competent and honorable hands, and shall we be expected to deteriorate it by admitting the very same corrupt element we fought then; and, moreover, how were we met then when we advanced this same proposition? The Republican Party turned the backs of its hands to us, and now that we are in power I propose to turn the backs of our hands to them. That is the whole issue. But it is said that we ought to be magnanimous and generous. These are noble traits of character in any man or party, and I trust I may never be heard raising my voice against their proper exercise; but let us be careful that we don't mistake magnanimity and generosity for a silly and pernicious sentimentality. They are entirely two things. One does for the domain of poesy, but in the practical affairs of the law, and in anything so intensely practical as politics, it will not do. Do not let us degenerate these high and noble qualities into a puling sentimentalism.

"If this be said that the political millennium is not for us yet; that the Republican Party is not going to run an opposition ticket to the State ticket. I hope that the State ticket will not suffer itself to be misled into a position of false security by any such siren illusions, promises, or songs. They may indeed paralyze the strength of the ticket by promising to run nothing against it, but while the ticket is in a state of supposed security this cunning monster will run in candidates enough to get control of our Legislature, and we cannot afford to lose sight of this danger. I have learned since I came here that there are great apprehensions that we will have serious divisions among the white race over the number of candidates who have come forward, but the practical good sense of the people of Edgefield will not permit such a result. As to the number of candidates being a proof of division, I hail it rather as a sign of returning interest in public affairs. All who have been nominated up to this time are honorable men, and I know they will abide the voice of the people; and woe to the man that does not! I say to you let such a one be ostracized and thenceforth consigned to political oblivion, and let him be flayed alive by the voice of public opinion!"

THE FARMERS TO REVOLT BY AND BY.

The Charleston *News* says that Major T. W. Woodward, who was nominated for Congress by some of the Democrats of the Fourth District of South Carolina, has declined to be a candidate, on the ground that the general inclination upon the part of the people of the State to re-elect incumbents who have proved faithful to their trusts is shared in by the voters of that district. He adds: "In leaving the coast thus clear to my old friend and classmate, Col. Evins, and tendering my congratulations, which he knows can come from the heart, even under present circumstances, I also take occasion to say that in 1880 he may look for opposition. There are a large class known as farmers, men who till the soil and do the voting. They, in the unreasonableness, perhaps, of their ideas, are beginning to think that they contributed to the *personnel* and commissariat of the Army long enough to be entitled to more staff officers at head-quarters."

ACROSS THE FACE OF JUPITER.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Chronicle* of the 17th inst. publishes the following: "A very curious and interesting phenomenon was observed on the night of the 11th inst., by James R. Gemmill and Joseph Wampler, of McKeesport, in the system of the planet Jupiter. It was first seen by Mr. Gemmill, at about 10 o'clock, with a two and a half-inch achromatic glass, and appeared like a notch or indentation on the eastern edge of the planet. He left his telescope and hurried to Mr. Wampler's office, a short distance, and the two achromatic glass were immediately in readiness. It was then 10:05 o'clock, and on the eastern margin of the disk of Jupiter was seen a very dark round spot, just above the northern belt. It soon moved rapidly westward, just touching the belt and parallel with Jupiter's equator, and passed off the face of the planet at 1:24 o'clock A. M. of the 12th. Its appearance while passing across the disk of Jupiter was that of a perfect sphere or globe, much larger than any of Jupiter's satellites. It appeared to stand out in space between the planet and the observer, was well and shapely defined, and most intensely black. It reflected no light, and was not seen either before or after its passage across the planet. Now, what was it? It was not a spot on the globe of Jupiter, for it passed over its disk from first internal contact to last external contact of margins in three hours and nineteen minutes, too little time for the passage of a spot. It was not a satellite nor the shadow of one, because all the four satellites were in full view all the time. One of them went into the transit at 11:15 o'clock and presented no unusual appearance; its shadow followed the dark object westward. The gentleman named here has been waiting to hear from other observers, but have not, and are anxious to get some light on this dark subject."

BLUNDERS IN ROBINSON CRUSOE.

DIFFICULTIES OF WRITING A NOVEL AND KEEPING THE DETAILS CONSISTENT.

From the Saturday Review, July 6.

It is the barest truism to say that wonderful attention to minute detail causes much of the interest that is always felt in a book which is perhaps read earlier and remembered longer than any other. Everybody has been interested in the account of the manifold contrivances by which Crusoe made himself so comfortable in his island; but, marvelously ingenious as they are, the details of the story sometimes clash. Curiously enough, Defoe even makes an error in describing the means which Crusoe had at first for describing the incidents of his solitary life. Just after recording the erection of the post on which the days were recorded by notches, Robinson Crusoe says that he has hitherto omitted to mention some things which in his several voyages he brought from the wreck, "as, in particular, pens, ink, and paper;" yet in the next paragraph he audaciously makes the following statement: "I now found I wanted many things, notwithstanding all that I had amassed together, and of these that of ink was one, as also spade, pickaxe, and shovel to dig or remove the earth." He is guilty of an equally fatal slip in speaking of the killing of the goat, which has interested almost every boy who could read, and would, indeed, have been a very important incident to a real castaway as showing how food was to be obtained. In the part of the book which precedes the journal Robinson Crusoe describes very minutely the manner in which he stalked and shot the goat, and how the kid staid by the body, and adds: "When I carried the old one with me upon my shoulders the kid followed me quite to my inclosure; upon which I laid down the dam, and took the kid in my arms, and carried it over my pale." Here everything is very concise; but, alas! in the journal, where all the dates are given, it appears that the goat was killed on Oct. 31, when Robinson Crusoe had been a month on the island, and that the pale of posts and cables, of which so much is said in the book, was not begun until Jan. 3 in the next year. It is also curious that this fence or pale, surrounding that inclosure which, with its tent and adjacent cave, has seemed to so many boys a kind of earthly paradise, is described in the journal as having been begun on the day just mentioned, and finished on April 14, in sad contradiction to the statement which Crusoe makes in a preceding passage, where, after complaining in the words already quoted that he had no spade or pickaxe, he says: "This want of tools made every work I did go on heavily, and it was near a whole year before I had finished my little pale or surrounded habitation," going on to describe the time and labor which were required for cutting, carrying home, and driving in the piles or stakes. A still more curious slip occurs when he speaks of taking fish, for he says that he had a long line of rope yarn, but no hooks; and yet, in the same sentence he states that he frequently caught fish enough, without in the least indicating how he did it. Defoe probably meant to describe some contrivance, but could not think of anything at the moment, and forgot to supply the deficiency. Another mistake is made when the castaway, in the course of his return home after his journey to a part of the island remote from that on which he had made his dwelling-place. He says that when he came home he "contemplated with great pleasure" the fruitfulness of the valley he had just visited and "the pleasantness of the situation," coming to the conclusion that he had reason to look upon it as his property; so he adds, naturally enough: "Upon the whole, I began to consider removing my habitation, and to look out for a place equally safe as where I now was, situate, if possible, in that pleasant, fruitful part of the island. The thought ran long in my head, and I was exceedingly fond of it for some time." He goes on to say, however, that he determined to remain in his abode on account of its being by the sea-side, so that if any sailors should be, like himself, cast away on the coast, he might see them. All this is, of course, just like a true record, but it is, unfortunately, inconsistent with the statement made by him a little before, when, after saying he was surprised to find that he had taken up his lot on the worst side of the island, and that food was more plentiful on the other, he continues: "I confess this side of the country was much pleasanter than mine, but yet I had not the least inclination to remove; for as I was fixed in my habitation, it became natural to me, the care and business of which took place of the hope of seeing other human creatures. Another mistake occurs where he is made to speak of the religious thoughts which came over him; and this is the more remarkable because Defoe had obviously given great attention to this part of the book. Robinson Crusoe, it may be remembered, when ill from the ague, has a dream which frightens him much, and in telling of his feelings on awakening he says: "I had alas, no divine knowledge; what I had received by the good instruction of my father was then worn out by an uninterrupted series for eight years of almost abhorring wickedness, and I was all that the most hardened, unthinking, wicked creature among our common sailors can be supposed to be; not having the least sense, either of the fear of God in danger, or of thankfulness to God in deliverances." It is strange that Defoe, when writing this impressive passage, should have forgotten that he made Crusoe say, after describing the manner in which he was first washed on shore, that directly he found himself safe he began to look up and thank Providence that his life was saved.

GEN. TWIGGS' SWORDS.

THEY WERE DEVISED TO HIS SON AND DAUGHTER.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, July 20.

A *Chronicle* reporter called on Judge H. D. D. Twiggs yesterday, and interviewed him in reference to the three swords presented to Gen. Twiggs, and now in the Treasury Building at Washington. Judge Twiggs said that when the Federals invested New-Orleans Gen. Twiggs left his silver plate and the three swords in the care of two ladies in that city, Mrs. Florence and her daughter. When B. F. Butler took command of New-Orleans he ordered these ladies to give up Gen. Twiggs' property, and upon their refusal to do so incarcerated them in prison. In order to escape further imprisonment the ladies finally gave up the plate and swords. The silver plate was sent to Mr. Lincoln, who, not knowing what else to do with them placed them in the Treasury Department. The plate has never been heard of since it came into Butler's possession. In April, 1877, Judge Twiggs received a letter from Gov. Joseph E. Brown, inclosing one from him from Mr. T. T. Eaton, of Fredericksburg, Va., in reference to the swords. Mr. Eaton said that a short time previously he went to the Treasury Building at Washington, and in a vault in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which visitors are rarely admitted into, he was shown, among other things, the swords of Gen. Twiggs—one presented to him by Congress, one by the State of Georgia, and one by the City of Augusta. The aggregate value of these swords is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000. Mr. Eaton said it seemed to him the time had come when the representatives of Gen. Twiggs might by proper effort recover the swords, and that if he would write to Washington an order from Mr. Hayes that they be returned. Butler took them without any legal process, and no legal process should be needed to return them. Upon receipt of these letters Judge Twiggs wrote to Baltimore to Col. A. C. Myers, who had married Miss Marion Twiggs, Gen. Twiggs' only daughter, putting him in possession of the facts as detailed by Mr. Eaton. Gen. Twiggs' son, John Twiggs, was then and is now in San Francisco. These are Gen. Twiggs' only heirs. Col. Myers replied to Judge Twiggs, stating that he had already taken steps to recover the swords, and hoped to get them by the coming Winter, (that of 1877.) He said Gen. Twiggs had devised the swords to his children, that presented to him by Congress to his son, and the other two to his daughter, and that when he got them he would turn them over to the heirs as designated by the testator. This showed most conclusively, said Judge Twiggs, that Gen. Twiggs had made a will and devised the swords to his children, and that he could not, therefore, have given them to any one else. Either the story about the claim of an English woman to the swords was a hoax, or, if there was such a woman, she was putting in a claim without any foundation for it. He had heard nothing more from Col. Myers since the letter received in May, 1877.

YELLOW FEVER IN ST. LOUIS.

A telegram from St. Louis, 20th inst., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "A fatal case of yellow fever occurred in the city yesterday. Percy O. Bannon, a boy 15 years of age, who has been acting as second clerk on board the steamer Commonwealth, being the victim. While in New-Orleans during the latest trip of the boat, the boy, who is of an adventurous turn of mind, went aboard a ship from the West Indies, and there contracted the fever, but he was not taken ill until Monday after his arrival in St. Louis on Saturday last. Though he was attended by two of the best physicians in the city, Thursday a spell of black vomit came upon him, and he died the next day (Friday) at 12:30 P. M. Bannon belongs to one of the best families in St. Louis. He was a grandson of Gen. Shields, the present Auditor of the city. He was the nephew of Capt. Shields, proprietor of the Commonwealth."

CENTS IN LOUISVILLE.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Wednesday says: "The popular movement in favor of the introduction of the copper cent as a circulating medium, begun on Monday in this city, is receiving new recruits daily. It is estimated that about 30,000 copper cents were put in circulation yesterday, and about that number still remain in the vault at the Post Office, which will be ready for delivery to-day. Mr. Theodore Harris, President of the Louisville Banking Company, is so much in favor of the copper cent being placed in general circulation that he pledges himself to supply the demand for them, no matter how large it may be."

LAW REPORTS.

STRANGE SUIT OVER REAL ESTATE.

MOVING TO COMPEL PURCHASERS TO TAKE TITLE TO THEIR PURCHASES.

In the suit of August and Louis Müller, by their guardian ad litem, J. C. Julius Langbein against Charles Struppmann, a motion was made yesterday, before Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to compel Isaac Hellburn, Barbetta Solomon, and James Gibney to take title to the real estate at Nos. 183 Avenue B, 337 East Fourth-street, and 211 Avenue C, which they purchased at a sale in partition of the estate of the late Adam Müller. The purchasers opposed the motion, presenting a list of 16 objections to it. The principal of these objections were the statements that the Commissioners of Partition, Messrs. S. J. Cowley, George J. Swords, and John H. Bird could not convey a valid title; that under the will of Adam Müller, devising a half interest in his estate to his wife, during her life, in lieu of dower, and the remainder of his estate to his two children, to be divided when the youngest child became 21 years of age, a partition could not properly be effected until the majority of the younger child; that the property is incumbered by liens, and that finally there were numerous technical errors in the papers connected with the appointment of guardians for the children. The opponents of the motion prayed that they should be relieved from the position of purchasers, and should be given an order for the return of 10 per cent. of the purchase money deposited with the auctioneer on the day of the sale. The plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. George C. Langbein, admitted technical errors in the bond of the guardian ad litem, Mr. J. C. Julius Langbein. These errors consisted in the bond being made to the children and not to the people, and in two lawyers, Col. Rush C. Hawkins and George C. Langbein, being allowed to be sureties on it. Counsel for the motion offered to file a new bond, with Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin as one of the bondsmen, and to pay off certain judgments now claimed to be liens against the whole Müller estate. The counsel claimed that a partition of the estate between the children, August and Louis Müller, before the younger of the two reached his majority, was legalized through the death of their mother, from whom half their father's estate reverted to them. A large number of decisions upon this head were quoted, and among them one by Judge Daniels himself. Judge Daniels took the papers and reserved his decision.

COURT NOTES.

Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, held 13 liquor-dealers in $100 bail each for trial for selling liquor on Sunday.

Levy Moses, aged 57, of No. 48 West Third-street, was committed for examination in default of $500 bail, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having committed a brutal outrage on Julia Truthardt, aged 10 years, living in the same house.

The suit of Josephine E. Varrell, a Boston lodging-house keeper, for the recovery of $850 from Cecil W. Carr, the young man who has recently become notorious through having represented himself to be Lord Ogilvy, the son of the Earl of Airlie, was discontinued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, without costs to either party.

The legal conflict between Mrs. Florence M. Merra and Charles Parks for the possession of a child known to the court as Annie Merra, but who is said to be the illegitimate offspring of a Mrs. Ann Eliza Reisback, was, yesterday, sent by Judge Daniels before a Referee, who is instructed to ascertain whether or not Charles Farks has had custody of the child since a writ of habeas corpus was issued on Wednesday last.

A man named William Kelly, some time ago, obtained a judgment for $128 in the Marine Court against the notorious Owen Geoghegan. The Sheriff was unable to find any property belonging to Geoghegan to attach, and that person subsequently kept out of the way, apparently to avoid examination. Judge Shea, in Judge Shea's, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an attachment to bring Geoghegan into court.

A CASE OF HYSTERIA IN COURT.

A lady named Tracey, accompanied by her husband and her adopted daughter, a child 4 years old, appeared before Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning, to respond to a writ of habeas corpus procured by a Mrs. Birmingham, the mother of the child, who desires to obtain possession of her offspring. In Mrs. Tracey's return she stated that she took the child from the Home for the Friendless, and that the love of mother and offspring now exists between them. While her affidavit was being read, Mrs. Tracey began to sob, and the infant, who clung to her lovingly, cried in sympathy. Her husband tried to calm her, but succeeded only in increasing her woe. Finally, she grew so hysterical that it was necessary to order a recess in court for medical treatment. The case was continued after the excitement in the court-room was over, and Judge Daniels subsequently took the papers, reserving his decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—In the matter of the incorporation of the Fifth Avenue Orchestra.: Phillips vs. Cunningham. *Allen vs. Van Deman.*—Motion denied.
Thompson vs. Currier.—Motion granted.
Earle vs. David.—Motion granted.
Aiden vs. Yeaton.—Denied, without costs.
DeCourcy vs. Stewart.—A stay will be granted, provided the defendant submits to the arrest and gives bail; otherwise denied."

By Judge Daniels.

Levy vs. Levy.—Decree of divorce granted.
In the matter of Philipse, &c.—Order granted.
In the matter of Merra.—Reference ordered to take proof and report to the Court, with his opinion thereon, upon the fact whether the child mentioned in the writ of habeas corpus has been in the custody or under the control of the respondent at any time since, or at the time of, the issuing of the writ.
Hunt vs. Bunting.—The object of this action is the recovery of $500 as so much money belonging to the plaintiff and recovered by the defendant, "the different division and distribution of which has placed the right to recover it on different grounds. But that may consistently be allowed, as the demands presented are the same in their legal attributes. They are both for money received by the defendants and which it is claimed belong to the plaintiff, and may be lawfully included in the same complaint. The circumstances on which they depend have been stated with great particularity, but, after all, no more so than the plaintiff's case will require in the proofs to be offered at the trial. They are all directed to one result, and that is to sustain the right to the $500 as so much money paid to the defendant to be paid by him to the plaintiff, or as so much money received by way of usurious interest on the loan secured by the bond. The complaint could well have been made more concise without detriment to the plaintiff's case. But the failure to do that cannot have produced the least injury or embarrassment to the defendant, and consequently the motion made in his behalf must be denied."
Hadden vs. Hadden.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.
Montgomery vs. Egan.—Order granted.
Sallie vs. Sanger, Jr.—There seems to be no propriety in continuing the prosecution of this action to obtain a settlement of the accounts of the Assignee, as proceedings for the same purpose have been undertaken by him in the Common Pleas, and the result of those proceedings having the same end in view can in no sense be held to be proper, and cannot avoid resulting in confusion. Complete and entire redress can be secured in the proceedings of the Assignee, which are those contemplated by law for the expeditious and inexpensive settlement of the trust estate. The plaintiff is entirely satisfied to have this view prevail in the case, and to have this motion discontinued, reserving the right to renew it without costs. Both proceedings are equitable in their nature, and the costs in such an action are therefore within the discretionary authority of the court, and that discretion will be discreetly exercised by directing the controversy of needless litigation. An order should therefore be entered allowing the plaintiff to discontinue this without costs, and denying the motion to bring in the assignee as a party plaintiff."
Allen vs. Van Deman.—The probabilities of this case are with the plaintiff. It is hardly to be credited that the goods would have been sold to him, a resident of a distant State, without some due examination of his circumstances. And his failure and general assignment so very soon afterward render it very probable that no such statement could have been truthfully made by him. Upon the whole the plaintiff has the order of arrest in sufficiently supported to entitle it to be retained. The case has been reasonably made out, and the motion to discharge the order must be denied.
Haggerty vs. Brodrick.—The circumstances of the surety, Brodrick, render it so very doubtful whether anything beyond the judgments against him could be collected by execution out of his property that he should not be accepted as the proper surety to obtain the order of arrest in the court for medical treatment. The case was continued after the excitement in the court-room was over, and Judge Daniels subsequently took the papers, reserving his decision.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 116, 139, 140, 141; 9, 10, 30, 32, 56, 87, 88, 104, 106, 107, 123, 130, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 143. Call begins at No. 146 on General Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 30.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Tuesday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Court opens at 12 M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Adjourned for the term.

COST OF PUNISHING A PETTY THIEF.

The Corning *Independent* says: "A boy from the country recently stole an orange from the window of one of our Market-street groceries. He was detected in the act by the proprietor, and, being caught, was taken into the store and pretty thoroughly frightened. An assistant then took the boy into the back part of the store, and threw flour on him, and, when in fright he raised an outcry, he threw flour into his mouth and eyes, and finally let him out the back door badly floured and frightened. The boy's father prosecuted, and the offending merchant was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, which amounted in all to about $13. Moral: Don't take the law in your own hands."

GIFT BY GEN. CAMERON.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that Gen. Simon Cameron has promised the committee having in charge the construction of the Northumberland County (Penn.) Soldiers' Monument, that if the cost does not exceed $5,000 he will agree to raise half, $2,500. It is believed that the monument will cost $6,000, but the committee will raise the additional $1,000. Work on the monument will be contracted for, and its completion pushed with all possible speed.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning says: "Active preparations are apparent for a favorable change in the monetary affairs, which is expected in consequence of the settlement of the Eastern question. Although, as yet, there is no marked change for the better in the manufacturing districts, a more hopeful feeling prevails. Reports from the various centres of the iron industry are decidedly more encouraging, especially from Sheffield, whence the most gloomy accounts have of late proceeded. More work is said to be obtained, and within the past few days than during last month. Business in cotton in Liverpool has been large during the last few days, with a rise in almost every descriptions. Add to these favorable circumstances the arrival of the harvest months, have improved materially with fine forcing weather, and we have a brighter future already for commerce than could be hoped for a couple of weeks since."

LONDON, July 23, 4 P. M.—Consols for United States bonds, 1867s, 108¾; 10-40s, 111. Erie, 10¾; do. preferred, 32; Illinois Central, 87½.

1:30 P. M.—Pennsylvania Central, 34. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Rentes at 69f. 60c. for the account. 2:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £31,000.

4 P. M.—Consols—95 7-16 for money, and 95⅛ for the account. Erie, 10¾. Illinois Central shares quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes at 114f. 40c. for the account.

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PARIS, July 22.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Pork steady; Prime Mess—Eastern at 58s.; Western at 49s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut steady at 30s. Short Rib steady at 30s. 6d. Long Clear firmer at 30s.; Short Clear firmer at 32s. Hams—Long Cut firmer at 52s. Shoulders steady at 27s. 6d. Beef dull; India Mess at 83s.; Extra Mess at 89s.; Prime Mess at 72s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 37s. Tallow—Prime City steady at 37s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 23s. Rosin—Common steady at 4s. 3d. Petroleum—Refined dull at 10d. Cheese—American, choice, dull at 44s. Lard-oil—Firmer at 39s. Flour—Extra State steady at 24s. 6d. Wheat steady: Spring—No. 1 at 9s. 3s.; No. 2 do. at 8s. 10d.; Red, No. 2, at 9s. 10d.; damp Amber, 9s. 7c. @9s. 9c.; fair and prime Pennsylvania and Southern dry do., 9s. 1 01@9s. 1 03.; old Southern Amber, 9s. 1 08; old Western White, 9s. 10. Rye—Not much offering; 5s. 2d@5s. 3d. for Pennsylvania and 4s. 2d@4s. 3d. for Southern and Western. Corn—Sail is dull; the inquiry for Rejected and steamer quite limited, shippers not operating to any extent; Rejected, 4s. 2d@4s. 3d.; steamer, 4s. 2d@4s. 3d.; mixed Pennsylvania, Western, and Southern Yellow, which is scarce, in cars and at grain depot, 5s. 0d. Oats dull; buyers holding off in anticipation of the arrival of new crop, which is daily expected; dark and Black Mixed, 31c. @32c.; Mixed, 31c.; fair White, 32c.; good, 33c.; fancy, 34c.; chiefly 32c. @33c. Whisky steady; Western, $1 08. At open board: Corn was less active, but firm: sail, Mixed, sold at 46⅞c. for August; 46¾c. bid, and 47c. asked for July; 47c. bid, and 47¾c. asked for September; 47¾c. bid, 48c. asked for October; 43c. bid, and 44c. asked, steamer, spot and July. Wheat in fair demand; prices rather firmer: No. 2 Red sold at $1, September; $1 bid, and $1 05 asked for July; $1 bid, $1 00¾ asked for August; 98c. bid, and $1 02 asked, October.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Flour steady and firm; Spring Extras, $4 25@$4 90; Western Extras, $4 25@$5 25; Minnesota Extras, $4 50@$6; Patent grades, $5@$5 50; Winter Extras, $4 50@$5; Patents, $6@$7. Wheat active, firm, and higher, but unsettled; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 97c. @97¾c., cash; 97¾c. July; 87¾c. bid, August; 84c., September; sales at 82¾c. @84¼c., September; No. 3 do., 80¾c. @81¾c. Corn in good demand and a shade higher; 38¾c. @38⅞c., cash; 38¾c., July; 38¼c. @38⅜c., August; 38⅛c. @38⅝c., September; Rejected, 36c. Oats steady and firm; 25¾c., cash; 24¾c. @24⅞c., July; 22¾c., August; 23¾c., September. Rye steady and higher at 51¾c. @52½c. Barley steady and firm at 65c. Pork quiet but steady: $9 25@$9 30, cash; $9 27½@$9 30, August; $9 40@$9 42½, September. Lard steady, with a fair demand; $6 90@$6 92½, cash; $6 92½, August; $7 02½, September. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 339,000 bushels; Oats, 57,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 396,000 bushels; Oats, 70,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels.

Stained.

Good Ordinary.....9 9-16 | Low Middling.....10 9-16
Strict Good Ord...10 1-16 | Middling.....11⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—In State and Western Flour, there has been a liberal business in Minnesotas, which have in cases brought a slight advance, but trade otherwise has been light, with prices about as on Saturday. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,800 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice, at $2?@$5; inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 25@$3 25, mainly at $2 50@$3 15 for fancy to choice Winter, new crop; $3 20@$3 75 for Spring; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $3 40@$3 90 (some brands quoted higher,) mostly at $3 50@$3 65; inferior to good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, from $3 50@$4 15, chiefly $4@$4 15; good to fancy Extra do. at $4 15@$4 50; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5@$5 20 for fair to fancy high grades; $5 25@$5 40 for fancy do. for South America, $5 30@$5; $5 85 for fair to fancy: do. for English market, quoted at $3 90@$4 10; do. Family Extras, $5 10@$5 75, latter for very fancy; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $3 90@$4 15, chiefly at $4@$4 10; good to fancy do. at $4 15@$4 40, and other grades at proportionate rates.....Included in the reported sales were 3,200 bbls. low Extra for shipment, mainly going to Liverpool at 12s. 6d. per bbl. Sales than during last month. Business in cotton in Liverpool has been large during the last few days, with a rise in almost every descriptions Add to these favorable circumstances the arrival of the harvest months, have improved materially with fine forcing weather, and we have a brighter future already for commerce than could be hoped for a couple of weeks since."

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, colder, clear weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

The dollar of the Fathers sits like an incubus on the Treasury, and albeit a very light coin, is becoming too heavy to carry. Twenty banks have responded to the offer to deliver silver dollars, expressage paid, in exchange for greenbacks, but as their united demands do not exceed $300,000, or about four day's product of the Mints, the prospect does not perceptibly brighten of getting into circulation the venerable coin for which the country was supposed to have had so irrepressible a longing. The scheme of making deposits of silver convertible into certificates receivable in payment of Customs does not, as its authors supposed, help the circulation of the 88-cent dollar. On the contrary, the superior convenience of the certificates tends to increase the pertinacity with which the silver dollars gravitate toward the Treasury vaults. The only hope remaining for the circulation of the superfluous coin is that it should be paid out by the Government in lieu of greenbacks, and, considering the kind of influences which went to the making of the silver craze, the adoption of that alternative would be the unkindest cut of all.

We have the utmost respect for the character and abilities of ex-Judge LEVISSEE, of Louisiana, and have no doubt that he will prove entirely equal to the demands of the position of Revenue Agent, to which he has just been appointed. But his "recognition" at this particular juncture will be set down by ill-natured people to a sense of satisfaction with his recent testimony before the Potter committee rather than to any perception of his special fitness for the office to which he has been appointed. Yet Mr. LEVISSEE'S recent testimony was merely a repetition of evidence given before the Howe committee eighteen months ago, and if he ought to be rewarded for telling the truth about his refusal to accept a Democratic bribe to betray his party, the only obvious objection to the recognition now made of his services is that it is somewhat tardy. Assuming that the Louisiana Elector who was tempted above his fellows thinks that he has a claim upon the gratitude of the Administration, it is gratifying to find that he is not quite so hard to please as were ANDERSON, DENNIS, MCLIN, and other patriots who also believed they had earned the gratitude of the President.

Mr. EPPA HUNTON'S little game of bluff does not succeed very well. In the midst of his vaporing and threatening, the Democrats of Orange, Va., choose anti-Hunton delegates to the Congressional District Convention. As Mr. HUNTON is a chivalric son of old Virginia, he organizes a convention of his own and elects Hunton delegates. This is the desperate game of a man who fights a duel through the Registered Letter Department of the Post Office, then advertises his critic as a coward, and runs away. Mr. COLUMBUS ALEXANDER has replied to Mr. HUNTON'S last card, intimating that it was as unsafe for him to go to Alexandria to fight Mr. HUNTON as it was for Mr. HUNTON to go up to Washington to challenge Mr. ALEXANDER. This quarrel is not of national importance, but its conduct shows the emptiness of the men who are so ready to shoot some other man's head off on the least provocation.

The Independent movement in the South has extended to Louisiana, and is being developed there in a somewhat peculiar manner. The new party, which is said to be reasonably sure of success in several localities, is composed of leading Republicans who have always been identified with the interests of the State, strongly reinforced by a portion of what is known as the Native American element as opposed to the old and exclusive French and creole portion of the population. As it is now organized, the Democratic Party is largely controlled by this creole influence, and the Independents having an eye to the commercial and agricultural interests of the State, and knowing that the reactionary tendencies of the old French and Spanish elements are opposed to all development which must be brought about by change, are anxious to place broader-minded and more enterprising men in public places. The movement has already taken strong root in New-Orleans, and there at least, where the Irish and creole voters are continually at sword's point, it should meet with much success.

Troubles appear to be gathering around Austria simultaneously from the East and the West. In Bosnia, the pacific assurances of the Porte that the occupation "will not be actively opposed" are flatly contradicted by the menacing attitude of the native population and the bands of fierce Arnaout guerrillas who are pouring into Herzegovina from the Albanian highlands. On the side of Italy, again, a new and formidable possibility is suggested by Gen. GARIBALDI'S telegram to the recent "annexation meeting" in Rome: "Enslaved peoples have the right to revolt. Men of Trieste, take to the mountains." There are many men, both in Illyria and Northern Italy, perfectly ready to follow this daring counsel, and its gallant author's natural hatred of Austria and chivalric enthusiasm in favor of the weaker cause will almost certainly place him at the head of the movement, should it be actually attempted. A rising in Bosnia and Illyria simultaneously, the former headed by the partisan leaders of 1875, and the latter by GARIBALDI and his son, would be a formidable obstacle in Austria's path, especially as Russia would unquestionably give as much secret support as possible to the insurgents. Under such circumstances, there is nothing surprising in the dispatch of Gen. PHILIPPOVICH to hasten the preparations for crossing the border, or in the menacing tone suddenly assumed by the Ministerial journals of Vienna, which have hitherto held scrupulously moderate language toward Italy. Indeed, it may safely be predicted that, however the Italian Moderates may shrink from a direct conflict with Austria, yet, were such a conflict actually commenced, almost every man in Italy would hasten to join in it, and those who have seen the succession of steep, rocky ridges—almost perpendicular in many places—that rise stairwise behind Trieste, up to the great mountain range in which lies the famous "Grotto of Adelsberg," can judge for themselves of the formidable irregular warfare which might be waged in such a region when directed by the genius of GARIBALDI and supported by the national enthusiasm of Italy.

Lord Beaconsfield is to have the garter; the crowning reward of a Dukedom being probably reserved for the time when, emerging from the ordeal of a general election, with an increased majority in the House of Commons, he seizes, with the instinct of a wily statesman and a keen student of popular sentiment, the moment for retirement. It is clear, however, that if the dissolution of Parliament is to result in placing the Conservative chief on the highest pinacle of his public career, it must be brought about early. The sober second thought of the English people about their new Asiatic responsibilities has already done something to correct the first intoxication of satisfied vanity, and with the commercial revival which has already begun there must come to the front again economic questions with which a Tory Cabinet has never, of late years, shown any capacity to deal. Supplementary budgets and fresh taxes will serve as painful reminders of the high price which Great Britain has paid for its latest whistle.

THE PRESIDENT'S METHODS.

We presume that no one is now sufficiently infatuated to have faith in President HAYES as a civil service reformer. Those who at the outset believed that he had a mission to fulfill in this capacity confess their inability to find a pretext for continued confidence; while those who scouted the reform as a humbug and Mr. HAYES as a pretender point exultingly to the record as a justification of their distrust. A want of sincerity and frankness is not now alleged against the President for the first time. The charge has been preferred again and again, on the authority of Senators and Representives whose intercourse with him in the matter of appointments has not ended satisfactorily. Recommendations have been invited after a choice had been made, and in some instances qualifications have been discussed when offices were filled. The denials which followed some of these representations were too disingenuous to be effective, and the most plausible explanations have not extinguished a feeling adverse to the candor, if not the good faith, of the President. The feeling has, moreover, not been lessened by reiterated testimony suggestive of more bargaining than comports with his pretensions.

Republicans will not blame him for ignoring Senator HILL'S suggestions respecting Federal offices in Georgia; but if, as Mr. HILL declares, the suggestions were offered in compliance with the President's request, the proper course would have been to notify that gentleman of the change of purpose which rendered his efforts ineffectual. The fair inference is that in the beginning the President's policy of conciliation embraced appointments outside of the Republican ranks. Some of the nominations in Georgia and elsewhere were intelligible only on the supposition that patronage was used to win Democratic favor. The effort was not successful. Democrats were quite ready to accept offices at the hands of a Republican President, but they were not prepared to throw overboard allegiance to their party. Then it was that the President discarded the counsel he had invited, turned the cold shoulder to Democrats who had helped him, and availed himself of offices at his disposal to make peace with the least reputable of Republican leaders. There are Southern Republicans of whom the party has no reason to be ashamed. These Mr. HAYES has ignored. He has done nothing to help them or the cause with which they are honorably identified. He has, instead, linked himself with the corrupt, unprincipled element of the party,—the element which brought shame and trouble upon the party, and which has uniformly derided the reforms he pledged himself to enforce. We will not speak of statesmanship in this connection. Mr. HAYES' course has not even the poor merit of political respectability.

The peculiarities of his methods are not yet exhausted. His exercise of authority is not compatible with the responsibility or the self-respect of his recognized advisers, the members of his Cabinet. The circumstances under which Gen. GRAHAM was appointed to the Surveyorship of this port, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, would be incredible if they were not in keeping with previous incidents in relation to appointments of equal importance. The fitness of the appointee is not the question. The President's action, however, challenges remark as affecting his own official character and the manner in which it involves the public service. The statement is, that without the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury, and without any mention of the subject at the Cabinet meeting held at the time, the President, of his own will, signed the appointment and sent it to the Treasury, whose chief had denied that the selection had been made. The duplicity which has been one of the worst features of the Custom-house business, and which compromises Mr. SHERMAN as well as the President, may have reappeared in the case of the Surveyorship. But until their joint responsibility is established, we must accept Mr. SHERMAN'S denial as evidence of his want of knowledge upon the subject. The Surveyorship, he said after the Cabinet meeting, had not been filled, nor had the appointee been chosen. The President, therefore, violated courtesy and propriety, passed over the head of the Treasury as a nobody, and used the appointing power as though it were one of the perquisites of his office.

Literally, of course, the President acted within his rights. He may supersede Mr. DUTCHER, or eject Mr. JAMES from the Post Office, without exceeding his authority. "Retention in office," Mr. SHERMAN says truly, "rests entirely with the President." "The President has the authority to make a change," meekly echoes Mr. KEY. To this extent there is no difference of opinion. But is the President expected to know as much about the working of a department as the Secretary who presides over it? Can he be supposed to be as competent a judge of the requirements of an office, or of the qualifications of a person appointed to fill it, as the head of the department to which it belongs? Mr. HAYES has been in the habit of declaring that the departments should be managed on business principles. That has been the parrot-cry when changes in the Custom-house have been spoken of, and when the continuance of Mr. JAMES in the Post Office has been alluded to as an example of keeping an efficient officer in his place. Practically, Mr. HAYES tramples on the rule he pretends to uphold. To manage a department on business principles, the head of a department must be the judge of the qualifications of the persons serving under him. A removal without his concurrence is as fatal to discipline and as insulting to himself as an appointment without his knowledge and consent. Mr. SHERMAN is so compromised by acts to which he has been a party that he is not in a position to complain. But, speaking generally, we are unable to see how a member of the Cabinet who cherishes his self-respect can retain his seat if the President arbitrarily interferes with the working of his department. The removal of an efficient officer in spite of the remonstrances of his official chief is a wrong which that chief is bound to resent; just as the appointment of an officer without the knowledge of the head of the department is a slight to which no man of spirit would submit. Mr. HAYES may not usurp authority, but his exercise of it in these matters tends to bring it into contempt.

PROMOTING THE FEDERATION OF THE WORLD.

Not the least interesting or important phase of the International Exhibition at Paris is to be found in the numerous conferences and congresses attending it, which bring together representative men of various countries to consult upon matters of mutual or general concern. In such an exchange of opinions as these bring forth is to be found one of the most powerful means of promoting political, commercial, and social progress. Among the conferences yet to come at Paris is one to be held under the Presidency of M. JULES SIMON, having for its object the promotion of a general adoption by civilized nations of the metric system of weights and measures, and in connection therewith of some international basis of coinage. The latter object is likely to figure prominently in the discussions, as the movement in favor of holding the conference originated with the International Association for Obtaining a Uniform Decimal System of Weights, Measures, and Coins, of which Earl FORTESCUE, in England, is the President, and Prof. LEONE LEVI, the Secretary, and the object upon which that body lays great stress is the assimilation of the currency systems of those nations which have intimate commercial relations. The advantages to be gained by having uniform methods of measurement, and the same units and denominations for designating quantity in merchandise, and in the medium employed for effecting exchanges and keeping accounts among nations that have constant and extensive dealings with each other, are sufficiently obvious to any one who gives the matter intelligent study.

Vast progress has been made in the last few years in breaking down the barriers that formerly separated nations. Everybody recognizes the gain that comes from a more rapid and complete communication from country to country. Numerous lines of swift-sailing steamers bring the nations nearer together and enable them to trade with greater facility and greater mutual profit. Railroads traverse continents and carry merchandise from country to country with scarcely any interruption at the borders. The network of the telegraph almost covers the two hemispheres and has bands of connection beneath the ocean, and the electric current feels no check at the boundary lines of nations. The overcoming of natural obstacles and the conquering of time and distance by these appliances, is felt to be a great advance, and no one pretends to gainsay the advantage. These vast strides in the progress of mankind have been the result of the growing wants of civilization and the increasing efforts of the race to satisfy them. Other barriers remain, which will ultimately have to go down, in the tendency toward a practical federation of nations. Among these are the relics of that old time when countries were isolated and the policy of keeping in and keeping out was regarded as a means of growing rich and powerful, such as independent systems of measurement and currencies that are confined within national boundaries. And these systems themselves have been the incongruous growth of an uncivilized age, adopted without design and continued from custom. With closer commercial relations and enormously increased international trade, and with the growth of the idea that mutual advantages accrue from freedom of communication, it becomes clearer and clearer that weights, measures, and coinage ought to be uniform the world over, and that the uniformity should be based on some intelligent system, deliberately and wisely adapted to the purposes in view.

Admitting this, there is no room for doubt as to the advantage of the decimal order of denominations, and in the French metric plan we have ready to hand an admirable system for all measures of extension, capacity, and weight. Its general adoption can only be a question of time, for it is only necessary to make it everywhere familiar to render its advantages obvious. Efforts to secure international coinage should not fail to connect it directly with the metric system, and make it absolutely uniform in denomination and nomenclature. Assimilation and approximation will prove to be half-way work. The current discussion on the subject, so far as it has gone, has had in view the adoption of a 25 franc gold piece, which should be approximately equivalent to the English sovereign and the American half-eagle, but what is needed is not approximate equivalence but absolute sameness. If a gramme of gold could be adopted as the unit of money among nations, and all coins be made decimal multiples, or decimal fractions thereof, with names that carried with them absolute significance of what they were, we could have a system of international measurement for value as well as quantity, which would be at once rational, convenient, and productive of general benefit. Unquestionably, there would be serious difficulty in bringing this into universal practice, but, nevertheless, it should be the ideal object to be aimed at and striven for, with a view to ultimate results, however far off. Especially should this be the case with an international conference dealing with principles and aiming to promote the very best and most desirable ends. By starting with this clear idea, and carrying on the agitation in a straight and consistent course, instead of accepting some half-way compromise, much may be done toward inculcating true notions of the nature and purposes of money, as well as advancing toward an intelligent method of using it in commercial calculations and dealings.

POLITICS ON THE EQUATOR.

It is said that a new revolution is impending in the United States of Colombia. The State of Panama has heretofore furnished the officers of the National Militia quartered on the isthmus. The national authorities have, by a quiet stroke, removed this control of the forces into their own hands. It is well known in Central America that the possession of military power invariably implies the intention to use it. Contending factions in Panama used to fight for control of what was known as the "Battalion Santander." Whoever had the support of this organization had the power to subvert the Government. It was not until the battalion was abolished that the country enjoyed more than one continuous month of peace. The "Colombian Guard," as the National Militia is called, is the pivot on which the Government of the country revolves. The national authorities are intriguing to get possession of this body, with the purpose, it is alleged, of overthrowing the existing State Government. The State Government, on the other hand, is making ready to seize the Militia, in order to anticipate their own subjugation.

This story is not strikingly novel. In one shape or another it has been often told. Mexico, Central America, and the upper tier of the South American States are continually in a condition of political disturbance. These disturbances arise, not so much from the excitable and mercurial temper of the people, as from the audacity and unscrupulousness of the leaders. The people, as a rule, do not care which side wins. There is a fusillade in the plaza, or a volley at the *cuartel*, or barracks. The prudent citizen, hearing the din, puts up his shutters, retires into the recesses of his house, and when the *vivas* of his neighbors tell him that victory has crowned the banners of somebody, he goes to his window to inquire as to what form of government he is now living under, and who is at the head of affairs. The revolution has been accomplished by two or three partisans, aided by the local military force—an army of tatterdemalions, whose regular pay is always in arrears, and whose services may be secured by paying up their wages and giving them a full ration of the favorite tipple of the country. This sort of thing happens so often in the localities above indicated that it has become a stale joke to say that the people of these States go to bed at night uncertain whether they shall wake up on the morrow in their own country or in some other man's.

The uneasy philanthropists of other lands have invented many schemes for the betterment of these unhappy regions. WALKER, the gray-eyed man of destiny, proposed to conquer the Republic of Nicaragua, and give it a stable Anglo-Saxon Government, by way of example to the rest. NAPOLEON III. declared that only the Latin race could rescue Mexico and the Central American States from a condition of perpetual anarchy. Both of these experimenters were wrong, as history has shown. If they could have changed the climate of the disturbed region, they might have changed the character of the people. The great DANIEL WEBSTER, making a speech in the interior of New-York, is reported to have said that no people ever lost their liberties who had a fall of water 150 feet high. He might have said, with equal truth and more impressiveness, that no people could keep their liberties if they lived in a climate where the mercury never went below 70° Fahrenheit. What has humanity to expect from a country which never uses blankets, and in which snow-shovels and parlor-grates are unknown? What great thing for human freedom has ever been done in that portion of the globe which lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn? Is it possible that any people would worry themselves about their liberties, when the thermometer marks 90° in the shade?

To come nearer home, it is evident that the opportunity for a foreign invasion of the United States, or for the traditional "man on horseback," was last week, when the whole wide nation was fanning itself and "lying off in the shade." Let us suppose that such torrid heat as that then endured in this country were the characteristic of our climate from January to December. Under such conditions, would that renowned defender of our liberties, Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, have spirit enough left in him to defy Great Britain and cast his oblique glances at the sinuous advances of that power? Would Senator BLAINE continuously bellow forth his indignation at the Fishery Award and the duplicity of the Belgian Minister, if he had to do it in a climate of eternal Midsummer? Even Mr. POTTER'S forlorn committee, engaged in ferreting out (under difficulties) "the greatest fraud of the century," are compelled to go to Atlantic City, in order to keep up their virtue and patriotism to the sticking point. Suppose they had no Atlantic City to flee to, and that our sea-shore was laved with the tepid waves which murmur on the beaches of San Salvador or the Mosquito Coast. Mr. POTTER'S frigid determination would melt into an oleaginous dew. In such a condition of things, Mr. TILDEN, like some Central American chieftain, could surprise the White House with the Marine Band, capture the Treasury Department, and ensconce himself in Mr. HAYES' best bedroom, as President of the United States. With a deluge of heat pouring down on the face of the Republic, who would care whether there were any President? or any constitution? or any politics? The nation would hear the news, roused from its uneasy nap, "and, being thus frighted, swear a prayer or two, and sleep again." The good old maxim of "put yourself in his place" should be remembered when we criticise the Central American who allows adventurers to change his Government for him at irregular but frequent intervals, and who will not turn in his hammock to see whether he lives under a Dictator or a President.

THE WATERING-PLACE MYSTERY.

There is a shadow that rests upon our watering-places. It is a metaphorical shadow, of course, for one of the essential characteristics of a watering-place is the total absence of all real shade. The visitor who arrives at Long Branch or Saratoga or Newport, or one of those vague places where Philadelphians are said to gather in order to wonder at one another, is struck by the troubled expression of the faces of the male residents. It is obvious that each man is wrestling with some problem of tremendous difficulty, and is nearly hopeless of solving it. Groups of young men club their intellects together, and having thus obtained an appreciable degree of mental force, expend it discussing in low but earnest tones the mystery that oppresses them. Here and there an elderly gentleman may be heard to mutter, "It must be because—" or, "The reason why they do it is—" but he always abandons his unfinished sentence, and tacitly admits that it is untrue. Those of us who do not go out of town, but remain to greet returning wanderers with the venerable lie concerning the coolness of the City in Summer, the magnificence of which dwarfs the best efforts of a Louisiana statesman, notice that they are preoccupied in manner, and have grown prematurely old. The watering-place mystery is responsible for this also. It is crushing the health and spirits of our countrymen and hurrying them toward madness and despair. There can be no duty more high and holy than that of solving, without a moment's unnecessary delay, this mystery that darkens our watering-places and blights even our youngest and most beautiful brokers and dancing men.

Early in the present season it was noticed by thousands of independent observers that all young ladies, and nearly all middle-aged ladies, were unable to stand on the piazza, or in the doorway of a hotel, or even on the sidewalk or the beach, without constantly rising on the forward extremities of their shoes. At first it was thought that this practice was in some way intended as an aid to conversation, but it was soon found that ladies were addicted to it when alone, or, at all events, when not engaged in conversation with anybody. A bold explorer, who ventured upon the upper back piazza of a Long Branch hotel early one morning in June, found seventy-three ladies holding on to the railing and rising rhythmically and incessantly upon their—perhaps we might as well say toes at once. Fortunately, the observer was unseen, since the faces of the ladies were turned from him, and he thus made his escape feeling like a hypothetical young Roman who had accidentally witnessed the rites of the Bona Dea. Isolated instances of girls engaged in performing the same unaccountable feat—while holding fast to the backs of chairs or the upper rails of fences—have since been repeatedly observed. Scarcely a single lady who visits a watering-place fails to join in this mysterious ceremony, and there is not one who will confide even to her nearest and dearest masculine friend its meaning and object. We need not wonder that in the presence of a mystery like this the lawyer has forgotten his fees, the preacher no longer reads the advertisements of European steamers, and the broker has ceased to broke with zest and intelligence. Why do the women constantly poise themselves on their alleged toes? It is this question which confronts the watering-place male by day and by night, while he gropes wildly and in black darkness for answer that he never finds.

How grand and simple are the processes of pure reason. Mysterious as this novel female rite may seem to the untrained mind, it is easily solved by those who are accustomed to the methods of the inductive philosophy. It has escaped the notice of most men that a certain number of *Harper's Magazine*—precisely which one need not be mentioned—is apparently in the possession of eight-tenths of all the ladies at the leading watering-places. Back numbers of magazines are rarely preserved, and it is certainly strange that one particular back number of one particular magazine should be thus persistently popular. Now, when two mysteries suddenly come into existence side by side, it is natural to ask if there be not some connection between them. If nearly all the ladies who pride themselves on what we may temporarily assume to be toes, constantly carry with them an old number of *Harper's Magazine*, is it not fair to suppose that the one phenomenon has an intimate and necessary connection with the other? That this is true can be easily ascertained by carefully examining the magazine. In it will be found the key of the mystery that has for months oppressed our countrymen, and which has hitherto baffled all investigation.

Of course, Mr. BLAIKIE did not foresee that his essay on physical culture would have the far-reaching result of which the Long Branch and Saratoga piazzas have borne testimony. He is a boating man, and his thoughts when writing this essay were fixed upon the oarsmen of his beloved college. How could he imagine that in giving hints to the Harvard eight as to the best method of cultivating those muscles the mission of which is to defeat Yale he was giving an impulse to the hosiery trade, the effects of which will reach from far Balbriggan to the looms of Lyons and the mills of Massachusetts?

Mr. BLAIKIE has assured his fellow boating men that if they constantly practice rising on their toes they will develop with great rapidity and success the muscles of the calf, which, as every one knows, are of immense use to the oarsman. This is an undeniable assertion, and its truth can readily be proved by experiment. In publishing it to the world Mr. BLAIKIE has builded about four hundred times better than he knew. The ladies who have read it—but want of space forbids any further and fuller discussion of the matter. It is sufficient to say that the mystery of the watering-places is a mystery no longer, and that Mr. BLAIKIE and *Harper's Magazine* are the pioneers of the greatest and noblest reform that this continent has ever known.

That eminent financier, JAY GOULD, has ventured into another journalistic enterprise. Evidently not content with the influence of his organ in this City, he has, through his man W. A. H. LOVELAND, purchased "the old reliable" *Rocky Mountain News*, of Denver, Col., and proposes to run it hereafter in the interest of the Union Pacific Roads and the Democratic Party. LOVELAND has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Colorado, and in return for the support which he is to receive from the paper, he is doubtless ready, should he be elected, to serve his patron to the best of his ability. It has not yet been announced which of Mr. GOULD'S young men in the *Tribune* office will be "assigned" to conduct the new enterprise.

Bostonians are justly indignant that New-Yorkers should go to other cities, perpetrate forgeries and other swindles, and pretend to be from the Hub, thus giving the Massachusetts capital a worse name than it deserves. Not only is this done, declares Boston, but audacious Manhattanites assume to be members of some historic or distinguished family of that State. An illustration is given of a man who lately went to Baltimore; called himself "EDWARD EVERETT, of Boston;" borrowed money of everybody; made a large bill for wines and luxuries at a hotel, and gave a check on a bank in Philadelphia, which was returned because the bank had never heard of any such person. He proved to be a former New-York merchant, who had fallen into vicious courses. Not long since another fellow swindled people in Illinois under the name of J. H. LOWELL, of Cambridge, Mass., and a well-dressed man, passing for a nephew of EMERSON, proved to be a regular "dead-beat" in Cincinnati. Both of them, it is said, were disreputable characters from here. If all this be true, it is, we admit, rather shabby. Boston has no reputation to spare.

The Warm Spring Indians declined, the other day, to act as Federal scouts because they had been converted; but having been strongly urged, they agreed to do as they had been requested, provided each one of them should receive a horse and $100 a month. Those savages must be getting civilized. They talk like white men, particularly like the man who had brought suit against another for slander, and who was offered $200 to compromise the matter. "What," said the plaintiff, "take $200 as a salve to my wounded honor, to mend my shattered reputation, to cleanse my sullied fame? Do you talk to me of compromising an indelible wrong for filthy lucre; of exchanging everything I hold dear for a paltry $200? Never! never! But if you'll say $500, cash down, I'll withdraw the suit at once." So with the gentle red men, who, having "got religion," think they could not lend themselves to war unless they were handsomely paid. Certainly, many of their Caucasian brothers, we regret to say, are "converted" in just the same manner, and are conscientiously opposed to committing what they esteem to be sinful until sinning be made pecuniarily an object. The radical difference between our people and the aborigines is fast disappearing.

A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* some time ago gave it as his opinion that England was never so agreeable a place of abode as it is in the nineteenth century. And, unquestionably, there and elsewhere in the civilized world life in many respects is free from the rough edges and sharp corners it had in former days. But if steam has smoothed the path of travel, and brought to the doors of the humble luxuries once known only to the high, there is, on the other hand, a fierce competition in our day unknown a century ago. Each year it becomes harder, not only in old but in new countries, to get on in the world. Each year professions grow more overstocked, while in business the signs of the times point to increasing absorption of the small by the great. The big businesses are, in fact, killing the lesser by the dozen, and men who might 30 years ago have hoped to start on their own account must now be content with a life of servitude. This condition of things seems inevitable, but it is not altogether pleasant. Paraphrasing the line of TENNYSON, we may say that "the individual withers, but joint stock companies become more and more." Not the least lamentable circumstance in this state of things is the explanation offered by some as to the enormous number of breaches of trust and other frauds which now take place. It is contended that they are in no slight degree due to the absence of reciprocal kindness between employer and employed, and urged that many men who have slight compunction in defrauding a company would have long hesitated before robbing an employer to whom they were attached.

Prime donne are very plain and not particularly elegant as a class; but Frau WILT, of Vienna, has, according to a correspondent, nothing to recommend her but her voice, declared to be surpassingly fine, and capable of the most varied and enrapturing tones. She is described as weighing fully 300 pounds, and having the muscular development of a prize-fighter, whom, were he put into petticoats, she would closely resemble. Her face is coarse, and approaching Tyrian purple in hue, while her features are heavy and vulgar to the last degree. She is extremely avaricious, and when she dines at a restaurant she never gives the waiter more than a single kreutzer, and if she gets angry at him, as she often does—for she has a furious temper—she wants to take away the kreutzer she has handed him the day before. Although a grandmother, her voice is fresh as a girl's, her soprano being of the widest range, going from the highest to the lowest notes with perfect ease. To save a servant's wages, she does all her own housework, and to see her among her pots and kettles no one would imagine that she is the woman on whose wonderful voice the Austrian capital hangs entranced, and whom it pronounces second to no singer living.

A queer story comes from the West, whence so many queer stories come. The wife of a merchant in San Francisco, finding, some six months ago, that the climate of the Pacific coast did not agree with her, as her lungs were rather delicate, decided to visit her relatives in Chicago, to see if the change would not benefit her. She went overland, her husband remaining in California because he was unable to leave his business. For two months after her arrival she wrote regularly and affectionately, declaring that her health was steadily improving, and that she hoped to rejoin him very soon. For the next three months her letters steadily decreased, both in frequency and fervor, becoming very rare and very cold toward the close of the period. He complained of the alteration in her feelings, which she denied in words, and proved by behavior. In two or three weeks more he set out for Chicago to ascertain the cause of her revolution, and reaching his destination went to the hotel where she was staying, went directly to her room, entered, found her talking pleasantly to a man, who appeared to be quite at home, but whom he had never seen before. The husband began upbraiding his wife, when the stranger demanded, "By what right do you thus address this lady?" "By the right of a husband," was the response. "That right is reserved for me, Sir; I am her husband." "You? for how long, pray?" "For three months." "And I for six years." Both spoke the truth. The second marriage, as may be inferred, had been made after an irregular divorce; the woman having discovered that she liked the man present in Chicago much better than she liked the man absent in San Francisco. The two Heges talked revolvers, death, and graveyards for a while; but after growing cool, resolved not to make fools of themselves. The woman frankly owned that she preferred No. 2, whereupon No. 1 expressed satisfaction; sensibly left her to her newfound felicity; bought a ticket for home; departed on the morning train, leaving a note for her, saying that he would trouble her no further, and do his utmost never to meet her again.

There have been some points worth noting in the distribution of the 104 cases of sun-stroke that occurred in this City on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last. Twenty-four or twenty-five of these cases proved fatal; the rest should perhaps be registered, not as cases of insolation, but as simple exhaustion consequent upon the elevated temperature of the three successive days. It appears from a study of the addresses given in the 104 cases registered up to Saturday evening, that a sun-stroke map of the City might readily be constructed. Within a semicircular section of the lower part of the City, with Bowling-Green as its centre, not a single instance of sun-stroke has occurred since the heated term set it. Further up, a belt of low ground, formerly meadow-land, crosses the City diagonally, almost from river to river. Canal-street lies along the middle of this humid zone. Throughout this whole tract seizures have been abundant during the recent heat, and for many squares along its margin the liability to prostration, consequent upon the increased humidity, has been very strikingly illustrated, the larger portion of such illustrations occurring in the densely-populated quarter east of the Bowery. Washington-square occupies the central point of a large area, the population of which, although densely crowded, escaped visitation; and from Washington-square north, the middle zone of the City between Third and Sixth avenues, enjoyed an exceptional immunity from heat prostration. East of Third-avenue lies a tract bottomed with clay, not particularly low, but extremely humid compared with the scarcely higher ground forming the backbone of the island. This tract was distinguished above all others for the prevalence of sun-stroke cases. On the west, which for the most part is bottomed with rock, although the population is scarcely less dense, the cases were few and sporadic. For the whole length of Central Park, from Fifty-ninth-street north to One Hundred and Tenth-street, the record shows an almost complete immunity for the whole breadth of the island. Still further north the high ground on the west escapes, and the lowlands on the east show a large record of cases. The conclusion is that, independent of overcrowding and of associate conditions, the geological description of the island bottom is a most important factor in determining the liability to sunstroke, probably because it determines the relative humidity of the district it underlies. It is evident, also, that open spaces, particularly when they are abundant in foliage, carry with them a striking immunity from prostration by heat, and act as centres of a hygienic influence that is felt for many contiguous squares in every direction.

A LONG SUIT ENDED.

DECISION IN THE BUCKNER-KINGSBURY LITIGATION IN CHICAGO.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 21.

Another and seemingly final decision was made yesterday in the famous Kingsbury-Buckner litigation, which has been pending in our courts for a number of years. The Kingsbury estate, when old Major Kingsbury died in 1854, was considered worth some $3,000,000. It consisted of the property now known as the Ashland and Kingsbury blocks, on the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, as well as some 20 acres of dock property on Kinzie-street, on the North Side. On his death, Major Kingsbury left the property to his two children, the late Mrs. Buckner, wife of Gen. Simon E. Buckner, and the late Henry W. Kingsbury, father of the present litigious infant. In May, 1861, Mrs. Buckner conveyed the whole of her interest in the estate to her brother and co-heir, Henry W. Kingsbury, who was then unmarried. Gen. Buckner, immediately after the conveyance of the property, joined the Confederate Army, where he gained his present title.

Henry W. Kingsbury almost immediately afterward married a daughter of Gen. Richard Taylor, a brother of the ex-President. Unlike his brother-in-law, Gen. Buckner, he then entered the Federal service, and was killed in September, 1862, at the battle of Antietam. In the December following, the present infant, Henry W. Kingsbury was born.

Mrs. Gen. Buckner, on the conclusion of the war of the rebellion, took steps to recover the property conveyed by her in 1861 to her brother, claiming that the conveyance was made solely in trust and without consideration. While she was engaged in asserting her claim, Judge Corydon Beckwith, as next friend of the infant, filed a bill in the State Circuit Court to set aside her claim and to quiet the title. Mrs. Buckner filed an answer, as well as a cross-bill, alleging that the conveyance of the property to her brother was in trust. The case was decided by Judge Williams in favor of Mrs. Buckner, and he ordered a decree to be entered reconveying the property to her. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, which, in 1873, finally affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court, whereupon a division of the property took place, Mrs. Buckner taking as her share the Ashland Block and half of the dock property.

The next step in the litigation was a bill filed in the State Circuit Court on behalf of the infant, against Simon B. Buckner and wife, Ambrose E. Burnside, Corydon Beckwith, and Jane C. Kingsbury, to set aside the decree already obtained on the ground of error, as well as of fraud and collusion. This case was then removed to the United States Circuit Court, where it has since been pending. In the meantime Mrs. Buckner died, leaving to her husband all her share of the estate.

Yesterday Judge Blodgett decided to dismiss the bill for want of equity, holding that the litigation in the State Courts was conclusive as to the rights of the parties to the property. The following is the final decree entered in the case:

"This cause coming on for a final hearing upon the pleadings and proofs, and it being suggested that Mary K. Buckner has died since the commencement of this suit, it is ordered that the suit abate as to her, and it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the demurrer of the defendant Corydon Beckwith and the demurrer of the defendant Jane C. Kingsbury to the bill be severally sustained. And the court having found the issue for the defendants Simon B. Buckner and Ambrose E. Burnside on the plea filed by them, and no replication having been filed to their answer, it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the bill be dismissed for want of equity, and that the guardian of the complainant, Henry W. Kingsbury, pay the costs from funds belonging to the ward."

It is not known whether any steps will be taken to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. W. C. Goudy represented the Buckner interests, and Henry Crawford that of the infant Kingsbury.

REV. L. W. BACON DECLINES.

Rev. Leonard W. Bacon has declined the call recently extended to him by the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Penn., to become its Pastor. In his letter, which was written from New-Haven, Conn., on the 1st inst., he says: "The reason for this decision is not the pecuniary loss or personal inconvenience that it would have cost me to accept your call. These would have been well compensated by vast opportunities of useful service in the ministry of the Gospel. Neither have I any apprehension that my ministry in the Third Church would have been hindered by lack of unanimity among the people. Some of the minority were among my best helpers while I was with you, and doubtless would have been again. I have never found any sign of a factious spirit in the church, in any quarter. It would have been easy to disregard or resist a faction in opposition; but the sober conviction of some of the most faithful friends of the church, interested in every way in its prosperity, that I am not the best man for the work, cannot but weigh with me in making up my mind, especially when they hold their opinion with entire personal good will toward me. Only a clear and unmistakable case of duty could have justified me in removing to Pittsburg; and the deliberate negative opinion of some, and the significant abstention from voting of so many more, make the case, to say the least, a doubtful one. The decision of the matter on these grounds makes it unnecessary for me to go into the ulterior questions that would otherwise have arisen. It is with reluctance, and after conscientious hesitation, that I turn away from a field of labor

THE PROPHETS SURPRISED.

COLD WEATHER AND STORMS.

A FROST APPREHENDED IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK — DESTRUCTIVE STORMS — FATAL RESULTS OF HEAT AND LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, July 22.—A decidedly cold wave has reached Northern New-York. The thermometer has changed 40° in 48 hours in many places. Here the temperature is 63°. In the Adirondacks it has fallen to 55°, and overcoats are in demand at many of the lake and other Summer resorts. There have been frosts in the northern counties every month except this, and fears are entertained that the same result may ensue to-night, which would cause incalculable damage to crops of all kinds, especially corn, which is already somewhat injured by the cold snap.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DINGMANS, Penn., July 22.—A destructive hail-storm, accompanied by terrific winds and heavy rain, passed over this section last Sunday afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock. Hailstones, the size of black walnuts, fell to a depth of two inches in places. Grain and fruit were greatly damaged. The wind blew a hurricane, and huge trees were uprooted and carried a long distance. The course of the storm was from north to south, and extended over a territory of about 15 miles in length. It was of brief duration, but the most violent known for years.

CHICAGO, July 22.—There were 405 deaths last week, being 179 more than the week previous, and 147 more than for the same week last year. There were 44 deaths from sun-stroke, 115 from cholera infantum, 49 from convulsions, 15 from diarrhea, and 1 less from other causes. On Wednesday of last week, which was the hottest day this year, there were 106 deaths.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 22.—Three persons were fatally sun-struck yesterday, namely, Adolph Voght, a tailor; Mrs. J. W. Liebin, and Mrs. Joshua Jefferson.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—A special dispatch from Freehold, N. J., says a severe hail-storm visited the northern part of that place yesterday afternoon, damaging the crops considerably.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Mrs. Annie E. Perkins, of Templeville, Md., was instantly killed by lightning yesterday afternoon at Spaniard's Neck, Queen Anne's County, Md.

HUMBERSTON, Ontario, July 21.—A terrific thunder-storm passed over here this morning, uprooting trees, and doing great damage to the crops. A barn belonging to E. Augustine was struck by lightning, and burned.

OTTAWA, July 22.—A severe thunder and hail storm passed over a portion of Ottawa County this afternoon. The crops were greatly damaged.

DENVER, Col., July 22.—The temperature in Colorado has been unusually high during the past two weeks, but the nights have been cool and pleasant. No cases of sun-stroke have been reported, and the best authority announces that no cases of sun-stroke have ever been known in Colorado.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—A cool wave came from the North-west last night, and to-day the mercury ranged from 8° to 10° lower than for two weeks past. Business has been fully resumed. Factories, machine shops, foundries—in fact, manufacturing establishments of all kinds—have started again, and St. Louis has returned to her normal condition.

A COOL DAY IN THE CITY.

A lowering of the temperature 20° in 48 hours, with the accompaniment of a strong north-west breeze, has effected such an atmospheric change in this City that its inhabitants can hardly realize that only three days ago they were prostrated beneath a torrid heat equal to that of the tropics. Last Friday the mercury reached 94° on top of the Equitable Building and 98° at Hudnut's. Last night it fell to 60° on the Equitable, and 61° at the latter station. The maximum of heat yesterday at the Signal Service Station was 76°, and the brisk breeze that prevailed all day made it seem much less. The heat came from Manitoba, and the refreshing coolness comes from the same section of country. Its influence is as wide-spread as was that of the hot wave, and, with the exception of country and seaside hotel proprietors and transportation agents, the whole country is made glad by it.

Starting from this West, the temperature at 5 o'clock last evening was as follows: Bismarck, Dakota, 78°; St. Paul, 79°; Milwaukee, 72°; Chicago, 73°; Toledo, 77°; Buffalo, 67°; Rochester, 64°; Oswego, 62°; Albany, 65°; New-York, 71°; Boston, 72°; Portland, 71°; Eastport, 64°, which, in the latter place, was a rise of 9° in 24 hours. At St. Louis it was at the same time 83°, at Cincinnati 81°, at Pittsburg 78°. The highest temperature was at Vicksburg, 94°, and the lowest at Burlington, Vt., 59°. As the temperature was falling last night all over the West, more cool weather may be expected to-day and to-night. Many persons in the City are affected by this sudden and decided change of temperature as much as they were by the heat, and a large number of cases of sickness is the result. New-Yorkers are now very well satisfied to remain in their comfortable homes, and the great exodus from the City has been temporarily suspended.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	72°	70°	3:30 P. M.	84°	77°
6 A. M.	72°	69°	6 P. M.	81°	72°
9 A. M.	77°	72°	9 P. M.	75°	67°
12 M.	83°	77°	12 P. M.	72°	65°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 71°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 77°

DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE.

Mathew Foley, aged 32, died on Sunday evening at his residence, No. 224 West Thirty-second-street, from the effects of sun-stroke.

James Wright, who was overcome by the heat one day last week, died in St. Francis' Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday.

CONEY ISLAND DESERTED.

A NOR'-WEST GALE AT THE BEACH—THE BAY RIDGE BOATS UNABLE TO LAND.

Coney Island was about as dull, dreary, and dismal a place yesterday as could well be imagined. The wind blew a nor'-west gale all day, which drove the sand in blinding eddies across and up and down the beach, cutting the face, blinding the eyes, filling the mouth and nostrils, permeating the clothing, and sifting it down the neck and into the shoes of the unhappy pedestrian. It was terrible. And the result was, that comparatively few people went to the island, and the majority of those who did go did not remain long. The beach resembled a prairie in a snow-storm, especially in the neighborhood of the Point. All the way from Cable's to Murray & Norton's the beach was almost deserted, and the bathers were "like angel's visits, few and far between." At 6 o'clock there were not 50 persons in Norton's pavilion, and not more than half a dozen bathers. "Point Comfort" was nearly deserted, as were nearly all the places up as far as Cable's. At the latter place there were a few people, and at the Hotel Brighton and Manhattan Beach Hotel there were a few more. At the Brighton six bathers were hurrying out of the tumbling surf, while at the Manhattan they had either all got out or none had been in. The piazzas and dining-rooms at neither place were more than half filled, and the big bar-rooms and lager-beer counters were tenantless. Culver's observatory was not running, the acrobat and the Punch and Judy men took a vacation, and the only source of amusement for the straggling few who chose to face the drifting sand rather than sit shivering on the lee side of the hotel piazzas were the meditative donkeys, who seemed to be just about as little amused at the situation of things as were the sand-blinded little specimens of humanity who clung to the saddles as the animals jogged along. And then, to cap the climax, when the few persons who had gone to Manhattan Beach by way of Bay Ridge got ready to return to the comfortable firesides they had left in the morning, to seek rest and recreation at the great sea-side resort, they found the following notice posted up on the Bay Ridge train bulletin:

"All passengers from New-York, via Bay Ridge, will have to take the Greenpoint train, as the boats cannot make a landing on account of the gale."

Here was a dilemma, but there was no help for it. The D. R. Martin, which left Pier No. 8 North River at 2:25 P. M., had, fortunately, only about 250 or 300 passengers on board, and these were landed with the utmost difficulty. The wind was blowing half a gale right on shore, covering the entire surface of the bay with white-caps, and sending in a rolling sea which caused the steamer to bound and plunge like a cork. Several of the lady passengers were seasick, the children were frightened, and a few returned to New-York without attempting to land. At 3:25 the Thomas Collyer left the pier with a small load of passengers on board, but when she reached Bay Ridge the force of the wind had increased to such an extent that it was found impossible to land the passengers there at all. The attempt was made, but the force of the incoming waves was so great that the steamer was hurled against the dock so violently that her guards were smashed, and she was in danger of being wrecked. So she was headed back to New-York, her passengers were landed at Greenpoint, and the Bay Ridge boats were withdrawn for the day. As a comparison between yesterday and Saturday, it may be said that the train which carried the passengers from Bay Ridge to Manhattan Beach from the 2:25 P. M. boat from New-York on Saturday consisted of 18 cars, filled with passengers. Yesterday the same train left Bay Ridge with four cars only, and they were not filled. And the same comparison would hold good throughout the day, and all over the island.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 23—1 A. M.—A storm centre of considerable energy is in Nova Scotia. The pressure is highest and rising in the lake region. General rain has fallen in New-England, and occasional rain in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. There has been a general fall of temperature. Northerly winds have prevailed in the lake region, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and Middle States, and variable in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The Mississippi River has fallen 13 inches at Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, colder, clearing weather, northwesterly winds and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clear weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, colder, partly cloudy weather and occasional showers, variable winds and higher pressure.

For the Gulf States, colder, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, and stationary pressure.

For the lower lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the upper lake region, clear weather, cold northerly veering to warmer easterly winds, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, stationary or higher temperature, south-east winds, and generally lower pressure.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

SUICIDE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

A GERMAN SHOOTS HIMSELF ON THE JAMAICA TURNPIKE.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. John D. Suydam, who occupies a large farm-house situated on the Jamaica (Long Island) Turnpike, near Woodhaven, heard the report of a pistol, evidently very near by. He got up, explored the house from cellar to garret, and, finding nothing to justify an alarm, went to bed and thought no more of the occurrence. About 6 o'clock, as he was going down the turnpike to inspect a cabbage field, he saw a man lying under the fence by the roadside. The man moved his foot or hand as Mr. Suydam passed, and, taking him for a drunken tramp, Mr. Suydam did not disturb him. An hour later the man was still lying under the fence, and the farmer thought he would wake him up and start him along. The man was lying upon his back with his hat drawn over his face. Near by lay a bottle half filled with whisky, and something shining in the grass at the left proved to be the handle of a navy revolver. "This is what is the matter with him," said the farmer to one of his hired hands who came up just as he was about to lift the sleeper's hat from his face, which was covered with blood oozing profusely from a compound fracture of the skull, a little above and in front of the ear. Word was at once sent to Dr. William D. Wood, of Jamaica, who soon arrived and pronounced the stranger past recovery, and, breathing stertorously, he was carried upon a door, about two miles, to the Town Hall of Jamaica, where he died at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, not having spoken since he was found. Just before Mr. Suydam discovered the body of the stranger, a drunken German stopped at the door and asked to be permitted to clean the horses, for breakfast. He took the road to Jamaica, and has not been seen since. Mr. Suydam feels confident that the German who wanted his breakfast and hurried off as fast as he could after getting it, knew something of the fate of a man who was found lying under the fence with a bullet in his brain; but the Coroner's jury, by whom the case was investigated at 7 o'clock yesterday evening at the Town Hall, thought differently, and rendered a verdict of suicide. The revolver was lying at the left of the body, when discovered; the wound was just below the right temple. The cylinder of the weapon lay near by, but the pin could not be found. In his pocket were a box of 50 cartridges, $3 75 in money, and a letter in German, dated May 1, directed to Gottlieb Weiner, and signed Juliana Weiner. It was written upon a double sheet, and, after telling Gottlieb that his mother was lying at the point of death, requested him to have prepared and forward a power of attorney to settle the property, and sent the writer's love to a brother and sister, evidently living in this country and in communication with deceased. The letter must have been sent by messenger, some emigrant on his way to America probably, for it bore no post-mark, and gave no name of city or State as the residence of Gottlieb Weiner. It was written from Mitzelstadt, a small town in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in a cultivated and very legible German hand.

The body was lying at the undertaker's yesterday afternoon awaiting identification or the permission of Coroner W. D. Wood to inter it. Dr. Phillip Wood, who made the post-mortem examination, assigned compression of the brain as the cause of death; Mr. Suydam told his story to the jury, and Mr. H. W. Smith gave an account of the removal to the Town Hall. But, as a by-stander observed, it remains to be explained how a strange German shot himself through the brain with a revolver in three different parts, at 2 o'clock in the morning, in front of a strange farm-house, then pulled his hat over his face and crept under the fence.

PREPARING TO FIGHT TAMMANY.

A meeting of the Committee of Five from each Assembly district, appointed recently by the New-York County Democratic Association (Cooper-Ottendorfer wing of the Anti-Tammany Democracy) to prepare a plan of enrollment and primary elections, was held last evening at Irving Hall, John McCool presiding, and James E. Munson acting as Secretary. There was a full attendance of the committee, and after some discussion as to the advisability and the necessity of a speedy call for primaries, and the organization of an effective Democratic opposition to Tammany Hall, a committee of one from each Assembly district was appointed, as follows:

1, John Fox; 2. B. G. Buckley; 3. Howell Vail; 4. John I. Delaney; 5. Edward Tanner; 6. Richard Evans; 7. William Arrowsmith; 8. James Neville; 9. Warren H. Rose; 10. John A. Dinkel; 11. Nelson J. Waterbury; 12. Peter Bowe; 13. John Jerolomon; 14. James Daly; 15. Michael Fitzsimmons; 16. Robert Eunever; 17. Henry Murray; 18. Peter Cassidy; 19. Edward Roach; 20. Dennis De Courey; 21. Marcus F. Fitzgibbon.

This committee will submit a plan of enrollment and primaries to the next meeting of the association to be held on Aug. 2.

THE CHAMPION SCULLING MATCH.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 22.—The final deposit of $500 a side in the Hanlan-Ross boat-race was made on Saturday with Mayor Earle, who was temporary and is now the final stakeholder. There is nothing now to be done except to select judges and put down buoys, which will be done by to-morrow. Each side is patiently and confidently waiting for the day which is to decide who is the champion sculler of America. The gatherings at the quarters of the rival oarsmen on Saturday were larger than on any preceding day, proving that the interest in the coming contest is increasing. Both of the oarsmen were out just before dusk last evening and rowed fully an hour. Hanlan at one time made a spurt, showing extraordinary speed. Ross has improved greatly in style since his appearance in Toronto Bay, but he has not that ease and grace manifested by the Torontonian. "He is in fine condition," is the general remark regarding Hanlan. The same may be said of Ross. Ross has brought himself down to 150½ pounds, while Ross, who weighed 200 pounds last Winter, weighs now 168. Hanlan will probably row in the Elliott shell, in which he defeated Eph Morris, and which was brought the other day from Toronto. Ross considers his new shell a little too small for him, but it is the best he has, and he will row in her.

MARINE DISASTERS.

ST. THOMAS, July 17, via HAVANA, July 22.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro, after leaving for Brazil, returned with her machinery damaged. She has repaired, and resumed her voyage on the 18th. Her repairs, it is said, cost $5,000.

BOSTON, July 22.—The steamer Roman, from Philadelphia, reports that Sunday noon, in a dense fog off Shinnecock, she was in collision with the schooner Alma, of Machias, from Hoboken, with coal for Boston. The schooner lost her mainboom and had her stern stove, injuring steering gear, &c., but received no serious damage. The schooner remained tight, and was towed to Boston by the steamer.

A BOY SHOT BY TRAMPS.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 22.—A boy named Green, who was driving a team from Sheffield to Canaan this morning, was met on the road by two tramps, who demanded the team. He whipped up the horses and managed to escape, after having been shot in the breast by one of the tramps. A party of citizens pursued the tramps, arrested them, and took them to Canaan. Green's condition is critical.

NEW-JERSEY COURT OF ERRORS.

TRENTON, July 22.—The Court of Errors and Appeals closed the term to-day. A number of opinions were delivered. In the case involving the question of title in the Stevens Battery, it was held that the title did not pass to the United States by reason of advancements made in the course of its construction. Until a thing contracted for is completed and actually exists, title does not pass. Until the death of R. L. Stevens, title to the battery was in him. The Government had a right in damages for a breach of contract, but the resolution passed by Congress relieved the contractor. The title to the battery was vested in the residuary legatees of R. L. Stevens. In the case of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company, in which the company was nonsuited in the court below, in an action against bondsmen who had covenanted to indemnify it for any damage it "may sustain by the injunction against building its bridge at Perth Amboy," the court reversed the judgment of non-suit, holding that the injunction having been dissolved and the proceedings dismissed, it was sufficient for the company to prove that fact. The doctrine upon which the non-suit was ordered—that it was necessary to prove bad faith on the part of those obtaining the injunction—was overruled. The court did not give a decision on the question as to the constitutionality of the Newark Ward bill. This, with the Princeton Noice case, and a number of others, was laid over.

TO-DAY'S SARATOGA RACES.

FOUR EVENTS TO BE CONTESTED — THE STARTERS AND THE POOLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, July 22.—The army of racers at the track was reinforced yesterday by the arrival of four Western horses—Chiquita, Kate Claxton, Harkaway, and Lucifer—and more are expected. This makes the grandest array of horses ever seen at Saratoga in one season, and, therefore, the prospect for good racing is exceedingly brilliant. It was generally regretted that Danger went lame on Saturday, and it is feared he has broken down completely. He showed but little lameness after the race, but in the evening he suffered considerably, and could not put his foot to the ground. Morrissey's place in the management of the carriages and hacks has been filled by the appointment of Hon. Isaiah Fuller, formerly member of the Assembly, a man of large physique and commanding presence, who did his work on Saturday admirably, and to the satisfaction of all.

The programme for to-morrow consists of four races, two of them being fixed events. The opening race will be the Alabama Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, one mile and an eighth, which was instituted in 1872. Of the 41 nominations, eight are announced as starters—the largest field since 1873, when the same number started in the race. Pierre Lorillard will send Perfection, the sister to Parole, to the post; G. B. Bryson has Telephone, the sister to Ballankeel, and Major Barker; Col. McDaniel will be represented by the chestnut filly by imp. Glenelg, out of Finesse, by Lexington; George L. Lorillard has Balance All, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Santana, and Loulanier, by Lever, out of Lady Harkaway, by Commodore, two very fast fillies, and both winners at Long Branch; Oden Bowie's ch. f. Belle, by Dickens, out of Belle Mead, by Jack Malone, will also start; D. D. Withers' br. f. Invermore, by Lexington, out of imp. Invercauld, by St. Albans, and William Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, who has much improved in appearance. The second race will be the Flash Stakes for 2-year olds, half a mile, and will bring out the largest field of youngsters since the race was established in 1869, for of the 38 nominations, 14 of them are to face the starter. These are: William Astor's ch. f. Lulu, by Harry Bassett, out of Sarah B.; Charles Reed's ch. c. Grand Master, by Eclipse, out of Traverse maid; George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, by Leamington, out of Maggie B. B.; br. f. Idler, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, and ch. f. Annie Augusta, by Leamington, out of Black Slave. The new establishment of Lewis & Stearns has the ch. c. Farley, by Alroy, out of Lady Culpepper, and g. r. Surprise, by Alroy, out of Newsboy; Pierre Lorillard will start b. c. Boardman, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine; J. A. Smith, br. f. Lillian, by Harry Bassett, out of imp. Wombat; J. McCullough, ch. c. George McCullough, by Harry Bassett, out of Spotted Fawn; D. D. Withers, ch. f. Belinda, by Glenelg, out of Madam Dudley; H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Verdict, by Leamington, out of Jane Eyre; G. Nelson & Co.'s ch. g. Kingston, by Kingfisher, out of Jury, and Dardin & Co.'s b. c. Lord Murphy, by Pat Malloy, out of Winonah. The latter is a magnificent-looking colt. He won a three-quarter dash at St. Louis, easily disposing of his competitors.

The third race will be a free handicap of a mile and a quarter, and this presents a fine field of eight starters, namely, Astor's Vagrant, 117 pounds; Nelson and Co's. Viceroy, 116 pounds; Crouse's Mechanic, 112 pounds, and Joe, 111 pounds; Bowie's Oriole, 106 pounds; Williams' Spring Branch, 103 pounds; Dwyer's Bramble, 103 pounds, and Pierre Lorillard's Garrick, 98 pounds.

To conclude with, there will be a steeple-chase over the short course, the entries for which are Trouble, 165 pounds; Derby, 152 pounds; Grey Cloud, 150 pounds; Fredericktown, 137 pounds, and All Right, 134 pounds. The pools sold at the track this afternoon were at the following rates:

ALABAMA STAKES.

G. Lorillard	$150	$175	$170
P. Lorillard	50	35	40
Bello	50	50	50
Price of the Village	40	40	40
Telephone	15	--	--
Invermore	15	--	--
Finesse filly	10	--	--
The field	--	25	25

FLASH STAKES.

G. Lorillard	$100	$100	$120
Verdict	35	35	50
Murphy	33	40	55
P. Lorillard	25	20	20
Grand Master	15	17	21
Lillian	15	16	25
Withers' entries	12	12	13
Astor	12	12	15
McCullough	11	13	16
The field	25	25	27

FREE HANDICAP.

Garrick	$50	Spring Branch	$18
Bramble	55	Crouse's entries	20
Vagrant	15	Viceroy	140
Oriole	15		

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Trouble	$70	Gray Cloud	$5
Derby	45	All Right	8
Fredericktown	10		

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, Sunday night, a fire broke out in the planing mill of W. E. Frost & Co., on Sixteenth and Clark streets, Chicago, which was totally destroyed. An elevator, owned by Howe & McMuller, of Boston, was also burned, but as it was empty the loss upon it will not exceed $8,000. The loss on the planing mill will be between $12,000 and $15,000; insurance $8,000. Some freight cars and telegraph poles were also burned, and a few surrounding buildings scorched.

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JAY COOKE'S CREDITORS.

SETTLING UP THE ESTATE.

A PROSPECTIVE FIVE PER CENT. DIVIDEND—THE PLAN OF TRUSTEE LEWIS FOR WINDING UP AFFAIRS—ITS PROBABLE ADOPTION BY THE CREDITORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The creditors of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. held a meeting here to-day, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Trustee and taking action upon a proposition which was submitted. There were only about 150 persons present, but the committee of creditors who are managing the affair will continue in session for three days, with an adjourned meeting next Monday for voting. Mr. Edwin M. Lewis, the Trustee, presented a voluminous report on the condition of the estate, in which are made plain the vast sums expended, but there is little solid satisfaction for the creditors, as there does not appear any estimate of the value of the various securities, &c. Mr. Lewis said it was impossible to estimate their value, as many of the bonds have no market value. The report shows that the first dividend and distribution out of the assets, ordered Dec. 23, 1874, was as follows:

Five per cent. in cash, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1875.

A distribution in kind as follows: 35 per cent. in Northern Pacific bonds, at 70 cents on the dollar: 14 per cent. in Oregon Steam Navigation stock, at $40 per share, and 6 per cent. of Lake Superior and Minnesota Railroad Company's income bonds, at 40 per cent. Pursuant thereto the Trustee has, between Jan. 20, 1875, and April 30, 1878,

Paid in cash $439,454 88

And distributed:

Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company	$1,926,652 40
Preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company	2,307,266 82
Stock of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, 27,043 shares, $3 90 each ..	1,081,963 99
Income bonds Lake Superior and Minnesota Railroad Company	220,971 53

The Trustee calls attention to the statement in a former report of the settlement made April 6, 1874, with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and then says: "In this there were left open two items—first, the loan of $1,500,000, secured by Oregon Steam Navigation stock; and, second, the $100,000 notes indorsed by Jay Cooke & Co., held by First National Bank of Washington. By the settlement with the Company will be between $12,000 and $15,000; insurance $8,000. Some freight cars and telegraph poles were also burned, and a few surrounding buildings scorched.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917. C. 100
$5,000 ..... 108⅛
Un. Pac. & L. G. 6,000 ..... 103⅞
Pacific of Mo. 2d. 2,000 ..... 98⅝
N. Y. C. & H. 52 ..... 109¼
Mich. Central. 800 ..... bd. 87¼
Rock Island. 100 ..... 114⅜
Western Union. 500 ..... 94⅛
1000 ..... b3. 95
50 ..... 95⅜
700 95
100 ..... c. 94⅜
Den. of N. J. 100 ..... 30¼
50 ..... b3. 30½
Wabash. 100 ..... c. 14¼
H. & St. J. 100 ..... s3. 11⅛

Erie Railway.
1000 ..... b.c. 16⅜
800 ..... s3. 16⅛
50 ..... b3. 16⅜
700 ..... 16⅜
200 ..... b3. 16¼
200 ..... c. 16¼
500 ..... 16⅜
500 ..... b3. 16¼
400 ..... 16⅜
North-western.
1500 ..... 48¾
100 ..... 48¾
100 ..... 48⅝
200 ..... 48¾
100 ..... 48⅝
200 ..... 48¼
1300 ..... 48⅜
300 ..... 48⅛
800 48
1100 ..... 48¼
1000 ..... 48⅜
North-west. pf.
200 ..... s3. 77⅜
800 77
400 ..... 77⅛
100 ..... 77⅜
500 ..... 77¼
Chicago & Alton.
500 ..... 62⅜
400 ..... s3. 62½
100 ..... 62⅝
1700 ..... 62⅞

St. Paul.
300 ..... s3. 47⅞
50 48
200 ..... 48⅛
1100 ..... 48¼
1200 ..... 48⅜
St. Paul pref.
1200 ..... 80¾
100 ..... 81¼
200 ..... 81½
100 ..... 81⅝
200 ..... 81¾
100 ..... 81⅝
D., L. & West.
100 ..... s3. 60⅞
100 ..... b3. 61

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '65, reg. $1,000 ..b.c. 102¼
U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 50,000 ..b.c. 105½
U. S. 5s, '81, reg. 60,000 ..... 100¼

U. S. 4s, C. 1907. $9,000 ..b.c. 100¾
U. S. 4s, R. 1907. 14,500 ..b.c. 100⅝
U. S. 4½ '91, R. 9,500 ..b.c. 104⅝

U. S. 4½ '91, C. $6,000 ..b.c. 104⅝
U. S. 6s, Cur. 10,000 ..... 120½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '67. $5,000 ..... 105⅝

U. S. 5-20 C., '67. $2,000 ..b.c. 105½
U. S. 4½ '91, C. $10,000 ..b.c. 104⅝

U. S. 4½ '91, C. $25,000 ..... 105¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s, con. $1,000 ..... 77¼
500 77
M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 11,000 ..... 122⅜
M. & S. P. 8s, s. f. 2,000 ..... 99⅞
M. & St. P. 1. & M. D. 2,000 102
D. & H. R. '91. 3,000 ..... 100⅜
Erie 8d. 2,000 ..... 108½
San. So. 1st. gd. 5,000 ..... 76¼
Michigan Cen. 7s. 5,000 ..b.c. 111¾
Un. Pac. 1st. 2,000 ..b.c. 105⅞
Un. Pac. & L. G. 4,000 ..... 103⅞
1,000 ..... 103⅝
Pacific of Mo. 2d. 11,000 ..... 105⅞
So. Pac. 1st. 8,000 ..... 83⅛
C., C. & I. C. 1st. 2,000 ..... 41⅞
10,000 ..b.c. 42
C. C. & I. C. 2d. 1,000 14
2,000 ..... 40½
M. K. & T. con. 2d. 2,000 ..... 40½
Erie 2d. 3,000 ..... 95½
Lake Shore. 1500 ..... 64¼
500 ..... 64⅞
800 ..... 64¼
75 64
2200 ..... 64⅛
1000 ..... 64⅜
1300 ..... 64⅝
600 ..... 64⅝
3600 64
2000 ..... 63⅞
300 ..... b3. 64

Erie Railway.
1000 ..... b.c. 16⅜
800 ..... s3. 16⅛
50 ..... b3. 16⅜
700 ..... 16⅜
1800 ..... 16⅛
3800 ..... 16⅜
100 ..... b60. 16⅝
Michigan Central.
300 ..... b.c. 67⅜
100 ..... 67⅝
100 ..... 67¾
200 ..... 67⅝
600 ..... 67¾
P., Ft. W. & C. g'd.
8 ..... b.c. 95
10 ..... 94⅞
100 ..... 95¼
L. S. & M. So.
2100 .b.c. b3. 63
600 ..... 62⅞
100 63
500 ..... 63½
900 ..... 63⅝
1100 ..... 63¾
1300 ..... 63⅝
600 ..... 63½
800 ..... 63⅝
100 ..... 63¾
100 ..... 63⅝
300 ..... b.c. b3. 64¼
600 ..... s3. 64⅛
100 ..... 64⅜
100 ..... 64⅝
100 ..... 64⅞
100 ..... 64⅝
100 ..... 64⅞
Mich. & Ill. Cent.
100 ..... b.c. 93
Chic. & N. W.
100 ..... b.c. 68⅜
100 ..... 68⅝
100 ..... 68⅜
100 ..... 68⅝
Chic. & N. W. pf.
100 ..... b.c. 77⅜
100 ..... 77⅜
100 ..... 77¾
100 ..... 77⅜
100 ..... 77½
Chic. Mil. & St. P.
500 ..... b.c. 49
500 49
500 ..... 49⅛
500 49
Chic. & N. W. pf.
100 ..... b.c. 77¾
100 ..... 77⅞
100 78
200 ..... c. 78
Chicago & Alton.
100 ..... 62⅝
100 ..... 62⅜
100 ..... s3. 62⅝
100 ..... 62⅝
100 ..... 62⅞
D., L. & West.
100 ..... b3. 61¾
100 ..... 61⅝
50 ..... 61⅜
500 ..... b3. 61⅝
100 ..... s3. 61⅜
200 ..... 61⅝
1700 ..... 61½
2400 ..... 61⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81. $10,000 ..... 107⅜
U. S. 5-20 C. '65. 2,000 103

U. S. 5s, C., '81, for the ac. $100,000 ..... 107⅜

U. S. 5-20 C., '65, reg. $5,000 ..... 102¾
U. S. 5-20 C., '67. $202,000 ..... 107⅜
U. S. 4½ R. '91. $25,000 ..b.c. 104⅝
U. S. 5s, C., '81. $200,000 ..... 107⅜
U. S. 10-40 R. $8,000 109

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

La. 7s, con. $20,000 .b.c. b3. 83
C. R. I. & P. 7s. 1,000 113
L. & Nash. 2d. 5,000 89
2,000 .b.c. 43¼
N. Y. Elev. 1st. 2,000 ..... 111⅞
Un. Pac. 1st. 11,000 ..... 105⅞
So. Pac. 1st. 8,000 ..... 83⅛
C., C. & I. C. 1st. 2,000 ..... 41⅞
10,000 .b.c. 42
C. C. & I. C. 2d. 1,000 14
M. K. & T. con. 6s. 2,000 ..... 40½
L. & N. con. '98. 3,000 106
South Pac. 1st. 3,000 108
Fourth Nat. Bank. 80 95
Bank of N. Y. 5 ..... 101½
Shoe & L. Bank. 10 103
Adams Ex. 5 ..... b.c. 105
Quicksilver. 100 ..... b.c. 13¼
100 13
Quicksilver pf. 100 ..... b.c. 33
Pac. Mail Car. 100 ..... 17¼
Lake Shore. 600 ..... 64⅜
300 ..... s3. 64⅛
Erie Railway. 30 ..... 16⅛
600 ..... 16⅜
Lake Shore. 1500 ..... 64⅛
500 ..... 64⅞
800 ..... 64¼
75 64
2200 ..... 64⅛
1000 ..... 64⅜
1300 ..... 64⅝
600 ..... 64⅝
100 ..... s3. 64⅛
100 ..... 64¼
200 ..... 64⅝
200 ..... b3. 64
300 ..... b3. 64

Pacific Mail.
100 ..... b3. 17⅛
50 ..... s3. 17¼
Michigan Central.
300 ..... 67⅞
300 ..... b3. 68
Pittsburg.
200 ..... 83½
200 ..... s3. 77⅜
800 77
500 ..... c. 77⅜
500 ..... 77¼
Rock Island.
100 115
Chic. & Alt.
34 ..... 84½
84 84
Morris & Essex.
100 ..... 84⅜
Ohio & Miss.
100 ..... 43⅜
North-west.
200 ..... 49⅜
300 ..... 49⅝
1400 ..... 49¼
1000 ..... 49⅛
400 ..... 48⅞
1300 ..... 48⅜
North-west. pf.
200 ..... 83¼
Central of N. J.
100 ..... b.c. 39⅝
Pittsburg.
200 ..... 83½
Central of N. J.
100 ..... b.c. 39⅝
700 ..... 39⅞
200 ..... b.c. 83
50 ..... 82¾
80 83
200 ..... 83⅛
Chic. & Alton.
100 ..... b.c. 84
100 ..... s3. 83½
Chic., Burl. & Q.
200 ..... b.c. s3. 113⅝
200 ..... b3. 114
100 114

North-western pf.
100 ..... b3. 78
200 78
800 ..... 78⅛
200 78
100 ..... 77⅞
St. Paul.
1000 49
1000 ..... 49¼
1000 ..... 49⅛
1000 49
1000 ..... 49⅛
1000 ..... 49¼
200 ..... b3. 49
200 49
500 49
Ohio & Miss.
100 ..... 43⅝
D., L. & West.
100 ..... b3. 60⅞
100 61
700 ..... 61¼
100 ..... b3. 61⅜
200 ..... 61⅝
50 ..... 61⅜
500 ..... b3. 61⅝
100 ..... s4. 61⅜
200 ..... 61⅜
1700 ..... 61½
2400 ..... 61⅝

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 22.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Gold Placer.
100 ..... .38
100 ..... .38

Lacrosse.
500 b.c. b10. .39
100 ..... b.c.c. .39

Lacrosse.
100 b.c. s10. .38

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Bertha & Edith.
2500 b.c. s3. .05
2500 bc60. .07
100 b.c. s3. .06
500 ..b.c. s3. .06
500 ..b.c. s3. .06

Buckeye.
500 ..... b30. .30
Gold Placer.
100 ..... .38
100 ..... .38
100 ..... .38

Dahlonega.
500 ..b.c. s3. .17
Rinkill.
100 ..... A.c. b3. 4.60
Mont Bross.
100 ..... 1.20

SALES AFTER SECOND CALL.

Amer. Flag.
100 ..... .23
200 ..... .23
500 .ac. b30. .24
500 .ac. s30. .24

Dahlonega.
100 ..... .18
700 ..... .18
Plumas.
100 ..... 4.05

Gold Placer.
100 ..... a.c. .37
100 ..... a.c. .37
100 ..... a.c. .37

MONDAY, July 22—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the most interesting feature was the buoyancy of Lake Shore, which, under brisk purchases for the long and short account, rapidly advanced from 62⅜ to 64⅝. The dealings in the stock were attended with great excitement, and all kinds of surmises were afloat to account for the determined buying movement. The most generally accepted explanation of the matter is that the "Twenty-third-street party" and their followers are largely short of the stock, and, feeling apprehensive that the pooling arrangement among the trunk lines is about to be renewed, are making strenuous efforts to cover. Appearances indicate that they are likely to find their task in this respect a difficult one, as the bulls, who are apparently imbued with the belief that they control the situation, are unwilling to part with their shares except at advancing prices. The losses already incurred by some of the bears are, according to the gossip of the street, very heavy. Michigan Central sympathized with the strength of Lake Shore, and recorded an advance for the day of 1 ₱ cent. Western Union continued to exhibit strength, and advanced 1⅛ ₱ cent., to 95⅛, with a subsequent fractional reaction. The coal stocks were strong and higher. It is believed that the representatives of the coal companies, at their meeting at Philadelphia to-morrow, will decide on a higher schedule of prices for coal. The Wisconsin shares were erratic, advancing early in the day, but subsequently losing the greater portion of the improvement. Investment shares were strong, Chicago and Alton gaining 2 ₱ cent, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 1¼, Pittsburg 7⅜, and Rock Island ½ ₱ cent. on the day's transactions.

The transactions aggregated 174,142 shares, embracing 50,975 Lake Shore, 39,150 St. Paul, 29,120 North-western, 17,330 Erie, 12,500 Western Union, 10,350 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,350 Michigan Central, 1,830 Pittsburg, 1,350 C., C. and I. C., and 1,000 New-Jersey Central.

Lake Shore rose from 62⅜ to 64⅝, reacted to 63⅞, and closed at 64. Michigan Central advanced from 67 to 68⅜, with closing sales at 68. North-western common, after advancing from 48¼ to 49¾, closed at 48¾, the preferred advancing from 77⅜ to 78⅛ and reacting to 77⅜@77½. St. Paul common rose from 47⅞ to 49½, returned to 47⅞, and closed at 48, while the preferred advanced from 80¾ to 82, reacted to 81¼, and recovered to 81½. Pittsburg advanced from 82⅝ to 83¾, and closed at 83½. Chicago and Alton rose from 82 to 84½, with closing transactions at 84. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced from 112½ to 114, closing at 113¾. Erie fluctuated between 16 and 16⅝, with the last sale at 16½. Rock Island advanced from 114½ to 115, Union Pacific from 63 to 63½, and C., C. and I. C. from 4 to 4⅜. Wabash declined from 14⅜ to 14, and Quicksilver common from 13¾ to 13. Western Union rose from 94 to 95⅛, and closed at 94⅝. Among the coal stocks, New-Jersey Central advanced from 38⅞ to 39⅞, Morris and Essex from 84⅜ to 84⅜, Delaware and Hudson from 57⅞ to 58⅞, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 60⅝ to 61⅝, the last named reacting to 61⅛. Adams Express sold at 105, against 103½ at the last previous transaction.

Bank shares sold at 101½ for New-York, 106 for Shoe and Leather, and 95 for Fourth National.

The Money market worked easily, with 2 ₱ cent. as the ruling rate for call loans. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston easier, ⅛@¼ premium; New-Orleans commercial 3 16, bank ¼; Chicago, 60 premium; St. Louis, 75 premium; Boston, heavy at par.

The foreign advices reported a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent. in Consols at London, the closing quotation having been 95⅜@95⅝ for both money and the account. United States bonds were a fraction lower in the early dealings, but afterward advanced, and closed at 111½ for 10-40s, 108⅜ for 1867s, 108⅜@108½ for new 5s, and 106⅞ for new 4½s. American railway shares were dull. Erie common advanced 3⅜ ₱ cent., to 16½, the preferred was steady at 32¼, and Illinois Central declined to 87½. The Bank of England lost £31,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes declined 45c., to 114f. 40c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates were reduced 1c. at the opening. The market was heavy, and but little disposition to buy, even at the reduction, was manifested. Actual business was on the basis of $4 82@$4 82¼ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 85 for demand, $4 85¼@$4 85½ for cables, and $4 79½@$4 80½ for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation was tame, with all the transactions at 100½. On gold loans the rates were 1@1 ₱ cent. for carrying. The imports of specie for the week were $252,301, of which $175,600 was silver, and the remainder gold.

Government bonds were generally firm, with an advance of ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. in 6s of 1881 and 10-40s. The 5-20s of 1865 and 1867 declined a fraction. In railroad bonds the transactions aggregated $137,000. The only important changes in prices were an advance from 41¾ to 43¼ in Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central Firsts, and from 12 to 14½ in do. Seconds. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s advanced to 113, Louisville and Nashville Consols to 106, Ohio and Mississippi consolidated Sinking Funds to 98¾, Canada Southern Firsts to 76¼, Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s convertible to 95½, St. Paul 8s First to 122⅝, and do. consolidated Sinking Funds to 99⅞, St. Paul Firsts, I. and M. division, declined to 102, Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 103¾, Missouri Pacific Seconds to 98½. South Pacific Firsts to 83½, and Delaware and Hudson registered of 1891 to 100⅜. State bonds were dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1878.

Coin receipts	$1,315,999 47
Coin payments	1,174,316 98
Coin balance	117,735,430 18
Currency receipts	1,575,771 68
Currency payments	2,017,827 50
Currency balance	46,884,219 16
Customs	497,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 22.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	100½	100⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅝	105⅝
Bills on London	$4 83	$4 82½
New-York Central	109¾	109¾
Rock Island	114½	115
Pacific Mail	17½	17¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	48	48
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	81	81
Lake Shore	64	64⅜
Chicago and North-western	48¼	48⅜
Chicago and North-western pref	76⅞	77½
Western Union	94	94⅝
Union Pacific	63¼	63⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	60⅝	61⅜
New-Jersey Central	38⅝	39⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	58	58⅞
Morris and Essex	84⅜	84⅜
Panama	127½	127½
Erie	16⅛	16½
Ohio and Mississippi	7¾	8
Harlem	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅞	11⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	27½	27½
Michigan Central	67	68
Illinois Central	86⅛	86⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109¾	109½	373
Erie	16⅝	16	17,330
Lake Shore	64⅜	62⅜	50,975
Wabash	14¼	14	400
North-western	49¾	48	20,220
North-western preferred	78⅛	77	8,900
Rock Island	115	114½	600
Milwaukee and St. Paul	49½	47⅞	29,850
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	82	80¾	9,300
Pittsburg	83¾	83	1,830
Del., Lack. and Western	61⅝	60⅞	10,350
New-Jersey Central	39⅞	39⅛	1,000
Del. and Hudson Canal	58⅞	58⅜	200
Morris and Essex	84⅜	84⅜	500
Michigan Central	68⅝	67¼	4,350
Union Pacific	63½	63	600
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	114	113⅜	700
Chicago and Alton	84½	83½	562
C., C. and Indiana Central	43⅜	41⅜	1,350
Han. and St. Joseph	11⅞	11⅜	200
Ohio and Mississippi	7¾	7¾	500
Western Union	95⅛	94¼	12,500
Pacific Mail	17½	17¼	200
Quicksilver pref.	33	33	100
N. Y. C. R. and N.	29	29	772
New-Jersey Southern	1½	1½	200
St. L., K. C. & N.	4½	4⅜	200
Total sales			174,142

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120	120½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107¼	107⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107¼	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105⅞	105¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅝	105¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107½	108½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	108	108½
United States 10-40s, registered	108⅞	109⅛
United States 10-40s, coupon	109	109⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106¼	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107½
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104½	104⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104½	104⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100½	100⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100½	100⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $100,000 for interest, and $13,500 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$6,711,000
Gold balances	850,536
Currency balances	853,576

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$62,401,269
Currency balances	2,346,879
Gold exchanges	10,869,101
Gold balances	1,316,666

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87. 103⅝	
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87. 112	
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87. 112	
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	14½
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chas. R.	7	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	14½
Ala. 8s of 1892	20	N. C., N. R., J. & J.	70
Ala. 8s of 1893	20	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Arkansas 6s, Funding	20	N. C. N. C. R., coff J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. 3 is	4	N. C. N. C. R., coff A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68	9
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C. 6s, n. bds. J. & J.	9
A. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	4	N. C. 6s, n. bds. A. & O.	9
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	2
Georgia 6s	102	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Georgia 7s, new bs.	107	Ohio 6s, 1881	103⅜
Georgia 7s, ind'rsed.	106	Ohio 6s, 1886	105½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	100½	South Carolina 6s	44
Illinois War Loan	100½	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30
Kentucky 6s	100½	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	30
Louisiana 6s	52	S. A. 6s, F. Act. '66	30
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	51	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 6s, new'd'r g'd'bt.	51	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 7s, Penitentiary	51	S. C. 7s of 1888	30
La. 6s, Levee bs.	51	S. C. non-F'd bds.	2
La. 8s, Levee bs.	51	Tennessee 6s, old	35
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	51	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	34
La. 7s, Consolidated	77¼	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	34
Michigan 6s, '78-'9	100½	Va. 6s, old	20
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	21
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	101	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	21
Mo. 6s, due in '86	104	Va. 6s, Consol bs.	70
Mo. 6s, due in '87	104½	Va. 6s, ex mat. c.	55¼
Mo. 6s, due in '90	105	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s.	28
Mo. 6s, due in '39-'90	106	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4
Mo. 6s, or U. due '92	104½	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	83¼
Mo. H. & S. J. due '86	103⅜		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	73
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	27
C. & O. 6s, 1st ex. c.	25
Chic. & Alton 1st	114½
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106½
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st	100¼
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	112⅜
C. R. I. & P. 1s. 1917	c. 108
C. R. of N. J. 1st. '90	115¼
C. R. of N. J. 1stc. '90	85
C. R. of N. J. as'd.	72
L. & W. B. c. g. 1900	65
L. & W. B. c. g. as'd.	45
Am. D. & L. bds '86	45
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	122½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, S. & r. d.	104⅜
M. & St. P. 1st La. D.	106
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	101⅞
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	102½
M. & St. P. C. & P.	99⅞
M. & St. P. 2d	100
Minn. & St. L. 1st	102⅞
Peninsula 1st Con.	110
Win. & St. P. 1st	100
Win. & St. P. 2d	85
D., L. & W. 2d	106
D., L. & W. 7s con.	106
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	106⅝
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	102⅞
Morris & Essex 1st	118
Morris & Essex 2d	107⅜
M. & E. con	85½
D. & H. Can. 1st, '84	100
D. & H. Can. 1st, '91	100¼
D. & H. C. 1st, ex. '91	109
D. & H. c. 7s, '94	102
Alb. & Sus. 1st	109
Rens. & Sar. 1st. c	115½
Ren. & Sar. 1st. r	115½
Erie 1st extended	116
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	103
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	103⅜
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	104⅜
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	106½
Long Dock b'ds	109½
B. N. Y. & E. 1st 1916	108
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	95¼

S. C. & L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
S. C. 7s of 1888	30
S. C. non-F'd bds	2
Tennessee 6s, old	35
Tenn. 6s, new bds	34
Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	34
Va. 6s, old	20
Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	21
Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	21
Va. 6s, Consol bs	70
Va. 6s, ex mat. c	55¼
Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	28
Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4
D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	83¼

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 22, 1878.

The arrivals of horned Cattle fresh to hand on this forenoon were heavy and above the demand, which was slow, especially for inferior quality Beeves, which were low, of no value on the closing rates of last week. Good quality Beeves were scarce, and in fair demand at current rates, which were steady. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 7c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 7c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights 4 to 9 cwt. Sales were reported on 50 to 57 lb., net. General sales on 55 to 56 lb., net. Milch Cows sold at $50@$90 ₱ head. Calves included. Buttermilk-fed Calves sold at 3c.@3½c. ₱ lb.; ordinary quality Calves at 2½c. ₱ lb.; medium quality Veals at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; demand slow at above quotations. Sheep steady at 3½c.@5¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs off in feeling at 5c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; quality of the flocks to hand coarse to choice. Spring lambs were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed slow at 5½c.@5½c. ₱ lb., with market Pigs at 6c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 44 cars of horned Cattle, as follows: 138 common Missouri Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 128 coarse but fat Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 8 to 8¼ cwt.; 70 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 150 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 70 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 105 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. H. F. Burchard sold for Rankin & Thompson 18 common Indiana Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 63 common Missouri Steers, with a fair top, 8 head at 9c. ₱ lb., 30 head at 9¾c. ₱ lb., 9 head at 9½c. ₱ lb., 31 head at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 7¾ to 8 cwt.; 20 Ohio Steers, common to fair, 2 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., 12 head at 9½c. ₱ lb., 12 head at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 9 head, 9 head at 10½c. ₱ lb., weights 7½ to 8¼ cwt. Ulery & Carey sold for selves 80 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 8½c. to 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 44 coarse Illinois Steers at 9½c. @10c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 8 cwt.; 68 mixed Kentucky Cattle at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 20 coarse but fat Kentucky Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 18 fair Ohio Steers at 10c.@10½c., weights 8¼ to 9 cwt.; for Rankin & Thompson 36 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for N. Lehman & Bros. 50 common Ohio Steers at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 31 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; for Rankin & Co. 51 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $10 off the head, weight 7¼ cwt.; for Swope & Mitchell 17 grass-fed Indiana Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; for Swope & Nobles 20 grass-fed Indiana Steers at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., weights 5¼ to 5½ cwt.; for Swope and Johnson 17 common Ohio Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; W. B. Dudley sold for Reynolds & Co. 32 common Ohio Steers, 16 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 16 head at 9c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong; for M. Geismer 84 Colorado Steers, 42 head at 7½c. ₱ lb., 42 head at 8c. ₱ lb., weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Co. 256 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, 7¾ head at 9c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 17 head; 35 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., 51 head at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 12 head; 97 head at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 8 cwt. F. Joseph sold for self 212 Illinois Steers, from common to fair 81 head at 9c. ₱ lb., 45 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., 74 head at 9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 26 head; 12 head at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt. Blume, Elliott & Co. sold 54 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 150 lb. ₱ head, at 2½c. ₱ lb.; 32 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 186 lb. ₱ head, at 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 8 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 172 lb. ₱ head, at 3c. ₱ lb.; 8 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 173 lb. ₱ head, at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 26 Calves, weight 148 lb. ₱ head, at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 28 Calves, weight 140 lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 20 Calves, weight 147 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 40 Calves, weight 152 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 77 Veals, weight 160 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 75 State Sheep, weight 80 lb. ₱ head, at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 49 State Sheep, weight 84 lb. ₱ head, at 4c. ₱ lb.; 110 Ohio Sheep, weight 91 lb. ₱ head, at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 250 Ohio Sheep, weights 90 to 94 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 190 mixed Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 68 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 100 Canada Lambs, weight 68 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb.; 42 State Lambs, weight 72 lb. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 293 State Lambs, weight 61 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 310 Kentucky Lambs, weight 62 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 97 Kentucky Lambs, weight 66 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; sold for week ending July 20, 1878, 5,247 Sheep and Lambs at $4 04 average ₱ head; 511 Veals and Calves at $7 22 average ₱ head; 31 Dairy Cows sold at $50@$90 ₱ head; 60 Calves, weight 222 lb. ₱ head, at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 17 Veals, weight 143 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 23 State Sheep, weight 98 lb. ₱ head, at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 28 Ohio Sheep, weight 88 lb. ₱ head, at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 223 Ohio Sheep, weight 93 lb. ₱ head, at $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 212 Ohio Sheep, weight 84 lb. ₱ head, at $4 30 ₱ cwt.; 57 State Lambs, weight 63 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 142 Kentucky Lambs, weight 62 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 24 Virginia Lambs, weight 59 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 223 Virginia Lambs, weight 64 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 50 Virginia Lambs, weight

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following public auctions were held at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 22:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, F. L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story stone-front building, with lot 30.1 by 71.11 by 22 by 40.3, No. 211 Mott-st., west side, 67.6 feet north of Spring-st., for $12,000, to Johannes Koop, as Trustee and plaintiff; also, disposed of the five-story brown-stone house, with lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 22 East 58th-st., south side, 280 feet east of 5th-av., sold for $20,000, to George S. Bowdoin, as Executor and plaintiff. Also, similar sale, E. G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 125, No. 331 West 14th-st., north side, 425 feet west of 8th-av., for $13,500, to C. L. Stewart.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot, 25 by 95, No. 112 East 11th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 3d-av., for $11,000, to William H. H. Moore.

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, together in size 50 by 43.1 by 50.2 by 47.6, on West 72d-st., south side, 225 feet west of 11th-av., for $1,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on 3d-av., northeast corner of 108th-st.; also two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on 2d-av., north-west corner of 108th-st., and 14 lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 108th-st., north side, 160 feet east of 3d-av., for $15,100, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, sold six lots, together in size 150 by 100.11 by 148 by 8.6 by 98, on West 118th-st., south side, 285 feet west of 5th-av., for $6,000, to Pauline Feldman, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by Woodrow & Lewis, of the house, with lot, No. 113 East 10th-st., west of 2d-av., was adjourned to July 30.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 20.

84-st., n. s., 166 ft. e. of Avenue B, 23x98.2; also, Columbia-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Joel Bleas to Sarah Woolf..... nom.

Henry-st., No. 180, 23.10x100; Gilbert M. Spier and others, Executors, to Elizabeth M. Crosby, Trustee..... $200

Orchard-st., No. 162, 25x75.5; Paul Rude and wife to Jacob Kerwer..... nom.

138th-st., n. s., 24 ft. e. of Railroad-av., 175x 83.9x irregular; also, n. of 138th-st., w. of Mott Haven Canal, irregular; Benjamin Marks and wife to Rebecca S. Marks..... nom.

Mott-st., n. e. corner of Chatham-st., 69.3x56.6; same to same..... nom.

Chatham-st., n. w. corner of Worth-st., 35.6x37; also, Worth-st., n. w. 37 ft. e. of Chatham-st., 27x63; also, Chatham-st., No. 164, 29.1x82.9; same to same..... nom.

Hamilton-st., No. 14, 17.4x103.6; John Redican to William H. McKinney..... nom.

Gouverneur-st., n. s., 250.8 ft. e. of Morris-av., 50x117, 23d Ward; Mary M. Smith and husband to Walter Butler..... nom.

Dean-av., s. e. corner Orchard-st., 23.9x100; Thomas Blessing and wife to Ellen T. Donahue..... 3,000

54th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; same to same..... 21,000

Rustic-av., 24th Ward; Allen M. Thompson and wife to Amanda M. Cropsey..... 500

Henry-st., Lot No. 283; W. A. Boyd, Referee, to Gilbert M. Speir..... 2,300

Prospect-st., n. w. corner Cortlandt-av., 25x100; W. A. Boyd, Referee, to John Hohner..... 1,350

50th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4; also 50th-st., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.4; Richard E. Elliott, Referee, to Andrew Ewald..... 37,000

155 h-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Cortlandt-av., 25x 100; Hans Stoldt and wife to Leopold Vath.... nom.

Forsyth-st., No. 187; George L. Ingraham, Referee, to Julia Kunzenmann..... 2,000

29th-st., n. s., 376.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 23.5x98; A. Johnes, Referee, to Henry R. Milbank..... 5,500

24-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-st., 17x98.9; Isabella Dunlap to Josephine E. Linscott..... nom.

29th-st., s. s., 172.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21.6x98.9; also, 41st-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22.6x 98.9; William B. Bridge, Assignee, to Albert L. Davis..... 19,200

Vesey-st., Nos. 80, 82, 84, 86; Washington-st., No. 209; also Thompson-st., Nos. 91, 93; 31st-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; also, 156th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x 200, one-half part of; also 11th-av., n. e. corner of 156th-st.; same to same..... 128,500

112th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x 100.5; Carl Klauberg and wife to Louisa V. Tuttle..... nom.

Water-st., No. 588, F. P. Trautman, Referee, to Jeremiah Lyon Dimick, Jr..... 2,180

38th-st., s. s., 280.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 53x81.7; H. Donnelly, Referee, to John F. Murray..... 2,500

Springhurst, "on map of pro erty of Edward T. Young," 23d Ward, Edward T. Young to Joseph F. Mosher..... nom.

Springhurst, "on map of property of Edward T. Young," irregular, 24th Ward, Joseph F. Mosher to Corinne Young..... nom.

LEASE RECORDED.

Canal-st., No. 158, 5 years; Neuman Cowen to Louis Winterbauer..... $1,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Hayes, James, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; w. s. of Elm-st., s. of Spring-st., 1 year..... $1,000

Henning, Maria M., to Joseph Emrich; s. s. of 121st-st., s. of 3d-av, demand..... 225

Holmer, John, and wife to Nicholas Winkler; n. w. corner of Cordandt-av. and Prospect-st.; 3 years..... 800

Hughes, Edward, and wife to Frank M. Katz; s. s. of 1st-st. w. of Avenue A, 1 year..... 800

Kerschbaum, Alexander Hildebach; s. s. of 61st-st., s. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 2,300

Longstreet, Archibald, and wife to Edward Wyckoff; n. s. of 18th-st., w. of 6th-av, due. 500

Martin, Mary, to William H. McKeon; Princeton, lot 52x53, 5 years..... 4,000

Rheines, Peter, and wife to Louis Benziger, Executor; s. s. corner Rivington and Orchard sts., 2 years..... 12,000

Schlaefer, Valentine, to Friedrich Stengel; No. 255 East 4th-st., 2 years..... 1,500

Taylor, James S., and wife to James Bowen, Trustee; South-st., No. 72, 3 years..... 11,000

Weeks, Francis M., and wife to Emily L. Forest; e. s. Franklin-av., 23d Ward, 1 year... 10,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Knapp, Elizabeth, to Germania Bank..... nom.

Lawrence, Richard, to Charles Smith..... $1,500

Smith, James R., to Cathanine McGlynn..... nom.

Tomlinson, Elizabeth R., to Sarah A. Bussell.... nom.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

LENOX, 5TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.—AN elegant apartment from 1st September; smaller, with immediate possession; rent greatly reduced. R. JACKSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT WESTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, A cottage, partly furnished. Apply to Mrs. CROWTHER, No. 112 West 13th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., } WEST POINT, N. Y., July 15, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., July 24, 1878, at which place and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery on the public wharves at West Point, N. Y., during the months of July, August, or September, 1878, of military supplies, as follows—to be of the best quality, and to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Post Quartermaster may require:

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Lackawanna egg, stove, and chestnut coal, (2,240 pounds to ton.) The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and circulars stating the estimated quantities required, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, forms of contract, and payment, will be furnished on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Coal," at West Point, N. Y., and addressed to the undersigned.

C. P. MILLER, 1 Lt. 4th Art., A. A. Q. M.

IMPROVEMENT OF ICE HARBOR AT NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST., } PHILADELPHIA, PENN., July 18, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 5th day of August, 1878, for the completion of a Pier of crib and stone work.

For forms of proposals and further information apply at this office.

J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENT—PROPOSALS FOR EXCAVATION.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, } BALTIMORE, Md., July 22, 1878.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of August 6, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter, for widening Dutch Gap Cut-off in James River, Va.

Blank forms, specifications, or other information may be had at the Engineer Office in Richmond, south-east corner of Main and 13th sts.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENT—PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR SCOWS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, } BALTIMORE, Md., July 22, 1878.

Proposals for building four Scows will be received at this office until noon of August 6, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, or any other information can be had on application to the resident Engineer, Mr. H. D. Whitcomb, corner Main and 13th sts., Richmond, Va.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF CAPE FEAR RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, } Third Story, Union Bank Building, Fayette, near Charles-st., BALTIMORE, Md., July 20, 1878.

Proposals for continuing operations on the work for the closure of the New Inlet, Cape Fear River, N. C., will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., August 5, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had upon application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST., } PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement, and of the instructions to bidders attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, Aug. 24, 1878, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:

I.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, Cal.:

1,000 Campaign Hats; 2,500 Forage Caps; 20,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 34,500 pairs white Berlin Gloves; 1,000 pairs Woolen Mittens; 3,000 pairs Boots; 2,200 Wool Blankets; 70 Wall Tents; 70 Wall Tent Flies; 70 sets Wall Tent Poles; 26,000 yards dark blue Flannel; 15,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality; 50,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality, and 50,000 yards Canton Flannel.

II.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia or Jeffersonville, Ind.:

50,000 yards Canton Flannel; 35,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality, and 100,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality.

III.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.:

10,000 Axe-helves; 250 sets Stencil Plates; 6,000 Mosquito Bars, single; 1,930 Wall Tents; 1,930 Wall Tent Flies; 1,430 sets Wall Tent Poles; 2,500 Common Tents; 2,000 sets Common Tent Poles; 6,000 Scrubbing Brushes.

IV.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Penn.:

1,000 Rifles, intrimmed; 2,000 Helmet Hair Plumes, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Cords and Bands, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Top Pieces and Plume Sockets; 1,000 Helmet Eagles; 1,500 pairs Helmet Scrolls and Rings; 2,000 Helmet Side Buttons; 1,550 Dress Caps; 70 Dress Cap Pompons; 9,000 Campaign Hats; 37,500 Forage Caps; 100 Crescents for caps; 50 Crescents for coats; 10,000 Crossed Sabres; 10,000 Crossed Rifles; 40,000 Numbers; 10,000 Letters; 130,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 65,500 pairs Berlin Gloves; 9,000 pairs Woolen Mittens; 17,000 pairs Boots; 4,000 pairs Arctic Overshoes; 17,800 Wool Blankets; 560 Storm Flags; 2,500 Musket Caps; 2,500 pairs Mauskrat Gauntlets; 450 pairs Cast Spurs; 1,000 yards Facing Cloth; 40,000 yards dark blue Flannel; 60,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, heavy quality; 15,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, light quality; 30,000 yards Canvas Padding; 15,000 yards black Silesia; 100,000 yards Worsted Cord; 60,000 pieces Drawer Tapes; 45,000 Gilt Buckles; 12,000 Hooks and Eyes; 2,000 gross Coat Buttons, large; 5,000 gross Shirt or Fly Buttons; 800 pounds Wax; 8 Gross Awls; 2,000 pounds black Linen Thread; 36,000 spools white Cotton Thread; 112,500 feet Wax Upper Leather, (sides to average 18 feet;) 90,000 pounds Sole Leather, (sides to average 22 pounds;) 4,000 pounds Swedes Nails, 10-8 No. 12; 2,000 pounds Swedes Nails, 8, No. 12; 700 pounds Lasting Tacks; 280 pounds Barbour's Machine Thread; 500 balls Hard Wax; 10 gross Steel Lasting Tacks, 1¼ inch.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

"A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there."—*Revised Statutes*, § 3,709.

The articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific coast will be received and inspected at the Depot of that region.

For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other information apply at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR CARTING DUTIABLE GOODS TO APPRAISER'S STORE AT NEW-YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1878.

In accordance with the requirements of section 25 of the act of June 22, 1874, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department in Washington until twelve o'clock noon of the 10th day of August for carting dutiable goods imported in New-York to the Appraiser's store for examination.

The bidders should state the rate per package, and also the number and kind of vehicles under their control.

The bids will be for each district separately, as follows, but each bidder may make separate bids for as many districts as he pleases:

From Pier No. 1 to No. 35, inclusive, North River.
From Pier No. 36 to No. 43, inclusive, North River.
From Pier No. 44 to No. 51, inclusive, North River.
From Pier No. 1 to No. 33, inclusive, East River.
From Pier No. 39 to No. 50, inclusive, and above, East River.
From Jersey City, ferriage included.
From Hoboken, ferriage included.
From Brooklyn, ferriage included.

The rates mentioned in the bids will include goods sent from General Order stores and warehouses to public store, according to location; the Collector of the Port to decide in what district any General Order store or warehouse is situated.

Sample packages will be paid for at rates equal to two-thirds of the rate for other packages.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond with two good and sufficient sureties, approved by the Collector, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned that if such bid be accepted a proper contract will be entered into without delay by the bidder, and that a bond will be executed by him for each district bid for in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of such contract. The contract will be for the term of two years from the 1st of October next, and so framed as to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to annul it at any time.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects if it shall be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., sealed and indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Cartage at New-York."

Information regarding the manner of making bids will be given by the Collector of Customs on application.

JOHN B. HAWLEY, Acting Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, } DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., July 15, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, July 26, 1878, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, during the eleven months commencing Aug. 1, 1878.

Information as to conditions, quality of Beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to this office.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to the A. C. S. at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor.

JOHN M. ROSS, First Lieut., 21st Inf., A. C. S.

PATAPSCO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, } Third Story, Union Bank Building, Fayette, near Charles-st. BALTIMORE, Md., July 20, 1878.

Proposals for Dredging in the Patapsco River will be received until noon of August 5, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had upon application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New-York, place of trial.—CATHARINE HARTMANN, plaintiff, against FREDERICK VOLLAND and CHRISTIANE VOLLAND his wife, Christian Bacon, John Ehrlein, Emilie Schultheiss, Christoph P. Stickel, Emil Kuhn, Louis Kimmel, F. Gustacvel, Sr., F. Gustaevel, Jr., William Helmreich, Philip Groh, ——— Haussler, ——— Mason, ——— Ernst, defendants. Summons for above-named defendants.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 24, 1878.

EDWARD F. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address No. 11 Avenue A, New-York City.

Office No. 11 Avenue A, New-York City.

To the defendant, Emilie Schultheiss:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles Daniels, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 8th day of July, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City of New-York on said last-mentioned day.—Dated New-York, July 8th, 1878.

EDWARD F. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RAPHAEL KEILER against LEOPOLD WORMSER and HERMAN L. KINGSBURY. LEOPOLD WORMSER and HERMAN L. KINGSBURY against RAPHAEL KEILER.—Pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Charles Daniels, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, on this 19th day of July, 1878, I invite proposals to purchase, for cash, the entire and valuable stock of ready-made clothing formerly the property of the firm of Keiler, Wormser & Kingsbury. Sealed bids and offers therefor will be received, and may be presented to me at my office, No. 458 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for ten days from the first publication of this notice, the same to be in writing signed by the person offering to purchase, stating the price and terms of his offer. Each bidder will be required to furnish satisfactory security for the performance of his offer. The proposals will be subject to the further action of the Supreme Court, to which court the same will be reported by the undersigned. The stock intended to be so sold can be inspected, and any further information in reference thereto can be obtained at said office. Dated 19th July, 1878. FRED'K LEWIS, Receiver, &c., for Keiler, Wormser & Kingsbury.

MUSICAL.

GREATEST BARGAINS in PIANOS & ORGANS during this month ever known in the U.S. We are determined to maintain our position as the CHEAPEST and most Reliable House in the World, and will, to Dispose of our Present Stock of 2,000 NEW and SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS of best makers, including WATERS' & SHONINGERS', place them within the reach of every family in the land by offering them at Factory Prices, all fully warranted. We have been in the business nearly Thirty Years and cannot be Undersold on first-class Instruments by any house in America. Take advantage of this GREAT OFFER, & send for Catalogue at once. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th-st., New York

125 MUSIC LESSONS FOR $15 AT THE New-England Conservatory, Music Hall; the largest music school in the world; open all the year; 75 eminent Professors; 18,000 students since 1867; situations secured for its graduates. For prospectus, address E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SMART BUSINESS man who can invest a cash capital of $10,000 can become a partner in an excellent patent, which promises a very good future and large profits, as the article patented is used in every business. Further particulars obtained of B. AMEND, No. 70 East 4th-st.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. To churches, festivals, hotels, and the trade, 35c. PER QUART. To families, by the gallon, 30 cents per quart. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,288 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):—
"Holland, W., Jy 24, 11 A.M. | Denmark, June 31, 8:30 A.M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., Jy 27, 2 P.M. | The Queen, S., Ag. 3, 8:30 A.M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 6 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA.....WED., July 24 | PRUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 7
ALGERIA..WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 14
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, 24th July, 1878. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at low rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
*SAINT LAURENT, Lafosse, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 20th-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Circassia.....July 27 | Ethiopia.....Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M. | Italia.....Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Dey-st.
Victoria.....July 24, noon. | Bolivia.....July 31, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING...Thurs., July 25 | POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8
WIELAND...Thurs., Aug. 1 | SUEVIA....Thurs., Aug. 15
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points of England First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York.
VADERLAND sails Tuesday, July 23, 12 M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, July 24, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 Beaver-st.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....SATURDAY.....July 24
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....July 27
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24
Steamer .....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, July 31, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CALVERT, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, Aug. 7
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with Send and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1
Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.;

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

FIRST DAY OF GEN. MERRITT'S ADMINISTRATION—GEN. GRAHAM'S BOND.

Collector Merritt was in his office yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock, and entered upon the performance of his duties promptly at 9 o'clock. From that time until 4 o'clock he was almost constantly occupied, either in signing warrants, in his capacity of disbursing officer, or in conversing with a number of friends who called upon him. The Deputy Collectors were occasionally in conference with him, assisting him in becoming acquainted with the details of business. Among other callers was Mr. John J. O'Brien, a weigher, who came to offer his resignation. For some time past there have been rumors to the effect that the force of weighers was to be reduced from seven to four men, and the districts consolidated. It was understood, if the removals should be made, that Mr. O'Brien would be the first officer removed, and that two others, who were not entirely in sympathy with the Greeley politicians, who have recently come into favor, would follow, although there had never been any complaint that the men marked for suspension or dismissal were less faithful, or capable than those destined to be retained. Mr. Lake, the chief of the Weigher's Department, has expressed the opinion that the service could be efficiently performed by four Weighers. Collector Merritt was called upon during the morning by four gentlemen, prominently connected with the Greeley movement—ex-Gov. Fenton, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart, Gen. Palmer, and Major Haggerty. Mr. Fenton lunched with the Collector. One of Gen. Merritt's first official acts was to reappoint and swear into office several chief clerks who have been empowered, during the absence of heads of divisions or a pressure of business, to act as Deputy Collectors. They were: W. F. Warren, chief clerk of the Sixth Division; Isaac D. Balch, chief clerk of the Seventh Division; James Clark, chief clerk of the Eighth Division. It appears that Mr. Stillwell, at present acting as secretary to the Collector, will not hold the position permanently, but that a clerk from the Custom-house—one better acquainted with the varied and important business of the place—will be appointed. Mr. H. N. Gordon is said to have been selected for the post. He is a clerk in the Seventh Division.

The newly-appointed Surveyor, Gen. Graham, did not appear at the Custom-house yesterday, as he was employed in finding sureties on his bond. Some time soon he went before United States District Attorney Woodford to submit the bond, which had been completed, and required the District Attorney's approval. With the Surveyor were Gen. Palmer, United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White, Edward Bedloe, and James M. Turner. The two last named were the Graham bond's sureties on the bond, and each justified in $5,000. District Attorney Woodford approved the bond, and it was sent to Washington. It will probably be returned to-morrow, and Gen. Graham expects to enter the Surveyor's Office on Wednesday. In the sketch of Gen. Graham published a day or two ago, mention was omitted of the connection of that gentleman with an institution which failed in this City a few years ago. It will be remembered by the depositors of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank that Gen. Graham was its President, and that in November, 1875, after two or three very feeble banks had broken, the institution over which he presided collapsed, and that the depositors have not been able to get more than 60 or 65 cents on the dollar of their money. The failure has never been attributed to any other cause than bad management.

THE TWO DEAD JURISTS.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF EX-JUDGES LOTT AND M'COUN.

The flags on all the public buildings in Brooklyn were at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late Judge Lott. In the forenoon, before a large assemblage of lawyers in the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard presiding, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, the law partner for many years of the deceased, moved that a minute of the death of Judge John A. Lott be entered on the records of the court. The motion was granted, and speeches eulogistic of the deceased were made by Mr. Murphy, Gen. Cooke, Justice Barnard, and others. A similar motion was made by ex-Judge Onderdonk, of Queens County, in reference to the death of William T. McCoun, at one time Vice-Chancellor of the State, was granted by the court. Chancellor McCoun died last week at the advanced age of 93 years.

A meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad was held yesterday to take appropriate action in reference to the death of Judge Lott, who was the first President of the road. President Smith presided, and in calling the meeting to order paid a high tribute to the memory of the deceased. On motion of Hon. Henry C. Murphy, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sudden death of Hon. John A. Lott has removed from our membership one of the most earnest and active workers in the construction of the railway of which he was for nearly a year the President.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish his memory as one whose counsels were always wise, whose judgment was always well founded, and whose motives were always sincere and unselfish.

Resolved, That in his death this board shares a loss with the whole community of a man noted as a jurist, esteemed as a citizen, confided in and trusted as an adviser, respected as a neighbor, and loved as a friend.

Resolved, That we tender to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy, and that we adjourn to meet at this office at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, 23d inst., for the purpose of proceeding to Flatbush to attend his funeral services.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that copies be furnished to the press for publication.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush. The officiating ministers will be Rev. William H. Campbell, President of Rutgers College; Rev. Dr. Chambers, of the Collegiate Church in this City, and Rev. Dr. D. C. Sutphen, of the Reformed Church of New-Utrecht.

A DEALER IN "QUEER" MONEY.

ARREST OF A COUNTRYMAN FOR PASSING A COUNTERFEIT $50 BILL.

A man over 50 years of age, and who is either a rustic or cultivates the rustic style with great success, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields, charging him with passing counterfeit money. The complaint against him was made before Assistant United States Attorney Fiero by August Schmitt, the keeper of a bagnio in Elvington-street. Schmitt charges that the prisoner, Horace Huestis, on Saturday last passed on the complainant a $50 note of the Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New-York. The bill was produced, and if a counterfeit, it is a very fine one. On the prisoner were also found three $10 bills of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, signed apparently by Francis Hincks as President. The peculiar circumstances in connection with this fact is that about 10 months since there were 1,000 of these $10 bills stolen by the "snatching" game from the office of the bank, but they happened to be the first of the issue of that denomination value, and were unsigned by the President. In order to baffle the thieves, the bank canceled all the remainder of these unsigned $10 notes, and has to-day none of them in circulation. The signature of Mr. Hincks is, therefore, counterfeit, and it may be that the arrest of Huestis will afford a clue to the detection of the thieves. He is held in default of $2,000 bail for examination to-morrow. Yesterday afternoon Pretorius & Co., bankers at Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, called on Mr. Fiero, and informed him that Huestis has passed $100 worth of these Canadian bills on the firm in an exchange transaction.

POISONED BY PHOSPHORUS.

Wilhelmina Segelcke, aged 23 years, who resides with her brother, John H. Segelcke, the proprietor of the Carlton House, No. 369 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, took a quantity of phosphorus in a cup of water on Wednesday last for the purpose of killing herself. She procured the phosphorus by scraping it off the ends of three match-boxes. After she had become ill from the effects of the poison she confessed what she had done to her brother. Physicians were summoned, and under their treatment the girl recovered rapidly. On Saturday she was considered out of danger, but on Sunday night she was seized with an internal hemorrhage, and died in a few hours. The cause of the attempt at suicide is not known. The brother of deceased said there was trouble in the family, a majority of whom resided in Germany, which his sister seemed to brood over, and which might possibly have affected her reason. One of the sisters is married very unhappily, and another near relative is in a lunatic asylum. Miss Segelcke was engaged to be married two years ago. The engagement was broken off, but that fact, the brother of deceased thought, had nothing to do with the suicide.

AN ANNEX BOAT DISABLED.

The foot valve of the Erie and Brooklyn Annex boat Golden Gate exploded yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, soon after the boat had left her dock at Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, on a trip to Brooklyn. The boat floated helplessly about, enveloped in a cloud of steam, until she was taken in tow by the tugs Columbia and T. Van Houten. On arriving at Pavonia Ferry the passengers, none of whom were injured by the escaping steam, were put on shore. Fortunately, the engineer and fireman also escaped injury. The case will be reported to the Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels.

STABBING AFFRAY DOWN TOWN.

At midnight on Sunday John Ray, a 'longshoreman, living at No. 462 Washington-street, chastised his young daughter because she returned home at an unseasonable hour with Charles Kelly, a young rough, in whose company she spent the evening. Kelly, on seeing the girl beaten, seized a paving stone and struck Ray a violent blow on the back of the head, after which the two clinched, and began a desperate fight. Ray's wife endeavored to separate the combatants. During the struggle, which took place on the street, Ray drew an ordinary pocket-knife, with which he stabbed Kelly on the left side of the neck and cut his wife's right wrist badly. The neighbors summoned officers of the Fifth Precinct, but Ray escaped before their arrival, and had not returned home yesterday. The wounds of Kelly and Mrs. Ray were dressed by a Police Surgeon, who found that they were not serious.

MISS COLLINS' WHEREABOUTS.

HER HIDING-PLACE DISCOVERED BY A PRIVATE DETECTIVE.

When the examination in the case of Gen. Nicholas Cassina was brought to a sudden conclusion in the Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday last, by reason of the unaccountable disappearance of the complainant, Miss Emma Collins, Patrick Collins, the father of the girl, employed a private detective to ascertain her whereabouts. The latter learned that Gen. Cassina had changed his residence from the Hotel Brunswick to a private boarding-house at No. 21 Fifth-avenue, where he had secured a suite of rooms. Following up this clue, the detective ascertained that about 6:30 on Saturday evening Miss Collins was seen on Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, by Morris Frank, a friend of her father, who resides at No. 294 East Broadway. He asked her where she was going, and she answered that she was going to see a friend in Twenty-sixth-street. A carriage drove up from Weisstock's stables, on Eighth-avenue, driven by Edward Cleary, and Miss Collins was driven to the boarding-house No. 15 West Twenty-sixth-street, kept by Mrs. Bishop. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Collins, Detective Byrne, and Officer Dunlap, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, visited Mrs. Bishop's house, while Detective Schmittberger remained outside to prevent any escape. Mrs. Bishop said that on Saturday afternoon Señor Garguigio, the Spanish banker, of No. 6 Broad-street, who is Cassina's intimate friend and bondsman, called on her, and said that he desired to engage a room for a friend of his named Valentina and a lady. At 8:30 o'clock the gentleman who gave the name Valentina, and a lady who corresponds in description with Miss Emma Collins, came to her house and remained there about 25 minutes, when they drove away in another carriage. Inquiries made at Gen. Cassina's residence in Fifth-avenue last night showed that he was out of town, and the servant could afford no information as to the time of his return. Miss Kitty Bruce, the confidential friend of Miss Collins, could not be found at her residence on Forsyth-street last night, and her present whereabouts is unknown. Collins and his counsel, Charles S. Spencer, will consult with Assistant District Attorney Rollins to-day in reference to the issuing of an attachment against Miss Collins.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

At a meeting of the creditors of the late firm of David Valentine & Co., dry goods jobbers, held yesterday at the office of Register Fitch, schedules were presented showing liabilities amounting to $22,000, and John H. Platt was appointed Assignee.

Four assignments were recorded yesterday in the County Clerk's office. They were those of Isaac and Jacob Brush to John P. Rapp, John Russell to Rudolph B. Pragemann, Charles Ronrs to Louis Thorn, and Jacob Youngman to Jacob Feldman.

The liabilities of David McMullen, dealer in shoe findings, at No. 383 Bowery, who made an assignment a few days ago for the benefit of his creditors, to James McBride, amount to $260,350, of which $243,000 are secured, but it is expected that there will be judgments for deficiencies when the mortgages held by the second creditors are foreclosed. His assets are nominally $2,200.

At a meeting of the creditors of Maas & Schoemann, dealers in wines, at No. 628 East Sixth-street, held yesterday at the office of Register Little, 14 claims were proved, amounting to about $7,000. The total liabilities are about $40,000, of which $27,000 is on accommodation paper. As many creditors had not received notice of the meeting, the election of an Assignee was postponed.

The creditors of Herman Grau, theatrical agent, of No. 4 Beekman-place, met yesterday at the office of Register Dwight, proved seven claims, amounting to $8,138, of which the largest were by Nathan Goldschmidt, $2,380; Jacob Hirschfield, $1,786; N. Deutsch, $1,000, and John H. Platt was appointed Assignee. The schedules showed liabilities amounting to about $18,000, and a curious collection of assets, which are almost worthless. Among these are claims against Eugenie Pappenheim Ahrens, for damages in failing to sing at a concert in Chicago in 1876, $500; against George Mackenzie, the chess player, for $250, and a claim against the State Department for loss of property alleged to be stolen by the troops at City Point, Va., during the war.

A meeting of the creditors of B. L. Solomon & Sons, dealers in furniture and upholstery, was held yesterday at their store, No. 657 Broadway, with H. B. Metcalf Chairman. Mr. Adolph Sanger read a statement giving the firm liabilities at $373,962, with a contingent liability of $58,766 for discounts; assets nominally $204,155, the actual value of which was placed at $224,193; the latter, he said, would have to be reduced, as a large portion were in California, and would have to be realized upon at once. The individual liabilities of B. L. Solomon were $712,625, and it was the opinion that his assets would not realize the face of the mortgages held, and there would be no surplus to go into the assets of the firm. The creditors expressed their desire for a speedy settlement, in order that the firm might continue in business; the firm had no offer to make, but left everything to the creditors. A committee of seven was finally appointed to inquire into the affairs and make such recommendations as they deemed expedient. The committee is composed of Abner Mellen, H. Davenport, J. S. Warren, Peter Kehr, C. L. Foster, Eugene S. Ballin, and H. L. Judd.

AN INSANE MAN SET FREE.

On Wednesday, July 10, a man entered the house of Rev. A. P. Stockwell, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Gravesend, Long Island, in a wild and boisterous manner, and threatened to kill Mr. Stockwell and other inmates of the house. After creating considerable disturbance, he took refuge in a closet, and when told to come out he refused to do so. He fought fiercely, and was only overpowered and put out of the house after a desperate struggle. The following day Mr. Stockwell caused the man's arrest, on a warrant issued by Justice Voorhies, and he was arraigned before the magistrate. He said that his name was William Slavin; that he had no visible means of support; that he lived at No. 226 North Fifth-street, Williamsburg, where, before going to Sheepshead Bay, he had worked for a boss mason named Quinn. Slavin was born in Ireland, and came to this country nine years ago. He drank heavily, and was arrested once before for intoxication. After taking Slavin's statement, Justice Voorhies adjourned the case until the following Monday, July 15. In explanation of his strange conduct subsequently, Slavin said that he had been pursued by a crowd from Williamsburg to Sheepshead Bay, where he took refuge in a boat; that his mother suddenly appeared and induced his oarsmen to allow him to go; that he started with his mother to return to Brooklyn, when they were again attacked by the crowd, and he ran into Mr. Stockwell's house, thinking that his mother was there, dying from the effects of a blow given her by one of their assailants. Slavin was locked up in Raymond-Street Jail, and Dr. Shepard, the consulting physician of the jail, was asked to give his opinion as to the prisoner's mental condition. Dr. Shepard said he thought Slavin was insane, and on the strength of the Doctor's opinion Justice Voorhies concluded not to call the case for trial for two weeks, instead of one. Yesterday was the day last fixed for the trial, and when the court was opened, Mr. Stockwell appeared and asked leave to withdraw the complaint, saying that he had become convinced that the man was insane when he committed the act, and he had come to the conclusion not to prosecute him. Justice Voorhies allowed Mr. Stockwell to withdraw the complaint, and then discharged the prisoner.

A PATIENT FATALLY SCALDED.

Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday in the case of Charles Reicholdt, a patient in the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, who was fatally scalded in a bath-tub on the 6th inst. The testimony showed that Reicholdt was taken by Michael Hogan, a nurse, to the bath to be washed; that Hogan, after placing the patient in one of the tubs and turning on the cold water, temporarily absented himself from the apartment, and that another patient, during the nurse's absence, entered and turned on the hot water inadvertently. When Hogan returned Reicholdt was screaming with pain in the bath-tub, and the lower portion of his person was being horribly scalded by the boiling hot water as it poured into the tank. Dr. E. A. McDonald, the Medical Superintendent of the institution, testified that Hogan was appointed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and that he had proved himself an exceedingly stupid man in the discharge of his duties. The jury rendered a verdict that the scalds which caused Reicholdt's death were accidentally received, but they censured Hogan for improperly discharging his duties as nurse, and recommended that Medical Superintendents of medical institutions be consulted in the appointment or selection of nurses and attendants.

A BARTENDER'S SUICIDE.

Robert Green, of No. 341 North Second-street, Williamsburg, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself through the right temple. Green had been depressed and gloomy for some months back. About three weeks ago he attempted to commit suicide by cutting an artery in his arm. His death yesterday was instantaneous. The deceased was 34 years of age, and employed by his brother at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, in this City. Green's father committed suicide some years ago.

FUNERAL OF HENRY J. BANG.

The veteran restaurateur, Henry J. Bang, for many years connected with the Summer resort at Sharon Springs as a proprietor, who died in this City on Saturday, was buried in Green-Wood yesterday. The funeral was private, no one being present except relatives and intimate friends of the deceased. The service was conducted by Pastor Heldt, of the Christopher-Street Lutheran Church, and the coffin was covered with floral designs.

MRS. COOPER'S STRUGGLE.

EX-JUSTICE PITCHER'S MORALITY.

THE FIGHT FOR MARSHALL'S MONEY—MRS. COOPER TELLS HOW SHE PLAYED CASINO AND POKER FOR BEANS—THE REMOVED LONG BRANCH JUSTICE ON THE STAND.

The further hearing of the Cooper-Marshall case was proceeded with at 1 o'clock yesterday at Judge Barbour's Chambers. It was thought that Mrs. Cooper-Marshall had concluded her evidence, but Mr. Ten Eyck, wishing to relieve his mind of a doubt which he had entertained since Friday's examination, put a few questions to the witness, and this gave an opening to Mr. Scribner to go over the ground again, and if possible catch the witness tripping. Mr. Ten Eyck first asked about the portrait that Marshall had painted of himself, but Mr. Scribner raised an objection to the question, and the Referee supported his view.

"If a man had his portrait painted," said Mr. Ten Eyck, "and presented it to—say one of his friends, that would tend to show that—that—"

"That they were friends," said Judge Barbour, kindly helping him out.

Then Mr. Ten Eyck went on to other points, and in reply to his questionings Mrs. Marshall said that when she called upon Mr. Caldwell on the 18th of March something was said about alimony, but that she said, "Mr. Cooper has nothing, and I could get nothing, so what's the good of my asking for it." With regard to the children, she wished to keep them both, but found that legally her husband could take the boy from her.

Mr. Scribner asked her to state the conversation that took place between herself and her husband at Mrs. Witherstein's. Mr. Ten Eyck objected that she had already given it more than once, and Mr. Scribner replied that it had been stated in so many different ways his curiosity had been aroused as to what really did take place. Mrs. Cooper gave in effect the same version as before:

"When Cooper called upon me, I sent for Mrs. Witherstein to see him, but she refused to come; I even said to Mr. Cooper, 'Now you see where the story lies;' he said that he was satisfied what she had told him about me was untrue, that she was a snake in the grass, and a bad woman, and it would be better for me to remain in his house; if I would go back to live with him he would provide a nice home; he had $800, he said, in the German Savings Bank, and with this he would go into business; he acknowledged that he had done wrong, and said that he would be a better man; I told him that he had made promises before and broken them, but at length I consented to go back."

"When you first left Cooper, the furniture in that house was taken away!" asked Mr. Scribner.

"Yes, Sir; but it was replaced."

"Did you borrow money of Marshall to pay for it?"

"I think I borrowed $100 of Mr. Marshall."

"Do you remember Mrs. Witherstein paying Marshall $100 in your presence, and Marshall turning to you and saying, 'You may have that?'"

"I do not remember such an event."

"Now, with regard to the card-playing, didn't you oftener play for money than beans or corn?"

"That I cannot tell."

"What was the game, or games?"

"Poker, draw-poker, casino, euchre."

"How do you call that, Mr. Ten Eyck?"

"C-a-s-i-n-o, and a very fine game it is."

"Ah, I suppose it's since my time," sighed Mr. Scribner. "Well, now," (this to the witness,) "you say you never won any money?"

"I may have won a few pennies—"

"Or a few dollars."

"No, Sir, I never won any amount of money; that is what you mean by this suit since they were children; his brother married Mrs. Marshall's sister; he remembered the time when Mrs. Cooper proceeded to obtain a divorce from her husband; he saw it in the newspapers, and a few days afterward Cooper asked him to use his influence with Mrs. Cooper and get her to drop proceedings; Cooper said he had done wrong and deserved to be blamed, but did not say what the wrong was; this was said on Newing's Hotel stoop, Long Branch; he had—

"You were until recently a Police magistrate at Long Branch?" said counsel.

"I was."

"And were removed for malfeasance, were you not?"

The tall, ungainly, farmer-like man gave his broad-brimmed hat a meditative twirl or two and then sighed, "Yes."

"Charges of malfeasance and misconduct in office were brought against you; you were tried and removed?"

"Yes."

Mr. Ten Eyck asked that the witness should be allowed to explain the reason of his being removed from office, and after a brief quibble this was allowed.

"It was John Hoey," he said, "Superintendent of Adams Express, who made a charge that I had hired a lawyer to defend a woman in case she was prosecuted, and John T. Lalliland swore that I kept an affidavit from him. I was removed on hearsay evidence, not by the court, but by a board of committeemen."

"Was this woman heard before you?" asked Mr. Scribner.

"No, Sir, she hadn't been arrested."

"As a matter of fact, was there any truth in these charges of malfeasance?" asked Mr. Ten Eyck, endeavoring to set matters right for his witness.

"No, Sir. John Hoey admitted that he was mistaken, and asked for me to be reappointed."

Mr. Scribner coolly put another question: "Were you, prior to that, accused of perjury and forgery, and did you once escape by jumping into the Atlantic Ocean and swimming to a ship, afterward being arrested by officers and tried for perjury and forgery?"

"No, Sir; I went into the sea, but didn't swim to the ship."

"How did you get to the ship?"

"Didn't get to the ship."

"Where did you get?"

"Got into a boat."

"And officers were in pursuit?"

"No; only one was."

"Were you not also charged with assisting criminals to escape from justice?"

"I was; but it was abandoned."

The witness was again allowed to make a long explanation, which Mr. Scribner took advantage of in this way:

"You made the same explanation before the court as you have made here?"

"Yes."

"And were convicted and removed from office. That will do."

The witness left the stand and made straight for the door, but stopped on his way, and, with flushed face, endeavored to render his "explanation" explicit to the reporters.

Then Mrs. Pitcher was called, and every one felt relieved, for there were sanguine anticipations that the evidence of Mrs. Cooper's lively sister, the "quiet little repriesent," as Mr. Scribner termed her, would be highly entertaining. She is very unlike her sister; is tall and thin, with simpering, "lady-like" movements. She described the intimacy that existed between the Cooper family and herself and the minor details of the most interesting scene out of the story being a conversation she had had with Cooper immediately after the proceedings for divorce were instituted:

"He said to me, 'I wish you would talk to my wife about this divorce, and get her to stop proceedings.' 'Cooper,' said, 'there's no use my saying anything more; I have said all I can for you, and you have made so many fair promises and broken them.' He said——. Must I use the exact words, Judge; they are rather rough?"

"Yes, as near as you can."

"He said, by ——, he hoped his right arm would drop from his body if he ever took another drop of rum or abused his wife in any shape or form. Said I, 'Cooper, don't you feel afraid God will send an affliction upon you for talking in this manner?' and he said: '—— me if I believe there is a God, and if there is, he is asleep and don't know I said it.' Said I, 'Cooper, I don't want to speak to you any more.'"

The hearing was then adjourned.

TRYING TO REOPEN A SINGULAR SUIT.

A motion was made before Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, to reopen the suit of the People ex rel. Catharine Wood against Richard Holmes. The defendant is a surety on the bond of Elizabeth Megar, Administratrix of the estate of the late John R. A. Wood. The plaintiff, Catharine Wood, claims to be the widow of Wood. She sued Holmes to obtain dower in her alleged husband's estate, and took judgment some time ago on the ground that the answer in the suit was not served within the time appointed. The ground of the motion to reopen the case was the allegation that the defendant did serve his answer in time, but that the service was disregarded by the plaintiff's attorney. Holmes in his answer avers that he was induced by fraudulent representations to go upon the bond of Mrs. Megar; that she and her husband assured him that his fellow-bondsman would be a wealthy wholesale wine and liquor merchant who does business in Weststreet; and that the person who did sign the bond after him was insolvent and totally irresponsible. Catharine Wood, in support of her claim to one-third of the estate of the late John R. A. Wood, alleges that she was married to Wood Jan. 10, 1874; that his relatives knew of the marriage, and that she was partly induced to contract it at the request of his children, the most urgent among them being his daughter, who was then Elizabeth Barton, but is now Elizabeth Megar, the Administratrix of Wood's estate. Mrs. Wood is now 59 years old. Judge Van Hoesen took the papers, and reserved his decision on the motion to reopen.

AN INVALID'S SUICIDE.

Mrs. Anna Hochleitner died yesterday morning, at No. 659 Second-avenue, by strychnine taken by her with the determination to kill herself. She was 53 years old, and had been a sufferer from pleuro-pneumonia and dropsy for a long time, and despaired of recovery. She had evidently hesitated long before committing suicide, and had kept the poison concealed under her bed for more than a year. Yesterday morning, a few moments before her death, she called her son Charles to her bedside and told him that she was about to die. She confessed to him that she had so long concealed the strychnine, and at last, in despair, had taken it.

THE ALBION CLUB'S PICNIC.

ATHLETIC SPORTS FOR PRIZES—DANCING AND MERRY-MAKING.

The Albion Society held its fourth annual picnic and athletic tournament at Jones' Wood Colosseum yesterday afternoon. The mammoth grand stand was well filled at 2 o'clock, the hour at which the sports commenced, and the number of spectators was considerably augmented before 6 o'clock by those who were more interested in the dancing which was to follow the exercises in the arena. There was plenty of music, a brass band being located in the pagoda, at the entrance to the pavilion, while the more delicate strains of a string orchestra were heard at the opposite end of the structure. Besides this, a large and gaudy merry-go-round was provided, with an immense organ, which played the latest airs from opera-bouffe whenever sufficient children could be found to ride on its miniature steeds. Young Britons were plentiful, and they patrolled the merry-go-round and the swings liberally. The india-rubber man was there also, clad in his dingy white suit, bedecked with spangles, who passed around his hat with a certainty of obtaining a generous contribution of pennies. The managers congratulated each other on the excellence of the weather. It was so cool that the sunshine was not uncomfortable, although the Colosseum is an oblong structure, surrounding a track from which it shuts out all stray breezes. There was just one drawback to the sports of the day. William Grace, one of the prominent members of the society, and an excellent amateur athlete, was accidentally killed on Saturday last, and the sad intelligence was not made known to the society until yesterday morning, when it was too late to defer the festivities. The Executive Committee held a meeting last evening, at which they passed resolutions of regret at the sudden demise of their comrade, and resolved to attend his funeral, which will take place at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, this morning at 11:30 o'clock.

The first contest on the programme of athletic sports was a dash of 100 yards, handicap. There were nine entries, divided into three heats. In the first heat J. Needham was the only contestant, and he scored a walk-over, as did T. S. Griffiths in the third. James Henry and O. Needham started in the second heat, and Henry came in ahead in 13 seconds. In the final heat Henry was again the winner, crossing the line in 12 seconds. The next contest was a running long leap, in which James Henry, Charles Needham, and John Needham were the competitors. Henry carried off the gold medal by jumping 14 feet 2 inches, and John Needham leaped 13 feet 10 inches, and got the second prize. The sack race was declared off, as all but one of the six entries forfeited their entrance money. A race for very small boys, at 100 yards distance, called out Charlie Parsons, aged 9 years; L. W. Tindale, aged 8, and William Barker, 6 years old. Young Parsons covered the ground in 1 m. 0.07 2-5, winning the first prize, and Tindale came second. Six-year old Barker tumbled down, and before he had recovered his position the race was over. There were 16 entries in the half-mile run, which was open to all comers, of whom six effected a start. The track being one-eighth of a mile in extent, the racers had to make its circuit four times. F. Banham, of the Harlem Athletic Club, took the lead and kept it to the finish, winning the prize in 2:13 4-5. R. H. Smith, of the Manhattan Athletic Club won second place. The 220-yard race, open only to old men, "over 40," created much merriment. There were only three contestants, who paused around the track with their gray heads bared to the sun. George Hawkins reached the goal first in 0:38 2-5. Isaac Thompson was second, and John Henney was close at his heels. A four-mile walking handicap race enlisted six competitors. They were: E. Lewis, T. H. Armstrong, of the Harlem Athletic Club; J. H. W. Killeen, and J. V. Wolcott, of the Manhattan; H. M. Wagner and Timothy Fay. Armstrong made the first mile and one lap, and then retired exhausted. He had not been in training and was sick. The others pegged on manfully, and Wolcott came in first, in 35:36 2-5, actual time, and 31:36 2-5, corrected time. At various times during the contest Wolcott spurted into a run, and instead of ruling him off the track as the judges adopted the usual precedent of ruling him out at the close. Lewis was second, in 35:49 4-5, but took first prize, and Fay took the second prize, his time being 36:09½. Wolcott proposes to appeal to an arbitration committee against the decision of the judges. The beautiful "Albion" Cup, the prize in a race of a quarter of a mile, was won by Edward Smith, in 1:06. Four boys started in the boys' handicap race of 220 yards, open to boys between the ages of 9 and 14 years. R. H. Butler won the first prize in 0:29 3-5, and A. Thompson came in second. The most entertaining contest in the programme followed. It was a three-mile walk, open to all amateurs. There were two contrite contrites, Lane and E. Wiggell, well-known short-distance pedestrians, withdrew after making a few laps over a mile, and the first prize was awarded to George Odell, who came in first in 25:45½; E. C. Holske was second, in 26:29.

The games closed with a one-mile handicap, open only to members of the club. There were five entries, and John Needham was the first to cross the line, his time being 9:39 4-5. Charles Needham, his father, was close behind him, but was 10 seconds late. There was a prize for a "consolation" race, but no one cared to acknowledge that he had won nothing, and it was declared "off." The "tug of war" was abandoned because the unmarried men were afraid to compete with their more formidable adversaries. The evening was devoted to dancing and merry-making, and the party broke up at a late hour.

A SAD CASE OF DOMESTIC MISERY.

A suit for divorce was begun in the Supreme Court several days ago by Mrs. Annie Noyes against James Noyes. The parties to the suit were married in this City in 1874. The plaintiff is a daughter of a river pilot named Monk, and the defendant follows the same occupation as his father-in-law. In her complaint Mrs. Noyes declared that her husband has ill-treated and abandoned her; that he is able to support her, as he earns $80 per month, but that notwithstanding that she was *enceinte* and in delicate health, he left her without the necessaries of life. On Saturday last, after her complaint had been served upon her husband, Mrs. Noyes gave birth, in a miserable apartment of the tenement No. 620 East Seventeenth-street, to a girl, who died almost immediately. The condition of the mother was pitiable in the extreme. Her husband was at the time of the birth and death of his daughter piloting the tug-boat Sarah, which was towing a barge full of picnickers. Her mother and father lived in apartments adjoining her cheerless room, but they refused to comfort her. Her subsequently said his conduct was caused by a belief that if Noyes heard that his wife was suffering greatly he would be shamed into assisting her with his means. He stated also that he had from time to time contributed $200 to the support of Noyes and his wife, and that he buried two of their children. Mrs. Noyes lay on Saturday in convulsions by the side of her dead infant, receiving no proper nourishment, and entirely without nursing. That evening officers of the Department of Charities called at the house, and as no one there was able or willing to go to the expense of burying the little one, they put its body into a pine box and carried it to the Morgue, from where it was sent to Potter's Field yesterday. The suit of Mrs. Noyes for divorce came up yesterday morning, before Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion for alimony during the pendency of the legal proceedings. Counsel appeared for the defendant, and asked to be allowed time to prepare affidavits in reply to the motion. The case went over until to-morrow.

SUNDAY'S STORM IN WESTCHESTER.

In Peekskill, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, during a thunder-storm, the lightning struck a large tree on the grounds of Mrs. Germond's Seminary, cutting out the trunk as if it had been struck with a huge gauge chisel; thence the fluid took the line of a wooden fence to an ice-house, which it set on fire. The firemen were called out, but the building and contents could not be saved. At about the same time Mr. Nelson's barn was struck, set on fire, and burned down. The effects of the storm at Hastings on Sunday afternoon were very severe. Just north of the village a grove of large willow trees, west of the Hudson River Railroad, laid prostrate across the track, causing two hours' detention of the trains. On the east side of the track large forest trees were uprooted and left prone by the storm, which is generally spoken of as a tornado, but its action was that of a whirlwind; most of the fallen trees lie in a direction showing that the main force of the blow was from the north-west. No persons were injured, nor were any dwellings materially damaged. A sloop on the river, in the track of the storm, is said to have been spun around like a top. A gentleman who was in a small boat a short distance off the shore, and about a half mile below Hastings, says the sight of the storm was terrific in its approach to Hastings, ricochetting in the water, scooping it up and scattering it in wild clouds of spray. East of Hastings, at the Village of Ashford, small outbuildings were overturned, a good-sized barn was moved from its foundation, and trees were blown across the Albion turnpike, at Searsdale, some further damage was done, but not with the wrecking force shown at Hastings.

MUSIC AT BATTERY PARK.

There will be music in the Battery Park, if the weather be fine, next Friday evening, by Crook's Amateur Cornet Band, under the direction of George Wiegand, conductor. The programme will be as follows:

Quickstep, "Morton Commandery"	G. Wiegand
"Feast Overture"	A. Neibig
a. "Secret Love Gavotte"	J. Resch
b. "Hunter's Chorus"	M. Carl
Gallop, "Without Stopping"	Strauss
Medley, "1877"	G. Wiegand
Overture, "Jolly Fellows"	F. Von Suppe
Xylophone Solo	Millen
Selection, "Der Freischutz"	C. M. V. Weber
Fantasie, "Erin"	D. Wiegand
Medley, "1878"	G. Wiegand

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $2,358,548 02.

We have received $25 for the St. John's Guild from E. G.

"E," of Baltimore, is informed that the $50 bank-note was not received.

President Roberts acted as Mayor yesterday in the absence of Mayor Ely.

The England brought 159 immigrants yesterday, and the Circassia 75.

Joseph Hickey, of No. 263 Stanton-street, fell from the ship Spartan to the dry dock, at Pier No. 42, East River, yesterday, breaking his collar-bone.

Philip Harris, an Englishman, aged 20, and Dora Scop, a German miss of 17, were united in marriage at the Mayor's office yesterday by Alderman Bennett.

James O'Brien, aged 7 years, of No. 535 Greenwich-street, was drowned while bathing in the Hudson River, at the foot of Spring-street, at 8:30 o'clock Sunday night.

Edward O'Keefe, a patient in the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, was suffocated on Sunday evening at the supper table by a piece of bread which he was eating becoming lodged in his throat.

William Miller, of No. 591 Eleventh-avenue, while at work yesterday on the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, fell from the track to the street, fracturing one of his legs. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

Mrs. Mahoney, the blind woman, who walked out of the rear window of her apartments, on the fifth floor of No. 114 Mulberry-street, on Sunday afternoon, died of her injuries at St. Vincent's Hospital during Sunday night.

The interest on stocks and bonds of the City of New-York, amounting to $222,518 87 will be paid by the Controller on Aug. 1. The Sinking Fund Commissioners receive $100,316 87 of this amount for interest on the bonds held by them.

Eliza Willis, a gigantic negress, known as "Giant Liz," was committed to the Tombs yesterday to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon an Italian, named Peter Fennimore, whom she stabbed severely during a dispute on Sunday last.

John Carr, a drunken man, walked off the pier at the foot of Vesey-street on Sunday, but was rescued from drowning by Officer Patrick Kearney, of the Steam-boat Squad. Carr was arraigned at the Tombs and fined $10 to recompense the City for the trouble of saving him.

The resolutions of the Common Council tendering a reception to the Columbia crew have been signed by Mayor Ely. He also approved of the Aldermanic resolution assigning the Sixty-ninth Regiment to the armories of the Seventh when the latter leaves it for their new building.

The opening matches of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association will take place at Brinton Range, Elizabeth, on Thursday next, beginning at 1 P. M. The Governor and staff will be present, and the Directors will shoot for the Directors' gold badge at 200 yards distance. A gold medal, commemorative of the occasion, will be offered for competition at the 900 and 1,000 yards ranges, two sighting and five scoring shots being allowed at each distance.

The investigation by the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, Messrs. Jayne and Matthews, into the causes of the collison between the steamers Bay Ridge and P. C. Schultz, which took place off Fort Hamilton on July 10, was closed yesterday. There was no serious damage inflicted on either of the boats, and the testimony given in means conclusive as to the culpability of either of the pilots. A report will be made by the Inspectors in a few days.

The flag of the Cotton Exchange was placed at half-mast yesterday on the announcement of the death of George Reichenberg, at the age of 64 years. Mr. Reichenber

The New-York Times.

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EUROPE'S LATEST TREATY.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRIUMPH.

SALISBURY DECORATED WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER—HONORS TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES—THE APPROACHING DEBATE ON LORD HARTINGTON'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, July 23.—The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Marquis of Salisbury.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning on the subject of the bestowal of the Garter upon Lord Beaconsfield, says: "The highest social distinction which could be bestowed by the sovereign is thus added to the applause which Lord Beaconsfield has won from the country at large."

The freedom of the City of London will be conferred upon Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury on the 3d of August, immediately before the Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House.

It is believed that the debate on Lord Hartington's resolution, which comes up in the House of Commons on Monday next, will last the entire week, and that a division will take place Friday night. The Conservatives will support Hon. Randle Edward Plunkett's amendment, expressing confidence in the Ministers, with the whole strength of their party.

PARIS, July 23.—President MacMahon has signed and ratified the treaty of Berlin.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent recounts a long conversation with Gambetta, who generally approved the treaty of Berlin, considering it tended to dissolve the triple alliance and draw closer the interests of France and England.

THE BOSNIAN OCCUPATION.

CONSIDERABLE TROUBLE ANTICIPATED BY THE AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES — THE TURKS UNYIELDING IN THEIR DEMANDS.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Austrian authorities expect considerable trouble in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and are even prepared to encounter armed resistance similar to the Rhodope insurrection. Arrangements have been made for the advance of strong reinforcements to the frontier and neighboring garrison towns. The Turks display a very unyielding disposition in the negotiations about the occupation.

Intelligence has been received from Brod, on the Bosnian frontier, that a detachment of Austrian pioneers crossed the River Save last Saturday to prepare for the construction of a bridge. They were well received by the Turkish officers and local authorities.

The Archduke John Salvator, of Tuscany, has been appointed to the command of a division of the army of occupation. This appointment is believed to have some connection with future administrative arrangements.

BELGRADE, July 23.—Advices received here from Serajevo indicate that the concentration of Turkish troops behind Mitrovitza and Novi-Bazar continues. The object is not known.

LONDON, July 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople declares that numerous petitions have been received from Bosnia asking for protection against Austrian occupation. The Porte demands that it be permitted to retain the civil administration of the province. The negotiations with Austria are at a standstill. The Porte intends to maintain its objections.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna special states that the Austrian Government expects the Porte will not delay its sanction of Austrian occupation beyond Wednesday or Thursday.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent maintains, in opposition to other accounts, that the negotiations relative to the occupation of the Turkish provinces are progressing more and more favorably. The Turks are by degrees dropping their impracticable conditions.

Full instructions, enabling the plenipotentiaries to conclude the agreement, are expected during the week, though some think that the Turks rather desire an appearance of compulsion.

RUSSIA'S ASIATIC CONQUESTS.

SHUMLA EVACUATED BY THE TURKS AND TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE RUSSIANS —A RUSSIAN CORPS ORDERED HOME.

LONDON, July 23.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says Prince Labanoff, the Russian Ambassador, has received no instructions in regard to the occupancy of Batoum, but states that the Russians will overcome the resistance of the Lazis if the Turkish forces retire. The evacuation of the forts around Shumla continues. The Turks still promise to surrender the place as soon as the Russians evacuate the positions they hold near Constantinople. Chefik Pasha, with 10,000 troops, will proceed at an early day to Armenia to punish the Kurds and reestablish order and security.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Times* correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that it is reported in official Russian circles that the Turks have evacuated and the Russians occupied Shumla. The Eleventh Russian Corps, occupying Central Roumania, have been ordered home, and the preliminary movements in compliance with that order have already been commenced.

ANNEXATION AGITATION IN ITALY.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY—THE PRESS AND GOVERNMENT DECRYING THE AGITATION.

ROME, July 22.—Telegrams from Genoa, Palermo, Brescia, Pavia, Reggio d'Emilia, Turin, Pistoja, and Ferrara describe meetings held in those cities yesterday in favor of "Italia Irredenta" as having been attended by large and enthusiastic audiences. Resolutions of the same character as those passed at Naples last Sunday, and at the Politeama Theatre here yesterday, were voted. The proceedings everywhere were conducted with perfect order. Demonstrations were also made in the Goldoni Theatre at Ancona, at the Arena Brunetti in Bologna, and in the streets of Naples, the cries being raised of "Viva Trieste," and "Viva Trentino." Meetings are to be held at Milan, Como, San Remo, and Venice next Sunday. Through the excellent precautions taken by the authorities, and the firm, yet conciliatory, action of the Police, the demonstrations made last night before the Venetian Palace, where the Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See resides, and before the Chigi Palace, the residence of the Austrian Ambassador to Italy, were confined to shouts of liberation for Trieste and the Trentino. Almost simultaneously with the first manifestation, some companies of the line and of Bersaglieri took possession of the approaches to both palaces, and the Police dispersed those who had gathered in front. A band of musicians in the Piazza was obliged to play "Garibaldi's Hymn" several times in answer to the demands of the crowd. The demonstration was finally ended by a band of young men parading the streets, singing patriotic songs, and shouting "Abasso Corti" and "Viva la guerra."

The moderate Liberals attribute the demonstration to ultramontan influences. The *Libertà* observes that the attempted demonstration did not have the results hoped for by its imprudent, fanatic promoters, in consequence of the calm and dignified attitude of the population. *La Capitale* regrets the demonstration, which, it fears, was organized either by some thoughtless individuals, or by agents of those desirous of stirring up agitation in Italy. The *Diritto* (Ministerial organ) maintains the necessity of preserving intact the right of public meeting, but states that the Government is firmly resolved to prevent any demonstrations that disturb public order, a fact proved last evening by the stringent measures taken by the Minister of the Interior to stop an attempted manifestation, which was highly unbecoming, both in form and substance. The *Diritto* adds: "Neither Signor Zanardelli, Minister of the Interior, nor Signor Cairlli, President of the Council, are disposed to yield to intimidation or threats." Referring to the requirements of international usage in relation to the proceedings of the "Italia Irredenta" party, the *Diritto* says: "The Government is fully alive to its duties and obligations toward a friendly power, and is determined to act up to them. A system of overt friendship and latent conspiracy may suit weak Governments, which have all to gain and nothing to lose by an adventurous policy, but between great States there can only exist either open friendship or open hostility. It would be an act of perfidy to cast upon the Government the responsibility for an agitation which is, in a great measure, especially directed against itself." The article concludes by expressing deep regret at the present agitation.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Italian Government has expressed regret at the demonstration against the Austrian Embassy.

LONDON, July 24.—All the special dispatches to the London press deny that Austria has taken any official notice of the agitation in Italy.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

AN EFFORT TO INDUCE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN — A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegram Company says it is stated that the Vatican contemplates removing the Roman Catholic churches in England, Ireland, and Scotland from the control of the Propaganda Fide, and placing them under the immediate authority of the Pope. This measure is attributed, in clerical circles, to a desire to induce the British Government to establish relations with the Vatican.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the betrothal of the Duke of Connaught (Queen Victoria's third son) with Princess Marie Louise of Prussia, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles. The Chancellor said he would move on Thursday the provisions of a grant for the Duke. Sir Charles Dilke (Radical) gave notice that he would submit an amendment reciting that there is no constitutional precedent for such application.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone moved that the action of the Indian authorities in regard to the vernacular press of India be placed under Parliamentary control. A long debate followed, and closed with a division in which the motion was rejected by a vote of 208 to 152. Hon. Edward Stanhope, Under Secretary for India, declared that the law concerning the vernacular press would be applied only in urgent cases.

An interruption in the telegraph wires between Paris and Vienna delays the receipt of news from Eastern Europe.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Rome reports that the Vatican is elaborating a project with relation to the Church in the United States similar to that in regard to the Churches in the British Isles, placing it under the immediate authority of the Pope.

PARIS, July 23.—The Anzin Mining Company has resolved to inform the strikers that when they resume work their claims will receive fair consideration.

A field trial of agricultural implements was held to-day before the Minister of Agriculture. The American agricultural machines of C. H. McCormick and those exhibited by two English firms attracted special attention, and received the most favorable comment.

PARIS, July 24.—The international chess tournament was concluded to-day. M. Zukertort, of Berlin and London, receives the first prize, having gained 16 games, with 1 drawn. Mr. MacKenzie, of New-York, takes the fifth prize, being the winner of 12 games, with 1 drawn.

A BLOODY AFFAIR IN PERU.

THE TOWN OF SAN MIGUEL INVADED BY A PARTY OF TWENTY-FIVE FROM SAN PABLO—THE INVADING PARTY BRUTALLY MASSACRED—THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

PANAMA, July 16.—Peruvian journals publish the following account of a horrible atrocity in the Province of Huelgayoc: "Several months ago a number of persons from the town of San Pablo arrived at San Miguel for the purpose of having a baptism performed in the latter place. On the conclusion of the religious ceremony, those present proceeded to a place of diversion, where, after the consumption of a good deal of liquor, a fight occurred between the parties from San Miguel and those from San Pablo, which resulted in the death of one of the former and the detention of some others. A few days after this affair a number of San Pablinos proceeded to San Miguel, and after forcibly rescuing their imprisoned friends, returned to their homes, not before threatening, however, to return before long to take vengeance for the blood of their townsman. After the lapse of a few months from the last event, and at the beginning of the present month, the town of San Miguel was invaded by 25 individuals from San Pablo, well armed and furnished with munitions, who, ignoring all notions of morality, began to sack the town, behaving at the same time with the greatest brutality and cruelty, more especially as regards the house inhabited by Señor Quiros. Señor Quiros and his family defended themselves as well as they could from the upper story, the doors of the lower story, the doors of the lower having been broken to pieces and everything taken out of it. The inhabitants, on perceiving what was going on, ascended the church towers, rang the bells to give the alarm, and attacked the invaders with uncontrollable fury. The result was that 15 of the gang were instantly killed, while the remaining 10 were severely wounded and taken prisoners. On the following day the latter were also lifeless, and the public square of San Miguel offered the revolting spectacle of 25 corpses strewed in all directions.

A MICHIGAN OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, July 23.—Horace S. Tarbell, Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State, has decided to resigned his present post and accept the office of Superintendent of the city schools of Indianapolis. The salary is $2,500 in that place, with plenty of assistants. His present salary is $1,000. The Indianapolis Superintendent is also a member of the State Board of Education, which board has charge of the State educational interests. Mr. Tarbell will ask that his Michigan official duties terminate on Sept. 1, and it will be necessary for Gov. Croswell to make an appointment to fill the vacancy until January next. It will also be necessary for the Republican State Central Committee to nominate a new candidate for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction to fill the vacancy thus made on the Republican State ticket.

END OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 23.—Plutarcho Ornelas, the Mexican Consul in this city, has just received official information of the capture of Gen. Escobedo by Col. Cisneros, of the regular troops, in the Town of Cuatro Cienegas, on the 20th inst. Col. Cisneros is on his way with his prisoner to Monterey, where Gen. Trevino, commander of the Army of the North, has his head-quarters. This ends the Lerdist revolution. No mercy will be shown Escobedo, who has murdered many of the best citizens of Mexico.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23.—A special dispatch says that Wilson Howchins, residing near Fluvanna Court-house, this State, yesterday murdered his wife, mother-in-law, and one child, and then killed himself. A son, 7 years old, who saw his father attack his mother, took the baby out of its cradle and fled to a place of safety.

A PACIFIC STEAMER OVERDUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Some anxiety is felt concerning the Pacific Mail steamer City of Tokio, which is six days overdue from Yokohama. The agents here say the ship was in first-class condition in every respect on leaving port.

ANARCHY IN EAST ST. LOUIS

TWO FIGHTS BETWEEN THE OPPOSING FACTIONS.

THE BOWMANITES AND WIDERITES AGAIN CREATING DISTURBANCES — RAILROAD LABORERS DRIVEN FROM WORK—A FIGHT BETWEEN THE OPPOSING POLICE—SEVERAL PERSONS BADLY WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Two more disgraceful disturbances, one of them of a very serious nature, occurred at East St. Louis to-day. That town, which, a few weeks ago, was lifted from obscurity by the fatal affray between the Bowmanites and Widerites, opposing parties, each of which claims the right to the City Government, has been in a ferment since last Thursday, when news was received that the Supreme Court of Illinois had rendered a decision which completely upset Mayor Bowman's claims to the City Government, and sustained Ernest Wider, the leader of the opposing faction. At the time of the receipt of the decision, Wider at once announced his intention of taking possession of the market place, in which the Bowman Police have their headquarters, and the East St. Louisans have been anxiously awaiting the event ever since, as it was known that the Bowman Police would not give up their position without a deadly struggle.

The first affair which occurred to-day was not directly connected with the dual Government troubles of the town, but was caused by an attempt made by the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad to lay a track connecting their Illinois terminus with the bridge over the Mississippi, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance granting them permission to do so, which was passed by the Wider Council some time ago. The Bowman faction are bitterly opposed to the laying of the track, and the railroad authorities, knowing this, took the precaution, when they sent a construction train and a gang of laborers over to do the work this morning, to have them accompanied by a body of 50 men, armed and ordered to fully resist any attempt at interference. The construction train arrived at East St. Louis, and the laborers, some 200 in number, began at their work, when Mayor Bowman rode up and ordered them to desist. They went on working, however, and when an attempt was made by the protecting force to remove the Mayor's buggy, a warlike demonstration was made by a number of the Mayor's Police, whom he had brought with him to guard against such an emergency. The Police drew their revolvers and fired a few shots among the laborers, who stopped work and dispersed rapidly. Capt. Dedrick, who had charge of the armed protectors, endeavored to induce them to resume operations, but they were afraid to do so. The Bowman Police, elated at their success, made an attack upon the construction train, and, aided by a mob which had gathered, removed the railroad ties and rails from it and made bonfires with them in the middle of the road. Coal-oil was abundantly used in the operation, so that the destruction to the railroad material was complete.

The Bowman Police were highly elated over this triumph, and drank freely during the remainder of the day. At about 6 o'clock in the evening a collision occurred between three of them and some Metropolitan Police—the force which is authorized by the State and supports the Wider faction. The Metropolitans wanted to arrest a drunken Bowman officer whom two of his comrades were inducing to go home. The Bowmanites resented the attempted interference, and in a moment the fight began. At first a proposition made by a Metropolitan that the fight should be conducted on the fair-play principle, without the use of dangerous weapons, it developed nothing more serious than kicking and pounding, but this was too tame to last long, and the derringer's bark was soon heard. This brought additional Police and Metropolitans to the spot, and in a short time the fight was one between over 30 men on each side. The Bowmanites, though they did the best shooting, were finally driven to their stronghold in the market-place where they are at present (midnight) cornered by the Metropolitans, who every now and then send a bullet crashing through the windows. The wounded are Patrick O'Neill, a Metropolitan, shot through the left temple and believed to be dying; Dennis Chapman, a Metropolitan, shot through the calf of the leg—a bad wound; Julius Gulick, a dry goods clerk, shot through the right thigh; Mary Meers, shot through the right hand, which will have to be amputated.

Later.—The Belleville Guards, under the guidance of Sheriff Webber, have just been sent by Gov. Cullom to preserve peace in the place.

CRIME IN WEST VIRGINIA.

ROUGH WORK BY A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—BRUTAL OUTRAGE BY A TRAMP — A CHILD-MURDERESS IN PRISON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., July 23.—Last Saturday night a number of "Red Men." a vigilant organization of Wetzel County, went to the whisky ranch of Morton Cartwright, near Mannington, and tore down the house, drove out Carl Cartwright—who was recently accused by the courts of murder—and horsewhipped a man named Beatty, Cartwright's witness, and gave him 48 hours to get out of the county. Another witness was given six weeks to settle up his business and leave the State. Both men were warned to leave at the time set by the "Red Men," or death would be their portion.

Yesterday morning Amelia Henderson, who resides near Sunfish, Ohio, went to market with a lot of vegetables, and on her way back was halted by a tramp about 40 years of age, who drew a pistol from his pocket and compelled her to submit to be outraged. The brute kept the woman in the wood fully six hours, and when released she succeeded in getting to a neighbor's house, about half a mile distant, and there told her story. A Justice of the Peace was sent for, and her deposition taken, as it was feared she would not live until this morning. The whole neighborhood is in arms scouring the country for the perpetrator of the fiendish deed.

On the 19th inst., while sleeping in a room at the residence of Alexander Harper, Harper District, Roane County, this State, a woman named Ella Fairburn rose, and, seizing her 4-year-old daughter, broke its neck on the headboard of the bed. She was arrested and placed in jail. There are two charges against her for the murder of two others of her children.

A SCOUT KILLED BY INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A Baker City dispatch says: "Col. Forsyth's command left Robinsville, Grant County, Saturday. Near Clear Creek they struck a deep cañon. Fourteen of Robins' scouts were sent ahead, and in a few minutes they were fired upon by the Indians, who were strongly posted in the cañon. H. H. Troman was killed, and two others were wounded. The scouts retreated to the main body, and the Indians abandoned their position before the troops came up. The hostiles are making for the Malheur Agency.

IVY DAY AT COLBY UNIVERSITY.

WATERVILLE, Me. July 23.—The exercises of "Ivy Day" at Colby University occurred to-day, in place of the usual ceremonies of Class Day, and consisted of an oration by W. N. Philbrook, a poem by Nathan Hunt, singing of various odes, and burlesque awards to various notable men in the class. There was a large attendance both at the exercises and at the annual meeting of Alumni. An address was delivered in the Baptist church in the evening, by President A. H. Strong, of Rochester Theological Seminary, which was followed by a poem by Rev. S. D. Phelps, of Hartford, Conn.

THE SARATOGA CONFERENCES.

TWO MEETINGS OF THE RAILROAD REPRESENTATIVES—OIL TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL FREIGHT TARIFFS DISCUSSED—MEETING OF SAVINGS BANK MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 23.—Two meetings of the railroad magnates were held to-day—one this morning and one this afternoon—in Col. Thomas A. Scott's parlors in one of the cottages of the United States Hotel. The morning meeting was attended by Col. Scott, A. J. Cassatt, and Mr. Rutter. The railroad men say that Mr. Vanderbilt was also there, and Mr. Vanderbilt says he wasn't; so it's pay your money and take your choice. Mr. John King, Jr., of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, had not yet arrived, so the subject of oil transportation was taken up. There is an old pooling arrangement among the trunk lines on oil freight, which has not, it is said, been adhered to with very great care, and it was to settle the minor points of difference in this matter that the morning meeting was held. The points in dispute were very slight, and they were easily adjusted. There will be no change, at least at present, in the oil tariff. Mr. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, reached here on an early afternoon train, and the railroad men immediately went into conference again, except Mr. Vanderbilt, who drove out with his stylish but not showy team. The subject under discussion this afternoon was general freight. The meeting was merely preliminary to the meetings to-morrow and on Thursday. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Vanderbilt is strongly opposed to any increase in the general freight tariff, as he frowned it down when it was hinted to him by a prominent railroad official several days ago. Saratoga is full of railroad men. It is said of the New-York Central and the Pennsylvania roads that they are not represented here, they are here themselves. Col. Scott had intended to return home to-morrow, but to-day he announced his intention to remain till Thursday night at least, and has engaged rooms to that time.

About 20 savings bank men from New-York City arrived here to-day, and a large number from other parts of the State, to attend the conference beginning to-morrow morning. The object of the conference is, primarily, to form an association to be called "The New-York Savings Bank Association," "to promote the usefulness and security of savings banks, and secure united action among them." It is expected that about 150 banking men will be present to-morrow morning. Addresses are to be delivered by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford; Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; ex-Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; Mr. Bradford Rhodes, of New-York; Hon. E. C. Sprague, of Buffalo; A. C. Miller, of Utica; Roswell Hart, of Rochester, and several others.

The matters of difference between the Great Western and Canada Southern Railroads about Western freights and passengers, referred to Col. T. A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, have been decided by him, after hearing Vanderbilt for the Canada Southern, and Mr. Broughton, of the Great Western. Fifty-five per cent. of competitive freights from the West is awarded to the Great Western road, and 60 per cent. of the passengers, and the remaining 45 per cent. of the freights and 40 per cent. of the passengers to the Canada Southern.

A NEW PRINCIPAL FOR WILLISTON.

J. W. FAIRBANKS CHOSEN BY THE SEMINARY TRUSTEES—FURTHER TROUBLE FEARED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, Mass., July 23.—The Trustees of Williston Seminary have at last decided on a Principal to succeed Dr. J. M. Whiton, and his name is J. W. Fairbanks. He was born in Ashburnham, is about 37 years old, a graduate of Williston, Class of '62, and has taught several different schools, coming here from the Worcester High School. The authorities seem thoroughly satisfied with their choice, but the general opinion is that a man with a somewhat wider reputation would have given more satisfaction to the majority of the school's patrons. M. F. Dickinson, Jr., of the Board of Trustees, says they had very strong letters of recommendation from all who had known him in an educational way, and that Worcester was very sorry to have him go. The latter statement, however, does not seem to agree with all the estimates of him. This morning's Worcester *Spy* says that at the last annual meeting his salary was reduced $270 per annum, and at a special meeting yesterday it was decided that this former vote could not be rescinded, and then the board adjourned, passing, as a matter of course, resolutions commendatory of Mr. Fairbanks' career as Principal of their High School. It is noticeable, however, that a few rather unfavorable remarks were made in reference to the conditioning of most of his pupils on entering college. Just who is primarily responsible for this choice of a Principal for the seminary does not appear, although some shrewd guesses are made. That the new Principal shall be successful is everybody's wish, but it is feared that the Trustees hardly realize the extent to which the dissatisfaction with the school has spread, and it is also feared that the new Principal will not satisfy the wants of the institution.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, July 23.—The National Convention for the Fifth Congressional District was held to-day at Niles. Nine ballots were taken before a candidate was selected, and finally a choice was made of Thomas R. Sherwood, a Kalamazoo lawyer, of Democratic antecedents, but with no especial public experience. Hiscompetitors before the convention were two editors —W. H. Clute, of Three Rivers, a reporter, and C. S. Maynard, of Pawpaw, an Independent.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The Fifth District Republicans have nominated Hon. William Allen, of Darke County, for Congress.

Hon. Charles Foster has declined the nomination for Congress in the Seventh District.

THE TEXAS DEMOCRACY.

GALVESTON, July 23.—The *News'* Austin special says a joint committee appointed by the Hubbard and Devine wings of the Democratic State Convention, after a session of several hours' duration, agreed to withdraw all candidates heretofore balloted for, and present the name of Chief-Justice O. M. Roberts to the convention. This was done, and Judge Roberts was at once nominated for Governor by acclamation. He has telegraphed his acceptance. Joseph D. Sayers, of Bastrop County, was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and George McCormack, of Colorado County, for Attorney-General. The convention is still in session.

A CRAFT WITH A CREW OF CORPSES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The schooner Parellel reports that on the 7th inst., off the coast about 100 miles north of this port, she fell in with a Japanese junk. There was not a living person aboard, but a number of corpses were found, some shackled together. They must have been dead a month at least. Some of the bodies were dressed in costly material. There was no food on the vessel.

ERIE CANAL OBSTRUCTIONS.

ROCHESTER, July 23.—A large number of boats have been stopped in the canal between Adams Basin and Brockport, owing to the low water. Accumulations of eel-grass have obstructed the flood from the westward, and extra feeding from the Genesee River has stopped several mills here. It is expected that the difficulty will soon be removed.

A GREAT REFORM WRANGLE

WILD SCENES AT SYRACUSE.

THE GREENBACK-LABOR REFORM PARTY HOLD A LIVELY STATE CONVENTION—ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY DELEGATES EJECTED—A RIVAL MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY—NO BUSINESS TRANSACTED UP TO A LATE HOUR LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, July 23.—The Greenback-Labor Reformers have spent one whole day without effecting a permanent organization. The convention was called to order at noon by Mr. Junio, Chairman of the State Committee, who nominated R. J. Ferguson, a Labor Reformer, of Troy, for temporary Chairman. The nomination was ratified without opposition, and Ferguson, on taking the chair, made a brief exposition of the aims of the new party. He thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him to preside over its deliberations. The people of the United States had their eyes upon the convention. The people of Europe are also watching for the result of its deliberations. The laboring men all over the world, with wives and families, are looking to see you cut loose from the great money power that is strangling everybody. The people may use anything they may adopt for a currency. The money-kings have levied such tribute upon the people as to bankrupt the whole earth. It should be a national policy that no nation should pay interest on its indebtedness, for by so doing it will lead to bankruptcy and repudiation. You must not allow bondholders to control the convention, and insert their schemes in your platform. Other interests are at stake. W. H. Vanderbilt, Thomas Scott, and Mr. Garrett possess today the greatest centralization of power on the face of the earth. When these men come together they agree upon a tariff of rates that takes $100,000,000 from the pockets of the people. They have but to scratch their pen to rob the people. They exercise the use of power that the Congress of the United States dare not. Better centralize the power over the railroads in the hands of the Government than give it to three men. You should declare in your platform for a Railroad Commission to have the power and control over railroads. The delegates before me are worthy descendants of Washington and the heroes that made martyrs of themselves in the Revolutionary times to save their country. The millionaire cannot live 30 days without the help of working men. Every laborer has an equal share in the wealth he creates. In tue cities of the East are people begging for bread in this land of overproduction. Take these men and place them upon the public domains of the West; there they will become producers. That nation is the best which best protects the rights of its people.

Mr. Ferguson's audience embraced a well-filled gallery of spectators and about 200 delegates, who occupied seats upon the floor. Among the latter Blair's delegation was the only one visible from New-York, all the others having been refused tickets of admission by the State Committee. Shupe's delegation occupied a conspicuous place in the gallery, however, and far outnumbered their rivals on the floor. It appears that the compromise agreed upon between the rival delegations last night, by which they were to unite upon a single delegation, was repudiated by the State Committee, which has shown from the first a determination to exclude Shupe and all connected with him from the convention. Other delegates besides Shupe's, from different parts of the State, had also been unable to get tickets of admission, and their grievances found a spokesman in a Washington County delegate, who, as soon as the Chairman concluded his speech, moved that all delegates having credentials be admitted on presenting them to the door-keeper. This gave rise to a long wrangle, during which the Chairman showed an entire ignorance of parliamentary rules, and the speakers a proclivity to the use of opprobrious epithets like "shyster," "loafer," &c. Order was finally restored by Mr. Kane, of Rochester, who made a motion, which was adopted, for the appointment by the Chair of a Committee on Credentials and Contested Seats. The committee having been appointed, it was discovered that Blair, of New-York, was on the list of its members. McCann, of Kings, objected to this, on the ground that Blair's seat was contested, and his motion that Blair's name be dropped and a Kings County delegate be substituted in his place was carried. The convention then took a recess until 2 P. M., to enable the Committee on Contested Seats to do its work.

On reassembling, the committee was not ready to report, and after waiting for them till nearly 5 o'clock, and being entertained meanwhile by speeches from Mr. Troup, of New-Haven, and others, the Chairman declared the convention adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow. As soon as Junio heard of this he made his appearance on the balcony of the Syracuse House, and told the crowd that the adjournment was unauthorized, and as Chairman of the State Committee he announced that the convention would reassemble at 7 P. M., by which time the committee would be prepared to report. It was nearly 9 o'clock, however, before the committee could agree on a report relative to the contesting delegations from New-York. The plan finally agreed upon and reported to the convention, was to admit one delegate each from Shupe's, Blair's, and Joachimsen's delegations for each Assembly district. The contests from the other counties were easily disposed of. The one from Albany, which was a contest between the Greenback and the Labor Reform organizations, was settled by the Greenbackers retiring from the field and declining to participate in the convention.

Though the Junio party were defeated before the Committee on Credentials in their determination to exclude Shupe, yet they resolved to renew the fight before the convention, which they did the moment the report of the committee was made. For nearly two hours the convention was kept in an uproar, resembling pandemonium, over the contest for the exclusion of the Shupe delegates. At first a motion was made to accept the report of the committee, with the exception of that portion alluding to New-York and Kings Counties. This was finally carried. Taking courage from this, a delegate from Oneida, named Powers, then moved to reject the report for New-York and Kings; this was also carried. He then followed it up with a motion that all the delegations from New-York City, by whatever name, be excluded from the deliberations of this convention. In support of this motion, he made a savage attack upon New-York politicians singly and collectively. He said they were of no use to the new party, having never polled over 500 votes for it; that they were not to be relied on, treacherous, and always creating discord. George W. Cooper, of Chemung, followed Powers in a similar strain, denouncing New-York City as a "sink-hole of perdition," and telling the delegates from the rural districts to keep her delegates out, and then go to work and hold a peaceable and harmonious convention. Several other country delegates plucked up courage and chimed in with the general denunciation of the Metropolis, and whenever a delegate undertook to put in a word on the other side he was choked off by a universal cry of "Question, question." It was manifest that the fate of the New-York delegates was sealed, and when a vote was finally taken on Powers' motion it was carried by more than 4 to 1. The New-York delegates thereupon all left the hall, and their departure was greeted with disrespectful remarks about "getting rid of the scum" of the convention. John Hayes, who had procured his substitution for a Columbia County delegate was the only New-Yorker left on the floor. The Brooklyn delegation was not disposed of to-night, and will probably be allowed to remain.

After the New-Yorkers had been thus disposed of, the convention appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization, and then took a recess, having first voted to continue the session till morning if necessary to complete its work.

After being kicked out, the Shupe delegation got together and agreed to hire a hall and hold a convention to-morrow by themselves. They will probably be joined by the Hanlon-Joachimsen delegates, and will hold a regular Greenback Convention. They look upon their exclusion as a triumph of the Labor-Reform element of the convention, which they say has got the upper hand, and is determined to rule. There is evidently a wide difference of sentiment between the Greenback and Labor Reform delegates, and if the latter undertake to incorporate any of their more extravagant dogmas in the platform, there will be another row, for the Greenbackers, who are mostly farmers, will not stand anything of the kind. There were delegates in the convention claiming to represent all the counties except Dutchess, Franklin, Genesee, Orange, and Saratoga, but a large number of the pretended delegates have no constituency at their backs.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of G. C. Daily, of Oneida, for President, and Col. Loomis, of Chenango, for First Vice-President. A Committee on Resolutions and Platform was then appointed, and the convention, at 12:30 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9.

Mr. Brooks, of Chenango, just before adjournment, said that he had received a dispatch from Peter Cooper, in which that gentleman stated that he recognized Shupe's as the only delegation from New-York City. Brooks added that it was reported that Shupe had said he would to-morrow undo all that had been done here to-night.

The candidates for the Court of Appeals are narrowed down to Tucker, Ruger, and Maguire. It has been discovered that Tyler is President of a national bank, and there are constitutional disqualifications in the way of Judge Westbrook accepting a nomination while occupying the Bench.

THE OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

REPUDIATION OPENLY ADVOCATED—SAMUEL F. CARY THE PRINCIPAL MAN AND THE AUTHOR OF THE PLATFORM—A STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, July 23.—The State Convention of the National Greenback Labor Party assembled in this city this morning, about 200 delegates being present. It was the largest convention of the kind that ever assembled here, and its numbers appeared to surprise the advocates of unlimited greenbacks as much as either the Democrats or Republicans. Sixty-eight counties were represented by delegates and 20 by proxies. There was considerable excitement during the afternoon, some of the delegates favoring open repudiation of the bonded debt, while others demanded that there should be protective laws so strong as to shut out all importations. Both the Republican and the Democratic Parties were denounced. One delegate, Judge Tuttle, went so far as to say that the Government of the United States had a perfect right to refuse to pay the national debt if it found it necessary to do so. He cited as a case to illustrate this point that of the emancipation proclamation, when the Government, for its own protection, made every slave a free man. There was considerable wrangling over the platform. The convention remained in session until nearly 8 o'clock before it adjourned. Following is the platform, which was reported by Gen. Cary:

First—We indorse and reaffirm the declaration of the principles of the National Party adopted at Toledo Feb. 22, 1878.

Second—Want of harmony of sentiment on the financial question in both the Republican and Democratic Parties renders it absolutely necessary that those who demand financial reform should abandon old organizations and unite together in the National Greenback-Labor Party, to save business men from bankruptcy, the working classes from starvation, the whole country from revolution, and the nation from repudiation.

Third—We denounce as crimes against the people the law making the greenback only a partial legal tender, the act creating the national banking scheme, the act changing currency bonds into coin bonds, the act exempting bonds from taxation, the act repealing the income tax, the act demonetizing silver, the act for issuing interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of silver bullion to be converted into subsidiary coin, the act for the forced resumption of specie payments, the act for the indefinite increase of the national bank circulation, and the enormous contraction of the volume of the circulating medium. We recognize the financial legislation of the Government, from the commencement of the civil war, as the arbitrary dictation of a syndicate of bankers and usurers, with the single and settled purpose of robbing the many to enrich the few.

Fourth—To remedy and counteract the evils complained of, we demand that the Government shall issue a full legal-tender paper money, adequate in volume for the employment of labor, the distribution of its products, the requirements of business, and for the payment of all interest-bearing bonds as fast as redeemable; the withdrawal and cancellation of all bank-notes designed to circulate as currency; the non-exemption from tax of all private property; the passage of a graduated Income Tax act; the unlimited coinage of gold and silver; the repeal of the Specie Resumption act; the abolishment of all legalized monopolies, and the prohibition of their establishment in the future.

Fifth—We recognize the mutual dependence of capital and labor, and deprecate all attempts to antagonize them; combinations of capital to rob and strikes of labor to resist robbery are destructive of the true interests of both. We denounce alike the Communism which demands an equal division of property and the infamous financial legislation which takes all from the many to enrich the few. We demand cheap capital and well paid labor in place of dear capital and cheap labor.

Sixth—To secure the right and protect the interests of employer and employed, Bureaus of Statistics should be established, and competent persons appointed to inquire into and report the condition and wages of the working classes in all departments of industry, that wise, judicious, and equitable laws may be enacted in regard to the hours of labor, and the employment of minors in manufacturing establishments.

Seventh—The public lands should be sacredly set apart for the homesteads of actual settlers, and such legislation should be had as will encourage and aid the landless in securing homes.

Eighth—The contract system of employing the inmates of our prisons works great injustice to mechanics and manufacturers, and should be abolished.

Ninth—The importation of the servile labor of other countries should be prohibited under the severest penalties, while the immigration of the liberty-loving from other lands should be encouraged.

Tenth—We deprecate and denounce all seditious and violent measures, and appeal only to the good sense, love of justice, and patriotism of the people, and invoke them to redress their cruel and outrageous wrongs only through the ballot-box.

Eleventh—We demand proper sanitary safeguards and regulations for work-shops, mines, and factories.

Twelfth—We favor the enactment of laws giving mechanics and laborers a first lien on all descriptions of their work for their full wages.

Thirteenth—We are opposed to any further issue of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever.

The following State ticket was nominated:

For Secretary of State—ANDREW ROY, of Jackson County.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—CHILTON A. WHITE, of Brown County.

For Member of the Board of Public Works—J. R. FALLIS, of Lucas County.

To-night the usual ratification meeting was held, Samuel F. Cary being the leading speaker.

TAPPAN'S IRREGULARITIES.

THE DOWNFALL OF THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY.

A CORRECTED STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S OU

understood to be in the Nassau, of New-York. The committee of the creditors of the Boston Belting Company have been in session all day to-day, and a thorough overhauling of the books and papers is to be had. It is believed by some that the banks will give the company an extension of a year or 18 months, and that new capital of $500,000 will be put in. The original stock will probably be wiped out. The books show Mr. H. F. Durant, his wife, and relatives to be creditors to the amount of $30,000, in addition to losses as stockholders, it having been his habit to deposit money with the company and draw interest thereon.

EFFECT ON BUSINESS HOUSES IN THIS CITY.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company, at No. 37 Park-row, suspended yesterday on account of the defalcation in the Boston Belting Company, the business of both companies being very closely connected. The New-York company is owned by Henry F. Durant, the President, and John H. Cheever, the Treasurer, who own two-fifths of the stock of the Boston company. Mr. Cheever said yesterday that they had notified their creditors that they had temporarily suspended on account of the Boston defalcation, and the step had been taken in order to see exactly how the company was affected. He could not give any estimate of the liabilities or assets; both were large, and a statement was in course of preparation, which would be submitted to a meeting of the creditors which had already been called. The company had considerable paper out which sold at 5 per cent.; the Boston company held about $150,000 of the paper, and the New-York company also held paper of the Boston concern.

The company has always had excellent credit, was the leading house in their line of trade, and always met their notes promptly. It was organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, with a capital of $200,000, which was subsequently increased to $800,000, all owned by Messrs. Durant and Cheever, who are individually liable for the debts. The factory is at Sandy Hook, Connecticut, and employs a large number of hands. They manufacture vulcanized india-rubber, machine belting, steam packing, hose, &c., under the Goodyear patents. They did a large and lucrative business, and were estimated worth $500,000. Mr. Cheever's individual wealth was estimated at over $1,000,000. He was largely interested in numerous enterprises, among which were the Dundee Manufacturing Company, New-York Steam-engine Company, the New-York Molding-machine Company, and the Woodbury Brush Company. He is also largely interested in real estate, having valuable water-front property on the Harlem River.

At the McKillop & Sprague Company's Commercial Agency Offices, in 10 Park-street, no information whatever bearing upon the subject of the company's liabilities or losses in the Belting Company's embarrassments could be obtained. The Superintendent stated that Mr. McKillop, who had gone to his home at Newtown, Long Island, had absolutely no facts to give to the public yet, but that Mr. Lester M. Clark, the manager of the agency, had gone to Boston to investigate and bring back a full report as to the actual condition of affairs. He will arrive in New-York this morning, and the McKillop & Sprague Company will then be prepared to make a statement as to their status in the matter. Subsequently a member of the firm was seen, and, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, stated that he had nothing further to say, save that the figure stated as the loss of McKillop, Sprague & Co.—$415,000—was entirely erroneous; it was far and away beyond the real amount, but what the real amount was he could not say. "Why," said he, "I am certain that Mr. Tappan himself does not know the real state of affairs; if he did he would not have set down the figures he did to say, save those of yesterday. The Tappans," he continued, "had a reputation for commercial probity second to none in the Republic, and the names of Lewis and Arthur Tappan, formerly of this City, were of the highest standing in the mercantile community. Twere better they were dead rather than witness the present unfortunate state of affairs." There is no fear entertained that the firm of McKillop & Sprague will suffer from Mr. Tappan's dealings.

OTHER FAILURES.

HEAVY FAILURE OF LIQUOR MERCHANTS—PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Boyce & Smith, wholesale dealers in whiskies, at No. 83 Front-street, failed yesterday, and made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Frederick Lewis, Esq. They were highly respected in the trade, had excellent credit, and were generally considered wealthy and substantial. Numerous inquiries were, however, made at Bradstreet's during the past 10 days concerning their condition, but the firm emphatically denied that there was any foundation for the rumors; they have lost heavily by recent failures, and they found great difficulty in making collections; these, together with the depreciation in values, are ascribed as the cause of their failure. Their statement of June 1, 1878, shows the assets amounting to about $300,000, while their merchandise indebtedness was $27,600. The present liabilities of the firm are estimated at $260,000, a large part of which is due to confidential friends, and is mainly owed in New-York, although there are debts in Illinois, Kentucky, and Cincinnati. The assets consist of stock and open accounts, the value of which cannot at present be determined. Mr. Smith is a large holder of real estate, which cost him $315,000, and is mortgaged for $123,500. It includes the Union Hotel property on Fourth-avenue, 35 lots at Rutherford Park, and eight houses in Sixtieth, Fifty-fourth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-first, Christie, and Mulberry streets. It is thought that the equity is very small. The firm was established in 1873, and had a branch at Covington, Ky. Mr. Lewis took possession yesterday, and at once commenced an inventory for a statement. He said the liabilities were from $250,000 to $260,000, but could not give any estimate as to the assets. He will call a meeting of the creditors for consultation as soon as possible, and would submit the statement of the firm's exact condition.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Mr. Thorndike Saunders, representing 11 creditors, against the firm of A. M. & R. Davies, manufacturers of rum, known to have its office at No. 404 Broadway, adjudicated involuntary bankrupts. The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate $121,555, representing nearly all the merchandise indebtedness, and are as follows: Chemical National Bank, $22,000; C. F. Dambmann & Co., $27,514; Luckmeyer, Kunoth & Co.; $11,823; Edward M. Benjamin, $7,683; C. A. Lauffards & Co., $20,701; Nathan Littauer, $10,775; Winter & Ball, $6,142; W. H. DeForest, $909; Dreyfus, Kohn & Co., $4,380; American Manufacturing Company, $4,393; Hardt & Co., $5,229. The petition alleges that the firm assigned property to their brother, James Davies, consisting of 18 lots of land on Ninety-second and Fourth, Eighty-ninth, and Sixty-ninth streets, and on Sixth-avenue, book accounts aggregating $36,000, and merchandise valued at $24,000. The petition also alleges that the firm transferred money in bank to their brother, James Davies, between March 19 and May 15, amounting to $57,500, with intent to defraud the creditors.

The examination of the specifications of objections of opposing creditors against the discharge from bankruptcy of Duncan Sherman & Co., was called before Register Ketchum yesterday, but S. G. Haight, one of the opposing creditors, obtained an order from Judge Choate staying the proceedings, which were accordingly adjourned by the Register upon receiving the order from the Judge.

Michael Frank has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dwight, having liabilities amounting to $30,000, and no assets. The principal creditors are the estate of M. M. Isayorga, $3,981; M. & E. Solomon, $2,541; Joseph J. Almirall, $2,485; Henry Thairser, $2,133; Alexander G. Lange, $2,032; estate of S. B. Way, $1,880; Wilder & Estabrook, $1,517.

John W. Stout & Brother, produce commission merchants at No. 261 Washington-street, have failed, and were adjudicated voluntary bankrupts yesterday by Register Ketchum. They owe $9,483, nearly all of which is due for goods sent to them to be sold on commission; their assets consist of debts due and notes, nominally amounting to $19,448.

James H. Whitehouse, steam-fitter at No. 24 Franklin-street, Brooklyn, E. D., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors to William F. Tway; he succeeded the firm of Whitehorne & Dodd in April, assuming their liabilities, which amounted to $2,000; his assets consist of building machinery, and tools, valued at $3,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been received by Register Dayton by Frederick Kinitsky, of the late firm of Kinitsky & Heginfeldt, bankers. He owes $44,500, and has no assets. Among the creditors are Frederick Kinisky, of Bremen, $26,000; George Brauns, $4,789; Hugh F. Dolan, $1,074.

James S. Buchanan, a confectioner, of Newburg, and Charles F. Field, of Saugerties, have gone into voluntary bankruptcy in this City. The former owes $10,500, and has assets, $1,180. The latter has liabilities amounting to $7,100 and no assets.

Schedules of the assets and liabilities of Alfred T. Goodell, who recently made an assignment to Elias May, were recently filed in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities are $9,388 64; nominal assets, $20,036 50, and real assets, $3,272 10.

The following assignments were yesterday recorded in the County Clerk's office: Hamilton Smythe, of No. 28 Warren-street, to Henry B. Hart, and Charles S. Bryce and John B. Smith, of No. 83 Front-street, to Frederick Lewis.

FRUIT IN EASTERN TEXAS.

The Galveston (Texas) *Christian Advocate* of the 20th inst. says: "East Texas, though its lands may not equal in fertility those of some other sections, has resources that will insure a large population. Its mineral resources, its fine timber, and its fruit lands, will open industries which will make it the home of a crowded and prosperous population. Each visit we have made has impressed us with the special adaptation of its soil and climate for the production of fruit. It is only of late years that the attention of fruit-raisers has been turned to the choicest varieties. The results show that it can compete with the orchards of Maryland or the finest products of the tree or vine sent out from California. We were presented with a box of peaches raised by Brother C. B. Richardson near Henderson, of the Chinese cling variety, which would have averaged over a half pound each in weight. His orchard has varieties which begin to ripen about the 25th of May, and others come on in order until frost. His Irish potatoes yielded 200 bushels per acre, and other vegetables in proportion. We saw specimens of the Texas mammoth apple, grown by G. B. Kelly, some 20 miles from Henderson. We were ready to believe the statement that this variety is well named. They weigh about 22 ounces each. Pears and grapes do finely. Many think the pear is, of all fruits, specially suited to this climate. Large quantities of fruit are shipped annually from the orchards in this region, and are a source of increasing income to those who are paying attention to this industry. One farm we visited in Anderson County is shipping about 75 boxes of peaches per day. These boxes sell at from 40 to 75 cents in Galveston."

SUGAR-CANE AND WOOL.

REPORTS OF THE FLEECE CLIP—THREE PER CENT. ADVANCE ON 1877.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The July reports to the Department of Agriculture say that the great mass of the sugar-cane culture is in Louisiana, yet it is extending into several counties in the other Gulf States. There is a considerable increase in the area over last year. The Georgia returns show that rain is needed for this crop. The cane is thrifty in Florida.

The wool clip of 1878 is about 3 per cent. greater than its immediate predecessor. New-England fell off about 5 per cent. the three North Middle States, 3 per cent.; the Pacific States, 9 per cent. All other sections show an increase. The four South Middle States, (Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia,) 1½ per cent.; the South Atlantic cotton States, (North Carolina to Florida,) 2½ per cent.; the six West cotton States, (Alabama to Tennessee,) 14 per cent.; the North Central States, (Kentucky to Wisconsin,) 1¾ per cent.; States west of the Mississippi, 4 per cent. The heavy decline on the Pacific coast is due to the reduced production in California, and the great increase in the South-west was in Texas. The Liberty (Fla.) correspondent of the department reports that the clip of that county indicates an increased weight per fleece and an improved character of fibre. In Walworth, Wis., the fleece is mostly long staple and strong fibre. A considerable weakening of prices is indicated.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At midnight last night a fire broke out on the top floors of No. 175 Suffolk-street and No. 263 East Houston-street, occupied by William Meissinger as a vest manufactory, causing a loss on stock and buildings of $2,000.

The latest trustworthy estimate of the loss by the Cattlettsburg (Ky.) fire fixes the amount at $150,000, upon which there is about $30,000 insurance in the Ætna, of Hartford, and Royal British American Companies.

JUDGE SHEPLEY'S DEATH.

IT IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY CHOLERA.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, July 22.

On Wednesday last a few of the more intimate friends of Hon. George F. Shepley learned with pain that during the night he had been suddenly and seriously attacked with a sickness closely resembling Asiatic cholera, and that for several hours his recovery had been very doubtful. But as the violence of the attack had passed, and he seemed to be better, it was not deemed best to make any public mention of his sickness. His condition seemed encouraging and hopeful until Saturday morning, when he was evidently failing, and this whole community was deeply shocked at the rumor that he was dying. He died at his home in this city at about 10 o'clock in the evening.

There is no doubt in the minds of any of the physicians who attended Judge Shepley that his disease was genuine cholera, the nature of which was recognized from the first. The attack could not be traced to any error of diet, and there was nothing in the progress of the disease to warrant the supposition. Quite recently his usual Summer vacation had made a brief interruption of that intense brain-work to which he was addicted, and his friends naturally supposed him to be unusually well, but the sudden relaxation of protracted brain tension must have resulted in physical prostration that a few weeks of rest could repair. Dr. French thinks this condition, in conjunction with the sudden and extreme changes of temperature, served to develop germs of disease which ordinarily do not quicken in our climate.

He was taken sick Tuesday night, and about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning his physician was summoned. At that time he was in a state of collapse and suffering indescribably from muscular cramps. Wednesday was a day of fitful, broken sleep under the influence of exhaustion and the anodynes administered the night before. Thursday he took nourishment very freely, and seemed slowly but steadily reviving, although still extremely exhausted. Friday he appeared to flag a little. At least he failed to improve as rapidly as was expected, and a consultation of physicians was called. His condition at that time was not deemed hopeless, although extremely critical, and in view of the large amount of nourishment taken and his naturally robust constitution, strong hopes were entertained that he would yet struggle through.

Saturday morning his physician, who had passed the night by his bedside, observed that his sleep was becoming unnaturally heavy. Another council was immediately held, and the fact realized that the function of the kidneys was being suspended. This new source of danger was energetically met, fresh medical aid added to the council, the most decisive measures and remedies resorted to and persisted in to the last moment. A few hours before his death there seemed to be some evidence that the kidneys were about to resume their function, but the hope was delusive and quickly vanished. Totally insensible to suffering himself, and unmindful of the agonizing friends around him, he sank into a peaceful slumber, and a few minutes before 10 o'clock breathed his last without a struggle.

THE CIRCASSIA IN COLLISION.

A letter from a lady passenger on the steamer Circassia, dated off Newfoundland, June 26, and printed in the Montrose (Penn.) *Republican*, says: "I was interrupted by a rush past me of passengers bound for the deck, and as I found it was to see what mishap had resulted from our collision with a fishing smack, I ran, too; but nothing was to be seen of her on account of the fog. A boat was being lowered to go, if necessary, to her relief. On being hailed with the question, 'All right?' the answer was returned from the schooner, 'All right? no, indeed!' A little lifting of the fog showed her bowsprit gone, but it was not until later that we learned the real extent of the misfortune. The Circassia had received no injury except that a small portion of the iron guard-railing was wrenched away; this was near the outlying beam of one of the anchors on which the unfortunate bowsprit struck. But shortly the great steam-ship was brought to a stand-still—(either this or alarm brought sick ones from their berths to the deck, and thus expedited their probable recovery)—and we learned that the schooner had been so wrenched as to necessitate her abandonment, the distance from land being 185 miles. Fifteen men with their luggage were brought to us after the schooner was set fire to by her vessel. It is said her value was $7,000, and her cargo, 500 quintals of fish, was worth about half as much more. After a delay of an hour and three-quarters we have resumed our course. We were going at the rate of 12 knots an hour, which, in a fog, was possibly too fast—at least this fact is said to be the present regret of our Captain. The fishermen said they heard our signals for 15 minutes or more, but they were at anchor, and dared not cut themselves adrift as they were uncertain of our direction. Their horn was not heard by our officers, and their gun could not be made to go off until just as we were on them. With only a moment's time the Circassia was turned to the right enough to prevent the schooner from being cut directly through the middle. Those of our party who witnessed the collision, were struck with the terrified looks of the fishermen as, barely escaping such a fate, their vessel thumped along the side of ours. We have had, truly, a 'first-class sensation,' though I hesitate to call it such, as unworthy a disaster like this; and a feeling of sadness oppresses me as I think of the burning, deserted Nellie C. Foster."

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HIS SON.

The Troy *Times* says: "Saturday afternoon Addison Uline, of West Sandlake, while making preparations to come to this city, laid a loaded revolver upon a table in the room in which he was dressing. His little son, aged 5 years, seeing the weapon, took it up, and, pointing it at his parent, said, 'Look out, I'll shoot you, father!' Mr. Uline attempted to remove the weapon from the child's grasp, but it was too late, the weapon being discharged before he could reach it. The ball entered his cheek near the mouth, and probably lodged somewhere in the jaw bone, as Drs. McLean and Schuyler, to whom Mr. Uline came Saturday night, were unable to find the missile with the probe. No serious consequences are anticipated from the accident, except the inconvenience to which Mr. Uline will be subjected, for a time at least, in carrying a bullet around in his jaw."

CONSUMPTIVE PERCH.

The Troy *Press* of Monday evening contains the following: "Seth Green was at Lake George two days last week, and made a microscopical examination of a large number of dead perch and sunfish. He says the disease which produced the mortality is confined to the perch family and its kindred tribes. It is a fungus growth upon the gills, and resembles pulmonary consumption. Mr. Green deems the fish unwholesome, and says the health of the people should not be put in jeopardy by partaking thereof, the same danger existing from doing so as from eating the flesh of diseased cattle, sheep, and swine."

FARMERS ATTACKED BY WOLVES.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* of Monday says: "Four wolves attacked William Richardson, of Montgomery County, while driving to the Norristown market on Saturday morning. He drove them off, and they subsequently appeared on one of the streets of Norristown, attacked another farmer, and tried to get into the wagon, but they were driven away. A farmer near Springtown missed a heifer a few days ago, and her body was afterward found badly mangled and partially destroyed, it is supposed, by the wolves. A party of armed men have started out to hunt down and kill the animals."

THE DUDYMOTT LAND CLAIM

A DECISION BY SECRETARY SCHURZ.

RIGHTS OF PRE-EMPTORS TO LANDS GRANTED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES WITH A LIMITATION OF TIME—A FORMER CONCLUSION REVERSED.

The following opinion has been delivered by Secretary Schurz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 23.

SIR: I have considered the appeal of Nelson Dudymott, by his attorney, M. Mullins, Esq., from your decision of Oct. 12, 1877, approving the action of the local officers in rejecting the application of said Dudymott to file a declaratory statement upon the N. 2 N. E. 4 lot No. 7 and S. W. 4 of N. E. 4 of section 7, town 11, S., Range 5, E., Salina Land District, Kansas, for the reason that the land applied for is within the limits of the grant to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Dudymott claims the right to pre-empt said tract of land under the provisions of an act of Congress approved Sept. 4, 1841, and the last clause of the third section of an act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862. The reasons assigned for approving the action of the local officers are restated at length. In my letter to you on the 21st of June last * * * I stated that the third section of the act of July 1, 1862 (12 statutes, p. 492) provides that the lands inuring to said company within the grant limits, which shall remain undisposed of by said company at the expiration of three years from the final completion of the road, shall be sold by said company to settlers by pre-emption at $1 25 per acre. The law does not provide for the enforcement of said proviso by this office, and should this office attempt to dispose of the lands in question, all moneys so received in accordance with existing laws will have to be turned into the United States Treasury, and it would require a special act of Congress to withdraw the same and pay it to the railroad company. In my opinion said proviso is a condition running with the grant, and entirely beyond the jurisdiction of this office. I approve your action in rejecting Mr. Gartanutti's application. For the reasons stated in the decision of my predecessor, herein quoted, and in the absence of any decision by the courts or the department to the contrary, I decide that the matter of the disposition of lands in the condition of the tracts involved in the application in hand is not within the jurisdiction or control of this office. From this decision Mr. Dudymott filed an appeal alleging, among others, the following exceptions, viz.: "First, because section 3 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, which gave alternate sections of land on each side of the road to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, contained a provision that any of these lands not sold by said company within three years after the final completion of the road, should be sold to actual settlers under the pre-emption laws at $1 25 per acre, the money to be paid to the company. Second, because said railroad was accepted by the Government as complete in the latter part of the year 1872, nearly five years ago, and therefore the land described as a part of the grant and still unsold is now, and should have been for nearly two years past, open to pre-emption settlement."

The third section of the act making grant to aid in the construction of the road, of which the Kansas Pacific Railroad is the successor, provides that there be granted to the company, to aid in the construction of the railroad and telegraph line, and to secure the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, and munitions of war and public stores, every alternate section of public lands, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of the railroad line, and within the limits of 10 miles on each side, not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a pre-emption or homestead claim may not have attached at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed. It is provided that all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operations of the act, but when the same contain timber, the timber is granted to the company. All such lands so granted which were not sold by the company within three years after the entire road was completed were to be subject to settlement and preemption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding $1 25 per acre, to be paid to the company."

By an act of Congress of July 2, 1864, the grant was increased to 20 sections per mile on each side of said road, and the limits within which the same were to be selected to 20 miles on each side thereof. (13 Statutes, page 356, section 4.)

This road was completed within the time limited, and the last section accepted by the President Oct. 19, 1872. The question arises, has the defendant Mr. Dudymott is a qualified pre-emptor, nor does it satisfactorily appear that the tracts described in his declaratory statement have not been sold by said company. He alleges that he is a qualified preemptor, and has presented affidavits showing that said tract had not been sold by said company up to the date he filed his application before as pre-emptor. Considering him to be qualified as a pre-emptor, and the lands at that time to have been unsold by said company, the question is presented whether, under the last clause of said third section, his application should have been received, and full compliance with the Pre-emption law, including payment for the tracts, were shown, a patent therefor should issue to him by the United States. It cannot be denied that Congress had the right to make a grant to said company absolute and unconditional; but, in order to secure the objects for which the grant was made, conditions were annexed. The company had the right to accept or reject the grant with the conditions therein made; but having accepted it, it is now estopped to deny their force and effect. One of these conditions, and the one under which the applicant now claims the right to enter a portion of the land granted to the company is that "all such lands so granted by this section which shall remain undisposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption like other land, at a price not exceeding $1 25 per acre, to be paid to such company." The object of including this condition in the grant is apparent. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the railway company against Francois (16 Wallace, p. 6,097,) and in the railway company against McShame (22 Wallace, p. 461) are quoted, and Mr. Schurz says that, while it is true that neither of the decisions distinctly define the right of the Government in the disposal of said land, they clearly indicate the opinion of the court that such a right exists; and whether it be considered that the estate granted is a conditional estate or an estate with a conditional limitation, in either case I am of the opinion that it must be held that the condition runs with the grant, and is, in effect, a reservation of a power of sale in the Government of the lands granted to the company which remained unsold by it. It is manifest, I think, that Congress did not intend to grant to said company so large a quantity of land to be held and sold by it at speculation prices, but desiring to give it aid and assistance in its undertaking, provided at the same time that the actual settler who was willing to pay the price stipulated should have his right to settle and make a home on any of the lands so granted, and in order to secure the right to the settler and at the same time secure to the company an adequate consideration for lands, reserved the right of sale thereof after the road had been completed for three years. The fact that said company so understood this grant is made evident by a circular issued by its Land Commissioner, dated May 12, 1873, inviting purchase of its lands, in which he says: "The road was accepted by the Government as complete about six months ago. In three years from that time the unsold lands will be subject, we suppose, to the pre-emption laws, but we hope and expect to have all our lands sold before that time arrives. All railroad lands sold by this company are sold clear of taxes, with assurance of perfect title when paid for." More than three years having elapsed since the completion of said road and its acceptance by the President, at the time Mr. Dudymott filed his declaratory statement for the tract in question, I am of opinion that his application should have been received by the local officers, subject, however, to the condition that it be made to appear before final certificate issue to him, that at the time his declaratory statement was filed for said tract said company had not sold or disposed of the same. If the views I have expressed in relation to the sale and disposal of lands are correct, and I see no reason to doubt their correctness, the sale and disposal of lands in the condition of those applied for as unsold at that time by said company, is clearly within the jurisdiction of your office. "like other lands." Whether it be considered that said lands are public lands in a general or special sense cannot in my opinion affect the jurisdiction of your office in making sale and disposal of the same. Counsel for the company suggests that these lands are covered by a mortgage executed by said company to secure money borrowed in the construction of its road. If this be true, I am unable to perceive that such mortgage is any obstacle to the disposal of said lands in accordance with the provisions of the granting act. The company mortgaged such interests in the lands as it possessed, and the mortgagees must be considered to have taken the mortgage with full knowledge of the right of the company to make the same. The local officers of each of the land districts in which lands inuring to said company by virtue of said grant are situated should be instructed to receive filings conditionally for said lands in tracts not exceeding one quarter - section, by qualified pre-emptors, and on receipt of such declaratory statements, to call upon the company for a statement showing whether the lands applied for have been sold by it, and if not sold, then the declaratory statements should be allowed subject to the applicants showing full compliance with the Pre-emption law. If the company neglect or refuse to furnish such statement, they should be instructed to order a hearing to determine whether such tracts are subject to such filing. At such hearing the applicant should be required to show that he is an actual settler on the land applied for, a qualified pre-emptor, and that the records of the county do not show that said tracts have been sold at the date of the filing of his declaratory statement, and the company or its grantee to show whether said tracts applied for have been sold by it. If the company or its grantee fail or refuse to appear and offer any testimony, the filing should be allowed. In making returns of the moneys arising from the sale of said lands the local officers should be instructed to keep a separate account of the lands sold and the moneys received therefor on account of said company, in order that the same may be passed to its credit. In this case, inasmuch as it does not satisfactorily appear whether the lands applied for had been sold by the company at the time Mr. Dudymott filed his declaratory statement, you will instruct the local officers to call upon said company for a statement showing whether said lands had been sold by it at that time, and if it refuse or neglect to furnish such statement within 30 days after the service of the said notice, that they order a hearing to determine the facts under the rule above set forth. For the reasons stated your decision is reversed, and the papers transmitted with your letter of January 22, 1878, are herewith returned. Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN PROBLEMS.

THE EFFORTS TO CIRCULATE STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS MEETING WITH SUCCESS—EXPRESS COMPANIES TRYING TO COMPETE WITH THE POST OFFICE IN TRANSPORTING COIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The requisitions for standard silver dollars received to-day at the Treasury Department from national banks swell the aggregate thus applied for under the Treasurer's circular of last week to over $1,000,000, and it is believed a large number of additional orders will be received during the next 10 days. Treasurer Gilfillan says he expects to be able to place in circulation at least $5,000,000 during the next three months, which is about $1,000,000 less than the ordinary coining capacity of the mints for the same period. The Directors of the department are to pay out standard dollars as currency, but Sub-Treasurers and bank officials are cautioned not to pay them out in large sums, in order to prevent them from being immediately returned to the Treasury for Customs dues and subscriptions for 4 per cent. bonds. The silver dollars will be disbursed in lieu of $1 and $2 notes, in small quantities and in making change, but the notes of these denominations will not be refused where persons prefer them to the standard dollars.

It is probable that the Treasury and Post Office Departments will arrange for the transportation of gold from the Pacific coast as third class mail matter. It is proposed to do up the gold in packages of four pounds each, and transport it in iron safes in postal cars. The cost of such transportation would be at postal rates only 16 cents per pound of gold, which is equal to $1,000. The express companies were invited to present estimates for the performance of this service, and demanded one-half of 1 per cent., or $5 per $1,000. Since the proposition has been made by the Post Office Department to carry the gold as third class mail matter, the express companies have offered to take it at much lower rates than those first offered, and have asked the Treasury Department to give them time to make special terms with the railroad companies for performing this particular service. The Post Office authorities are anxious to secure the handling of the coin, and say that this is the only Government that pays express companies for carrying its treasure over its own post routes. It is likely that the Treasury will arrange for the service with the Post Office Department.

The practicability and economy of transporting silver dollars through the mails is also being considered, but it is doubtful if standard dollars can be thus transported with any advantage, in consequence of their weight and bulk.

BENJAMIN HUNTER'S PROPERTY.

A SUIT BROUGHT BY THE ASSIGNEE OF ONE OF HIS COUNSEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—A new phase of the Hunter case came to light yesterday afternoon, when Deputy Sheriff Harry J. Cantlin, made a levy on the property, personal and real, of the condemned man, at No. 1,304 South Tenth-street, being the residence occupied by the family of the murderer. This was done on account of a suit brought by Samuel A. Reeves, of Rowantown, near Haddonfield, New Jersey, for a claim of $1,100, which he held against Hunter. On the 14th of May Hunter executed a bond of warrant and attorney to James M. Scovel, who was one of his attorneys, for the sum named, payable on that day, with interest. The following day Scovel assigned the bond to Mr. Reeves in legal form. Since that time efforts have been made by Mr. Reeves to collect the money, but without avail. He procured the services of Mr. Theodore F. Jenkins, an attorney of this city, who also vainly attempted to have the debt settled. Failing, proceedings were entered and the matter placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who assigned Deputy Cantlin to make the levy. When the latter arrived at Hunter's house there was great consternation among the members of the family, but Mr. Cantlin assured them there need be no cause for alarm, as they would be allowed to remain in possession for the present. Last Saturday Hunter decided to dispense with the services of Scovel; therefore the present suit has the appearance of spite-work about it. Mr. Jenkins stated that he had had the bond in his possession for some time, but that he had not been ordered until to-day to commence proceedings under it. Mr. Aaron Thompson, Hunter's private counsel, was not aware the proceedings had been taken, and was greatly surprised. He said the payment of the money would be contested in the courts, and promised some rich revelations in the legal battle to obtain it.

ANOTHER CALL FOR BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the sixty-third call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 are coupon and $2,500,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 23d of October next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely: $50, Nos. 68,001 to 69,000, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 114,001 to 117,000, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 79,501 to 82,000, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 145,001 to 151,000 both inclusive. Total coupon, $2,500,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of July, 1870: $50, Nos. 2,301 to 2,350, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 18,251 to 18,350, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 10,551 to 10,600, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 35,201 to 35,450, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 9,651 to 9,900, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 18,464 to 19,056, both inclusive. Total registered, $2,500,000; aggregate, $5,000,000.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan today were $1,077,790.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $186,707 22, and from Customs, $551,531 37.

The Attorney General has decided that under the new Army bill retired officers are not entitled to allowances for fuel. He also decides, that although the Quartermaster's Department may sell wood to officers on the active list at $3 per cord, it is not authorized by the bill to sell coal at a corresponding low rate.

The Secretary of State has received a note from the British Minister at this capital, dated the 17th inst., stating that he has been instructed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform this Government that it is proposed to hold an International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, in August, 1879, under the sanction of the Government of that colony. A prospectus of the proposed Exhibition accompanies the Minister's note.

A WITNESS FOR GEN. PORTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is the Gen. Warren who recently testified—before the Porter Court of Inquiry, at West Point—"no prudent man would attempt to march his forces through woods that lay between Porter's command and the rebels when Porter received his orders to advance; no military man would be justified in making such a movement on an uncertainty; Gen. Porter was very anxious to obey the order, but reluctantly gave way to the advice of those around him; his conduct on the 30th evidenced that he did everything to carry out an order; he saved the day;"—the same Gen. Warren of whom Gen. Sheridan said, in his report on the battle of Five Forks: "Gen. Warren did not exert himself to get up his corps as rapidly as he might have done, and his manner gave me the impression that he wished the sun to go down before dispositions for the attack could be completed. * * * During this attack, I again became dissatisfied with Gen. Warren. In the engagement, portions of his line gave way when not exposed to a heavy fire, simply for want of confidence on the part of his troops, which Gen. Warren did not exert himself to inspire. I therefore relieved him of the command of the Fifth Corps?"

If he is the same, is not his evidence a proof of the correctness of the adage: "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind?" H.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

BURIAL OF THE BROTHERS LOUDON.

A LARGE OUTPOURING OF SYMPATHIZING FRIENDS—THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

The melancholy death of the brothers Loudon cast a deep gloom over the neighborhood in West Forty-third-street, where the elder brother and his family resided. The interest in the sad occurrence was revived early yesterday morning when the bodies arrived from Samuel Merritt, the undertaker's, where they had remained all night, and by noon a large crowd had gradually collected in front of No. 422. A quiet, respectful crowd it was, that appeared to have been attracted by pure sympathy rather than any morbid feeling of curiosity. The metal coffins containing the remains were placed side by side in the back parlor, which connects with the front room by folding doors. They were plain metal caskets, bearing each a silver plate, with the simple inscriptions of name, date of birth, and death. There was no floral display, except a small broken column at the head of the coffins, wreathed with white roses and lilies. It was intended to carry out the funeral services in as quiet and unostentatious a manner as possible, and in accordance with this feeling the service for the dead was arranged to take place in the house. The family had no idea of the multitude desirous of paying their last respects to the dead, or the service would have been held at a church. At 2 o'clock Rev. David Gregg, of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, who had charge of the service, commenced the proceedings with prayer, and afterward delivered a long and fervent exordium over the bodies. Mrs. Loudon, the wife of the elder brother, Robert James, and their only child, a little girl, as was also his mother and two remaining brothers, his sister and her husband. The father was too ill to attend. The rooms, the hall, stairways, and the entire space out into the street was filled with a swaying, sighing, sobbing crowd, to many of whom, as they listened to the preacher's words, were brought reminiscences of the manly qualities and loving hearts of the departed. Rev. J. Kennedy, of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, and Rev. John C. K. Milligan, of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, also delivered addresses of condolence and Christian sympathy, and at the last Rev. R. S. MacArthur, of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, who had been on terms of great intimacy with the deceased, and who had visited the family at Cambridge two days before the sad occurrence, pushed his way to the sitting-room, and said a few words. He spoke of Enoch and Elisha as having been taken by God. Might they not say the same of these two brothers? For his own part, he would never utter the prayer, "From sudden death, good Lord deliver us;" there was much that was beautiful in departing without that long, lingering pain often accompanying death. And there were sadder things than death. There was a minister to-day who had a son in the Tombs, and his father's heart was breaking for him.

After the services, the bodies, accompanied by a large number of mourners and friends of the deceased, proceeded by special train to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the interment took place.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR

SELECTING THE AMERICAN TEAM—MILITARY MARKSMANSHIP.

The second competition for places on the American team, or the first, according to the new arrangement made by President Stanton, of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, took place at Creedmoor yesterday. There was only one addition to the little band who shot in the opening competition last week. This was Mr. Homer Fisher, a long-range shot of considerable practice, who took advantage of the opportunity to do some long-range shooting. None of the officers of the National Rifle Association were present, and the "official" scores were kept by a small boy who happened to be in the neighborhood. The wind blew from north-west to north in the faces of the riflemen while they were at the ranges at 800 and 900 yards, and was very "puffy." During the practice at 1,000 yards, however, a light wind blew steadily from the north-west, but was not baffling. The mosquitoes were unusually troublesome whenever the wind decreased. No intimation was received by the riflemen that practice for the team was going on at any ranges outside of Creedmoor, although the circulars announcing the dates of competitions were sent out last week. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
R. Rathbone	68	68	67	203
Col. R. F. Burnham	66	66	61	193
B. G. Doughty	68	68	61	197
Dr. S. T. G. Dudley	54	51	43	148
H. Fisher	58	61 Retired.		

There were about 200 members of the National Guard on the range, representing the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Regiments, who were shooting for the purpose of selecting a regimental team to contest in the Autumn prize meeting of the National Rifle Association. The Eighth Regiment Rifle Club shot for the "Stewart" gun at 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. The leading scores were as follows: Dr. G. D. Hobart, 76; Samuel C. Clark, 75; J. Welsh, 73; Charles Heigman, 69; Lieut. J. A. Gee, 69.

STRUCK BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.

The wife of Mr. William A. Righter, of Newark, accompanied by her two daughters, started in her coach Monday afternoon to visit friends in Elizabeth. Hugh Deany, the coachman who drove them, is a trusted servant of the family, and had been in their employ for eight years. At Fairmount-avenue, Eliz

THE FRIENDS OF MR. ADAMS

SHIELDING THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

THE TAMMANY ALDERMEN REFUSE AN INVESTIGATION INTO ITS MANAGEMENT—"TOM" DUNLAP WANTS AN APPROPRIATION—MISCELANEOUS BUSINESS.

The friends of Superintendent Adams came to his rescue at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, when a futile attempt was made to have the management of the Building Department thoroughly investigated. For some time past THE TIMES has called attention to the alleged abuses in that department, and the statements made in connection with it remain uncontradicted. It only remained for the Common Council to direct an examination of the charges to be made in order to give them an official character. For this purpose Alderman Morris submitted the following preamble and resolution soon after the board had met:

Whereas, The press of this City has, at various times during the last few years, made serious charges against the Building Department, and as no answer has ever been made to them by the chief of this department the public believe them to be true; and

Whereas, The following paragraph appeared in one of the morning papers last week: [Here the resolution quoted an article that appeared in THE TIMES on Thursday last,] in which it was stated that some of the employes had not received the sums supposed to be set opposite their names, and that their salaries were constantly fluctuating in accordance with the political necessities and the demands that were made upon Superintendent Adams for increased patronage. The article also stated that the patronage of the department is divided among the friends of Assemblymen from this City when the Legislature is in session, and among the Aldermen when the Legislature adjourns.]

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire and Building Departments of the Board of Aldermen be authorized and directed to cause to be made a full and thorough examination of the transactions of this department in all of its branches from the 1st day of January, 1875, up to the present date. All persons who have had any dealings with this department in any way, directly or indirectly, or with any person or persons supposed to have influence with this department, are invited to come before this committee, or communicate with them, on this investigation. The committee is further directed to report to this board the result of their examination when completed.

Alderman Slevin moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Fire and Building Departments.

Alderman Morris said he hoped that course would not be taken. From time to time articles had appeared in the newspapers of this City in which damaging charges were made against the department. Only a short time ago it was stated that $3,000 had been raised to effect legislation at Albany. It seemed, however, there was no bill affecting the interests of the department presented in either house, but the money, so far as was known, was never returned to those from whom it was taken.

The resolution was then referred to the committee by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Roberts, Carroll, Erhart, Guntzer, Hall, Keenan, Kiernan, Lewis, Sauer, Shiels, Slevin, (Tammany Democrats,)—11.

Negative—Aldermen Biglin, Gedney, Jacobus, Morris, Perley, Phillips, Pinckney,—7.

Mr. Morris then presented the following, which shared the same fate by the same vote:

Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor, be and is hereby respectfully requested immediately to instruct the Commissioners of Accounts to examine the books, &c., of the Building Department; to make a full and complete examination of all moneys received from the Board of Apportionment, and from all other sources, with a complete itemized statement of the disbursements; to whom paid and for what purpose; if for salaries, the full name and residence of the employes; the amount per month and per day; and to state if the amount was, or is, the same per day during the whole time they were in the employ of the department; if not, the increase or decrease while employed; also, the length of time each was employed; also, all moneys paid out for any other purposes or expenses; this examination to be made from the first day of January to the present time, and the Commissioners of Accounts are hereby requested to report in full to the Board of Aldermen the result of their examination.

The following communication from Col. Dunlap, the Commissioner of Jurors, was received:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, }
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1878. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following communication: Section 1,093, chapter 335, Laws of 1876, contains the following provision of law:

"The proper and necessary expenses of the Commissioner of Jurors' office, including the reasonable compensation of his assistants, clerks, and messengers, necessary printing and advertising, books, stationery, and other articles required for the convenient discharge of his duties, may be paid by him out of the money received by him for fines and penalties. If there is a deficiency, the Board of Aldermen must provide for the payment thereof by the Controller of the City of New-York out of the City Treasury."

In accordance with the above provision, the Board of Aldermen are respectfully requested to appropriate the following amount of deficiency for the six months of the current year ending June 30, 1878, as follows:

January, 1878, deficiency for month..... $715 06
February, 1878, deficiency for month..... 654 37
March, 1878, deficiency for month..... 437 42
April, 1878, deficiency for month..... 583 04
May, 1878, deficiency for month..... 39 14
June, 1878, deficiency for month..... 433 63

Total deficiency..... $2,843 22

The jury fines heretofore received have been inadequate to meet the total expenses of the office. If the fines which may be hereafter received are sufficient to meet these expenses, no provision will be required to be made by your honorable board. Should they, however, be insufficient, application must be made for the deficiency as authorized by law. Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS DUNLAP,
Commissioner of Jurors.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Law.

Several general orders of a routine nature were then adopted. A communication was received from the Normal School recommending the establishment of life-saving stations at the steam-boat landings. It was ordered to be printed. A committee of five, consisting of Aldermen Waehner, Sauer, Lewis, Gedney, and Biglin, was appointed to confer "with the counsel employed by this board as to the legal expenses incurred in the case of Recorder Hackett against the Board of Aldermen."

The Committee on Lands and Places presented a report in favor of converting the Fort Gansevoort property into a public market. The report was laid over.

Alderman Phillips submitted an ordinance declaring it to be unlawful for any person except the officers or employes of the New-York Elevated Railroad to walk or be upon the track or superstructure of the road, or to climb upon any of the columns, or to post upon or attach to the track, superstructure, or any of the columns any placard, notice, or other thing under a penalty of $25 for each offense. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Morris, granting permission to Gen. Francis B. Spinola and his associates to lay mains and pipes throughout this City for the purpose of supplying steam to its inhabitants under the "Holly combination system." Gen. Spinola is to give bonds in $50,000 to replace the pavements in the thoroughfares through which the mains are to be laid, and an additional bond of $100,000 is to be filed to hold the City or its inhabitants harmless from accidents. The resolution provides that the amount to be charged for the steam shall be determined by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It is also provided that the Common Council may at any time revoke the privilege granted by the resolution or require new conditions to be complied with.

Mr. Morris stated that at the last meeting of the board a resolution of a similar character was referred to the Committee on Public Works. Under its provisions, however, Gen. Spinola and his associates were practically subject to no conditions, being only required to give bonds in $5,000.

The matter was then sent to the Committee on Public Works.

Alderman Guntzer moved that the Police Commissioners be requested to have the streets in the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, which are now in a filthy condition, cleaned in a proper manner. After being amended by Alderman Sheils, so as to include the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Wards, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Police and Health by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Biglin, Carroll, Erhardt, Sedney, Jacobus, Lewis, Perley, Phillips, Pinckney, and Sauer.

Negative—Aldermen Guntzer, Hall, Morris, and Sheils.

The amendment to the Cart ordinance, providing that licenses taken out by cartmen before the 1st of October, 1878, shall remain in force until October, 1879, was called up by Aldermen Jacobus, and passed.

HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was surprised to see my name in the list of delegates to the Syracuse Convention of the Greenback-Labor Party. I have never attended a meeting of that party, and have not any connection whatever with it. CLIFFORD A. H. BARTLETT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 23, 1878.

AN INCIDENT OF SUNDAY'S STORM.

Speaking of the sudden and violent squall on Sunday afternoon, the Albany *Argus* says: "One of the most singular occurrences was that which happened to the steamer Sanders, of the Albany and Troy Line. She was proceeding on her way to this city with a large load of passengers, and had reached a point in the river about opposite the gas works when the hurricane struck her. The passengers were, of course, greatly concerned for their personal safety, but they were still more alarmed when they saw coming directly toward them, with lightning speed, a huge missile. It was no more or less than the tin roof of Alderman Dillon's residence, at North Albany, being carried high in the air by the force of the cyclone. As can be easily imagined there was a great panic on board the boat; men quaked with fear, while women and children screamed with fright. Many prostrated themselves on the deck. The huge missile, fortunately, passed over the vessel, and landed on the shore opposite. Notwithstanding the consternation on board the boat no one was injured.

"We heard of several persons being blown forcibly out of bed by the force of the cyclone, which had entered open windows. As usual in such cases, the cyclone rapidly passed over, and it was scarcely 15 minutes before the sun was shining as brightly as before."

LEGACIES TO RELIGIOUS BODIES.

HOW AND WHEN THEY BECOME INVALID—DECISION BY JUDGE VAN BRUNT.

Mr. Henry A. Kerr died in this City on Dec. 31, 1876, leaving real and personal property valued at $1,000,000. In his will he bequeathed $10,000 to the two minor children of Edward H. Dougherty, $1,000 to Maria Dunkin, $10,000 to the Theological Seminary in the City of New-York, $5,000 to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $5,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions, $1,000 to the New-York Bible Society, $1,000 to the City Mission and Tract Society, $5,000 to the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, $1,000 to the Scotch Presbyterian Church on Fourteenth-street, $1,000 to the Sabbath-schools of that church, $1,000 to Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, of that church; $1,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, and $1,000 to Almira E. Holahan, the half-sister and only next of kin of the testator, to be credited to her account. And after the debts and legacies were paid off, the income of the remainder, for life, was directed to be given to testator's widow, Cecilia Kerr. The residue, after the widow's death, was by the will given to the Foreign and Home Missions, the Seminary, the Tract Society, and the General Assembly, pro rata.

Mrs. Holahan opposed the will on the ground that all the bequests to charitable, benevolent, and religious corporations were void, because contrary to the provisions of the general law under which such associations are organized. (Section 6, chapter 319, of the Laws of 1848.) This law declares that any testamentary gift to any corporation formed under it made within two months of the testator's death shall be void, in case the testator leaves a widow, child, or parent.

The case was argued at length before Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Holahan, the contestant, was represented by B. F. Watson, while Mrs. Kerr, the widow of the testator, and the corporations benefiting by the will, were represented by Lord, Day & Lord, Thatcher M. Adams, A. Bleecker Banks, Edward H. Dougherty, R. W. De Forest, and M. M. Budlong. Judge Van Brunt filed his decision yesterday. He held that the pecuniary and the residuary legacies to all the corporations and associations, excepting the Foreign Missions and the Scotch Presbyterian Church, were invalid, because those bodies were subject to the operation of the law of 1848. The pecuniary legacies to individuals were upheld by the decision.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Although five steam-ships are to sail for Europe to-day, the passenger lists will not be large. The outgoing fleet will consist of the Saint Laurent, of the French Line, for Havre; the Bothnia, of the Cunard Line, for Liverpool; the Victoria, of the Anchor Line, for London; the Hindoo, of the Wilson Line, for Hull, and the Holland, of the National Line, for London. The latter vessel will carry freight only. To-morrow's vessels will be the Baltic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool; the Lessing, of the Hamburg-American Line, for Hamburg; the State of Indiana, of the State Line, for Glasgow, and the Somerset, of the Great Western Line, for Bristol. Louis de Bebian, Esq., the popular agent of the French steam-ship line in this City; Gen. F. M. Leyba, of the Dominican Republic; Mr. and Mrs. H. De Lagrange, of New-Orleans, and Paul Lberie, of Paris, are to sail in the Saint Laurent, and Rev. George Rumsbey, of this City, sails in the Victoria. The passenger lists, as far as received, are as follows:

In steam-ship Saint Laurent, for Havre.—Paul Lberie, P. Gent, A. Carrillo, Mrs. Carrillo and child, Mrs. Perez, Rudolph Perez, Ricardo Perez, Manuel Perez, Rev. Mr. Diamazures, Mr. Lecompte, Miss M. E. Cleary, Miss Kate Clancy, Gen. F. M. Leyba, John Durand, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Bibiglini, T. W. Ferguson, Mrs. Vechot, Miss Vechot, Herques Calves, Albert Fink, A. Rodriguez, G. Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. H. De Lagrange, J. F. Fuguze, Quirico Masjuan, H. Webster, Mrs. Webster, F. Ferrer, Harmon W. Hendricks, H. Oosterman, Charles Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Berre, Mr. and Mrs. De Lon, Louis de Bebian, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vernier, Mrs. A. Garnier and infant, Mrs. F. Torchi, Miss Louise Ziegler, Mrs. J. Sweitzer, Mrs. P. L. Dejgoon, Mrs. Vechot, Miss V. Carbonnier, Miss M. J. Dougherty, Miss Sarah Smith, Mrs. J. Baron, Mrs. C. S. Brooks, J. N. Bertrand, A. Bertrand, F. Feltz, Mrs. F. Thal, Mrs. J. Gray, W. Chapling, C. G. Mercier, Mr. Decomps, E. Decomps, A. Imber, M. Gerodias, Mrs. Garodias, Mrs. A. Pellegrand, E. Grenet, L'Abbe Genis, L'Abbe Charbonnier, E. Charbonnier, J. Sweitzer and child, J. De Hurets, Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Poix, Juan Borros, Miss Catalina Borros.

In steam-ship Holland, for London.—Frank Frost, Morris H. McManus, Edgar L. Everett, Albert Harrison, W. B. Cundell, John C. White, John Ward, F. G. Robinson, Henry Holmes, Robert Halley, Edward Robinson, Charles Robinson, James Robinson, Miss Rose Durant, Charles How, John Wilson, Harlow W. Eaton, B. E. Gallop, Howard Gallop, John Genkes, George W. Dickinson, Dr. W. H. Winslow, Mansfield L. Kilthouse, James Forster, Mrs. Sles, Miss Gertrude Underhill, Miss Cornelia Underhill, Edward Underhill, Charles Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, William Stewart, Edward Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, Howard Armstrong, Miss Cornelia Armstrong, Mrs. Jane Sloan, F. H. Hawley, Rev. George Rumbey, Mrs. Marie Beaumont, Miss L. A. Brewster, Mrs. M. E. Holmes, Mrs. J. W. Hempstead, Mrs. W. C. Whitlock, Mrs. Mary Robinson, Mrs. Clarence Hall, Miss Constance Hall, Miss Matthieson, Mrs. Matthieson, Mabel Matthieson, Mrs. Swahn.

Following is the list of saloon passengers in the Wyoming, sailing yesterday for Liverpool:

Mrs. William H. Guion, Miss Guion, Louis S. Guion, Victor F. Barril, O. B. Loomis, Mrs. O. B. Loomis, Rev. R. J. Mulligan, Walter Chatterley, William Thomas, John Reid, Rev. Robert Ritchie, R. R. Hakins, Mrs. M. A. Jarrett, Miss E. Jarrett, Master George Jarrett, P. Rogers, John Feron, E. Linden. Duncan Ward, Jr., William Shakespeare, Mrs. P. Mahony, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. Henry Graham, Mrs. William Dixon, George S. Hitchcock, Thomas Herbert, Miss Josephine Gaffney, Miss Jane Elliott, Mrs. Frederick Parker, Miss M. McInerney, A. H. Noar, John O'Brien, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss F. Wiedemann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore, Mrs. Myra Moore, Mrs. Elizabeth Langford, Mrs. Francis Fagan, Miss Alice Brierley, James Stack, Mrs. James Stack, T. Truman, Mrs. Fox, James Thomas, W. Leverton, G. Orr, Bernard Ward.

THE MORTALITY FOR LAST WEEK.

Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Statistics, submitted a report tot he Board of Health yesterday, of which the following is a synopsis:

The mortality for the week compared with that of the week previous, showed an increase of 33 deaths of children under 1 year of age, 34 under 2, and 28 under 5, and an increase of deaths from diarrheal diseases of 24. A comparison of the mortality reported for the past four weeks is as follows:

	Total deaths.	*Under 5 years of age.*	*Tenement houses.*
Week ending June 29	554	284	309
Week ending July 6	665	400	367
Week ending July 13	741	449	415
Week ending July 20	718	477	417

The deaths of children under 5 years of age during the week were 477. Of this number 300 were in tenement-houses, and 21 in institutions. The principal increase in the deaths of children under 5 years of age during the week was among those of native parentage, the deaths of such deaths of children when native fathers being 9, and mothers 19; there was an increase in the deaths of children of German fathers of 11, mothers 4; the deaths of children of Irish fathers decreased 8, while those of Irish mothers increased 6; there was an increase of children of 3 Bohemian fathers, and 4 mothers.

The following were the deaths of children under 5 years of age according to the nationality of parents:

	Fath-ers.	*Moth-ers.*		*Fath-ers.*	*Moth-ers.*
Austria	7	5	Russia	3	2
Bohemia	11	12	Scotland	2	3
Belgium	1	1	Spain	--	--
British America	2	4	Sweden	3	2
England	17	19	Switzerland	5	1
France	6	8	United States	132	143
Germany	147	133	Unknown*	32	26
Holland	2	1	West Indies	2	--
Ireland	118	124	India	2	--
Italy	5	4	At sea	--	1
Poland	1	1	South Wales	--	1

*Foundlings.

ITALY'S HEAVY IRON-CLADS.

From the London News of July 11.

The iron-clad Dandolo, which has just been launched at La Spezia, is a sister ship of the Duilio now completing for sea for the Italian Government. Both of them are to be armed with 100-ton guns, and destined to carry armor no less than 22 inches in thickness; so that in point of armament these Italian men-of-war bid fair to be the most formidable afloat when they are finished. This epoch is, however, still afar off, and our inflexible, tardy as her completion is, will doubtless be fit for sea a year or two before her Italian rivals. The Inflexible will not be so heavily armed as either the Dandolo or Duilio, for her turrets are fitted to contain each of them a pair of 80-ton guns, while the metal of the Italians consists of four 100-ton cannon. On the other hand, the iron walls of the British ship are a little thicker, being 24 inches, instead of 22. The Italian armor was devised to keep out shot from any cannon of less power than that carried by the ship itself, and this the plating practically does. The Duilio armor is capable of repelling all shot with the exception of that from an 80-ton or 100-ton gun. The projectile of a 38-ton gun, the heaviest in our service at this moment, is set down at 19½ inches at a short range and with the employment of a battering charge, and the Duilio, as we have just said, has its turrets protected with 22-inch plates. On the other hand, the 80-ton gun would make as little difficulty in getting through 24 inches of iron as 22, and the projectile of a 38-ton gun is less than 3 feet of iron can be depended upon to stop the terrible blow of three quarters of a ton of metal hurled through the air at a speed of nearly a mile per second. The Italians have not been daunted however. They have already set to work, and are now constructing two ships to carry armor-plating capable of resisting any gun in existence. They hope to build a pair of barrel vessels armored with three feet of solid iron, and to carry cannon of perhaps 200 tons. The names of these stupendous floating structures are the Italia and the Lepanto, but in the meantime Italy possesses in the Dandolo and Duilio two men-of-war destined to carry heavier metal than any ship in the British Navy.

LAW REPORTS.

GEN. BUTLER'S DISPUTED FEE.

DECISION IN HIS FAVOR BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN A SUIT INVOLVING A FEE OF $25,000—THE CLAIM OF JUNIOR COUNSEL DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 223—*Joseph K. Herbert vs. Benjamin F. Butler.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—There are two questions in this case: first, whether there is any bill of exceptions by which we are authorized to look into the proceedings at the trial; and, secondly, whether, if there is such a bill, there is any ground for reversing the judgment. *First*—Is there a bill of exceptions? The document relied on by the plaintiff in error as constituting such a bill, and certified from the court below as part of the record, is appended to the record of the pleadings and judgment, and commences as follows:

"The following case and exceptions is agreed on by the attorneys for James K. Herbert, plaintiff, and Benjamin F. Butler, defendant."

Then follows the title of the cause, and a record of the proceedings had, and the evidence given at the trial, including the rulings of the Judge and the exceptions thereto, and the case thus presented closes with the Judge's certificate, as follows:

Settled as within, pursuant to the above consent. Sept. 19, 1875. CHARLES L. BENEDICT.

If this paper had been entitled "A Bill of Exceptions," instead of a "Case and Exceptions," there could not be any doubt that it would be a sufficient bill. It has all the requisites of a bill, except the mere name. A seal is not required, being expressly dispensed with by the act of 1872, (17 Stat., 197; Rev. Stat., sec. 953,) and we had before decided that a seal is not essential in the courts of the United States. (Generes vs. Campbell, 11 Wall., 198.) It has the sanction and signature of the Judge, and though settled after the trial, it was agreed upon by the parties; and hence, it is free from objections which have prevailed in other cases. (Generes vs. Bonnemer, 7 Wall., 564; Graham vs. Bayne, 18 Howard, 60.) We think it is a sufficient bill of exceptions.

Secondly.—Was any error committed in the ruling of the Judge? The bill of exceptions shows that after the evidence was concluded on both sides, the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant. To this direction the plaintiff excepted, and it is the only error assigned. The evidence is all set out in the bill, and the question is, whether the Judge erred in not submitting it to the jury. We decided in the recent cases of Improvement Company vs. Munson, (14 Wall., 442,) and Pleasants vs. Fant, (22 Wall., 116,) that although there may be some evidence in favor of a party, yet if it is insufficient to sustain a verdict, so that one based thereon would be set aside, the court is not bound to submit the case to a jury, but may direct them what verdict to render. As the question is fully discussed in those cases, it is unnecessary to repeat the discussion here. After carefully examining the evidence, we are of opinion that it justified the direction given.

The action was for $10,000, money had and received by the defendant from one G. B. Lamar, on the 15th of April, 1874, for the use of the plaintiff. Plea, general issue. The plaintiff and defendant were the only witnesses in the case. The plaintiff testified in substance that G. B. Lamar having obtained a judgment for $37,000 against the United States in the Court of Claims, and an appeal therefrom being pending in this court, in October, 1873, Lamar employed him [the plaintiff] to get the appeal dismissed, and agreed to give $20,000 for doing so; that he [the plaintiff] thereupon employed the defendant to assist him, agreeing to divide his fee with him; pursuant to which the defendant consented; that, thereupon, the defendant proceeded and procured the dismissal of the appeal; that the plaintiff, not getting his fee, called on Lamar, who informed him that he had paid it to the defendant; that on applying to the defendant he admitted having received the money from Lamar, but refused to pay over the same to or for the plaintiff. The plaintiff further produced Lamar's check to the defendant's order for the sum of $25,000, dated April 16, 1874, and the defendant's receipt, dated April 17, 1874, in the following words:

Received, Washington, April 17, 1874, of Gazaway B. Lamar, twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000 00,) in full for services rendered and services to be rendered in this case against Albert G. Brown and others, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit, at Boston, and also in the preparations of the bill of exceptions and entry of the same in the Supreme Court of the United States, and also for retainer and argument of motion to dismiss the case in the Supreme Court of the United States, appellant, against him, from the judgment of the Court of Claims, and on preparing a motion for dismissing the appeal, this being in full of all services and demands due by said Lamar up to and including the date when said appeal was dismissed.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The defendant in his testimony admitted the fact that he was employed by Lamar, through the plaintiff, in the matter of dismissing the appeal; he also admitted the receipt of the $25,000, but stated that he received this money in settlement of his own services alone; that he had been engaged in various other professional matters for Lamar both before and after the dismissal of the appeal, and that his fees for these services were included in the $25,000, and that he never received anything from Lamar for the plaintiff. In addition to this he produced in evidence a letter from the plaintiff to himself dated April 9, 1874, and his answer thereto, April 12, 1874, of which the following are copies:

LAW OFFICES OF HERBERT & WILSON,
No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1874.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have to-day Lamar's appeal is dismissed. He agreed with me to pay $20,000 to have it dismissed; this with me. I immediately went to Washington and employed you. When you asked me, "What about the Case?" you knew I have $5,000 or $10,000 if you like. I have an agreement with Lamar." You said, "All right; on that assurance I will go to work," and we started for the Attorney-General's office. Subsequently you told Lamar that "I [you] must command the ship, or you would not sail," or words to that effect. Since that time I have left the matter with you. Now, I want to have you understand in relation to this matter, as I stated to you before leaving Washington, that Lamar's agreement is for $20,000 to have the appeal dismissed. I want you to collect the money and send it to me in check in addition to which you may think me entitled. I advised Lamar, when in Boston, to employ you and me in this case. The employment did not come until others had failed, which made it more difficult. Nevertheless, I had interviews in relation to it, and myself, before I would call on you with regard to it, was as I have stated. Lamar is in Washington, and I leave the balance to you. Yours truly,

J. K. HERBERT.

HON. B. F. BUTLER, Washington, D. C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1874. }

SIR: I have no power or authority to collect money in the case of Mr. Lamar, nor can I collect your fees. Very truly yours, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

J. K. HERBERT, No. 58 Broadway, New-York.

On this evidence, receipt, and correspondence it is held that the plaintiff's case failed, and that the Judge properly took it from the jury. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

A COUNTY CHARGE IN A STATE ASYLUM.

An application was recently made to Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, for an order of indigence in the case of Mary McAuley, a poverty-stricken insane woman, who is now confined in the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown. The purpose of the application was to compel the County to pay for the support of the woman in that institution. It was made under the provisions of section 14, title 1, chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874. The affidavits presented in its support were by Miss Sarah N. Smith, M. D., Resident Physician in the New-York Hospital for Women; Dr. Arthur T. Hills, and Edward C. Boardman, counsel for the applicant. These showed that Miss McAuley was a needlewoman, who, having become ill, was admitted into the hospital in the latter part of 1877. She became insane in February last, and was at once removed to the institution in which she now is. She has no relatives living, and the only money in her possession at the time she was taken sick was $80, which she had saved from her scanty earnings. Half of this sum was expended for her while she was in the New-York Hospital for Women; and the other half has been used to defray part of the cost of her support in the Asylum for the Insane. Dr. Smith says, in her affidavit, that the removal of Miss McAuley from the asylum at Middletown to this City would greatly retard her recovery.

Judge Van Hoesen yesterday rendered the following decision in denial of the application: "It appears on the face of the papers that the patient has now been for six months in the Middletown asylum. The application does not, therefore, fall within section 15. After a patient is actually an inmate of the asylum I do not see how section 14 can apply. After the lapse of six months the application for the payment, by the County, of the board bill of the lunatic at the State Asylum should be addressed to the Supervisors, not to a Judge. Moreover, what reason is there why the lunatic should not be placed under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction? The certificate of the Superintendent fails to satisfy me that the patient would suffer by her removal to the asylum on the island. Where the County has already made ample provision for the care of its lunatics it ought not to be compelled to maintain them in remote asylums at great extra expense."

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.

United States Commissioner Osborn rendered a decision yesterday in the matter of the criminal proceedings against Thomas Monahan, an alleged bankrupt, formerly engaged in the paper business, and who is charged with fraudulent secretion or concealment of property belonging to his estate in bankruptcy. Commissioner Osborn says:

"After carefully considering the proofs and the arguments of the respective counsel, I am forced to the conclusion that there is probable cause to believe that the expenditure of $2,000, alleged to have been made by the accused to his present (second) wife for nothing less than 3 feet of iron and managing his household during that period before the death of his then wife, was not made at the time, or, if made, it was not a genuine transaction made in good faith, but it partakes of the nature of a fictitious loss or expense. As to whether the alleged transactions of the loans made to the accused by his present wife after their marriage are to be considered actual transactions, though fraudulent or otherwise, and therefore cannot be inquired into in a criminal proceeding, it is not necessary now to determine. I did not pass on a similar state of facts in the Philip Stiner case, for the reason that the United States District Attorney withdrew the charge before I was enabled to give my views on the question. The accused is held to await the action of the Grand Jury." Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appeared for the prosecution, and Robert W. Sewell for the defendant. Later in the day Monahan was rearrested and held to bail.

CAPT. FOLEY'S DISMISSAL.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT QUASHES THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

The Board of Police Commissioners of this City dismissed Capt. Michael Foley from the Police Department on Feb. 28, 1878. The specific charge against him was that he withheld from execution a warrant issued by Justice Otterbourg for the arrest of Louise Smith on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. In his defense before the Commissioners Capt. Foley alleged that he was vested with discretionary powers that gave him the right to decide when the time had arrived for the execution of the warrant, and that he had delayed to arrest Louise Smith until he could procure perfect evidence as to the improper character of her house. Upon being dismissed he carried his case to the General Term of the Supreme Court, on a writ of certiorari. It was from there referred to a Special Term, presided over by Judge Van Brunt, for trial. That Judge yesterday delivered a decision in the matter, quashing the writ of certiorari. He said in his opinion, referring to the evidence of Capt. Foley: "It would appear that it is the custom of the magistrate of Police courts to issue his warrant knowing that there is not sufficient evidence to hold the person against whom the warrant is issued, and then to allow execution of the warrant to be withheld, until, in the opinion of the officer holding it, he has secured sufficient evidence to hold the person named therein. Such a practice would seem to substitute the judgment of the Police officer for that of the magistrate, and I am unable to find any authority in law authorizing a magistrate to issue a warrant against any person knowing that there is not sufficient evidence at the time of issuing the warrant within reach of the court to justify the holding of the person named in the warrant after the warrant is executed."

COURT NOTES.

Christopher Seely and George Loughlin, who were recently committed to the Tombs for malicious mischief, yesterday obtained from Judge Daniels a writ of habeas corpus. They claim that their commitment by Police Justice Smith was illegal. The writ is returnable to-morrow.

During an altercation which took place a few days since between two colored boys, named William Thompson and Henry Harrison, the latter stabbed the former with a pen-knife, inflicting painful but not serious injuries. Harrison, who is only 10 years of age, was placed at the bar in the Special Sessions Court yesterday, and sent to the City Prison for 20 days.

Mrs. M. A. Jacob, of No. 2,145 Third-avenue, was committed for examination, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having knowingly received 100 yards of carpet, valued at $250, which her son stole from Francis T. Walton, of the St. James Hotel, on the 18th ult., and pawned it with David Rosenberg, of No. 528 Second-avenue.

Jane Salar began a suit for divorce against her husband, John, in the latter part of last year. Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, granted a weekly alimony of $7. In January last Salar was arrested on an attachment for contempt of court in failing to pay the alimony. He was sent to Ludlow-Street Jail, where he still is. He applied through counsel yesterday to Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court Chambers, and procured a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that he was unjustly and irregularly restrained of his liberty.

On the petition of Mrs. Agnes Bartlett, widow of the late Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield, Mass., Judge Daniels yesterday appointed Mr. Avery D. Brown, a lawyer of this City, guardian of the infant children, who are co-defendants in a suit brought by Joseph W. Alsop and Frederick Chauncey, Executors of the will of the late Joseph W. Alsop, of this City. Mrs. Agnes Bartlett and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Caroline Bartlett, are defendants in the same suit, the purpose of which is to procure an accounting of the assets of the late Edwin Bartlett.

A suit which originally came before the Supreme Court 44 years ago was finally settled yesterday by a decision rendered by Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of that court. A man named Craft sued Samuel Brown on April 20, 1831, and on May 4, 1834, procured a judgment by default. This judgment was entered against Brown on Aug. 30, 1876, but for the sum of $3,581 06, the difference between the two sums representing costs. Judge Van Brunt's decision was that judgment could only be sustained for $801 50, because costs had never been taxed, and when the judgment was entered interest was not allowed by the law.

A Frenchwoman named Eulalie Massebeuf, yesterday procured from Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, a writ of habeas corpus in the matter of her infant son Alphonse Massebeuf, 2 years old, who she admits, is the illegitimate offspring of herself and Charles Clement. She states in her petition that the child is now in the possession of Clement, who, after living with her for seven years, and spending all her money, recently abandoned her, taking the child with him. She says also that Clement seduced her in France seven years ago, and then induced her to come to this country with him, promising to marry her on her arrival here. That promise, she adds, he never fulfilled. A return to the writ is expected to be made to-day.

A FATHER'S RIGHT TO HIS CHILD.

Judge Daniels yesterday ordered the child Ida W. Birmingham, aged 4 years, to be given into the custody of her father, Theodore W. Birmingham. The infant has for several years been living as the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Tracey, of No. 1,609 Second-avenue, who took her out of the Home for the Friendless, where her mother had placed her. When Mr. Birmingham applied to the Home for his child the managers refused to give her up, and, in return to a writ of habeas corpus, represented that the institution had acquired rights over her in the absence of her natural parents, and that she should be left with those who had reared and treated well. While in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on Monday, Mrs. Tracey became so agitated by the fear that she would have to part with Ida that she fainted. Judge Daniels decided the controversy yesterday by saying: "The right of the father to the custody of this child has not been impeached by anything contained in the return made to the writ of habeas corpus issued to inquire into the cause of her detention. The only claim made by the respondent rests upon the power of the mother alone to dispose of her custody. That did not deprive the father of his particular authority, and it consequently forms no legal answer to the proceedings now taken by the father. An order must be made directing the delivery of the child to him. The fact that she has been well cared and provided for by the respondent cannot deprive the father of that right."

Hooker vs. Cornell.—Counsel fees should be allowed, because the cause was concededly noticed for three General Terms besides the one at which it was argued. And it has been shown by affidavit that it was upon two other calendars by the probable assent of both counsel in the cause. That was, for the reason that it was argued on a waiver of notice of argument, if, in fact, no notice was actually given for those terms. As to the remaining two terms, they appear not to have been properly charged in the bill of costs, and for those $20 will be deducted. There should also be deducted from the bill $20 for the motion on the minutes for a new trial; also $25 for proceedings after the decision of the Court of Appeals; and, the jury's fees exceeded the amount allowed by section 1, chapter 460 of the Laws of 1874, that must also be deducted. The total deductions are $85. As so reduced, the Clerk's adjustment will be affirmed without costs of this motion; for the sum of $85 the costs of the motions were incurred to frustrate her efforts to evade it, and, after so creating them, she cannot justly complain that she has been held liable to pay them.

Henry McGehe—Upon the petition of the Register does not seem to be sufficient evidence that the adjudication in bankruptcy has been made; no authority exists for receiving it as proof of that fact where the objection to its competency is so apparent. The opposite party to the action brought to recover the debt as it has been in this case. The motion for a stay must, for want of sufficient proof, be denied, with costs.

Ex parte Beers-Smith, &c., Stanton et al.—It is evident from the papers that the defendant cannot succeed in her proposed defense if she should be given an opportunity to present it by answer. The plaintiff advanced its money on what appeared to be the first mortgage, without notice of any subsequent equities. Her actual mortgage executed to her, and had its own mortgage first recorded. That rendered hers a second mortgage, even if, as she claims, it was the intention that she should have had the first incumbrance. Under the circumstances of the case would only aggravate the misfortune which is already too severe for age and circumstances. The motion will be denied, but without costs.

Schmidt vs. Blackburn.—Motion of the order denying the motion was made by mail, the notice of appeal from it was in time.) Section 798, Code of Civil Procedure.) The motion to dismiss or set aside the notice will, therefore, be denied, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hulett vs. Frecking.—Complaint dismissed. Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Platt, &c., vs. Platt.—Order resettling order of reference and amending the same granted.

Bonn vs. Sleger.—Order as settled.

The Rector, &c., of Christ, Church vs. Mack et al.—Must be settled on notice.

Roscoe vs. Loy et al.—Judgment of partition granted.

Opinions.—Cox vs. Cox. Order granted. Hall vs. Hall vs. Hamilton; Kerr vs. Dougherty et al; Conklin vs. Davies, &c; The People ex rel. Foley.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary pressure and temperature.

The State Convention of the National Party makes haste slowly. A day has been spent in wrangling over the organization of the convention, and the meeting settled down into what promises to be an all-night session, after rejecting the compromise recommended by the Committee on Credentials in regard to the admission of the contesting delegations from New-York. The "traitors from New-York," the clique from "that sink-hole of perdition, New-York," were among the epithets flung by indignant Greenbackers and Labor Reformers from the rural districts alike at SHUPE and his rivals, and the withdrawal of the New-Yorkers from the convention after their all but unanimous rejection was greeted by uncomplimentary but obviously just remarks about getting rid of the scum of the organization. The honest countryman may not show much political wisdom in attempting to organize a new party on the basis of paper money and labor reform, but he is at least perfectly sound on the question of keeping it free from the influence of the political adventurers who went from New-York to get a chance to trade on his vote.

In Ohio the Greenback-Labor Party has adopted a curious platform. It denounces, of course, the crimes committed against the sacred Greenback and the settled purpose of the financial legislation of the last thirteen years to rob the many and enrich the few. But after making the customary demands for the conversion of bonds into greenbacks, the withdrawal of national bank-notes, and the imposition of an income tax, the platform declares that "combinations of capital to rob, and strikes of labor to resist robbery," are equally destructive of the true interests of both labor and capital. The Communism which demands an equal division of property is denounced, but "cheap capital and well-paid labor" is demanded "in place of dear capital and cheap labor." "Seditious and violent measures" are deprecated and denounced, and the "good sense, love of justice, and patriotism of the people," expressed through the ballot-box, are appealed to for the redress of "their cruel and outrageous wrongs." The studied moderation of the Ohio Nationals is certainly more remarkable than their logic or their success in giving coherent expression to their wants.

The Potter committee opened its sessions at Atlantic City with the examination of Representative DANFORD of Ohio. As the general purport of his testimony was to impeach the veracity of ANDERSON, it must be set down as rather superfluous. It is reported that the husband of Mrs. JENKS has received a Federal appointment on the Pacific Coast, a mark of "recognition" which might be fitly supplemented by finding a place for Mrs. JENKS in Washington or some place equally distant from her nominal lord and master. The somewhat elastic ideas entertained by that remarkable woman of the obligations of public servants need not, of course, stand in the way of showing how much the Administration appreciates the peculiar talents which she displayed on the witness-stand.

Gen. ESCOBEDO, the Lerdist leader, who has been fluttering along the Mexican border for some months, has been taken prisoner. He falls into the hands of Gen. TREBINO, who has no affection for ESCOBEDO, and who has never been accused of being merciful to a foeman. The captive revolutionist knows his countrymen so well that he has probably already begun his preparations for death. This capture is said to be the final blow to the Lerdist cause. This may be true, but the Lerdist cause has never shown any marked vitality, and its extinction in the person of Gen. ESCOBEDO is not an important event.

The last Democratic Legislature of Ohio passed a law which practically destroys the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, that State, by providing, among other things of like character, that the widowed mother of a child provided for by the Home shall pay for its support the pension which she receives from the Government on account of her husband's death. At first it was not generally believed that the law could ever be enforced, but it is now certain that it will be, and in consequence there is much indignation among citizens of all parties. In spite of numerous protests, the old and efficient officers of the institution have just been removed, and Democratic wire-pullers of the most approved type appointed in their place. They are all, under the law, obliged to swear that they will strictly enforce the new regulations, and it is understood that scores of children will be obliged to leave the Home. "The Ohio Idea" is not quite in accord with ordinary American notions of either patriotism or fair play.

Lord Beaconsfield's two fresh honors of the Garter and the freedom of the City of London will doubtless enable him to confront with tolerable equanimity the threatened attack of the Liberals next Monday, violent though it promises to be. It is rumored that Austria's advance into Bosnia will be made several days earlier than originally intended, in order to be beforehand with any attempt at resistance. It is not improbable that she will avail herself of the very strong anti-Russian feeling now prevalent in Servia, to secure her position on the side of that Principality and connect her new railway system with that of the Lower Danube. The Italian agitation in favor of annexing Trieste and the Trentino still continues unabated, despite the repressive measures of the authorities, the injudicious encouragement recently given to the movement by Gen. GARIBALDI having had an unmistakably stimulating effect. The Government, however, shows no sign of yielding to the pressure, the Ministerial organ firmly declaring that "the Italian Government is fully alive to its duties and obligations toward a friendly power, [Austria,] and is determined to act up to them." The best guarantee of peace, however, is Prince BISMARCK'S significant hint, that "the interests of the German race cannot admit that the City of Trieste and the Trentino should ever become Italian;" for Italy's chance of success, small enough against Austria alone, would be absolutely hopeless against Austria and Germany combined. The return of the Russian troops to their own country has taken place not a whit too soon, no fewer than 35,000 men being on the sick list in the Army of Constantinople alone.

The Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen shirk investigation of the charges against the Building Department with a thoroughly characteristic contempt for the demands of duty and of public opinion. Even a motion for an examination of the department by the Commissioners of Accounts was "referred" to the limbo of a committee. If the Commissioners were anything more than a set of official nonentities, they would examine the charges against the Building Department without any prompting from the Aldermen. The law prescribes it as their duty "from time to time to make an examination of the expenses of the several departments and officers," and report to the Board of Apportionment. One of the Commissioners is, we believe, in Europe, resting after his arduous labors at Albany in the interest of JOHN KELLY; the other, so far as the public can perceive, is finding refreshment elsewhere. The City departments may be honeycombed with fraud, but while the Mayor and Controller think proper to conceal the prevalent jobbery and extravagance, the public will look in vain for information to the official investigators.

THE "STRONG GOVERNMENT" IDEA.

According to Mr. FISH, the most effectual mode of preventing the elevation of a public man to the Presidency, whether for the first time or the third, is to urge his nomination two or three years in advance. Gen. BUTLER hinted at something of the same sort when he said that the man who seems to be nearest the Presidency really is the furthest from it. Mr. TILDEN'S interpretation of the doctrine limits its truth to visible efforts of the aspirant after the office or to demonstrations of injudicious friends in his behalf. It is not applicable—as the defeated candidate evidently believes—to the plodder, who works quietly and unseen, or the intriguer, who pulls underground wires and sows the golden seed only in spots where the promise of a harvest is assured. Even in the case which called forth Mr. FISH'S philosophy, the axiom is conceded so far as the statement of pretensions is concerned. There is no open advocacy. There is no tangible proof of effort to bring about a certain candidacy. Individual willingness is implied, perhaps not unreasonably. All else takes the shape of vague declarations in favor of "a strong Government." The country is described as endangered by various disturbing forces, Northern and Southern, and the need of "a strong hand at Washington" is urged with variations adapted to the occasion. The capitalist and the merchant are reminded of the assaults upon credit, of the labor troubles, of the growth of Communism and the multiplication of tramps; and a soldier-President is indicated as the true deliverer. A different course is pursued toward those with whom a gushing loyalty is the prevailing consideration. They are told that the South meditates another attack upon the Government, which must be saved, if saved at all, by putting at its head an unflinching conqueror; that the Democratic Party stands ready to aid another rebellion, which nothing less than "a strong Government" can effectually put down. In one or the other of these channels the talk upon the subject usually flows. An "iron man at the head of affairs" is represented as the one thing needful, and the personal application of the phrase does not admit of doubt. In this way the task of manufacturing sentiment proceeds. The politicians who are at the bottom of the business smile complacently. When they speak, it is to call for "a strong Government"; when asked for an explanation, they sneer at the bugbear of a third term and insist that we must have a President who will not endure any nonsense and will summarily put down everything that does not suit him.

This attempt to anticipate the action of 1880 by creating the belief that the country requires a savior and that the Republican Party can have but one choice, is not likely to succeed. We will not speak of the antecedents of the persons who figure in connection with the attempt, of their motives, or of the effect which their success would have upon the party. The intervening time is much too long for their purpose. If excitement were intense and the nomination were to occur in the midst of it, they might have a chance. As matters stand, they have none. The "strong Government" doctrine, in the only sense in which it is intelligible, cannot outlive reflection. The Government we have is strong enough and good enough for the American people. It has carried the Republic through greater tribulations than at present encompass it, and its future is not dependent upon a party or a President. All that the President can do is to administer the law and to exercise within well-defined limits the authority intrusted to him. What more can any man do to impart strength to the Government? "He will uphold the public credit." But a veto may be set aside, and its author is powerless. "He will prevent the recurrence of the riots of last Summer." But the President cannot interfere with the affairs of States except upon the requisitions of their Governors; so that one President can do no more than another in this direction. "He will keep the rebel South from acquiring control of the Government." But he cannot keep the Southern people from voting; he cannot encircle the ballot-boxes with bayonets or create Returning Boards to count the votes; and if the South determine an election in favor of his opponents, he must step down and retire or throw off disguise and become a full-blown usurper.

The truth is, that all the current talk with regard to "a strong Government," deriving its strength from the election of this or that person to the Presidency, is either downright nonsense or is as indefensible as rebellion. As the expression of a belief that the Government acquires from the President whatever strength it possesses, it is too foolish to be mischievous. As an indication of a desire to put a particular person in the Presidency, it presupposes a readiness to stretch the exercise of authority in a manner that would call for impeachment. We cannot imagine that this country will dishonor itself by repudiation, but if Congress should decide otherwise the President can do nothing. We have no dread of Communism in a form that would imperil the supremacy of law; but should it come, the States must individually deal with it, and the President can only look on until his interference is formally invoked. And so it is with other conceivable contingencies. A strong Government as the reflection of the character and will of the President implies usurpation, or it is meaningless.

Nor is the pretense rendered more plausible by associating with it a proper maintenance of the relation that should subsist between a President and his party in Congress. In this relation force of character goes very far, and recent experience suggests the hope that Mr. HAYES' successor will be stronger than himself. But the Republican President whom we hope to see elected in 1880 will need tact quite as much as vigor. His dispensation of patronage will be pursued under difficulties, since his appointments will have to run the gantlet of a Democratic Senate. A frank consideration of this fact will probably serve, long before the time for nominating a candidate arrives, to cool the ardor of partisans whose love of a strong Government may be, after all, little more than appreciation of a man who was too easy in his choice of friends and too high-handed in rewarding them. Meanwhile, Republicans can best prepare for 1880 by the consistent assertion of sound principles and the exaction of adequate qualifications on the part of those who aspire to be their leaders.

MEXICAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

The question whether Mexican local authorities encourage Indian raids into Texas is a serious one. If it be true that the authorities of Santa ROSA had a share of the plunder gathered in the last raid, our troops who cross the Rio Grande to pursue marauders may some day attack receivers as well as thieves. Of course, an attack on Mexican town authorities would be simply making war; yet the clear possibility that this result may occur shows the gravity of the situation on the Rio Grande, despite the facetiousness with which Mr. EVARTS has been said to regard it. It should be remembered, also, that the charge brought specifically against the authorities of Santa Rosa has long been made against the border officials in general. Six years ago our Government, at the request of the Texan Congressmen, appointed a commission to visit the Rio Grande, and to take testimony regarding the raids there. The members of the commission were Northern men, not specially concerned in Texas interests. In their report to President GRANT they said that the evidence taken by them showed that upward of 500,000 head of cattle and more than 14,000 horses had been carried across the river by thieves from Mexico during the seven years from 1865 to 1872. But the particular point of importance in their elaborate report was this:

> "The Mexican local authorities, as a rule, civil and military, have been cognizant of these outrages, and have, (with one or two honorable exceptions,) protected the offenders, defeated with technical objections attempts at recovery of the stolen property, assisted in maintaining bands of thieves, or directly and openly have dealt in the plunder or appropriated it to their personal uses. In all cases coming before these corrupt officials, thoroughly acquainted by personal and official notification and public notoriety of this serious and continual breach of international rights, they have either protected the criminal and shared with him the property stolen, or else have confessed an inability to check the outrages and punish the offenders."

These are sweeping charges, but they seem to be substantiated recently in one instance by the affair at Santa Rosa. Since the date of that report the raids have increased rather than diminished. The year following, the Texas Legislature exempted the border counties from taxation on account of their losses by raiding. The State investigating committees appointed in 1875 found that no fewer than 105 persons had been killed during these raids from Mexico, and we know that this number has been largely increased during the past twelvemonth. If it is through the connivance of Mexican border authorities that these bloody and ruinous forays are kept up, we can hardly blame the Texans for the intensity of their anger against Mexico.

But it must be kept clearly in mind that no such connivance has been proved against the Mexican Government. The administration of Gen. DIAZ has shown itself sincerely anxious to put down this border thieving, as was also the administration of Mr. LERDO, and that of President JUAREZ. The same may be said of the greater part of the Mexican people. Col. SHAFTER insisted, before a Congressional committee, that the crossing of the river in pursuit of cattle-thieves was in accordance with a mutual understanding between the commanders of regular forces on both sides, since they were agreed as to the necessity of ridding the border of Indian thieves. Nevertheless, our officers declare that the population on the west side of the river does nothing to stop the marauding, and often encourages it. The markets of Mexican towns are supplied from Texan ranches, and stolen Texan cattle used to be shipped in large quantities for the Spanish forces in Cuba. Among the buyers of stolen horses are the local military forces of the border States, some of whom apparently ask no questions regarding "mounts" obtained so cheaply.

Gen. ORD, in his last annual report, speaks of another somewhat curious motive in virtue of which the border authorities may be presumed to have for winking at these raids. The Mexican stock-raisers suffer from these predatory Lipans, Llanevos, and Navajos, as well as our own. Last Autumn they ravished the upper part of Chihuahua, and in one engagement upward of twenty ranchéros were killed, while about forty Mexican families were besieged, and regulars went to their rescue. Gen. ORD accordingly says: "Can we expect that the frontier Mexicans, who for 200 years have submitted to the forays of other Apaches, are now going to make vigorous war upon their own neighbors, the Lipans and Mescalleros, for our protection, especially since, so long as these Indians can plunder Texas ranches and find security and a market for their spoils in Coahuila, the lives and property of their Coahuilano neighbors are safe?" The same high authority officially reports that "in certain frontier districts the prominent authorities harbor these marauding Indians, and allow them to openly sell their plunder in their markets, and the Central Government of Mexico is unable to control these authorities." The Texans also allege that when the Indian raiders get across the Rio Grande, sometimes the Alcalde charges them so much per head for crossing his jurisdiction, and that upon receiving his money, he delivers them a written certificate of title to the stolen property, so that, even were there more squeamishness than there is in that locality, there would be no trouble in effecting sales.

While we can readily believe that these official outrages are exceptional, it is yet clear that the Santa Rosa affair and the whole matter of the alleged complicity of local Mexican authorities in Rio Grande raiding should be promptly and thoroughly investigated. Hitherto the energy of our search-parties in Mexico has been utterly wasted, and our well-prepared expeditions have proved dead failures. The chances of booty seem to have drawn to the border thieves and adventurers from all parts of Mexico, and the local indignation which greeted the proposal of President DIAZ to go beyond strict treaty requirements in the extradition of criminals shows that he cannot rely on local support for such a policy. Of course, our frequent invasions of Mexican territory have not mollified this local antipathy, while it is to be feared that their almost uniform failures have inspired some contempt. Exactly what can be done in regard to the Santa Rosa business remains to be seen; but the first need is obviously to make all the facts very clear. It is hardly worth while to spend five or six millions a year for troops in Texas, if Mexican official complicity with cattle-thieves is to defeat their best efforts.

A LITTLE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

ELISHA BAXTER, who, by the grace of shot-guns and a spasmodic effort at "conciliation" on the part of President GRANT, became, for a time, Governor of Arkansas, has got into trouble again. During his so-called war with "old JOE BROOKS" it may be remembered that the fight was chiefly against him; but now that there is no further danger of active hostilities, he waxes brave and stirs up quite a war of words which may have the effect of seriously dividing the Democratic Party, to which he has professed to belong ever since he betrayed the Republicans. The reason for this fresh difficulty in a State seldom free from trouble is that ELISHA BAXTER wants to go to the United States Senate, and that his principal opponent is Col. JOHNSON, an old school Southern gentleman, who at one time professed to be his friend, but who has now not one good word to say for him. In the hot controversy which this rivalry has occasioned, many truths regarding the Brooks overthrow are coming out, and the disinterested observer is, for a moment at least, allowed to peep into the closet of the Democratic household.

Of course, as is usual in such cases, the great question to be decided is, "Who rescued the State from Radical rule?" JOHNSON says he did it, while BAXTER in a rage cries out, "That's a lie! 't was I." The statement which Col. JOHNSON advances in support of his claim is short and to the point. He declares simply that during most of the Brooks-Baxter contest he was in Washington battling, in a legal way, with the Attorney-General and the President, for the recognition of BAXTER, and what he believed to be the Democratic Government. BAXTER, on the other hand, says, in substance, that it was by reason of his courage, his generalship, and good management that the memorable State-house battles were won and brave JOE BROOKS deposed. Further he declares that Col. JOHNSON "seeks unblushingly to rob him of whatever credit and honor he may be entitled to in relieving the people of Arkansas from their oppressors." This statement has called out a reply from JOHNSON. All the leading men of the party are being marshaled on one side or the other, and altogether the fight promises to be a most bitter and determined one.

The two principals are about evenly matched, and in fairness it must be stated that they both make statements regarding the Brooks war which are as ridiculous as they are untrue. BAXTER represents himself as having acted a most worthy part during those trying times, and asks for support on the ground that he "drove the Radicals from the State-house." The simple facts in the case are that BROOKS was legally elected Governor of Arkansas, but BAXTER receiving the certificate was inaugurated and took his position in the State-house. There he was attacked by BROOKS at the head of just eight men, and to this little force he surrendered his Government, gave up his office, relinquished the great seal of the State, and like the abject coward that he was, fled from Little Rock to a semi-military institution known as St. John's College, and placed himself under the protection of the cadets who were stationed there. BROOKS fortified the State-house, gathered a small army around him, and almost as if by magic, was ready to resist any attack which could be made upon his stronghold. Meantime BAXTER remained hidden away in St. John's College, and by letter, messenger, and telegraph appealed to the President for aid. In response, Gen. GRANT directed the United States troops in Little Rock to preserve the *status quo*, and, as far as possible, to prevent bloodshed. Then, when it was reasonably safe to do so, "the Governor" came out of his place of concealment, and, accompanied by a large detachment of armed men, went to one of the hotels of the city and there remained while other men fought his battles and did the work which he should have performed in person.

Afterward, when President GRANT decided to recognize him, and BROOKS was obliged to surrender to the power of the National Government, he went to the State-house, accompanied by quite a company of old ladies and laughing babies, and, when once there, suddenly discovered that he was "the Savior of Arkansas," and that by his brave generalship the Radicals had been driven from power. Col. JOHNSON figured in "the war" to quite as little purpose. Almost as soon as the trouble began he ran away to Washington, but now protests that it was through his instrumentality that BROOKS was deposed. The truth is that he had absolutely nothing to do with influencing President GRANT'S decision, and that during all the time he spent at the capital he was under liberal pay from BAXTER. The Democrats of Arkansas must indeed be short of men when they propose to send JOHNSON or BAXTER to the United States Senate. Col. R. C. NEWTON, who was a bitter rebel, but who is, nevertheless, an upright man, would be preferable to either of them. He is the candidate of a small class of influential Democrats, and if he secure the Independent vote, he may be elected.

THE TOOTH-PICK REMEDY.

Reformers sometimes make mistakes. This is, perhaps, rather too novel and startling an assertion for this sort of weather, but it is, nevertheless, true. There have been eminent Reformers who have spent their whole lives in attacking supposed abuses which were not abuses at all. Such is unquestionably the conduct of the leaders of the great anti-tooth-pick crusade, and when they discover their mistake they will be tormented by intolerable pangs of quickened conscience.

Everybody knows how the anti-tooth-pick orators have denounced the loathsome vice of publicly chewing tooth-picks. They have described in terms of revolting realism the shameful spectacle presented by the man who stands on the sidewalk or sits in the street-car slowly biting the extremity of a tooth-pick. They have shown us how the victim of this vice, beginning with the seductive and costly quill, finally finds that nothing satisfies his unholy appetite but the coarse, fiery, wooden tooth-picks of the cheap restaurants. Good men and women have been melted to tears as some eloquent orator told of an imaginary young man who, becoming addicted to the tooth-pick habit, sunk, step by step, until he would frequently chew tooth-picks at the public table or in the presence of ladies with a callous shamelessness that proved how completely the last vestige of self-respect had vanished from his breast. Then columns of statistics have been quoted to show the enormous amount of money that is annually squandered by the victim of this terrible habit. Confirmed masticators of tooth-picks are represented as having sold their last stick of furniture and their family Bible, thereby leaving their wives and children to suffer from cold and hunger, so that they could buy fresh bundles of the body-and-soul-destroying tooth-picks. So wide-spread is this vice said to be that no professional Reformer believes that it can be checked except by the severest legislation, and a prohibitory tooth-pick law is demanded as the only hope of our unhappy country.

Now, there is more or less truth in these painful descriptions of the ravages of the tooth-pick habit. For example, it must be conceded that the most loathsome object on earth is the man who publicly chews his tooth-pick. In comparision with him the drunkard is attractive, and the tobacco-chewer is cleanly. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the celebrated mark of CAIN, which created a desire on the part of every one who saw him to kill him, was in reality a tooth-pick which the proto-murderer constantly chewed. A like desire is created in the public breast by every man who at the present day shows himself with a tooth-pick projecting from his mouth, though, unfortunately, an artificial code of morals forbids us to slake our natural thirst for his blood. Also, it is sufficiently clear that the habit does produce wide-spread misery. Many a small-boy who has respected his father as a man of virtue and honor, has suddenly lost this respect on seeing him in the act of chewing a tooth-pick, and has thenceforth felt nothing but contempt for the wretched man, while thousands of wives have fled from once happy homes, on learning that their husbands had become addicted to the revolting vice. All this is but too true, and yet the tooth-pick habit, in its origin, was, and to a very great extent still is, a blessing to mankind.

There is an intimate connection between the mind and the teeth. Every man who has suffered from toothache knows this to be a fact. There are certain nerves in the human mouth which, if they are inflamed or injured in any way, instantly stimulate the faculty of profanity to what may in one sense be called automatic action. This is especially the case with the large nerve of the right upper bicuspid. If you take a mild clergyman, and thrust a rusty pin into this particular nerve, he will instantly use language of the most strongly-marked theological character. But it is unnecessary to try experiments of this kind, since the connection between the teeth and the mind is universally acknowledged. In fact, the entire jaw is in close relations with the brain, and what affects the one affects to some extent the other.

Now, it was in accordance with this physiological law that an eminent physician devised the tooth-pick treatment for idiots and persons of weak mind. He proved, by repeated experiment, that by irritating the alveolar process, the mind of the patient was awakened to temporary activity. He took a congenital idiot, aged 23 years, who had never been able to speak or to use his hands or feet, and, after giving him three moderate-sized wooden tooth-picks, the idiot spoke plainly and intelligibly of the price of North-western preferred, and offered to take one hundred Quicksilver at 31½, buyer thirty. It is true that as soon as the stimulus of the tooth-pick ceased, the idiot's mind was again clouded, but so long as the tooth-pick was kept in the mouth and constantly chewed, his faculties were sufficiently awake to enable him to act with a fair degree of intelligence.

Charmed with this experiment, the physician obtained leave to introduce the tooth-pick treatment into our largest idiot asylums. The result surpassed his most sanguine expectations. The books of the institution show that during the last three years seven hundred and fifty-one idiots have been discharged as cured. These are now constantly to be seen on our streets, and, with the exception of the tooth-pick, which is never absent from their mouths, they look much like other men. It is, however, absolutely necessary that the restored idiot should never for one single moment remove his tooth-pick. If he does, he will almost immediately sink back into utter imbecility, and while in that condition may be mistaken by the Police for a dangerous paralytic, and clubbed to death.

Of course, there are men who chew tooth-picks simply in order to gratify a depraved and hideous appetite, but these men are few in number. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine that any considerable number of intelligent human beings would voluntarily degrade themselves in this manner. It may be safely affirmed that nine out of every ten men who are seen in public in the act of chewing tooth-picks are discharged idiots, who are stimulating their minds in accordance with the system of the learned physician to whom reference has been made. Such persons deserve pity, rather than abuse, and the Reformers who denounce them as the voluntary victims of a repulsive habit are laboring under a delusion, and have confounded a valuable medical discovery with a loathsome vice.

In Ohio, that State of truly good politicians, they tell a story of a worthy deacon who, during all his long life had been regarded as what the Buckeye call "a very nice, good man." In an unhappy moment, however, he consented to run for office, and all at once people began to tell the most terrible things about him, charging, in addition to everything else, that he was a habitual hog-stealer. "Still worse," as the deacon is reported as having said himself, "they came very near proving it." Gen. BEN. LA FEVRE, the next friend of Senator THURMAN, and "a very nice, good man," who wants to represent the Democrats of the Fifth Ohio District in the next Congress, has met with very much the same difficulty which overtook the deacon. One of his rivals, another prominent Democrat, who also wants to represent his district in Congress, is actively engaged in circulating the report that the General is in the pay of Col. THOMAS SCOTT, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad has already given him $5,000 to carry on his canvass. Of course, nobody who knows the General well will credit this story. Still, it must be noted that, in Washington last Winter, he worked very hard to defeat all JAY GOULD'S little schemes, and of course Col. SCOTT was not a bit annoyed at the good service which he thus performed.

The Democratic leaders still fear that TILDEN may again steal a march on them, and two years hence secure another nomination for the Presidency. The Washington *Post*, which, to speak in its own peculiar style, does not "weaken" easily, seems, nevertheless, to be quite as much frightened by the Tilden bugbear as are other journals with less pretensions to political knowledge. In fact, it not only gives credit to the statement that "the great reformer" expects a renomination, but prints a long and highly sensational story to prove that he has already commenced work, and that "Little APGAR'S" recent tour of visitation to the charitable institutions of the State was really in the interest of his patron and to further the great ambition of his life. Of course, the story, like other Democratic yarns of the same kind, is the veriest bosh. That TILDEN wants the Democratic nomination in 1880 nobody doubts, but APGAR'S little tour was in the interest of certain candidates for the Assembly, and had no connection with the still distant Presidential canvass.

It is quite the mode for the Irish to have row at funerals—indeed, it may be ranked as a national diversion—and even the English, perhaps from contiguity and association, are falling into the habit. We have seen sundry instances of the sort, the latest of which was in Moresley church-yard, near Whitehaven. Rev. BAILEY WALLACE refused to bury a child of one JOHNSON, an inn-keeper, on Sunday, saying he would render the service either Saturday or Monday. JOHNSON declared he would have the funeral on Sunday, and on that day several hundred persons assembled to see if the Curate would persist in his refusal. As a disturbance was feared, a number of policemen were present. The mourners arriving at the church-yard, found the gates and church closed. The coffin was lifted over the gates, and it was then discovered that the grave which had been opened was filled up. WALLACE was sought and asked if he would inter the child. He would not unless JOHNSON would withdraw the remark applied to him, that he was a "queer fellow." JOHNSON would not; and so the grave was reopened and the burial was conducted without the Curate, who was hooted and would have been mobbed but for the interference of the Police. The inn-keeper intends to exercise the privilege, dear to every British heart—bring suit for damages against the clergyman.

The men of Wall-street and the Stock Exchange cannot always be thinking of "puts" and "calls" in these hot days, and frequently, by way of variety, they tell queer stories about each other. The latest one, in regard to the eminent manipulator, JAY GOULD, is about as follows: One day, a few weeks ago, he and a number of friends went on an excursion through Pennsylvania, and on the way stopped at a small town situated on a point at the meeting of swo small rivers. As the train came to a stand-still, GOULD, looking out of the car window, said in his own quiet way, "This is a place I remember very well." "How so?" asked a friend. "Oh it was all along of a law-suit," GOULD replied. "An old man who lived in the town died and in his will left two farms, one on the largest river to his eldest son, and the other to a boy who was younger. This way of designating the farms was, of course, satisfactory to him, but it did not suit the boys, and they got into a big dispute over it, one claiming that 'the largest river' was the one which was narrow and deep, and the other holding that it was the one which was shallow and broad. I was a civil engineer and surveyor in those days," continued Mr. GOULD, reflectively, "and I was called in as an expert, to decide the matter." "And how did you decide it?" asked one of the gentlemen present. "Oh, in favor of the best man," replied the great financier, smiling; and then the company laughed, and one or two of the old operators winked approvingly.

The Rector (colored) of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., is said to be the grandson of an African King, chief of the warlike tribe of Timaner. His father, having been captured while a child in Africa by hostile savages, who refused to ransom him for a stipulated amount of gold and ivory, was sold to slave-traders and brought to these shores. By industry and thrift he purchased his freedom in one of the border States, and afterward gained a pecuniary independence. He married a full negress, who in due time became the mother of the present clergyman, who was sent to England to be educated, and was graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge. He is represented as a thinker and scholar, a man much superior in mind and accomplishments to the majority of the white clerical class—an excellent example of what a pure negro may achieve intellectually where conditions and opportunity favor. He is now over 60, and asserted to be as thorough a gentleman in character, appearance, and manners as can be found in the best society. His whole life has been exemplary and spotless, and devoted to general benevolence and the improvement of his race. He is earnestly opposed to his people emigrating to Liberia, where only death and degradation await them.

One of the most American of Asiatic cities in its rapid growth and improvements is Mandalay, capital of Burmah, where the great fire lately occurred, about the last place we should look for progress of any kind. Barely 22 years ago its site was occupied by cultivated fields; but, after the determination of the King to build a new capital there, such activity in laying out and constructing was displayed that in 12 months it was ready for the reception of the court. Mandalay is protected by a wall of earth, 16 feet high, strengthened by a facing of brick, and a deep trench. The streets cross each other at right angles, are over 100 feet wide, and the principal thoroughfares are macadamized. Along their sides run narrow channels for carrying water through the city, and the houses, generally spacious, are built with great uniformity. The town containing some 300,000 souls, is laid out in the form of a square, the southern quarter being inhabited by domesticated Chinese, and the western by foreign residents. Beyond the walls flourishing suburbs have sprung up, presenting ranges of well-built teak and bamboo residences, traversed by excellent public roads. Water is obtained from the river (the Irrawaddy) by a canal 16 miles long; there is regular communication with Rangoon; steam-pumps irrigate the adjacent fields; and so much enterprise is shown that Mandalay may be called the Chicago of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

If railways were regulated and treated by the courts here as they are in England, there would not be so much and so causeful complaint of their monopoly and indifference to the rights of the traveling public. The same overbearing spirit displayed in this country used to manifest itself there; but so many decisions have been given against the corporations that they have been taught that railways are intended for the accommodation of the people, not the people for the profit of the railways, as seems to be the opinion on this side the sea. Travelers in Great Britain will remember that a train never leaves a passenger behind for lack of room. If he be a coal-heaver with a third-class ticket, and there be no other place for him, he is put into a first-class compartment. Here, if a train be crowded, passengers who can find no seat or standing place are compelled either to hang on the platform or give up their journey, as they choose. The conductor gives himself no concern about them. Recently an Englishman sued the Great Western Railway for £2 13s. 6d., the amount of loss sustained by him from the failure of the company to carry him from Paddington to Ludlow. The day of his journey was a holiday, and the plaintiff should have reached Shrewsbury in time to catch an evening train for Ludlow. The train was 75 minutes late, and the cars for Ludlow had gone. The passenger requested the officials to run a special, which they refused, offering to pass him on the early train next morning, which he declined. He posted to London himself, and incurred the amount of the expense he had sued for. The counsel for the road held that it was not responsible for the delay, as its time-tables conspicuously announced that it would not be for the due arrival or departure of any trains. He quoted decisions that railways were responsible only for willful misconduct, and maintained that there had been none in this case. All due diligence had been used, but the train had been retarded by the fact of the holiday and by wind and weather. The Judge held that the company had, by selling a ticket, entered into an implied agreement with its buyer to transport him to his destination in due time, and having failed to do so, it was responsible. He gave judgment for the amount with costs, and refused to entertain a motion for appeal. This is palpable justice as well as sound law. Americans are sometimes inclined to laugh at Britons for going to law to recover trifling amounts; but if they would more frequently do so themselves, they would less often be imposed upon by corporations. An Englishman stands stonily and stubbornly by his rights, and consequently secures them, when an American allows his rights to be invaded with impunity.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh District of Pennsylvania have nominated J. H. Osmer for Congress.

The Holly Springs (Miss.) *Reporter* expresses the belief that Jefferson Davis is more in accord with "the people" of Mississippi than Senator Lamar is.

It is reported that the Republican Prohibitionists throughout Massachusetts are organizing for an aggressive campaign to secure the election of a Prohibitory Legislature.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford has accepted an invitation to address the Maine Republican State Convention, at Portland, on Tuesday, 30th inst., on the financial issues of the day.

Senator Voorhees repudiates the Springfield (Ill.) *State Register's* alleged interview with himself. He says that while in Springfield he did not have any conversation on political topics with any person.

The Allegan (Mich.) *Democrat* repudiates the Democratic State platform, and places the Greenback ticket at the head of its columns. It says: "It is not an easy matter for us to reject the action of a Democratic State Convention. For 20 years we have been a firm, consistent Democrat. Although by our act to-day we step into the National Greenback Party, we maintain that we are in accord with the principles of the Democrats of the nation."

The Baltimore *Gazette* remarks: "Perhaps the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* will agree with us that the comments of the Republican press of the country upon the late speech of Jefferson Davis are as important as the favorable indorsement which his speech receives at the hands of the Southern press. The majority of the close Congressional districts are in the North, and we object to having Mr. Davis introduced into the approaching canvass as an issue."

Ex-Gov. H. M. Rector, of Arkansas, says it depends upon circumstances whether he will run for Governor of that State; but that, should he be a candidate, it will be on a Greenback platform. He thus expresses it: "In politics I am in all things past, pertaining to national affairs, a Democrat, indorsing, however, to the fullest extent, the principles and policies announced and advocated by what is known as the Greenback Party. And I have further to say, following my present convictions, that I will support no man for the Presidency in 1880 who does not stand on that sort of timber."

Speaking of the Greenbackers in Michigan, the Ypsilanti *Sentinel*, a Democratic paper, says: "It is true the leaders, and candidates especially, are generally Republicans; but the rank and file are two to one, at least, Democrats, and there is no use in denying the fact." The Flint *Democrat* says its Democratic friends are hugging a delusive phantom when they believe that the Greenback recruits are found coming principally from Republican ranks. And the Allegan *Democrat* says: "In this part of the State the number of Democrats who have joined the Nationals exceeds the Republicans."

THE SOUTH PACIFIC WHALING FLEET.

PANAMA, July 16.—The whaling bark Mary has arrived at Esmeraldas, with 380 barrels of sperm. She reports that she spoke, April 22, off-shore grounds in the South Pacific, the whalers Emma C. Jones, with 1,350 barrels of sperm, and the Hercules, with 1,150 barrels; on April 27, the Milton, with 350 barrels; the Grace Marks, four months out, with 460 barrels of sperm and 40 barrels of humpback; the Jane Martin, with 180 barrels of sperm; the Maggie Hill, with 80 barrels, and the Pescadora, with 200 barrels. The bark Mary reports whales on off-shore grounds scarce and wild. She had a terrific contest with an 80-barrel sperm whale on May 27, which stove one boat to pieces and damaged two others. The monster was particularly fierce, assailing the boats with tremendous violence, and only succumbed after an eight hours' fight.

THE ROSS SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

Subscriptions previously acknowledged	$42 00
Charter Oak, (two subscriptions)	1 50
Subscriber to THE TIMES	2 00
C. H. and P. O.	2 00

Mr. Christian K. Ross declines to accept the proceeds of any public subscription which may be made on his behalf. He intimates, however, that the object aimed at by our correspondents may be attained by subscribing for his book, *The Father's Story of Charley Ross*, price $1 50 per copy, mailed. Under these circumstances we shall hold the subscriptions already received subject to the recall of those who sent them. If within a few days the money is not asked for, we shall forward it to Mr. Ross, with the names of subscribers of $1 and upward, so that copies of the book may be sent to them, corresponding as nearly as possible to the amount standing against their names.

TROY, July 23.—The residence of William Shanahan, at Green Island, was entered by burglars this forenoon, while the family were absent, and robbed of $300 in money, silverware, and jewelry. There is no clue to the thieves.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 23.—Thomas Connelly, of Highland Falls, aged 21, was committed to jail in this city to-day, charged with assaulting Emma Hall, 7 years old.

POTTER AT THE SEA-SIDE.

BRIEF SESSION OF HIS COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTATIVE DANFORD EXAMINED WITH A VIEW TO IMPEACHING ANDERSON'S TESTIMONY—DISSATISFACTION WITH ATLANTIC CITY ACCOMMODATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 23.—Messrs. Potter and Springer, accompanied by a small retinue of clerks, stenographers, and Sergeants-at-Arms, arrived here this morning. Mr. Hunton did not come, and it is understood that he is so engrossed with his Congressional canvass that he is hardly expected to join the committee at its present meeting. Neither Potter, Hiscock, nor Springer appear to be pleased with this place, and express great disappointment at the indifferent accommodations provided for them. As it was on Gen. Butler's motion that Atlantic City was selected, he is severely censured for having brought the committee here. The General, however, receives the reproaches of his colleagues in a good-natured spirit, and says that the accommodations, which are at the best hotel, are well worth the price—$16 a week per head. He regards this as the cheapest board and lodging ever charged to any itinerant Congressional committee within his recollection, and, in view of the fact that the $20,000 appropriated by Congress for the expenses of the committee are well-nigh exhausted, this economy, enforced though it be, is conceded by all to be timely.

For some unaccountable reason, a long delay occurred in reaching a decision whether or not to hold a session of the committee today. A disposition was at first manifested to have no meeting, but to begin work early tomorrow, commencing with the examination of Secretary Sherman. After considerable discussion, it was determined to hold a brief session this afternoon, to be exclusively devoted to the examination of Congressman Danford, of Ohio, and at 5 o'clock the committee assembled in one of the parlors of the hotel. It is a spacious apartment, airy and well ventilated, and in marked contrast to the close, dingy room the committee occupied at the Capitol. The guests of the hotel evinced deep interest in the movements of the committee, and as soon as it was announced that a session was to be held, there was a general rush for the parlor in question, every available seat in which was speedily captured, a large number of ladies being present. Those who were unable to gain admission formed themselves into little groups around each of the 10 windows of the room.

The proceedings opened with music—that is to say, the hotel band was discoursing some selection from "Il Trovatore," in the grounds adjoining, when Chairman Potter called the committee to order, and, by a strange coincidence, the oath was administered to Mr. Danford during the playing of the "Miserere." Mr. Danford's testimony was brief and unimportant. It simply consisted in narrating a conversation that he had with James S. Anderson in New-Orleans, in December, 1876, when Danford was a member of the Morrison committee, wherein Anderson made sundry statements that proved to be in direct antagonism with his subsequent testimony before the Potter committee. When it became manifest that the object of Mr. Danford's testimony was solely to impeach Anderson's veracity, even Mr. Springer could not resist a smile, so supremely ridiculous did the effort appear.

It has been decided to examine Danford, Hale, Judge Kelley, and Courtlandt Parker tomorrow morning. This part of the programme has been arranged by Secretary Sherman, to whose wish Democratic members of the committee have deferred. The Secretary will probably follow, although it rests entirely with him to fix his own time to take the witness-stand. Ex-Senator Trumbull, who is here waiting to be called, says that his testimony will be so unimportant that he does not know why he should have been subpœnaed, but as he is compelled to visit Washington on business, the inconvenience attending his trip is not as great as it might have been. Among the witnesses who arrived to-night are ex-Congressmen Frank Morey and Sypher, of Louisiana.

Information has been conveyed to the committee, seemingly from a trustworthy source, that Thomas H. Jenks, the husband of Mrs. Jenks, either has already been, or is about to be, appointed to a Federal office on the Pacific coast.

MR. DANFORD'S TESTIMONY.

Representative Danford was called, at the instance of Representative Hiscock, who conducted the direct examination. Representative Danford testified that he is a member of the present, and was a member of the preceding, Congress, his residence being at St. Clairsville, Ohio; he was a member of the Morrison Committee that visited New-Orleans, and there he met James E. Anderson, whom he had first known as a Washington correspondent of a newspaper in his district; he had a full conversation with Anderson about East Feliciana; it was voluntary on the part of Anderson, who spoke generally of the condition of the parish and of its being the worst bull-dozed parish of the State; he said that, while traveling from some point to the parish seat on a dark night, he was fired at, his clothes being shot through, and that he escaped by reason of the darkness; after leaving the parish seat he went to New-Orleans; he said that some Army officers doubted the truth of the story about the attack; he also spoke of having made a protest on which the vote of East Feliciana was thrown out; he spoke of having put in circulation a story that during the period of registration he came to New-Orleans and informed the Republican committee, including Gov. Kellogg, that his parish was Democratic, the colored vote being largely on that side, and that he had been advised by Gov. Kellogg and the Republican committee that he should either not return to the parish at all, or come away and make such a protest as would cause the parish to be thrown out; he said he had put the story in circulation in the hope that the Democratic committee would make him an offer of money, and when, by the offer of money, he had them good and fast, he would expose the authors and blow them "sky-high." The witness did not hear Anderson question the truth of the protest, nor complain that there had been an interpolation.

Chairman Potter asked the witness whether he did not wonder how Anderson, whom he had known as a newspaper correspondent in Washington, could so soon become a Supervisor of Election in Louisiana. The witness replied that he had known Anderson as a correspondent also of a New-Orleans paper, and did not know but that he was a citizen of Louisiana; witness thought Anderson said the vote of the parish was thrown out on his protest.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE.

AN EFFORT TO SHOW THAT THE SECOND SET OF ELECTORAL CERTIFICATES WERE FORGED.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 23.—Before the subcommittee to-day, ex-Gov. R. C. Wickliffe, Col. S. J. Powell, and Capt. W. W. Leake, of West Feliciana Parish, testified regarding their efforts to induce colored men to vote the Democratic ticket at the last election. Each assisted in organizing colored Democratic clubs and addressing meetings of colored people; the most potent argument used was in relation to the public schools, which had been badly managed by the Republicans, the funds being in many cases misapplied; the last election was peaceable and quiet; D. A. Weber told Col. Powell, on Nov. 15, that he had not filed any protest and did not intend to do so.

E. K. Russ, of New-Orleans, drew affidavits in the Custom-house in 1876; witnesses were questioned as to occurrences in the parish, and their statements were taken down; as far as I know no influences were brought to bear to induce witnesses to testify; the affidavits drawn by me contained only the statements made by the witnesses themselves.

To Mr. Blackburn—If a witness had made statements hurtful to the Republicans and to the advantage of the Democrats, I would probably have concluded not to take his testimony.

To Gov. Cox—No such case occurred.

To Mr. Blackburn—I saw Sherman and other visiting statesmen in the Custom-house when the affidavits were being prepared, but never saw them in the room where the work was going on.

John A. Stevenson, agent of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, testified regarding a rascally transaction by E. K. Russ, when Russ was discharging clerk on the levee in 1866.

James B. McArdle testified that he assisted in preparing affidavits in the Custom-house, and on being shown a number of affidavits, found one in his own handwriting—that of Thomas Stewart. He did not remember the circumstances of the particular paper, but detailed the manner of taking down the testimony of witnesses. He said he put down the statement as made by them, but tried to make the strongest points for the Republicans, as he was working in their interest. There were about 40 persons engaged in making and copying affidavits, but he did not know who the copies were for.

Letters were read from Thomas S. Kelly, (colored,) who will be remembered as door-keeper of Gov. Kellogg's private office, dated Lake Providence, La., and addressed to the Potter sub-committee, in which he states that the names of Jefferson and Levissee, on the second set of Electoral certificates, were forged, and offering, if summoned before the committee, to point out the person who committed the forgery.

Capt. James Kelly testified that he left New-Orleans June 28 for Lake Providence, at the instance of the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, to secure the attendance of Thomas S. Kelly before the Congressional committee. Witness found Kelly, who promised to return with him to New-Orleans; while waiting for a boat to come down, three boats passed up; on one of these boats a colored man and woman arrived from New-Orleans; they went with Mr. Kelly to his quarters, and during the night this man and Kelly took the next boat and went up the river; I subsequently learned that the colored man who took Kelly away was named Kennedy, and that he is Assistant Doorkeeper of the United States Senate.

F. O. Miner, aid to the Chief of Police, testified regarding the efforts to trace Kennedy and Kelly; dispatches and letters sent and received by Chief of Police Boylan were received from detectives in Cincinnati, showing the arrival there of Kennedy and Kelly.

Mr. Cox made a statement of his efforts to secure the attendance as witnesses of Mrs. D. A. Weber and J. Gondrau, Weber's brother-in-law. Mr. Dunbar, an officer of the committee, was afterward sent to Donaldsonville with subpœnas. Mrs. Weber replied that her children had scarlet fever and she could not leave them. Gondrau told Dunbar he could not leave his business; that he had no one to leave in charge. Furthermore, if he came, he would have to tell the truth, and if he told all he knew he could not afterward live here.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23.—The city is fast filling up with delegates to the annual session of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, and the hotels wear a lively appearance. Strangers are arriving by every boat and train, and it is thought that by midnight over 300 representatives will be here. Arrangements are in progress for a street parade of Knights tomorrow evening, after which the visitors are to convene at the Opera-house, to listen to recitations upon Damon and Pythias, by Hiram D. Cope, of Des Moines, Iowa. The regular hours for each day's session have been fixed at from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. To-day's session was called to order by Grand Chancellor John J. Acker, of Albany. After the opening ceremonies, District Deputy Grand Chancellor Dr. A. M. Shedd, of Poughkeepsie, in behalf of the city lodges, tendered the Grand Lodge the hall in which it now meets, (the old Baptist Church in Lafayette-street,) free of charge. The main room in which the sessions are held has been handsomely decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens. After the roll-call, the Committee on Returns and Credentials reported 25 representatives in waiting to receive the Grand Lodge degree, which was duly conferred, after which the Grand Chancellor read his report for the past year. It shows, among other things, that there has been an increase of six new lodges during the past year in the State. During the reading of his report the Grand Chancellor referred in a feeling manner to the recent death of Knight H. G. Eastman, late Mayor of Poughkeepsie, when, on motion, a committee, consisting of Past Grand Chancellor C. E. Spencer and District Deputy A. M. Shedd, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of Mr. Eastman and Past Grand Chancellor Dr. H. W. Good, of New-York.

On assembling this afternoon the report of the Grand Master of Exchequer was read, also the report of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and they were referred to the proper committee. The Exchequer's report showed the expenditures of the past year to be $2,612 60, and the receipts, $3,063 25. There are about 160 lodges in the State, with a membership of 5,500. About 100 lodges are represented to-day, but members are constantly arriving. The officers of the Grand Lodge for the past year were as follows: Grand Chancellor, John Acker; Grand Vice-Chancellor, Henry Lemmerman; Grand Prelate, Horace Stowell; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Frank W. George; Grand Master of Exchequer, John C. Almendinger; Grand Master of Arms, John F. Rogers; Grand Inner Guard, George H. Hulbert; Grand Outer Guard, Louis Elizs.

The annual election of officers for the ensuing year commenced this afternoon, but was not finished at the hour of adjournment. The new officers elected thus far are as follows:

Grand Chancellor—Henry Lemmerman, New-York.
Grand Vice-Chancellor—J. C. Nott, Albany.
Grand Prelate—Horace Stowell, Whitehall.
Grand Master of Exchequer—J. C. Almendinger, Buffalo.

The election will be finished during the morning hour of to-morrow's session. To-night the delegates are in attendance at Armor Lodge, No. 107, of Poughkeepsie, witnessing the working of the Amplified degree.

AFFAIRS AT INDIAN AGENCIES.

OFFICIAL REPORTS—EFFORTS OF THE AGENTS TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received the following letter:

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY,
Dakota Territory, July 15.

SIR: Affairs here are less hopeful than when you left. Many of the young men have determined to go to-morrow, and, in order to try and hold them, I have, by and with the advice and assistance of "Spot" and "Two Strike," called to my assistance what is known as the "Fox Band" of Indian soldiers, numbering about 300 men. These men are patrolling the camp, and will restrain the restless as long as possible. "Spot" is here at the agency tonight, and while his counsel prevails we can hold the camp. In order to secure the assistance of these "soldiers," I have had to threaten without authority—two head of beef cattle, and must, perforce, continue to do so as they may demand them. I ask your approval of this issue, and must continue to ask your approval of whatever I may have to issue under similar circumstances. In the meantime, if you have any ambitious applicant for agency honors, don't hold him back on my account. If, however, I must stay with them, send forward your supplies—particularly the beef—and I will keep them together even though I should have to take the herd and follow them. Depending on your prompt action, I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, Special Agent.

The report for June from Grand Ronde (Oregon) Agency states that the Indians on that reservation do not sympathize with the hostiles, but remain loyal and obedient, and attend to their work as usual.

Indian Agent Stowers, of Lenhi (Idaho) Agency, in his report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the month of June says: "Notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, we have kept the Indians friendly and quiet. It has been very annoying to have such false statements circulated. I have not discovered any purpose or disposition on the part of the Indians to become hostile." The agent, after giving a detailed account of having to purchase supplies to meet the emergencies, says: "Salmon this year have been much scarcer than usual, and the Indians have not been able to gain as much subsistence therefrom. The grasshoppers have almost entirely devastated the crops in this valley, and we shall get little or nothing from our planting and sowing." In concluding, the report states that the employes have been commendably faithful in their duties trying to save and cultivate the small crops.

The June report from the Indian Agency at Flathead, Montana, says the past month has been very propitious, the cloudy weather and copious showers rendering it unnecessary thus far for the Indians to irrigate the growing crops, which are looking heavy and well. As yet no grasshoppers have appeared in the Jocko Valley, but as they have made their appearance at the foot of Flathead Lake, Dayton Creek, and the Mission, they are daily expected at the agency. The agent reports the citizens of the country as being greatly excited and apprehensive of a general uprising of the Indians, owing to the troubles among the Bannocks, and wild rumors are published in the Territorial press to the effect that the Spokanes and other tribes of the Columbia River and surrounding country are dissatisfied with negotiations now going on with them, and contemplate taking the war-path. The agent has been informed from the Town of Missoula that the Spokanes attacked the military post at Spokane Bridge. A trustworthy Indian, however, brought him word that all was quiet and peaceable thus far among the Indians and military in that locality. No fears are entertained by the agent that the Indians on his reservation will join the Spokanes if trouble should occur, although they are nearly related and intermarried. He feels confident of his ability to restrain his people from mixing with the Columbia River Indian quarrel.

The Indian Agent at Crow Reservation, Montana, reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the Crows manifest a loyal spirit and prefer to cooperate with the whites and fight all their enemies, but that they are very much opposed to the control of the military. They claim that they are not paid, after enlisting, as per agreement, and are treated harshly.

NARRAGANSETT PARK RACES.

PROVIDENCE, July 23.—The July meeting at Narragansett Park opened this afternoon with a good attendance. The 3-minute race was won by Charlie Ware, of Hartford; Keeler, of New-York, second; Norwood Chief, of Middletown, Conn., third; Shorty Fountain, of Gravesend, fourth. Best time, 2:34. The 2:27 race was not completed. The first heat was won by Phil. M., the second by Belle Oakley, the third by Lady Daggett, and the fourth and fifth by John Hall.

KIDNAPPING CHINAMEN IN PERU.

PANAMA, July 16.—A regular system of kidnapping Chinese and sending them as laborers on the haciendas (plantations) in the northern part of Peru has been discovered in Callao. The Prefect of the city recently found a number of those unfortunates confined in a house, awaiting the sailing of the steamer in which they were to be embarked. Once on the haciendas, their condition is worse than ever was seen among the slaves of the Southern States. They are poorly paid, badly fed, and treated shamefully. At night they are confined within walls like those of a prison, and, should they endeavor to escape, they are hunted down with greater zeal than if they were criminals guilty of the most serious crimes. The Government has begun to correct and reform the labor system, and make the condition of the Chinese laborers more tolerable.

CONDITION OF LABOR IN WALES.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING—BENEFITS DERIVED FROM THE IMPORTATION OF BEEF.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—William Wirt Sikes, Consul at Cardiff, reports to the Department of State under date of June 29, 1878, the following statistics and facts relating to trade and labor in Wales: "Farm laborers can earn from $1 50 to $3 50 per week, varying in different counties more or less distant from railroads. Privileges of house-room and beer may be added to the wages. In towns brickmakers earn $2 50 to $7 50 a week; ship carpenters, $1 62 a day; coopers, $1 12; engine drivers, $1 25 to $2; firemen, $1 to $1 12; laborers, 10 cents per hour; painters, 14 cents; masons, 16 cents; carpenters, 16 cents; plumbers, 15 cents; plasterers, 15 cents an hour. The cost of living averages from $3 to $5 a week for a family. There is a fair amount of thrift among this class, who are, however, somewhat given to jollification, especially those not of Welsh blood. It is an important fact that the wives of laboring men fill a more active place in the bread-winning scheme than women do in America. Many go off to their work every morning of their lives as regularly as their husbands. They are also very frequently the treasurers of the marital firm, keeping the weekly outlay for jollification as near the minimum as possible. Among the occupations of women are letter-carriers, peculiar to Wales. Benefit societies called the "Friendly Sisters" prevail among the women. The cost of living in Wales would be somewhat higher now than in 1873 were it not for the importation of American beef, canned meats, vegetables, and fruits. This potent influence has not only reduced the cost of living, but has given an impetus to trade and competition. The poorer classes have profited by this movement more than others. Meantime, the rate of wages has decreased and the tendency is downward. Trade throughout the district is in a very depressed condition. There is much distress among the laboring classes for want of employment. The Welsh laborers, as a class, are thriftier than the Irish or English. In some parts of Wales the habits of the people are still primitive. Wages are there nominal and the cost of living proportional."

NAVAL REPORTS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Rear-Admiral Nichols, commanding the United States naval force on the South Atlantic station, writes to the Secretary of the Navy from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under date of June 24, reporting the safe arrival at that port of the United States flag-ship Hartford and the ship Essex. They left Montevideo on June 3, stopping two days at Maldonado for boat and battalion drill on shore. Leaving Maldonado on the evening of the 5th, head winds and rough weather were encountered, and, the ship being light and sailing badly, a considerable part of the passage was made under steam. Upon arriving at Rio Janeiro on June 20, salutes were exchanged with the Brazilian men-of-war. The United States ship Guard, and the British gun-boat Avon, were the only foreign men-of-war in the harbor. Visits were promptly exchanged with the Vice-Admiral in command, the United States Consul-General, and United States Minister Hilliard. The latter reports the port healthy, with only an occasional case of fever.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department from Commander T. O. Selfridge, of the Enterprise, dated Serpa, Rio Amazon, June 15, distant 872 miles from Para, report the health of the officers and crew as being excellent. The survey is proceeding satisfactorily. The Enterprise will go as far up the Madeira as possible with safety, and surveys beyond that point will be made with a steam launch and boats.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE CONFERENCE

EAST FISHKILL, N. Y., July 23.—Mr. A. P. Sprague, the Secretary of the International Code Committee of America, announces that the following Americans have been elected officers of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, which holds its next annual conference at Frankfort, Germany, on Aug. 20: Honorary Vice-Presidents, Chief-Justice Waite, and Justices Field and Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; Secretary Schurz, David Dudley Field, George Bancroft, John Jay, Mark Hopkins, and W. C. Endicott; Vice-Presidents, Charles Francis Adams and Theodore Dwight, David Dudley Field, Theodore D. Woolsey, F. A. P. Barnard, Charles A. Peabody, William E. Dodge, A. P. Sprague, John F. Dillon, and Edward S. Tobey. The subjects to be discussed at the Frankfort Conference include the "Limits of Arbitration in the Settlement of International Disputes;" "Codification of the Law of Nations;" "Law of Maritime Capture;" "Rights and Duties of Neutrals;" "Collisions at Sea;" "A Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange;" "General Average;" "Copyright;" "Foreign Judgments;" "Foreign Tribunals."

THE MILITARY COMMISSION IN SESSION.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 23.—The Military Commission met to-day at noon. There were present Senator Burnside, President; Senator Butler, and Representatives Banning, Harry White, Dibrell, and Strait. The absentees were Senator Plumb and Representative Bragg. Immediately after assembling, the commission passed a resolution that its session should be held in secret for the present. The members assign as a reason for their private sittings that were they to be open a pressure would be brought to bear on them to change their action as their work proceeded. They also wish to stop the avalanche of letters that would be poured upon them daily from all quarters of the country, as they also desire to keep members of Congress from being pledged to oppose this or that measure, and that all may deliberate, unshackled by local prejudice, when the subject is submitted to Congress for action. The commission is accompanied by Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the Senate, and a clerk.

THE ANTHRACITE BOARD OF CONTROL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Control of Coal Producers was held this afternoon at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The President, Thomas Dickson, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, occupied the chair, and Mr. F. B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, acted as Secretary. The meeting was entirely harmonious, and quotas were assigned as follows: Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 572,500 tons; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 395,000 tons; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 258,100 tons; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, 225,000 tons; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 117,300 tons; Delaware and Hudson, 249,600 tons; Pennsylvania Railroad, 152,500 tons. Total, 2,000,000 tons. This is the largest quota that has yet been made.

THE ROUND LAKE CAMP-MEETING.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 23.—The congregations averaged larger to-day than on any previous day. Rev. Dr. Chadbourn, of Williamstown, Mass., preached on "Sermons in Stones." Rev. Dr. Newman, of New-York, discoursed on original truths in Christianity to a large audience. Prof. E. W. Clark in the evening presented Japan and the Japanese by means of a stereopticon exhibition. Music on the lake and a display of fire-works closed the day. The Palestine Parlor continues to attract large numbers of persons. The lectures to-morrow will be delivered by Rev. Drs. B. K. Pierce and J. H. Vincent. In the evening Prof. Clark will exhibit a tour through India.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 23.—Stephen Adams, Jr., 9 years of age, a son of Stephen Adams, of Wilkinsonville, was drowned there on Monday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23.—The body of a man, entirely nude, was found in the Hudson River, near here to-day. The remains were that of a man six feet in height, stout built, weight about 170 pounds, light hair cut short, light mustache, with a birth-mark on his arm.

DEATH OF MINNIE WARREN.

Minnie Warren, who was familiarly known a few years ago as a member of a company of the smallest dwarfs ever exhibited, died yesterday in Fall River, Mass. With her sister, Lavinia Warren, she appeared before the public about 17 years ago, in company with Commodore Nutt, and the three gave entertainments all over this country and Europe. Later, Tom Thumb joined the trio, and he was soon married to Lavinia Warren, the elder and larger of the two sisters. Commodore Nutt married Minnie Warren, and the traveling business was kept up by the couples for several years, with moderate success. They have not recently been on exhibition. Minnie Warren died in child-birth.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 23.—The records of the Board of Health show four deaths from yellow fever in the past 48 hours. Only one case is reported at Charity Hospital. A number of cases are reported in the vicinity of Annunciation-square, some of which are said to be yellow fever, and others malignant malarial fever.

BRAZIL COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, July 22.—Coffee market quiet; prices maintained at 5,700@5,850 reis ₱ 10 kilos for good Firsts. Exchange on London, 23½.

SANTOS, July 22.—Coffee quiet; prices maintained; superior Santos, 4,800@5,000 reis ₱ 10 kilos.

MONTREAL, July 23.—Sir Francis Hincks has been appointed Dominion Commissioner for the settlement of the boundary between Ontario and the North-west Territory. Sir Edward Thornton and Chief of Police Harrison are the other Commissioners.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL DAY.

FOUR WELL-CONTESTED RACES—BELLE WINS THE ALABAMA STAKES, HAROLD THE FLASH STAKES, GARRICK THE FREE HANDICAP, AND TROUBLE THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 23.—The second race day at Saratoga was as fair as the first, sunshiny and warm, and the track was in as fine condition as the most exacting horseman could desire, yesterday's light rains having settled the dust, which, on Saturday, troubled both horses and spectators. The attendance to-day was not quite as large as on Saturday. There were between 2,000 and 2,500 persons on the grounds. There was some grumbling over the great length of time between the races. Although there was less than six minutes of real racing, all the races included, spectators were kept in their seats for more than two hours and a half. As no horse was in more than one race, there was no necessity for this delay, except to give the pool-sellers and restaurant men a chance. Altogether, the day was a successful one, the first two races being very dull ones, and the last two highly interesting.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE ALABAMA STAKES.

The first event to be decided was the seventh annual struggle between 3-year-old fillies in the Alabama Stakes, one mile and a furlong. As this is the only race exclusively for fillies in the programme here, it is always regarded with interest, as the winners of the filly stakes at Baltimore, Jerome Park, and Long Branch come together, and the result is a very fine contest. Taken altogether, the field was the finest yet brought out for the stake, as it consisted of Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Perfection, George B. Bryson's ch. f. Telephone, George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Balance All and ch. f. Loulanier, Oden Bowries' ch. f. Belle, D. D. Withers' br. f. Invermore, and William Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village. Mr. Lloyd's King Ernest filly, that won the Maryland Stakes, was also entered, but she unfortunately went lame while being prepared for the race and could not start. McDaniel's Glenelg filly was also announced as a starter, but did not appear. In the betting George Lorillard's pair were the favorites, as the following figures will show:

Balance All	$100	$100	$80
Lanlanier			
Perfection	40	40	40
Pride of the Village	35	40	35
Belle	40	40	35
Field	20	25	20

The distance being a mile and an eighth, the horses were started from the furlong-pole, midway down the stretch, and without delay the flag fell to an excellent start, the lot getting away together. Balance All rushed to the front to make the running strong, and reached the judges' stand two lengths in front of Belle, followed by Loulanier and Perfection lapped, and Pride of the Village fourth. Going round the turn, Balance All still led two lengths, with Belle still holding the second place, and these positions they maintained past the quarter-pole, with Loulanier a close third, Perfection fourth, Pride of the Village fifth, Invermore sixth, and Telephone seventh. As they went along the back stretch, Pride of the Village passed Perfection and Loulanier and took the third place. Balance All, however, kept in front and showed the way two lengths past the half-mile pole, Belle second, half a length ahead of Pride of the Village, third, Loulanier fourth. As they came round the lower turn, Hayward sent Belle up to Balance All, and ordered it with the latter at the three-quarter pole, while Invermore came up third. At the furlong pole Belle had the lot beaten. Belle won by a length, with ease, in 1:59, Balance All second, two lengths before Invermore, who was three lengths ahead of Pride of the Village, fourth, Perfection fifth, Loulanier sixth, and Telephone seventh.

WINNERS OF THE ALABAMA STAKES.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	S'bs	S'rs	W'nt.	Time.
1872	Woodbine	Censor & Kentucky	33	4	107	2:06¼
1873	Minnie W.	Planet	41	8	107	2:01¾
1874	Regardless	Eclipse	41	7	107	2:00¾
1875	Clitine	Leamington	40	4	107	2:00½
1876	Merciless	Leamington	48	4	107	2:03¼
1877	Susquehanna	Leamington	50	7	107	1:57¾
1878	Belle	Dickens	41	7	113	1:59

THE FLASH STAKES.

The second affair was the tenth renewal of the Flash Stakes, for 2-year olds, half a mile. There were 38 nominations, and the 12 that responded to the summons of the judges were William Astor's ch. f. Lulu, Charles Reed's ch. c. Grand Master, George L. Lorillard's br. f. Idler and ch. c. Harold, Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Boardman, J. A. Smith's br. f. Lillian, J. McCullough's ch. c. George McCullough, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s br. c. Dan Sparling, D. D. Withers' ch. f. Belinda, H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Verdict, J. G. Nelson & Co.'s ch. g. Kingston, and Darden & Co.'s b. c. Lord Murphy. The defeat of the Islip stable in the first race made the speculation on this event much better than it would have been otherwise. The figures were as follows:

George Lorillard	$500	$525	$500
P. Lorillard	205	135	500
Lord Murphy	175	115	150
Verdict	110	70	200
Lillian	70	55	80
Grand Master	45	225	295
Field	300		

The lot were mustered at the half-mile pole, and after breaking away once, the flag fell to an excellent start, all of them rushing away together, with the exception of Belinda, who was left behind. Harold immediately rushed away from the entire field, and soon opened a gap of four lengths, Verdict being second, Lulu third, Lillian fourth, and Idler fifth. As soon as they came into the home stretch, Idler came up and challenged for a place which she took easily. There was no contest at all, for nothing could get near Harold, who won with ease, by six lengths, in 0:49¾. His stable companion, Idler, was second, four lengths in front of Lulu, third; Lord Murphy fourth, just leading the others, who were in a ruck. This was the best 2-year-old race ever run, and the easy manner in which Harold disposed of his competitors proved him to be a wonderful colt.

WINNERS OF THE FLASH STAKES.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Sub	W't	St's	Time.
1869	Remorseless	Eclipse	20	87	10	0:49¾
1870	Reteta	Lexington	21	97	7	0:51
1871	Nemesis	Lightning	21	97	4	0:53½
1872	Tombowling	Lexington	27	100	11	0:50½
1873	Regardless	Eclipse	29	97	10	0:50½
1874	Glitpse	Leamington	30	91	10	0:49¾
1875	Faithless	Leamington	30	97	11	0:49
1876	Zoo Zoo	Australian	24	107	7	0:51½
1877	D. of Magenta	Lexington	35	110	9	0:49½
1878	Harold	Leamington	38	110	12	0:49¼

THE HANDICAP.

The third event was a free handicap for all ages, one mile and a quarter, in which there were eight entries, and seven of them responded to the call of the judges. These were William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. h. Viceroy, D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Mechanic and ch. c. Joe, Oden Bowie's ch. f. Oriole, J. T. Williams' ch. f. Springbranch, and Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Garrick. Bramble, who was also entered, was withdrawn. The betting was very heavy on the result at the following rates:

Garrick	$500	$800	$700
Springbranch	310	130	40
Oriole	225	235	175
Crouse	125	155	140
Vagrant	185	160	180
Viceroy	150	135	140

The lot received an excellent start from the three-quarter pole, and came running up the stretch at a merry pace in a bunch. After passing the furlong pole Oriole stumbled and fell, but Spillman, her jockey, escaped injury, and the mare passed the stand riderless. When the others passed the judges' stand, Mechanic was showing a neck before Springbranch, with Joe lapping the latter and just ahead of Vagrant, Viceroy, and Garrick, who were on even terms. Going round the turn, Mechanic began to draw out a length in front, while Hughes forced Viceroy up to Springbranch, and was soon challenging Mechanic for the lead. Passing the quarter pole, Mechanic was still in front, and Viceroy was at his shoulder, Vagrant going up third, Springbranch fourth, Garrick fifth, and Joe in the rear. Running along the back stretch there was a fine brush for the lead, and Garrick went up to the third place. At the half-mile pole Mechanic was a head in front of Viceroy and Garrick, but the latter immediately rushed to the front of Mechanic by half a length, and the pair ran in this way to the three-quarter pole. At the furlong pole Springbranch came to the third place, and there remained, as she could not get past the others. Garrick came away from them very easily, and won the race by three lengths in 2:13¼, Mechanic gaining the second place, half a length in front of Springbranch third, Viceroy fourth, Vagrant fifth, and Joe sixth.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The day's entertainment closed with a handicap steeple-chase over a fraction of the course, about two miles and a quarter, the five competitors for which were Charles Reed's ch. g. Trouble, A. D. Brown's g. h. Derby, William Owens' g. h. Gray Cloud, George Ayres' b. h. Fredericktown, and D. J. Crouse's b. g. All Right. Trouble was the favorite at the following rates:

Trouble	$250	$270	$260
Derby	140	145	145
Field	105	130	100

They were started at a point opposite the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell they went off together, and then came over the stone wall with All Right in front, Gray Cloud second, and the other three even. They ran toward the centre of the field and jumped a fence, All Right now leading four lengths, Gray Cloud second, and Derby third. They next took the hedge under the tree, going over it nicely, and then they came to the water-jump, going over the north section of it with All Right still leading, Gray Cloud second, Trouble third, Fredericktown fourth, and Derby fifth. The fifth and sixth obstacles were the rails where they jumped across the chute into the west field, where they came to a wall, over which they went helter-skelter, eliciting much applause from the spectators. All Right was now leading three lengths, with Gray Cloud second, six lengths before Trouble, with Fredericktown fourth, and Derby fifth. They next jumped across the regular track on the turn near the quarter pole, and dropped down into the outside field, and their next obstacle was a hedge in front of Pierre Lorillard's stable, where All Right was leading two lengths, the others being in the same positions as before. Over the big wall in front of Belmont's stables they went, and All Right now increased his lead to four lengths, while Gray Cloud was ten lengths away from the others, who were in close order. They next jumped a fence, still in the outside field, then across the track into the west field, and across the chute near the half-mile pole into the east field again, where All Right was leading six lengths, Gray Cloud still holding the second place, four lengths ahead of Trouble, who was two lengths ahead of Fredericktown, with Derby still lingering in the rear. Next taking a hedge and fence, they came to the wall near the furlong pole, where All Right was ten lengths in front of Trouble, who had come up suddenly, and was leading Fredericktown a length, while Gray Cloud had fallen back to the fourth place. In these positions they made for the last section of the water-jump, and all leaped over it beautifully amid thunders of applause. Again they made two leaps over the chute into the west field, and All Right showed four lengths in the lead at the twenty-fourth jump, which was a stone wall. They now made a sharp turn toward the grand stand, and came to the hedge and ditch in front of the field stand just at the turn, and All Right made a great side jump into the track, and all his chances were gone. All the others kept the course, and followed the bend of the track, and ran parallel with the chute down to the half-mile pole. At the stone wall Trouble rallied to the front, and was followed by Derby, with Fredericktown third, and Gray Cloud dropping a long way behind. They now ran into the track at the half-mile pole, and there was a splendid race round the lower turn. The struggle was between Trouble and Derby, the latter getting to the favorite's saddle-girth and remaining there until they came over the last hurdle on the home stretch, where Trouble had his competitor beaten, and he won the race by a length and a half, Derby second, four lengths in front of Fredericktown, while Gray Cloud was a furlong off. No time was taken by the timers, who left the stand before the finish of the race.

BASE-BALL.

There were about 200 persons on the Centennial Grounds, Jersey City, yesterday, to witness a game between the Williamsburg nine and the Hobokens. Play began at 4 P. M., with the Hobokens going first to bat; they, through errors made by their opponents, and assisted by some good batting, scored 3 runs in the first inning. This had a demoralizing effect upon the Williamsburg boys, who did not play up to the mark, as they usually do. Consequently, the Hobokens won the game by a score of 13 to 6. Following is the score:

Hoboken	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4—13
Williamsburg	0	0	2	1	0	0

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C. 97
$7,000..... 83⅛
13,000..... 83⅜
C., R. I. & P. 6s. 1917 C.
1,000..... 109⅛
Michigan Central.
100..... 68¼
100..... 67½
Western Union.
500..... 94⅝
223..... 94⅝
15..... 94⅝
100..... 94⅛
100..... 94⅜
100..... 94
210..... 93⅞
100..... 93⅞
500..... 93
100..... 93⅜
100..... 93⅜
200..... 93⅜
100..... 93⅜
Union Pacific.
100.....b3. 63⅜
200..... 64
Wabash.
100..... 64
500..... 63⅞
600..... 64
600..... 64
1,000..... 64⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex.
15..... 93
Western Union.
25.....b.c. 93⅝
200..... 93⅜
100..... 93⅜
300..... 93⅜
C., C. & I. C.
1,000.....b.c. 26
GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.
U. S. 6s R., '81, C.
$500..... 107⅜
U. S. 5s 10-40 C.
10,000..... 109
U. S. 6s '81, C.
2,000..b.c. 107⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Pacific of Mo. 2d.
25,000..... 97½
D. & H. R. '91.
5,000..... 100⅝
N. W. C. G.
13,000..... 100⅞
Met. Bank.
12..... 120
Am. Dist. Tel.
200..... 58
Delaware & Hud.
200..... 58
Western Union.
200..... 93⅝
Erie Railway.
200.....s3. 16⅝
650..... 16⅝
Lake Shore.
400.....s3. 64⅛
100..... 64
500..... 63⅞
500..... 64
600..... 64⅛
1,000..... 64⅛
North-western.
100.....s3. 47⅛
100..... 47⅜
400..... 47⅜
100..... 47⅜
300..... 47⅜
100..... 47⅜
100.....s3. 47⅜
100..... 47⅜
100.....s3. 47⅜
100..... 47⅜
100.....s3.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 23:

D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame and brick house and three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 176 Thompson-st., east side, between Houston and Bleecker sts., for $8,000, to East River Savings Institution, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John W. Bennett, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two-story frame and brick house and two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 98 Norfolk-st., west side, 175 feet south of Rivington-st., for $3,988, to Peter F. Meyer.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 22 by 93.2, No. 353 West 11th-st., north side, 66 feet west of Washington-st., for $2,500, to Julia Hunt, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 323 and 325 East 36th-st., north side, 260 feet east of 2d-av., for $9,000, to Horace M. Barry as Executor and plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by William Kennelly of five lots on 147th-st., south-west corner of St. Ann's-av., was adjourned to July 30.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 22.

Washington-av., e. s., 67.8 ft. n. of 163d-st., 25x100; Mary Millimann to Mary Illig..... $2,800

Fordham-av., w. s., 160.2 ft. s. of Bathgate-place, 56x100; Henry Ward; James Stacey and wife to Timothy Hanlon..... 1,500

7th-av., w. s., 304 ft. s. of Walnut-st., 124x100, 24th Ward; Frederick Siebert to Louis Brass. 2,000

41st-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; James Walsh to John McGown..... 500

50th-st., s. s., 139.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5; Johanna Thomas to Meta Segelken..... nom.

6th-av., n. e. corner of 52d-st., 25.5x75; Thomas Thacher and wife to Henry C. Thacher..... 16,000

5th-av., n. e. corner of 35th-st., 25.6x100; Rachel A. Pollion and husband to Richard S. Ely..... 80,000

South 8th-av., s. s., near Spring-st., 26x100; Franklin B. Record and wife to Daniel D. Lord, Jr.

52d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x85; H. A. Brann, Referee, to Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company..... 9,000

52d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x85; same to same..... 9,000

52d-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x85; same to same..... 9,000

West Farms and Hunt's Point road and Bronx River, seven lots, 24th Ward; J. M. Smith, Referee, to Sarah E. Bussing..... 3,000

144th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Willis-av., 25x100; J. M. Smith, Referee, to Mazaretta C. Willis.. 2,800

7th-av., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Walnut-st., 124x100; J. N. Lewis, Referee, to Frederick Siebert..... 9,000

140th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x199.10; J. A. Mowatt, Referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company..... 13,000

46th-st., s. s., 76 ft. e. of 11th-av., 24x75.4; Elbert Fowler, Executor, to Sheppard Knapp..... 2,200

Hudson-st., n. w. corner of Spring-st., 97.6 irregular; E. C. Mott, Referee, to Charles S. Caswell..... 14,800

Avenue C, n. e. corner of 4th-st., 24x64.3; S. H. Stuart, Referee, to Charles E. Lowe and others. 16,400

4th-st., n. s., 648 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18x72; same to same..... 8,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Clarke, Mary J., and husband to Bowery Savings Bank; s. e. corner Macdougal and 4th sts., 1 year..... $5,000

Coyle, Ellen E., and husband to Arthur W. Sprague; n. s. 42d-st., w. of 10th-av., 3 years. 9,500

Gleiston, Catharine, and husband to Anna M. Burkhalter; n. e. corner 7th-av. and 31st-st., 5 years..... 6,000

Hanlon, Timothy, to James Stacey: w. s. Fordham-av., s. of Bathgate-place, 3 years..... 1,000

Helmburg, Charles H., and wife to J. Frederick Kraft; s. s. 45th-st., w. of 2d-av..... 2,500

Benning, Magdalena, to Seligman Solomon; s. s. 32d-st., w. of Avenue A, 6 months..... 2,127

Henry, Jane, and husband to Isaac M. Dyckman: n. w. corner Willis-place and George-st., 4 years..... 4,000

Loew, Charles E., and others to Edward Pfaff; n. s. 44th-st., e. of Avenue C, installments..... 4,000

Reeves, John, and wife to Mary Hempl; No. 166 West 22d-st., 3 years..... 10,000

Rheinauer, Gustav, and wife to Ferdinand Stern; No. 87 Avenue B..... notes.

Salomon, Sarah, and husband to Chebra H. Zedek; s. s. Madison-av., No. 146, 5 years..... 5,000

Walter, William H., and wife to Amelia V. Wilson; w. s. Avenue C, n. of 3d-st., 1 year..... 1,500

Willis, Margaretta C., and husband to Samuel M. Purdy; s. s. 144th-st., w. of Willis-av., 3 years..... 1,650

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Astor, John J., Executor, to Franklin H. Delano, Trustee..... nom.

Same to same..... nom.

Blunt, Richard M., to Thomas E. Baker..... $4,750

Howland, Joseph, to Richard M. Hunt..... 4,750

Nouvel, Gustav, to Jean B. Peyroux..... 900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 15 WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Superb full-size four-story high stoop brown-stone dwelling, with or without stable near by; low price; possession. Permits from

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices, 4 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

$17,000 WILL PURCHASE THE full-width house No. 266 Lexington-av., between 36th and 36th sts.; neighborhood first class. GREAT BARGAIN. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A 5TH-AV. CORNER HOUSE, WITH FURNITure, at $65,000; owner means business; a bargain; also others. Apply to ANSON HUBBELL, No. 145 Broadway.

A FAVORABLE TIME (NOW) TO PURCHASE Real estate. All who mean business, apply to ANSON HUBBELL, No. 145 Broadway. Choice residences a specialty.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Hotel to Let.

The International Hotel, of Virginia City, Nev., one of the finest and most complete edifices for hotel purposes on the Pacific Coast. The hotel is nearly new, having been finished within the past year. It contains about 150 rooms, en suite and single, all of which are furnished in the very best style. The above is the only hotel in Virginia that has been erected and finished in the best possible manner, containing elevator, electric anunciator connected with every room, hot and cold water, baths, and all modern conveniences for the comfort and accommodation of guests, and furnishes a long-felt want in the City of Virginia, in its capacity as a first-class hotel. The hotel is now open and doing a fine business. The party leasing it would be required to buy the furniture. For particulars, address L. C. BATEMAN, San Francisco, Cal.; or A. HANAR, Virginia City, Nev.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside,) at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 10 Mondalaw, or, evenings, T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—Trial to be had in the County of New-York.—ELLA DE FOREST, plaintiff, against CORNELIUS EUGENE DE FOREST, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 10th, 1878.

THOS. D. COTTMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 254 Broadway, New-York City.

To Cornelius Eugene De Forest: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the thirteenth day of June, 1878, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the said City.

THOS. D. COTTMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 254 Broadway, New-York City. jy24-law6w

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RAPHAEL KEILER against LEOPOLD WORMSER and HERMAN L. KINGSBURY: LEOPOLD WORMSER and HERMAN L. KINGSBURY against RAPHAEL KEILER.—Pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Charles Daniels, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, on the 19th day of July, 1878, I invite proposals to purchase, for cash, the choice and valuable stock of ready-made clothing formerly the property of the firm of Keiler, Wormser & Kingsbury. Sealed bids and offers therefor will be received, and may be presented to me at my office, No. 455 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for ten days from the first publication of this notice, the same to be in writing and inclosed in a sealed envelope, offering to purchase, stating the price and terms of his offer. Each bidder will be required to furnish satisfactory security for the performance of his offer. The proposals will be subject to the further action of the Supreme Court, by which court the same will be reported by the undersigned. The stock intended to be so sold can be inspected, and any further information in reference thereto can be obtained at said office. Dated 19th July, 1878. FREDK. LEWIS.

Receiver, &c., for Keiler, Wormser & Kingsbury.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CREDitors of CHARLES P. PALMER, an insolvent, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscribers, at the office of Frank G. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated June 12th, 1878. FRANK G. BROWN,
JAMES FOSTER, Jr.,
Assignees of Charles P. Palmer.
ja26-law6w

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, 21 YEARS OF age, of liberal education and of considerable business experience, a position in a wholesale house, where in time he can invest capital; references. Address S Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,358 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY OF good family, as companion to an elderly or young lady; is willing to travel: has some knowledge of music and first-class references. Call or address Miss E. Hunt, No. 273 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RELIABLE NORTH of Ireland Protestant young woman; will assist with fine washing; is an excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable young woman; is a first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 5b West 37th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN girl; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; first-class City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 314 East 34th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls; one as first-class cook in all its branches, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 28th-st.

COOK.—DOES ALL KINDS OF FRENCH AND English cooking; gets up her own bill of fare; wages to suit the times. Address H., Box No. 328 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A Protestant woman in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 10 West 42d-st., between 10th and 11th ave.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman; is a good plain cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; IS A GOOD cook and baker; will assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at 114 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook and baker; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 30½ West 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; WILLING to assist with washing; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 656 3d-av., paper store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND House-work.—Best City reference. Call at No. 317 West 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant woman; best of City reference; City or country. Call at No. 215 East 20th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—IN A SMALL family; is a thorough cook; English Protestant; the best of references can be given. Apply at present employer's, No. 30 West 59th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; is a plain cook, washer, and ironer; would do entire work of private family. Call at No. 338 East 26th-st., first floor, front; no cards.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work or chamber-work; best City reference. Call or address No. 244 East 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress in private family; the best of reference. Call at No. 212 East 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL. Call at present employer's, No. 15 West 31st-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-WORK, OR SEAMstress.—Willing to make herself useful; is a competent servant; reference. Address B., Box No. 307 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE IN ALL kinds of sickness; disengaged at present. Call or address Wilson, No. 883 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON SPEAKING GERman, French, and some English, to take care of growing children; highest reference given. Apply at No. 113 East 25th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to go out by the day; good washer, ironer, and house-cleaner; first-class references. Call at No. 328 West 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN FAMily or gentlemen's washing, or go out by the day. Address Mrs. Mitchell, No. 426 West 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS: wishes some more family washing. Call at No. 316 East 27th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SUPERIOR Chandler of horses: understands treatment and care of horses, carriages, &c.; strictly attentive to his duties; willing to be useful around the place; first-class City reference; City or country. Address D. T., Box No. 291 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, Protestant and single man; no objection to the country; left on account of employer going to Europe. Address Rogers, Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant; single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands plain gardening; best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 9 Frankfort-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in a good groom and careful driver; can milk, mow, and will be found willing and strictly sober; good references. Address James, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care or horses and carriages, and will make himself generally useful; can be well recommended. Address P. Y., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; four years' reference from last employer. Address I., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness; leaves his place on account of the family going to Europe. Call or address W. B. N., No. 6 West 19th-st., near 5th-av., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man, who understands his business in both branches and the care of a gentleman's place; can milk; best reference. Address Coachman, Box 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant man; married, one child, 6 years old; has five and a half years' best references: City or country. Call on or address John, No. 363 West 20th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Protestant young man; is willing and obliging; four years' reference from last employer. Address James, Box 281 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; a man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and laundress; best of reference. Address J. M., No. 16 6th-av., trunk store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FIRST Class; City or country; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Address Competent, Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly experienced in this City; best reference. Call on or address Coachman, 119 Madison-av.

GARDENER.—OF GREAT PRACTICAL EXPErience in the art of grape-growing, the management of greenhouses and frames; thoroughly proficient in cultivation of outdoor fruits, flowers, vegetables, and improving grounds; very industrious. Address Gardener, Box No. 292 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN; small family; 20 years in this country; understands landscaping, drawing, designing, greenhouses, graperies, vegetables; can milk and use tools; will serve for moderate wages. Address B. C., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A PRACtical vegetable gardener; a good careful hand with horses and cows; sober, honest, useful man; Protestant; good reference. Address R. P., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; understands greenhouses, graperies, fruits, vegetables, flowers; a good workman; City references. Call or address J. H., No. 356 2d-av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent man; has seven years' good City reference from his employer. Address P. M., No. 459 Orange-st., Newark, N. J.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SINGLE man; has good reference; lifetime practice with all kinds of stock. Address W. G., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; UNDERstands his business well; first-class reference. Can be seen at his employer's for two days, between 12 and 3 o'clock. No. 1 West 47th-st.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER OF EXPERIENCE; understands his business in all its branches; has good City reference; City or country. Address L., Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,268 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IMMEDIAtely. No. 24 West 12th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH, ON FRIDAY, JULY 19, in a Fifth-avenue omnibus; maker's name, J. Mangin. If left at No. 44 Exchange-place, rear office, first floor, a liberal reward will be paid.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the eastward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Bond-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Thurs., July 25 POMMERANIA, Thurs., Aug. 8
WIELAND.....Thurs., Aug. 1 SUEVIA.....Thurs., Aug. 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all ports in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

*Holland, W. J. v. 24, 11 A.M. | Denmark, July 31, 6:30 A.M.

—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—

England, Sat., J'y 27, 2 P.M. | The Queen, S., A'g 3, 8:30 A.M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., July 24 | *RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 7
ALGERIA...WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA...WED., Aug. 14

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe, at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, as soon on WEDNESDAY, 24th July, 1878. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF INDIA.....Thursday, July 25
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage at low rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wed., July 24, 12 noon
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage, at Philadelphia, apply to
ALONZO HOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Circassia....July 27. 3 P. M. | Anchoria....Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
Ethiopia....Aug. 3, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia....Aug. 17, 3 A. M.
Cabins $55 to $80. No. 1 West 47th-st. Rates reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Beach-st.

Victoria....July 24, noon. | Elysia....July 31, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONal Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Pugwash, Amherst, Windsor, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia: Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the season of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51, North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....Aug. 8
ATLAS.....Aug. 29

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
AILSA.....July 30
ANDES.....Aug. 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILINGS FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 24
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....July 27

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENT. LEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., July 24
Steamer —.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, July 31, noon (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)

From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, Aug. 7

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1
Steamer leaves New-Orleans July 31 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
BOWLING-GREEN.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 59th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Wechawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Fulton and Adelphi avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 6:30 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Manhasset Accommodation, 8:30 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 9 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 3:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.;

A FORLORN IRISH HEIRESS.

HER REMARKABLE CHARGE AGAINST A MERCHANT.

A QUEER PHASE OF THE WILSON & GREIG CASE—MARY EMMA TOWEY'S ROMANTIC YARN—A SENSATION IN A POLICE COURT—PATRICK TOWEY'S HIGH-BRED DAUGHTER.

The case of Wilson & Greig, of No. 771 Broadway, against Henry N. Phillips, their cashier; William Hines, their book-keeper, and Pearson Hendrickson, their cloak salesman, for combining to defraud the firm, was called in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and it had a very extraordinary termination in at least two respects. The court-room was filled with New-York merchants who had came to watch the developments in the case. Among these were many of the firm's creditors, who have been stirred up by the publications in THE TIMES, and have taken preliminary steps to form a combination to have the bankruptcy of the plaintiffs investigated. The creditors were led by two well-known Broadway merchants, who lost by the bankruptcy of Wilson & Greig some $60,000. These gentlemen believe that there was something very wrong in the way in which the business of Wilson & Greig was conducted, and they think that their bankruptcy was mainly owing to a series of frauds carried on within the house, and to which they suspect that more persons were parties than the three clerks under trial. These creditors are now acting in concert with Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who unearthed the doings of Phillips, Hines, and Hendrickson. They petitioned the court to have all further hearing in the case postponed until Tuesday afternoon next, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, promising to present to the court some startling developments. Justice Smith granted the motion.

At this point a young and beautiful girl made her appearance upon the scene, and requested an interview with the Justice. She is tall and slender, of very delicate and refined appearance, with good features, dark, bright eyes, and blonde hair. She said her name was Mary Emma Towey, and that she wished to identify Mr. Samuel Wilson and make a complaint against him for attempts to poison her. Her story was substantially as follows: Lady Seagrave, a noble maiden lady, living near Howth, County Dublin, Ireland, owned large estates there and in Derbyshire, England. She never married, and became peculiar as she grew old. Her sister married a land-owner named Hughes. Mrs. Hughes bore a daughter named Sarah. Lady Seagrave became attached to Sarah, and promised to make her her sole heiress if her parents would consent. They did so. Sarah was educated carefully, and grew up with a just right to great expectations. When nearly of age she fell in love with a man much below her in rank. Her aunt forbade her to follow her inclination; she persisted in meeting her lover, and engaged herself to him in marriage. This so incensed Lady Seagrave that she disowned Sarah, disinherited her, and sent her away. Disheartened, she left Ireland and came to this country. Here she married Towey, and bore him Mary Emma. Lady Seagrave died in 1874, and before her death relented toward her niece. She ordered her attorneys to hunt her up, convey her forgiveness to her, and invite her to come home and be reinstated as heiress, and made her will accordingly. Before Sarah Hughes Towey could be found she died. The lawyers then notified Mr. Towey that his daughter, Mary Emma, was the sole heiress of Lady Seagrave, and advised him of the necessary steps to secure the estate. An American lawyer, Mr. De Witt C. Sprague, through whom the notification came, told Mr. Towey that if any doubts were entertained about the matter he would pay his daughter $30,000 in cash for her quit claim to Lady Seagrave's estate. A man named Wilson, who had been a friend of Samuel Wilson, of the firm of Wilson & Greig, found out the facts about her heirship. He inveigled her into meeting him, had a mock marriage performed with her against her consent, and, after claiming her as his wife, made constant attempts on her life in order to get her out of the way, so that he could secure her and heritance himself. She wished to be protected against him, so that he could not use her property to get out of his own troubles, and she wished him punished for his several attempts on her life.

The girl told the story in a straightforward manner, and her father told one verifying it in many particulars. The extraordinary nature of her narrative made Justice Smith doubt her sanity, although there was nothing else, apparently, to warrant that conclusion. He turned her complaint over to Capt. Byrnes, to whose custody, he said, all things pertaining to the Wilson & Greig case were given until the next hearing. The Captain examined the girl closely, but refused to say what action he would take. She made the following written statement concerning Wilson, and her father supplemented it by one of his own:

"In the year 1871 my mother died. In the year 1874 I formed the acquaintance of Mr. Theodore Wilson, who represented himself to be of the firm of Wilson & Greig, No. 771 Broadway. I went out with him three times, when he gave me his photograph, I giving him mine. Then he asked me to marry. I told him I would think the matter over. On the following Sunday evening I accompanied him to Central Park. We stopped at the fountain, when Mr. Williams, who accompanied my sister to the Park, went through the form of a marriage ceremony between Wilson and myself. When he asked me it I would take Wilson for my lawful wedded husband I answered that I never would. I never lived with him or received support from him. In November, 1877, I went to live at No. 246 East Twenty-sixth-street as a servant. While there Wilson came there to board, representing himself to be a Dr. Deitz. I remarked to him he much resembled a man named Wilson whom I knew. He said he was glad he looked like one of my friends, for I would appreciate him on that account. He soon left the boarding-house and I do not know where he went. I left also and went to my home at No. 205 West Forty-first-street. Shortly after I broke up housekeeping and went to board at No. 1,494 Broadway, and shortly after learned it was an improper place, and left it and went to keep house at No. 583 Eleventh-avenue. Last August I was sitting at my window, when I heard the report of a pistol. Next morning I discovered that a piece of the brick at my window was shattered by the pistol-ball. In November last a beggar came to my house. I gave him ten cents, I am under the impression the beggar was Wilson in disguise. Last Winter I attended a wake, where I drank some coffee, when I was taken suddenly sick. I think the coffee was poisoned by somebody in the interest of Wilson. About four months ago I was coming from church at Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue. When near Forty-second-street I saw a coach going up Eighth-avenue toward Forty-second-street. A lady who was with me called my attention to the driver, who was motioning to four men who were on the sidewalk. When we turned Forty-second-street the coach turned also. When near Ninth avenue we were surrounded by four men. One of the foursaid, "Let us do it now—we have a good show!" I looked around to see what they were going to do. One of them put his hand across my mouth, another held my two hands. My lady friend screamed, when a gentleman came down the street, when the four men became alarmed and ran away. I suppose the four men were in the employ of Wilson, and meant to abduct me."

The following is the father's statement:

"I, Patrick Robert Towey, do affirm that I went to live in Eleventh-avenue, No. 583, in the month of May, 1877. On or about the 1st of July I had poisoning administered to me by a German woman named Mrs. Shaft in drippings or fat for frying potatoes that she gave my daughter Mary Emma Towey. She told my daughter that Mrs. Davis, the woman that did the washing, made it a present to her. My daughter told Mrs. Shaft that she did not like that kind of use from strangers. Mrs. Shaft said, Why should we bother when we had such good drippings?' My daughter used the drippings for frying the potatoes. When I came home to eat supper I mentioned to my daughter that the potatoes had a bad taste. I asked her if she cooked the potatoes in ointment of any description. I was taken very sick, with every symptom of poisoning. My daughter sent for Dr. Dumoud. He asked my daughter if she thought that her father had taken any poison. She told the doctor that she did not think that he would do anything like it. As soon as I recovered from my sickness I sent my daughter to Mrs. Davis to ask her if she sent the drippings or fat with Mrs. Shaft to my daughter. Mrs. Davis told my daughter that she would not insult a seamstress that worked for her in that manner. A week after my sickness my daughter and myself called on Dr. Dumoud to ascertain the cause of my sickness, but he would not give any information in regard to my sickness."

A FAST-AND-LOOSE LEGAL INSTRUMENT.

An interesting decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in the suit of Elizabeth M. Conkling against Henry E. Davies and others. The principal defendant in the case was employed by the plaintiff to draw up a trust deed in favor of her grand-daughter and several other persons. She afterward claimed that ex-Judge Davies did not properly execute her instructions; and having been induced to believe that she could revoke the deed at will, she made application to have the instrument set aside. Judge Van Brunt decided that as Mrs. Conkling did not intend to make an irrevocable deed, she was entitled to the relief she prayed for. In the course of his opinion Judge Van Brunt acquitted ex-Judge Davies of the imputation of having deceived or improperly advised Mrs. Conkling.

THE SCHOONER-YACHT NETTIE'S DANGER.

On Monday Mr. Frank Osborne's schooner-yacht Nettie, New-York Yacht Club, formerly owned by Rev. Dr. Hepworth, was very nearly wrecked in the Horseshoe, near Sandy Hook. With Mr. James Stillman, owner of the yachts Wanderer and Muriel, on board as guest, the Nettie was attempting to ride out Monday's north-west blow at anchor in the Horseshoe. She had two anchors out, but during the afternoon so heavy a sea had been raised by the gale that they both dragged, and she must have gone ashore and become a wreck in a few minutes but for the presence of the *Herald* steam-tug, Capt. Lyons, discovering the predicament of the Nettie, promptly went to her assistance, and rescued her from her perilous position by towing her to the pier of the New-Jersey Southern Rail road, where she was tied up.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

NO NEW CHANGES BY THE COLLECTOR—A DEPUTY NAVAL OFFICER DISPENSED WITH.

Collector Merritt was at his desk even earlier yesterday than the day before, astonishing everybody in the Custom-house by making his appearance at 8 o'clock. Mr. Phillips, Gen. Arthur's Secretary, remains at the Secretary's desk, but it is understood that he will be superseded in a few days by Mr. Stillwell. There were yesterday many visitors in the Collector's office, not a few of whom were understood to be looking for appointments. Among the visitors were Gen. Palmer, Senator Wagstaff, ex-Senator L. Bradford Prince, Gen. John C. Robinson, Special Treasury Agent Curtis, ex-Assistant Collector Clinch, Andrew J. Campbell, and others. Gen. C. K. Graham, the newly-appointed Surveyor, appeared and took his oath of office, and it is expected that he will occupy the Surveyor's office on Thursday. Mr. Charles L. MacArthur, Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs at Troy, forwarded his oath of office, having been resworn in Troy. Naval Officer Burt yesterday received a letter from Secretary Sherman instructing him that an opinion had been rendered by the Solicitor of the Treasury that but one Deputy Naval Officer can be appointed in any port. As the appointment of William A. Jones as Deputy was approved, it was held that Naval Officer Burt was not competent to appoint another person. Several other persons had also been appointed, and the construction of the Secretary's letter is made to indicate that they cannot take the designation of Acting Deputy Naval Officer, but may be nominated as clerks to sign papers and administer oaths, without additional compensation.

BLANKETS SOLD IN JULY.

TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH BOUGHT FOR NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

One of the largest peremptory trade sales of blankets, carriage robes, lap-robes, and horse-blankets ever held took place yesterday in Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.'s auction rooms, Nos. 64 and 66 White-street. Six thousand cases, in 183 lots, the entire production to date of the Clinton Mills Company, the Norwich Woolen Company, the Waumbeck Company, the Winthrop Mills Company, and the Norway Plains Company, of an aggregate value of $1,200,000, offered by order of Messrs. Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., were disposed of between 10 and 5 o'clock, with an interval for lunch. There was a very large attendance of buyers, all the prominent dry goods houses in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Charleston, New-Orleans, Montgomery, Galveston, and every other city of consequence on the continent being represented. Prices were lower than were expected, a little over $900,000 being realized. The terms were approved four months' notes, dated Sept. 1, with 7 per cent. allowed for cash, and the agents found themselves able to sell goods represented on the catalogue during 1878, at less than 7½ per cent. advance on the prices obtained at the auction. The Clinton Mills goods were put up first. Nineteen cases, 80 pairs each, 10-4 Dinsmore blankets, brought $1 42½ per pair; 36 cases, 80 each, 10-4 Dorchester, $1 50; 45 cases, 80 each, 10-4 Agawam, $1 57½; 44 cases, 44 each, 11-4 red mottled border, $2 75; 40 cases, 50 each, 10-4, blue border, $265; 18 cases, 50 each, 11-4, $3 10; 47 cases, 50 each, 11-4, red border, $3 05; 27 cases, 50 each, 11-4, blue hair line, $3 02½; 27 cases, 30 each, 12-4, blue border, $3 65; 44 cases, 44 each, 10-4, XX red mottled border, $2 75; 38 cases, 44 each, line mottled border, $2 57½; 44 cases, 44 each, 11-4, red mottled border, $3 05; 16 cases, 44 each, 11-4, blue hair line, $3 02½; 77 cases, 50 each, 10-4, Oskaloosa, fancy border, $2 52½; 13 cases, 50 each, 11-4 do., $3 25; 36 cases, 50 each, blue border, $3 15; 4 cases, 50 each, 11-4, red border, $3 22½; 32 cases, 44 each, 10-4, red border, $2 72½. 18 cases, 25 each, 12-4 do., $5 22½; 9 cases, 9 each, 13-4, XXX do., $8; 2 cases, 20 each, do., $8 20; 51 cases, 70 each, 10-4 Moscow, domestic fancy border, $1 27; 41 cases, 70 each, 10-4, Tremont, silver-gray, red border, $1 37; 35 cases, 75 each, 10-4, sheeps-gray, $1 50. This will give a fair notion of the way the blankets went. The Norwich Woolen Company's goods brought: 10-4, $1 30 to $2 50 per pair; 11-4, $3 37½; 12-4, $4 20 to $4 37½; 13-4, $5 05 to $6 37½. The Waumbeck Company's: 10-4, $1 87½ to $2 50; 11-4, $2 47½ to $3 80; 12-4, $3 37. The Winthrop Mills Company's: 10-4, $1 35 to $3 57½; 11-4, $2 20 to $4 15; 12-4, $2 55 to $4 72½. The Norway Plains Company's: 9-4, $1 12 to $3 02½; 10-4, $1 35 to $4 72½; 11-4, $2 07½ to $7 05; 12-4, $3 25 to $5 90; 13-4, $4 40 to $12; 30x40 orth, 75c. to 80c.; 36x50 do., $1 25 to $2 25; 42x56 do., $2 57½; 44x56 do., $1 50 to $2 80; 48x62 do., $3 12½; 50x64 do., $3 25. The lap-robes sold at from $2 30 to $2 90, and the carriage robes at from $2 80 to $2 90, and the horse-covers at from $1 15 to $3 55.

QUEER TRANSACTIONS IN WALL-STREET.

W. H. Gladwin, of No. 10 Wall-street, a broker, notified the Stock Exchange yesterday of his inability to meet his engagements, and 1,500 shares of Western Union, Lake Shore, North-west preferred, and St. Paul preferred were bought in for his account during the day under the rule. The entire liabilities will not exceed $10,000, divided among 12 brokers, not one of whom will lose at the worst $1,000, and Mr. Gladwin being a gentleman of great popularity, it is expected that his friends will come to his assistance and set him on his feet again in a few days. In his absence yesterday, his confidential clerk gave a curious reason for his embarassment. He said that less than two months ago the firm of Lawrence & Stokes, No. 7 Wall-street, dissolved, Mr. Lawrence continuing the business. Lawrence had been the capitalist of the old concern, and Stokes the member of the board. When Stokes retired Lawrence sought for some one to represent him in the Exchange, and he selected Gladwin, the latter acting merely as a broker and on commission. Recently Lawrence wanted to borrow some Western Union stock and Gladwin got it for him. For several days past there has been a sharp advance in Western Union. On Monday the owners of the stock came to Gladwin and wanted him to make the advance good, amounting to $8,000 in all. He applied to Lawrence, who, refused to pay, alleging that Gladwin owed him a large sum. Gladwin examined his books, found a difference in Lawrence's favor of $800, and at once sent over a certified check for that amount, but could obtain no satisfaction. Yesterday he made several attempts to see Lawrence, but the latter locked himself up in his room and refused to be interviewed. Gladwin's creditors being pressing, he was obliged to go under. Mr. Lawrence left his office early for Long Branch. His clerk, a colored man, denied the truth of Gladwin's story. He said he could explain everything, if at liberty to do so, but he had been cautioned not to say anything. That is all that could be got out of him.

FUNERAL OF COL. M. M. VAN BEUREN.

Funeral services were yesterday twice performed over the body of the late Col. Michael M. Van Beuren. The first service was at his late residence in Mount Kemble-avenue, Morristown, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Samuel Hall, of the Church of the Redeemer. The house was filled with friends and relatives of Col. Van Beuren, among them being ex-Gov. Bedle, Gen. Shaler, Judge Hoffman, Col. Hasbins, and others. After a brief eulogy by Dr. Hall upon the character and services of Col. Van Beuren, the body was removed to this City, where a second service was held at St. Mark's Church, corner of Second-avenue and Tenth-street. The coffin was borne up the central aisle of the church preceded by Dr. Hall and Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, and followed by the relatives and the following pall-bearers: D. H. Brooks, Theodore Ayres, C. H. Lontrel, Dr. John Davis, Charles H. Pancoast, Jr., William B. Mi dleton, Charles T. Edge, and Edward Mitchell. The casket was deposited on a bier at the head of the aisle. It was of rosewood, covered with black velvet, which was looped into folds at the sides and fastened with silver ornaments. Silver handles ran along the sides. The lid, which was hidden beneath a rich profusion of beautiful floral emblems, bore a silver plate with the inscription: "Michael M. Van Buren, born April 22, 1800, died July 18, 1878." The funeral service was read by Drs. Hall and Rylance, the musical portion being very beautifully rendered. After the hymn "Jerusalem, the Golden," had been sung by the congregation, an opportunity was given to view the serene features of the dead man. The body was then born to the churchyard, where the final prayers were read. The burial was in the Spingler family vault.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator D. B. St. John, of Newburg, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman House.

Lieut. William P. Potter, United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Dr. C. F. Macdonald, of the Post Office Department, and Judge F. W. Hugnes, of Pennsylvania, are at the Gilsey House.

William M. Wadly, President of the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Gen. R. D. Lilley, of Virginia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, and H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, are at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. Edward F. Noyes, United States Minister to France; Judge J. P. Usher, of Kansas, and Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Marvin Hughitt, General Manager of the Chicago and North-western Railway; D. Thomas Vail, President of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, and Congressman B. A. Willis are at the Windsor Hotel.

A FARCE AT AN INQUEST.

THE NEW-JERSEY TICKET AGENT'S SUICIDE.

THE CORONER'S JURY RENDERS A VERDICT IN THE CASE OF WILLIAM H. PACE WITHOUT HEARING THE EVIDENCE—AN ENLIGHTENED CORONER—"I'M RUNNIN' THIS 'ERE BUSINESS."

Coroner Rouen, of Jersey City Heights, pretended to hold an inquest in Elliott's coffin establishment, on Coffin-house Square, last evening, over the remains of William H. Pace, the Communipaw ticket agent who committed suicide at Lafayette on Thursday of last week. It seemed to have been conducted with a special view to smother as much of the case as possible. Miss Woods, on whose account the rash act was committed, was not in attendance, nor was Mr. Sethr G. Babcock. They had not been subpœnaed by the Coroner at all. "Why not?" the Coroner was asked. "Because," he said privately at first, and afterward in explanation to the jurors, "because the gentlemen of the jury have read Miss Woods' statement in the newspapers, and Mr. Babcock don't know anything about it." The Coroner forgot that the jurors had read the whole case in the newspapers; and if that were any excuse for the failure to call the witnesses who are presumed to have known most about the case, it was just as good a reason for not holding any inquest at all. There were others who might have thrown considerable light upon the circumstances surrounding the suicide. None of them were called, however.

The letter which Pace wrote, announcing his intention of suicide, and explaining his motives for it, was the only conclusive and satisfactory evidence of suicide which could have been produced in the case. Mr. McAneny, to whom the letter was addressed, and in whose possession the letter is and was, asked the Coroner if his presence as a witness was desired, and Rouen told him "No." So the letter was not produced. "You have read the letter in the newspapers," said the Coroner to the jurors.

Even the witnesses who had been summoned for decency's sake were not allowed to tell all they knew of the case. John Johnson, the conductor who found Pace's body in the back yard shortly after the shooting, had been Pace's room-mate for several months back, and to whom Pace had confided all of his heart troubles, was only allowed to answer briefly.

"Did you know of any reason why the deceased should have committed suicide?" asked the Coroner of the witness, at the suggestion of one of the reporters present.

"He had a great deal of trouble," replied Mr. Johnson. "He told me"—

"That will do," the Coroner interrupted, as he handed over the 25 cents witness fee to the conductor, and discharged him from further attendance.

The reporters, determined to learn the story which had been thus suppressed, started out to speak to the witness, whereupon the Coroner directed his clerk to write a few words, and Mr. Huff, the suicide's nephew, rushed out of the door with the missive and placed it in Johnson's hands. When the reporters met Johnson, he said he had nothing to say.

"Why not?" asked one of the newspaper men.

"I have just received a note from the Coroner telling me not to say anything about the case," was the reply.

When the case was at last given to the jury, the only facts that had been established were these: that the body had been found lying in the back yard of Mrs. Whitney's boarding-house on the morning of July 18; that there was a bullet in the brain, and that a pistol was loosely grasped in one of the hands of the dead man when his body was found. As the pistol might have been placed in his hands by a designing murderer, there was no proof at all that he had committed suicide. No motive was shown or allowed to be shown for suicide. Pace's confession of suicide was suppressed, and there was just as much reason from the evidence adduced for the belief that he had been murdered as for the belief that he had ended his life by his own hand. By what process of reasoning, therefore, it was that the jury reached the conclusion that the death was a suicide it is impossible to tell. But they did it, and without even leaving their seats for deliberation.

The manner in which the inquest was conducted has opened a new phase of inquiry in connection with the case. The Hudson County Coroner is anxious to hold an inquest on every case in which Physician will authorize it, because of the fees with which his labors in that direction are remunerated. His remuneration, too, is large in proportion as the inquest is long. And every Coroner in the county makes it his business, whenever he obtains a case, to spin it out to as great a length as possible. Even Coroner Rouen, on one recent occasion taken the testimony of several witnesses to ascertain the manner of death of a still-born babe found in a cigar-box. Why he should have cut so short an inquiry offering such boundless opportunities for money-making as that of last evening is a mystery. Was he trying to shield some one? If he was, whom was he trying to shield? And why should he have sacrificed many dollars which he might have earned by gathering in all the testimony bearing on the subject of the suicide, in order to extend that protection? These questions were put to the Coroner last evening. He only replied: "That's my business. I'm a runnin' this 'ere business, and I don't want no dictation from the likes of you."

BUCHANAN'S SERIOUS MISTAKE.

HE WORKS UPON A CREDULOUS FURNITURE-DEALER AND FINDS HIMSELF IN BONDS.

James Buchanan, a bookkeeper, of No. 17 Abingdon-square, was yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of obtaining money and goods by false pretenses. The complainant against him was Mr. Josiah Partridge, furniture-dealer, of No. 360 Pearl-street, who says that three weeks ago Buchanan came to him and showed him the card of a Mr. Elgin, who, he said, was an extensive furniture-dealer in Glasgow, Scotland. Buchanan represented himself as Mr. Elgin's American agent, and said he was collecting samples of American furniture to send to his principal. He was also gathering catalogues of American furniture houses to send over the sea. Buchanan gave his card, inscribed "James Buchanan & Co., No. 10 Pine-street." Mr. Partridge was pleased with Buchanan, and saw a chance for extending his business and securing European customers. He asked him to call again. Buchanan called the next day, and said he had concluded to go to Europe himself, and intimated that he would like to take about $500 worth of fine samples with him, for which he would pay cash. Mr. Partridge offered to take some trouble to accommodate him. A day or two after Buchanan again called upon Mr. Partridge, said he had two wealthy friends in his office, and that he would like some samples of chairs sent down for their inspection. Mr. Partridge sent $40 worth of chairs. On the same day Buchanan ordered some "shoo-fly" chairs sent to his office. Mr. Partridge sent them. Buchanan paid for them by a check for $15 drawn on the Bank of the Republic. The bill was for $55. Mr. Partridge returned to Buchanan the difference of $6 45. The same afternon the check was deposited and found to be worthless. Mr. Partridge then sent to Buchanan's office, and found it closed and the samples and furniture gone. On Monday Buchanan was found at No. 539 Canal-street in a ship chandler's store. The furniture was in a back room. The woman in charge of the place said that Buchanan had been living there for three weeks. He was arrested, and in his possession was found a check for $5 drawn to the order of Messrs. Page and indorsed by them. When arraigned he said in defense that he had drawn the checks by mistake on the wrong bank.

A STUPID HORSE THIEF CAPTURED.

On Monday afternoon George Welch, aged 21, was permitted by Alexander McGuire, a driver for Clark & Wilkins, wood-dealers, in West Eleventh-street, to ride upon one of the firm's carts to No. 30 University-place, where two loads of wood were to be delivered. When he arrived there another of the firm's carts was met, from which a load had been taken. After McGuire's load had been put off, he and the other driver went into the cellar to stow the wood away. While they were engaged Welch drove off with the better horse and cart. At Canal-street he unhitched the horse and left the cart in charge of two boys. He then rode the horse down to Vesey-street, and attempted to sell it to W. J. Miller, a carman. Miller knew the firm's monogram of C. & W., which was on the harness, and asked Welch to tell where he got the beast. Welch affirmed that the horse belonged to him, and that C. & W. stood for Conover & Webster, from whom he said he had obtained it. Miller continued to question him, and he went away. Miller then informed the Police of the Ninth Precinct, and Welch was arrested on Charles-street late that night. In the meantime Welch had sold the horse for $64, receiving $32 in cash and a promise for the balance. The horse and harness were valued at $400. Welch was taken before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $1,000. It is alleged by the Police that Welch has served several terms in the Penitentiary, and that he is well known as a frequent occupant of the Tombs.

MISS CLAXTON AND THE LYCEUM.

The misunderstanding as to the managership of the Lyceum Theatre has been amicably arranged, and there is ample authority for the statement that Kate Claxton (Mrs. Stevenson) will take possession in time for a preliminary season with a new play and the best cast that can be secured. It was at first understood that Mr. Palmer, of the Union-Square Theatre, would be a sort of power behind the throne at the Lyceum—that is to say, would give Miss Claxton the benefit of his judgment and experience as a manager, with a certain obligation on her part to act upon them. Miss Claxton demurred to this arrangement, if indeed it ever was an arrangement in any proper sense of the term, and did not care to become a mere name and nothing more in the management. This led to a suspension of negotiations for the moment and the publication of semi-official paragraphs stating that the arrangement had miscarried. Upon what terms Miss Claxton assumes the management the parties most interested decline to state. But the fact is settled, and Miss Claxton is making preparations for the season as rapidly as possible, and with a conviction of success that is an excellent augury of the reality itself.

GEN. CASSINA DISCHARGED.

EMMA COLLINS NOT IN COURT—THE CHARGE OF SEDUCTION NOT MAINTAINED.

When the case of Collins against Cassina, for seduction, was called in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Emma Collins was still missing. Col. Spencer, her counsel, arose and said he had a motion to make. He reviewed the history of the case at some length. He said he was convinced that the prosecution was a mistake, and he then moved on the part of Mr. Collins, the girl's father, to put an end to it. Justice Smith agreed with counsel. He said he had investigated the case as fully as it was possible, and he was convinced that the prosecution had no good foundation for a case. When the case first reached court it was in a very singular shape. Emma Collins had run away from home. After she had been away from home for some time her father went to Justice Murray and applied for a warrant for her arrest, if she could be found. The father considered her wayward, and intended, if he found her, to have her sent to a reformatory institution. The warrant was given for execution to Capt. Williams. He worked on the case until he traced her to the company of a short, dark-complexioned Spaniard, who proved to be Gen. Cassina. Cassina had boarded at the Hotel Brunswick, but when Capt. Williams went there it was learned that the General had moved. Detective Schmittberger was placed to watch the house. He at length noticed Cassina's valet leaving the hotel. He followed him and saw him enter the boarding-house of Herman Engle at No. 64 Second-avenue. He telegraphed for Capt. Williams and Collins. Both promptly responded. The three went up stairs, and found Emma sitting on Cassina's lap in her bedroom. She was taken into custody and arraigned before Justice Murray in the Jefferson Market Police Court. No thought was then entertained of prosecuting Cassina, but only of having the wayward girl corrected. While the girl was before the bar Cassina came hurrying into court. His gallantry had prompted him to go to the girl's rescue. He went before the Justice and said he knew the girl; she was a bright, smart girl; had attracted his attention and interest; she was unhappy at home, and he had been trying to be a good friend to her. He compared her while at home to a diamond in the mud. The court asked him if he had seduced her. He said no. He was then asked if he was married. He said he was, and that his wife was abroad. When Emma heard him tell the court he was married, she was horrified, and called him a ruffian. She then said that before she had allowed him to assume any relation toward her he had on his bended knees sworn that he was a single man. At this point the court saw the contrivance of the case, and discharged him from further attendance.

At first the case against him was made for abduction for the purposes of seduction. Mr. Hall showed for the defense that no seduction was charged, and that if there were any abduction it was for the purpose of concubinage, which the statute did not cover. The abduction charge was then withdrawn, and one substituted by the parents of seduction under promise of marriage. Under this charge the case had gone on as published. The court had been informed by the clerk who drew up the complaint for abduction that Emma Collins was married, and that, therefore, a question that Cassina had never promised to marry her. There was plenty of other evidence on that same point, besides the many admissions of the girl herself. So that there was no seduction under the promise of marriage. If Cassina had influenced the girl by the story that he was a single man, that was no promise of any kind. Cassina, it seems, had met Emma Collins and been smitten with her. He secured the services of a woman who knew her to procure him an introduction. The introduction was brought about, an acquaintance followed, and the result was that the girl left her home and went to live with Cassina. She went freely. She admitted this. She complained of the treatment at home, and that she could not stand it. She was probably pleased with Cassina and his ability to keep her in jewelry and fine clothes. There was no evidence that he had seduced her at all, certainly none that he had done so under the promise of marriage, and none that she had not been only too willing to become his mistress. Under this state of facts, the only hope to try to prevent a man making any arrangement he desired with a woman, provided she was willing. The court would therefore discharge Cassina.

He was accordingly discharged. He was overjoyed at the result, and immediately invited everybody out to take some wine.

During the progress of the hearing it transpired that Cassina had a remarkable liking for the girl, and that she reciprocated it fully. It was made plain that she has placed herself fully in his power, and is willing to go or come at his bidding. There can hardly be a doubt that Emma Collins spent the greater portion of Monday night with her lover in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. Justice Smith said he saw her on Sixth-avenue, "walking with as perfect a freedom as any horse he ever bestrode," on Monday afternoon. He further said that he would like to make an example of her by punishing her for her contempt of court by running away from the jurisdiction of court during the trial.

AN EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT.

A CORONER'S JURY RENDER A DECISION NOT IN HARMONY WITH EVIDENCE.

A verdict, apparently not justified by the evidence, was rendered yesterday after the inquest in the case of John Dobbins, a 3-year-old child, of No. 52 Frankfort-street, who was run over and killed in Oliver-street by a Second-avenue car on the 18th inst. Elias T. Hatch, of No. 163 Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, testified that he was a passenger on the car, and had seen the child knocked down by the horses and run over by the car. The brakes were applied immediately and the car was stopped, but not until one of the wheels had crushed the child's body. William Churchill, of No. 41 Oliver-street, said that the car was going along at a rapid rate, and that the driver did not appear to notice the child, or he could easily have stopped the car in time. Otto F. Ehlers, of No. 131 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, testified that he was standing on the front platform; he first noticed the child a few feet in front of the horses' feet, at Oliver and Madison streets; the driver was looking to the left and did not appear to have complete control of the reins; witness drew his attention to the child, but it was too late: the child could have been saved if the driver had looked straight ahead and had his hand on the brake. Charles Wengenrath, of No. 46 South-street, Brooklyn, heard Ehlers draw the attention of the driver to the child and speak to him in time. Thomas Mahar, the driver, told an entirely different story, and, despite the fact that it was not corroborated by any other witnesses, the jury accepted his version of the affair as the true one. He swore that on seeing the child he put his hand on the brake, and that a man standing on the platform grabbed his arm, and thus prevented him from putting on the brake; the witness shook him off and endeavored to turn the brake again, but the man again prevented him. The jury decided that the child died of the injuries received by being run over by car No. 32 of the Second-Avenue Line, and they found that "the accident was due to the interference of Otto F. Ehlers with the driver."

FUNERAL OF EX-JUDGE LOTT.

Funeral services over the late Judge John A. Lott were held yesterday at the Reformed Dutch Church in Flatbush. The body was inclosed in a silver-mounted black walnut coffin, and on the cover was the inscription. "John A. Lott, born Feb. 11, 1806; died July 20, 1878." Before the remains were taken to the church a short service was held at the house, Rev. Alexander Thompson and Rev. E. Ferris officiating. The pall-bearers were Judge George W. Reynolds, Mr. Thomas Sullivan, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Mr. John Ditmas, Mr. Edward L. Garvin, Gen. Philip S. Crooke, Mr. John Lefferts, and J. V. B. Martense. The floral offerings were numerous and costly. After prayer and the singing of hymns at the church, Rev. Dr. Ferris delivered the funeral oration. An address on logistics of the deceased was also delivered by Rev. Alexander Thompson, D. D., of the North Reformed Church, Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn. In the services the funeral ritual of the Reformed Church was strictly adhered to. At the close of the service in the church the remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery and interred. They were followed by a long line of carriages containing a large number of prominent New-York and Brooklyn citizens.

TWO BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Mr. E. Sweezey, of No. 404 Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, went to the country with his family some weeks ago. Mr. Sweezey had occasion to come into town yesterday, and calling at his house, which had been left vacant, he was surprised to find the back basement door broken open. Entering the house, he found it in a disordered condition. Ascending to a room on the second floor, he discovered two men in one of the bedrooms. They were lying on a bed and were very drunk. On a table were standing several empty champagne bottles which the burglars had brought from the cellar. Mr. Sweezey hastily left the house and called Officer Downey, of the Fourth Precinct, who arrested both men. At the station-house they gave their names as John Burns and Charles Johnson. On searching the house, the Police found a large quantity of property, including some valuable jewelry, packed up and ready for removal. The prisoners were committed for examination.

SCHAEFER THE BILLIARD PLAYER.

Jacob Schaefer, the expert billiard player, has the sympathy of many New-Yorkers, who have tendered him a benefit, as a compensation, in some sort, for the loss he sustained in the failure of the proposed match with Sexton for the championship. The benefit performance will take place in Garnier's rooms, Broadway, near Thirty-ninth-street, next Friday evening. Many expert billiard players of this neighborhood will exhibit their skill, and Schaefer will probably play with Garnier, and give the spectators an opportunity to witness his wonderful aptitude at billiard "aurning."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton sails on the Bothnia to-day to begin his duties as Chairman of the Monetary Commission.

A newly-born male infant was found yesterday by Frank Gillogh, a rag-picker, on a dirt-scow at the foot of Laight-street.

The Holland, for London, will take out to-day 325 oxen, which will be fattened on the other side for the English market.

Some benzine ignited yesterday morning on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 413 Fourth-avenue, burning Mrs. O'Brien, the occupant of the apartment, on the arms and head.

John Ingram, aged 9, of No. 249 West Twenty-seventh-street, was rescued from drowning by John Quinn, of No. 444 West Forty-eighth-street, yesterday, at the foot of West Twenty-third-street.

The Wieland, from Hamburg, brought 305 immigrants yesterday, 40 of them Mennonites. The other arrivals were on the Labrador, from Havre, 85; on the City of New-York, from Liverpool, 65.

Henry Johnson, aged 33, fell, early yesterday morning, from a third-story window of No. 61 James-street, receiving compound fractures of the skull and thigh, from the effects of which he died four hours later, at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Among the passengers for Europe on the St. Laurent to-day will be Railroad Pool Commissioner Albert Fink. Mr. Fink says his intended trip is entirely one of pleasure and has nothing whatever to do with railroad or other business schemes.

In response to the petition before spoken of in THE TIMES the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday ordered the Exchange closed at 3 P. M. hereafter, until Sept. 1. A movement is on foot to extend the regular business hours to that time.

John Dillon, aged 30, of No. 32 Second-street, was sun-struck yesterday afternoon at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Second-avenue. He fell on the sidewalk, striking on his head and receiving a severe scalp wound. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The flag-staff of the Produce Exchange having been twice shattered by lightning, the Board of Managers became apprehensive lest the building might be the loser of a third time, and yesterday they ordered it to be fitted with a full complement of lightning rods. Superintendent Grant will be on hand to receive agents between 3 and 5 P. M. to-day.

The certificate of incorporation of the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association was yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office. The purpose of the association is to provide homes, lodgings, clothing, or food for the respectable needy of the better class, who do not apply to the public places of charity. The incorporators of the association are: Edward B. Taylor, Joseph E. Jewett, James M. J. Lewis, Henry Meyer, and R.

The New-York Times.

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THE WRANGLE AT SYRACUSE

END OF THE NATIONAL LABOR-GREENBACK CONVENTION.

GIDEON J. TUCKER NOMINATED FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS—GENERAL SATISFACTION AT THE EXCLUSION OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES—THE TOLEDO PLATFORM ADOPTED WITH AMENDMENTS—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, July 24.—The "National Labor-Greenback Party" has got through with its first State Convention, after two days of wrangling, and presents to the public as the product of its labors, Gideon J. Tucker for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Toledo platform, with amendments.

When the convention adjourned at midnight last night, after having kicked the New-York delegations, singly and collectively, into the street, a very uneasy feeling prevailed, and fears were entertained that a mistake had been made that might be followed by serious consequences. But after a free consultation between the kickers and the kicked, it was discovered, to the surprise of the former, that the operation was quite satisfactory to all parties. It was, in fact, the very best thing that could have been done. The truth is, that the hatred and rivalry between the New-York delegations were so great that each one was content to be kicked out, so long as the others shared the same fate, and there was, therefore, far less dissatisfaction than there would have been if any one had been admitted to the exclusion of the others. The Blair delegation went so far as to say that if the report of the committee had been adopted, and each delegation had been allowed an equal representation in the convention, they would not have submitted to it; so that the only way to avoid a row was to exclude them all. After calmly considering the matter, this was generally accepted as the proper solution of the difficulty, and nobody was surprised, therefore, when it was announced this morning that Shupe's delegation had reconsidered their resolution of last evening to hold an independent convention, and expressed themselves entirely satisfied with what had been done. As expressive of this sentiment, Shupe drew up a manifesto, which he sent to the convention to-day, but which was not read, in which he said that he approved their action and would support their nominee and platform, and asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charge made by his enemies, that he was in league with John Sherman or anybody else to sell out or betray the party or divert its strength to illegitimate channels. Shupe is evidently more than satisfied with the notoriety he has gained by the warfare made on him here, which he regards as so much additional free advertising for his paper.

On the reassembling of the convention this morning, which was delayed till 11 o'clock, owing, it is said, to the difficulty of raising money to pay for the hall in advance, the first business in order was the report of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform. The permanent President, T. C. Daily, of Utica, kindly spared his hearers a speech on taking the chair, and proceeded to business. About 150 delegates were present, and the crowd in the galleries was much thinner than yesterday, the Syracuse boys despairing of the prospect of a "scrimmage," now that the New-York delegations were out of the way. The Allen was discovered occupying a seat on the floor, and, instead of requesting him to leave, a delegate demanded a call of the roll and a shifting of the seats of delegates, so as to expose the interloper. Allen saw the dodge, and took his opportunity to slip out before the roll-call was finished. A "drive" was then made for John Hayes, but the Chairman declared that he had been regularly substituted for a delegate from Columbia County, and he was allowed to remain, the sole occupant of a seat from New-York. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a State Committee, the delegates to select one member from each Congressional district outside of New-York, and the Chairman then called for the reading of the report on resolutions and platform.

Whereas, The so-called Democratic and Republican Parties have legislated in the interest of the money power of this country and Europe, and against the interests of land and labor, which are the sources of all wealth, therefore, we assert our complete independence of said parties, and declare our entire confidence in and adhesion to the National Labor-Greenback Party, which name is hereby adopted by us, and that the following are the principles enunciated to guide us in the government of the State and nation, should Providence permit us to attain the same:

First—The greenback dollar must be a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, and by the Government issued, protected, and received as absolute money.

Second—We declare that all acts of Congress changing the original bond contract, to wit, of 1869, 1870, and 1873, and the Resumption act of 1875, were enacted without consent, privity, or procurement, and were and are a fraud upon the rights of the people. Therefore we demand the immediate calling in and payment of all bonds in absolute paper money, without regard to the time they may have to run on their face, and no further issue by the Government of any bonds.

Third—We demand the repeal of the National Bank act, the immediate withdrawal from circulation of national bank notes, and the substitution therefor of absolute paper currency.

Fourth—Equal taxation of all property owned by individuals or corporations.

Fifth—The increasing poverty of the working classes is attributable, in a great part, to the monopoly of the soil, the natural source of wealth, and, therefore, we demand the adoption of land limitation laws.

Sixth—That it is the duty of the Legislature of this State to limit the growth of railroad monopoly and save the citizens from the great abuses in railway transportation that now prevail and make serious inroads upon the business prosperity of all classes of citizens, including the small stockholders of the railways. To this end we recommend the appointment by the Legislature of a Board of Railway Commissioners, consisting of men whose business does not identify them with the railroads—men of known character and ability—to investigate and ascertain the actual cost of rail transportation, to the end that proper legislation may be had for the control of the railways by the State.

Seventh—We favor a protective tariff, prohibiting the importation of all manufactured articles of which the raw material is produced and the labor to manufacture the same is found in the country; all articles which we do not or cannot produce to be admitted free.

Eighth—We demand the establishment of a Labor Bureau for the purpose of obtaining reliable statistics to form a basis for intelligent legislation on labor questions, especially with regard to the hours of labor, which should be reduced in proportion as the use of machinery increases, and in conformity with other causes which throw workers out of employment.

Ninth—We demand the abolition of the system of letting out by contract the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions.

Tenth—An income tax based upon a constitutional limitation and graduating upward, but leaving untouched all income under $1,000.

Eleventh—We demand that the salaries of all officers of our State, counties, and cities, who receive more than $1,000 per annum, be reduced one-half for all salaries above that amount.

Twelfth—That we recommend a wise and judicious system of internal improvements.

Thirteenth—We demand a thorough reform in the system of public school education, so as to establish agricultural, mechanical, and commercial schools in addition to the common schools, to prevent other schools being established or sustained out of the public school funds, or said funds being used for other than school purposes; to prevent the oft-repeated changes and the monopoly of the sale of text-books being forced upon the people, as well as other measures which will insure a good common school education for the poorest in our State at the least expense.

Fourteenth—As political suffrage is a primitive element in the construction of law, we demand that any person or organization of persons who may be convicted of trafficking in votes, or in any manner, directly or indirectly, designedly interfering with such rights, shall be incapacitated for voting and for holding any official position in the United States.

Fifteenth—We are opposed to the importation of servile Chinese labor to come into competition with the honest labor of this country.

The reading was listened to with close attention, and portions of it were loudly applauded. This was especially the case with all the greenback and financial resolutions, together with the suffrage resolution; but the parts relating to the limitation of land ownership, hours of labor, the tariff, and the contract system of prison labor were received with less enthusiasm. As a whole, however, the platform was generally regarded as satisfactory, except by a few extremists of the Labor Reform element. The Greenbackers had a majority of the Platform Committee, and they may be said to have captured and "run" the convention, although it is doubtful whether they had a majority of the delegates, and they certainly would not have had if the Blair delegation from New-York had been admitted. It was for the purpose of enabling the Labor Reformers to control the convention that such strong efforts were made and such tricks resorted to by Junio and his party to get the Blair delegation in to the exclusion of the others. The partiality shown by Junio and his followers on the State Committee in giving out tickets yesterday disgusted the fair-minded men of the convention, and when Daily, of Utica, in his speech last evening, urging the exclusion of all the New-York delegations, made a severe attack on Junio and his tactics, he was heartily applauded by the farmers. Junio increased the prejudice against him by appearing on the platform intoxicated and making himself a nuisance generally. The election of Daily as Permanent President immediately after his speech against Junio and the New-York delegations sealed Junio's fate for any further leadership in the convention, and he has been snubbed by the President from the time he took the chair.

After the reading of the platform there was a long wrangle on the question whether it should be adopted as a whole or by sections. The convention decided one way, and then reconsidered and decided the other way. Its final action was to adopt it in a lump, thus cutting off the opportunity for discussion of each plank separately. The Labor Reformers, however, were anxious to make additions, and one of them read a new plank, providing that the General Government shall be required to loan the "absolute money," which it is to issue in the shape of greenbacks, to any person desiring the same and giving security, at a rate of interest not exceeding 1 per cent. Before there was time to debate this resolution, a Greenback delegate moved that all amendments or additions to the platform be referred, without debate, to the Executive Committee of the State Committee. The motion was carried, and thus all the absurd notions that the Labor Reformers were prepared to foist upon the convention were buried out of sight.

The nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals being next in order, an informal ballot was ordered, with the privilege to each delegate of naming his candidate, and making a three minutes' speech in eulogizing his merits. This gave an opportunity for a large number of delegates, who were anxious to ventilate their ideas, but had been remorselessly choked off by the presiding officer, to relieve themselves. Nearly half the convention availed themselves of the privilege, and a remarkable display of eccentric declamation followed. When Junio's name was called, he took the occasion to make up for the lack of attention he had hitherto received from the Chairman and pitched in generally, and was especially severe on the members of the press. He also took occasion to intimate that the Labor Reformers might, if they had chosen, run the convention, but that, for the sake of harmony, they had permitted the Greenback element to control it. At the same time he reminded the convention that the Labor Reformers furnished most of the strength of the new movement, and that it would eventually dominate the councils and direct the course of the party.

The ballot for Judge of the Court of Appeals showed the number of delegates to be 178, which was the full strength properly represented at the convention. Yesterday they mustered over 250 nominal delegates, but one-third of them were bogus, and did not come from the localities they claimed to represent. After the ballot, Mr. Wright, of Elmira, who received an equal number of votes with Tucker, withdrew his name, saying that he could not, for personal reasons, accept the nomination, and that he came to the convention to advocate the claims of another gentleman, who, for certain reasons, had not been named. The person alluded to was ex-Speaker Maguire, and the reason he was not nominated as a candidate is said to be that he did not come to the convention, as he agreed to. It may be remarked here that there was a conspicuous absence from the convention of all the politicians who are supposed to have everything to hope for from either of the old parties. A large number of persons of more or less note, reported in some newspapers as being present, have not been here at all. Among the number are ex-Speaker Maguire, Richard Schell, Rufus Andrews, James Nelson, and others. Tucker came here to lobby for the nomination, but he did not enter the convention. Another notable feature of the gathering was the entire absence of any representation of the German element. There was not a German delegate in the convention. Outside of the Greenback farmers, nearly all the delegates were of Irish extraction. These did nearly all the talking, and most of them had a strong Irish brogue.

After the nomination of Tucker, the Chairman introduced a woman calling herself Mrs. Myra Hale, who read a speech in favor of woman suffrage, which she desired to have incorporated in the platform of the Greenback-Labor Party, but she was too late. The delegates were anxious to go home, and they immediately adjourned with three cheers for the success of the ticket.

The following is the State Committee: First District, H. Markham; Second, Thomas Collins or O. F. Burton; Third, P. K. McCann or Harding Weston; Fourth, William Case or P. Guion; Fifth, ——; Sixth, ——; Seventh, ——; Eighth, ——; Ninth, ——; Tenth, ——; Eleventh, B. T. Lawrence; Twelfth, George W. Floyd; Thirteenth, W. H. Trasick; Fourteenth, Peter Voorhees; Fifteenth, W. N. Graham; Sixteenth, Thomas J. O'Neil; Seventeenth, R. E. Ferguson; Eighteenth, H. P. Gwinup; Twentieth, Godfrey Munch; Twenty-first, G. L. Halstead; Twenty-second, Thomas P. Saunders; Twenty-third, B. H. Wright; Twenty-fourth, J. W. Shea; Twenty-fifth, John J. Junio; Twenty-sixth, M. L. Mallay; Twenty-seventh, Milton Prnin; Twenty eighth, Pierce Pierson; Twenty-ninth, Silas Stimman; Thirtieth, Christopher Kane; Thirty-first, Galen Miller; Thirty-second, G. H. Wende; Thirty-third, Reuben Carroll.

The State Committee elected T. P. Saunders, of Jefferson, Chairman, and Christopher Kane, of Monroe, Secretary. The sub-committee of five appointed to reorganize the party in New-York City will meet at French's Hotel, New-York, Aug. 5.

Following is Shupe's address sent to the convention this afternoon:

At an adjourned session of the Convention of the Independent Greenback-Labor Party of the State of New-York, held at the Syracuse House, in the City of Syracuse, July 24, 1878, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Independent Greenback-Labor Party of the State of New-York accept the name, platform, organization, and candidates of the convention held at Wieting Opera-house, in the City of Syracuse, July 24, 1878, presided over by Hon. J. C. Daily, of Oneida, and that this party pledges its hearty and undivided support to the proceedings of that convention.

Resolved, That this organization be hereby dissolved, and that a committee of five be hereby appointed to present this resolution to the National Greenback-Labor Convention.

WALTER H. SHUPE, Chairman.
P. O'REILLY, Secretary.

GIDEON J. TUCKER'S CAREER.

Gideon J. Tucker, the candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in the Fifth Ward, in this City, in 1827. His father's family were English settlers in Maryland, and his mother's descent was from an old Dutch family. Mr. Tucker received a classical education, read law with Francis B. Cutting and Stephen Cambreling, and was admitted to practice in 1848. He was early interested in political affairs, and even before his admission to the Bar contributed to the newspapers discussions on political subjects. In 1846 and 1847 he wrote almost constantly for the political press. In 1851 he ran for the Assembly, and was defeated, his vote being in advance of his party ticket. Having suffered an overwhelming pecuniary reverse by a decision of the Court of Appeals upon a lawsuit involving the will of a relative, he abandoned the law, and obtained an appointment from Controller Wright as a clerk in his office in Albany. Here he remained a year, adding to his income as clerk by his contributions to the Albany *Argus*. A division occurring in the Democratic ranks, Mr. Tucker joined the "Hards," and Controller Wright adhered to the "Softs." He resigned his office as clerk, and was offered a position in the Custom-house by Collector Bronson. Preferring editorial occupation, he purchased of Edwin Croswell an interest in the Albany *Argus*, and in 1853 and 1854 his pen was very active. He defended the Kansas-Nebraska bill with zeal. When Judge Bronson, Democrat, was defeated as candidate for Governor in 1854, Mr. Tucker sold out his interests in the *Argus*, returned to this City, and founded and edited the *Daily News*, which immediately became the leading organ of the "Hard" wing of the Democratic Party. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Presidential Convention. His health failed while he was employed in the campaign the following Autumn, and he withdrew from the editorial charge of the *News* on Sept. 1. In 1857 he was elected a Sachem of Tammany Society, his election being the first unanimous one in the records of that le gue. Mr. Tucker was nominated at Syracuse, Sept. 10, 1857, for Secretary of State, by 120 out of 128 delegates, and he received the highest vote cast for any candidate upon the State ticket, and was elected by the largest plurality. He retired from the office of Secretary of State in 1860, and in 1862 was elected Surrogate of this County. He remained in that office until the election of Surrogate Hutchings. Since his term of office as Surrogate expired he has been practically out of politics.

CALIFORNIA KEARNEY.

THE LABOR AGITATORS OF BOSTON PREPARING TO GIVE HIM A WARM RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—Dennis Kearney, the California labor revolutionist, is expected to reach Boston on Sunday, and arrangements have been made by certain labor agitators to give him a reception, large committees having been appointed at a meeting to-night, which was presided over by E. M. Chamberlin, the candidate some years ago of the Labor Reformers for Governor. It is proposed to present Kearney with an address of welcome, and to hire a hall for the purpose. Kearney sends word ahead that he will not change his style of speaking to suit the sensibilities of Boston people, but will give them his "sand lot" speeches unadulterated. He will also relate how the railroad companies tendered him free passes, and how he scorned them, declaring that he would take nothing from the vampires. Kearney's mother and brothers live in Brighton, one of the suburbs of the city, and to visit them he says is his intention, as well as to stir up the working men and work for his friend Buiter. The home of his mother and brothers is a modest cottage. The old lady came over from Ireland a few years ago. She is a well-preserved, ruddy-faced, cheerful Irish woman, about 60 years old. Dennis, she says, was a smart lad at home, in the County of Cork, where he was born in 1847. Two of his brothers live with the old lady here, Michael being a tailor, and Patrick a blacksmith. His oldest brother, Jerry, is following the sea, and is somewhere on the coast of Africa, and another brother, Daniel, is a drayman.

THE NEW PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Penn., July 24.—The National Greenback-Labor State Central Committee met here yesterday. The session was held with closed doors.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NOTES.

CHICAGO, July 24.—It has been discovered that in the last election for Congressman from the Second District, West Side, the certified returns in the office of the Secretary of State show the vote to have been 14,436 for Col. George R. Davis, and 14,391 for Hon. Carter H. Harrison, the present incumbent, giving Davis an actual majority of 45. The returns as made up at the time of the election gave Harrison a majority of 642. Col. Davis this morning expressed his intention of contesting the seat on the grounds furnished by these figures, but it is believed that it is too late in the session to accomplish anything.

HYDE PARK, Vt., July 24.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional District to-day, on the eighth ballot, nominated Gen. W. W. Grant as their candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—The Nationals held Congressional conventions in the Seventh and Eighth Districts to-day. In the former Rev. Gilbert de la Martyn, of this city, and in the latter Henry A. White, of Vermillion County, were nominated.

CONCORD, N. H., July 24.—Congressman H. W. Blair has published a letter to the Republicans of the Third District positively declining the candidacy for a third term in Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—The Nationals of the Twelfth Congressional District to-day nominated Hon. John Mathers, of Jacksonville.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The *Tribune's* Shelbyville, Ill. special says: "The Democrats to-day nominated for Congress from the Fifteenth District, Judge Hiram B. Deems on the 182d ballot. This district has hitherto been represented by Mr. Eden."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District met in convention at Booneville to-day, and at last accounts had taken 44 ballots. The last one, which is a fair sample, stood: Say, 29½; Crittenden, (the present incumbent,) 19½; Young, 14, and Rechaw, 4.

MOSBY ENTHUSIASTIC FOR GRANT.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The *Post* will publish to-morrow an interview with Col. John S. Mosby on the subject of Gen. Grant's candidacy in 1880. Col. Mosby says he received a long letter from Gen. Grant about a month ago, but no allusion was made in it to his future course or possible candidacy. Mosby believes Grant will be nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for President in 1880, and that he will be overwhelmingly elected. He says Grant can carry all the States Hayes did, and several more, and that Grant is the only Republican who can carry any Southern State; that he can carry States in the South because Southern men will dare more and risk more to support him than anybody else.

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

GALVESTON, July 24.—A special dispatch to the Galveston *News*, dated at Austin, says that Stephen H. Darden, the present Controller, has been renominated for that office. The convention, at 1 this morning, nominated ex-Treasurer F. R. Lubbeck for State Treasurer. W. M. Walsh was nominated for Commissioner of the General Land Office, thus completing the State ticket. The convention then adopted resolutions indorsing Gov. Hubbard, and adjourned sine die. Perfect harmony existed during the closing hours of the convention.

LIBERIAN COLONIZATION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.—The Liberian emigrant bark Azor arrived here to-day, having left Monrovia June 18. She brings as passengers 15 negroes, who were sent out last Winter by the American Colonization Society, and Mr. Williams, the *News and Courier* correspondent. The emigrants carried to Monrovia by the Azor were at last accounts being cared for by the Liberian Government. The Azor will probably take out another ship-load of emigrants next month.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

GOLD COIN IN THE MAILS.

POSTAL CARS TO BE USED TO TRANSFER GOLD FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO THE EAST—A RAILROAD COMPANY'S OBJECTIONS TO THE PLAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Post Office Department is arranging to transfer gold coin by means of postal cars from San Francisco to New-York, and expects to begin operations about Aug. 10. The Treasury Department has a number of iron boxes, each of which will hold $50,000—about 200 pounds troy—and these boxes are now being prepared to be forwarded to San Francisco for the transportation of the gold. The transactions by which gold has accumulated at San Francisco have grown out of the Silver Dollar act, and while profitable to the parties making them, can also be made profitable to the Government while the gold premium continues. At the present time parties on the Pacific coast having gold payments to make in the East, instead of purchasing bills of exchange, obtain from the Sub-Treasury standard silver dollars in exchange for gold coin, which, in turn, they convert into silver certificates, and these certificates are mailed to New-York, where they are accepted at their face value, and are returned to the Government for Customs dues. By these transaction the expense and responsibility of transporting the coin across the continent is thrown upon the Government. The transaction is not, however, without profit to the Government, because gold coin is obtained in exchange for silver, dollar for dollar, less the cost of transportation, which, under the arrangement with the Post Office Department, will be only about one-sixteenth of 1 per cent.; and even this is a merely nominal and not a real expenditure, because the money thus paid the Post Office Department is returned to the Treasury as postal revenue. About $7,000,000 in gold coin are now held by the Government on the Pacific coast.

The proposition to use the mails for the transportation of gold was brought about by the indifference of the Pacific Railroad Companies. The Adams Express contracts do not extend west of Omaha. Treasurer Gilfillan made an effort to arrange for transportation with the railroads west of Omaha, but was unable to receive any reply to his communications. As gold is rapidly accumulating at San Francisco, making it imperatively necessary to transport some of it to the East, Secretary Sherman and Postmaster-General Key held a consultation, and arranged to use the mails. This experiment may result in using the mails for the transportation of all Government funds, including gold and bonds. For this service the Treasury Department is now paying to express companies about $300,000 per annum. Determined opposition to this method of transporting treasure may be expected from the railroad as well as from the express companies. Already the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has entered a protest against carrying specie as third-class mail matter unless special compensation is provided. The objections of the company were made to the Postmaster-General in the following letter received to-day from Strickland Kneass, Assistant President: "I observe by the newspapers that the Government proposes transporting specie by mail as third-class matter, by and under which arrangement our cars would be heavily laden with four-pound packages. To this we shall be compelled to object, as placing upon the railroad companies an unusual and unreasonable responsibility and risk, and increasing the cost of our service unwarrantably, both as to weight and the large number of agents necessary to act as guard. This we claim to be special service, and are, therefore, entitled to special compensation therefor.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION RATES.

TROUBLE EXPECTED OWING TO THE REDUCED RATES ORDERED BY CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—At the last session of Congress a reduction of 5 per centum was made on rates hitherto paid railroad companies for transporting the mails. In reply to the notification of this reduction given by the Postmaster-General to all railroad companies engaged in carrying the mails, President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, has given notice, intimating that his company will not carry the mails at the reduced rates. In a letter received to-day at the Post Office Department President Hinckley says: "I lose no time in notifying you that these rates are not remunerative or satisfactory to this company, and that they cannot be accepted by me until our board has taken action in respect to them. To guard against inconvenience to the public, I would respectfully suggest to you that it would be well to expect a discontinuance of mail service upon the part of this company ere long, unless our work be lessened in the same ratio as the pay is lessened."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $503,700.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $369,731 51, and from Customs $374,412 73.

Reports to the Department of Agriculture show that the condition of the sorghum crop is below the average.

Secretary Evarts has returned to Washington, and was in consultation with the President for some time to-day.

The President to-day appointed Joseph A. Severns to be Chief Engineer in the revenue service, and D. S. Reynolds to be Honorary Commissioner to the Paris Exposition for Kentucky. William C. Mitchell is appointed a Receiver of Public Moneys at Reed City, Mich., vice J. L. Jennings, whose term has expired.

Nothing has been received at the War Department either confirming or denying the report that Mackenzie, with 800 men at his back, has crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico. That he had done so would not create any surprise in the department, notwithstanding the fact that 800 men are double the number of United States troops that have previously gone over on similar expeditions.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the Mexican dollar is causing a good deal of trouble to certain sections of Kansas. Until recently that coin was received as a dollar. Now, a number of merchants having set the example by not receiving it for more than from 90 to 93 cents, the Mexican dollar has fallen in value throughout the State, and a number of banks and parties who hold considerable quantities have lost correspondingly.

The Auditor of Railway Accounts created by the last Congress, who is authorized to inspect the records and books of the various railroad corporations, has commenced operations, and has received replies to certain requests made under the law from the Sioux City and Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific, Oregon and California, St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads. Similar requests made to to the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads have been but partially complied with. A number of distant railroads are yet to be heard from.

The publication of the report of the Secretary of War, for 1877, was finished by the Government Printer yesterday, and its distribution commenced to-day from the library of the department. The report and accompanying documents consist of five large volumes, making nearly 4,000 pages, and embraces the regular reports of the Secretary, the General and Lieutenant-General of the Army, department commanders, &c. The reports from the Engineer Corps make two good-sized books; while the Ordnance Bureau and the Signal Service Bureau reports each make a large volume; that of Gen. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, being of the most popular and at the same time scientific interest. All the scientific reports, and also the report of Gen. Sherman, are richly illustrated with maps and plates.

THE NARRAGANSETT PARK RACES.

PROVIDENCE, July 24.—At Narragansett Park this afternoon, yesterday's 2:27 race was finished, John Hall, of Providence, winning one more heat and the race; Lady Daggett, of Boston, second; Phil. M., of Hartford, third; Belle Oakley, of Boston, fourth. Best time, 2:25. The 2:40 race was won by May Day, of Concord, N. H., in three straight heats; Robert B. Thomas, of Wakefield, second; Democrat, of Providence, third; Kate, of Wilsonville, Conn., fourth. Best time, 2:30. The 2:30 race was won by Myrtle, of Boston, in three straight heats; Dio, of Lawrence, second; Oscar, of New-York, third; Tommy Norwood, of Middleboro, fourth. Best time, 2:30.

A BLOODY POLITICAL AFFRAY.

TWO MEN KILLED IN THE STREETS OF NASHVILLE—A POLITICAL SPEECH THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—In a public speech delivered last night, Samuel H. Hicks asserted that Nathaniel Baxter, Judge of the Circuit Court, had outraged Mrs. Moore, mother-in-law of Hicks. The speaker said he had told Baxter that if he would withdraw from the canvass for re-election, the public would not be made acquainted with his crime. Baxter promised to resign but did not do so, and he and his friends had circulated a report charging Hicks with being a black-mailer. These reports were declared to be false by Hicks, who said that he would defend his assailed honor with his life if necessary. At 10 o'clock this morning while Hicks was walking on Union-street Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., and Edmund Baxter met him. Edmund Baxter fired at Hicks, striking him in the breast. Two or three shots were passed, and Jere. Baxter and Jones F. Baxter came to the assistance of their brothers. They shot several times at Hicks, who tried to go to Cherry-street, but was followed by the Baxters. He entered a jewelry store, and while there was fired at several times. He retreated down Union-street, and was wounded two or three times. He finally fell from exhaustion, and while down was shot in the head and struck twice by Jere. Baxter. Hicks rose to his knees and fired three times at the Baxters. He then ran into a millinery store, and, failing, died in a few minutes. About this time an unknown person shot Jones Baxter in the vicinity of the heart, and he died soon after. Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., was wounded in one foot, and Jere. Baxter was accidentally shot through the hand by a brother. An inquest was held on Hicks' body, and one will be held on Baxter's remains to-morrow. Both men were married and leave families. The Baxters were arrested and released on bail.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE PROPOSED GRANT TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT—PAPAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY—GREAT FIRES IN THESSALY.

LONDON, July 24.—The amendment to be submitted by Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons on Thursday to the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a grant to the Duke of Connaught, whose betrothal to Princess Marie Louise of Prussia, was announced yesterday, does not impugn the constitutionality of the application, but proposes to postpone the consideration of the subject until the Government lays before the House of Commons a return, showing the number of Princes and Princesses thus endowed, and other information on the subject, since the accession of William III.

PARIS, July 24.—Mr. Winaver, of Russia, takes the second prize of the International Chess Tournament, he having won 16 games; Mr. Blackburn, of London, the third, he having won 14 games, and Mr. Bird, of London, the fourth, he having won 13 games.

The *Defense* (clerical journal) publishes a special dispatch from Rome announcing that the Papal Nuncio at Munich will go to Berlin to conclude an arrangement which will restore religious peace to Germany.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24.—According to information from the interior the cotton crop is expected to be deficient both in quantity and quality.

ATHENS, July 24.—The great fires in Thessaly, supposed to be of incendiary origin, continue to devastate the country.

HANOVER, July 24.—The *Hannoversche Volks-Zeitung* reports that the Duke of Cumberland, on the 11th inst., informed the German sovereigns that he maintains his right to the throne of Hanover, though for the present he will only bear his ducal titles.

MADRID, July 24.—The session of the Certes closed to-day.

LONDON, July 25.—At a meeting of 26 Radical members of the House of Commons held yesterday it was resolved to press to a division Sir Charles Dilke's amendment to the Government's motion for a grant to the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his approaching marriage. It was also settled that Mr. Peter A. Taylor, member for Leicester, should move the rejection of the bill authorizing the grant when it comes up for its second reading.

THE SAVINGS BANK CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 24.—The convention of savings bank officers was to have been held in one of the smaller court-rooms in the Town Hall, but at the hour appointed there were not more than half a dozen persons present, and the meeting was adjourned to meet in the United States Hotel in the afternoon. This afternoon about 20 bank officials assembled in parlor No. 3, and decided to appoint a state committee of seven, on the proposed constitution, which is to be referred to the savings banks of the State. If the majority of the banks approve it, a meeting is to be held in the Fall to organize. Gov. Hartranft made a few remarks in regard to Pennsylvania savings banks. Nothing of any importance was done. Gov. Hartranft said in his address that he wished to learn something about the New-York savings bank system, in order to introduce it in Pennsylvania. It is suggested that Presidents of some of the recently evoluted banks could post him thoroughly.

A REPRIEVE FOR BENJAMIN NOYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, July 24.—Gov. McClellan, upon the representations of physicians, granted a reprieve yesterday to Benjamin Noyes, who was convicted in the Essex County Courts of conspiracy to defraud and of embezzling the funds of the Newark Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was sentenced to one year and six months in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $500. The reprieve is for 20 days, and its only effect will be to keep Noyes for that time in the Essex County Jail at Newark. He will be delivered at the State Prison on Aug. 13. Gov. McClellan says that he will do nothing further in the matter.

DEATH OF HENRY ALEXANDER, JR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24.—Henry Alexander, Jr., died very suddenly here this afternoon at the age of 59. He was well known in New-England financial circles, having been President of the old Second National Bank here for some 20 years, and owning a large amount of its stock. He was also a leading and influential politician, having been once Mayor, and holding numerous minor offices. He was defeated for Congress in 1874 by Hon. Chester W. Chapin, President of the Boston and Albany Railroad. He was a brother-in-law of the late Samuel Bowles.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

ALBANY, July 24.—Justice Gilman, of Greenbush, to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of a negro named Thomas Springsteed, who is charged with the murder of another negro, named Francis Van Allen, whose body was found in the river on Sunday. The men were last seen together in a boat crossing the river on Saturday night from Castleton to Coeymans, where they resided, and the murder is supposed to be the result of a drunken spree. Springsteed has fled.

A DISASTROUS FLY-WHEEL ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—The 12-foot fly-wheel in Painter & Son's hoop mills burst about 7 o'clock this evening, completely wrecking the building, an iron-clad structure 50 by 100 feet in dimensions. The accident resulted from breakage of the governor belt. The employes foresaw the danger, and saved themselves by flight. The amount of loss is unknown.

THE RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 24.—The railroad managers were still in conference this afternoon, the principal railroad men present being President Vanderbilt, of the New-York Central; President Jewett, and Vice-President Blanchard, of the Erie; President Scott, and Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Central, and Vice-President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio. There was a general discussion as to the relations of the several trunk lines and their Western connections. The unremunerative rates changed at present were touched upon, and also the advisability of Mr. Vanderbilt's obtaining control of the Michigan Central, in addition to Lake Shore and Canada Southern. It was agreed by those present that higher rates from the West were necessary, but no steps of a conclusive character were taken to bring about the desired increase. It is said, however, that the result of the conference will be a recommendation to the Western roads to unite in order to advance the grain rate from Chicago to New-York from 16 to 20 cents, and other rates in proportion. The increase will probably take place in August, but there appears to be nothing absolutely settled. The managers here hint that no changes are to be made at the present time in the percentages now allowed the trunk lines by the pool in west-bound freights, and that they will not be changed until trunk line Commissioner Fink returns from Europe. If the statistics show that the percentages are excessive there will be some modification. One important step taken to-day was a recommendation to Western companies that what was called the "evening-up" system in the transportation of live stock should be extended to St. Louis and the Southwest, for the present system is unsatisfactory in consequence of the large amount of money which goes into the pockets of a few people, without an adequate return of services. The subject of oil transportation was also taken up, and some other matters were settled which were not disclosed.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS CONTINUED—FIXING THE SALARY OF THE GRAND KEEPER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 24.—The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, State of New-York, is still in session here. It was organized in 1868, and the first session was held in New-York Oct. 29 of that year, the Grand Chancellor then being Abram G. Levy. It is almost impossible this year to give accurate statistics regarding the condition of the lodges of the State, as nearly 40 lodges have not sent in returns, an omission which does the order no good, but, on the contrary, discourages the leading members. The number in attendance is not what it should be, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of many of the delegates to hurry back to their homes without finishing the important work on hand. There were but few new arrivals to-day, and possibly to-morrow night over one-third of the delegates now here will be gone. In the morning session to-day the election of officers was continued, and the following named were elected:

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal—Frank W. George, Poughkeepsie.

Supreme Representative—James, Irwin, New-York.

Then followed the installation of the newly elected and appointed officers. Past Grand Chancellor John C. Acker, acting as installing officer. The appointed officers are Thomas R. Hicks, of Alleghania Lodge, No. 108, New-York, as Grand Master-at-Arms; George H. Hulburt, of Watertown, N. Y., as Grand Inner Guard, and Henry Simon, of New-York, as Grand Outer Guard.

This afternoon there was comparatively no business transacted, the only question debated being the salary of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Mr. Frank George, of Poughkeepsie, holding that post by election. Heretofore the salary of that officer has been placed at $1,500 per annum. There appears to be a feeling in favor of retrenchment, and some of the more radical economists moved to fix the salary at $1,000 per annum, and it was so fixed, with $250 additional for room-rent. Near the close of the afternoon session the lodge fixed upon Syracuse as the next place of meeting, when an adjournment took place till to-morrow.

A few statistics pertaining to the order are at hand. Thirty-two of the lodges have liabilities ranging from $25 to $2,349, the latter being the Elmira Lodge; but it has nearly $4,000 invested. Many lodges pay from $200 to $500 annually for relief. The founder of the order of Knights of Pythias was Justus H. Rathbone, and when the Supreme Lodge of the World met in Philadelphia in the Centennial year he presented to that body the small Bible on which the first members of the order were obligated in February, 1864. He wrote the original ritual, and organized the first lodge on the 19th of February, 1864, at Washington. A grand ovation was given him on his final retirement from the session.

The Supreme Lodge of the World meets in Indianapolis, Ind., the 4th of next month, and it will be the most important gathering of Knights of Pythias ever held in this country. Money having been appropriated at the last meeting of the Supreme Lodge for the extension of the order in all foreign countries, the reports upon the work abroad are looked for with much interest.

ESCAPE OF A DANGEROUS LUNATIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, July 24.—John Shanneffy, the insane man who attempted to assassinate Gov. Bedle in Jersey City, in 1876, and who has been a patient in the lunatic asylum near this city, made his escape from that institution this afternoon. He twisted an iron bar from one of the windows, let himself down into the yard, scaled the fence, and got away. Parties are scouring the country, but had not

be should visit New-Orleans to witness the action of the Returning Board; at first he declined, but the President said that a number of prominent gentlemen of the Democratic Party had gone there, and he wanted him to go. The witness said that this was owing to the fact that his conduct was independent, and that he sometimes kicked in the traces; the President wanted him to witness the counting by the Returning Board, nothing else; he was merely to go to New-Orleans as a looker-on, and to see that nothing improper occurred; previous to going he had no conversation with any one but President Grant; Gen. Patterson concurred in the suggestion that he ought to go; he left Philadelphia on Nov. 15; he started entirely alone, but on the way he found himself in company with Secretary Sherman, and on arriving at New-Orleans found there a number of visiting gentlemen, Republicans in politics. The witness stated that the Republican visiting statesmen found there distinguished gentlemen of the Democratic Party; the committee of the latter addressed a communication to that of the former, proposing that the two bodies of visitors should organize for the purpose of participating in the business of the Returning Board. To this the Republican committee replied: "We are here as private citizens, with no official power. We cannot, therefore, supersede or modify any law of that State, nor have we any right to control or influence any of its officers as to the manner in which they shall perform ministerial or judicial duties imposed upon them by its laws." The witness said there was nothing in the purpose or instructions of the Republican committee to dictate any course which should be pursued by the Canvassing Board, as to what votes should be counted, or as to any means of intimidation; Senator Sherman concurred very decidedly in the views expressed by the Republican committee; the witness saw him every day at the hotel and whenever he visited the State-house; the visitors of opposite sides mingled freely at times; witness could not say that Republican committee did nothing to aid the business of the Returning Board; they did, however, receive from the Returning Board copies of affidavits for the purpose of having them embodied in the report of the committee. In answer to a question whether the Republican committee discussed any question involving an interference with the official duties of the Returning Board, the witness said he never heard any such conversation in private or at their meetings. Witness added that if any one of the delegation had attempted such a thing, it would have been treacherous to his associates as well as a violation of duty. Witness said he had no recollection, nor did he hear that any subordinate officer or Supervisor of Elections was interfered with; if there was such inference, he was a stranger to it; he had not two minutes' conversation with any member of the Returning Board; he repeated now, as he had remarked heretofore, that he had no doubt that frauds were practiced on both sides, but that if just returns were made, they would give the Electoral vote to Hayes.

Representative Hiscock called the attention of the witness to the testimony of E. L. Weber, in which he said: "The visiting statesmen went so far as to advise the Returning Board to stretch the already arbitrary powers which they had, and that on the 27th of November the Returning Board had finished their count, and had elected Packard and the majority of the Legislature, and six Republican Electors and two Democratic Electors; this was communicated to the visiting statesmen who influenced the board to reopen and change the result."

Representative Kelly stigmatized this statement as wholly false; there was no basis for such an assertion; he had never heard of any conversation on that subject, alleging that a point had been reached making a recount necessary to give a night of the Presidential Electors to the Republicans; the letter of James E. Anderson for the first time at the Hotel Washington, where they both board, and also after he had been summoned before this committee; he had never heard that Anderson was unwilling to stand by his protest or hesitate to make affidavit, nor did he ever hear that the returns or any of the parishes were to be manipulated for any purpose, or that affidavits were signed with fictitious names.

In reply to the question, "Do you know of Secretary Sherman having had a conversation with Weber and Anderson in New-Orleans?" the witness replied that he had no consciousness of ever having seen Weber while the visiting delegation occupied a public parlor at the hotel; Anderson and Weber may have come into it among others; Senator Sherman spent very little time there; he was either in his own room or in Mr. Stoughton's room, attending to his private business; Senator Sherman never went to the Custom-house.

In the course of further examination, the witness [alluded to Eliza Pinkston. He believed her statement at the time it was made, and believed it to-day. He also spoke of the affairs in Moorehouse Parish, as so desperate that the planters themselves organized to guard their colored laborers from the attacks of the Regulators.

On being interrogated by Chairman Potter, the witness said that some of the affidavits had been redrafted; he thought that Gen. Harry White had redrafted one or two.

Representative Springer to the witness.—Have you read any other evidence concerning Moorehouse Parish than that furnished by the Republican counsel? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you examined the evidence taken by the Democratic counsel and submitted to the Returning Board, which is printed in Senate Document No. 14, second session, Forty-fourth Congress? A.—I have not; these documents are too voluminous for my limited time.

Q.—Are you not aware of the fact that 211 witnesses, whose testimony had been taken by the Democratic counsel and submitted to the Returning Board, all swore that the election in Moorehouse Parish was perfectly fair and peaceable, and free from threats, intimidation, or violence? A.—I did not know of such evidence.

Q.—If such evidence had been brought to your knowledge, and your mind had been satisfied of the truth of it, then your opinion would have been different? A.—Then my conclusion would have fallen to the ground.

HON. COURTLAND PARKER'S TESTIMONY.

Courtland Parker was next examined by Representative Hiscock. He, as did Representative Kelley, testified that he went to New-Orleans by invitation of President Grant, and not at the request of Mr. Hayes or any of his friends. The object of the mission, as named in the invitation, was to witness the count of the vote. He knew of no act on the part of the visitors to Louisiana to influence the Returning Board, and never heard of J. E. Anderson having a conversation with Senator Sherman in connection with the vote of East Feliciana. The witness confirmed generally the testimony of Representative Kelley, and never heard of anything to invalidate the verity of the protest or that Anderson desired to withdraw it. He also characterized as false the statement of Weber that the visiting statesmen induced the Returning Board to reopen and revise the returns in favor of the Republicans; the witness justified the throwing out of the vote of East Feliciana on the ground of intimidation, and said that Senator Sherman carefully avoided any interference or conversation with members of the Returning Board. Parker identified the Eliza Pinkston case the same thing except one day when Eliza Pinkston was produced before the board. He was not certain, however, that Senator Sherman was present on that occasion. The witness had never seen him in conversation with any member of the Returning Board, or heard that he had been. The witness was further examined by Representatives Potter, Springer, and Butler, but nothing of special importance was elicited.

TESTIMONY OF HON. EUGENE HALE.

Representative Hale testified that he is at present a member of the House of Representatives, and was also in 1876; is a Republican in politics, and went to New-Orleans solely at the request of President Grant, and not at the instance of Gen. Hayes or any person for him; President Grant requested him with other gentlemen to witness the count of the vote in Louisiana; he and Senator Sherman were intimate, and they expressed their views to each other with freedom; all the Republican visitors maintained the position that they should be careful to abstain from any attempted influence on the Returning Board; so far as he knew this principle was strictly carried out. Witness had no recollection of hearing of James E. Anderson while he was in Louisiana, nor did he remember having seen or heard of Weber. He did not know of Senator Sherman being in secret consultation outside of his own immediate associates. The witness and Senator Sherman were together every day. He had not seen the letter purporting to have been written by Weber and Anderson, dated Nov. 19, 1876, and the alleged reply of Senator Sherman. If such letters were written he thought, from his intimacy with Senator Sherman, that he would have heard of the fact.

The witness testified to the part he took in the examination of the returns from East Baton Rouge, and, like the witnesses who preceded him, he characterized as false the testimony of Weber about the visiting Republicans influencing the action of the Returning Board.

Gen. Butler—From all that you saw while witnessing the action of the Returning Board, did you see anything to convince you that if Hayes was elected President Packard was not elected Governor?

Representative Hale—No, Sir; I thought that if Hayes was elected President, Packard was elected Governor; I thought both were elected.

Mr. Butler—That is all I want to know.

MR. DANFORD RECALLED.

Representative Danford was recalled, and examined concerning his course as one of a sub-committee that visited Louisiana.

Gen. Butler asked the witness whether there was any doubt that, if the Hayes Electors were elected, Packard was elected Governor of Louisiana? Representative Danford replied that there was no discrepancy or difference between the votes cast for Hayes and those cast for Packard, except in Natchitoches, where Packard had 200 or 300 more votes than Hayes.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE SYPHER EXAMINED.

Ex-Congressman J. Hale Sypher, of New-Orleans, where he has resided for 14 years, was examined by Chairman Potter, and testified that he is a Republican in principle, and that at the time the Republican visitors went to Louisiana he met D. A. Weber, a Supervisor of Elections. He met him at the entrance to the Custom-house on Canal-street, and Mr. Weber asked him: "Can I take the promise of gentlemen who are here to provide for me if I am driven out of my parish?" Witness said in reply, "Whom do you mean?" Weber mentioned Matthews and Sherman especially. The witness then said: "These gentlemen stand very closely to the incoming President, personally and politically, and I think you can trust them." Weber remarked that he had been deceived a good many times, and, therefore, as he did not feel like taking any man's verbal promise, he would demand a promise in writing; witness said that was the only way; the next day he again met Weber, who exhibited a letter, which witness read and then returned to him; Weber made no special remark, but appeared to be pleased with the letter, which purported to be signed by John Sherman; he had seen Mr. Sherman's handwriting, and would not testify that the letter was in Mr. Sherman's handwriting, but there was nothing to make him think it was not his handwriting; he presumed it was his; he could not give its purport, but the published letter, the original of which he hastily read, seemed to be substantially correct.

Representative Hiscock closely cross-examined the witness. Witness saw Weber at different times, perhaps three times, after that; this was between the 15th and 20th of November; he thought the body of the letter and the signature were in the same handwriting; he had seen the official signature of Mr. Sherman, but could not name any particular document, nor would he swear that the signature to the letter Weber had shown him was genuine; that question did not enter into his mind; the letter was written on note paper; he first mentioned the fact of the existence of such a letter to his brother in Louisiana; he also mentioned the fact to Judge Shellabarger two weeks ago.

The witness was asked whether he did not know that another brother, J. R. Sypher, here present, was the legal adviser of James E. Anderson? Witness said he knew this only from newspaper report; and further, in reply to another question, said he had read that evidence had been introduced against the existence of such a letter, and that Anderson's testimony was accordingly attacked.

The witness, interrogated by Chairman Potter, said Weber did not state for what purpose the letter was given.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Secretary Sherman made a statement that he is now Secretary of the Treasury, but in November, 1876, was a Senator of the United States; he was invited by President Grant, by telegram, in terms something like the following: "I would be gratified if you would go to New-Orleans to witness the count;" at first he declined to go, but a second telegram was received from President Grant saying, "I think it important for you to go," but he did not go till the Wednesday after; on his way to Cincinnati he stopped at Columbus, where he saw Gov. Hayes.

In reply to interrogatories by Representative Hiscock, he said that his conversation with Gov. Hayes was general about the election, all then being in the dark; he took with him a copy of the election laws of Louisiana; he reached New-Orleans on the 15th of November, and the next day met in consultation the other gentlemen appointed by the President.

Secretary Sherman then substantially stated from the printed report the proposition made to them by the Democratic visitors with reference to the count, the response of the Republicans being that they could not interfere with the election of officers, as they were there at the request of the President, simply to witness the count, and that their position was rather as citizens to report actual facts transpiring in their presence.

The further examination was postponed till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the committee having been in session from 10:30 o'clock this morning till 7:30 o'clock this evening, with the exception of one and a half hours' recess.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Cox had notified him some time ago that he could not remain in New-Orleans beyond this month, and, accordingly, the Chairman had applied to the other members of the minority to take Mr. Cox's place on the sub-committee. None of the gentlemen, however, felt at liberty to go to New-Orleans now. At the time of this application it was expected that testimony in regard to intimidation would be taken, which would have occupied some time. When, however, Mr. Sherman's counsel decided not to introduce that testimony it was hoped that most of the evidence in Louisiana could be completed by the end of the month, but the breaking out of the yellow fever there, which had taken place within the past few days has been followed by Mr. Cox's withdrawal, so that it would not be practicable to continue a committee there after to-day on which the minority were not represented, and, therefore, unless the committee thought otherwise, he should instruct the sub-committee to suspend its sittings in New-Orleans. But as this withdrawal of Gov. Cox would prevent the committee from taking some of the evidence which Gen. Butler had requested should be taken, he laid the matter before the committee.

Gen. Butler said that some of the evidence he wished was so important that he should now have to ask that the witnesses be summoned here.

It was agreed that the sub-committee should suspend its sittings.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—Before the Potter sub-committee to-day, Judge William R. Whitaker and John Douglas testified regarding the signatures on the second set of electoral certificates, that in two cases the name of Joseph was written prior to that of Sheldon, and in one case the name of Sheldon was written prior to that of Joseph. They also testified as to the signature of Thomas Kelly on a letter received by the committee from Lake Providence.

Judge Homaher testified that he left New-Orleans for Donaldsonville Dec. 27, 1876, leaving Judge Morris Marks in New-Orleans. This testimony was introduced to show that Marks was in this city on the day the second set of electoral certificates were signed.

Thomas H. Nolan testified that in 1876 he assisted in the preparation of affidavits in the Custom-house; was in Iberville during the election; Allain brought tickets up there; the names of five electors had been left off; he said it made no difference, as they were for the State at large; talked to Gov. Kellogg, Packard, and Dibble about it three or four days after the election; they said we should lose the State by it; one or two parishes on Red River were in the same fix; Judge Brugh Campbell said the Returning Board would have to throw out Democratic votes enough to equalize that action; in preparing affidavits we made them as strong as possible; always endeavored to make a fair statement of testimony of witnesses, but instead of making the witness say he had "heard," we made him say he "knew," of the allegation made; found very few who had personal knowledge of occurrences; we all, somehow, fell into the same rut in drawing up affidavits; was introduced to Hale, Stoughton, and Garfield; they were in the room where the affidavits were being made, and seemed interested in the work going on, as they kept copies of the affidavits; saw Mr. Garfield nearly every morning; saw Mr. Sherman in Mr. Cortril's office; Mr. Stoughton was in the Surveyor's office supervising the taking of affidavits for the Red River parishes; three or four witnesses were sworn together; never took any pains to read over affidavits to witnesses, who were generally told that the affidavits would never be published; it was the understanding in Republican circles that the State had gone Democratic, and that they must, by affidavits and protests, make a case for the Returning Board to throw out polls enough to reverse the result.

Wesley Jackson, (colored,) on examination by Mr. Stenger, testified: Lived in Bayou Sara during the last election; joined the "Sage Hill Club" at the instance of Gilbert Carter, who was President of the club; didn't know until after the second meeting what the objects of meeting were; then Gilbert Carter told me they wanted to kill certain white folks; after that I did not attend any more meetings; the club lasted about two weeks; when Gilbert Carter was killed most of it left the parish.

To Mr. Cox—Gilbert Carter came to my house and asked me to join the club; nobody but Gilbert Carter told me what the club was for. The witness gave the names of a number of the members of the club, and continued: Carter said the white folks had a club and build us, and we ought to get up a club and bull-dose them; I saw white men riding in the road, but they never pestered me.

Judge Kennard testified, giving an account of the organization of the Democrats in the Feliciana for the last campaign; he organized colored clubs and addressed meetings; the organization of the regulators ante-dated the campaign or political organizations; the object was to prevent stealing; the best citizens took part in the organization of regulators; it was composed mostly of young men; the organization led to excesses, and for this reason was disbanded; the acts of the regulators were, of course, outside of the law.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE COUNTRY.

Gen. Sherman made a brief address at the reunion of the Ohio soldiers and sailors in Newark on Monday. He is thus in part reported: "It is well for soldiers to come together, and it is well for you to bring your wives and your children, your friends and neighbors. Some of us old soldiers almost begin to feel that the cause for which we fought is in peril, and some of us feel that our country is sinking back into that indifference that preceded the civil war, from which nothing will bring it out but civil war. There is a contest going on in this world at all times. We should meet this as peaceful citizens, faithfully performing our duties as citizens, so that war may not again become possible. I, a professional soldier, hope that never again may this continent be drenched in the blood of our fellow-citizens, but it may become again necessary, and it is a source of comfort for us all to know that here, in this beautiful Valley of the Licking, there are strong arms and stouter hearts than will respond to the call of country. It am greatly encouraged every time I go abroad through Indiana, Illinois, or Ohio to know that everywhere the war of 1861-5 commands a ready response whenever the people are called from their farms and work-shops. I hope we shall cherish the memories of which Gen. Keifer has given so good an account to-day. What Ohio has done in the past it may have to do again in the future."

A CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says; "A large crowd gathered about the Confederate monument on Wednesday to inspect the statue, a Confederate soldier in the position of 'rest,' intended for the top of the monument. The statue is of heroic size, and is a very fine piece of art. A photograph of Mr. Berry G. Benson, a gallant Confederate soldier, who has preserved his suit of gray, was sent on to Italy as a model for the statue. The artist, however, failed to make the face a likeness of Mr. Benson, although the uniform and accoutrements have been copied perfectly. People imagined a resemblance to half a dozen well-known citizens yesterday. But whoever it may resemble, the statue is undoubtedly a 'Confed,' and would be at once recognized as such even if the letters 'C. S.' were not cut upon the cartridge-box and canteen. It was hoisted during the afternoon to the top of the monument, where it will stand 'at rest' for all time. It faces down Broad-street. The four statues for the base of the monument will not be put in position until just before the unveiling ceremonies in November."

"OLD ABE."

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, describing the assembling of the Union Veterans at Newark, Ohio, says: "The first cheers of the day were those evoked by the presence of 'Old Abe,' the veteran war eagle. He made his appearance before the President arrived, borne on a shield by a veteran, and escorted by a drum band and a little company of soldiers following a battered flag. The flag and the little company of men only suggested the strong regiments that are gone, while the eagle alone seems to have renewed his strength. The bird who has such an eventful history, who followed the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment through the war, and who now devotes his time to attending soldiers' reunions all over the country, is as fresh looking as he ever was. And when the soldiers cheered him he lifted his wings as if remembering the old times, and giving in his way a returned to their warm-hearted salute."

A LOVE TRAGEDY IN TEXAS.

A YOUNG GIRL, FORCED TO MARRY THE MAN SHE DESPISED, SHOOTS AND MORTALLY WOUNDS HERSELF.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 22.—About two years ago a Mexican youth of this city became attached to a young lady whom he had known from childhood, and recently engaged himself to her for marriage, against the will of her parents. His name is José Madrid, and her's Jesusita Chaves. José is train master, and shortly after the engagement departed with a train for a Western post. While absent a rival for her hand appeared in the person of a well-to-do countryman by the name of Jesus Zepeda. The latter, having the advantage of José in age and wealth, was encouraged by the girl's parents, who protested strongly against her marrying José. Jesus went to the girl's parents, assured them of his love for their daughter, asked that she be given him, and was cheered by a favorite response. The girl declared that she loved José and not Jesus, and vowed that she would marry whom she pleased. For her persistency in her love for José, last Thursday she was severely punished by her father. Saturday evening last was appointed as the occasion for the wedding. Jesus made extensive preparations, and the parents of the girl devoted considerable money to their side of the programme. Thursday evening, however, José returned from his Western trip, and as soon as he reached the city Jesusita sought him out and told him the whole story of what had happened during his absence. She had not only a strong counterpetitor, but the parents of his inamorata were bent against, José and Jesusita arranged an elopement. The girl would escape either by the front or the rear of her home and find a hack awaiting her to convey her to the arms of her lover, but Jesusita's parents suspected the arrangement and guarded her all night, defeating the elopement scheme. The next morning the father of the girl, after a caucus with the relatives on both sides, agreed to bring the two rivals face to face with Jesusita, in the presence of witnesses, that she might decide between them which she preferred. The meeting occurred. Everybody was silent, when the father arose and informed the daughter that she could now make her choice. At this juncture Jesus, the elder of the two lovers, his eyes sparkling with determination, stepped forward, confronting José. Looking him squarely in the face, exposing a bright, new revolver stowed away in his bosom, and then stooping down and producing a duplicate of his weapon over the top of his boot, exposing another revolver, Jesus said: "José, I bought these pistols, one for you and one for myself. I bought them to be used in the settlement of this dispute. If Jesusita determines here to marry you, and discards me, I shall insist on your meeting me as a man. If you refuse, and if you will not end this matter with me, if she accepts you and you decline to meet me, as I demand, I shall shoot you for being a coward." José made no response, and not being armed, nor caring to fight, permitted himself to be completely bull-dozed. Jesusita, fearing violence between Jesus and José, and under the momentary fright and consternation following Jesus' speech, ran to the arms of the latter and cried, "I will take you." This ended the matter for the time being, but the girl despised the man she had chosen. Jesus and Jesusita were married Saturday evening last at the Cathedral of Sanferando, the affair proving quite interesting; but the girl was unhappy, and after the marriage refused to recognize her husband. She spent the whole night upon her feet, tearing herself from her husband's embraces, and keeping distant from him. Yesterday morning the troubled woman obtained one of her husband's pistols. Stepping out in the yard, she placed the muzzle near her heart and fired, the ball passing through her body, leaving an ugly wound. She now lies at the point of death, while her husband, who sits by her bedside, is fully penitent of his folly.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The passenger lists of the outgoing steamers continue to diminish in numbers as the season advances. Among the 101 saloon passengers who sailed for Liverpool yesterday in the Parthia, of the Cunard Line, were ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, Chairman of the Monetary Commission about to meet at Paris; Rev. and Mrs. William Barnhill, Capt. and Mrs. W. Stokes Bovd, Colln N. Gillespie, Rev. Thomas Ipina, Rev. J. T. Gilmore, Capt. Fitzherbert Ruxton, of the British Navy, and Hon. F. Petrie. Mr. De Beblan, the agent of the French steam-ship Company in this City, and Albert Fink, the Railroad Pool Commissioner, sailed yesterday in the St. Laurient. Lists of the St. Laurent's and the Victoria's passengers were published yesterday.

Four steamers will leave to-day, viz.: the Baltic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool; the Lessing, of the Hamburg-American Line, for Hamburg; the State of Indiana, of the State Line, for Glasgow, and the Somerset, of the Great Western Line, for Bristol. Rev. David McLeod, Dr. James West, and Rev. W. D. Walker are among the passengers of the Baltic, and Alexander Reed and family, of Richmond, Va., and Rev. R. Blathwayt are among those of the State of Indiana. To-day's saloon lists are as follows:

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—H. Beandry, F. Branston, Mrs. Branston, James Burr, C. W. Blythe, Mrs. Bridle, Miss Elsie Bridle, Edward C. Bradley, Mrs. Jennie Clapp, R. H. Carter, Samuel H. Collins, J. J. Dareen, John Davidson, W. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. James B. Eads, Miss Eads, A. B. Elliot, A. H. Edwards, F. Elmenhorst, F. R. Fisher, Abraham Frevet, A. H. Gordon, James Gallagher, Miss Minnie G. Hayes, Isaac Hahn, W. Handy, Seth Hartin, C. H. James, Samuel R. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, E. Laforcade, Mrs. Laforcade, A. Midgley, Albert Malo, G. S. Morrison, Mr. McSeadden, Rev. David McLeod, John L. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, J. D. Orton, G. S. Owens, G. W. Owens, Miss Owens, Mrs. Dr. Robb, C. Sheridan Read, Mrs. Rae, Mr. Robert, Dr. J. G. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, H. B. Turner, Master Thompson, S. G. Ward, Edward H. Williams, Dr. James West, Rev. W. D. Walker, H. D. Winson.

In steam-ship Lessing, for Hamburg.—Charles J. Kipp, Albert Langner, Miss Emma Blancke, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Blancke, Mrs. Kramer and two children, Mrs. E. A. Ducker, Carl Zincke, Carl Mimeyer, Franz Gress, J. F. Schoeffel, Frederick Gerdson, Miss Ida Gerdson, Meinder, T. J. Wrampelmeier, Michael Schmidt, Frederick Mayer, Kaufman Friedlander, Joseph Poetz, A. Hendelsohn, William Spiegel, Mrs. Rimsey and children, Miss C. Konig, Miss Clara Nafe, Miss Sophia Peterson, Mrs. L. Rothenburger, Mrs. Wolf and infant, Mrs. Caroline Meyer, Mrs. Johanna Pape, Mrs. Caroline Bandit, Miss Mary F. Parker, Mrs. N. P. Pierson and daughter, Mrs. Dr. Hollingsworth and infant, Mrs. Mrs. Ward, Miss Lydia Grand, Miss Meta Grand, Henry J. Jones, Charles Plock, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stepper and child, Otto Schon, Adolph Marakartni, J. E. Maxfield, Faust Eben.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.—Jessup Wakeman, Mrs. Wakeman, Miss Bessie Wakeman, Miss A. V. Dutton, Mr. J. Dutton, Jr., Miss Ada Greenough, Miss Ada Nash, Miss Ada Robinson, Thomas Low, William Wilson, Mrs. Gibson, Patrick Fullan, Mrs. Fullan, Francis Fullan, Daniel Fullan, Arthur Fullan, H. E. Tilly, James L. Littlejohn, James Rose, Mary L. Hogg, John Hazlett, Miss Kate Hazlett, John J. Hazlett, Miss Bertie Hazlett, Mrs. Pennegor and infant, James B. Butler, Mary Healy, George Rymal, Miss Ellen Adams, Alexander Reed, Mrs. Alexander Reed, Miss Agnes Reed, Miss Ina Reed, William Reed, Alexander Reed, jr., Samuel Harper, Thomas Hague, William Colwell, Miss Marie A. Petrie, Miss Mary Craig, Miss Sarah J. Miller, A. H. Bennett, Mrs. Hyrams, Hamilton Hyrams, Mrs. J. F. Taylor, Miss Edith Taylor, Arthur Taylor, Rev. R. Blathwayt, Alexander Stewart, James Kirtland.

Following is the full list of saloon passengers by the Bothnia, sailing yesterday for Liverpool:

W. A. Amberg, Edward Archer, Rev. and Mrs. William Barnhill, J. Mackay Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Billings, Miss Nellie Billings, Harry Blynn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bourquin and two children, Capt. and Mrs. W. Stokes Boyd, William Brayshaw, Charles S. Brown, W. F. Burden, Howard H. Burden, Henry Collins, William T. Connolly, Mr. Cox, Mrs. Cox and sister, Rev. Felix Cristobal, P. T. Cumberson, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Davidson, Miss Edith Davidson, Miss Alice Davidson, B. F. Dawson, R. P. Dawson, David Dows, Jr., Henry R. Dow, Miss Anna R. Du Pont, Gov. R. E. Fenton, John Fritz, Edward Forbes, Hugh Foulke, Austen G. Fox, Colin M. Gillespie, Rev. John P. Gilmore, Allan Gilmore, R. D. Greenlees, Prof. Hart, J. T. R. de Haviland, Samuel Hebbiewhite, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Howard, Miss Howard, Mr. Howard, T. R. Huddleston, Rev. Thomas Ipina, R. W. H. Jarvis, Miss Jarvis, Robert Keegan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mason, E. J. McDonnell, Edwin L. Mehner, P. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Morris, Mrs. Eliza Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Peabody, Hon. F. Petrie, D. H. Pew, Henry Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. George Reah and infant, Mrs. J. Van D. Reed and two children, E. A. Ridgway, R. Row, Capt. Fitzherbert Ruxton, Royal Navy, Mr. Shore, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Smith, Frederick St. George Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Miss Emma Smith, Willie D. Smith, C. H. Spang, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Taylor, Mrs. Robert Thompson, James R. Townsend, L. B. Ward, Mr. Witherell, Miss Witherell, Mrs. H. Medrar, Miss Mooney, Thomas Greenwood, Jacob Wilson, Jr., William Earle.

THE TAPPAN FAMILY.

The Boston *Traveller* gives the following brief sketch of the Tappan family: "The Tappans half a century since were among the most noted men in the country. They originated in Northampton. There were five brothers, Arthur, John, Benjamin, Charles, and Lewis—John being the father of John G.—all of whom, with the exception of Benjamin, were engaged in mercantile pursuits. Benjamin was a lawyer, and was among the early settlers of Ohio, which State he represented in the United State Senate 12 years. Arthur and Lewis were for several years engaged in the dry goods business in Boston, and failed; subsequently Arthur went to New-York, where he acquired a large fortune, and where he became noted as a philanthropist. He was one of the original founders of Lane Seminary, Ohio. John, the father of John G., was engaged in the dry goods business for several years in Boston, having his first place of business on State-street, opposite Kilby. He retired well off, and lived in a splendid mansion on Summer-street, which was sold before the great fire. Charles was also in the dry goods business and failed, after which he went into business as a book-seller on Washington-street. Lewis was also in business, both in Boston and New-York. John G., of the Belting Company, was at one time of the firm of Townsend & Tappan, and another time of the firm of Griswold & Tappan."

A KIND ACT LONG REMEMBERED.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of Tuesday says: "Over 20 years ago a young lady by the name of Addie M. Morrison, then living in Eastern Maine, kindly befriended a deserter from the British Army who happened to pass by her father's house. Time passed away, and the young lady married one A. M. Hill, and subsequently removed to Wakefield, N. H., where she is now living. The other day she received notice that she had had $1,000 left her by the soldier, who had died a bachelor."

THE STOBO DIVORCE SUIT.

A WIFE WHO WANTS ALIMONY.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HER HUSBAND—HIS LOVE FOR LOOSE WOMEN AND CHLOROFORM—COUNTER-CHARGES OF IMMORALITY AGAINST THE PLAINTIFF.

A suit for divorce, in which the plaintiff is a lady who is either very fickle in her attachments or unfortunate in her marital relations, and who figures for a second time as an applicant for legal separation from a husband, is now pending in the Supreme Court. It was brought up before Judge Daniels in Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for alimony. The plaintiff is Mrs. Emma A. Stobo, and the defendant, Robert F. Stobo. They were married in Brooklyn in 1874. The suit was begun on May 24, last, and issue was joined on June 17. Mrs. Stobo alleged in her complaint that her husband had been guilty of adultery with a number of women, and that he has also abused her shamefully. Stobo answered that he was guiltless of adultery or of abuse of his wife, and then charged that she has committed criminal acts with one Samuel D. Oliphant, a lawyer, of Princeton, N. J. Mrs. Stobo made a reply repelling the charges made against her. Her counsel yesterday read a long affidavit, made by her, in support of his motion for alimony. In this she alleges that when she was married to Robert F. Stobo she was possessed, in her own right, of $8,000, which she confided to him, and that he spent it for his own pleasure, and after it had been spent, and, even while it was in his possession, he refused to buy her necessary clothing. She discovered, she says, immediately after her marriage, that her husband was addicted to the use of chloroform. She remonstrated with him about this habit, but he persisted in it. He annoyed her nights and day by this persistence. At night, when he was under the influence of the drug, he would awaken her, and endeavor to point out imaginary birds and snakes—creatures, merely, of his imagination—which he believed were present in his room. She bore with this, she says; she bore with his abuse and his insults, until she learned of his infidelities. It was his practice to remain out late at night, and she, like a good wife, would sit up awaiting his return. He did not appreciate her good offices, but, upon arriving home, would insult her, and often said to her that he would "make the house so——hot she could not live with him." Plaintiff alleges that she was sick during the month of March last, and that the physicians in attendance used by her husband so increased her sickness that her physician told her unless she left him she would die. About the same time she learned of Stobo's adulteries, which went to the home of his parents in 236 Ninth-street, Brooklyn, where she has lived ever since. Plaintiff says that Stobo never paid for anything for her, except her board and washing; that he never bought her any clothing and never paid for any she purchased, and that since she left him he has not only not contributed to her support, but has threatened to sue her for the return of certain articles of jewelry which she took with her, and which he claims. In concluding her affidavit, Mrs. Stobo describes her husband as about 42 years of age, "full bodied," and a contracting agent for the Anchor Freight Line, in which position he has an annual salary of $1,800, besides receiving commissions from various companies and associations. She then asks to be allowed $15 per week as alimony and $250 for counsel fees.

As a supplement to the affidavit of Mrs. Stobo, is one made by Mr. Samuel D. Oliphant, in which he denies having been criminally intimate with her. He says he first met her in 1870, when he acted as solicitor for the "Borough" of Princeton, N. J., in a suit to compel her husband to maintain her; he subsequently acted as her counsel in a suit for divorce, which ended in a decree in her favor in the Fall of 1874; he became acquainted with Mr. Stobo in that year, and continued on intimate terms with him until last December. Oliphant detailed the number of times he had called upon Mr. and Mrs. Stobo, and the occurrences during his visits, and said that in December, 1874, he met them, by appointment, at the Astor House, and paid to Mrs. Stobo a check for money due her upon the settlement of her divorce suit; he then saw her, he says, turn to Stobo and give him the check.

After these affidavits had been read, counsel for Mr. Stobo presented one from him in opposition to the application of his wife. Stobo says he was introduced to the plaintiff by her father in 1873. He was then a widower, having a son, who is still living, and who was 9 years old in March last. At that time, also, he was engaged in the business of buying and selling chemicals. Mrs. Stobo was then Mrs. Albert D. Brown. She had separated from her husband, and was prosecuting a suit for a divorce from him. Her home was with her father, in Orange, N. J., and she lived under her maiden name. She concealed from affiant the facts of her marriage and pending suit, for several months, and, as she "was an ardent, attractive woman," he became very devoted to her. He visited her at least twice a week, and often took his son with him, of whom she appeared to become very fond, often saying she would "like to be a mother to the dear little orphan boy." Her father, who is the manager of the Peerless Oil Works and has an office at No. 123 Pearl-street, is described by Mr. Stobo to be "a very respectable gentleman, for whom I had, and have, a most sincere regard." Plaintiff then told defendant that her father was in receipt of a salary of $3,000 a year. Her mother, defendant knew from general statements, to be in the possession of independent means. Mr. Stobo next describes how he married the daughter of the young woman to whom he was so devoted was married and an applicant for a divorce. It is, perhaps, best to let him tell the story here as he told it in his affidavit:

"In the month of May, 1874, I was visiting plaintiff at her father's house one evening and had my little boy Freddie with me. She seemed depressed and low-spirited, and commenced crying. I asked her what she was crying about, and she said she was crying for her dead baby. I was much surprised at this, and said to her: 'What baby!' and she said, in substance, 'My poor little dead baby that lies dead in Potter's Field at Princeton, without even a stone to mark its grave. But as soon as I get rid of me through with my suit and get my money from that villain, I will remove the baby, and erect a monument over it;' I said, 'What are you talking about? Who is the villain, and what is the suit?' and she said, 'I mean my husband,' meaning the defendant, and commenced proceedings for divorce against him, which I expect will soon be decided in my favor, and I shall get money;' the plaintiff was almost in hysterics, and it was impossible for me to continue the interview, and it ended there; at another time I asked her why she had not told me about the divorce matters, and that she was a married woman, and she replied that she was afraid if I knew it I would refuse to come to see her; in the early part of October following we became engaged to be married; the plaintiff's mother was very much opposed to the marriage, and would not permit us to be married in her house, nor would she go with us to the minister—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—who married us."

The defendant next says that the plaintiff's mother opposed their marriage because it would cut off from the latter the supply of money she had been receiving from her first husband. She called Stobo "a Scotch beggar," and threatened to take plaintiff from him within four months of their marriage. He was poverty-stricken at the time of his marriage with plaintiff, and she gave him the ring used at her wedding with Albert D. Brown, which he exchanged for a new ring. After the marriage ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Stobo went to a boarding-house in Raymond-street. The mother of the plaintiff continued to denounce and insult the defendant. She often repeated her threat to separate her daughter from him. To that end she poured into Mrs. Stobo's ears complaints against her husband. On the evening of March 29, 1878, defendant returned to his rooms only to find that his wife had fled, carrying with her everything that was in the apartments except his personal clothing. He ascertained that she had gone to reside with her mother, and he has not seen her since. She even carried away, he says, a portrait of his first wife. He next heard of her beginning a suit for divorce from him. Speaking of the allegations of adultery made against him in his wife's complaint, the defendant says, solemnly: "Before heaven, I swear that I am innocent of the charges in the complaint contained, and I believe them to be the offspring of a morbidly jealous nature, made more jealous by the insidious, devilish slanders and suggestions of plaintiff's mother. The counter-charges of adultery set up by me I believe to be true, and much as I regret the publicity of the secrets of my married life with plaintiff, and the exposure of her faults and frailties by the course adopted by her under the advice and influence, as I firmly believe, of her mother, I am compelled, in justice to myself, my sisters, and my boy, to open wide the door so that the court may perceive the precise situation, and be having a full knowledge of the merits of this unhappy controversy, may be fully able to mete out even justice." The affiant then goes on to detail the relations of S. D. Oliphant to Mrs. Stobo. After detailing the facts connected with Oliphant's services to the woman as her counsel in her divorce suit against Albert D. Brown, he states that he has been informed that Oliphant used to take her to dinners and to places of amusement. On one occasion Oliphant called upon the affiant and his wife. The former was compelled to leave the house on business, and Oliphant remained in the woman's company long enough to drink several hot whisky punches with her. He [the affiant] returned to his home at 11 o'clock that night, and Mrs. Stobo told him that "the General had just gone, but had left a drink for him." The odor of whisky filled the room, and a bottle, in which water was heated for the punches, was still steaming. Stobo says he did not suspect any improper intimacy between his wife and Oliphant at that time, nor even for a long time subsequent. His attention was finally called, in several boarding-houses, to the frequent visits of Oliphant to his wife, and his reception in her sleeping apartment. Then, also, he learned that they would drink and wal

GEN. GRANT TALKS SENSE.

WHOLESOME WORDS FROM OVER THE SEA.

IMPORTANT FACTS AND SOUND OPINIONS—INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION—ESTIMATE OF LEE AS A SOLDIER—JOHNSTON AND "STONEWALL" JACKSON—LUKEWARM SENTIMENT AT THE NORTH—WHY THE NORTH WON—SOME POLITICAL FACTS.

Berlin correspondence of the New-York Herald.

There are few men more willing to converse on any subject which he knows than the General, and although his fame is that of a silent man, those who know him at all know that in reality we have few better talkers in America. The charm of the General's talk is that it is never about anything he does not know, and what he does know he knows well. He is never vindictive and never gossips, and when referring to men and things in the great events of his career, he is as passionless and just as a historian. He never refers to the war unless you put the subject to him directly. I am afraid I have been curious on this point, not that I ever wanted to trouble Gen. Grant, but because the judgments and opinions of such a man belong to history. I hope, therefore, that what I gather up and send you from various table-talk memoranda will have a value to the historian. I do not hope to give you the General's exact words, although as far as memory serves I do so. I remember, for instance, asking the General why he had not invested Richmond as he had invested Vicksburg, and starved out Lee. "Such a movement" said the General, "would have involved moving my army from the Rapidan to Lynchburg. I considered the plan with great care before I made the Wilderness move. I thought of massing the Army of the Potomac in movable columns, giving the men 12 days' rations, and throwing myself between Lee and his communications. If I had made this movement successfully—if I had been as fortunate as I was when I threw my army between Pemberton and Joe Johnston—the war would have been over a year sooner. I am not sure that it was not the best thing to have done; it certainly was the plan I should have preferred. If I had failed, however, it would have been very serious for the country, and I did not dare the risk. What deterred me, however, was the fact that I was new to the army, did not have it in hand, and did not know what I could do with the Generals or men. If it had been six months later, when I had the army in hand, and knew what a splendid army it was and what officers and men were capable of doing, and I could have had Sherman and Sheridan to assist in the movement, I would not have hesitated for a moment."

"By the way," said the General, "there is one point about the campaign in the Wilderness worth remembering. My critics say that I threw away 100,000 men in that campaign. This has been repeated so often that it will soon be history. Now my total losses were about 39,000, all told. Badeau's book will have the figures, but that is about the figure; and those losses do not mean killed, but the number of effective men taken from my army by death, wounds, capture, and desertion. That movement cost me 39,000 men, but do not forget what it cost Lee. Remember that Lee had to fight as much as I did. He had the advantage of being on the defensive, which is always an advantage, and I had to attack and attack, but every blow I struck weakened him, and when at last he was forced into Richmond, it was a far different army from that which menaced Washington and invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. It was no longer an invading army. The Wilderness campaign was necessary to the destruction of the Southern Confederacy.

"I have always regretted the censure that unwittingly came upon Butler in that campaign and my report was the cause. I said that the General was bottled up, and used the phrase without meaning to annoy the General or give his enemies a weapon. Like Butler, and have always found him, not only, as all the world knows, a man of great ability, but a patriot, a man, and a gentleman, of courage, honor, and sincere convictions. Butler lacked the technical experience of a military education, and it is very possible to be a man of high parts and not be a great General. Butler, as a General, was full of enterprises and resources, and a brave man. If I had given him two corps commanders like Adelbert Ames, or Schofield or Blacklee, or Hancock, I should have said that I would have made a fine campaign on the James, and helped materially in my plans. I have always been sorry I did not do so. Butler is a man it is a fashion to abuse, but he is a man who has done the country great service, and who is worthy of its gratitude."

DAVIS AND LEE.

We were conversing one evening about Lee's surrender. The General told the story of the memorable event. "The night before Lee's surrender," he said, "I had a wretched headache—headaches to which I have been subject—nervous prostration, intense personal suffering. But, suffer or not, I had to keep moving. I saw clearly, especially after Sheridan had cut off the escape to Danville, that Lee must surrender or break and run into the mountains—break in all directions, and leave us a dozen guerrilla bands to fight. My campaign was not Richmond, not the defeat of Lee in actual fight, but to remove him and his army as soon as possible, to remove him, to have him use his influence in inducing the surrender of Johnston and the other isolated armies. You see the war was an enormous strain upon the country. Rich as we were, I do not now see how we could have endured it another year, even from a financial point of view. So with these views I wrote Lee, and received the correspondence to which the world is familiar. Lee does not appear well in that correspondence—not nearly so well as he did in our subsequent interviews, where his whole bearing was that of a patriotic and gallant soldier, concerned alone for the welfare of his Army and his State. I received word that Lee would meet me at a point within our lines near Appomattox Station. Sheridan had to ride quite a distance through a muddy country. I remember now that I was concerned about my personal appearance. I had an old suit on, without my sword, and without any distinguishing mark of rank except the shoulder-straps of a Lieutenant-General on a woolen blouse. I was spiashed with mud in my long ride. I was afraid Lee might think I meant to show him studied discourtesy by so coming—at least I thought so. But I had no other clothes within reach, as Lee's letter found me away from my base of supplies. I kept on riding until I met Sheridan. The General, who was one of the heroes of the campaign, and whose pursuit of Lee was perfect in its Generalship and energy, told me where to find Lee. I remember that Sheridan was in a state of excitement when I—anxious and suspicious about the whole business, feared there might be a plan to escape; that he had Lee at his feet, and wanted to end the business by going in and forcing an absolute surrender by capture. In fact, he had his troops ready for such an assault when Lee's white flag came within his lines. He went up to the house where Lee was waiting. I found him in a fine, new, splendid uniform, which only recalled my anxiety as to my own clothes while on my way to meet him. I expressed my regret that I was compelled to meet him in so unceremonious a manner, and he replied that the only suit he had available was one which had been sent to him in Baltimore, which he had not tried on, and which he then wore for the first time. Wespoke of old friends in the Army. I remembered having seen Lee in Mexico. He was so much higher in rank than myself at the time that I supposed he had no recollection of me. But he said he remembered me very well. We talked of old times and exchanged inquiries about friends. Lee then broached the subject of our meeting. I told him my terms, and Lee, listening attentively, asked me to write them down. I took out my manifold order book and pencil, and wrote them down. Gen. Lee put on his glasses and read them over. The conditions gave the officers their side arms, private horses, and personal baggage. I said to Lee that I hoped and believed this would be the close of the war; that it was most important that the men should go home and go to work, and the Government would not throw any obstacles in the way. Lee answered that it would have a most happy effect, and accepted the terms. I handed him the pencilled memorandum to an aide to put into ink, and we resumed our conversation about old times and friends in the armies. Various officers came in—Longstreet, Gordon, Pickett, from the South; Sheridan, Ord, and others from our side. Some were old friends; Longstreet and myself, for instance, and we had a general talk. Lee no doubt expected me to ask for his sword, but I did not want his sword. It would only," said the General, smiling, "have gone to the Patent Office to be worshipped by the Washington ladies." There was another pause when he said that most of the animals in his cavalry and artillery were owned by the privates, and he would like to know, under the terms, whether they would be regarded as private property or the property of the Government. I said under the terms of surrender they belonged to the Government. Gen. Lee read over the letter, and said it was so. He then said to the General that I believed and hoped this was the last battle of the war, and I saw the wisdom of these men getting home, and to work as soon as possible, and that I would give orders to allow any soldier or officer claiming a horse or a mule to take it. Gen. Lee showed some emotion at this—a feeling which I also shared—and said it would have a most happy effect. The interview ended, and I gave orders for rationing his troops. The next day I met Lee on horseback, and we had a long talk. In that conversation I urged upon Lee the wisdom of ending the war at once, and saving the other armies. I asked him to use his influence with the people of the South—an influence that was supreme—to bring the war to the end. Gen. Lee said that his campaign in Virginia was the last organized resistance which the South was capable of making—that I might have to march a good deal and encounter isolated cruisers here and there; but there was no longer any army which could make a stand. I told Lee that this fact only made his responsibility greater, and any further war would be a crime. I asked him to go among the Southern people and use his influence to have all men under arms surrender on the same terms given to the Army of Northern Virginia. He replied he could not do so without consultation with President Davis. I was sorry. I saw that the Confederacy had gone beyond the reach of President Davis, and that there was nothing that could be done except what Lee could do to benefit the Southern people. I was anxious to get them home and have our armies go to their homes and fields. But Lee would not move without Davis, and, as a matter of fact at that time, or soon after, Davis was a fugitive in the woods."

An allusion was made to the feeling in the South that Davis was an injury to the Confederacy, and did not do his best. "I never thought so," said the General. "Davis did his best, did all that any man could do, to save the Confederacy. This argument is like some of the arguments current in history that the war was a war against wind-mills, and that if one man or another had been in authority, the result would have been different; that some more placable man than Davis could have made a better fight. This is not true. The war was a tremendous war, and no one knows better than those who were in it. Davis did all he could, and all any man could for the South. The South was beaten from the beginning. There was no victory possible for any Government resting upon the platform of the Southern Confederacy. Just as soon as the war united and aroused the young men of the North, and called out the national feeling, there was no end but the end that came. Davis did all he could for his side, and how much he did no one knows better than those who were in the field.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON.

"I had a letter from Mosby," said the General, "some time ago, deprecating some attack I had made upon Stonewall Jackson. I wrote him there must be some mistake, as I had never attacked Jackson."

Your correspondent asked the General how he ranked Jackson among soldiers. "I knew Stonewall Jackson," said the General, "at West Point and in Mexico. At West Point he came into the Academy an older age than the average and began with a low grade. But he had so much courage and energy, worked so hard and governed his life by a discipline so stern that he steadily worked his way along and rose far above others who had more advantages. Stonewall Jackson, at West Point, was in a state of constant improvement. How was a religious man like, and some of us regarded him as a fanatic. Sometimes his religion took strange forms—hypochondria—fancies that an evil spirit had taken possession of him. But he never relaxed in his studies or his Christian duties. I knew him in Mexico. He was always a brave and trustworthy officer, none more so in the Army. I was not associated with him or encountered him in the rebellion. I question whether his campaigns in Virginia justify his reputation as a great commander. He was killed too soon, and before his rank allowed him a great command. It would have been a test of generalship if Jackson had met Sheridan in the Valley instead of some of the men he did meet. From all I know of Jackson and all I see of his campaigns I have little doubt of the result. If Jackson had attempted on Sheridan the tactics he attempted so successfully upon others he would not only have been beaten but destroyed. Sudden, daring raids, under a dare Devil like Jackson, were made up against raw troops and inexperienced commanders, such as we had in the beginning of the war, but not against drilled troops and a commander like Sheridan. The tactics for which Jackson is famous and which achieved such remarkable results belonged entirely to the beginning of the war and to the peculiar conditions under which the earlier battles were fought. They would have insured destruction to any commander who tried them upon Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Meade, or, in fact, any of our great Generals. Consequently, Jackson's fame as a General depends upon achievements gained before his Generalship was tested, before he had a chance of matching himself with a really great commander. No doubt so able and patient a man as Jackson, who worked so hard at anything he attempted, would have adapted himself to new conditions and risen with them. He died before this opportunity. I always respected Jackson personally and esteemed him sincere and manly character. He impressed me always as a man of the Cromwell stamp, a Puritan—much more of the New-Englander than the Virginian. If any man believed in the rebellion, he did. And his nature was such that whatever he believed it became a deep religious duty, a duty he would discharge at any cost. It is a mistake to suppose that I ever had any feeling for Stonewall Jackson but respect. Personally, we were always good friends; his character had rare points of merit, and although he made the mistake of fighting against his country, if ever a man did so conscientiously, he was the man."

LEE'S FAME.

This led to a remark as to the great and universal fame of Lee—especially in Europe—a reputation which seemed to grow every day.

"I never ranked Lee as high as some others of the Army," said the General. "that is to say, I never had as much anxiety when he was in my front as when Joe Johnston was in front. Lee was a good man, a fair commander, who had everything in his favor. He was a man who needed sunshine. He was supported by the unanimous voice of the South; he was supported by a large party in the North; he had the support and sympathy of the outside world. All this is of an immense advantage to a General. Lee had this in a remarkable degree. Everything he did was right. He was treated like a demi-god. Our Generals had a hostile press, and, with warm friends, not a public opinion outside. The cry was in the air that the North only won by brute force; that the generalship and valor were with the South. This has gone into history, with so many other illusions that are historical. Lee was of a slow, conservative, cautious nature, without imagination or humor, alway the same, with great tenacity. I never could see in his achievements what justifies his reputation. The illusion that nothing but heavy odds beat him will not stand the ultimate light of history. I know it is not true.

"The South and North were more nearly matched than you would suppose. The whole population were in the war. The 4,000,000 of negroes were the same as soldiers because they did the work in the fields which white men would have to do. I believe the South had as many men under arms as the North. What defeated the Southern arms was Northern courage and skill, and this, too, with distraction all around. I am constantly impressed how disheartening it was at the time, not only to officers but men.

"Take the battle of Shiloh, for instance," continued the General, "the correspondents and papers at the time all said that Shiloh was a surprise—that our men were killed over their coffee, and so on. There was no surprise about it, except," said the General, with a smile, "the surprise of the newspaper correspondents. We had been skirmishing for two days before we were attacked. At night, before Buell's army came up, I was so well satisfied with the result, and so certain that I would beat Beauregard, even without Buell's aid, that I went in person to each division commander and ordered an advance along the line at 4 o'clock in the morning. Shiloh was one of the most important battles in the war. It was there that our Western soldiers met the enemy in a pitched battle. From that day they never feared to fight the enemy, and never went into action without feeling sure they would win. Shiloh broke the prestige of the Confederacy so far as our Western army was concerned. Sherman was the hero of Shiloh. He really commanded two divisions—his own and McClernand's—and proved himself to be a consummate soldier. Nothing could be finer than his work at Shiloh, and yet Shiloh was belittled by our Northern people so that many people look at it as a defeat. The same may be said of Fort Donelson. People think that Donelson was captured by pouring men into it 10 to 1, or some such odds. The truth is our Army, a new army, invested a fortified place and compelled a surrender of a force much larger than our own. A large number of the rebels escaped under Floyd and Pillow, but as it was I took more prisoners than I had men under my command for the first two days of my investment. After the investment we were reinforced, and that is the force that overcame there were 26,000 Union troops, about 4,000 of which were sent back to guard the road to where the steamers lay with our supplies. There were 22,000 effective men in Donelson at the beginning of the siege. Of course, there was a risk in attacking Donelson as I did, but," said the General, smiling, "I knew some of them in Mexico. Knowledge of that kind goes far toward determining a movement like this."

"Suppose Longstreet or Jackson had been in command?" said your correspondent.

"If Longstreet or Jackson," said the General, "or even Buckner, had been in command I would have made a different campaign. In the beginning we all did things more rashly than later, just as Jackson did in his earlier campaigns. The Mexican war made the officers of the old regular armies more or less acquainted, and when we knew the names of the General opposing we knew enough about him to make our plans accordingly. What determined my attack on Donelson," said the General, "was as much the knowledge I had gained of its commanders in Mexico as anything else. But as the war progressed and each side kept improving its army these experiments were not possible. Then it became hard, earnest war, and neither one could depend upon any chance with the other. Neither side dare to make a mistake. It was steady, hard pounding, and the result could only be ruin to the defeated party. That was a peculiarity in our war that we were not fighting for a peace, but to destroy our adversary. That made it so hard for both sides, and especially for the South."

ANDREW JOHNSON AND MOSBY.

Your correspondent recalled a rumor current at the time about the intention of Johnson to arrest Lee. "Yes," said the General, "Mr. Johnson had made up his mind to arrest Lee and the leading Southern officers. It was in the beginning of his Administration, when he was making speeches saying he had resolved to make all treason odious. He was addressing delegations on the subject and offering rewards for Jeff Davis and others. Upon Lee's arrest Mr. Johnson declared again and again that he would come up in Cabinet, and the only Minister who supported my views openly was Seward. I always said that the parole of Lee protected him as long as he observed it. On one occasion Mr. Johnson spoke of Lee and wanted to know why any military commander had a right to protect an arch-traitor from the laws. I was angry at this, and I spoke earnestly and plainly to the President. I said that as General it was none of my business what he or Congress did with Gen. Lee or his other commanders. He might do as he pleased about civil rights, confiscation of property, and so on. That did not come in my province. But a General commanding troops has certain responsibilities and duties and power, which are supreme. He must deal with the enemy in front of him so as to destroy him. He may either kill him, capture him, or parole him. His engagements are sacred, so far as they lead to the destruction of the enemy. I made certain terms with Lee—the best and only terms. If I had told him and his army that their liberty would be invaded, that they would be open to arrest, trial, and execution for treason, Lee would never have surrendered, and we should have lost many lives in destroying him. Now, my terms of surrender were according to military law, to the instructions of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton, and so long as Lee was observing his parole I would never consent to his arrest. Mr. Seward nodded approval. I remember feeling very strongly on the subject. The matter was allowed to die out. I should have resigned the command of the Army rather than have carried out any order directing me to arrest Lee or any of his commanders so observing the laws. By the way, one reason why Mosby became such a friend of mine was because, as General, I gave him a safe conduct to allow him to practice law and earn a living. Our officers in Virginia used to arrest leading Confederates whenever they moved out of their homes. Mrs. Mosby went to Mr. Johnson and asked that her husband might be allowed to earn his living. But the President was in a furious mood, and told her treason must be made odious, and so on. She came to me in distress, and I gave the order to allow Mosby to pass and repass freely. I had no recollection of this until Mosby called it to my attention. By the way, Mosby deserves great credit for his sacrifices in the cause of the Union. He is an honest, brave, conscientious man, and has suffered severely for daring to vote as he pleased among people who hailed him as a hero and in whose behalf he risked his life."

FEDERAL GENERALS.

We were talking of the various commanders in our war and how surprising were the changes of fortune in the way of reputation and so on. "There were a few men," said the General, "when the war broke out, to whom we who had been in the Army looked for success and high rank—among them Rosecrans, Buckner, McClellan, Stone, McDowell, Buell. I felt sure that each of these men would gain the highest commands. Rosecrans was a great disappointment to us all—to me especially. Stone's case was always a mystery, and I think a great wrong was committed.

"I knew Stone at school. I have always regarded him as very good, a very able, and a perfectly loyal man, but a man who has had three or four strange and surprising reverses of fortune. After the arrest of Stone and his treatment his military career in our war was destroyed. I believe if Stone had had a chance he would have made his mark in the war. McDowell was also the victim of what I suppose we should call ill luck. You will remember people called him a drunkard and a traitor. Well, he never drank a drop of liquor in his life, and a more loyal man never lived. I have the greatest respect for McDowell's accomplishments and character, and I was glad to make him Major-General. The country owed him that. If only as an atonement for its injustice toward him. But McDowell never was what you would call a popular man. He was never in the Army nor at West Point. Yet I could never understand it, for no one could know McDowell without liking him. His career is one of the surprising things in the war. So is Buell's. Buell does not like me, I am afraid, but I have always borne my testimony to his perfect loyalty and his ability. Buell is a man who would have carried out loyally every order he received, and I think he had genius enough for the highest commands; but, somehow, he fell under a cloud."

This conversation about the failures of the war took a wider and more personal range than would be suitable for a journal, but I will venture to glean a few observations that may interest you. "The trouble with many of our Generals in the beginning," said the General, "was that they did not believe in the war. I mean they did not have that complete assurance in success which belongs to good Generalship. They had views about slavery, protecting rebel property, State rights, political views that interfered with their judgment. Now I do not mean to say they were disloyal. A soldier had as good a right to his opinions as any other citizen, and these men were as loyal as any men in the Union—would have died for the Union—but their opinions made them lukewarm, and many failures came from that. In some cases it was temperament. There is Warren, whose case may be regarded as a hard one. Warren had risen to one of the highest commands in the Army, and was removed on the field of battle, and in the last battle of the war. Yet I could not find a more gallant, loyal soldier and a good man, trained in the art of war. But, as a General, if you give him an order, he would not act until he knew what the other corps would do. Instead of obeying—and knowing that the power which was guiding him would guide the others—he would halt and hesitate and invite a debate. It was this quality which led to our disaster at the mine explosion before Petersburg. If Warren had obeyed orders, we would have broken Lee's army in two and taken Petersburg. But when he should have been in the work he was worrying over what other corps would do. So the chance was lost. I should have relieved Warren then, but I did not like to injure an officer of so high rank for what was an error of judgment. But at Five Forks it was different. There was no time to think of rank or persons' feelings, and I told Sheridan to relieve Warren if he at all failed him. Sheridan did, and no one regretted the necessity more than I did."

SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

"So far as the war is concerned," said the General, "I think history will more than approve the places given to Sherman and Sheridan. Sherman I have known for 35 years. During that time there never was but one cloud over our friendship, and that," said the General, laughing, "lasted about three weeks. When Sherman's book came out, Mr. Boynton, the correspondent, printed some letters about it. In these Sherman was made to disparage his comrades, and disparage me especially. I was not told you how much I was shocked. But there were the letters and the extracts. I could not believe it in Sherman, the man whom I had always found so true and knightly, more anxious to honor others than win honor for himself. But there were the letters and he seemed to mean it. So I sent the book and resolved to read it over, with paper and pencil, and make careful notes, and, in justice to my comrades and myself, prepare a reply. I do not think I ever ventured upon a more painful duty. I was some time about it. I was moving to Long Branch. I had official duties, and I am a slow reader. Then I missed the books when I reached the Branch, and had to send for them. So it was three weeks before I was through. During these weeks," said the General, laughing, "I did not see Sherman, and I am glad I did not. My mind was so set by Boynton's extracts that I should certainly have been unjust. But when I finished the book I found that I approved of every word—that it was a true book, an honorable book, creditable to Sherman, just to his companions—to myself particularly so—just such as I expected Sherman would write. Then it was accurate, because Sherman keeps a diary, and he compiled the book from notes made at the time. I found it a very accurate record. You can imagine how pleased I was, for my respect and affection for Sherman were so great that I look on these three weeks as among the most painful in my remembrance. I wrote Sherman my opinion of the book. I told him the only points I objected to were his criticisms upon some of our civil soldiers, like Logan and Blair. I said there was no one there who thought no two men more loyal than John A. Logan and Frank Blair. I knew that Sherman did not mean to disparage either of them, and that he wrote hastily. Logan did a great work for the Union in bringing Egypt out of the Confederacy, which he did; and he was an admirable soldier, and as he always has been, an honorable, true man—a perfectly just and fair man, whose record in the Army was brilliant. Blair also did a work in the war entitling him to the gratitude of every Northern man and the respect of every soldier. But with these two exceptions I approved of every line of Sherman's book, and think it of great value as a history."

The General told his story of the three weeks' cloud as though the recollection amused him. "Sherman," he said, "is a splendid soldier—but a great man. He is one of the very great men in our country's history. He is a many-sided man. He is an orator with few superiors. As a writer he is among the first. As a General I know of no man I would put above him. Above all, he has a fine character—so frank, so sincere, so outspoken, so genuine. There is not a false line in Sherman's character—nothing to regret. As a soldier, I know his valor. I knew what he was before Vicksburg. You see, we had two lines to maintain. On one side was Pemberton, his army, and his works. That I was watching. On our rear was Joe Johnston, who might come at any time and break into the siege. It put Sherman to keep that line and watch him. I never had a moment's care while Sherman was there. I don't think Sherman ever went to bed with his clothes off during that campaign, or allowed a night to pass without visiting his pickets two or three times in person. His industry was prodigious. He worked all the time, and with an enthusiasm, a patience, and a good-humor that gave him great power with his army. There is no man living for whose character I have a higher respect than for that of Sherman. He is not only one of the best men living, but one of the greatest we have had in our history."

"As for Sheridan," said the General, "I have only known him since we met during the war. He joined my regiment—the Tenth Infantry—after I left it, and so I did not see him. Then he is a much younger man than Sherman or myself, and did not serve in Mexico. The first time I remember meeting Sheridan was when he was Colonel of a Michigan regiment. We met at a railway station. He was about to move his regiment to join some other General—I think Gordon Granger. I knew I had sent a regiment, but had not indicated that of Sheridan, and really did not wish it to leave. I spoke to Sheridan, and he said he would rather go than stay, or some such answer, which was brusque and rough and annoyed me. I don't think Sheridan could have said anything to have made a worse impression on me. But I watched his career and saw how much there was in him. So when I came East and took command, I asked around for cavalry commander. I was standing in front of the White House talking to Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Halleck. I said, 'I wanted the best man I could find for the cavalry.' 'Then,' said Halleck, 'why not take Phil Sheridan?' 'Well,' I said, 'I was just going to say Phil Sheridan.' So Sheridan was sent for, and he came very much abgusted. He was just about to have a corps, and he did not know why we wanted him East, whether it was to discipline him," said the General, laughing, "or not. But he came, and took the command, and came out of the war with a record that entitled him to his rank. As a soldier, as a commander of troops, as a man capable of doing all that is possible with any number of men, there is no man living greater than Sheridan. He belongs to the very first rank of soldiers, not only of our country, but of the world. No man ever had such a faculty of finding out things as Sheridan—of knowing all about the enemy. He was always the best informed man in his command as to the enemy. Then he had that magnetic quality of swaying men which I wish I had—a rare quality in a General. I don't think any one can give Sheridan too high praise. When I made him Lieutenant-General there was some criticism. Why not Thomas or Meade? I have the utmost respect for those Generals, no one has more; but when the task of selection came, I could not put any man ahead of Sheridan. He ranked Thomas. He had waived his rank to Meade, and I did not think his magnanimity in waiving rank to Meade should operate against him when the time came for awarding the higher honors of the war. It was no desire on my part to withhold honor from Thomas or Meade, but to do justice to a man whom I regarded then, as I regard him now, not only as one of the great soldiers of America, but as one of the greatest soldiers of the world, worthy to stand in the very highest rank."

HIS COMRADES.

"I was very fond of MacPherson," said the General, "and his death was a great affliction. He was on my staff, and there I learned his merit. He would have come out of the war, had he lived, with the highest rank. When I look for brave, noble, characters in our war, men whom death has surrounded with romance, I see them in characters like MacPherson, and not only in the Southern armies. Meade was a fine soldier, and a loyal, good man. He has been criticised for not having destroyed Lee after Gettysburg, and the country seemed to share that disappointment after the battle. I have never thought it a fair criticism. Meade was new to his army, and did not feel it in his hand. If he could have fought Lee six months later, when he had the army in his hand, or if Sherman or Sheridan had commanded at Gettysburg, I think Lee would have been destroyed. But if Meade made any mistake, if he did not satisfy the wishes of the country who hoped for Lee's destruction, he made a mistake which any one would have made under the circumstances. He was new to the chief command. He did not know how it felt toward him, and, having rolled back the tide of invasion, he felt that any further movement would be a risk. Meade served with me, served in command, and to my perfect satisfaction. His memory deserves to be honored among the heroes of the war. Hancock is a fine soldier. At the time he was named Major-General we were not very good friends, and I had personal preferences for Schofield, but I felt Hancock had earned the promotion, and gave his name to Stanton. He wrote me a beautiful letter on the subject, and our relations have always remained on the most cordial footing. I have great respect for Hancock as a man and a soldier. We had a good many men in the war who were buried in the staff and did not rise. There is Ingalls, for instance. Ingalls remained Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac during all commands, and did a great work. Yet you never heard his name mentioned as a General. And yet Ingalls in command of troops would, in my opinion, have become a great and famous General. If the command of the Army of the Potomac had ever become vacant, I would have given it to Ingalls. Horace Porter was lost in the staff. Like Ingalls he was too useful to be spared. But as a commander of troops Porter would have risen, in my opinion, to a very high command. Young Mackenzie at the close of the war was a most promising soldier. He is an officer, I think, fitted for the highest commands. There are many officers in the Army, for we had really a fine Army. These are names that occur in the hurry of conversation. You never can tell what makes a General. So many circumstances enter into success. Our war and all wars are surprises in that respect. But what saved us in the North was not generalship so much as the people."

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON AND JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

An allusion was made by your correspondent to Albert Sidney Johnston, and the General said: "I knew Albert Sidney Johnston before the war. When he was sent to Utah I had a high opinion of his talents. When the war broke out he was regarded as the coming man of the Confederacy. I shared that opinion, because I knew and esteemed him and because I felt as we all did in the old Army, where there was a public opinion among the officers as to who would come out ahead. In many cases, in most cases, pur public opinion was in error. Bragg had a great reputation in the South. Bragg was the most contentious of men, and there was a story in Mexico that he put every one in arrest under him, and then put himself in arrest. Albert Sidney Johnston might have risen in the ranks, and all had confidence in his doing so, but he died too soon, as Stonewall Jackson died, too soon for us to say what he would have done under the later and altered conditions of the war. The Southern Army had many good Generals. Lee, of course, was a good soldier, and so was Longstreet. But I do not know that there was any better than Joe Johnston. I have had nearly all of the Southern Generals in high command in front of me, and Johnston gave me more anxiety than any of the others. I was never half so anxious about Lee. By the way, I saw in Joe Johnston's book that when I was asking Pemberton to surrender Vicksburg, he was trying to escape the siege. I was very sorry. If I had known Johnston was coming I would have told Pemberton to wait in Vicksburg until I wanted him, awaited Johnston's advance and given him battle. He could never have beaten that Vicksburg army, and thus I would have destroyed, perhaps, Pemberton's was already gone, and I was quite sure of Johnston's. He was sorry I did not know Johnston was coming until it was too late. Take it all in all, the South, in my opinion, had no better soldier than Joe Johnston—none, at least, that gave me more trouble."

Some remarks were made about councils of war, and how far their deliberations affected an army's movements. "I never had a council of war in my life. I never heard of Sherman or Sheridan doing so. Of course, I heard all that every one had to say, and in head-quarters there is an interesting and constant stream of talk. But I always made up my mind to act, and the first thing even my staff knew of any movement was when I wrote it out in rough and gave it to be copied off."

There was another question as to the poetic effect of such a battle as that of Lookout Mountain, the battle above the clouds. "The battle of Lookout Mountain is one of the romances of the war. There was no such battle and no action even worthy to be called a battle on Lookout Mountain. It is all poetry."

"THE THIRD TERM."

The General continued in this vein, and our conversation took a personal turn. "I was never more delighted at anything," said the General "than the close of the war. I never liked service in the Army—not as a young officer. I did not want to go to West Point. My appointment was an accident, and my father had to use his authority to make me go. I never went into a battle willingly or with enthusiasm. I was always glad when a battle was over. I never want to command another army. I take no interest in war, and when the Duke of Cambridge asked me to review his troops at Aldershot, I told his Royal Highness that the one thing I never wanted to see again was a military parade. When I resigned from the Army and went to a farm I was happy. When the rebellion came I returned to the service because it was a duty. I had no thought of rank; all I did was in my line as an officer and soldier. My first commission as Brigadier came in the unanimous indorsement of the delegation from Illinois. I do not think I knew any of the members but Washburne, and I did not know him very well. It was only after Donelson that I began to see how important was the work that Providence devolved upon me. And then after Donelson I was in disgrace and under arrest, and practically without a command because of some misunderstanding on the part of Halleck. I do not know what would have come of that had not the country interfered. You see Donelson was our first clear victory, and you will remember the enthusiasm that came with it. The country saved me from Halleck's displeasure. When other commands came I always regretted them. When the war was over, and I was made Lieutenant-General was proposed, with my name as the Lieutenant-General, I wrote Mr. Washburne opposing it. I did not want it. I found that the bill was right and I was wrong, when I came to command the Army of the Potomac—that a head was needed to the Army. I did not want the Presidency, and have never quite forgiven myself for refusing the command of the Army to accept it; but it could not be helped. I owed my honors and opportunities to the Republican Party, and if my name could aid it I was bound to accept. The second nomination was almost due to me—if I may use the phrase—because of the bitterness of political and personal opponents. My rejection before the second election, before it gave me how the country felt. Then came all the discussions about the third term. I gave my views on that in my letters to Senator White, of Pennsylvania. It is not known, however, how strongly I was pressed to enter the canvass as a candidate. I was waited upon formally by a distinguished man, representing the influences that would have controlled the Republicans in the South, and asked to allow my name to be used. This request was supported by men in the Northern States whose position and character are unquestioned. I said then that under no circumstances would I become a candidate. Even if a nomination and an election were assured, I would not run. The struggle would be a fierce one, would be after a struggle, and before it had been unanimous. The election, if I should win, would be after a struggle, and the result would be far different from what it was before. If I succeeded, and tried to do my best—my very best—I should still have a crippled Administration. This was the public view. Personally, I was weary of office. I never wanted to get out of a place as much as I did to get out of the Presidency. For 16 years, from the opening of the war, it had been a constant strain upon me. So, when the third term was seriously presented to me, I peremptorily declined it."

DEATH OF AN AGED PHYSICIAN.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 23d inst. says:

"Dr. John Whitridge, of No. 181 North Charles-street, Baltimore, died yesterday morning at Tiverton, R. I., his birthplace, of pneumonia, aged 86 years. Dr. Whitridge, with his wife and members of his family, left here for Rhode Island three weeks ago, and some weeks since his severe illness brought others of the relatives to his bedside, including Mr. Thomas Whitridge, his brother, Dr. William Whitridge, a son, and Dr. P. C. Williams, a son-in-law, all of this city. The body will be brought here to-morrow for burial. Dr. Whitridge practiced medicine successfully in Baltimore for half a century, and enjoyed a large practice. He retired from active duty some years since, and his son succeeded him. He leaves a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

AN ENGLISH LYING CLUB.

From London Truth.

"In the last century," says *Old and New London* for July, "there were several organized lying clubs, one of which for many years held its meetings at the Bell Tavern, Westminster." But we have no occasion to go back to the last century to find lying clubs. When I was at Bishop Auckland, in the County of Durham, a few years ago, I found there a lying club existing and flourishing. It had a first 11 and a second 22, just like a cricket club. If a man who was a member of the first 11 didn't acquit himself well as a liar he was put back into the second 22, and if a man did well in the second 22 he was promoted to the first 11. If a man couldn't tell lies at all he was expelled from the club. I never knew any one expelled.

LAW REPORTS.

A VERY MUCH MIXED LAWSUIT.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE NEW POST OFFICE PLUMBING CONTRACTORS.

A suit was brought some time since by James M. Heatherton, one of the contractors for the plumbing work on the new Post Office, against his partner in the contract, Thomas Hastings, for an injunction and accounting. Pending the suit a Receiver was appointed by the court. This Receiver died soon after, and Mr. Clarence Cary was appointed to fill his place. The contract having been finished and the moneys due having been paid to the Receiver by the United States Government, that officer yesterday made an application to Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for instructions as to the disposition he should make of the funds, and asking to be allowed proper compensation for his services. During the pendency of the action, Mr. Hastings, the defendant in the suit, died, and his Administratrix was substituted for him as defendant. A suit for divorce between the plaintiff, James M. Heatherton, and his wife, introduced a new element into the controversy, as Heatherton was ordered by the Supreme Court to assign his interest in the contract to the Receiver, in trust for his wife's alimony. Heatherton's counsel further claimed a lien for his fees upon the fund. Yet another claim was presented by plaintiff's brother, asking that, as Heatherton was his employe, he should be paid at the rate of $6 per day for loss of plaintiff's services. Finally, the representatives of the deceased Receiver wanted compensation for the services he had performed during his lifetime.

All the parties were represented by counsel. Mr. Ira Shafer, on behalf of the Administratrix of the deceased defendant, asked to have half the fund, after deducting Receiver's fees, for his client. Mr. Denis A. Spellissy, who represented Mrs. Heatherton, urged upon the court that she was entitled to all of her husband's share of the fund, which, he claimed, was a similar half to that of defendant. Mr. Spellissy also claimed that the other liens, even if good, were subordinate to that of his client. Heatherton's counsel claimed that he should get his fees out of the fund before any but the Receiver's fees were paid; and Heatherton's brother, who was represented by Mr. Malcolm Campbell, looked for payment of his alleged claim before any other. Time was given to Mr. Naaman Davis to file proof of the services performed by the first Receiver, and the court reserved its decision until all the papers were in.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Blatchford will sit in the United States Circuit Court during the remainder of this week and a part of next week, to hear miscellaneous motions.

Counsel for Gen. Cassina yesterday applied to the Clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court for four certified copies of Justice Smith's decision dismissing the case against him for seduction, to be used in an argument before Judge Van Brunt for the dismissal of the civil suit brought against Cassina by Mr. Collins.

Justice Smith, when about to take his seat on the bench at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, was seized with a sudden attack of illness, and had to be conveyed home in a coach. The Justice has been for some days suffering from nervous prostration, having sat continuously in the Jefferson Market Police Court through three weeks of very hot weather.

The examination in the case of Harris Lowenberg, of No. 36 Essex-street, who was charged with having received $20,000 worth of jewelry which was stolen from the store of Simeon J. Rudberg, No. 199 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, on Jan. 19, was resumed before Justice Wandell yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, and resulted in the honorable discharge of the accused.

The Pirot habeas corpus case was again before Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Pirot was present, with her son—the cause of contention—a well-dressed, contented-looking little fellow. The new papers were read, and Judge Daniels gave the child, who afterward conversed privately with the boy to ascertain which of his parents he would prefer to live with. A decision in the case will probably be rendered to-day.

Morris H. Frey's cigar store at No. 122 Bleecker-street was broken into at an early hour yesterday morning and $75 worth of cigars and clothing stolen. Officer Watson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, saw the thieves leaving the place with their plunder and pursued them. He caught one of them, who gave the name of Edward Satterlee. The prisoner was taken before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

SETTLED AFTER MUCH LITIGATION.

In the suit of Morris Frank et al. against the Chemical National Bank, Judge Sanford, of the Superior Court, yesterday granted an ext

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly light southerly, stationary or falling barometer.

The evidence of Representatives KELLEY and HALE and Mr. COURTLAND PARKER before the Potter committee yesterday was mainly directed toward disproving the statements of E. L. WEBER and ANDERSON. Ex-Congressman SYPHER, of Louisiana—a brother of ANDERSON'S counsel—testified to having seen in the possession of D. A. WEBER a letter bearing the signature of JOHN SHERMAN. He was not familiar with Mr. SHERMAN'S hand-writing, so could only presume that the letter was what it purported to be. Mr. HALE testified to his intimate relations with Mr. SHERMAN in New-Orleans, and to his firm belief that if Mr. SHERMAN had written such a letter as the one ascribed to him, he [HALE] must have known of it. The evidence of Secretary SHERMAN had merely begun when the committee adjourned.

GIDEON J. TUCKER, ex-Surrogate of New-York, and ex-Trustee of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, has been nominated as the candidate of the National Labor-Greenback Party for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Mr. TUCKER is a political fossil, who has contrived to keep his name before the public during the last few years by his activity in fostering the Greenback movement in this State. He may have deserved the empty honor of this nomination, but such a standard-bearer will hardly impress the public with the fitness of the new organization to elevate either the character or the ability of political nominees. It would have been difficult to select a man much less fitted by previous training or reputation to sit on the Bench of the Court of Appeals.

JOHN J. JUNIO, who was unceremoniously snubbed by the Syracuse Convention, warned his associates that though they had succeeded in neutralizing the influence of the Labor Reform wing of the party, that element must ultimately be the dominant one. According to JUNIO, the Labor Reformers furnish most of the votes, and must, at no distant date, be allowed to supply the principles also. A foretaste of what these will be was furnished by a delegate who wanted to add to the platform a plank demanding that the Government should loan to all who could furnish proper security as much "absolute" paper money as they desired at a rate of interest not exceeding 1 per cent. Though the convention was not prepared to sanction any such lunacy, JUNIO is probably right in assuming that the adoption of the Socialistic creed, pure and simple, is merely a question of time. The absence of the German element from the convention was as marked as the predominance of Irish members among its delegates.

The representative men of the Republican Party of Louisiana seem to have decided upon a very wise plan of action for the coming campaign. They will, according to the present intention, make no nominations for State or parish officers, leaving local leaders and the State Committee, which has been enlarged to sixty members, to give whatever aid they can to Independent movements. In all the Congressional districts, however, they propose to make an active canvass, and they express the belief that they can secure at least one, and perhaps two, of those now held by Democrats. If the Republicans of neighboring States will come together and decide upon like action, there is no good reason to fear that the South will send a solid Democratic delegation to the next Congress.

"All the favorites beaten" is the report from the Texas Democratic Convention, which adjourned, yesterday, after a session of nearly a week. There were three candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination, one of them being HUBBARD, the present incumbent. The contest has been furious, and severe charges have been made on all sides. HUBBARD has been accused of dishonesty; and a desperate attempt to oust him was successful, a new man having been brought forward at last as a compromise candidate. The nominations made, the convention, with charming inconsistency, indorsed the administration of the defeated HUBBARD, and adjourned in the midst of the most touching display of harmony. In Texas, as in some other Southern States, a Democratic nomination for a State office is equivalent to an election. Therefore, the struggle of the "outs" to be "ins" is tremendous, and must in due time prove party-rending.

The importance of the Duke of Connaught's betrothal to the daughter of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia has been somewhat overrated, the political value of such unions having been pretty accurately measured by the experience of Denmark in 1864 and of Russia during the last three months; but it will doubtless have its effect in keeping up the prevalent good feeling between the two countries. The pending occupation of Bosnia will have at least one good result, viz., the stimulating of Servia to construct, in self-defense, the railways against which she has so long set her face. The Austrian railway system has a terminus at the Danube port of Basiasch, directly opposite Belgrade, the Servian capital; and now that the Austro-Bosnian line is about to translate itself into fact, a corresponding line through Servia, connecting the capital with the interior, is an absolute necessity. The question of the Greek frontier is still unsettled, and will probably be referred to the arbitration of the Western powers. The anti-Austrian agitation in Italy, which is believed to be the work of the Church party, is evidently a speculation upon the national antipathy of the Italians to Austria, and the probability of the movement becoming general if it can only be pushed to a certain point. It is stated that the evacuation of Shumla has commenced, and that several Russian battalions have actually entered the fortress; but the inhabitants of the Batoum district seem to be as obstinate in their resistance as ever. The reported attempt to supersede Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in favor of Count SCHOUVALOFF, if really made, is not likely to be successful, the Chancellor being a personal friend of the Czar, and enjoying his fullest confidence.

THE NEW PARTY.

Old politicians, we are assured, look with contempt on the new party movement, and predict that it will not last long. There is a good deal of human nature in this expression of opinion, but the feeling at the bottom of it detracts from its value. The new party repudiates the professional politicians, and they avenge themselves by a free use of epithets. They despise what they cannot control, and depreciate what does not look up to them for guidance. We imagine that this will be found to be a correct explanation of their general position.

The want of managerial experience has been evident in the proceedings at Syracuse. The sayings and doings were not of the cut-and-dry order. A programme was not concocted in a back parlor and obsequiously carried out by the members of the convention. Things would have run more smoothly, and the rulings of the presiding officer might have conflicted less frequently with parliamentary usage had the convention allowed itself to be captured by the cunning politicians who stood watching for a prize. In these hard times the catch would have been a snug fortune to the bankrupt, characterless partisans who had journeyed some distance to secure it. But though obviously adrift, and in want of directing intelligence, the great majority were agreed on one point. Having left the old parties, they will not submit to the leadership of the trading politicians who seek alliance with the movement only that they may use it for their own advantage. Much may be forgiven in consideration of the manifest honesty of purpose which prompted the convention to reject as so much partisan scum the contending factions from this City. Offenses against parliamentary rules are trivial faults, that are amply atoned for by the rough and ready rejection of the schemers who would have carried the convention and its work into the market, for sale to the highest bidder.

The rural delegates forming the convention are described as quite equal in appearance to the average representation in party gatherings. They were earnest, and the ir earnestness showed itself in nothing more clearly than in their determination to have nothing more to do with the regular parties or with the regulation party leader. This, indeed, seems to be almost the only point which they have grasped firmly or which is worth thinking of in connection with the Fall campaign. Their financial and labor notions are crude, conflicting, impracticable. A strange lack of cohesion is apparent in their platform, which looks like an attempt to bind together forces that have little in common. The task of picking holes in the thirteen propositions adopted yesterday would be easy enough. But the movement is too suggestive to be thus disposed of. Its significance depends less upon the lucidity and harmony of its propositions than upon the evidence it affords of dissatisfaction with ordinary party management, and a determination to act independently of the old party machinery. As a statement of financial doctrine it is absurd; as a mode of bettering the condition of labor and restraining the sway of capital, it is chimerical. As a protest against the exclusion of principle from the treatment of these subjects, and as a revolt against pretensions which subordinate party management to personal interest, it deserves attention, in spite of its incongruities, on the part of thoughtful men.

Putting together the Syracuse and Ohio platforms, we discover that even the Greenbackers are not in perfect unison with reference to one of the cardinal articles of their creed. They would make the Government the sole issuer of paper currency, and they would have this currency a legal tender for all purposes, but they differ as to details respecting the volume to be issued. The more conservative convention at Columbus not only spurned a proposition suggestive of repudiation of the debt, but limited the issue of greenbacks on account of its redemption to the amounts required from time to time, as the bonds become redeemable. The Syracuse Convention, on the other hand, revives the Pendletonian heresy with all its original fullness, and demands "the immediate calling in and payment of all bonds in absolute paper money without regard to the time they may have to run on their face." Inflation under the latter process would therefore be practically unlimited.

On other questions the Syracuse delegates rushed into extremes which those of Ohio carefully avoided. The latter are, in fact, almost conservative in their allusions to the relations that should subsist between capital and labor. Socialism and Communism will look in vain for encouragement in a document which affirms an identity of interest between employer and employed, and denounces all violent measures as at variance with the instincts of the American people. The demagogism of this platform, apart from its financial nostrums, is confined to a vague suggestion of aid to "the landless in securing homes," to a declaration in favor of prison idleness, and to a generalization which is certainly harmless in regard to other means of improving the state of labor. The entire platform produces the impression that the Greenback-Labor Party in Ohio is moderate and rational in comparison with the ideas once formulated by Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS and a certain candidate for the Governorship whom Secretary SHERMAN too hastily indorsed.

We observe that the Syracuse convention inverts the relation of names, and styles the new party the Labor-Greenback Party; and the circumstance not inaptly indicates the ultimate ascendency of radical reformers of which its platform gives promise. Not a particle of conservatism appears in it. Its fifth proposition is so manifestly agrarian that we can but wonder that the farmers present allowed it to pass. It speaks of "the monopoly of the soil" and urges the adoption of "land limitation laws" in a manner which the agriculturists from w hom the Greenback movement derives its strength will find rather hard reading. The proposed enforced reduction of railroad capital, and the summary cutting down of official salaries, prove yet more conclusively that though known partisan traders were excluded, demagogues contrived to creep in. The broad declaration in favor of a protective tariff shows how blindly labor reformers sometimes play into the hands of monopolies.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST SOUTH.

It was announced some time ago that the Republican Congressional Committee intended to make a vigorous campaign in certain districts of the South, and that this year, once and for all, the professions of fair play and honest dealing made by the Democrats of those districts were to be thoroughly tested. It is to be hoped that this intention has not been abandoned, for there is in nearly every Southern State at least one district now represented by a Democrat which, by right, and if a fair election were secured, would elect a Republican by a majority which could not be disputed. In addition to these, there are at least thirteen so-called close districts now represented by Democrats, but which, in a fair election, would surely give Republican majorities of from five hundred to two thousand. These "doubtful" districts, however, need not now be discussed. Only those which are overwhelmingly Republican will be considered. And to this latter class, and in spite of "the protest" which Democratic managers will make against the claim, we have no hesitation in adding the Sixth District of Maryland. Four years ago the district was a close one, but the Republicans are now as much entitled to it as they are to St. Lawrence County, in this State. In 1874, the Democratic majority was only 78, and two years ago, in spite of barefaced, glaring fraud, it was reduced to 14. Last year, however, in the local elections the Republican majority was 718, and there is no reason why, in the coming contest, a Republican Congressman should not be elected by at least the same vote.

Passing down to Virginia, and considering all the chances carefully, it can safely be predicted that the Republicans, even with hard work, will be able to carry none of the districts save the Fourth. This will not be a gain, however. Mr. JORGENSEN, the present Representative, is a Republican, having been elected by a majority of 1,400. The Second or Norfolk District is clearly Republican, but it will, doubtless, be again represented by that eminent statesman, GOODE, unless, indeed, it is secured by the Independents, as is barely possible. In North Carolina the chances for the Republicans are not more encouraging. Since the Democrats came into power in the State they have so gerrymandered it that the Republicans are not sure of any of the districts. In 1876, although the total majority for TILDEN, admitting every Democratic claim, was only 17,108, the Republicans succeeded in electing but one Congressman, Mr. BROGDEN, and his majority was upward of 10,000. His district, the Second, was, in the White League apportionment, made up of nearly all the overwhelmingly Republican strongholds in the State thrown together in one shapeless mass, and it was not only intended but plainly announced that a Republican canvass in any other district would be out of the question. This year, by reason of the new and infamous Election laws, which practically drive three-quarters of the colored citizens from the polls, even the Second District will not be safe, unless the National Congressional Committee fulfill its promise of making a close, active, and aggressive campaign.

In South Carolina, if Gen. HAMPTON'S professions of honesty count for anything, and he can carry out his avowed intention of securing a fair election, the Republicans should carry the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Districts, which would be a gain of one. The Fourth, now represented by JOHN H. EVANS, a Democrat, was carried against ALEXANDER S. WALLACE, by a majority of several thousand. This result, however, was due as much to the unpopularity of the Republican candidate as to the tactics of the notorious "up-country white liners." The district is one upon which the Congressional Committee could with profit bestow a great deal of attention. The First, Second, and Fifth Districts will certainly return Republicans, if candidates can be found who will take the risk of running, and any reasonable assurance is given that the colored voters will not be molested while exercising their political rights. In Georgia, on the other hand, it will be useless for local Republicans or for the National Committee to make any fight. Fair play is a jewel which for years past has been lost sight of in that State. The Republican Party is dead there, and for the present, at least, all efforts to resurrect it must fail. There is a strong possibility, however, that the immense Democratic majority will fall to pieces of its own weight, and in the Fifth and Seventh Districts there is every reason to believe that Independent candidates can be elected.

Three districts of Alabama are strongly Republican on anything like a fair vote, but in only one of them, the Fourth, is there any degree of certainty that even the most watchful and vigorous canvass will be successful against Democratic fraud. In that district, however, the Republicans have an undoubted majority of at least 7,000, and that it is now represented by the Bourbon SHELLEY is due quite as much to a foolish quarrel between two prominent colored leaders as to the innumerable frauds which were practiced by the Democratic officers who, under the laws of the State, had absolute control of the last election. In the adjoining State of Louisiana the Republicans, for a number of reasons which need not now be referred to, are particularly down-hearted and wanting in spirit. Fortunately, however, their opponents are also weakened by internal dissensions, and local quarrels, and by an active canvass participated in by leading Northern speakers much that was lost two years ago can be regained. The Third and Fifth Districts, one of which is now represented by a Democrat, are naturally Republican by large majorities, and it only requires a determined effort to secure them. The Sixth District of Mississippi, known as "The Shoe-string," into which most of the strong colored counties were thrown under the shot-gun apportionment, has a Republican majority of not less than 18,000. Even Gov. STONE has been obliged to admit this fact. Yet it is now represented by CHALMERS, of Fort Pillow massacre memory, and one of the most bitter and uncompromising "fire-eaters" in all the South. The redemption of at least this district is a duty which the Congressional Committee owes, not only to its party, but to the country. It can be carried by a proper effort, as can the Tenth Tennessee, Second Arkansas, Ninth Kentucky, Second Florida, Fifth Texas, and First West Virginia.

In all the districts named there is, in spite of every obstacle, a reasonable assurance of Republican success. The Democrats in all parts of the South, now more than ever before, profess a desire that the coming election shall be a fair and full one. Their good faith should be thoroughly tested, the best possible nominations made in every Republican district, and the local leaders aided by advice and campaign documents from Washington, and supported and encouraged by the presence of prominent speakers from the North.

FIGHTING FOR A CITY.

The occasional rioting at East St. Louis has given that city an unpleasant notoriety. These riots grow out of the struggles of rival municipal governments. There would be no struggle if it were not for the fact that two sets of men desire to hold office. The history of this small municipality is interesting, if not instructive. The city above named, under a special act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, approved March 26, 1869, became a municipal corporation. That is to say, it had been incorporated by the Legislature, its charter had been amended, and all enactments relating thereto had been finally consolidated. In 1872, the Legislature passed a general law to provide for the incorporation of cities. In September, 1877, certain legal voters of East St. Louis petitioned the Mayor and Common Council to order an election at which there should be submitted to the people a proposition to incorporate the city under the general law of 1872. The Common Council, for reasons of their own, refused to entertain any motion looking toward a change of government. Thereupon, BOWMAN, the Mayor, issued his proclamation, ordering the election; he took the steps needed to provide for the election, which was held in January, 1878. At this election there was a majority of 71 votes "for city organization under the general law." The Common Council refused to take any cognizance of the change in the city charter, alleging that the election was inoperative, although a certificate of incorporation had been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in accordance with the statute. The Mayor, BOWMAN, again interposed. He gave notice of an election for municipal officers under the new charter, appointed Judges and polling-places, and provided all necessary machinery. The result was the election of a new Common Council, Clerk, Treasurer, &c., and the newly-elected Council proceeded to fill the offices left to their discretion.

Mayor BOWMAN led the faction representing the new incorporation, and one ERNEST WIDER was the leader of the party upholding the charter of 1869. On a case made up by one of the Aldermen elected under the new incorporation, the question was carried to the State Supreme Court, and was decided in favor of the original charter, and against the Bowman faction. The court held that as the law required the Mayor and Common Council to order elections, appoint polling-places, &c., the act of the Mayor by himself was of no effect. The failure of the other branch of the Government to move was fatal to the validity of the act. Therefore the election at which the citizens decided to substitute a charter under the general law of 1872 was irregular, and the subsequent election of municipal officers was necessarily illegal. But, before the Supreme Court made this decision, the rival governments had come into collision. BOWMAN, as Mayor, was at the head of both governments. But, under him, there were two Boards of Aldermen, two Clerks, two Treasurers, two Chiefs of Police, and two forces of policemen. One set of policemen besieged the other set, and the result was a fight in which several people were killed.

The decision of the Supreme Court was made public on the 18th of July. On the 22d the Bowmanites and the Widerites had an affray in the market-place, resulting from an attempt on the part of the latter to dispossess the Bowman faction, the decision of the court having gone against them. But, although decided to be an illogal body by the highest judicial authority in the State, the Bowman "Government" refused to disband. The Bowman Police subsequently attacked a party of railroad laborers who were constructing a work authorized by the Wider Government, and drove them away. The work in question was distasteful to the Bowman faction, and the rioters, for they were none other, having driven off the workmen, tore up the track and made a bonfire of the material. In the intoxication of success, they incited another fight, in which several people were shot, one fatally wounded, and the whole city was thrown into uproar. At last accounts, the Widerites had driven the Bowmanites into a corner.

There is no need of moralizing on this extraordinary tale. The East St. Louis affair is a struggle for power. It is safe to say that there would never have been any motion to substitute a new city charter for the one under which the city was governed, if it had not been for the fact that one clique desired to legislate another clique out of office. And it is not likely that the nice legal merits of the case would have been taken up to the Supreme Court if the Common Council under the old incorporation had not been afraid to go before the people on a new election. They were in office; they would not consent to allow the citizens to decide whether they would have a new charter and new officials. So, from their refusal to act grew all the subsequent complications. There was a movement to oust the existing City Government. It failed; but the city has suffered very seriously; and the Militia have been ordered out to keep the peace between the real Government and the pretenders.

LEMONADE.

It is affirmed by a learned historian that in the year 1842 lemonade was served at a Sunday-school picnic in South Lee, Mass., in which a distinct trace of lemon was detected by an eminent chemist, at that time Professor of Chemistry in Williams College, who happened to be present. The event naturally created great excitement. Many persons denied the whole story from beginning to end, while others, among whom were nearly all the chemists in the State, insisted that the Professor's analysis was worthless and he knew nothing of the first principles of chemistry. There is no doubt, however, that the story is true. Never, before or since, has lemon been found in Sunday-school lemonade, but, probably in accordance with some obscure freak of nature, the South Lee lemonade was contaminated either with crude lemon-peel or citric acid, precisely which the historian has not informed us.

The Sunday-school lemonade of commerce is a harmless fluid, since it consists entirely of water mingled with a small quantity of sugar. It may be drank in large quantities by the weakest children and the most delicate teachers without any serious disturbance of their interiors. It is reported that in moments of enthusiasm President HAYES is accustomed to drink freely of this respectable beverage, retaining the clearness of his intellect unimpaired even by the deepest potations. In fact, it is believed that Sunday-school lemonade is less exhilarating than weak tea, and there are thousand of teachers who have drank it two or three times a year for twenty successive years without showing any visible marks of its action.

It is unnecessary to say that profane persons scoff at Sunday-school lemonade, and find fault with it because it has no strength. What would such persons have? Do they wish that children and teachers should wallow in beer or cider, or will they pretend that champagne and the other varieties of rum denounced by temperance people are proper beverages to be set before the young and innocent? If they limit their criticism of Sunday-school lemonade to the fact that it has no lemon in it, we might understand that the presence of lemon is regarded by them as desirable. Do they know what the effect of real lemon-juice, when taken into the human system, is? Have they ever experimented with it upon themselves or even upon a borrowed small-boy? If not, what words are fit to characterize the recklessness which will place lemonade with lemon in it within the reach of thoughtless children and innocent teachers?

In this connection it is a duty to relate the melancholy results which attended the criminal use of lemons at the Fourth of July picnic of the Twenty-ninth Methodist Church, of East Brookville, Conn. In that village resided a rich young man who went openly to the circus, read novels on Sunday afternoons, and was altogether a castaway. When he was called upon for a subscription in aid of the projected picnic, he offered to bear the whole cost of the affair and to give the children better food than they had ever had before. His offer was accepted in spite of his depraved character, and the Sunday-school was suddenly reinforced by a dozen new teachers who had never before shown the slightest interest in the work.

The young man was as good as his word. The amount and quality of the lunch which he provided far surpassed anything of the kind that had ever been seen at East Brookville before. In the matter of lemonade he created an excitement that almost amounted to open rioting. Before the day of the picnic he had been heard to say that for once he would show a Sunday-school picnic what real lemonade was, and in pursuance of this threat he sent to Hartford and bought twelve gross of lemons. On the picnic ground he personally superintended the mixing of the lemonade, apportioning an entire lemon to every glass of water. Not content with this, he emptied a pint of citric acid into each tub of lemonade, and sweetened the mixture with countless pounds of sugar. Then he called the teachers and scholars around him, and announcing that his unlimited supply of pure lemonade was ready for them, urged them to drink their fill and be thankful.

It was about 1 o'clock P. M. when the thirsty company began to drink the lemonade, and with one accord they pronounced it perfectly splendid. There was not a person present who did not admit that lemonade with lemon in it was altogether superior to the usual Sunday-school lemonade. At 3 o'clock the unhappy picnickers were writhing in agony. Teachers and children, without distinction of age or sex, were bent together as is the jack-knife when it is closed and ready for the pocket. Upon the head of the young man who had supplied the lemons and the citric acid were invoked the direst penalties. Everybody wanted to go home, but nobody could be sufficiently straightened out to walk or to climb into a wagon. It was then that the young man displayed a genius for grappling with emergencies. Aided by a farmer whom he summoned, he hung the teachers over a fence-rail, and carrying one end of the rail, while the farmer carried the other, he bore them to their respective homes. By what means their rigidity was subsequently overcome we are not informed, but with two exceptions—one of whom was a small-boy, and the other the Assistant Superintendent—all the picnickers were ultimately straightened, and recovered wholly from the effects of the lemonade.

This teaches us that it is far safer to cling to the simple Sunday-school lemonade of our fathers than it is to risk the terrible consequence of bringing the Sunday-school stomach into close relations with real lemons. East Brookville will long remember the dismal spectacle of the miserable teachers hanging like frozen towels over a wintry clothes-line, and is still firmly determined to make an example of the wicked young man, if he ever ventures to show his face in the village again.

At the previous Exposition in Paris the American exhibit of paintings was larger, but it secured only one medal. This year the careful selection of paintings on the part of the committee has borne good fruit. The gallery is small, but it is evidently good, according to the ideas of the jury. There were 137 medals and mentions to be distributed for the art of the whole Exhibition. Each nation in Europe sent its quota, in most cases in far greater profusion than the United States. But the jury has awarded the little American show two medals and two honorable mentions—a proportion which is unexpectedly large. The medals have been voted to Messrs. DANA and BRIDGMAN, the honorable mentions to JOHN LA FARGE and WALTER SHIRLAW.

The Danish Crown Princess is about to present the Danish people with a new Prince or Princess—the fifth. On occasion of this great event, the Danish King has ordered a special prayer for the health and safety of the Crown Princess, to be offered up in all Danish churches by the minister, but in the name of the congregation, for the King is very democratic, and understands well that there must be paid more regard to a prayer in the name of a whole congregation than to one which comes simply from the minister. It is the same King who, some years ago, wanted to send a pair of boots by the telegraph, and who, when the Chamberlain called his attention to the fact that the telegraph transmits only messages, answered benignly: "I know it, for people in general, but when the King——"

Some of the English appear, just now, very much interested and in earnest in investigating spiritual phenomena. CHARLES BLACKBURN, of Manchester, a gentleman of wealth, position, and culture, has engaged at a regular salary, several private mediums, and submitted them to the test of distinguished scientists, one of whom is WILLIAM CROOKES, F. R. S. BLACKBURN gives free séances to all his friends, and does not allow the medium to receive a penny from anybody except himself. His sole interest is that of an investigator, and he and many others express the opinion that the powers of the mediums for dark séances and form manifestations, as they are called, are indisputably genuine. He has had no little trouble in preserving the celibacy of his mediums, several of them having been young and pretty women. Two of these have proved so attractive to inquiring visitors that they have been persuaded into marriage, and have gone abroad on bridal tours, much to the dissatisfaction of the aforesaid BLACKBURN. His feeling on the subject is so unquestionably sincere that he cannot be charged with being a matrimonial broker under the guise of an investigator of spiritual phenomena. A new question of social consequence may arise from these séances. Does the fact that a young woman is a professional medium conduce to matrimony? If so, is the chief agency spiritualism or pure nature?

BARNUM says that the best investment he has ever made was the $1,000 which he gave (1835) to the Philadelphia exhibitors of JOICE HETH, the pretended negro nurse of GEORGE WASHINGTON. He had then lost most of his property, and borrowing the amount from his friends, he made a journey to Philadelphia to investigate the prospect of turning the old colored woman to pecuniary account. Satisfied that there was money in her, he purchased her cash down; advertised her so cunningly that he created great curiosity to see her, and soon took in $1,500 a week. After the city had been gratified by the sight of JOICE, he traveled through the country with her, in connection with a company of mountebanks, and made a good deal of money. This was BARNUM'S first venture as a showman, and determined his career. He cleared directly, it is alleged, $50,000 out of JOICE HETH, and indirectly an immense fortune. He had not had her much more than a year when she very ungratefully died, and an autopsy proved her to have been but 75 to 80 years old, instead of 161, as had been claimed. BARNUM said he had bought her for the latter age, and had done his best to make the public believe her so old. It was her fault if she had fallen short of what was expected of her by some 80 years. She might have been 161, no doubt, if she had wanted to be, and her failure to attain that degree of venerableness evinced on her part a disposition to disappoint a too credulous and confiding community. The world is studded with Joice Heths, with a difference and unending variety of names.

CHARLES G. LELAND, formerly a Metropolitan journalist, who has acquired recent fame by his Hans Breitmann vein of humor, has had even a wider range of experience than most members of his guild. Born in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, in the same house in which JAMES MADISON courted Mrs. DOROTHY TODD (*née* PAINE), he was sent to a noted private school in Boston, and began writing and printing verses in newspapers as early as 14. He also became a voracious reader, and at Princeton, where he graduated, was thought to have absorbed more books than any youth of his age. After leaving college he went abroad for three years, studying and attending lectures at Heidelberg, Munich, and Paris, where he took part, on the popular side, in the revolution of 1848, having command of an important barricade. The same year he returned to Philadelphia, and studied law, which he soon relinquished for literature, writing various articles for the magazines. He afterward engaged in journalism here, and for some years fluctuated between this and his native city. During the civil war he traveled in the West and South, engaged in oil and coal-land speculations; made and lost a good deal of money; had many adventures; published divers books, *Hans Breitmann* among others, which added to his reputation and income. He again went abroad some years ago, and has been living for some time in or near London. He knows many distinguished persons; is still active in composition, and at 54 is in independent circumstances, and a decided favorite in the cosmopolitan society of which he forms a conspicuous part.

"Bloody" MARY, as the children were in time past taught to call the unhappy, conscientious, and bigoted spouse of Armada PHILIP, is alleged to have said that "Calais" would be found written on her heart. We fancy that, on a similar principle of cardiac mortification, "cook" should be found inscribed on the heart of many a feminine householder in this land. The cook is *the* difficulty of an American household, the theme of perennial wailing on the part of the troubled housewife. Now and again, however, a friend of the house who observes that the soup is much more than ordinarily excellent, is told: "Oh, we've really got a treasure at last; it is *such* a comfort, one can ask any one to dinner without a shadow of anxiety," and all goes merry as a marriage bell. Six weeks later he dines with his friends again. "This soup is simply abominable, my dear," says his host, while his hostess' countenance assumes a look of anguish, and to the friend's inquiring glance anent the culinary treasure of six short weeks since, she replies: "Oh, we were obliged to part with her; such a dreadful bore! She drank like a fish!" The question occurs whether we are not just a little too sensitive as to the this culinary weakness. Some years ago a lady who gave remarkably good dinners had a very nice man-servant, who came to her one morning and said he must leave. She begged him to reconsider his decision, observing that he suited her perfectly, and inquired what was amiss. "Well, ma'am, I am very sorry to leave you, but I can't stand the cook. She drinks." Whereupon the lady admitted this impeachment, but added, "I am very sorry that you should go, but I can get plenty of men-servants who may suit me almost as well as you, but I cannot get such a cook as she is, and I must, therefore, put up with this weakness." Of course, if a cook is addicted to her cups to the degree of getting drunk, it is out of the question to retain her, but short of this, people who value good cookery would do well to endure her libations. There is a great deal to be said on the cook's side. She has, especially at this season of the year, very exhausting work, and if people who never have to approach a fire cannot dispense with stimulants, surely there is excuse for those who have to hang over one. Lately, a lady who was going to have a dinner-party sent down to the cook, two hours before dinner, an admirably-concocted and generous milk punch, with delightful results. In England drunkenness is rarer among cooks than here, because they have their regular allowance of a pint of sustaining brown-stout at dinner and supper. This prevents recourse to spirits. Housekeepers might do wisely to find their cooks in sound lager at this season.

In the twenty-first chapter of First Samuel we read that "DAVID escaped to the Cave of Adullam, and every one in distress, and every one in debt, and every one discontented gathered themselves unto him." The Adullam of to-day is America. What does not Europe owe us for relieving her of her black sheep? Communists, Fenians, ne'er-do-weels of all sorts, kinds, and descriptions, crop up here in rich variety and profusion. We take them all in, and not a few of them in turn take us in. Of course, New-York gets the lion's share, and at this moment is honored by the presence of the patriots and petroleuses who fondly labored to reduce the pride of the world to ashes. Again, we have a noble supply of *chevaliers d'industrie*, such as "Lord" Ogilvy, alias Wilfred Montressor, alias a dozen other high-sounding names—a specimen of his kind so superior as to successfully "cammon" a veteran journalist and consummate man of the world. But he is only one out of very many "operating" throughout the country, some of whom, like the late "Lord" Gordon, who died, a marvel and a mystery to the last, by his own hand, in Manitoba, after having taken the wind out of JAY GOULD'S sails, have led lives to which romances are child's play. Besides these champion *chevaliers*, there are "eccentrics," generally from England, which the French assert, and not without reason, is "the home of eccentricity": Lord DRUMMOND, eldest grandson of the Earl of Perth, who at the tender age of 15 years eloped with the house-maid, with whom he has since resided in a Long Island village, earning an honest livelihood as a toiler on the sea; while the accomplished daughter of an English Earl, who abandoned one of the stately homes in England to share the fortunes, if not the fortune, of her father's Irish organist, has for many years made America her home. The handsome son of an eminent official, whose name was for 30 years a household word in London, is aptly fulfilling the functions of butler, and a very excellent butler, too, in an up-town family, thus proving that a gentleman help is no ideal being, but that a Balliol Oxonian and accomplished linguist can bring his powerful mind and fingers to bear on table-tending and plate-shining as successfully as in penning hexameters or writing Greek prose, and a few days ago we inserted an account of Mr. GREEN, familiarly, and not inappropriately, known as "the crazy Englishman," described as a scholar, gentleman, prank-player, drunkard, and millionaire, who ended a career, which has been apparently the very life of Leavenworth, in a ravine adjacent to that city. Why do not our novelists draw inspiration from sources so varied? Surely such careers should supply material for a thousand thrilling romances.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Elijah Morse, who last year was the Prohibition candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, declines to run again.

Representative H. T. Muldrow has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Democrats of the First District of Mississippi.

The Charleston (Mo.) *Gazette* will be made known to most readers for the first time by the announcement that it hoists the name of Allen G. Thurman as its candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* asserts that the policy of the Louisianians who are urging a constitutional convention is not to break faith with the creditors of the State, but to render the burden of the debt less oppressive by curtailing useless expenses in the administration of the Government.

The Washington *Star* says that private information received in that city from Indiana is to the effect that Mr. Voorhees has overcome the Democratic combination formed to defeat his return to the United States Senate, and that Mr. Holman will be nominated by the Democrats of the Fifth District of the State for re-election to Congress.

The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* expresses the hope that the Democrats will nominate Butler for Governor, and that all the Greenback, Labor Reform, Working Men, National, and Communistic elements will centre upon him, upon a platform embodying reform in State affairs and reduction of expenditures and salaries. "The Republican Party," it says, "would then be compelled to wake up and meet this combination on its own ground. It would be compelled to try the virtue of reform also, or be defeated. In this way the interests of the people would be served. Our State tax would soon disappear. Times would be better, because taxes would be lighter. Move on, reform procession—move on! We had much rather Gov. Talbot should be elected by a majority of 50 votes than of 50,000."

The St. Louis *Republican* is vigorously opposing the election of Co'. George G. Vest by its party as Senator. It says: "Two ex-Confederate United States Senators from Missouri (and from nearly the same locality) is a preponderance of that element not justified by any proper claim to a monopoly of the statesmanship and patriotism of the State. As before remarked, the respectability, numbers, and conduct of the ex-rebels entitle them, as a measure of harmony in the party, to one Senator; but as Vest and Cockrell are recognized as the leading men of the State representing that portion of the population, let the choice be made between them, and meantime let the Mississippi River range, with its vast material interests, enjoy its share in the distribution of political power, acting fraternally and cordially in concert with Missouri's well-wishers everywhere."

THE ROUND LAKE ASSEMBLY.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 24.—Interest in the normal classes has greatly increased. The competitive examination will take place to-morrow, when successful candidates for Round Lake diplomas will form an Alumni society. This ceremony will take place in Palestine Park at about 4 o'clock P. M. The lectures of to-day, by Rev. Drs. Pierce, of Boston, on "The Influences of a Holy Life," and Vincent, of New-York, on "The Office of the Teacher," were well attended. Prof. Clark's "Tour Through India," by means of a stereopticon, was witnessed by a large number of people. Much interest is felt in Rev. Dr. Fowler's lecture, to-morrow, on "The Bible the Prophet of Science," and in the platform meeting of the evening, in which several distinguished orators will speak. This will be virtually the closing of the assembly.

STATE BOARD OF CANAL APPRAISERS.

BUFFALO, July 24.—The State Board of Canal Appraisers for the adjustment of claims, Hon. V. W. Smith, Chairman, is in session at the Mansion House, in this city, with open doors. Several minor claims have been heard and referred; and one for $10,000 for the loss by drowning of John Donovan, on Dec. 25, 1875, is now under discussion. About 20 cases are to be heard, and the board will probably remain in session the remainder of the week.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 24.—The Military Commission are working harmoniously. They were in session to-day for over five hours. They expect to frame a bill which will meet but little opposition in Congress.

LARGE PURCHASE OF SILVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The Nevada Bank has sold 1,000,000 ounces of fine silver to the Government, to be paid for in standard dollars, to be delivered immediately in equal quantities at the San Francisco and Carson Mints.

THE FRENCH OUT OF HUMOR.

THEIR INTEREST IN CYPRUS.

THE MEDITERRANEAN BECOMING AN ENGLISH LAKE—M. WADDINGTON'S WEAK DIPLOMACY—HOW THE PARIS JOURNALS REGARD BEACONSFIELD'S STROKE—THE REPUBLIQUE IN AN ANGRY MOOD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 12, 1878.

Two days ago not one in ten thousand Frenchmen dreamed that there was such an island as Cyprus. The existence of Crete had been revealed by Jacques Offenbach, whose chorus, in the "Belle Hélène—

"Pars pour la Crète! Pars pour la Crète! Pars! Pars! Pars!"—

so exasperated the worthy and much-injured *Menelaus*. The last act of the operette had even alluded to the intended journey of the inconstant *Princess* to the Isle of Venus, where every one is supposed to be gay and happy. But the authors had neglected to give any information as to its geographical situation, and the habitués of the Bouffes were far from supposing that Paphos, the birth-place of Phœnician Astarte, was destined to become as celebrated in our century as when the ancients worshiped the sea-born goddess under the form of a conical black stone—probably an aerolite. A Phœnician colony 620 years before Christ, Cyprus passed successively into the possession of the Egyptians, the Persians, and the Greeks, became a part of the empire of Alexander the Great, and was wrested from the last of the Ptolemies, by Cato, in the year 58 B. C. It was here that the Apostle of the Gentiles landed on his journey from Syria, and after the conversion of the Roman Governor, Sergius Paulus, assumed the name of Paul. Conquered from the Byzantine Empire, of which it was an appanage, by the Saracens, these last were forced to make way for Richard of England, who took Cyprus as a sort of *hors d'œuvre* before he commenced the conquest of Palestine. But he of the Lion Heart was as fond of money as he was of glory and hard knocks, so the island was ceded, for a consideration, to Guy de Lusignan—it is said that the treaty was signed on the back of Blondel's guitar—whose descendant preserved the sovereignty for three centuries, when Catarina Cornaro, the widow of Jacques III., sold out to the Venetians, much to the chagrin of the collateral branches of the family, some of whom still exist in a state of dismal impecuniosity, in France and Italy, one being a pensioner on the Russian Government. Eighty years after her purchase the Queen of the Sea was driven out by the Turks, in whose possession the island has since remained, naturally going from bad to worse, as is always the case where Islam rules. Only a very few years ago the Almanach de Gotha, added to the titles of the King of Sardinia those of King of Cyprus and Jerusalem, which appeared upon the money coined by the House of Savoy, as heirs to the Lusignans. But the sovereignty was purely *in partibus*, and never caused any serious ill-feeling with the other claimant, the Sultan, in whose favor all rights thereto were resigned when Victor Emmanuel assumed the crown of Italy.

Possibly, under the fostering care of England, the island may once more blossom like the rose, but at present it has no trade, no manufactures, no roads in the interior, scarcely a decent harbor upon its coast, although Famagosta was the rendezvous of the allied fleets before the famous battle of Lepanto. Its forlorn, fever-stricken population of 135,000 fanatical Mussulmans can scarcely gain enough for their own subsistence from the ill-cultivated fields; the bowers of Idalia have been burned for firewood, the enchanting sites of Amathon are in ruins, and the zealous bigots, in their blind obedience to the Koran's laws, have destroyed the once celebrated vineyards, so that the only wine of Cyprus to be obtained is made at Cette, near Marseilles, where, by the way, you can procure any other vintage you may fancy at 24 hours' notice, and its chief ingredients are burned sugar and beet-root brandy. But, if Cyprus has no commercial value, it is of an incalculable importance as a naval station and a military depot, as it covers the approaches to the coasts of Syria and Egypt, protects England's communications with her Indian possessions, and, with her former fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta, virtually makes of the Mediterranean an English lake. Of the political morality of the occupation of the island, after the reiterated protestations that England wished for no aggrandizement of her possessions and acted solely in defense of the general interest of Europe, much may be said. But with this we have nothing to do; England had certainly a right to demand and take guarantees, and from an English point of view, Lord Beaconsfield has made a masterstroke of policy. British diplomacy has won an unquestionable victory, and the treaty of the 4th of June, skillfully combined and crowned with signal success, is destined to displace, or at least to divide, the hegemony of Europe. Whether the Anglo-Turkish Convention was known to the Russians before Mr. Cross announced to Parliament the conclusion of the treaty, is not certain. But, from the attitude of the Russian, German, and Austrian diplomatists, I am inclined to believe that the four great powers were perfectly agreed upon this point, which they consider a purely defensive movement, in no manner prejudicial to the interests of any but outsiders, for whom they care nothing. The occupation of Cyprus is an answer to the annexation of Batoum, and if this twin arrangement had not already been decided between Russia and England, Lord Beaconsfield, by the premature communication of the treaty of alliance, would have committed a fault as stupid as it would have been inexplicable. Had the order of events been different; if the British plenipotentiaries had consented, in the first place, to the cession of the Turkish port, British public opinion would have seen in the occupation of Cyprus an insufficient compensation for the wounded British pride, whereas, coming as it does before the question of Batoum had been brought upon the *tapis*, the intense satisfaction which it has caused in England makes Englishmen indifferent to the fate of her new ally's Asian possessions. Disraeli has been clever, and if his mise en scène smacks somewhat of the novelist, it only proves that novel-writing does not injure the capacities of a statesman who understands the practical application of his theories.

The work of Turkey's vivisection may this be considered as completed, for the present, by the revision of Gen. Ignatieff's famous document. Russia has obtained a little less, although Turkey has lost a good deal more. Austria has got her foot in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, Greece, without officially firing a shot, has acquired a considerable increase of territory; Servia and Montenegro have been rewarded for their efforts in the good cause; Roumania, who came to Russia's aid in the hour of peril, has been left out in the cold, and England, after zig-zagging all over the shop, obtains possession of the most important island in the Mediterranean, next to Sicily. To-morrow there will be signed the treaty which Europe is called upon to salute as the end of an era of war and danger, and as the commencement of a period of progress, peace, and social development; which unbelievers in the immediate advent of the millennium consider to be only a patching up of the old quarrel and as an arrangement permitting the elephant and the whale to come to blows. Sooner or later Russia and England must fight it out, and Asia Minor will be the theatre of the conflict, with the Caucasus on the one side and the Mediterranean on the other, as the bases of operations of the belligerents. Meanwhile, the effects produced here and in Italy are most painful, and, with the exception of the *Liberté*, always optimist, and, to a lesser degree, the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats*, the French press is outraged at the pitiable figure cut by the French plenipotentiaries, who have covered themselves with ridicule in the eyes of all Europe. That the opposition newspapers should sneer at their incapacity is not strange, but when the Republican journals, and particularly the *République Française*, the acknowledged organ of the majority, gives vent to its dissatisfaction, it must be confessed that the position of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is seriously compromised. That M. Waddington should have made anything but a mistake does not seem singular to those who do not believe that the study of medals is the most fitting preparation possible for diplomacy. He was put where he is, as a sort of King Log, who could not do any mischief, even if he did no good, and he got himself ready by girding up his loins for the struggle with the perusal of Grotius and other authorities on international law, whose teachings are as superannuated as some of his own coins. He meant well, poor man, but he was ignorant and inexperienced, and not having an instinct of the danger, did not foresee that extreme prudence and reserve were indispensable to his perilous situation. He had opened the congress by declaring that the interests of France in the Mediterranean must be respected whenever they became implicated in the course of the negotiations, but when he had done this with great pomposity, he felt that he was destined to a mighty position in his country's esteem, and looked on blandly while the plenipotentiaries of the quadruple alliance were dissecting the Turkish Empire and distributing its provinces; and while the Italian delegates, if not better posted at least more vigilant, were endeavoring to obtain some compensation in the shape of a strip of territory along the Adriatic, the French delegates exchanged letters and telegrams with burlesque and insignificant personalities, and purred like cats over compliments sent them from Maronite Bishops and Roumanian Israelites. From the commencement of England's conflict with Russia M. Gambetta has never concealed his sympathy with British policy, but now he is equally plain in the expression of his disappointment at a solution which he considers mortifying to the dignity of the congress. What is the exact opinion of the French Government we cannot precisely say, as the *Journal des Débats*, instead of blaming England, exhorts Austria to follow her example. But, if M. John Lemoinne's paper is the mouth-piece of the Ministry, the *République Française* expresses the ideas of the majority in the Chambers, and for the nation's foreign policy it is safer to trust to the opinion of those who can unmake Ministers as easily as they can grant portfolios.

"We do not pretend," says M. Gambetta, "to dictate their line of conduct to foreign Governments; we are satisfied to verify the fact to-day that the news which so impressed us yesterday has caused a no less painful emotion in Italy; but we can give our opinion upon the attitude imposed by the nature of things upon our representatives, and this, we repeat, is in no way, or upon any consideration, to sanction any treaties, conventions, stipulations, &c., which, by the annexation of Cyprus, threaten to give to a power foreign to the Mediterranean a preponderancy in that sea, and which, by a protectorate of Turkey, shall have the effect of making this power the suzerain of the Ottoman Empire. If the convention of the 4th of June be submitted to and approved by the congress, it is the duty of our plenipotentiaries to refuse their signatures to the act by which it is confirmed; if it be not submitted to the congress, they must examine most seriously whether it is possible to reserve the rights and interests of our country where they sign a diplomatic instrument, incomplete in itself, outside of which have been made and executed arrangements of the nature of that treaty which gives Cyprus to England and constitutes the Sultan a mere vassal of the British crown."

In all probability, nothing but such protests as this will, for the time being, affect French foreign relations, but the seed of discontent has been sown. England's abandonment of her Crimean ally in the fatal war of 1870 has rankled in the minds of the people, and the fair words of praise for "the loyal co-operation" of France, which the *Times* is pleased to say so greatly contributed to the settlement of the Eastern question, will not calm the irritation for what the nation considers double-dealing and sharp practice, unworthy of a Government which made such a parade of its disinterestedness.

THE IRISH HEIRESS.

A GENERAL BELIEF THAT SHE IS INSANE—MR. WILSON NOT THE "WILSON" OF HER IMAGINATION.

The story of Mary Emma Towey, as published in yesterday's TIMES, created considerable interest in certain circles, and begot various opinions. Investigation shows that the girl's narrative in regard to her descent from a good and rich Irish family is substantially correct. The first information in regard to her descent and inheritance reached this country through the agency of the well-known solicitors, Findlater & Co., of Dublin, Ireland. They applied to the American Consul there for an introduction to some trustworthy American attorney whom they wanted to find the heirs of Lady Seagrave. They were directed to Thorndyke Saunders, of No. 120 Broadway, and he found the Toweys and told them of their standing in relation to the Seagrave estate, substantially as published yesterday. In 1860 Lady Seagrave leased a great portion of her property to a Margaret Rose Wilson for a long term. In 1876 a Miss Bowman, living at Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, came into possession of a considerable fortune. The property lay in that part of Ireland in which Lady Seagrave had her possessions. Miss Bowman mentioned her good fortune to Mr. Towey and Mary Emma. They told her they had been taught by Emma's mother to expect an inheritance from the same part of Ireland, from Lady Seagrave's estate. Miss Bowman asked what Emma's mother's name was. When she was told that it was Lillie Hughes she exhibited considerable astonishment and told a story about a man named Wilson who had been in this country when her own claims were being investigated, and who seemed anxious to learn what had become of Lillie Hughes, and if she had left any children. The Toweys were put in communication with the lawyers and learned of their rights, and built great expectations upon the future. In their solicitude they imagined new things about the mysterious Wilson. They became convinced that he was acting in the interest of the lessee to cheat them out of their rights.

Capt. Byrnes pronounces Mary Emma insane. Counselor Edmund Price also pronounces her insane. Neither, however, deny that there may be a great deal of truth in their pretensions as heirs of Lady Seagrave. They confine their charge of insanity to the girl's strange idea that Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Wilson & Greig, is the Wilson representing the Seagrave lessee. The girl at first was positive that Samuel Wilson was the man. Then she denied that he was. Subsequently, she made a statement that he was. Then she withdrew that. Last night it was arranged that she should see him to-day and have an opportunity of identifying him. There is not the remotest chance of her doing so, according to the opinion of the Police. Mr. Wilson denies positively that he ever saw the girl. The neighbors of the Toweys also claim that both are crazy. They allege that Mary Emma claims to have been engaged in marriage to Gerard Barraschel, nephew of Pope Pius IX., and to Edward Buckingham, nephew of the owner of the block on which they live.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Collecter Merritt yesterday administered the oath to Mr. Isaac Denny Balch, Chief Clerk in Deputy Collector Phelps' department, and he will hereafter be known as Special Deputy Collector. His duty will be to assume the functions of Collector in that officer's absence. Mr. Balch is about 42 years of age, a graduate of Bowdoin, was admitted to the Bar and practiced law in Ohio, and entered the Custom-house as Chief Clerk of the Law Division during Mr. Grinnell's time. He was made an Acting Deputy Collector by Gen. Arthur, and held that position when Gen. Merritt came in. Collector Merritt said yesterday that the appointment had been made after consultation with Deputy Collector Phelps, and that it was an entirely satisfactory arrangement to that officer. There were many visitors to the Collector, a few of whom were not office-seekers.

A PISTOL-SHOT WOUND IN HIS HEAD.

Michael Martin, aged 25, a son of Nicholas Martin, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, was found yesterday afternoon with a dangerous pistol-shot wound in his head. He was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital. There his wound was pronounced serious, but he refused to tell how he got it, or who shot him, and would not remain in the hospital.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Albert Post, aged 17, of No. 356 East Seventy-sixth-street, was drowned in the East River while bathing last night. The body was not recovered.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—The *Picayune* has published a statement that 14 cases of yellow fever have occurred, of which seven proved fatal. The Board of Health hopes to check the spread of the disease.

THE HANLAN-ROSS CONTEST.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 24.—At a meeting of the backers of Hanlan and Ross, this evening, judges were elected as follows: On the judges' boat for Hanlan, John Davis, of Windsor, Ontario; for Ross, David McClellan, M. P. P.; turning buoys, for Hanlan, Mr. Scholes; for Ross, Robert Dalton; at the finish, for Hanlan, David Ward; for Ross, George Baker. The course is now marked off, and every arrangement made for the race. Sheriff Harding has agreed to act as referee, and the appointment is generally satisfactory. The few bets made to-night are three to one on Hanlan, and there appears to be very little disposition to put out any money. Although the water was rough this evening the oarsmen were out for a spin. Ross has completely recovered from yesterday's indisposition, and was never in better condition than to-night. Hanlan looked the picture of health and strength on returning from his pull, and will enter the contest in perfect form. A large number of people visited the oarsmen's quarters to-day. The number of strangers in town is constantly increasing; comparatively few have come from the upper provinces, however. While Hanlan is considered most likely to win, there is a feeling among many that Ross will be successful, principally because of the reports in circulation as to the good time he has made in practice.

THE TROUBLE IAPPAN MADE.

CONDITION OF THE NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY—M'KILLOP & SPRAGUE'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. John H. Cheever, treasurer and general manager of the New-York Belting and Packing Company, issued a circular to the creditors of the concern yesterday formally announcing its suspension, and appointing a meeting for 11 A. M. on the 31st inst. in the office of E. N. Dickerson, the patent lawyer, in the *Staats-Zeitung* Building. The accountants are hard at work preparing a statement of the condition of the affairs of the company, which is expected to be ready next week. Meantime, Mr. Cheever can give no notion of the comparative amount of liabilities and assets. He said yesterday that during the morning a number of the largest creditors had called upon him and expressed their sympathy and intention to aid him as far as possible, and many out-of-town creditors had been heard from in a similar vein. He felt greatly encouraged in consequence, and had no doubt if it should succeed in obtaining an extension that the company would be able to continue business as usual and ultimately pay dollar for dollar. In regard to the chattel mortgage on the company's property recorded on Monday in favor of Mr. George A. Alden, one of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Boston Belting and Packing Company, Mr. Cheever explained that it was made out to Mr. Alden on April 17 last, to secure him under a contract whereby he was to indorse the company's paper to the extent of $200,000 in quantities as desired. The document was placed in Mr. Dickerson's hands to be held unrecorded, except in case of emergency, and all that Mr. Alden had indorsed under the contract to date was $70,000.

Mr. Lester M. Clark, manager of the McKillop & Sprague Commercial Agency, returned from Boston yesterday morning. He said that the agency is involved in the Tappan defalcation to the extent of $57,500 only. For $37,500 of this it holds Mr. Tappan's personal obligations, and for the remainder has $20,000 in notes of the Boston Belting and Packing Company. Mr. Clark had seen the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of that company, and had suggested to them the advisability of allowing an equal sum in Mr. Tappan's agency stock to be substituted in the banks as an offset against the amount. They had received the suggestion favorably, and would probably act upon it. Mr. Clark was of opinion that the affairs of the Boston Belting and Packing Company would be adjusted, and that it would resume business shortly. He claimed that the agency is financially sound, and said that it will continue as usual. This assertion is sustained by the opinion of those who are best informed in the matter outside. Merchants who have paid their subscriptions in advance, or who have past-due claims in the hands of the agency for collection, have on investigation become satisfied that every thing is right. The $20,000 which Tappan has advanced to the concern is not a liability, the capital stock having been increased three weeks ago from $100,000 to $500,000, and he having then accepted the surplusage in lieu of his claims. This stock is now in the hands of his creditors, and their interest lies in accepting the situation, as any other course would cause a stoppage of the earning power of the agency, which is its only available asset. Besides, thousands of subscriptions having been paid in advance, a stoppage would give a pretext for demands aggregating probably $500,000 for unsatisfied balances which the stockholders would be required to meet. The expenditure of Mr. Tappan's $415,000 has doubtless placed the agency upon a firm basis for the transaction of business for some time at least, and there must be a large aggregate amount due it in small sums from branch agencies and as commissions from merchants for collections made. This is the view taken of the case by business men generally, and even by the rival agencies. An intimate friend of Mr. Tappan said that he had unbounded faith in the future success of the enterprise, and had announced his intention in a few years of withdrawing his means from his various other speculations, and concentrating them in this one.

DEVELOPMENTS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 24.—The committee of investigation appointed by the creditors of the Boston Belting Company on Monday has entered upon its labors at the company's office, No. 189 Devonshire-street, but several days will elapse before a statement covering the actual condition of the company can be prepared. In the meantime there seems to be no doubt that all the stock will be wiped out and a new company formed on some equitable basis.

WAS SHE MURDERED?

THE MANGLED BODY OF A WOMAN WHO FELL OR WAS THROWN FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of Mrs. Mary Coggins, aged 61, of No. 219 East Twenty-ninth-street, was found lying in the yard in the rear of her residence, she having fallen or been thrown from the fourth-story window. The body was lying beneath the fire escape, with the head toward the house and the feet in an ash-box. The head and face were covered by a closely-wrapped large towel. Her shawl was found hanging to the fire-escape. Her neck was broken, and six ribs on the left side, both thigh bones, the left leg at the ankle, and the right arm at the wrist were also broken. The Police of the Twenty-first Precinct were notified and the corpse was removed to the rooms of the deceased. Capt. Murphy sent word to Coroner Woltman, and he and Deputy Coroner Miller attended. The latter made a post-mortem examination and found the fractures above mentioned. The Coroner began an investigation, and that showed that there were good reasons for suspecting that the death of Mrs. Coggins was the result of foul play.

Deceased had for a long time been separated from her husband. She made her living by taking in washing and keeping boarders. She rented the fourth floor of the building. A family named O'Brien occupied the room in the front and Mrs. Coggins used the rear rooms for herself and her two remaining boarders, James Wade, a waiter, and John O'Donnell, a coachman. Wade and O'Donnell had for some time been drinking to excess and had been very abusive to their landlady. Although Wade always appeared to have plenty of money, yet he had not paid his board for some time past. He boasted that Mrs. Coggins would not turn him out whether he paid or not. The poor woman put up with the misconduct of the men in the best way she could. But their intemperate habits finally became intolerable. On Tuesday she plainly told them that they would have to change their conduct or leave the house. Wade took this with very bad grace, and turned so sharply upon the woman that she fled in fear to the room he paid for her. This was in the morning, and the men went out. They both came back that night very drunk. They went to their room and lay down. Mrs. Coggins was very much afraid, and she went into Mrs. O'Brien's room, and said that she believed the men would do her some harm. After some encouragement from Mrs. O'Brien, she ventured to her room again. She found the door locked. She opened it with a key furnished by Mrs. O'Brien, and lay down on a lounge in the kitchen and fell asleep. She was awakened by feeling a man's hand on her shoulder. She looked about and saw no one, and again fell into a doze. She was again awakened by a touch on her shoulder, and again saw nothing. But she jumped up in her fright. She was immediately confronted by Wade, who grasped her violently on the shoulders, forced her down on the lounge, and hissed out to her: "You ought to be choked!" She answered: "If I am to be choked, God will do it in his will, and not you." She then awakened by and ran into Mrs. O'Brien's room and told her of all that had occurred. She begged Mrs. O'Brien to allow her to remain there all night, as she was in mortal terror of Wade. Just then O'Donnell, who had gone out of the house, returned, and Mrs. Coggins, fearing contact at his presence, again went to her room. Next morning at about 3 o'clock Mrs. Pollock, a next-door neighbor, heard a dull thud in the yard, as of some heavy body falling, but paid no attention to it just then. About half an hour afterward she looked into the yard and saw the body and raised the alarm.

When the body was laid out in the rooms of deceased, Wade acted strangely. He sent out for brandy, and attempted to pour some down the dead woman's throat. He at first pretended that he did not believe she was dead. Afterward he said it served her right, and he then danced about the body. When Coroner Woltman and Dr. Miller had made the post-mortem, Wade ordered an express wagon and removed himself and effects from the place in great haste, and betook himself to some other lodgings which the Police cannot at present find out. It is strongly believed that Wade threw or pushed Mrs. Coggins out of the window.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

TRENTON, July 24.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning the east-bound owl train picked up a well-dressed man, about 30 years old, who had been run over by a train. He gave his name and residence as William Holt, of Caswell County, N. C. He died at 6:40 o'clock this morning, and his body was placed in the Morgue.

TWO TRAMPS SHOT BY A FARMER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—A report was received here to-night that a farmer near Faribault shot and instantly killed two tramps whom he caught in the act of setting fire to the harvesting machine in his wheat field. He gave himself up, but was instantly released.

SEVERE TRAMP LEGISLATION.

CONCORD, N. H., July 24.—A bill for the punishment of tramps passed the House to-day. It provides for their punishment by imprisonment from 15 months to five years, the former penalty being provided for any person proved to be a tramp.

TURKEY'S DISMEMBERMENT.

HER TROOPS EVACUATING CONQUERED TERRITORY.

THE TURKS MOVING OUT OF SHUMLA AND THE BUSSIANS MOVING IN—DEPARTURE OF FORCES FROM HERZEGOVINA—AUSTRIA RESOLVED TO OCCUPY BOSNIA THIS MONTH—GREECE AND THE RECTIFICATION OF HER FRONTIER.

LONDON, July 24.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian* says that the evacuation of Shumla has commenced. Nearly all the Turkish officials formerly stationed there are now at Varna. Several Russian battalions have already entered Shumla.

Reuter's Vienna dispatch says a portion of the Turkish garrison in Herzegovina has been ordered to Klek, whence they will embark for Constantinople.

Several hundred railway carriages have been accumulated at Mitrovitza to transport the garrison of Bosnia to Salonica.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that it is expected the Government's majority on Mr. Plunkett's amendment expressing confidence in the Ministry, will be between 120 and 130. It is probable that Parliament will not adjourn before the middle of August.

A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Greek Minister has not communicated the views of Greece about rectification of the frontier. It is believed that Greece will ask the mediation of the powers, and that the latter must submit the question to arbitration.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna reports that the Turkish plenipotentiaries on Tuesday telegraphed for the final proposals to be made to Austria, and are hourly expecting a reply. Notwithstanding her conciliatory spirit, Austria is resolved not to permit further trifling. It is said she has definitively informed the plenipotentiaries that she will occupy the provinces on the 28th or 29th of July. The *Times* correspondent believes that all is settled except the details.

The *News* and *Standard* mention Aug. 4 as the latest possible date of occupation. The treaty will then be ratified and Austria will act on the European mandate.

A *Times* dispatch from Bucharest says it appears that the Russians have, so far, only occupied some of the outworks of Shumla. The complete evacuation of Shumla and Varna will take a fortnight.

BELGRADE, July 24.—Minister Ristics, in an address to the Skuptschina, said Servia had acquired more than her neighbors, and that it was impossible to obtain further concessions from the great powers without risking everything.

ATHENS, July 24.—Three French iron-clads have arrived at the Piræus. A division of the Italian fleet is expected there.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that Parliament will be prorogued on the 20th of August.

The *Times*, in its leading article to-day, gives an outline, apparently on good authority, of the reforms which England will require of Asia, embracing security of tenure of office for Governors, educated and competent Judges, an efficient Police, and the abolition of farming out the taxes.

ITALY'S ANNEXATION PROJECT.

A SENSATIONAL STORY DENIED—AN UNDERSTANDING SAID TO EXIST BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

ROME, July 24.—The Ministerial journal, the *Diritto*, denies a sensational statement which has been transmitted to London that Signor Cairoli, President of the Ministry, on behalf of all his colleagues, had expressed deep regret at the recent demonstrations in favor of the annexation of the Southern Tyrol, and had instructed the Italian Ambassador at Vienna to make similar representations. It says the Government has merely informed the Italian Ambassadore at Vienna of the facts concerning these demonstrations for his guidance in communicating with the Austrian Cabinet.

The Radical journal *La Capitale* protests warmly against the demonstrations against Austria and in favor of annexation, and says that the promoters of the agitation are known to be enemies of Italy and of the present Government.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome says it is stated that an understanding exists between Austria and Italy concerning possible attempts at demonstrations on the frontiers.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch states that the Austrian Government is fully determined to let the agitation in Italy run its course as long as it can safely do so, and not permit it to disturb friendly relations with Italy. It has been long well known in Rome that Austria will emphatically oppose these aspirations the moment they assume practical shape.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF THE TREATY.

THE WORK OF THE CONGRESS DECLARED TO BE APPROVED BY ALL IMPARTIAL CRITICS—GAMBETTA NOT AN ADVERSARY OF THE TREATY—HE POINTS OUT THE ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED BY THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning, says: "The confidence with which Lord Beaconsfield and his colleague have worked together is equally honorable to each of them, and it is appropriate that their services have been recognized on the part of the Crown by similar honors. There appears to be every reason to believe that the approval thus expressed of the work of the congress at Berlin will be confirmed by the mature judgment of all impartial critics. The passing irritation which has been so intemperately expressed in Italy, is evidently discountenanced, not merely by the Government and the best statesmen of the country, but by the better judgment of the nation at large. It is rebuked everywhere else, and will doubtless soon give way to juster views. From other countries we receive evidence of increasing satisfaction, and the hasty rhetoric which assumed that every other nation was offended by the course we had taken is likely to be promptly refuted. A letter which we publish this morning from Constantinople gives a striking account of the heartiness with which the people of Turkey have welcomed our occupation of Cyprus, and of the hopes they entertain that it will prove the starting-point for the gradual introduction of good administration into the rest of the Sultan's dominions in Asia. Complete confidence appears to be felt by the Sultan's subjects in the justice of our rule and our desire for their welfare, and it is anticipated that in a short time the recovered prosperity of Cyprus will be so conspicuous as to furnish an irresistible impulse to the introduction of similar principles of administration on the adjacent continent."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "Like all things done in good faith, and based on well-considered compromises, the treaty of Berlin has on its side that enemy of ill-done things—Time; and it is when the detractors will think it torn up as to its effects and consequences, that the vitality of its measures and conditions will be perceived. I came to this conviction two days ago, when, having met M. Gambetta, the conversation turned on the Treaty of Berlin, and I saw that his strong intellect, which may sometimes hesitate for a few moments, but which judges aright whenever he fixes his attention on a subject worthy his consideration, had already grasped the more salient features and consequences of the treaty. Having asked M. Gambetta if it was true he was one of the thoroughgoing adversaries of the treaty of Berlin, and disapproved the work of the congress, he replied: 'I cannot be an absolute adversary of the treaty, seeing that, whatever may be its defects, it has procured for Europe in general, and France in particular, the greatest boon to which we can aspire—peace. I and others may have thought ill of certain concessions of principle which appeared contrary to the rules on which the international law of Europe reposes, but from the first I saw too clearly the difficulties of the undertaking to imagine that it would be accomplished in a perfectly blameless manner. I think, at the same time, that European public law received a great mark of homage when Russia, notwithstanding the disunited state in which Europe then was, and notwithstanding her own victorious position, submitted the entire treaty of San Stefano to the judgment of the powers. I will not now examine the triple alliance established in 1873. I will not say that it was exclusively directed against France, but I think that when three Governments come to such an understanding, those who have been left out of it are entitled to assert that not in favor of their interests has the agreement been made. France, therefore, is entitled to ask whether the congress at Berlin has left intact the triple agreement, and I think it would be difficult to reply in the affirmative. The position attained by Austria, with her preponderating influence amid the new Slav States, of which Bosnia and Herzegovina have been called to form the centre, make of that power something entirely different from an ally of Russia. Austria is placed as a sentinel at one end of the Eastern area, while at the other end England has been called upon to mount guard, and this parallel situation establishes between the interests of Austria and England a connection which impels the former toward her natural and logical policy, and which, to-day or to-morrow, will inevitably deprive the triple alliance of its bond of union and one of its most important elements. In my opinion, therefore, it may be affirmed that the congress at Berlin has modified, in a very essential way, the basis of the understanding of 1873, and I think France has every reason to approve a change which modifies a combination formed apart from her, if not against her. The change brought about in England's policy is another consequence of not less importance, resulting from the congress, on which France cannot but congratulate herself. In establishing herself at Cyprus as an advanced guard, and in constituting herself the protectress of the Asiatic interests of Turkey, England has abandoned that policy which I shall call insular, to resume her policy of watchfulness on the Continent. She ceases to be a mere spectator of Continental events. She no longer remains, as for so long, unhappily, she has done, apart from the political combinations of Europe. That, I think, is a very fortunate circumstance for England herself. Europe was beginning to regard her as a stranger to its political transformations, but now England in a brilliant fashion has returned within the European circle. Whatever occurs in Europe directly affects her, and her interests exist wherever political equilibrum and civilization are at stake. France cannot but hail this change with gladness. Things have returned to their logical and natural course. The interests of France and England are so closely connected that the return of England to a less narrow policy rescues the two States at the same time from the temporary isolation into which they chanced to fall. It is a policy of reason; a policy of defense and good results for every one, without danger to any, which results will come from this new state of things. I do not say that any particular attitude is thought of. France dreams of nothing which makes alliance desirable or necessary. I simply say that in consequence of the change brought about by the congress the interests of England and Austria are identical in the East. The interests of England and France, already somewhat identical, have become more so, and I congratulate myself, in the name of my country, on a change which I deem very fortunate and very assuring for every one. I will not enter further into a detailed examination of the treaty, which I should not be able, perhaps, to approve in all its parts, but what I have mentioned will prove to you that I cannot be classed among those who are the adversaries of the work of the Berlin congress.'"

DEATH OF LOED HIGH ADMIRAL YELVERTON.

LONDON, July 25.—Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, is dead.

THE GLASTONBURY SISTERS.

MISS ABBY HADASSA SMITH'S DEATH—STORY OF THE SISTERS.

Abby Hadassa Smith, one of the famous "Smith sisters," died in Glastonbury, Conn., Tuesday, at the ripe age of 81 years. She was one of five sisters, the others, Nancy Zephina, Cyrinthea Lucritia, Laurilla Aleroya, Julia Evelina. Julia is the only one now living. "Her father," the Hartford *Post* says, "was a native of Glastonbury and a graduate of Yale, and was a Congregational clergyman, and settled in the western part of Connecticut, but afterward left the ministry for the law in consequence of a change in his theological opinions. Her mother was a lady of uncommon literary attainments, speaking French and reading Italian. She was also an astronomer. Several years after his marriage the father moved to Glastonbury, his native place, and bought the farm on which the sisters have lived. The cause of Miss Smith's death is given as old age. She has been sick since June 1. An account of her life and character must necessarily be inadequate to convey to those who did not know her a just conception of her. For in spite of the widespread notice she has received, but few had any acquaintance with her real life. Julia is an accomplished linguist, and scholarly in her tastes. Abby was not a linguist nor particularly scholarly, but she was very intelligent and thoroughly interested in all the world's affairs. Her particular passion is said to have been her garden and her flowers, and she was always eager to learn all she could about a plant new to her and the best methods of its cultivation. She was self-reliant and energetic, and much depended on by her sisters. It is stated in this connection that when the two sisters were in Washington last Winter to further the cause of woman suffrage, and while the ladies were gathering around Julia congratulating her upon the bravery she had shown, Mrs. Hooker remarked, in a low voice to Julia, 'You will never pay another tax, will you?' She replied, 'If Abby should die I am afraid my courage would all be gone.' Of late years the faces of Abby and Julia Smith have been familiar in every gathering where woman suffrage was the topic of discussion, and before the agitation on this subject they were active together in anti-slavery and temperance work. Perhaps the most notable feature in the life of Abby Smith has been her resistance to the payment of the taxes assessed upon her and her sister, and which they have declined to pay on the ground of non-representation. And while this course to some has seemed futile, it has been considered by Abby and Julia Smith and many of their friends a service like that Hampden rendered in resisting the payment of an unjust tax. Since the death of the other sisters Abby and Julia have lived alone at the old homestead, doing their own work, tenderly cared for by the family of Mr. Kellogg, tenants and friend. In the death of Miss Smith the cause of woman suffrage has met with a severe loss, as her firm resistance to what she believed to be the unjust treatment of women greatly encouraged her companions in the contest, her sister has lost her chief support, and the community in which she lived a faithful friend and a worthy example of the virtues of truthfulness, firmness, and support of the right as she understood it."

THE EAST ST. LOUIS FACTION FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—A visit to East St. Louis this morning revealed the fact that everything was quiet there. The Belleville Guards bivouacked in the market-house last night, and to-day are using that building as barracks. Sheriff Weber says he will keep the Militia there as long as may be necessary to preserve the peace, but thinks their presence will not be required beyond to-day. Everything is very still at the different Police head-quarters, but judging from the past, as soon as the troops are removed the troubles will begin again, and no doubt continue until the courts decide all questions between the Bowmanites and the anti-Bowman factions. Mayor Bowman has taken the necessary preliminary steps to apply to the Supreme Court for a *quo warranto* in the case which was recently decided, and will also ask for an order of supersedeas pending a rehearing. The Illinois and St. Louis Railroad Company applied to Judge Snyder, at Belleville, yesterday afternoon, for an injunction to prevent Mayor Bowman and the city from interfering with their track-laying, but the Judge refused to hear them. To-day they applied to Judge Baker at Alton, but the result is not yet known. On the other hand, the company were summoned to appear to-day before Judge Baker to answer for contempt of court in disregarding the injunction against them. Judge Baker being the one who perpetuated the original injunction against them.

FREIGHT RATES FROM THE WEST.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Prominent vessel men here, on being questioned to-day regarding the statement that railroad agents and vessel owners would soon hold a joint convention for the purpose of strengthening rates and reaping mutual benefits, deny absolutely that any such convention is to be held.

THE PASSAIC RIVER REGATTA.

MONTREAL, July 24.—Invitations have been extended to the oarsmen here and throughout the Dominion to take part in the sixth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on the Passaic River, N. J.

CANADA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

OTTAWA, July 24.—Intelligence has been received here that the gold medal for pencils has been awarded the Dominion of Canada. Plumbago Company, against all competitors, at the Paris Exhibition.

A SCHOONER DISMASTED AT SEA.

BOSTON, July 24.—Capt. Hall, of the steamer Nepthes, at this port, from Liverpool, reports that on July 20, when about 130 miles west of St. Johns, New-Foundland, he fell in with the schooner Ethel, of Plymouth, England, from Middleboro, England, for St. Johns, New-Foundland, with pig iron, in distress, having been dismasted the day previous. Capt. Hall offered to take all hands off, but they refused to abandon their vessel, which they hoped to work into port. A moderate gale and high sea prevailed at the time.

TO-DAY'S RACES AT SARATOGA.

THE SARATOGA CUP TO BE RUN FOR—FOUR RACES, WITH FINE FIELDS—THE POOLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, July 24.—The influx of visitors to-day has been very large. As to-morrow is the cup-day, the turfmen are flocking in from all parts of the country, and are eagerly scanning the lists of entries in the several events, which are posted on the blackboard in the association room. Such an array of names has never been seen even in this place, so noted for great racing. No sooner had the entries been posted, then there was a rush for the combination book-makers, and they did a thriving business. It is astonish

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Louisiana consol. 76¾ 2000 64¾ 1000 47
$2,000 76¾ 1500 64¾ 1000 47¼
8,000 76 1200 64½ 500 47⅜
C., C. & I. C. 1st. 44 3,000 64¼ 500 47
3,000 44 500 64¼ 700 46⅞
10,000 bS0. 44½ 200 64⅜ 1000 46⅞
2,000 44 400 64⅜ 1500 47
1,000 44¼ 200 64⅜ 100 46⅞
1,000 44¾ 200 s3. 64¾ 1500 47
50,000 45 100 64¾ 2000 46⅞
1,000 s3. 45 Wabash. 1000 46⅝
C. C. & I. C. 2d. 100 13⅜ 1300 46⅝
3,000 14 Central of N. J. 2800 46¾
Cen. P. C. & O. Br. 100 s3. 38¼
5,000 91¼ 200 38¾
Pacific Mail. 300 38¾
100 17⅜ 400 37⅞
9 17 100 38
100 s3. 16¾ 700 37⅞
100 16¾ 200 37⅞
Erie Railway. 300 37½
1500 17⅛ 100 b3. 38
1500 17 Western Union.
1000 17 100 94
400 16⅞ 300 94¼
2500 17 50 94
300 17⅛ Ohio & Miss.
100 16¾ 100 b3. 73¾
N. Y. C. & H. St. Paul pf.
20 109¾ 100 80¾
Michigan Central. 400 81
200 67⅝ 100 80¾
100 67⅝ 100 80¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81. U. S. 5-20 R., '67. U. S. 4½ R. '91.
$5,000 b.c. 107⅞ 7,000 b.c. 105⅞ 25,000 b3. 104⅝
U. S. 5-20C., '65n. U. S. 5-20 C. '68. U. S. 4s. 1907 C.
10,000 s3. 102⅝ 10,000 b.c. 108⅛ 10,000 b.c. 100½
$2,000 102⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. U. S. 6s '81 C. U. S. 5-20 C., '67.
$100,000 c. 109 10,000 c. 107⅜ 110,000 105⅝
U. S. 5-20 R. '65n. 35,000 b.c. 107⅜
10,000 102½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Mo. 6s, '86. Wells-Fargo Ex. Cen. of N. J.
$1,000 104½ 25 93 100 b.c. 37⅜
C. P. 1st, C. & O. Br. Pacific Mail. 500 38
2,000 91⅜ 300 b.c. 16⅜ 100 38¼
Cen. Pac. gold. 300 16⅜ 360 s3. 38
10,000 105⅞ 700 16½ Del. & Hudson.
Cen. Pac. 1 g. 300 16¼ D., L. & West.
1,000 96½ 100 16⅜ 200 b.c. 61¼
Un. Pac. 1st. 1100 16¼ 100 61¾
10,000 105⅞ 100 s3. 16⅜ 200 61¾
M. & St. P. 8s. 1st. Del. & Hudson. 50 b.c. 58⅝ P., Ft. W. & C. gd.
3,000 122⅞ Western Union. 95
M. & St. P. 1st. L. & C. 9,000 b3. 108 100 b.c. 94 Bur., C. R. & N.
5,000 b.c. 107¾ N. Y. C. & H. 100 b.c. b3. 27
5,000 b.c. 107⅞ Pac. R. R. 200 b.c. 109½ C., B. & Q.
M. & St. P. C. & M. D. 3,000 b.c. 113 100 s3. 112¾ 300
3,000 103½ 100 b.c. c. 167⅜ 100 s3. 112¾
3,000 104 700 b3. 17 200 b3. 112¾
M. & St. P. 2 s. sf. 800 17⅜ Chic. & Alton.
1,000 99¾ 1800 17⅝ 100 b.c. 134⅞
3,000 99⅝ 1200 17⅜ Chic., Mil. & St. P.
D. & H. R. '91. 3800 b3. 17⅜ 100 b.c. b3. 46½
4,000 100½ 1400 17⅝ 800 b.c. 46¾
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907. 1000 b.c. 17⅝ 200 b.c. 64½
1,000 106¾ 200 b3. 17 1300 46⅝
Michigan Cen. 7s. 3,000 111¾ 1500 64½ 1400 46⅝
Ohio & Miss. 1st. 10,000 98½ 500 64¾ 300 46¼
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 400 s3. 64⅜ 1300 46¼
1,000 114 2800 64⅞ 1100 46¼
Can. So. 1st. g'd. 2,000 b3. 65 100 46¼
2,000 b.c. 76 C. & P. g'd. 100 46¼
St. L. & I. M. 1st. 1000 b3. 82½ C., M. & St. P. pf.
1,000 108¾ Chi. & R. I. 100 b.c. 80⅜
5,000 101½ 100 b.c. b. 114½ 200 80½
Adams Express. 1500 Chic. & N. W. 100 80
10 b.c. b. 105 Chic. & N. W. pf. 500 79⅞
Delaware & Hud. 100 b.c. 77⅜ 200 b.c. 77⅜
100 b.c. b. 58¾ Cen. of N. J. 800 80¼
Western Union. 100 b.c. b. 38 1000 80¼
800 b.c. b. 93⅜ 200 38⅛ 100 80¼
50 93⅝ 61 38 300 80¼
Wabash. Pacific Mail. Del., Lack & West.
100 b.c. b. 13¾ 100 b.c. 18¾ 100 b.c. b. 45 95¾
H. & St. Jo. pf. 100 b.c. 18⅞ 1000 b.c. b. 61⅜
100 b.c. b. 27½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s, con. H. & St. Jo. D., L. & West.
$32,000 75 700 11¾ 100 61¼
No. Mo. 1st. 61 Lake Shore. 600 61½
4,000 105¼ 600 65⅛ North-western pf.
C., C. & I. C. 1st. 400 s3. 65 400 77⅜
3,000 45¼ 200 65 100 77¾
Del. & Hudson. 500 64⅞ 100 77¼
100 58⅛ 100 s3. 64¾ 300 77⅜
Western Union. 200 64⅞ 100 77
100 93¼ Cen. of N. J. St. Paul.
200 93 200 38 1200 46¼
Pacific Mail. Chi. & Alton. 300 48¼
100 17 50 84 100 s10. 46¾
100 b3. 17 North-west. 900 46¾
Michigan Central. 900 48 2500 46
200 67½ 300 47⅞ 1000 45⅞
Erie Railway. 48 200 45⅝
100 s3. 17⅜ 300 47⅞ 300 45⅝
500 b3. 17½ 500 47⅞ 100 45½
100 17½ 200 47⅞ 1000 45⅜
500 b.c. s3. 17⅝ St. Paul pref. 1000 45⅛
2800 17⅜ 100 79⅞ 1500 45½
C., C. & I. 200 80 C., B. & Q.
100 28½ 300 79⅜ 100 112½

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 24.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Lacrosse. Lacrosse. Buckeye.
500 b.c. .37 200 c. .36 500 b.c. b30 .30
500 b.c. .37 Buckeye. Bertha & Edith.
200 b.c. b. .37 100 b.c. b30 .30 100 b.c. b30 .07
100 b.c. b. .37 500 b.c. b30 .30 500 b.c. b30 .06
300 b30 .37

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

American Flag. Bertha & Edith. Lacrosse.
100 .21 500 b30 .06 200 b.c. s30 .35
100 .21 Dahlonega. 1000 b.c. s30 .34
100 .21 100 b.c. .35 500 b.c. b30 .37
100 .21 Memphis. .11 200 .10
100 .21 100 .11

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

American Flag. Lacrosse. Dahlonega.
100 .21 500 b.c. s30 .34 100 .16
100 .21 500 b.c. b30 .36 Mariposa. .10
100 .21 100 b.c. s30 .35 100 ac. s30 .85
Buckeye. 100 .c. .35 N. Y. & Col.
500 b30 .30 100 ac. b. .36 100 ac. s. 2.15
500 b.c. .28

WEDNESDAY, July 24—P. M.

The Stock market, in the early dealings, was characterized by a strong tone, and prices recorded an advance of ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. Subsequently, however, there was a marked change in the temper of speculation, and a pressure to sell was developed, which resulted in a sharp decline, the Wisconsin shares, New-Jersey Central, and Western Union being prominent in the downward movement. Pacific Mail was also conspicuously weak, the decline in the stock being accompanied by rumors that one of the steamers belonging to the company was several days over-due at San Francisco. About midday Lake Shore and Erie became active and strong, the former advancing 1⅜, and the latter ¾ ₱ cent. The buoyancy in these stocks imparted a firm feeling to the general market, and, under purchases to cover short contracts, prices recovered ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. The improvement, however, was not maintained, and toward the close the Granger stocks were heavily pressed for sale, and touched the lowest figures reached for some time past, while the remainder of the list reacted ⅛ to ¾ ₱ cent. in sympathy with the decline in these shares.

The transactions aggregated 156,089 shares, embracing 46,150 St. Paul, 41,758 Erie, 33,895 Lake Shore, 15,500 North-western, 4,428 New-Jersey Central, 4,200 Pacific Mail, 3,600 Michigan Central, 3,300 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and 2,050 Western Union.

St. Paul common, after advancing from 47 to 47⅞, fell off to 45½, while the preferred advanced from 80⅝ to 81, dropped to 79⅝, rallied to 80¼, and closed at 79¾. North-western common advanced from 48⅞ to 49¼, and declined to 47¾@47⅞, the preferred opening ½ ₱ cent. higher, at 78, and dropping to 77. Lake Shore, after declining ¼ ₱ cent., to 64, rose to 65⅜, and closed at 64⅞. Michigan Central advanced from 67⅝ to 68¼, and fell off to 67½. Erie declined from 17⅛ to 16⅞, advanced to 17⅝, and closed at 17⅜. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy declined from 113 to 112½. C., C., C. and I. advanced from 26¼ to 27, and reacted to 26½. Pacific Mail dropped from 17½ to 16, and recovered to 17. Western Union advanced ¼ per cent., to 94¼, and fell off to 93. Among the coal shares, New-Jersey Central declined from 39⅛ to 37⅞, recovered to 38¼, and closed at 38; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fluctuated between 61 and 61½, closing at the former figure; Delaware and Hudson closed at 58½, against 58 last evening, and Morris was steady at 85.

Bank shares sold at 101½ for New-York, 75 for Continental, 136 for America, and 100 for Hanover.

The Money market was easy, with 1½ to 2 ₱ cent. as the rates for call loans. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston easier, ⅛@¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; Chicago firm, 25 premium; St. Louis unsettled, 50 premium, and Boston heavy at par.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for Consols, which sold at 95½@95⅝ for both money and the account. United States bonds were firm at 106⅞ for new 4½s, 108¼ for 1867s, 111⅞ for 10-40s, and 108⅜ for new 5s. In American railway shares, Erie was strong and advanced to 17⅜ for the common, and 33 for the preferred, while New-Jersey Central declined from 40 to 39. Bar Silver advanced to 52¾d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England lost £10,000 bullion on balance today. The rate of discount in the open market for 3-months' bills advanced to 3 ₱ cent. At Paris Rentes declined to 114f. 32c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and weak for 60-day bills, but firmer for cables and demand. Actual business was on the basis of $4 81¾@$4 82 for bankers' long sterling, $4 85¼@$4 85½ for demand, $4 85½ for cables, and $4 79 @$4 80 for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation was firmer to-day, the price advancing from 100½ to 100⅝. On Gold loans the rates ranged from ½ to 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds were strong, with an improvement of ⅛ ₱ cent. in nearly all the issues. Railroad bonds were comparatively dull. C., C. and I. C. Firsts advanced to 45¼. International Firsts to 65, St. Paul 8s to 122⅞, Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s to 95½, Central Pacifics, California and Oregon Branch, to 91⅜; Delaware and Hudson Registered of 1891 to 100¾, Lake Shore coupon Seconds to 102½, Ohio and Mississippi Consols to 89½, and Iron Mountain Firsts to 103½. Albany and Susquehanna Seconds declined to 102¾, North-western Gold coupons to 130, Central Pacific Firsts to 105⅞, do. Land Grants to 96½, Union Pacific Land Grants to 108¼, Canada Southern Firsts to 76, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols assented to 52. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols declined to 75 and Missouri 6s of 1886 to 104½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1878.

Coin receipts	$1,431,423 16
Coin payments	165,932 52
Coin balance	119,184,665 37
Currency receipts	1,050,156 09
Currency payments	1,168,112 87
Currency balance	46,893,431 33
Customs receipts	375,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 24.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	100½	100⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅜	107⅛
United States 4s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅜	105⅜
Bills on London	$4 82½	$4 82
New-York Central	109⅝	109⅜
Rock Island	115	115
Pacific Mail	17½	17
Milwaukee and St. Paul	47¼	45½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	80⅝	79⅜
Lake Shore	64½	64⅞
Chicago and North-western	48⅞	47⅞
Chicago and North-western pref.	77½	77
Western Union	94	93
Union Pacific	63¼	63¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	61⅜	61
New-Jersey Central	39½	38
Delaware and Hudson Canal	59	59⅜
Morris and Essex	85	85
Panama	127½	127½
Erie	17⅜	17⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	7⅞
Harlem	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅞	11¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	27¾	27½
Michigan Central	67⅝	67½
Illinois Central	86	86

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109⅝	109⅜	158
Erie	17⅜	16⅞	41,758
Lake Shore	65	64	33,895
Michigan Central	68	67½	3,600
Illinois Central	86	86	200
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	115	114½	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	47⅜	45½	36,156
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	81	79⅝	10,000
Fitchburg	133	133	200
Del., Lack. and Western	61½	61	3,300
New-Jersey Central	39⅛	37¾	4,428
Del. and Hudson Canal	59⅜	58⅛	200
Morris and Essex	85	85	300
Michigan Central	68¼	67⅜	3,600
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	7⅞	300
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	113	112¼	500
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅜	4⅜	200
Han. and St. Joseph	11¾	11¾	900
Han. and St. Joseph Pref.	27½	27½	100
Ohio and Mississippi	8	7⅞	800
Western Union	94¼	93	2,050
Pacific Mail	17½	16	4,200
Sun., C. R. and N.	27	27	100
Total sales			156,089

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100½	1:00 P. M.	100½
10:30 A. M.	100½	1:30 P. M.	100⅜
11:00 A. M.	100½	2:00 P. M.	100½
11:30 A. M.	100½	2:30 P. M.	100½
12:00 M.	100½	3:00 P. M.	100⅝
12:30 P. M.	100½		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120⅜	120⅞
United States 6s, 1881, registered	101⅞	102⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	102½	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	102½	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg.	105⅝	105⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅞	105⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg.	107½	108
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	108½	108½
United States 10-40s, registered	109½	109½
United States 10-40s, coupon	109	109⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106⅜	106½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107⅛	107⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅜	104⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100½	100⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100½	100⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $60,000 for interest, and $34,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$8,697,000
Gold balances	1,293,900
Currency balances	1,347,873

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$57,125,086
Currency balances	3,211,432
Gold exchanges	6,589,679
Gold balances	1,011,899

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86	103½
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	103⅜
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '77	113
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	113
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Cha. R.	7	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	120
Ala. 8s of 1892	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	14
Ala. 8s of 1893	20	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O	14
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	20	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Is.	4	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	3	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	3	N. C., N. C. R., cons. A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	3	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66	9½
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	3	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68	9
Connecticut 6s	108	N. C. 6s, n. bds, J. & J.	9
Georgia 6s	102	N. C. 6s, n. bds, A. & O.	9
Georgia 7s, new iss.	107	N. C. 6s, n. tax iss. class 1	9
Georgia 7s, ind'rsed	106½	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Georgia 7s, gold bds	107⅞	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100½	South Carolina 6s,	44
Illinois War Loan	100½	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30
Kentucky 6s	100½	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	30
Louisiana 6s	50	S. C. 6s, 3, Act, '56	30
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	50	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 6s, new 2's g'd bs.	50	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 7s, Penitentiary	50	S. C. 7s of 1883	30
La. 6s, Levee bs.	50	Tennessee 6s, old	36
La. 8s, Levee bs.	50	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	34
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	50	Va. 6s, old	20
Michigan 7s, 1890	109	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	20
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	20
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	101	Va. 6s, Consol bs.	71
Mo. 6s, due in '86	104	Va. 6s, ex mat.	55
Mo. 6s, due in '87	104¼	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s.	27
Mo. 6s, due in '88	104½	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4
Mo. 6s, due in '89-90	106	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	83½
Mo. A. or U. due '92	104½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	72	Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	21
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	32	M. S. & N. I. S. f. 7p.	109
C. & O. 6s, 1st s. s.	25	C. & Tol. S. F.	107½
Chic. & Alton 1st	114¾	C., F. & Ash. old bs.	102
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st	100	C., P. & Ash. new bs.	110
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	112¾	B. & Erie new bs.	111¼
C. R. I. & P. 6s. 1917	c. 108	Buf. & S. L. 7s	102
C. R. of N. J. 1st '90	115¼	Cin. & Ind. St. Lg. 1st	98
L. & W. B. c. g. 1900	85	Lake Shore div. bs.	110
L. & W. B. 1st g. s. f. d.	49⅞	Lake Shore C. C. 1st	111¾
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	122¼	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	102¾
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ r. d.	104¾	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	111¾
M. & St. P. 1st 8s	122½	M. C. 1st 8s '82, S. F.	111
M. & St. P. 1st L. & M.	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & D.	100½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	118
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	100½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st 7s, 1885	103¾
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	103½	Can. So. 1st g'd.	99½
C. & N. W. S. F.	111	Harlem 1st 7s. O.	120½
C. & N. W. int. bds.	106¼	North Missouri 1st	105
C. & N. W. con. bds.	111¾	O. & M. C. G. S. F.	98½
C. & N. W. 1st	109¾	O. & M. Con.	93¼
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	100⅜	Cen. Pacific Gold bs.	105⅞
Chic. & Mil. 1st	107⅜	C. P. San. J. R.	92¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	85	C. P., Cal. & Or. 1st.	91¼
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	107½	C. P. L. Gt. bs.	96
C. C. C. & I. con. bds.	84½	West. Pacific bds.	102½
D., L. & W. 2d	106	Un. Pacific 1st	105¾
D., L. & W. 7s con.	100	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s	108⅜
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	102⅜	Pac. of Mo. 1st	100⅛
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	102⅞	So. Pac. of Mo. 1st	94
Morris & Essex 1st	118¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118
Morris & Essex 2d	108	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	114
Mor. & E. cons. '89	85½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	44⅝
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71	100½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	14⅜
Mor. & E. 1st, c. G.	90	R., W. & Og. Con. 1st	92
D. & H. Can. 1st, '84	106½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	108⅜
D. & H. Can. 1st, '91	100⅛	St. L. & I. M. 2d	60
D. & H. c. 7s, '94	101⅜	Alt. & T. H. 2d pf'.	60
D. & H. r. 7s, '94	102¼	Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	23
Alb. & Sus. 1st	110	T., P. & W. 1st, E. D.	97
Alb. & Sus. 2d	101½	T., P. & W. 1st, W. D.	97
Erie 1st extended	115	T., P. & W. 2d	20
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	105⅜	Tol. & W. 1st, Sept.	20
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	103	Tol. & W. 1st, Sl. L. Div.	89
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	104¼	T. & W. ex mat. coup.	75
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	106½	T. & W. ex. mat. coup.	75
B. N. Y. & E. 1st 1916	108	Tol. & W. eq. bds.	11½
Han. & St. Jo. 8s. C.	95½	Q. & T. ex m. & N. Y. 7s. c.	70
D. & S. C. Dty 2d div.	84	W. U. bds, 1900, c.	109⅛
C. F. & Minn. 1st	83	W. U. bds, 1900, r.	109⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 24.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	114⅛	114⅜
United Railroads of New-Jersey	127	127⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	32⅞	33
Reading Railroad	19⅜	19½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	40½	41
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	35	37
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7¾	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7½	8½
Northern Central Railroad	15	16
Lehigh Navigation	20¼	20½
Pitsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	3¾	3⅞
Hestonville Railway	83⅜	84½
Central Transportation	39	39½

The Pacific Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of *Two and One-half ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	2½	Julia Consolidated	6⅞
Alta	7⅜	Justice	5
Belcher	4⅜	Kentuck	3⅜
Best & Belcher	14⅜	Leopard	13-16
Bullion	4	Mexican	15½
Caledonia	2	Northern Belle	10⅜
California	9½	Ophir	42½
Challar	28½	Overman	10⅜
Consolidated Virginia	7⅜	Raymond & Ely	3
Crown Point	7⅜	Savage	10⅜
Eureka Consolidated	37	Sierra Nevada	7⅞
Exchequer	2⅜	Silver Hill	29-32
Gould & Curry	7⅜	Union Consolidated	7½
Grand Prize	3½	Yellow Jacket	10
Hale & Norcross	7½		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	2	Spirits Turp., bbls.	597
Beess-wax, pks	7	Resin, bbls	3,799
Cotton, bales	1,647	Tar, bbls	11
Copper, pigs	944	Pitch, bbls	50
Eggs, pks	1,139	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Flour, bbls	7,972	Pea-nuts, bags	59
Corn-meal, bbls	86	Pork, pks	88
Corn-meal, bags	102	Lard, pks	182
Wheat, bushels	172,320	Cut-meats, pks	1,898
Corn, bushels	122,350	Lard, tcs	682
Oats, bushels	58,078	Butter, pks	6,223
Malt, bushels	8,932	Cheese, pks	37,744
Flax, bales	65	Rice, tcs	46
Flax-seed, bags	400	Sugar, hhds	17
Grease, pks	79	Skins, bales	235
Hides, No	2,283	Leather, sides	1,112
Hops, bales	300	Tallow, pks	24
Lead, pigs	1,550	Tobacco, hhds	791
Leather, sides	18,522	Tobacco, pkgs	1,643
Moss, bales	79	Wool, bales	249
Molasses, bbls	51		1,260

COFFEE—Rio has been in less request, yet quoted steady.....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 76,338 bags; at the outports, 9,776 bags, and afloat and inland for United States, 4,600 bags.....Stock of none for New-York.....Other kinds have been inactive and quoted weak.....The recent movements (mostly previously reported) have been summed up thus: 2,853 bags Laguayra, 1,000 bags Maracaibo, 867 bags Costa Rica, and 836 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within the previous range.....Stocks of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 28,239 bags, and 5,977 mats.....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 12¾c.@13c.; fair, 15¾c. @16c.; good, 16c.; prime, 16¼c.@16½c.; gold, ₱ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@ 20c.; gold; Santos, fair to good ordinary, 14¾c.@15¼c.; do., ordinary to choice, 15c.@15¾c.; gold.....Maracaibo, 13c.@13¾c.; gold.....Laguayra, 13¼c.@13¾c.; gold.....Java invoices, 20c.@22½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18½c.; Ceylon, 15c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 15c.@16c.; Jamaica, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@14c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; San Domingo, 12½c.@13c.; Angostura, 15c.@15½c., gold ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on lighter offerings and a moderate inquiry.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 845 bales (of which 110 bales were on last evening,) including 325 bales to shippers, 500 sales to spinners, and 20 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been in rather active request, and quoted weak, and have been reported since our last of 22,000 bales, (of which 6,000 sales were on last evening, and 16,000 bales to-day,) with 4,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, fully closing at 11.69c.; August, 11.69c.; September, 11.30c.@11.31c.; October, 11.14c. @11.15c.; November, 11c.; December, 10.98c.@10.99c.; January, 11.03c.@11.04c.; February, 11.08c.@11.09c.; March, 11.13c.@11.14c.; April, 11.18c.@11.19c.; May, 11.33c.@11.35c., showing a decline of 1@3 points, closing weak.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,647 bales, and at the shipping ports 711 bales, against 793 bales the same day last week; and for the week 4,448 bales, against 86,536 bales the same time last week. The receipt at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,217,804 bales, against 3,932,050 bales for the preceding year (Commercial-Advertiser.) including 400 bushels White State at $1 25; 8,000 bushels White State, August option, at $1 15; 400 bushels No. 1 White at $1 20; 72,000 bushels do., various August deliveries, at $1 13@$1 16¾, closing at $1 16¾; 5,000 bushels do., September, at $1 15; 8,000 bushels do., first half of September, at $1 15; 24,000 bushels do., August and September, at $1 15¾; 1,200 bushels No. 2 White at $1 16; 27,000 bushels No. 2 Amber Round, in lots, at $1 14@$1 15; 8,000 bushels do., first half of August, at $1 11; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, Aug. 1 to 20, at $1 09½; 9,000 bushels No. 1 Red, 1st to 10th of August, at $1 09; 22,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, cars and towing lots, at $1 10@$1 14, chiefly at $1 13@$1 13¾; 58,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, July options, at $1 13@$1 14, closing at $1 13¾; 16,000 bushels do., deliverable by July 27, at $1 14; 72,000 bushels do., August option, at $1 05½@$1 06, closing at $1 06¾@$1 06; 18,000 bushels do., first half of August, at $1 07; 24,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 04⅜@$1 05; 16,000 bushels Red and Amber Western, ungraded, in lots, at 95c.@$1 13, as to quality; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 06, (with No. 1 Minnesota Spring, extra early delivery, quoted up to $1 13 bid and $1 15 asked;) 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, July option, at $1 06; 16,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 01¾@$1 02; 16,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, July option, at $1 07; 8,000 bushels do., September option, at $1 02; 8,000 bushels ungraded Spring, at $1 10.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for New-York No. 2 Spring, July option, $1 04½@ $1 05; August, $1 02½; September, 97c.@97¾c.; October, $1 01½@$1 02.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, July option, nominal; August, nominal; September, $1 02@$1 05..... And No. 2 Red Winter, July option, at $1 11@$1 13¾; August, $1 05¾@$1 06; September, $1 04@$1 06.....Corn has been quite active, for prompt and forward delivery, at a further improvement of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly at the advance, export demand more liberal.....Sales have been reported of 703,000 bushels, of which 389,000 bushels for early delivery, including New-York No. 2 at 48c.@ 48¾c., closing at 49¼c.@48¾c.; New-York No. 2, July options, 89,000 bushels at 48¼c.@ 48¾c., closing at 48¾c.@48¾c.; do. August, 112,000 bushels at 48¼c.@48¾c., closing at 48½c.@ 48¾c.; do. September, 32,000 bushels at 49½c. @49¾c.; steamer Mixed, 47¼c.@47¾c., chiefly at 47¾c.@47½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, July options, 48,000 bushels at 47½c.@47¾c.; do. August, 32,000 bushels at 47¾c.@48c.; do. September, 24,000 bushels at 49¼c.@49½c.; New-York No. 3, 46c.@46¾c.; Low Mixed at 48½c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 43c.@48¾c., the latter for fancy; Kansas Mixed at 48c.@48½c., chiefly at 48¼c.; Round Yellow at 53c.; steamer White at 52c.; No. 2 White at 55c.; White Western at 51c.@52c.; White Western at 48¾c..... At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, July option, closed at 47½c.@49c.; do., August, 47¾c.@ 48¼c.; September, 48½c.@48¾c.....And New-York No. 2, July, 49c.@49¾c.; do., August, 48¾c.@48¾c.; September, 49½c.@50c.....Rye firmer, and wanted; offerings light; 1,500 bushels State reported sold at 65c.; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 61c., and 16,000 b

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, July 24:

A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George P. Sheldon, Esq., Referee, sold a house, with lot 25 by 90, on Carmine-st., north side, 25-feet west of Bedford-st., for $10,000, to Adaline Underhill, as Administratrix and plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story stone-front house, with lot 25 by 99.2, No. 215 Mott-st., west side, 122.7 feet north of Spring-st., for $10,000, to Charles MacEvoy, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, J. Adriance Bush, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 18.9 by 99.11, Nos. 3 and 5 East 130th-st., north side, 93.9 feet east of 5th-av., for $13,500, to Sarah Taylor, as Administratrix and plaintiff.

John W. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 75, No. 507 Houston-st., south side, 20 feet west of Mangin-st., for $5,000, to John D. Leffingwell and others, as Trustees and plaintiffs.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Lewis M. Doscher, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 505 and 507 West 49th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av., for $19,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 53.4 by 100.8, on East 87th-st., north side, 80 feet east of 4th-av., for $2,000, to John J. Lynes.

The remaining sales took place as follows: Sale by Hugh N. Camp of one lot on West 110th-st., east of 11th-av., to July 31; and sale by Barker & Co., of a right, title, and interest in a plot of land on 11th-av., corner of 80th-st., to Aug. 7.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 23.

78th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Katharine E. Collet to Julius Lipman ..... nom.

41st-st., s. s., lot No. 588; Aaron Asher and wife to Barbara Harmeier $6,500

West 11th-st., n. s., 66 ft. w. of Washington-st., 22x93.2; J. H. Gilbert, Referee, to Wilson G. Hunt, Executor 2,000

86th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; E. Sandford, Referee, to Martha L. Barry 4,500

Same property; same to same 4,500

Lexington-av., No. 52, 24.8x100; S. B. Hyatt, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company 9,000

Lexington-av., No. 50, 25.3x100; same to same 9,000

120th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to John Donovan 1,500

14th-st., n. s., 88 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x80; 75x99.11; D. Tomlinson, Referee, to Joseph G. Robinson 1,800

1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 63d-st., 25x80; S. N. Wyman, Referee, to David Marrener 500

East Broadway, lot No. 15; F. Smith, Referee, to Aaron Hershfield 10,000

165th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 55x139.10; Forest and wife to George W. Graff 10,000

Forest-av., s. e. corner of Home-av., 70x140, 23d Ward; Robert L. Harron and wife to Mary A. Harron ..... nom.

Scheidel-pl., corner or Peck-slip, 23x35.6; Peter W. Hoeft to Sophie Hoeft 34,000

4th-av., s. e. corner of 52d-st., 95.10x100.3; Jacob L. Mesick to Henry W. E. Steinway 96,000

54th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5; George E. Peck and wife to Benhama E. Stoutenburgh ..... nom.

86th-st., s. s., No. 114, 21.3x102.2; John Gorman and wife to Edward D. Webb 4,625

76th-st., s. s., 225.1 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100; Isaac T. Smith to Harriet S. Totten 6,000

9th-av., w. s., 41.5 ft. s. of 36th-st., 20.5x65; Sarah E. Weight to James W. Weight 2,000

Benson-st., e. s., 137 ft. from Leonard-st., 14x64; Timothy Brennan to Henry McCaddin, Jr. 76th-st., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Jane A. Lester and others to Julius Lipman ..... nom.

LEASE RECORDED.

5th-st., n. s., east of Avenue A, 20 years; John J. Astor to Katharina Grimm $350

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Gorman, John, and wife to Louise L. K. Sys; s. s. 83d-st., e. of 4th-av, 1 year $3,000

Hoeft, Sophie, to Peter W. Hoeft; corner of South-st. and Peck-slip, 2 years 3,000

Hone, Henry C. and William H. Miller; n. s. of Hudson and West 12th-st., 1 year 8,500

Klippel, Catharina, and husband to Herman Heydt; n. s. 8th-st., e. of Avenue C, 5 years 9,000

Lipman, Julius, and wife to Edward Crowell, Trustee; n. s. 78th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years 6,000

Moore, Jeremiah H., and wife to Bowery National Bank; s. s. 74th-st., w. of 2d-av., notes.

Moore, Jeremiah H., and wife to Bank for Savings; n. w. corner of 2d-av. and 105th-st., 1 year 8,000

Moore, Jeremiah H., and wife to Sampson Simson, Trustee; n. s. 105th-st., 2 years 6,500

Mosback, Adam, and wife to Simon Herman; s. s. Houston-st., w. of Pitt-st., 2 years 3,000

Schenck, Frederick, and wife to Bank for Savings in No. 350 East 51st-st., 1 year 8,000

Same to same; No. 352 East 51st-st., 1 year 8,000

Same to same; No. 354 East 51st-st., 1 year 8,000

Smith, Sidney A., and husband to Emily C. Nathan; w. s. 7th-av., s. of 43d-st., 5 years 9,000

Spevers, Matilda L., and husband to Charles M. Stewart; s. s. 31st-st., w. of 5th-av., 2 years.. 20,000

Sprague, Rose, and others to Randolph W. Townsend; n. s. 47th-st., e. of 7th-av., demand 213

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Brennan, Timothy, to John Boyd $10,000

Catlin, Amelia G., to Catharine A. Tone 1,000

Carman, Richard F., (Executor of,) to Hannibal Wellington 6,485

Dumpert, Andrew, and wife to Michael Herlin .. 3,000

Horn, W. T., to Bartholomew Hurley 2,500

Schweig, George G., to Rosalie Steinhardt ..... nom.

Sewall, Henry F., to Sarah F. Grinnell ..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$17,000 WILL PURCHASE THE full-width house No. 266 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts. A first-class A GREAT BARGAIN. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GROUND, NO. 134 WEST 115th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 25x103.3, with shop on the rear. Inquire on the premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSES AND FLATS IN LARGE NUMBER and all prices, $25 to $100, for the Fall, furnished and unfurnished. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

LENOX, 5TH-AV., CORNER 18TH-ST.—AN elegant apartment from 1st September; smaller, with immediate possession; rent greatly reduced. R. JACKSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, a good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated at South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY DIRECT FROM OWNER, A first-class country residence, with 10 acres of land or more, in New-England or New-York. Address, giving price and particulars, Post Office Box No. 42, Bennington Centre, Vt.

FINANCIAL.

KANSAS CITY Water-Works Loan.

20-YEAR 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE NATIONAL WATER-WORKS CO.

SECURED BY A SINKING FUND AND BY A FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE UPON THE WATER-WORKS ERECTED AT KANSAS CITY.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The net earnings are largely in excess of the interest charges, and are constantly increasing.

We recommend these bonds as a perfectly safe and very desirable investment.

DONNELL, LAWSON & CO.,

NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1878.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., and reopened Aug. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 New-st., New-York, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold exclusively on commission and carried on a moderate margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Members of the New-York Stock, Gold, and Government Bond Exchanges.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS For sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,

Buy and sell on Commission, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at New-York Stock Exchange. Allow interest on deposits, subject to check at sight, and make advances on approved collaterals. Government, City, and County Bonds and Gold for sale, and immediate delivery.

First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE Rochester and State Line Railway Company.

The Rochester and State Line Railway runs from the City of Rochester to Salamanca, in the State of New-York, a distance of about 109 miles. It passes through the rich valleys of the Genesee and Wyoming, and forms the connecting link between the New-York Central Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western, making it the shortest and most direct route for all the New-England business coming from the South-western States. A pipe line for transporting petroleum-oil has been constructed from the Bradford Oil Regions to Salamanca, and upward of 65 cars of oil per day pass over the road. The company is under the same control as the New-York Central, and is already earning a surplus over the interest on its bonded debt. The City of Rochester invested a large amount in the Capital Stock of the Company at par in order to secure a shorter line for her coal supply, and upward of one hundred thousand tons of coal per annum will pass over this road to the City of Rochester alone. The local business is very large, as the road passes through thirty towns between Rochester and Salamanca, in which there are eleven flouring mills, besides various other manufactories. The bonds are a first mortgage lien at the rate of $20,000 per mile upon the Road and its equipment, and the net earnings of the road are now more than double the amount required to pay the interest. We have sold during the past month over $400,000 of these Bonds, and now have a limited amount for sale at 90 per cent. and accrued interest.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO., No. 34 Pine-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. GOLD SINKING FUND BONDS, UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

FREE OF ALL TAXES, imposed or to be imposed.

Bonds due 1903; interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1. These bonds are a direct obligation of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and have a first lien over the Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis Railroad—162 miles—in Missouri. They are recommended as a safe and desirable investment. For sale at par and interest.

JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 22, 1878.

NOTICE.—THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS bank having been reduced twenty thousand shares ($1,000,000,) the stockholders are hereby notified that on the 1st day of August, next, new certificates will be issued for the remaining shares and payment made for the reduction.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 22d day of August, except for transfer of fractional shares. By order W. BANTA, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LAKE CITY, located at Lake City, in the State of Colorado, is closing up its affairs. All holders of the circulation of said association will present same to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., for redemption. All other holders of said association will present their claims to the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colorado, for payment.

C. B. GREENOUGH, President.

Dated June 15, 1878.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND COLORADO COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM No. 1, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1878.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at this office, on and after Aug. 1, 1878, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books, which will close on the 20th day of July inst., and reopen Aug. 2, 1878. H. GROENEMEYER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1878. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Sing Sing-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, and Fencing. A thoroughly-organized Military Department. Riding School, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Special advantages for West Point candidates.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, YONKERS, NEW-YORK.

Established 1852.

KIND CARE, FIRM DISCIPLINE, STEADY PROGRESS, MODERATE CHARGES.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

FULL COLLEGIATE, SPECIAL, AND ACADEMIC COURSES. Superior instruction in music. Location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and refinement; buildings elegant; a home where parents may with confidence intrust their daughters. Term begins Sept. 11, 1878. Send for a Catalogue.

Rev. E. S. FRISBEE, President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., OPENS SEPT. 11.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the classics, and English. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12; the Annual Register for 1873 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall session of the 28th year of this well-appointed Day and Boarding School for young ladies will commence on the 18th of September. For terms, courses of study, &c., circulars will be sent on application to CHARLES E. WEST, Ll. D., Principal. Nos. 138 and 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) College and Hud. Riv. Inst.—Classical, Scientific, Preparatory, and Commercial courses. Superb healthful location. Thorough preparation for college, business, and professional schools. College course, with the Baccalaureate degree for ladies. Primary department. Address, for special terms, Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph. D., President.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.

English, French, and German Boarding-school for young ladies begins its 24th year, Sept. 25. Apply for circulars to Geo. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, or to Miss C. AIKEN, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—Gen. Russell's School, New-Haven, Conn.; 44th year; preparatory to college, scientific schools, or business; thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, &c. Full information sent on application.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, (formerly Mrs. J. T. Benedict's,) will reopen Sept. 26. Modern languages practically taught; thorough instruction in all departments.

ORead INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOMEN, WORCESTER, MASS.—Founded 1848. Most excellent advantages in music, elocution, &c. Send for catalogue to Rev. H. R. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., till Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, ELMIRA, N. Y.—A well-established college of the highest class, with superior accommodations and sufficient endowment to afford the best advantages at very moderate cost. Send for a catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Pres't.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family Boarding-school for ten boys under 14 pleasant location; terms reduced. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—A SCHOOL IN every respect worthy of your patronage; you will do well to consult our catalogue. Address THOS. HANLON D. D., Pennington, N. J.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE 40TH year begins Sept. 25. Examinations Sept. 23 and 24. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18, 1878.

MOELLER INSTITUTE—BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, No. 336 West 29th-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE 40TH year begins Sept. 25. Examinations Sept. 23 and 24. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18, 1878.

MOELLER INSTITUTE—BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, No. 336 West 29th-st., New-York.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for catalogues to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

THE ELMS, HADLEY, MASS.—BOARDING-School for young ladies and little girls. Misses PORTER & CHAMPNEY, Principals.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; open during Summer; $50 per quarter; no extras; enter at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Send for Illustrated Circular for 1878-79.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH-st.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, professors, tutors, and governesses; information given of good schools here and in Europe; principal speaks French, German, and Italian.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York. Circassia....July 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria....Aug. 10, 3 P. M. Devonia....Aug. 3, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia....Aug. 17, 8 A. M. Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28. NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st. Elysia....July 27 | Victoria....Aug. 7, noon. Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG. LESSING....Thurs., July 25 | POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8 WIELAND....Thurs., Aug. 1 | SUEVIA....Thurs., Aug. 15 Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO'S, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:) "Holland, W., July 24, 11 A. M. | Denmark, July 31 6:30 A. M. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. England, Sat., July 27, 2 P. M. | The Queen, S., A'g. 3, 8:30 A. M. Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st. CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 6 A. M. NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M. WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 3 P. M. CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M. MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M. WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M. Steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and printer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries of sea, perfect ventilation and light. CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE. UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages. BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M. ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS...Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M. BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M. From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River. These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. Their saloon, state-room, music and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea. Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE. NOTICE. With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year. On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42. On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43. FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. ALGERIA....WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 14 *RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 7 | ABYSSINIA, WED., Aug. 21 Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE. TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION. From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows: STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 25 STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1 STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8 First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York. STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 2 P. M CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M. CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M. From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN. Company's pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st. LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M. CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M. FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway. For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 31, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. GEORGE YONGE, Agent S. F. & W. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST. CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....July 27 GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 31 SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS. Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier. Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE. FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt Carpenter, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 42 North River, Canal-st., North River. For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, July 31, noon (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.) From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3, noon From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5 For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE. These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows: Steamer ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 3 Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Aug. 14 Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT. FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers. S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27 S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, Aug. 7 Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English R. S. lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 2 P. M. FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ. Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera. CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27 CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1 Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

THE TURF.

ORDERS RECEIVED BY CRIDGE & CO., No. 13 West 28th-st., (basement,) for French pool tickets on the Saratoga races every evening, and until 11:30 A. M. morning of races. No extra charge. Pay same as at Saratoga. All orders promptly attended to. CRIDGE & CO.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A.M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 4 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 8 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20,) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M., arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhasset House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London, 6:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at Lamont's, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhasset House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London, 6:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at Lamont's, 9:20 P. M.,

A TROUBLESOME FORTUNE.

LEGAL AND MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURES OF AN HEIR.

A YOUNG MAN WITH TWO WIVES, INNUMERABLE LAWSUITS, AND AN ESTATE OF $100,000 DECREED TO SUPPORT HIMSELF ON $2,500 A YEAR.

Austin D. Moore, a well-known merchant in this City, died in the latter part of 1857 or early in 1858, leaving a wife, two daughters, and a son, Austin D. Moore, at that time a child of 3 or 4 years of age. At the time of his death Mr. Moore's estate was estimated at between $200,000 and $300,000. He had made a will, which is now on record in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County. By this will he gave all his estate, real and personal, to his Executors in trust, directing them—first, to pay his debts and funeral expenses; second, to pay certain legacies of small amounts; third, to pay to his wife, Sarah M. P. Moore, $150 a month as long as she should live, this provision to be in lieu of dower; fourth, to divide his estate into three shares, of which his children, during their lives, were to receive only the income, and after the death of each child the share of which he or she received the income was to go to certain persons determined by the provisions of the will. He appointed Joseph Hegeman, (the well-known auctioneer, of Brooklyn,) Henry Crossman, and Cyrus W. Field Executors of this will, and the same persons, together with Mrs. Eliza Roberts, of New-Haven, Conn., the guardians of his children. After the clause appointing these guardians comes the following: "On no account are any of my children to be placed under the custody, control, or direction of their mother, (whom I regard as unfitted to bring them up or educate them in a proper manner,) nor under the control or direction of any other relative."

Mr. Joseph Hegeman was the only one of the Executors who qualified and undertook the duties of Trustee and Executor under the will. By his careful management the shares of the estate, of which Austin D. Moore now enjoys the income, amounts to $100,000, the greater portion invested in bonds and mortgages paying 7 per cent. interest.

The mother, Sarah M. P. Moore, refused to abide by the provision of the will which allowed her $150 a month during her life, and claimed her dower right as widow. She received from the Executor a sum, in gross, more than $20,000, afterward married a man named Pearson, in a few years squandered the money they received, and now lives in Brooklyn dependent upon her son. The daughters married, one a man named Rhodes, the other a man named Amerman. Both are now dead, with children living, the issue of their respective marriages.

The provisions of the will of Austin D. Moore, Sr., relating to the division of the remainder of his estate into three shares, the paying over the income to the children during their lives, and the disposition of the estate after their respective deaths, are voluminous and intricate, but the effect of them is that at the present time the children of Mrs. Rhodes are to possess absolutely one share, the children of Mrs. Amerman another, while Austin D. Moore receives until his death the income of the third share. After his death the share of which he receives the income goes absolutely or in fee to "his lawful issue, if such there be, and if none, then in fee to the lawful issue of the two children who shall have died, one-half to each stock"—that is, to the children of Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Amerman.

Austin D. Moore, the son, spent his childhood in Brooklyn, Mrs. Roberts having refused to act as his guardian, and showed no greater want of worldly wisdom than is displayed by other youths. Upon Nov. 21, 1872, when only 18 years of age, he was married, in Brooklyn, to Miss Elizabeth Rowe, daughter of Alfred L. Rowe, formerly and for a long time a prosperous merchant in New-York, engaged in the produce and commission business in Front-street. It would seem to any casual observer that the chances of the bridegroom for a life of happiness upon his wedding-day were such as might well make him the envied of all who knew him. With a young and beautiful partner to share his joys, and an income of thousands, there would never be an element of discord in his family circle. But the means at his disposal were not sufficient to gratify all his desires, and his tastes were not of that kind that he could be content with the pure joys of married life. Before he had arrived at the age of 21, confiding tradesmen had allowed him credit for luxuries not necessary, he was heavily in debt, and his conduct in his home and toward his young wife had been such that she contemplated a separation from him, both for his cruelty and his immorality. In the Spring of 1875 began the proceedings which have since made the name of Austin D. Moore, as defendant, a familiar one to those who frequent the Brooklyn and other courts. In January and February, 1875, judgments were entered against him in Kings County on behalf of John R. Wood for about $600, and on behalf of T. K. Horton & Co. for about $700, jewelry and dry goods being the foundation of the claims. Following these, the records in the County Clerk's office of Kings County show a dreary list of boarding-house keepers, hotel-keepers, tailors, dry-goods merchants, furniture-dealers, dress-makers, and others, who fell victims to the fair promises held out to them.

Mr. D. B. Thompson, as attorney for Messrs. Wood and Horton, sought vigorously to enforce the payment of their claims. Execution was issued to the Sheriff on the judgment and returned unsatisfied, and afterward proceedings supplementary to execution were instituted. In the course of these proceedings Mr. Joseph Hegeman, the Trustee, was enjoined and restrained, by order of the court, for a time, from paying over any portion of the income of the estate to Moore. In this juncture Moore executed powers of attorney to Hon. John Dikeman, formerly County Judge of Kings County, and also conveyances by which he gave to Judge Dikeman the right to collect all of his income from the Trustee, and apply it for certain purposes set forth in the deed of conveyance. He also authorized Judge Dikeman as his attorney to commence an action for the purpose of setting aside his father's will, so that, instead of enjoying only the income, he might have the principal to squander at his own sweet will. This action was commenced forthwith, (in 1875,) and in it have been engaged as counsel on one side or the other Smith & Woodward, Hon. John Dikeman, D. P. Barnard, and Edwin More. The ground upon which it was sought to break the will was, that by the provision which divided the estate into three parts, and directed the income to be paid to the children, &c., the power of alienation was suspended during more than two lives in being at the death of Austin D. Moore, Sr. Justice Calvin E. Pratt, at Special Term, decided, however, that the will was valid according to the law of this State, and his decision was sustained by both the General Term and the Court of Appeals. This indulgence in the luxury of law cost Moore close upon $2,500 in a judgment for costs and allowances to the counsel who opposed his attempt to avoid the will, all to be paid out of his income, regardless of what was or is to be paid to his own counsel.

The trouble with his creditors was not enough to fill the cup. In 1875 his young wife, a bride of scarce four years, could no longer bear his conduct, and, employing Messrs. Tracy & Catlin, sought to procure an absolute divorce from him. This she had no difficulty in procuring. The evidence produced before the Referee showed that notwithstanding his want of years, he could have taught many older men dissipation such as they never have known. In December, 1875, a decree was granted by Judge McCue, in the City Court of Brooklyn, absolutely divorcing Elizabeth Moore from Austin D. Moore, and granting to her $2,500 a year during her life.

Meantime the creditors, Wood & Horton, had been baffled in their attempts to recover what they claimed to be their honest dues. The attorney for these creditors commenced new actions upon the judgments against the Trustee, Mr. Hegeman, in the nature of a creditor's bill, in March, 1875.

During the latter part of 1875, the Trustee, embarrassed by the injunction obtained by creditors in supplementary proceedings, and by the demands made upon him by Judge Dikeman under the authority of the powers of attorney executed to him by Moore, refused to pay over money to either Moore or Dikeman, at least while the powers of attorney were in force. In March, 1876, Moore employed Mr. D. B. Thompson, the attorney of some of his creditors, to contest the validity of the powers of attorney and the conveyance given to Judge Dikeman. An action was commenced for this purpose, which came to trial before Judge McCue, in the City Court of Brooklyn, in June, 1876; and in August of that year a decree was filed in favor of Moore, declaring the powers of attorney and the conveyance invalid. From this judgment an appeal was taken by Judge Dikeman, and on April 7, 1877, Judges Neilson and Reynolds, constituting the General Term, sustained the decision of Judge McCue.

During the year 1876 the divorced wife, Elizabeth Moore, received her payments of alimony—$625 a quarter—with regularity; but after the payment of the installment due in October, 1876, Moore decided upon making a change in the condition of affairs. The payment of $2,500 a year to a divorced wife was burdensome and expensive. He made overtures to her, renewed his promises of good behavior, and proposed that they should reunite their fortunes. His overtures were well received, faith was given to his promises, his proposition was accepted, and upon Dec. 9, 1876, in Brooklyn, Austin D. Moore and Elizabeth Moore were again joined in marriage by Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck. Before the remarriage a contract had been drawn that the payments of alimony, not as such, to be sure, but as an allowance, should be continued. The first payment was to be made in January, 1877. This was not done, and the cruelty and immorality of Moore were as excessive as they had been in the days gone by. Again a separation took place, and the doubly-wedded wife obtained the services of her husband's former attorney, Mr. D. B. Thompson, to secure her rights. By his advice, upon Feb. 2, 1877, an action was commenced in the City Court of Brooklyn, to obtain a judicial decision as to her position, praying that the second marriage be declared null and void. This action was defended by Mr. Robert Johnstone, who interposed a demurrer to the complaint. In May, 1877, the demurrer was argued before Chief-Judge Joseph Neilson, and on June 19, 1877, he decided that "the plaintiff, the wife, obtained a divorce in an action against her husband, on the ground of adultery, the decree containing the usual prohibition as to remarrying during her lifetime. Afterward the parties married again, and she now sues to obtain a like divorce. I think the demurrer to the complaint well taken. Neither inherently nor under the statute has a court of equity power to grant the relief claimed." Thereupon measures were taken by Mr. Thompson, as the attorney for Mrs. Moore, to enforce the payment of the alimony under the decree of Dec. 9, 1875. As a defense to these proceedings it was interposed that the parties had remarried, and thereby the decree of divorce was annulled, and the defendant, Austin D. Moore, was ready and willing to provide for his wife's support if she would live with him, and consequently he was not liable to pay the alimony.

The matter came on for argument before Hon. George G. Reynolds, one of the Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn, and in August, 1877, he decided that the statute made no exception to the prohibition to remarry, and that the court had no right to amend the statute, and quoted several authorities to sustain the opinion. He held that the defendant's marriage being forbidden by statute, he was guilty of a misdemeanor, and could not be permitted to set up his own violation of law as a reason why he should not comply with the judgment of the court. He also decided that Moore remained liable to pay the alimony, except so far as he had already contributed to the support of the plaintiff.

Upon the settlement of the order it was contended by counsel for Mrs. Moore that if Moore did not pay the alimony he was liable to imprisonment as for a contempt of court, but Judge Reynolds held that the only remedy of the wife, if the alimony was not paid, was to issue execution to the Sheriff, and if the execution should be returned unsatisfied, then to take proceedings under the Revised Statutes to have the husband's estate sequestered. Finally, in October or November, 1877, a compromise was effected, Mrs. Moore agreeing to accept $20 a week, $5,000 in cash, and the payment of her counsel fees in lieu of the alimony which should become payable after the date of the agreement. From January until August, 1877, Moore lived with his mother as an unmarried man, but in a short time after the rendering of the decision of Judge Reynolds, in August of the year in which the Judge expressed his opinion that the marriage with the divorced wife was illegal, the young man, it is said, went to New-Jersey and wedded another lady of Brooklyn, who made the trip with him for that purpose. They returned, and at the present time the Moore household, consisting of Austin D., his mother, and the companion of his journey to New-Jersey, dwells in a house in Dahlgren-street, Brooklyn, the property of Judge Dikeman, his former counsel.

To the delight of the creditors, Wood & Horton, who had allowed their suits, begun in 1875, to slumber, a decision was rendered by the Court of Appeals in October, 1877 which gave them hopes that the payment of their claims might be at last enforced. A judgment creditor of another debtor, similarly situated as to income as Austin D. Moore, carried his action to the Court of Appeals, and the decision in the case of Griffith G. Williams against John Thorn was that the court might determine in the proper kind of action what was a sufficient sum for the support of the debtor and those dependent upon him, and order that the surplus income, over and above what was necessary for that purpose, should be applied to the payment of his debts. The actions brought by Messrs. Wood & Horton against Austin D. Moore and Joseph Hegeman, the Executor, were in April last noticed for trial in May, and in June the trial was had before Judge McCue, Mr. D. B. Thompson appearing for the creditors, Hon. Jesse C. Smith for the Executor Joseph Hegeman, A. C. Smith for the defendant Moore, and N. H. Clement to protect the rights of the divorced wife. On Wednesday, July 17, the decision of Judge McCue was rendered and judgment entered to the following effect: That the sum of $4,000 annually was sufficient for the support of Austin D. Moore and those dependent upon him, $2,500 for the support of himself and his mother, and $1,500 for the support of his divorced wife, and that the rest of the income, deducting the expenditures and commissions of the Executor, was surplus income, and applicable to the payment of the claims of his creditors. The judgment also directed that $500 still due Elizabeth Moore on account of arrears of alimony should be paid to her before the claims of the creditors should be paid. So far, the litigations which involved Austin D. Moore have been set forth, but there may yet arise a litigation which, in its importance, as far as the amount involved is concerned, and the questions to be settled which have never yet been passed upon by the Court of Appeals, will throw these far into the shade.

By the terms of his father's will, the estate—now amounting to $100,000—from which Austin D. Moore receives the income, goes after his death "to his lawful issue, if such there be;" if there be none, then to the children of his deceased sisters, Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Amerman. There was no issue of the marriage between Moore and his wife, Elizabeth. If a marriage was performed between him and his companion to New-Jersey, and there should be issue of this marriage, and Moore should die, leaving the issue surviving him, then at once the question would arise whether this large estate should become the property of this issue, or the property of the children of Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Amerman.

MRS. COOPER'S FIGHT FOR GOLD.

ANOTHER DAY WASTED—MRS. PITCHER STILL SICK—THE GAMBLING MAGISTRATE.

Mr. E. I. Pitcher was at Judge Barbour's rooms yesterday morning very early, before any one else arrived in fact. To while away the time he busied his hands with a toothpick and his mind in following out the boundaries of the Atlantic Ocean upon one of the maps that adorn the room, speculating no doubt upon the course he would take the next time he had to swim for his liberty. He walked about the room impatiently, and was anxious, he explained, to see what the stenographer had made of the evidence he gave on the previous day, some of the papers being rather incorrect in their accounts. Mr. Scribner arrived pretty punctually, as he always does, and sat down with a vexed air to await the coming of Mr. Ten Eyck, who entered the room, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, about a quarter of an hour afterward. Mrs. Pitcher, the "inseparable" sister, as she termed herself, was not present. "No," said Mrs. Cooper-Marshall, "I don't think she will come. She has been very ill for 10 days past, but would not give in until yesterday, when she felt that she could hold up no longer."

Mr. Pitcher was handed the stenographer's account of his evidence, and, sitting in a corner by himself, seemed to gloat over the lamentable details. With a complacent smile he drew the attention of a person sitting next to him to this particular point:

"Q.—Why, you were a Justice of the Peace, and yet gambled for money? A.—Yes, Sir, it was common for lawyers and jurors and Justices and Constables to gamble."

"I have seen it many a time," he whispered. "Why, we always had a game when the jury went out; policemen as well." Then he dropped on one knee at the table and appended his signature to the testimony with evident satisfaction and pleasure.

In the meantime it had been explained to the Referee that Mrs. Pitcher was too ill to be present, and the counsel commenced a long argument as to what course the proceedings should take for the day. Mr. Ten Eyck wished some of the witnesses of the other side to be called, but Mr. Scribner objected unless Mr. Ten Eyck closed his case. He pointed out that on the list of plaintiff's witnesses were 11 who had not been called, and he again protested against the dilly-dallying and delay of the opposite side. "There has been a constant violation," he said, "of the spirit of the order on the part of my friends on the other side."

The Referee intimated that bygones had better be bygones. His own sickness had impeded the proceedings very much. Now, however, they must get on as well as possible, and to-morrow morning, if there were no other witness present for the other side, their case would be closed, excepting Mrs. Pitcher, whom they might presume was too ill to attend.

Mr. Scribner asked if the Judge would not require some evidence of Mrs. Pitcher's illness.

The Referee—If we do not hear to the contrary, we must presume that she is sick. But I think something should be done to-day.

Mr. Ten Eyck suggested that they should adjourn and that the witnesses read over the testimony already taken and perfect it as far as possible.

Mr. Scribner asked why they did not perfect West's testimony.

Mr. Ten Eyck—West has read over part of his testimony.

"Yes, and quarreled with it, and wanted to fight somebody about it," said Mr. Scribner.

"Because it was not correct, Mr. Scribner," said Mrs. Cooper, hotly.

"He wanted to take half of what he said back again."

"Yes, you wished him to say that he saw Mr. Marshall on the Wednesday, so that Mr. Marshall could contradict him. He saw Mr. Marshall on a Thursday, as he says." Mrs. Cooper seemed disposed to defend her witness through thick and thin. Mr. Scribner thought it prudent to withdraw from the contest. Then Mrs. Cooper said something in a whisper to the Judge, at which he, Mrs. Cooper, and the stenographer laughed heartily.

"How's that?" asked Mr. Scribner.

"Why, you forgot something; you didn't ask me if I had been on the Island."

"Yes, I thought I had forgotten something, Mrs. Cooper."

The counsel had a long discussion as to the course of procedure, and ultimately the hearing was adjourned to-day.

TROY, July 24.—Fannie Jefferson aged 17 years, of Northumberland, Saratoga County, committed suicide yesterday by taking Paris green. Cause unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

EXCISE BUREAU LITIGATION.

REFERENCE IN THE SUITS BROUGHT TO RECOVER MONEY PAID FOR RECEIPTS.

Two suits are now pending in the Supreme Court of this City, growing out of the troubles in the Excise Board, one of which is that of George W. Morton and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., plaintiffs, against Owen Murphy and others, implicated with the Board of Excise, and John Doe, defendants; and the other is that of John McGrath and John Bohmfalk, plaintiffs, against George W. Morton and others, defendants. Both suits have been consolidated, and Mr. J. S. Potter, of No. 21 Cortlandt-street, has been appointed Referee to take testimony and report to the court. The duties devolving upon the Referee are, first, to ascertain how much money was received by George W. Morton, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., and Owen Murphy, in the way of applications made to them for licenses between May 1, 1877, and Dec. 22, 1877; second, how many of such applications were granted, and how many licenses were issued thereon, with the amount of license fees properly collectible on the same; third, the total amount of money obtained from such licenses and deposited with the City Chamberlain, and the amount, whether in excess or deficiency, remaining after making proper deductions; fourth, the names and addresses of the persons who made such deposits, but to whom licenses have not been issued or granted, with the date and amount of such deposits; and fifth, whether any receipts issued by the Board of Excise, or deposits or checks issued on surrendering such receipts, have been surrendered or delivered to any employe of the City Government, or of any department of the City Government, or to the present Commissioners of Excise, or any of their employes, by persons to whom no licenses have been granted; and if so, the names and amounts, and whether such receipts, or any of them, have been used as a license or privilege to carry on the business for which license was applied for. The order of reference gives all parties interested in any of the matters named the right to appear and be heard before the Referee until the expiration of 10 days after Aug. 22, 1878. The investigation is now in progress before Referee Potter, and a short session was held in his office yesterday morning. Mr. Gross appeared as counsel for several liquor-dealers, and Messrs. Morton and Patterson were represented by Mr. B. N. Harrison and Mr. David Tomlinson. Most of yesterday's session was taken up with arguments of counsel on legal points involved in the action of the old Board of Excise leading to the present litigation. The first witness called was Mr. Richard J. Morrison, the President of the Board of Excise as now constituted, who produced a book containing a record of the applications made to the board for licenses during the year 1877 and up to the present time in 1878. The book, he said, was kept by the clerks in the department, and was a correct record of the applications made for licenses during the time mentioned. When asked if this book would show the number of licenses actually granted during the time indicated, Mr. Morrison said it would not, that there was another book called "the stub book" which contained the record of the actual number of licenses granted, with the names of the persons to whom they were granted, the kind of licenses issued, and the amount of money received for the same. When asked if he could furnish the Referee with a list of the licenses granted, Mr. Morrison said that he was having such a list prepared, and that he would furnish the Referee with a copy as soon as it was completed. Mr. Leo Popper, of No. 93 Eldridge-street, testified that he was a liquor-dealer, and that he paid $50 for a license, for which he got a receipt but never got a full license. He subsequently paid $30 more and got a license to sell beer. The case was then adjourned.

Excise Commissioner Morrison said to a reporter that the amount of money received by the old Board of Excise from May 1, 1877, to Dec. 22, 1877, when Lewis Murphy, their Treasurer, disappeared, was $274,617 41; that the licenses actually granted during the time amounting to $150,000, leaving about $125,000, represented by receipts, which should be returned to the holders. He also said that the City had received a conditional deposit of $140,000, but that the Chamberlain refused to receive that sum on an actual deposit because the license fee represented had not at the time of deposit been issued. There is about $10,000 more now due the City than the Chamberlain has on deposit.

A LUMBER SUIT SETTLED.

BIGLER & CO.'S SUIT AGAINST THE CITY—JUDGMENT FOR $49,200.

A contract was awarded, in the Summer of 1873, by the Department of Docks, to James Bigler & Co., for all the lumber that might be required during a year for building piers in this City. The contract specified the kinds and sizes of the lumber, which was to be delivered in quantities to suit the convenience of the Dock Department. Bigler & Co. furnished several million feet of the lumber, and prior to August, 1874, there was paid to the firm more than $200,000. At that time, when the contract expired, the sum of $121,127 was due the contractors. Between August and November, Controller Green paid $55,000 on the account, and then refused to pay any more, alleging that the specifications of the contract as to the kinds of lumber to be supplied had not been adhered to. A suit was therefore begun against the City for the recovery of the remainder, $66,127, with interest from August, 1874. The City, in defending the suit, admitted that all the lumber charged by the plaintiffs had been delivered to the Dock Department and used by it, but alleged that the contract had not been fulfilled. It also alleged that there had been fraud in the making of the contract. In a trial in the Supreme Court, before Judge Donohue, the defendant failed to support its allegations of fraud and failure, and the plaintiffs procured a verdict for the full amount of their claim, with interest and costs. Judgment having been entered, the City appealed to the General Term, where the judgment was reversed, and a new trial was ordered. The second trial was before Judge Lawrence, and again the plaintiff was successful. A second appeal to the General Term resulted once more in the reversal of the judgment and an order for a third trial. Then the Corporation Counsel was permitted to amend the answer of the City so as to charge that the Corporation ordinances had not been observed in the preparation of the contract. The third trial took place before Judge Van Brunt, and the case was dismissed upon the ground that the contract was invalid. It was now the turn of the plaintiffs to appeal to the General Term, and they did so. The appeal was argued in October last, but for some unknown reason no decision was rendered by the Judges. In April last the attorneys for both sides agreed that the plaintiff should withdraw his appeal and allow the matter to go before Judge Van Brunt on its merits.

The arrangement was that the Judge should determine what was the cost of the lumber actually delivered, and whose valuation was included in the balance of $121,127 remaining unpaid at the expiration of the year of the contract, or, at the option of the Corporation Counsel, he was to ascertain the market value of the lumber delivered, and, for the value estimated by him, less the $55,000 paid on account, the plaintiffs were to enter a judgment. No costs or disbursements were to be allowed, but interest was, at the rate of 1¾ per cent. per annum.

Judge Van Brunt yesterday rendered a decision in which he estimated that the market value of the lumber in suit was, at the time of its delivery, $101,000 72. Deducting from this sum $55,000 paid on account, there is left $46,000 72. This, with the stipulated interest added, makes $49,200, for which sum the plaintiff is now authorized to enter judgment.

THE GLADWIN FAILURE.

Mr. E. Z. Lawrence, of No. 7 Wall-street, returned to town yesterday morning, and gave his version of his dealings with W. H. Gladwin, who failed on Tuesday. Mr. Lawrence says that he was carrying some Granger stocks, which have recently depreciated, for Mr. Gladwin, and when the latter came to him to mark up the Western Union he had borrowed, he proposed to mark down Mr. Gladwin's stocks and thus balance the account. Mr. Gladwin answered that he understood that the stocks would be carried for him until Monday next, but Mr. Lawrence denied having made any such agreement. Mr. Gladwin thereupon said that unless helped he would be obliged to suspend. This information naturally confirmed Mr. Lawrence in his refusal, and the failure followed. Mr. Gladwin yesterday repudiated the statement given by his clerk in regard to his dealings with Mr. Lawrence, and expressed his regrets to that gentleman that the story had been published.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mary Jane O'Brien, of No. 413 Fourth-avenue, who died on the 23d inst. from burns. Deceased was making beds up stairs in one of her rooms. She had a bottle of benzine in one hand and a lighted candle in the other. She was applying the benzine to the various crevices in a bedstead haunted by bugs, when she placed the candle so near the benzine that it ignited it and set her clothes on fire. An alarm was raised, but the flames spread with lightning rapidity, and soon enveloped her entire person. She was burned from head to foot, and, after seven hours' of indescribable suffering, died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The evidence showed that Mrs. O'Brien's screams brought to her assistance her nephew, John W. White, of No. 198 Lexington-avenue, who was in the house at the time of the accident. He ran up stairs, and, when he saw his aunt in flames, he ran to get a blanket in which to wrap her, but she, in her terror, kept running from room to room until fatally burned.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

W. T. Casey, of No. 81 Marion-street, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of embezzlement preferred against him by his former employer, Mr. De Vost, of No. 37 Greene-street. The complainant alleged that the prisoner had been systematically swindling him, having at various times appropriated to his own use moneys which he had received in his capacity of clerk. On one occasion he received $24 from the Adams Express Company for Mr. Vost and retained it; on another he collected $44 from Mr. Banfield, of Forty-seventh-street, and appropriated that also; and on a third occasion he collected $16 from a Mr. Guilford and used that too. The Justice committed Casey for examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A COUNTERMAN'S ADVENTURE IN THE CITY—WHAT LED TO HIS ARREST.

There was quite a large attendance of persons yesterday in the office of Assistant United States Attorney Fiero to hear the examination in the case of Horace Heustis, who is charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 bill of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York, and who also had in his possession at the time he was arrested three $10 bills of the Consolidated Bank of Canada. The bills were part of a batch of 1,000 unsigned notes which were stolen from the bank about 18 months ago, and the signature of the President now appears, forged, of course, upon them. The prisoner was represented by Mr. Simpkins. The first witness was August Schmitt, of Rivington street, who testified that he keeps a saloon, and has furnished rooms; that on Saturday last the prisoner was at his place, having called there to see one Ella Keller; that Mrs. Schmitt gave the witness a $10 note to go out and see if it was good; that the witness went to a bank and to an exchange office, and learned that it was a stolen Canadian bank-note; he took it back and gave it to his wife; she went up to Miss Keller's room, and came down shortly afterward with a $50 note; the witness took that out to learn whether it was good or not, and was told that it was counterfeit; on his way back to the house he met Detective King, and asked him to come to the house and arrest a man who had a lot of counterfeit money, and Mr. King arrested the man. On cross-examination the witness said that he did not know now that the bill was a counterfeit note.

Capt. H. R. Curtis, of the United States Secret Service, testified that the $50 note was a counterfeit, and that the $10 Canadian notes were stolen and the signatures forged.

Detective King testified that when he searched Heustis he found on him two $5 national bank-notes in an envelope, and a $5 note in his vest pocket, with about $1 in small silver currency; Heustis told him that he had sold a boat to a man named Taylor, in Hackensack, and that he had received this money from Taylor in payment. Heustis also said he did not know that he had the three $5 bills. This closed the case for the Government.

A motion to dismiss the complaint being denied, the prisoner took the stand in his own defense. He said his name was Horace Heustis; that he lives at Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., is 54 years old and has a family; the three $10 Canadian notes and the $50 note he received from Capt. Hiram Norton, one of Jones Brothers' Captains, in part payment for a boat, on Wednesday last or Thursday; the boat was sold with a mortgage to secure the unpaid balance; at the time he was arrested he told this to Detective King; he had no intention of passing any counterfeit money, and did not know that this was counterfeit or stolen, and had never before passed any such money.

Peter C. Darling testified that he was in the steamboat business, and had known Heustis 25 years; had had business dealings with him, and his reputation was very good among all those who knew him; witness had known him both in Crown Point and New-York.

Ralph Mead, a merchant, testified that he knew Heustis by sight, Heustis having done business at his establishment. He had always acted fairly and honorably in his business intercourse. At this point the case was adjourned to to-day to enable Heustis to produce Mr. Taylor and other witnesses.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE IMPROVEMENT.

THE PLACE TO BE RESTORED AS A PUBLIC PARK—ACTION OF THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

The long-talked-of improvement of Tompkins-square will shortly be begun. Pursuant to the act of the Legislature, the Common Council have directed the Park Commissioners to go to work to restore the square as a public park at once. At a full meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday, President Lane presiding, Commissioner Conover offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An act of the Legislature has been passed in reference to the improvement of Tompkins-square, and resolutions of the Common Councilon the same subject have been communicated to the board.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Superintending Architect to report thereon, with plans and recommendations.

Whereas, The Common Council, by resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 16th of July, 1878, and approved by his Honor the Mayor on the 20th of July, 1878, has directed this department to restore Tompkins-square as a public park, as authorized by chapter 411 of the Laws of 1878.

Resolved, That requisition be, and hereby is, made upon the Controller of the City of New-York to create and issue, in the name and on the behalf of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, a public fund or stock to the amount of $50,000, to be applied to payment for the work so directed by the Common Council, as authorized by section 2, chapter 411, of the Laws of 1878.

After disposing of the Tompkins-square matter, the Commissioners dismissed 18 park policemen from their force of 100 on account of physical debility. The vacancies caused by their removal have been filled by the appointment of men who have passed a surgical examination, and by the promotion of three gate-keepers to the position of patrolmen.

BUSINESS ON THE CANALS.

The report of the Canal Auditor for the week ending July 23, shows receipts from tolls on westbound freights of $1,369 48, against $1,798 49 during a corresponding period last year. Following is a comparative statement of the amount of westbound freight carried during the week this year and last: Boards and scantling, feet, 154,000, against 17,000; hides, pounds, none, against 5,000; dried fruit, pounds, 81,300, against 69,300; cotton, pounds, 72,000; leather, pounds, 13,200, against 2,300; hemp, pounds, 4,678, against 934,377; bar and pig lead, pounds, 2,000, against 1,600; domestic woolens, pounds, none, against 3,700; domestic cottons, pounds, 1,828,800; foreign salt, pounds, 50,400; sugar, pounds, 2,870,200, against 363,900; coffee, pounds, 29,000, against 2,700; nails, spikes and horse-shoes, pounds, none, against 235,800; iron and steel, pounds, 32,000, against 3,500; crockery, enamel, flint, and glassware, pounds, 200,400, against 6,700; all other merchandise, pounds, 1,987,100, against 1,095,400; stone, lime, and clay, pounds, 906,100, against 1,064,600; gypsum, pounds, 50,700; anthracite coal, pounds, 11,070,700, against 22,977,000; wool, pounds, 4,400; manufactured tobacco, pounds, 3,400, against 3,600; pig iron, pounds, 491,500; castings and iron-ware, pounds, 47,800; sundries, pounds, 1,782,400.

The receipts by canal during the week this year and last were as follows: Fur and peltries, pounds, none, against 54,100; boards and scantling, feet, 5,599,700, against 4,589,800; staves, pounds, 3,580,000, against 6,576,000; leached ashes, bushels, 3,316,000; pork, barrels, none, against 1,300; lard, lard-oil, and tallow, pounds, none, against 385,400; flour, barrels, 100; wheat, bushels, 218,000, against 66,500; rye, bushels, 8,400, against 8,100; malt, bushels, 14,300, against 14,500; barley, bushels, none, against 41,200; corn, bushels, 576,800, against 691,700; oats, bushels, 28,300, against 38,000; clover and grass seed, bushels, none, against 40,000; oil meal and cake, pounds, none, against 278,500; bran and shipstuffs, bushels, none, against 15,400; domestic salt, pounds, 1,227,000, against 2,801,600; all other merchandise, pounds, 2,000, against 4,900; stone, lime, and clay, pounds, 4,710,000, against 2,049,000; iron ore, pounds, 5,255,000, against 224,000; sundries, pounds, 1,854,500.

DROWNED FROM A CONEY ISLAND BOAT.

Isaac Muderndorfer, a tobacconist, of No. 371 Bowery, was accidentally drowned on Tuesday night, while returning from Coney Island on the steam-boat Sylvester. He went to the island in the afternoon for the purpose of collecting some money, and returning by way of Locust Grove, at 10:30 P. M. fell asleep while sitting on the rail forward of the wheels. As the boat was passing Pier No. 8 North River, a cry of "man overboard" was heard, and a moment later Muderndorfer was seen struggling in the water and lustily swimming toward the receding boat. It is asserted that when the pilot was hailed to stop the engines he displayed some sulkiness, and that nearly 20 minutes elapsed before the life-boats were lowered, owing to the refusal of the deck hands to cut the tackle. Meanwhile Muderndorfer was drowned, and all efforts to find his body proved futile. The drowned man was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Solomon Rosenbaum, of No. 548 Third-avenue, called at Police Head-quarters and furnished a description of the drowned man.

A YOUNG JEWESS ASSAULTED.

Rosa Barnard, a young Jewess, residing with her mother at No. 80 Hester-street, on Tuesday saw an advertisement to the effect that a girl was needed at Lucca's Hotel, No. 96 Bleecker-street, to assist in the kitchen. She applied for the position shortly before noon, and was met near the door by a young man, who, representing himself as the proprietor, requested her to accompany him through a rear entrance to the kitchen. On entering a narrow hallway in Mercer-street he attempted to commit an indecent assault upon the girl, who screamed loudly for assistance. A livery-stable keeper heard the noise and ran in, whereupon the young ruffian escaped through the restaurant into Bleecker-street. The girl reported the outrage to the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, who ascertained that the fellow was not connected with the restaurant in any way, being merely a customer who had been lunching when the girl entered. The Police believe it was "Sheeny George," a well-known disreputable character.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Citizens' Steam-boat Company will give excursion tickets to Saratoga during the races for $3 50.

Among the callers upon Mayor Ely yesterday were Thomas J. Barr and School Commissioner Manierre.

The funeral of the late Col. John A. Shaw took place yesterday from No. 196 Spring-street. The body was interred at Greenburg.

Cardinal McCloskey will leave the City for his cottage, adjoining the Mansion House, at Long Branch, to-day, attended by his suite.

Edward Gartland, aged 8 years, of No. 18 West-street, fell into the Hudson River off Pier No. 3 yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was afterward recovered and removed home.

The Police Board yesterday transferred Sergt. Washington Mullin from the Fifth to the Thirty-second Precinct, and Sergt. Patrick Doran from the Thirty-second to the Fifth Precinct.

Capt. Gaylord, of the bark Ruth, which arrived from Greenock yesterday, reports that on the 20th of June a seaman, named John McEvoy, was washed overboard by a heavy sea and drowned.

A public auction of leases, under the direction of the Department of Docks, of various piers on the North and East Rivers will take place to-day at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

We have received from Messrs. Pollock & Van Wagenen, of No. 212 West-street, $25 for the benefit of the poor woman who recently applied for relief to the Sick Children's Mission, No. 325 Rivington-street, and also the committee whose afflictions were published in yesterday's TIMES.

A hiding-place of river thieves, underneath Pier No. 51 North River, was visited yesterday by officers of the Western Steam-boat Squad, who found there 600 pounds of rope, 100 pounds of white lead, three boxes of cigars, a box of chewing tobacco, three augers, and a uniform coat supposed to belong to an employe of one of the Rockaway boats.

Mary Rock, employed as a servant by Mrs. Brown, of Charles and Greenwich streets, went out walking with a young man named Nash on Tuesday evening, and going on the dock at the foot of West Houston-street fell accidentally. She was rescued by citizens, and was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital by the Police of the Eighth Precinct.

Mayor Ely yesterday received an invitation from Col. Peyton, in behalf of Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to accompany a number of merchants and bankers of this City on an excursion to Cape May, Saturday evening next. The Mayor says that he will accompany the party unless he is prevented from doing so by some unforeseen engagement. The excursionists will remain at Cape May until Monday.

A special committee of members of the House of Representatives, with Congressman A. S. Hewitt as Chairman, will meet in this City on Aug. 1 to inquire into the condition of labor in the United States, and thereafter to report the testimony taken and their conclusions on the subject to the House. They will sit in the Post Office Building, and Postmaster James will give the committee the use of his private office in which to hold their sessions.

A deputation of the agents of several railroad and steam-boat lines, and also the representatives of the Williams, Bangs, and Birdsall's Express Companies complained to Mayor Ely yesterday that the agents of other lines excluded them from access to various piers, and that they were assisted by the lessees of such piers and also by the Police. They also complained that only certain favored companies were allowed to do business on these piers. The Mayor said he would confer with the Dock Commissioners and the Superintendent of Police on the subject.

Mr. W. H. Guion, Treasurer of St. John's Guild, has received the following subscriptions for the Floating Hospital: F. S. Smithers, $25; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $25; L. G., through Charles H. Fulton, City Editor New-York TIMES, $25; F. E. H., $20; Bruce & Cook, $10; W. L. Chamberlain, $10; Robert Mayer & Co., $10; Nathaniel Fisher & Co., $10; T. Weddle & Co., $5; H. P. Kingsland, $5; A Sympathizer with Children, Orient, Long Island, $2; Z. C. Waterbury, $2; Mrs. W. M. Whitmore, $5; Four Sympathizers, $1; J. F. P., $1 25; An

The New-York Times.

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CARRYING OUT THE TREATY

AUSTRIA READY TO OCCUPY BOSNIA.

ALL THE ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED—THE TROOPS TO MARCH THIS WEEK WHETHER TURKEY OPPOSES THEM OR NOT—THE INHABITANTS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ORGANIZING FOR RESISTANCE.

VIENNA, July 25.—The arrangements for the march of the Austrian troops into Bosnia are now complete down to the last details, and the forces are ready to cross the frontier at any hour, but the order to march will not be given before the end of the week, as the Austrian Government is anxious to complete arrangements with Turkey in order to enter the provinces as a friend, and not as an enemy. But with or without the good will of Turkey, the order to march will not be delayed much longer. The head-quarters of the Austrian forces are fully established at Brod. Nobody anticipates serious resistance from any quarter. The Turkish authorities in the provinces have certainly received directions from Constantinople that in all circumstances they are to meet the Austrians in a friendly spirit. Greater difficulties are feared in repatriating the Bosnian refugees, who do not appear anxious to go back.

LONDON, July 25.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says final instructions have been sent to Caratheodori Pasha to agree to a continuance of occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina until security and order are restored, instead of insisting that its precise terms be fixed beforehand; also to agree to the establishment of a kind of temporary state of siege, instead of insisting on the retention of the civil administration in the hands of the Turks. The foregoing appears to be a virtual compliance with the Austrian demands.

Belgrade advices still maintain that the inhabitants are organizing for resistance in all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 25.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Joseph Cowen, Radical, member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, presented a petition of the extreme Turkophile faction demanding the impeachment of Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Charles Edward Lewis, Conservative, member for Londonderry City, rose to a point of order, but the Speaker allowed the presentation of the petition.

Mr. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to Mr. Gladstone, said the Government could not lay on the table the memorandum of the Schouvaloff-Salisbury agreement without the other documents accompanying it, and these could not be produced without the consent of the other powers. Mr. Gladstone then gave notice that he would move for the production of the documents. Mr. Bourke, replying to Lord Hartington, said that the powers had been asked to permit the production of the documents, but one of the powers had refused to consent. Mr. Gladstone thereupon withdrew his notice.

The following is a passage in the *Times'* leading article to-day, on the subject of the reforms which England will require in Asia: "We have reason to believe that the steps at present contemplated by the Government respecting Asia Minor are prudent and moderate. They have been indicated by the speech of the Premier. Interference with the prerogative of the Sultan will, we understand, be avoided, and the English Government will confine itself to demanding real administrative reforms. The most important requirement which will be thus pressed on the Porte will be the choice of honest and capable Governors, and their enjoyment of a secure tenure of office. Under the authority of these Governors we shall expect incorrupt administration of the law by educated and competent Judges, and the maintenance of public order by an efficient Police, with carefully selected officers. We shall further insist that the revenue be raised without extortion, and for this purpose we shall urge that the practice of farming out the taxes be abolished, and that settlement, after the example of India, based on a survey, shall be substituted for it. How far the Sultan is prepared to execute these reforms cannot be known at present, but it is evident they are not such as to affect his sovereign rights, and most, if not all, have, in principle, been already assented to elsewhere by the Porte.

A private telegram from Trieste announces that the Austrian Lloyds Steam-ship Company has arranged for a weekly steamer service to Cyprus by the way of Alexandria.

ITALY AND ANNEXATION.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch from Rome to Reuters' Telegram Company to-day says: "The *Italia irredenta* agitation is subsiding."

VIENNA, July 25.—The Italian demonstrations absorb political interests here, but it is well understood that the whole affair is directed against the Cairoli Ministry. The immediate purpose of the agitation seems to be to force the Ministers to resort to repressive measures, which will be certain to be followed by their downfall. The open or secret partisans of a Republic and democracy are the avowed leaders of the movement, but the reactionary party has given it substantial, though silent, help. There are indications that a reaction is already setting in, the masses beginning to realize the harm the agitation might do to the country.

The marine authorities at Trieste officially announce that the port of Klek has been closed by torpedoes.

ROME, July 25.—The Prefects of Bergamo, Brescia, Verona, and Vicenza have assured the Minister of the Interior that the reports relative to secret recruiting in those places are unfounded.

PARIS, July 25.—*Le Temps* says: "The demands of the Italian Radicals are as unreasonable as they are ridiculous. The agitation might not only deprive Italy of the respect of Europe, but prove to be a great danger to her. It is felt here, however, that the movement is confined to a few hot-headed Democrats, and that it is unfair to hold Italy responsible for it."

Abortive attempts to enroll volunteers have been made in Ravenna and Genoa. Menoth Garibaldi writes to the *Capitale* (newspaper) approving the annexation agitation but deprecating the enrollment of volunteers, and denying that such recruiting has been done in his name.

NOTES OF THE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch to the *Times*, from Bucharest, says that Bessarabia will be formally surrendered to the Russians in August.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch reports that Shumla was surrendered by the Turks on July 20. Fazli Pasha only consented to evacuate the fortress after consulting with Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs: "It is said that Russia desires to withdraw her troops in the neighborhood of Constantinople by sea, and demands the previous withdrawal of the British fleet."

VIENNA, July 25.—News has reached here that the treaty of Berlin caused great irritation among the Bulgarians, who, since the Russian occupation, have been the ruling class in Eastern Roumelia. A so-called Pan-Bulgarian Committee has been formed at Adrianople to agitate for Bulgarian unity.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 25.—The nail-makers on a strike in the Old Hill, Dudley, Rowley, and Hale's Owen district, for an advance of 30 per cent. in their wages, number 24,000. They express a unanimous determination to hold out. The nail-makers of the Bromsgrove and Blackheath district on Tuesday resolved to join the strike.

It is stated that Newgate Prison is to be shortly demolished and the ground let for a building site.

MADRID, July 25.—There is much distress in the agricultural districts in consequence of the drought. In Audalusia the peasants resist the collection of the octroi and land tax. Locusts and the phylloxera are also very prevalent.

BERLIN, July 25.—The statement telegraphed from Frankfort to the London *Times* on the 23d inst., that a conference of all the German Ministers would be held at Heidelberg shortly, is denied.

The Ultramontane organ, the *Germania*, says an early understanding between the Vatican and Germany is highly probable.

It has been announced that anybody entering the Park of Babelsberg during the Emperor's residence there, except through the gates, will be fired on by the sentinels.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch states that Capt. Greene, American military attaché, has received the Order of St. Vladimir, for the passage of the Balkans with Gen. Gourkho.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a rumor that King Alfonso threatens to abdicate the throne of Spain.

A PRINCE'S BETROTHAL.

LONDON, July 25.—The subject of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught and Princess Marie Louise of Prussia came up in the House of Lords this afternoon. After eulogistic speeches by Lords Beaconsfield and Granville, the former of whom stated that the Duke of Connaught was the first to apply for active service in the event of war, the House unanimously agreed to an address to the Queen, thanking her Majesty for her gracious communication in regard to the marriage, and assuring her of concurrence in the financial measures connected therewith.

In the House of Commons, upon Sir Stafford Northcote's proposing to go into Committee upon the royal Message relative to the marriage, and on the proposed grant to the Duke, Sir Charles Dilke (Radical) moved an amendment postponing consideration of the subject until the Government lays before the House a return showing the number of Princes and Princesses thus endowed, and other information on the subject since the accession of William III. He argued that such applications had hitherto only been made with a view to providing for the succession to the throne. He further pointed out that, independently of this, grants made during previous reigns could not be considered precedents, as the crown now possessed private landed property, of which no information had been granted as to its amount.

Sir Stafford Northcote pointed to the fact that the Queen's civil list was $150,000 less than was that of George IV. The application was not unprecedented, as various grants had been made to younger sons of sovereigns, though irrespective of their marriage. In conclusion, the Chancellor eulogized the Duke of Connaught.

Mr. George Anderson, (advanced Liberal,) member for Glasgow, complained that the Princes did nothing for their money, but were immersed in pleasures.

Mr. Gladstone supported the Government. He showed the necessity of making a separate application in each case. The control of Parliament over the Crown was thus strengthened.

The House finally, by a vote of 320 yeas to 33 nays, decided to go into committee. In committee it decided, without a division, to grant to the Duke of Connaught $50,000 per annum, and, in the event of his death, his widow $30,000 per annum.

Mr. Peter A. Taylor, member for Leicester, previously gave notice that he would move the rejection of the measure on its second reading.

THE NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb. July 25.—The Republican State Central Committee has called a convention to meet on Oct. 1. It will consist of 398 delegates, the largest ever held in this State. The opponents of the renomination of Congressman Welch favored an earlier date and certain changes in the order of the call, but they were beaten on every hand. One reason why the convention was fixed for so late as October was because it was believed to be easier than to select a financial plank for the platform. Welch has a hard fight on hand, but favorable reports as to his candidacy continue to come in from all parts of the State. Dennis Kearney, the California labor agitator, passed East to-day accompanied by his private secretary. Kearney travels in a second-class car. He made Communistic harangues at several stations along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, freely airing his peculiar anti-wealth doctrines.

HOPELESS MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25.—The First District Democratic Congressional Convention, held at Owatonna to-day, was thinly attended on account of the hopelessness of electing the candidate chosen. The resolutions condemn the Republican Party as corrupt and extravagant, and declare for home rule, free trade, financial reform, and economy. The convention adjourned without making nominations, intrusting that duty to a committee of nine to act some time before next September. There is great difficulty in inducing any reputable member of the party to make a race, as the district is strongly Republican, and the present member, Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, who is the candidate for re-election, has it organized beyond the possibility of defeat.

THE HANLAN-ROSS BOAT-RACE.

TORONTO, July 25.—The present understanding about the Hanlan-Ross boat-race, at Riverside, New-Brunswick, which was this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, postponed on account of bad weather until to-morrow, is that it will take place between 3 and 6 o'clock, should the weather be suitable. There is every indication to-night of a storm, and the weather-wise predict that smooth water will not be obtained for several days. Betting is now proceeding vigorously, and large sums are being staked. One bet of $1,500 against $4,500 was made this afternoon, and a number of heavy bets were made this evening in about the same proportion. One Toronto man is said to have $20,000 which he desires to invest. All offers to bet on Ross are promptly taken. The immense crowds present at the race returned to town in safety this evening. There were the usual number of disturbances incidental to the gathering of nearly 7,000 men and boys, but nothing of a serious nature happened. The streets were crowded to-night, the hotels being barely able to afford accommodation for late arrivals.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S TOUR.

BOSTON, July 25.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa sailed at noon to-day for Gloucester, where Secretary Thompson will be the guest of Prof. Baird. The party will subsequently visit Portsmouth and Portland, stopping a few days at each place. It is possible that the Secretary may continue his trip to Halifax in order to inspect the English system of yards, but no definite plan for such a trip has been arranged as yet. A number of the Secretary's party visited Harvard College this morning, but the Secretary was engaged on board, receiving visitors up to the hour of sailing.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 25.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa, with Secretary Thompson and party on board, arrived here this afternoon.

A CONTEMPLATED INDIAN RAID.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A letter has been received at military head-quarters from Capt. Dougherty, at Crow Creek, who has information by messenger from Sitting Bull's camp, that the red face chieftain was in the British possessions about a month ago, but was contemplating a raid south of the line, and of returning to Montana this season. Sitting Bull sends reproachful messages to the American Indians and a suggestion of closer alliances.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 25.—The Grand Army passed the day in a very quiet manner, the only notable event being the erection of a small marble monolith to the memory of Gen. Vincent.

THE PROBLEMS OF TRAFFIC

ADJUSTING RAILWAY DISPUTES.

BONDHOLDERS CONSIDERING A DECISION IN REGARD TO THE VALIDITY OF THE EASTERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—A meeting of holders of the bonds of the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad was held in this city to-day to consider a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State regarding the validity of the guarantee of the Eastern Railroad Company on these bonds, and to take measures to secure the payment of the interest by the Eastern Railroad Company. Something more than a half of these bonds are held by bona fide purchasers, or those who took them for debts due from the Eastern Road, and the remainder are still owned or pledged by the corporation for its debts. The full amount of the bonds is $1,000,000. It is held by the court that the Eastern Road is not bound under its contracts to look after these bonds, and that the contract of guarantee printed on them constitutes only a contingent and collateral liability, which, under the State law of 1876, cannot be met out of the earnings of the road, and that the Conway bonds are simply an ordinary unsecured obligation of the Conway Road, toward the payment of which the earnings of that road cannot be applied. The Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Road was leased by the Eastern in 1870 for a term of 69 years. The bonds in question, guaranteed on their back by the Eastern Road, are payable in 1892, and are written at an interest of 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. At the meeting to-day about 15 gentlemen, holding these bonds, were present. The number included Judge Seth J. Thomas, Congressman Frank Jones, of New-Hampshire; Peter Silver, Edward Appleton, Benjamin B. Converse, and M. C. Burleigh, of this city; J. W. Emery, and Edward W. Hooper, of Cambridge, and others. The Eastern Road Directors were represented by Messrs. George W. Gill, of Worcester, and J. W. Johnson, neither of whom took any part in the meeting, appearing only as spectators. A statement of the question was made by Mr. Emery, of Cambridge. It was further said that the Eastern Road proposes to put the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Road in the position of a voluntary bankrupt, at a meeting to be held on the 30th inst., and that it has the power, as a majority of the Directors of the latter road are Directors of the Eastern. Mr. Emery stated that the Portsmouth Road, besides its bonds of $1,000,000 and one other debt of $140,000, does not owe a cent to any corporation, and is abundantly able to pay the interest on its bonds out of its own earnings. Mr. Emery still further observed that, had Jay Gould done as the Eastern Road had done and proposed to do, the acts would have been denounced in the plain language they deserved; but as the operations were in Massachusetts, the epithet would be spared. Two propositions were made, one by Mr. Emery and the other by Mr. Hooper, holding $100,000 of the bonds as Trustee, and who desired that some amicable arrangement, if possible, might be made with the Eastern Road. The two propositions were amended and combined, and an agreement finally adopted, in substance as follows: The bondholders agree to the appointment of J. W. Converse, W. B. Hows, J. W. Emery, and Seth J. Thomas as a committee to consider their interests and to take such steps to protect them as they deem proper, and they severally agree to pay the committee 1 per cent. upon the amount of bonds held by them severally, to be expended for such purposes as they may find necessary; and they are requested to confer with the railroad corporations to devise, if practicable, some amicable adjustment of present controversies, and if necessary apply to the Legislature of New-Hampshire for any legislation that may be needed. The committee will report to a future meeting as soon as practicable.

CINCINNATI'S COSTLY RAILROAD.

A CONTRACT AWARDED FOR ITS COMPLETION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The problem of what to do with the great Southern Railroad enterprise, which has already cost the city $16,000,000, and is still unfinished, was partially solved to-day by the Trustees, who awarded the contract for finishing the road from Somerset to Boyce's Station, according to plan No. 2, to Huston & Co., for the sum of $1,671,998, this being the lowest and best bid. Upon Huston & Co. executing satisfactory bonds the contract will be signed conditionally, as required by law, and the Mayor will be informed and an election ordered. If the people ratify the proposition the work of completing the road will be begun and with all possible speed it will be pushed forward. Huston & Co. bind themselves to have the work completed by a certain day in August, 1879. For every day the opening may be delayed beyond a specified time, the contractors forfeit $1,000. Ninety per cent. of the estimates are to be paid as the work proceeds, 10 per cent. to be retained until the road shall be accepted. The contractors receive pay in bonds at par or cash, at the option of the Trustees. The further issue of bonds for the completion of the road will be vigorously opposed, and may be defeated by the vote of the people. In that event the Trustees will probably accept one of the bids that have been made by parties who stand ready to advance the money necessary to finish the line, provided certain terms of lease are given them. The bonds that have already been issued are a heavy burden on the citizens, who are anxious to see some returns from their investment.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, July 25.—The Republican Convention for the Fourth District met to-day at Cassopolis. Until about 10 days ago it was generally supposed that Representative Keightley would be nominated without opposition. Then it came to the surface that a strong movement had been quietly organized to nominate ex-Representative Burrows, who was elected in 1872 and defeated in 1874. His friends sent a delegation from Van Buren County, and were also found to have a majority in the Cass County delegation. Since then Kalamazoo County has also chosen Burrows delegates, and it became certain that he had a majority. An informal ballot at to-day's convention resulted as follows: Burrows, 39; Keightley, 28; blank, 2. A formal ballot resulted: Burrows, 40; Keightley, 29, and Burrows' nomination was then made unanimous on motion of Keightley's friends.

BANGOR, Me., July 25.—The Greenback Congressional Convention for the Fourth District, which met here to-day, nominated G. W. Ladd, of this city, on the first ballot.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 25.—The Republicans of the First District to-day nominated Hon. William Heilman for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The Democrats of the Seventh District, at Boonville, to-day nominated Alfred M. Lay for Congress on the one hundred and seventy-first ballot.

The Democrats of the Eleventh District, at Sturgeon, renominated Gen. John B. Clark for Congress on the fifty-second ballot.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Toland says the Greenback-Nationals nominated Jesse Harker for Congress from the Fourteenth District to-day.

WESTERN COMMUNISTIC OUTRAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, July 25.—Reports begin to come in of Communistic performances like those in Ohio last week. A reaper owned by a poor man, and constituting all his property except his horses, and one of his chief sources of income, was burned on Tuesday last. Another one of these implements, also owned by a man of limited means, was burned near Marengo yesterday. Tramps burned the barn and wheat-stack of a prominent farmer near Battle Creek, and several self-binders are reported to have been injured near Burr Oak in St. Joseph County. It is not difficult to trace the connection between these acts and the teachings of national orators and papers, which are so industriously at work in this State.

BULLING THE WHEAT MARKET.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE BEARS BADLY SQUEEZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—There was no little excitement on 'Change to-day growing out of a vigorous bull movement on the wheat market, which ranged from 5 to 6 cents higher than it did the day before. When it became apparent that under no combination of circumstances could there be a general European war, the bears grasped the situation and industriously hammered the market. The glowing prospect of unexampled crops throughout the wheat-growing region was an effective ally, and for more than two months they have been having things their own way. Flushed with success, they thought there could be no limit to the figures to which they could depress the market, and the result was that in this city and Milwaukee they oversold the market to an amount equaling two or three crops. The "longs" were about to succumb to the fate from which they saw no escape, when, fortunately for them, the advices from the wheat-growing sections reported that in consequence of heavy rains and a terrific hot spell, the crop would not pan out as brilliantly as had been anticipated. They were not slow to take advantage of the situation. They purchased all the August options that were offered, and as soon as they discovered that the market had been oversold to such an extent that the receipts could not help the matter, they advanced the price and began to squeeze. The bull movement is a joint one between a small clique of wealthy operators here and in Milwaukee. They have an almost unlimited capital, and seem determined to make good all the losses they sustained during the Spring and early Summer months, with more than compound interest. To-day they ran up the price 5 or 6 cents, and called loudly for margins. These were in the main responded to, though in many instances statements were made at current figures so as to close out the deals. Two or three small houses were caught and were obliged to suspend. They, however, expect to arrange things in a day or two and go on as usual. It is the opinion of well-informed operators that the great bulk of the August deals are now protected, and that no very material advance over to-day's prices can be maintained.

A SUSPENSION OF COAL MINING.

ONE WEEK OF IDLENESS TO BEGIN ON MONDAY—RUMORS OF AN IMPENDING STRIKE IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, July 25.—The *Miner's Journal* to-morrow, in its weekly review of the coal trade, will announce one week's suspension of mining in the Schuylkill region, beginning next Monday. It says the market is still suffering from the large amount of coal thrown upon it from this region in June. The following will also appear in the *Journal's* editorial columns:

"We have been for some time aware of trouble brewing in the Schuylkill region. The miners of this region have never been satisfied since they were forced to accept the sliding scale. After a six months' strike, which exhausted all their resources and put them heavily in debt, they went to work on the best terms they could get, with the sullen determination to strike again at the first opportunity. That opportunity has never yet presented itself in so seductive a form to their imaginations as at present. They have had moderately steady work from the beginning of the year, and though wages have been small, they have managed to make a living and put something aside. The season is a favorable one for an idle spell. The condition of the coal trade is favorable for a strike. These matters were all discussed at the meetings of the Knights of Labor, who number 1,500 strong in this county, as early as last June, and after mature deliberation it was determined that on the 1st of August they would demand an abolition of the sliding scale, an adherence to $2 50 as the basis of wages, and the adoption of eight hours as the limit of a day's work. Failing to obtain these terms from the operators they were to strike."

The *Journal* professes to have positive information of the movement thus announced, but no confirmation of its report could be obtained outside to-night.

A BITTER POLITICAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 25.—The conflict which is now going on between the various candidates for Congressional honors is assuming a most bitter phase, which may possibly result in the nomination of a "dark horse" instead of one of the many aspirants for the nomination. Hon. George L. Converse, one of the strongest candidates from this county, is being attacked through the circulation of statements of a most vindictive character, both of his opponents having apparently combined to defeat him. Whether either of them secures the Franklin County delegates, or some outside county carries off the honors, the candidates from other counties in the district are taking advantage of the internal fracas, and are already at work in the city and townships. Poppleton and Walling, the two who gained the notoriety of filibustering during the Electoral count, are both actively engaged. As yet it cannot be stated how much Converse will be injured by the means being used against him, but there is reason to believe the damage will be serious. But should the slanderers' articles which are published as advertisements fall flat, and he secure a majority of the delegates of this county, his chances will be much better than those of any of the other half dozen candidates. The Congressional Convention will be held Aug. 1.

A MISER'S GREAT CHARITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, July 25.—Arrangements have been made to dedicate the Miller Manual Labor School on Aug. 7. The buildings cost about $100,000, and are situated near Mechum's River Depot, in Albemarle County. The school has an endowment of $850,000 in State bonds—a part of the fortune left by the late Samuel Miller. One hundred poor children of Albemarle County are to be educated there free of all expense, and to be taught the sciences, languages, and work of the hands. Gov. Holliday will make an address at the dedication, and a large crowd will be present from the University of Virginia and Charlottesville. The man who left all this money (which was about half of his fortune) was a miser. All of his household furniture was not worth $300.

MURDER IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., July 25.—Last Monday night, a negro named Dan Baley was arrested on a charge of killing a negro boy named Sant Rowe, at Martin's Mill. Rowe was living with and working for Baley, and on Wednesday of last week the two men went to the woods to cut a couple of large poles. While there it is said a dispute arose between the two which resulted in the death of the boy. Baley is in the Grant County Jail to answer the charge of murder.

RHODE ISLAND VETERANS' REUNION.

PROVIDENCE, July 25.—The Rhode Island Veteran regiments held an uncommonly successful reunion at Park Garden to-day. Large representations of each organization were present. Officers of the respective associations were elected. An address was delivered by Gov. Van Zandt, and a poem by the Chaplain. A dress parade, well executed by a long line, under the command of Col. Z. R. Bliss, United States Army, closed the exercises of the day. There was an exhibition of fire-works in the evening.

FAILURE OF A DRY GOODS DEALER.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—J. F. Dairs, a dry goods dealer at Ironton, Ohio, has made an assignment. His liabilities are $50,000, and his assets nominally the same amount.

WHISTLER AND VANITY FAIR

SOCIETY AND ART IN LONDON.

DEATH OF A SOCIETY JOURNAL—THE SEXLESS IN ART—"DAZZLING, AMAZING, SPLENDID IN SOCIETY"—HIGH-BORN BEAUTIES CATALOGUED—A STRANGE PHASE OF JOURNALISM—THEATRICAL NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 13, 1878.

Everything comes to an end, even a European conference and an unsuccessful newspaper. *Piccadilly*, the heaviest and most pretentious of the new society papers, is dead. Frank Marshall will not be sorry. It was about an adverse criticism in its columns that he and Clement Scott nearly came to blows. Poor Frank, he is as Toole would say, "awfully wild" with Montague about "False Shame." If the case comes in court, as at present advised, Mr. Montague will not cut an enviable figure. He is, as you know, being sued in a New-York court by Frank Marshall for playing "False Shame" and neglecting to pay the author's fees. Montague has sent a commission over to London to obtain evidence of justification. He says he bought "False Shame" long ago, though it seems he has only discovered this after having paid fees for it over many months. If he is right, then Frank ought to be indebted to him. It is hardly safe to speak to Marshall on the subject. Should Montague ever come back to London the author of "False Shame" will assuredly eat him alive. But touching this same *Piccadilly*. It had a pictorial title-page drawn by Du Maurier, with the motto, "Whate'er my mood is, I love Piccadilly." Several of the sexless figures, beloved of the sexless-looking inanities that affect the Grosvenor Gallery, were depicted walking down Piccadilly. The contents of the journal itself were quite in keeping with Du Maurier's picture. The affected drawling upstartism of a certain phase of society was there to the life; but a newspaper cannot live on the patronage of the hangers-on to a section of society, and so *Piccadilly* has died, leaving a transient moral behind it, which it is to be feared will not bring the sexless pre-Raphaelites to reason. The thin and maudlin in art is spreading, and Mr. Whistler seems to be its chief apostle. It is a pity some robust compatriot does not seize upon him and carry him back to America, where "life is real, life is earnest." A run West, and a seamper over the Plains might brush the cobwebs of artificiality out of his mind. It was rather un fair, perhaps, of *Piccadilly* to die with its first study in black and white by Whistler on its pages. People howled at it when they saw it, and his etching in *Vanity Fair* is not much better. The subject is St. James-street. You would never detect the locality but for an indication at the top of the street of the old palace, which should, by the way, be at the bottom of the hill, not at the top. Whistler has done good work, and has the capacity for it still within him. Whether just now he is chaffing British flunkeyism in art, or he is really a degenerate worshipper of the impossible and the idiotic, it is not for me to say. There is something wrong. Let some stalwart American, I say, fetch him home and put him through an honest, manly course of real life, ere it is too late to rescue him from the hermaphroditism of a school of art which worships flat-bosomed Venuses, hipless Junos, and mediæval men-saints with protruding Adam's-apples and tall hats.

SOCIETY JOURNALISM.

And O, this so-called society journalism! *Vanity Fair* still remains the pillar of salt against which the finnicking waves of *Piccadilly* dashed in vain. *Vanity Fair* is not only the *Times* of Belgravian kitchens, the *Morning Post* of Mayfair servants' halls, it is the guide, philosopher, and friend of high society. One shilling is its modest price. Even for the society numbers, a caricature of Beaconsfield and a drawing by Whistler, it does not raise its price. But the multifarious wonders of its contents! They are more startling than Whistler's spider-legged horses and smudgy suggestions of humanity. I dwell upon these things as a lesson and a warning. The great American Republic is marching on to a higher civilization. Let it beware of the rottenness that comes of overcultivation, or the cant of incompetency which fools mistake for æsthetic rapture. Nothing is more likely to check morbid longings after the false in art and the tawdry glitter of so-called high life, than a study of the representative organ of Mayfair and the Upper Ten. Imagine this kind of "gush" being tolerated by men of culture and women of high birth.

"Of all the dazzling, amazing, splendid things in this world, that which is called London Society is certainly by far the most dazzling, amazing, and splendid. There is some reason to believe that there exist in other countries other societies, but none can be brought into comparison with this. Rumors reach us from time to time of foreigners gathering themselves together, and assuming to have balls and parties, to marry and give in marriage, to call themselves by titles, to exclude the low-born, and to do other things that are generally associated with the prerogatives of society; but it would be manifestly absurd to suppose that these people and their doings are by any means to be put on a level with that highest product of civilization which is called London Society. This is an aristocracy not of a mere beggarly nation of the Continent, but of the whole Anglo-Saxon race. As London is the Mecca, so London Society is the Kaaba of all those who have gone out from Mother England to make name and fortune in the world. To be received into London Society is not merely the test of success; it is the only valued prize of success; without this, natural powers, intellectual acquirements, moral superiorities, lands, riches, and the applause of men are worth nothing. All these things may, indeed, be added unto a man, but if he has them not he may still be content, and may look down upon the nether world so that he be only conscious of the superior merit which nothing can certify so surely as the knowledge that he is 'in Society.'"

Mrs. Lewes, (George Eliot,) Miss Braddon, Charles Reade, George Augustus Sala, James Albery, W. S. Gilbert, and a few other such-like people are not "in society," and Tennyson rarely puts his nose within the magic circle; for *Vanity Fair*, with Jeames and my Lord Tomnoddy, looks down upon such small fry, though once in a way they allow Joaquin Miller, Herr Moritz, and an occasional "low-born" foreign genius to stand in the doorway and look in, under the protecting wing of Lord Houghton. *Vanity Fair* gives us a list of "the beauties of the season" who adorn this "dazzling, amazing, splendid" little world of which the editor and his staff are the happy historians. They number more than a score. Their "points" are catalogued and discussed with the vulgar minuteness of a Southern dealer in the old days selling slaves at an auction. The Duchess of Montrose is praised for her "style and breeding." "Sunny fair hair, pink and white complexion, and shyness" are set forth as the leading characteristics of the Marchioness of Ormonde. The Countess of Dudley is proclaimed to be "a triumph of birth and breeding." Viscountess Castlereagh has "the tiniest of tiny waists."

AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

Among *Vanity Fair's* dazzling lists of beauty space is actually found for an American, but this concession to "the New World" is brought about because the eldest son of an English Duke cast his aristocratic eye upon her and gave to her natural beauty the glamour of a noble name, the halo of *Vanity Fair's* Kaaba: "Miss Consuelo Yznaga, when she came to England, was at once recognized as one of the most beautiful of all the beautiful girls sent over for our delectation by America. Lord Mandeville, the eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, struck by her splendid beauty, followed her back to America, and was so fortunate as to return with her as his wife. Lady Mandeville presents a Southern type of beauty embellished, as it were, with Northern accidents. She has a very refined face with small features, a fine transparent complexion, deep brown eyes, and a wealth of light hair in which her face is set like a jewel. Both as Cowes and in London she has necessarily become very popular, and there are few of the better kind of entertainments of which she does not form a principal ornament. In conversation she is ready and sparkling, in dress she shows an originality and sometimes a charming carelessness which have a grace of their own, and when in course of time she becomes a Duchess she will add another flower to the chaplet of notable beauties who have worn the most honorable of coronets."

Lord Archibald Campbell must be delighted with the description of his wife's attractions. "She speaks with a charming quaint Scotch accent; she has taken a considerable part in the attempts to revive 'Spiritualism;' she has a way of saying things which all men admire, and her appearance always is such as to compel inquiry, even when it does not excite wonder." Lady Gladys Herbert is spoken of as "six feet high," and possessing an "iron will." Yet, she was last week married to Lord Lonsdale. Some of these English noblemen are courageous fellows. And now, at the tail-end of London society's high-born beauties, the editor dips his gold pen into his purple ink, and in deference to the liberality of society and the genuine claims of nature, which King Cophetua even acknowledged in a beggar maid, he patronizingly catalogues the charms of several untitled women, notably the peculiar beauties of Mrs. Langtry.

UNTITLED BEAUTIES OF THE LONDON SEASON.

Mrs. Langtry is the daughter of the Dean of Jersey, an island that produced Mrs. Rousby. She was Miss Le Breton. "An adventurous widower" carried her off. His name was Langtry:

"They lived first at Noirmont, and came to London without exciting any great enthusiasm, or becoming known to many members of society until last year, when, through a fortuitous concurrence of fortunate circumstances, Mrs. Langtry was seen, admired, and invented as a beauty by certain well-known amateurs, who immediately sounded her praises throughout the town. When the town came to look at her, it found that she was indeed beautiful. She possesses the most wonderful eyes of a limpid, transparent blue, which always wear a winning expression. She was observed to be extremely modest in her dress, very quiet and unassuming in her manner, and discreet in all her actions. Jealousy was disarmed, admiration increased, and this year Mrs. Langtry is one of those sights of the town which the Spring Captain yearns to see, and for which country cousins make dispendious railway journeys. Mrs. Langtry has indeed somewhat changed her style. She is, as her high position demands, far more splendidly dressed than when she first appeared as 'the little Jersey beauty;' she has a house in Norfolk-street, and she rides in the park on a highly-trained walking chestnut, on which, indeed, she looks admirable, having a splendid figure, well set off by a habit without a fold."

As you already know, this lady's portrait fills every photographer's window. She is taken kissing a dead bird, fondling a Jersey lily, wandering about in a snow-storm; she is taken in dignified repose, she is portrayed as an aggressive beauty, she is shown as a lady, and in all there is a certain artistic grace, which is eminently effective. Her rival in portraiture for some little time was Mrs. Cornwallis West, of whom the *Society* says:

"Her face is of that charming peculiar style of beauty which has always moved mankind more than the most regular features. She has a very rich complexion, on which an occasional freckle stamps a certificate of fineness, and thereby adds to the charm of the general effect. A splendid head of rippling hair, which was very long until this year, when she cut it into bowlike curls, clusters closely round her face, producing an effect which many ladies have sought to imitate, but which none have approached. She is impulsive, original, and daring, and says upon occasions the most delightful things in the most delightful way; and to her it was given this year to throw the whole of the ball into disarray by an untoward fainting fit, which was at once elevated to the rank of a social event. She is most sympathetic, full of fun, a great favorite with all who know her, and a subject of admiration to those who do not. She dresses generally in careless and sometimes in startling fashion; but being small in stature, and of an admirable figure, she always looks well however she may be dressed."

But here is a delightful touch of the art descriptive, applied to Miss Knatchbull-Hugessen: "A soft, sympathetic, beautiful creature is Miss Knatchbull-Hugessen, who, with her flashing, startled brown eyes and russet and white complexion, looks like a beautiful robin which all men must admire and most women must envy." Yet the editor of *Vanity Fair* would affect to shudder, as do all his race, at "the personals" of American journalism. Some of your readers may think I am not in earnest when I describe this journal as a representative paper of society. I am telling sober truth when I say it is considered "the thing" in fashionable houses to have *Vanity Fair* on the table. It has a genuine high-class circulation in the society sense, and its editor, Mr. Bowles, is seeking a seat in Parliament. He contested a northern borough at the last general election, and he has just published a Turcophile pamphlet to settle the Eastern question. But as the interest of the subject has slightly waned, it is quite possible that even Mr. Bowles' friends may prefer his paper to his pamphlet.

THE THEATRES.

At its height, the season wanes, and the theatres begin to suffer. The Olympic management is as enterprising as usual, and as unsuccessful. "Vivienne," a new play by new authors, was produced for Mr. George Coleman's benefit. The play is founded on "The Member for Paris," and Mr. W. G. Cummings is the gentleman who has done the work. He is an actor, and ought to know something about the art of construction, but his piece dragged, and his points missed fire. The work has not been repeated, though it was received with kindly consideration. Not so "Nancy Sykes," produced to introduce Miss Rose Eytinge to London. Rarely has a worse play been seen here. Miss Eytinge suffered for it. Whether she herself was hissed is open to doubt; but the play was received with marks of strong disapproval. All the critics denounce the play from an artistic point of view; most of them say the subject ought not to be treated on the stage; and the best of them praise Miss Eytinge and regret she did not elect to play some other part. "Fatinitza," at the Alhambra, is but a moderate success. It is admirably mounted. Mr. Irving is playing in two pieces, "The Bells," and "Jingle," a programme which I would advise him to open with when he visits America. Poor Belmore, who used to play *Sam Weller* in the Pickwickian piece, died in America two or three years ago. Miss Kate Monroe, an American actress, who had a successful career at the Alhambra, Folly, and other London theatres, has been singing to M. Lecocq in Paris to a pretty tune. The result is a three-years' engagement at the Rennaissance. The pretty little lady, like many of her countrywomen, speaks French fluently, and the new sphere of her labor will finish her artistic education. Miss Kate Bateman is announced to play *Mary Warner* at the Lyceum during Irving's absence on his country tour. She

would have excited my resentment. The letter on its face is insulting.

Q.—In what respect is the letter insulting? A.—It is suggestive of falsehood and exceedingly improper. They say "we have carefully considered the argument advanced by you in our interview. Your assurance that we shall be taken care of is scarcely specific enough. In case we pursue the course suggested by you, we would be obliged to leave the State. Will you therefore state in writing who we shall look to for the fulfillment of these promises." Secretary Sherman said he never suggested to these men employment for any service they might render in connection with the Returning Board, or in any other way, nor was any promise of reward even intimated.

With reference to the alleged reply, Secretary Sherman said most emphatically he did not write such a letter; at the same time, however, as he stated when this investigation began, there were many things in it that he would have written to these or any other men who were engaged in the performance of what he believed to be their duty if he had been asked, but he did not think he wrote the letter; he believed he did say in conversation with various gentlemen that all Republicans in Louisiana who stood by their guns deserved credit; if he had been a citizen of Louisiana he would probably have been killed, for he should have resisted the rifle club, who, in addition to other crimes, drove negroes from their homes to the swamps; his conversations here on that subject were similar to the remarks he had uttered in the Senate, and he would make them in New-Orleans to-day; [applause by the audience;] there never could be peace and quiet while these things occurred; in the Fall of 1876, in Louisiana, scenes of intimidation, violence, and wrong occurred; he could not think of these occurrences even now without a feeling of resentment, and without exciting his anger; the testimony was overwhelming.

Secretary Sherman, in reply to a question, handed in a memorandum detailing the circumstances of Anderson's visit to him at the Treasury Department in March last, and giving an account of the conversation as noted at the time by the Secretary's stenographer. In the course of the colloquy, Secretary Sherman, in reply to Anderson, said he did not remember a certain alleged conversation, to which Anderson replied: "If you don't, then there's no use in my recalling it." Secretary Sherman—"What did you talk with me about in that interview?" Mr. Anderson—"I told you I had come to seek for a place; you told me you had no place in the department for me; I told you I did not care for a place in your department, I came for a place in the State Department, and you told me to go to Mr. Evarts; I told you I had been to Mr. Evarts, and wanted your indorsement, and you said you would not give it to me; that was the end of it; Mr. Wells came in, and I left."

A LETTER FROM MR. SHERMAN TO MR. HAYES.

In reply to a question, the Secretary said that while in New-Orleans he wrote a letter to Gen. Hayes as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I have not written you sooner, for the progress of our visitation will be known to you through the papers sooner than from my letters, and the telegraph office here is more public than a Sheriff's sale. We sometimes hear of private telegrams before they are delivered. The action of the Returning Board has thus far been open and fair, and only confirms the general result known before. We are now approaching the contested parishes. To five of them, viz., Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Morehouse, and Ouachita, the evidence of intimidation is so well made out on paper, that no man can doubt as to the just exclusion of their vote. In these parishes alone we ought to have a majority of 7,000, but under the law the entire return must be excluded, of all election districts where intimidation has affected or changed the result. If this is done, the result will give the Hayes Electors majorities aggregating 24,111 and the Tilden Electors 22,633, but in almost every parish the official return varies somewhat from the stated majorities, and thus far slightly reduce the Republican majority. The vote of each disputed parish has thus far been laid aside, and among them are two parishes where a most foolish blunder or something worse was made in omitting from the Republican tickets the names of all the Electors but the two Senatorial and one district Elector. The Democrats claim this will lose over 2,000 votes; but our friends, whose information we have generally found confirmed, say it will lose us at most 1,193 votes. The law seems conclusive that the defective ballots cannot be counted for any Electors but those named on the ticket; though it is conclusively shown that the remaining Electors were omitted by reason of the mistaken idea that the district could only vote for one Elector. The whole trouble has grown out of the fact that in these two parishes a candidate for District Judge was not named on the ticket printed by the State Committee. We undertook to correct this by printing new tickets, which were voted in those parishes. The result of this blunder will leave the poll so close as to render it probable that one or more of the Tilden Electors would have a majority. There are other parishes where the organized intimidation was not so general as in the parishes named, though in single election precincts it was effective. These parishes, where formal protests have been filed, are Bienville, Bossier, Caldwell, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Lincoln, Richland, and Sabine. How far the proof in these parishes will sustain the protests we cannot judge till the evidence is heard before the Returning Board. We are now collating the testimony as to the bull-dozed parishes. It seems more like the history of hell than of civilized and Christian communities. The means adopted are almost incredible, but were fearfully effective upon an ignorant and superstitious people. That you would have received, at a fair election, a large majority in Louisiana, no honest man can question; that you did not receive a majority is equally certain. But that intimidation of the very kind and nature provided against by the Louisiana law did enter into and control the election, in more election polls than would change the result and give you the vote, I believe as firmly as that I write this. The difficulty of gathering this testimony and putting it in the legal form has been very great, but, I believe, has been fully met.

The whole case rests upon the action of the Returning Board. I have carefully observed them, and have formed a high opinion of Messrs. Wells and Cowen and Anderson. They are firm, judicious, and, as far as I can judge, thoroughly honest and conscientious. They are personally familiar with the nature and degree of intimidation in Louisiana. They can see that the intimidation, as organized, was with a view of throwing out Republican parishes rather than endangering Democratic parishes. Our little party are now dividing out the disputed parishes with the view of a careful examination of every paper and detail. Many are impatient of the delay, and some have gone home. We will probably be able to keep about 10 here. We have incurred some liabilities for reporting, printing, &c., but hope the Republican National Committee will make this good. If not, we must provide for it ourselves. We are in good hope and spirit, not wishing the return in your favor unless it is clear that it ought to be so, and not willing to be cheated out of it or to be "bull-dozed" or intimidated. The truth is palpable that you ought to have the vote of Louisiana, and we believe that you will have it by an honest and fair return, according to the letter and spirit of the law of Louisiana. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

MR. HAYES' REPLY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 23d. You feel I am sure as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about 40 Electoral votes at the South—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation, and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny. I appreciate the work doing by the Republicans who have gone South, and am especially proud of the acknowledged honorable conduct of those from Ohio. The Democrats made a mistake in sending so many ex-Republicans. New converts are proverbilly bitter and unfair toward those they have recently left. I trust you will soon reach the end of the work and be able to return in health and safety. Sincerely yours, R. B. HAYES.

FURTHER DENIALS OF DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

In the course of the further examination the Secretary said, with reference to Weber's testimony, that he had never heard of any plan to manipulate the vote of Louisiana, nor was he at any time writing at a desk at the Custom-house; Weber must have been somebody else; the testimony of that witness about a caucus at which he was present is false, made out of whole cloth; he was astonished that so many Republicans stood up for the fight amid so much intimidation and so many threats on the part of the Democrats; he deemed that the exhibition and statements concerning Eliza Pinkston were a part of a plot for political purposes; he never asked Mrs. Jenks to suppress any letter written by him; he never had a conversation with her except in the presence of others, and never offered her any reward, or gave her a hope of reward for anything she was to do.

Chairman Potter asked Secretary Sherman whether he was not aware that Louis J. Souer was appointed one of the local appraisers in the New-Orleans Custom-house after Kellogg testified before this committee; and that Henry C. Clark, formerly Gov. Kellogg's private secretary, did not also occupy a place in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Secretary said he was aware that Messrs. Kellogg and Clark had testified before the committee.

The Secretary was also interrogated about E. L. Weber and Capt. Thomas H. Jenks in connection with appointments to office. The name of Judge Shellabarger, counsel for Secretary Sherman, having been mentioned with reference to the last-named, Judge Shellabarger, by permission of the committee, explained that having received a note from Mr. Vance, the Treasury appointment clerk, he merely went to the department with Capt. Jenks and introduced him to Mr. Vance, and then left.

Secretary Sherman said he would not hesitate to appoint any man because he did his duty.

CABINET SECRETS.

Gen. Butler—I think Sauer was appointed on the recommendation of Senator Kellogg. Did not the appointment come down to you from the President, instead of going up from you to him?

Secretary Sherman—The papers will show. You trench on delicate ground. I ought not to tell you what the President said to me or what I said to the President.

Gen. Butler—I don't ask you for Cabinet secrets; but I have come to the conclusion that there ought to be no secrets in a free Government.

The Secretary—I will give you the exact facts when we reach Washington.

Gen. Butler—But the papers will not help the case nor answer my question. Was not Parker removed as Postmaster at New-Orleans and Badger appointed in his place on the same day that Sauer was appointed? Was there any consideration about it?

The Secretary declined to answer, when Gen. Butler said, "I want to prove that nothing was said in the Cabinet about it."

Secretary Sherman then left the committee-room and will return to Washington this evening. It was understood that he would be further examined in that city on questions other than those propounded to-day.

GEN. GARFIELD'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. Garfield was next called. He was examined by Mr. Hiscock, and testified that this was the sixteenth year of his service in Congress; he visited New-Orleans in November, 1876, on the invitation of President Grant, as follows:

CENTENNIAL GROUNDS, Friday, Nov. 10, 1876.
To Hon. J. A. Garfield, Washington, D. C.:

I would be gratified if you would go to New-Orleans, to remain until the vote of Louisiana is counted. Gov. Kellogg requests that reliable witnesses be sent to see that the canvass of the vote is a fair one. Answer. U. S. GRANT.

Gen. Garfield subsequently had a conversation with President Grant, who said Gov. Kellogg had telegraphed him, saying that the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee had invited prominent Democrats to visit New-Orleans, and, therefore, Kellogg suggested that a corresponding number of Republicans should come there. The President stated that there was likely to be a great deal of feeling with regard to the counting of the vote, and as it would be a matter of discussion in Congress, it was important both for truth's sake and for members of Congress that they should be familiar with the facts, and on this ground the President urged Gen. Garfield to go to Louisiana. The President said all he desired was to know the facts of what occurred and to have a report.

Gen. Garfield said he was more indebted to the late D. A. Weber, Supervisor of Elections of West Feliciana, for information relative to that parish than to any one else. Weber said the whole trouble there was founded on the suggestions of the Democratic State Committee, who advised the formation of rifle clubs for the purpose of intimidating Republicans, and to show that there was physical as well as moral force in the movement. Weber said he could not then return to West Feliciana without running the risk of being killed, although it might be safe for him to return after the excitement was over.

Gen. Garfield was interrogated at length as to the testimony of E. L. Weber. He denied the general statements of this witness in regard to events in Louisiana in connection with the visiting Republicans; many of his statements were utterly inconsistent with truth. Gen. Garfield did not know of any of the visitors having a conference with the Returning Board, or addressing to them arguments as to what rules should be adopted in the counting of the votes; there was not a word of truth in the statement that the visiting Republicans advised the Returning Board to stretch their power to the utmost extent, with a view of throwing out Democratic votes. "So far as this relates to me," Gen. Garfield said, "it is a lie, and is also a lie so far as it relates to anybody else." It was the purpose of the visitors on both sides not to meddle with questions before the board, their object only being to discover results.

Gen. Garfield, having been interrupted by Mr. Potter, said, among other things, that the air of New-Orleans was full of stories that the colored members of the Returning Board might be tampered with, but confidence was expressed in the white members. The General was also questioned as to affidavits of numerous persons, among them Amy Mitchell, in whose truthfulness he believed. She had testified to the murder of her husband.

Mr. Potter asked the witness whether he had heard of her recantation, and he said that he was surprised at the statement, as she had told him all the particulars of her husband's death.

Mr. Potter here read the newspaper account of Amy Mitchell's recantation.

Gen. Garfield said, in reply to Mr. Hiscock, that he examined the parties in order to ascertain all the truth concerning their statements as embraced in the affidavits.

Gen. Butler—Have you any doubts that if the State was carried for Hayes it was also carried for Packard? A.—I think Packard was honestly elected, but the final outcome was for Nicholls.

Gen. Butler—I thought the Legislature declared for Packard, and put him in as Governor until the struggle which put him out? A.—I do not so understand it.

Q.—Do you not understand that a majority of the duly elected members of the Legislature declared for Packard as Governor, and inaugurated him by the 1st of January? A.—But I understand that was a promise case, but the trial on its merits was subsequent.

Q.—Did the Returning Board make a new set of returns? A.—In the case of Presidential Electors the determination of the Returning Board is final, while as to Governor the Legislature can reverse the finding.

Q.—But did you not understand that the Legislature did make a declaration that Packard was elected Governor and inaugurated him, and that he remained Governor until he was unseated by another power? That same Legislature elected Kellogg as Senator, and the United States Senate recognized him as legally elected. A.—But I do not understand that the party opposed to Packard lost the power to contest.

Q.—After a man has been declared elected by the Returning Board and has been inaugurated as Governor, do you understand that the Legislature can unseat him? How do you understand that can be done? A.—That depends on the statute; I know that it can be done in case of a contest.

Q.—Do you know of such a contest in that Legislature? A.—I am not particularly familiar with the proceedings.

Q.—Did not the Legislature and Gov. Packard maintain themselves for three months? A.—They maintained themselves eight months.

Q.—I am asking for time and you give me acres. A.—I think about three months.

Q.—Did they not maintain themselves till the President sent a body of men down there to break them up? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did they not maintain themselves until the MacVeagh Commission was sent down? A.—They were maintained by troops.

Q.—Do you know any act of the troops, or of an order to maintain that Legislature?

Mr. Hiscock objected to the question. All this, he said, was current history. It was notoriously known to one another, and to another. Besides, an examination did not come within the letter of the authority under which the committee was acting.

Gen. Butler—Every time I get this matter to a point my brother on the left objects. He was patient, however, to-day while Secretary Sherman was making irrelevant remarks.

The cross-examination of Gen. Garfield will be resumed to-morrow morning. The other witnesses to be examined are Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, who arrived this afternoon; ex-Congressman Morey, of Louisiana; ex-Senator Trumbull, and perhaps one or two others. Secretary Sherman, while here, received notice that the sub-committee at New-Orleans had determined to adjourn, on the same day that he received the notice that the committee would permit him to subpœna witnesses to prove intimidation of Republican voters in Louisiana. He intends, on the first opportunity, to avail himself of the privilege.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—Major E. A. Burke was the first witness called by the Potter sub-committee to-day. He testified substantially that he had resided in New-Orleans since 1869; was here in 1876; left for Washington on Jan. 13, 1877; was sent by Gov. Nicholls to represent the interests of the Nicholls State Government; Nicholls was informed that efforts were being made to misrepresent the condition of affairs in Louisiana to President Grant, who, it was alleged, was asked to interfere in behalf of the Packard Government; Nicholls was also informed that there was a determination to force on his Legislature the election of two United States Senators in the interest of the Republican Party as the price of yielding to the State Government; hence witness' mission to Washington. He was instructed verbally, by Gov. Nicholls, to ascertain the true state of affairs at Washington, and to keep him posted; he was also to represent to the President the state of affairs in Louisiana in the interest of the Nicholls Government; he was also instructed to confer and act with the managers and representatives of the National Democratic Party in Washington. He also received written instructions to the same effect. Major Burke said he would here submit the following telegrams, dated anterior to his visit to Washington, which would show the relations of the Louisiana State Government and the National Government to each other:

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1877.
Hon. Randall Gibson, M. C., Washington:

Republicans will doubtless charge us with violent intentions on Monday, and invoke Federal interference. We proceed by peaceful, lawful methods only, actively but not forcibly putting in motion a Government commanding the moral and material support of the people. Any violence will come from Radicals, who may seek a collision to secure troops or a recognition of Packard. E. A. BURKE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1877.
E. A. Burke, New-Orleans:

Received and acted on your dispatch. Result favorable. L. GIBSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.
Gen. Augur:

It is reported here that the State-house in New-Orleans is surrounded by an armed mob. If this be so notify them to acquiesce in your orders. It is the determination of the President to not have the Legislature disturbed, and as soon as it has learned the facts in the premises from both parties, he will recognize either. J. D. CAMERON, Secretary.

Gen. Gibson informed witness that he had submitted a dispatch and representation of the intention of the Nicholls Government to President Grant.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED.

Witness said he would here file, without reading, a number of dispatches from Packard, Howe, Kellogg, Pitkin, Wadleigh, Attorney-General Taft, J. D. Campbell, and President Grant, dated from the 6th to the 10th of January, 1877, and showing, from a Republican view, the condition of affairs in New-Orleans, and also the attitude of the National Administration at that time; these dispatches were not addressed to him, but had come into his possession; most of them have already been published; the dispatch of President Grant, dated Jan. 14, to Gen. Augur indicated the policy of the President, and stated that should there be any necessity of any recognition of either, it must be Packard. Witness then read several telegrams showing the state of affairs at that time, but of no interest at the present time. He then said it would take a couple of days for him to give details, and as the committee were about leaving, he would simply make references and give details subsequently. Witness said that a decision of President Grant, which had been previously made in favor of Gov. Nicholls, in the case of Ouachita, had created a terrible party feeling, and a very strong pressure was brought to bear on him, which caused him to decide the case of Natchitoches in favor of Packard.

Witness then read a long telegram from himself, written in Washington, to Gov. Nicholls, stating that the latter's strength in Louisiana was his weakness in Washington, and that Grant wanted to uphold the Packard Government in order to help Hayes. He also read a number of telegrams written by himself to Nicholls in regard to State politics, and then the following:

WORMLEY'S, Feb. 17, 1877.
E. A. Burke, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your note of this morning, I beg to say that I see no objection to your conferring with Hon. Randall Gibson on the subjects discussed between us. Very truly,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1877.
Hon. Stanley Matthews:

MY DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I called several times to submit a "memo." of points which, if understood, would doubtless aid in the solution of our State affairs. The notes inclosed represent the policy and determination of the Nicholls Government. As to the question heretofore discussed, every member of the Government and our people are pledged to the faithful carrying out of the same in case the Nicholls Government should be acquiesced in. Should the only Government in the State which commands the respect and support of the people be overthrown, of course Gov. Nicholls' power to preserve peace or order ceases, and the responsibility of remitting the State to anarchy, and each parish thereof to the control of local factions, must rest elsewhere. Respectfully yours, E. A. BURKE.

Witness stated that the memorandum referred to in the above letter would appear further on, and said he would now file a statement made by Mr. Levy of his impressions in regard to the interviews with President Grant, which paper was prepared on Feb. 18, 1877, and deposited with him on that day; the statement contained the opinion that Grant was not hostile to the Packard party *per se*, but as the Presidential question would greatly depend on Louisiana, he would not recognize the Nicholls Government pending the issue of the Electoral count. The recognition of Nicholls would be regarded as an abandonment of the Packard party. The statement referred altogether to Louisiana State affairs.

Witness then read the telegram of Lieut.-Gov. Young, of Ohio, denying responsibility on the part of himself or Hayes for the bitter article in the *Ohio State Journal* against the South, and also the telegram of Bishop Wilmer, stating that the peace of Louisiana would not be disturbed.

MR. HAYES' VIEWS AND POSITION.

Witness said he visited the House of Representatives, and Mr. Ellis there stated to him that he had received a letter from Mr. Lamar, stating that Mr. Matthews, Mr. Foster, and the friends of Mr. Hayes had made a statement in regard to what they believed to be Mr. Hayes' views on the Southern question, and what would be his course toward Packard; he (Ellis) thought it necessary to go to Columbus, with a view to verify the statement that had been made. Mr. Ellis stated he had communicated the substance of the statement to Gov. Nicholls, and had telegraphed to Mr. Hayes, asking if he had been fairly represented by those claiming to be his friends. Witness disagreed with Mr. Ellis, and telegraphed to Gov. Nicholls, stating that the ultimate solution of the Louisiana question, to the benefit of his [Nicholls'] Government, rested more with the powerful leaders of the Republican Party than with Mr. Hayes; unless Hayes' policy toward the South would be conciliatory, but told Mr. Ellis, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Foster that he did not believe there was any man living strong enough to carry out such a policy in the face of a united hostile party; that the friends of Nicholls did not need any further guarantees or assurances from Mr. Hayes personally, but that they did want and must have a guarantee of the strong Radical leaders of the party; that it was the Shermans, the Garfields, the Mortons, and men of that class, whose assurances they must have that they would allow Hayes to carry out his peaceful and conciliatory policy toward the Southern people. These views witness had set forth fully in conferences with Mr. Matthews and others on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of February, and he had announced to them that it was their determination, unless they could secure the guarantees of the strong Radical leaders of the Republican Party to make a united and determined effort to defeat the Electoral count; they had had Hayes' letters long enough.

Witness went on to say that he stated to Mr. Matthews and ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, in the hall of the House of Representatives, substantially as follows: We are absolutely determined to protect and defend our State Government, and while we feel that there is no disloyalty in it, so far as the General Government is concerned, our course had been misunderstood; we had constantly sought to avoid clashing with the Federal authority, yet we were determined to defend our Government as against the Federal Government, or anybody else who might attempt to sustain Packard; therefore, were to us, an attempt to inaugurate the Packard Government was bound to plunge Louisiana into anarchy and strife, and if anarchy and strife should come, we preferred to make a national issue in which our national friends would be involved as well as ourselves. Mr. Matthews and Gov. Dennison then asked witness whether he had any objection to an interview with Mr. Sherman; he said certainly not, and they walked to the Finance Committee-room of the Senate, where they found Mr. Sherman, who said he regretted the condition of affairs in Louisiana and South Carolina—was very much alarmed about them—and wanted to know what could be done to remove the difficulties. Witness informed Mr. Sherman that the way to remove the cause was for the friends of Mr. Hayes to go to President Grant and say to him that the removal of the troops from Louisiana would not embarrass Mr. Hayes' success, but rather facilitate his inauguration; Mr. Sherman replied, "Major Burke, there is no use talking about Grant; he is surrounded by such influences that we cannot hope to accomplish anything through him." Witness replied that he had just left Gen. Grant, who had said that he was satisfied that the Nicholls Government was the Government that should stand, and that his opinion and sentiment were clearly against the use of troops, and that there would be no interference with the Nicholls Government; that he had not acted because he simply did not want to embarrass his successor. Witness further stated to these gentlemen that if they were sincere they should go to President Grant and say to him that it would not embarrass his successor and that the withdrawal of the troops from Louisiana would cause a cessation of the opposition in the House of Representatives to the determination of the count; they promised to go to the President next morning; Mr. Dennison and Matthews said that from their personal knowledge of Mr. Hayes they believed they could state that Mr. Hayes would carry out a conciliatory policy should be inaugurated; Mr. Sherman's apprehension seemed to be in regard to the treatment of the colored people, and the policy of the State Government with reference to the Republicans of the State in case the Nicholls Government was inaugurated.

THE WORMLEY HOTEL CONFERENCE.

Witness read a copy of the memorandum transmitted to Mr. Matthews on the 18th of February, guaranteeing the policy of the Nicholls Government in these respects. The conversation next turned on the question of the two United States Senators from Louisiana. Witness suggested that the Nicholls Government would not elect its long-term Senator at the regular session of the Legislature, but would wait until the Cabinet should be confirmed, and then call an extra session of the Legislature for that purpose. Witness then suggested a conference of gentlemen who felt that they represented the views of Mr. Hayes with those representing Louisiana, so that there should be no misunderstanding, and on this suggestion the conference at Wormley's Hotel was held the next night, the 26th of February. There were present at this conference Messrs. Matthews, Garfield, Foster, Sherman, George Carter, Levy, Ellis, and witness, and as there was no person actively representing South Carolina, they invited Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, to be present in the invitation of the latter State; the conference was held in Mr. Evarts' room, but that gentleman was not present; the condition of affairs in Louisiana was thoroughly discussed; the Louisiana representatives read a statement of the policy of the Nicholls Government, which was identical with the memorandum filed with Mr. Matthews on Feb. 18. Upon the other hand, the most positive assurances were given by Matthews, Sherman, Garfield, and Foster, that the policy indicated in the dispatch authorized by President Grant to Gov. Nicholls would be carried out by Mr. Hayes. The following is the dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1877.
To Gov. F. T. Nicholls:

[Confidential.]

We have been one week organizing a force to compel guarantees securing your Government. Conference to-day and to-night with Sherman, Matthews, Dennison, Garfield, and Foster. We assure peace, order, protection of law to white and black. No persecution for past political conduct—no immunity for crime. On the other hand, by gradual process, such measures as result in your full possession of the Government of the State to the withdrawal of troops, non-interference, revocation of military orders. As to Senate, so close, party lines so drawn, that friends believe if Kellogg and a Democrat present credentials on the 4th of March, great danger of Kellogg being seated. Could we agree, as part of this arrangement, to let long term Senatorship remain vacant now, and call extra session immediately the 10th of March to elect; and, provided vote on long term Senator be deferred until extra session, we could elect. Our leading Senators assure us Kellogg's admission can be prevented until extra session our Legislature can elect. This arrangement would not prevent immediate election Eustis or short term Senator. There may be favorable action by President immediately. Gibson sick.

E. A. BURKE,
E. JOHN ELLIS,
L. LEVY.

Witness read the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1877.
F. T. Nicholls, New-Orleans:

Confirmed subjects of telegram last night to legislative caucus. For present act promptly. If disappointed you will probably lose both Senators. Present arrangements brought about by organized movements to defeat the count on Louisiana and South Carolina, and can not be held together longer than to-day. Shall left question above barter and trade, and the honor and dignity of the State is not compromised. Telegraph quick your own views, as events are moving too swiftly for delay. E. A. BURKE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1877.
F. T. Nicholls, New-Orleans:

Louisiana delegation deemed it unwise to introduce Nicholls and Hampton resolutions at this time. Our party friends are generally agreed with us that persons seeking to defeat Hayes and to make Conkling or Morton President, and have a new election in November, precipitated the resolution to break up the arrangements for peace and security of your Government for the national purposes of making us again a foot-ball for the National Party. Our arrangements secure you by other methods. Once introduced, our party supported and Republicans favoring non-interference would not support, because bearing on the national issue. E. A. BURKE.

Witness said he sent copies of his dispatch to Nicholls of Feb. 26 to Mr. Matthews and associates of the Wormsley Hotel conference, and Gov. Nicholls' ratification of the guarantees contained in it. He then produced the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1877.
Gov. F. T. Nicholls:

We are just informed by a very prominent Republican that the President said this morning as soon as the Electoral count is finished he will instruct Gen. Augur that all orders heretofore issued in regard to preserving *status in quo* are rescinded and modified, except so far as required for the preservation of the public peace. He reiterated former declaration as to the propriety of your Government prevailing in Louisiana, and authorized the gentleman to communicate this information to us.

LEVY,
ELLIS,
BURKE.

They subsequently telegraphed Gov. Nicholls that Stanley Matthews was their informant.

Major Burke produced another dispatch to Gov. Nicholls, stating that the filibustering movement was originated by the Louisiana party, independent of the original opponents of the count, after the party caucus had failed to make a movement, and was hopelessly demoralized. Their leaders had no definite policy except the prospect of anarchy. Witness said that after the interview with Stanley Matthews on the 27th February, the substance was given to the Associated Press. There was no bargain.

Major Burke read several other dispatches to Gov. Nicholls stating that President Grant had assured him that after the completion of the Electoral count the military would be withdrawn from any interference with the political affairs of Louisiana; also, that Mr. Hayes had approved the guarantees given by Matthews and others at the Wormley Hotel conference. Witness then produced a dispatch to Stanley Matthews, dated Washington, March 2, 1877, stating that trouble and violence were being organized in New-Orleans by Packard, as a last, desperate effort to secure the count. He then read telegrams to Nicholls, giving a history of the action in Washington on the part of the President and others, which resulted in the withdrawal of the troops and the firm establishment of the Nicholls Government, all of which has been already fully published.

PLAIN TALK TO MR. HEWITT.

In reply to Mr. Blackburn, the witness said that the Democratic caucus had agreed to acquiesce in the Electoral count, or, in other words, that the count should go on to a peaceful determination. Witness, after this caucus, called upon Mr. Hewitt, and asked him why the Democratic Party had abandoned Louisiana. Mr. Hewitt said there was no occasion for a charge of that kind, and it was then too late to discuss the question. Witness said the Democrats of Louisiana were forced either to trade or fight for their State Government, and there was danger of plunging the country into revolution. Mr. Hewitt answered that the Democratic Party could not take the responsibility of plunging the country into anarchy and strife and upsetting values and disturbing trade. They had determined to put the responsibility of this great fraud fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the Republican Party and go before the people four years hence. Witness replied that was all very well for him; he might succeed in four years, but the people of Louisiana could not, and he desired Mr. Hewitt and his associates to understand that if they thought they could have peace and quiet in the country with Louisiana and South Carolina under carpet-bag rule they made a great mistake; the people of Louisiana were as loyal as any other, but they were determined to submit no longer to carpet-bag rule, and would defend their State Government at all hazards. He wanted Mr. Hewitt to go to his associates, and say to them, with the same consistency that they voted for the Electoral bill to save the country from anarchy, they would make a condition that the bayonets be taken away from Louisiana and South Carolina, else the anarchy and strife which they sought to avoid would surely follow. Mr. Hewitt assured him of the sympathy of his associates and himself for the people of Louisiana and South Carolina, and that they would do all they could for these States.

Witness went on to say that he had called on members of the House to oppose the count, and they stated they had received letters from their constituents not to oppose the count, and that they dared not take the responsibility of opposing it, though they were anxious and willing to serve Louisiana, and if they thought they could do so by going in and forcing the Republican leaders to give guarantees they would do so; many Representatives were acting at witness' solicitation, and were impressed with the belief that if bayonet rule was not withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina anarchy and strife would result; of course, others were acting from different motives, and had opposed the count from the commencement; the filibustering movement was organized on the 16th of February, with a view to force the Republican leaders to give guarantees in regard to Louisiana and South Carolina; there were originally 40 members, and the number was swelled to 116 on one ballot; it was then that Mr. Sherman sent for them, and at this period the conferences were held; he was satisfied there were sufficient members in the House to go on [to oppose the count, simply to get these guarantees, and after these were secured they would cease their opposition, and allow the count to go through to a peaceful determination. The subsequent events showed that his calculation in this respect was correct.

MR. ELLIS TESTIFIES.

Hon. E. John Ellis was sworn and testified that he was a Representative of Louisiana and an accredited agent of her Government, together with Major Burke and others, who were anxious as to the fate for Louisiana in the Spring of 1877. He then stated that the Democratic Party had decided at a caucus to allow the count to proceed. He then gave a history of the filibustering movement and the conference. He related the incidents in regard to Foster's speech and his proposed visit to Columbus, Ohio, to get guarantees in regard to Louisiana, as given in the testimony of Major Burke. Witness was shown a letter from Hayes to Foster, thanking him for his speech, and stating that the flag should float over free States and not over provinces. Among those in favor of filibustering were Levy, of Louisiana; Hooker, of Mississippi; Money, and Waddell, of North Carolina; Yates, of North Carolina; Savage, of Ohio; Wallace, of Ohio; Boone, of Kentucky; McMahon and Rice, of Ohio; Emmett, of Alabama; Harwick, of Illinois, and others. Mr. Ellis went over the ground covered by Major Burke, and corroborated him in the principal statements.

At the conclusion of Major Burke's testimony Mr. Cox gave notice that cross-examination would be made hereafter. The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. The members and the attachés left this evening via Mobile for Washington.

A STATEMENT BY EX-GOV. COX.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—Gov. Cox makes a statement that the morning dispatches are incorrect in saying that he withdrew before the final adjournment of the committee. There is no basis whatever for such statement. The committee determined, by vote duly entered on their minutes, to adjourn this evening, and Gen. Cox goes northward, in company with his colleagues. It had been understood and agreed when he came from Washington to supply a vacancy in the committee, that he could not stay beyond the 1st of August, but the decision to adjourn sooner was independent of that fact.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE OLD EXCISE BOARD.

THOSE WHO PAID FOR LICENSES, BUT WHO DID NOT GET THEM, TRYING TO GET BACK THEIR MONEY.

But little progress was made yesterday in the reference before J. S. Potter, at No. 21 Cortlandt-street, in regard to the suits pending in the Supreme Court growing out of the troubles of the late Excise Board. Mr. Richard J. Morrison, President of the present Board of Excise, was recalled, and presented a list of the employes of the board as they were Jan. 6, 1878, when the new board came into office. Six of the men then employed had since been discharged—two of them a month or six weeks after the new board went into office, and four of them last week. Mr. Morrison checked the names of those who had been discharged, and gave the names and addresses of those who had been employed in their places. He was aware that Mr. Morton still claims to be a member of the board, but he did not check his name because he did not consider him an employe of the board, even if his claim to be a member of the board was a valid one. The object of the testimony of Mr. Morrison was to ascertain who were the present employes of the board, in order to prosecute the inquiry, under the fourth clause of the order from the court, as to whether any deposits or checks issued on surrendering receipts had been surrendered to the present Board of Excise or any of their employes. When asked if the books of the department showed any receipts for moneys during the year 1877, Mr. Morrison replied that he did not know whether they did or not, as he had never examined them, but he did know, as a matter of fact, that all the employes of the board who were there Jan. 6, 1878, had been there since May 1, 1877. Mr. Morrison then presented specimens of the copies he is having prepared of the application book and of the license or "stub-book." There were, he said, several thousand names in these books, and it would take them at least a week to get copies of them ready to present to the Referee.

Mr. Richard Weaver, of No. 273 West Thirty-eighth-street, presented a receipt for $75, dated July 9, 1877, and Mr. Joseph H. Stimer handed in three assigned claims for $75 each, dated August and October, 1877, together with a check for $50 on the Germania Bank, given by Owen Murphy the Saturday before he left town, for the return of a receipt, but which the bank refused to pay. All these claims were laid over until some future day.

At the opening of the session, a form of affidavit was presented for the approval of the Referee and counsel, to be printed and sent to all those having a claim against the old Excise Board, based on receipts for moneys deposited for licenses, for which no licenses had ever been granted. The affidavit contained a clause requiring the claimant to swear that he had never used his receipt as a license and sold liquor on it as such. Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, counsel for ex-Commissioner Morton, objected to that clause in the affidavit, contending that if the affidavit went out with the sanction and authority of the Referee, with such a clause in it, it would have the effect of deterring thousands of men holding receipts from making any application for their money, for the reason that they could not and would not swear that they had not sold liquor on the strength of those receipts. In his opinion the money did not belong to the City, but to the parties holding those receipts. The Referee said that he had not yet decided upon the form of affidavit, and that the only object in having them furnished to claimants was as a matter of convenience to them, and not to him. It any person objected to signing an affidavit containing the clause objected to by Mr. Tomlinson, he could scratch that clause out, or he could draw up an affidavit to suit himself, or he could come before him and verify his claim verbally. The order from the Court to the Referee, he said, was that the claims should be presented to him, properly verified, and it could be done either personally or by affidavit. After considerable discussion, the decision as to the form of affidavit was postponed and the case was adjourned.

Another idea of the Referee in preparing and sending out blank affidavits is to give persons holding claims to understand that it is not necessary for them to go to the expense of procuring the services of a lawyer, but that they can, on receiving the affidavits, fill them out and send them to him, or appear before him and present their claims in person, and swear to them before him.

A NEW-JERSEY DIVORCE SUIT.

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES BY HUSBAND AND WIFE—A WASHINGTON MARKET BUTCHER'S COMPLAINT.

John Wilson, a wealthy Washington Market butcher, has commenced proceedings in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery, to secure a divorce from his wife, an attractive-looking matron. They were married in 1853 by Rev. Charles Isham, Pastor of the Twentieth-Street Methodist Church, she being then 17 years of age and he 21, and they have a married daughter 24 years of age. Their married life seems to have been happy enough till of late years. Mr. Wilson is a prominent member of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. She is Matron of Lafayette Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, of which Mr. Henry A. Green, of Brooklyn, is Secretary. It is with Mr. Green that the acts of adultery on account of which the divorce is sought are alleged in the bill to have been committed. The bill, which was filed by Messrs. Daly & Reilly, of Jersey City, charges an "intimacy" to have sprung up between Mrs. Wilson and Green, originating in the gallantry which led him to escort her home after the adjournment of the chapter meetings. His visits, it is alleged, became so frequent and unseasonable that Mr. Wilson employed a detective to watch the suspected couple. In his petition Wilson alleges that frequently took Mrs. Wilson to Jersey City Heights, and was there criminally intimate with her. He also charges intimacy with other men, and it is said that some well-known Jersey City politicians have more than a passing interest in the proceedings. In April, 1877, Wilson separated from her and removed to Jersey City, where he now resides. Wilson denies the charges as *toto*, and says that they are "cruel imputations." She charges that her husband is the guilty party; that he has committed repeated acts of adultery, and claims that if divorce is to be decreed it should be to her from him. About a year ago, she says, he proposed that they break housekeeping and go to boarding.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT EXAMPLES OF LIGHT LITERATURE.

PILLONE. From the Danish of WILHELM BERGSOE. By D. G. HUDBARD. Boston: LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO. 1878.

The Wayside Series has had no romance which is more entertaining than this translation from the Danish. *Pillone* is a tale of adventure, love, and tragedy which has for its hero a bandit of Southern Italy. The book shows no lack of the most exciting incidents and hair-breadth escapes; it has the merit of stirring the blood with scenes of midnight ambuscades and sudden assassinations, such as have made the interest of a hundred novels heretofore. Characters and incidents such as it presents might be supposed to have become too hackneyed for a modern writer to venture upon. Yet Wilhelm Bergsöe has so simple and natural a narrative vein, he presents the old coil of robbery and high sims, of tenderness and vengeance, with so able a hand as facts of to-day, that we read the book from end to end without a single protest at its improbability.

"It is with names as with shooting-stars—they appear, shine, and disappear; the great, like brilliant meteors which leave lasting traces behind them; the humble, like the briefly-flashing messengers in August nights, for which one must search in the journals of astronomers to learn their magnitudes, their color, and their course. Who was Pillone? Once a halo of glory illumined his name, from the moon-hills of the Apennines down to the Punta della Sicosa; every child knew and every man feared him. Had the princely purple rested upon his cradle, he would have been a hero like Alexander, like Cæsar, or like Napoleon the Great. As it is, however, with the starry heavens for his canopy of state, an old ruin for his castle, and a goat-skin in place of a princely mantle; as it is, he was—what this history shall tell."

This is the straightforward introduction of a vivid story, chiefly related by the Russian artist Turmènoff, of the career of a man who unites the characters of Masaniello and Roberto il Diavolo. From the moment when the writer sees the effect produced by the mere name of the bandit upon the occupants of the railway coach, to the closing chapter where Pillone passes Turmènoff and the writer on his way to execution, the interest in the bandit, smuggler, and political adventurer never falters. As the story progresses, the character of Pillone develops into more noble proportions; we find him cherishing a hope to free his country from the yoke of the hated Piedmontese, and striving to emulate the careers of Masaniello and Garibaldi without failing into their errors. His betrayal by his mistress, Filomela, introduces a question: her jealousy of a rival does not seem sufficient to account for the step. Gradually we are brought to see the true bearings of the case; we discern in Filomela a woman who has never forgiven Pillone for the assassination of her first lover, who was also her betrayer. At this point the story culminates with a scene so sensational that only the South Italian environments, the deserted villa, the mysterious night, the ambuscaded gendarmerie and the preceding glimpses of Pillone's life can rescue it from censure. But as it stands it forms a legitimate part of a highly-colored, intense, but pleasing whole. As a Dane, the author may well be excused for having a strong taste for the vivid and sensational when selecting Italy for his scene of action; he certainly manages his bold plot with admirable skill. The novel will enliven an hour or two as few books nowadays do; no one will like to put it down unfinished.

AB-SA-KA-RA, LAND OF MASSACRE. Being the Experience of an Officer's Wife on the Plains. By Col. CARRINGTON, United States Army. Third edition of Mrs. Carrington's narrative. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1878.

This book owes its value rather to the present and increasing importance of the Indian question than to any great merit either of conception or style. As a narrative it is not smooth, and as a manual of travel through the Indian countries it suffers from a confused method of compilation. The style is not to be greatly commended, since it is more remarkable for the kind of adjectives which are described by the word "forceful" than for grace or precision. It does present, however, a truthful idea of the march of United States troops through Indian territory, with all the *impedimenta* of the usual kind, and in addition thereto several wives of officers and the materials for the equipment of a frontier fort. The original journey was undertaken as far back as 1865, but, unfortunately, the Government policy in regard to the Indians has been either so neglectful or so helpless that the narrative of 1865 is equally valuable in 1878. Many of the chiefs here described and portrayed are still alive, and some of them have vindicated the wrongs received at the hands of corrupt agents and venal Congressmen by destroying the lives of eminent officers. The list of these victims to a weak or criminal Indian policy may be of some avail in forcing Congress to do justice to the Army by liberal appropriations and a wise increase in the number of enlisted men. Two maps of the Indian country and many wood-cuts give the necessary definiteness to the rambling narrative. Col. Carrington, who edits this edition of the story of his wife, is the author of *Battles of the American Revolution*.

THE CHINA HUNTERS' CLUB. By THE YOUNGEST MEMBER. With 33 Illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1878.

Every now and then at the leading houses in New-York, where sales of artistic china and pottery attract the amateur, may be seen collections of quaint old cups, saucers, dishes, teapots, mugs, cream-jugs, and platters. In the whole lot there is no sumptuous Sèvres, no dainty Dresden, no conspicuous Capo di Monté. Each individual piece has seen service. If there be crackle about anything, it is an adornment by no means intentional, but has arisen from usage. Such an old tea-pot, notwithstanding good and honest glaze, has brewed the China leaf for your grandsire, and has toasted on the hob for many a long year. Innumerable turkeys at Thanksgiving dinners have reposed on that broad dish. Could you tell the history of that cream-jug, you might have to go back as far as revolutionary times. Take up one of the pieces and look at it, and you will be apt to find the marks of English makers, such as turned out their wares 100 years ago. If you have your Chaffers by heart, or have studied your Prime, you will soon be at home. There may be a good deal of trash in the lot, hardly worth the keeping, but it is not impossible that a prize may turn up in a real undoubted bit of Wedgwood. What is this collection then? Evidently an *omnium gatherum* of *The China Hunters' Club*. It may have been a sad accident or necessity, which has brought this collection under the hammer. You cannot help it, (sordid china hunter though you may be,) intent on getting your penny-worth,) you must feel a regret when you think how all this humble store, the result of years of research, must be scattered. How many old houses in town and out of it have been ransacked, how many pilgrimages have been made to distant places, in order to secure some of these queer old bits of china.

It is to show the delights of collecting, which, after the power of creating, is one of the most pleasant of all faculties, that the book under review, *The China Hunters' Club*, has been written. It is an itinerary of the most pleasant kind through the country of china, porcelain, and earthenware. Apologizing to Mme. De Scudery, we might call it "*un voyage à travers le pays (du pate) tendre.*" Littleville has indulged in Shakespearean readings, in Goethe Clubs, Kant Hume, in Owen Jones, and Joseph Cooke, until tired of them, when there turns up in their midst a *Life of Wedgwood*. There has fallen on Littlefield an Egyptian darkness as to ceramics. Wedgwood and boxwood are about the same things to them, and whether Spode was a man, a material, or a place, no one of the Littlefieldians knows nor cares. In true Yankee style, "wanting to know, you know," a club is formed, which club shall solve the mysteries of ceramics. The spirit of Bernard Palissy is invoked, and the club is christened the China Hunters' Club, and forthwith all parties set to work. There never was a novel more thrilling than Balzac's *Cousin Pons*, which gives the history of a *bric-à-brac* and curiosity hunter. In a more modest way, *The China Hunters' Club*, having an admirable topic, and an instructive and interesting one withal, proceeds most pleasantly to its end. The work of the club is particularized and the finds are duly noted and heralded. The scene lying in the Eastern States, the field is a rich one. Oh! if we had only for ourselves a chance to ransack all Martha's Vineyard, or some of the dingy old towns along the New-England coast! That would, indeed, be something to loot, and what mines of Bow, Chelsea, Derby, and Worcester could be exhumed! Jackfield teapots! Why, there must be crates on crates of them in those localities. Lured by just such aspirations, the *China Hunters' Club* are, in their small way, Cesnolas or Schliemanns. So that the drier details may not become monotonous, the "youngest member" gives us here and there pretty glimpses of rural New-England life, and the stories are charmingly, even pathetically, told. Then we have quite careful illustrations of the discoveries made. There is a chapter in the volume entitled, "American History Illustrated by Pottery," which is most thorough of its kind, invaluable to the collector, and not to be found anywhere else outside of this book. The whole make-up of the volume, as far as typography goes, is excellent. The Dutch white and blue tile on the cover, poor Absalom hanged by his hair, an absurd Joab pricking him with a spear, while a very frisky mule makes off in the distance, is quite taking. A careful preface, written by W. C. Prime, Esq., our ablest American collector, gives strength to the book. If instruction can be given in an amusing way, so much the more agreeable must it be for those who seek for information. As this is the plan and method of the *China Hunters' Club*, we should suppose it would soon be in the hands of all collectors, and be read even by those who are utterly ignorant of the ceramic art. The influence of a book of this kind may be, however, more or less distressing to the quiet, plodding, china hunter, for the price of mugs, jugs, and creamers, now hanging up in quiet dressers in remote farm houses, will be notably augmented.

SOMEBODY ELSE. By G. P. LATHROP. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1878.

This is one of the most difficult stories to read we ever came across. The trouble lies in the fact that, with the utmost good will, it is quite impossible to understand what it is all about. A motto of Æschylus is used on the title page as indicative of the character of *Somebody Else;* but no Greek riddle or fable ever was invented which would require more guessing as to its meaning. There are plots, counterplots, and underplots, with all kinds of impossible shifts, manœuvres, and artifices, which, beginning in an impossible, complex way, tend toward accomplishing absolutely nothing at all. People pretend to be what they are not, and fool one another with their eyes open in the most absurd and silly way. A heroine feels "monotonous," whatever that may mean. The father of one of the women in the book laughs with a laugh, "which he chipped off like a hard substance." This same person "was a quiet man, yet a good converser." The noise of an explosion is heard by two girls, and Dela Litchfield and Madeline Robb are afraid a Mr. Southgate is hurt. One of the two girls says, "It's I who ought to feel worst [*sic*] if he's hurt." The noise which they think in this case is made by a pistol turns out to be caused by a pop-gun wielded by a very silly character called Gloan. There are numerous clumsy attempts at wit in the book. Somebody is said to look "as if shot out of a 10-inch mortar." Mr. Litchfield wants to find a likeness in Balcom to the son of a friend. We quote from *Somebody Else:*

"'Turn yourself a little bit.'

"'Shall I turn myself on or off?' inquired the improvised statue, with helpless sarcasm."

A man who has won the woman he loves, is described as "leaving a group of attentive young gentlemen to carry their bones off the field as gracefully as their emaciated persons would allow." Heaven save us from poor wit of this most doubtful character! What is the most offensive about *Somebody Else* is, that it is pretentious, being at the same time as empty as a bladder. To call the book, as is done in the dedication, a Little Comedy, is a misnomer. It is not even a circus farce, but simply something so tiresome, heavy, and perfectly incomprehensible, that one wishes that somebody else save a reviewer had been forced by a sense of solemn duty to labor through it.

THE RELIGION OF THE PARSIS.

ESSAYS ON THE SACRED LANGUAGE, WRITINGS, AND RELIGION OF THE PARSIS. By MARTIN HAUG, Ph. D., late Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at the University of Munich. Second Edition. Edited by E. W. WEST, Ph. D. Boston: HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co. 1878. 8vo, pp., xvi., 427.

The great interest which is now taken by thoughtful readers in books which, like this, illustrate the great religions of the world is a striking proof of the change that has taken place in the method of considering the foundations of religion. A few years ago it was the tendency of all scholars of a reverent spirit to look upon the men and nations outside of Christendom as wholly in the dark, and to regard their belief and worship as proof of their benighted condition and their perverse will. But now the champions of faith appear to think that they strengthen their position by finding in the very nature of man not only a yearning for divine truth, but a certain inward light, and moral and spiritual sense; and the religions which are called heathen are carefully studied to show that God has never left Himself wholly without witness among men. This disposition, which is essentially Christian, gives attraction to the heavy learning and the elaborate analysis that mark this book, and entitle it to its place as the eleventh volume of the English and Foreign Philosophical Library.

The author of these essays began the study of the Avesta language, the sacred tongue of the Parsis, in 1852, just after the publication of the first part of the complete edition of the Lend-Avesta in Germany by Westergaard, and this publication, which gave the Avesta text, served to show the great ignorance that prevailed as to the Avesta literature. For years he pursued the study of the subject with all the help of the scholars of Europe until 1859, when he was appointed Superintendent of Sanskrit studies in Poona College, near Bombay, when he was brought into contact both with Brahmans and Parsi priests, who had in their hands all the remaining treasures of Veda and Avesta lore. He also did what he could to look into the rites and usages of the native religions, and to do all that he could to interpret their origin and character. The result was the first edition of these essays in 1862. Continuing his labors in India till 1866, he then returned to Germany and was busy with Oriental studies and authorship until his death, his last work bearing the date of 1872–74. Dr. West, the English scholar, who assisted him in his researches in India and in the preparation of his later works, is the editor, and to no small extent the author of this new edition of Dr. Haug's essays.

These essays are four in number. The first essay treats of the researches into the sacred writings and religion of the Parsis in the historical way, and it is full of careful and valuable information. It appears that the religion of Zoroaster was known only under the general name of the doctrine of the Magi by the ancient scholars and by Christian theologians until the eighteenth century, when Hyde, the Oxford scholar, published his book upon the subject (1700) and Augustil Dupenon, after careful and extensive researches in India, published his famous translation of the Lend-Avesta. Burnouf was the first Frenchman and Julius Olshausen was the first German who entered in a scientific way into the study of the Avesta language, and Bopp led the way in summing up the results of their studies in their broad connection with comparative philology. Müller, Spiegel, Brockhaus, and Westergaard followed in the paths thus opened, and these essays state the result of the whole labor in this interesting field.

The second essay gives important information upon the language of the Parsi Scriptures, which go by the name of Lend-Avesta. The important distinction to be noted lies in the fact that this is not the title of the original Parsi Scriptures, but of the translation of them into a later dialect called the Pahlavi. The original is the Avesta, and the Avesta language is declared to be as closely related to the most ancient Sanskrit, the so-called Vedic dialect, as the different dialects of the Greek language were related to each other. The differences between the Vedic Sanskrit and the Avesta are very little in grammar, but are chiefly in sounds and words, like the differences between German and Dutch. The Avesta seems to have been quite near to the original Sanskrit, while the Lend-Avesta, the translation into the Pohlavi dialect, was the prevailing form of the ancient Persian, and essentially the mother of the modern Persian.

The third essay which treats of the Scriptures of the Parsis occupies about 150 pages. The Parsi priests maintain that Avesta means the original text of the sacred books, and that Lend means the translation. Yet it is probably true that commentaries upon the original text were also included under the term Lend. Originally the whole Scripture apparently consisted of 21 books called Nasks, and of these 21 Nasks, only the nineteenth called Vendidad is preserved complete, and some fragments of a few of the others remain, but the larger number have been lost. These Nasks seem to have represented the whole religious and scientific literature of ancient Persia, and to have been related to the Yasna, which is a part of the Lend-Avesta very much as the Pentateuch is related to the other books of the Old Testament and to the Talmud. The texts now collected in Westergaard's edition comprise the Yasna and the Bisparod, which belongs to the older portion, the Vendidad or Nineteenth Nask, and 24 Yashts, which are collections of prayers and praises, addressed mostly to angels. These books are fully described in the essay, and the author closes his survey of the Parsi literature by stating his conviction, that if we date its commencement from 1200 years before Christ, and place its close at B. C. 400, we allow a period of about 800 years which is rather shorter than longer than the period assigned to other sacred literatures, such as those of the Jews and the Brahmans.

The fourth and last essay treats, in less than 50 pages, of the origin and development of the religion of Zoroaster, and the volume closes with a substantial appendix filled with literary notes and descriptions of the Parsi worship. His conclusion is that the Avesta religion is a branch of the original Vedic religion, and that Zoroaster represents the secession of the agricultural from the pastoral portion of the Aryan race and the more ethical and practical civilization. He cannot have lived at a later date than 1000 B. C. His religion was evidently Monotheistic in its idea, and practical and ethical in its spirit. The original Scripture of Zoroaster represents the Supreme Being quite in harmony with the idea of Jehovah, according to the Old Testament, and He is called by him "the Creator of the earthly and spiritual life, the Lord of the whole universe, in whose hands are all the creatures." He is the light and the source of light; He is the wisdom and intellect. He is the source of all good things, whether temporal or spiritual, of wealth and health, as well as of truth and goodness. The opinion that Zoroaster preached on Dualism or the doctrine of two original independent spirits —one good and one bad—who are utterly opposed to each other, is due to the confounding of his philosophy with his theology. In his religion he began with the one God, but in his philosophy he undertook to explain the difficulties that the existence of evil sets up against the goodness of God by supposing two primeval causes, which, different as they were, worked together in shapping the world. This is the old knot of theology, and it has never been wholly straightened out. If his followers were less wise than he, and used great ingenuity in exaggerating the distinction between the good and evil powers, and in confounding practical religion with fanciful mythology, and in filling heaven and hell with spirits born of their own imaginations, they have not been alone in this business, for the Jews found in Persia this kind of manufacture, and made it very popular in the traditions which they bequeathed to Christendom and made immortal in the verse of Milton and his followers.

The faith of Zoroaster has had hard usage from his countrymen and the world. Once the creed of a great nation, it is now confined to a small company of devotees in Persia and India. Yet he did not live in vain. The Jews were helped by him in their aspirations after a culture that would add depth and height to their national law, and open the old Jerusalem into spiritual vision of the new Jerusalem. The Mohammedan who destroyed the Parsi worship and won Persia to the Koran by the sword, did not extinguish the Parsi fire, but took to their hearts and mind not a little of its glow. Zoroaster, perhaps, died to Persia that he might enter into the life of mankind, and everywhere inspire the great conviction of the essential distinction between good and evil, the worth of a true life as the practical satisfaction of the great paradox. Christendom need not disown him as having a place among the forerunners of Christ. It is well to know that some of the little band of modern Parsis in India nobly represent his best spirit; that some of the Hindoo Parsis sent gifts to our Sanitary Commission, and that one of them, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy, stands among the princely benefactors of the best charities, having given $1,500,000 to hospitals and schools. This book combines with its solid learning a true and generous humanity, and we only wish that the author had studied a little more the graces of style and the perspective of rhetoric, and made the upshot of his researches clearer to the average of readers whom we represent and try to instruct.

A LAWYER'S SUIT FOR SLANDER.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says: "An action for slander was yesterday commenced by the attorney, John C. King, against the attorney, John J. Gozad, to recover damages in the sum of $20,000. The petition alleges that plaintiff has been practicing law in this city for the last five years, and that his reputation for honesty and interity has always been good, and never before the time of the injury complained of has he been accused of any crime or offense, particularly not of larceny or highway robbery; yet defendant, well knowing the premises, with intent to injure the plaintiff, wilfully and maliciously, on or about July 18, 1878, in the presence of divers persons, spoke of the plaintiff the following words: 'You are a thief and rubber, and would steal as readily as a villian or a highway robber, and if I were to become insane and kill you I would be justified, because I have something 70$ have robbed me of, and you are a thief.'

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

A hearing was had before Judge Daniels yesterday in the habeas corpus case of Rev. Eugene O'Keefe, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who is confined in a public asylum as insane, His mother and other friends consider that he is not insane. Judge Daniels adjourned the settlement of the case until he shall hear from the authorities who have the alleged lunatic in custody.

During an altercation which took place on Wednesday evening, in front of No. 116 Baxter-street, John Corrigan, of No. 129 Mulberry-street, stabbed Antonio Panaffo in the head and breast, injuring him so that it became necessary to remove Panaffo to St. Vincent's Hospital. Corrigan was brought a prisoner to the Tombs Police Court yesday, and was committed without bail to await the result of his victim's injuries.

A small boy named Thomas A. Dalton, living at No. 20 Stanton-street, was playing with 19 half dollar coins yesterday, and Police Officer Luyties questioned him concerning them, and learned that the boy had found them concealed in a hole in the wall of an old house in Stanton-street. The boy also conducted the officer to the place where they were found. They are all very bad counterfeits. United States Commissioner Shields discharged the boy and held the coin.

Horace Heustis, the Crown Point farmer who was charged before United States Commissioner Shields with attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 note, appeared yesterday morning at the Commissioner's office and produced a witness, Mr. Taylor, of Hackensack, N. J. Mr. Taylor is the attorney who drew the mortgage, three years ago, on the sale of a boat belonging to Mr. Heustis, in cancellation of which mortgage Hiram Newton, the purchaser, paid Heustis the $50 bill. An adjournment was taken to Sept. 15, as which time Heustis is to produce Capt. Newton, who is now boating in Canada, and other witnesses. Meantime, Mr. Heustis is under bonds in the sum of $1,000.

On the application to confirm the report of the Referee who took the accounts of John B. Weinholz, Assignee of William Dryer, and to discharge the Assignee and his sureties, Judge Van Hoesen, of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered a decision yesterday to the effect that the Referee should have taken testimony whether there are any creditors who have not signed the composition. He also held that copies of papers as submitted were not in due form, and could not be substituted for originals now on the files of the court. The matter, he said, must be referred back to the Referee to be corrected in these and other respects, and the testimony taken must be in writing, subscribed by the witnesses, and returned with the report.

A FIGHT FOR AN INFANT.

On Tuesday last Judge Daniels awarded the custody of Ida Birmingham, aged 4 years, to Theodore W. Birmingham, who claims to be her father. The little girl had been in the care of Mr. Edward F. Tracey ever since 1874, when she was adopted from the Home for the Friendless by Mrs. Tracey. On Wednesday Mr. Tracey procured from Judge Daniels leave to make a second, or amended, return to the writ of habeas corpus. The Judge, in granting the permission, deprecated the practice, which seems to be followed by some lawyers, of only making a partial return to a writ of habeas corpus, and, after hearing the traverse, of seeking an opportunity to amend the answer. The second return in the matter of the child Ida was filed yesterday in behalf of Mr. Tracey. In it that gentleman alleged, on information and belief, that Birmingham is not the father of the infant he claims; that he was not the husband of her mother at the time of her birth, and that he is not now lawfully married to her mother. He also claims that even though Birmingham should prove to be the father of the child, he is a dissolute person, and hence unfitted to have her in his custody.

WALTER A. SHUPE IN CONTEMPT.

Walter A. Shupe, after having been so unfortunate at Syracuse in his endeavors to run the machinery of the National Greenback-Labor Party, now stands in the position of a judgment debtor, and may be forced into jail for failing to observe orders in litigation. A judgment was obtained against him last week by Henry S. Jennings in the Marine Court. The basis of the action was a promissory note for $211, given by Shupe to the plaintiff for wages due his son, who was a messenger in the office of the Greenback organ conducted by the defendant. With the judgment was obtained an order citing Shupe to appear in Marine Court, Chambers, for examination as to his assets. He failed to appear in court, and yesterday the counsel for Jennings asked Judge Daniels for an order to commit Shupe for contempt of court. After considerable chaffing between Judge and counsel as to Shupe's political labors, an order was issued requiring him to show cause to-day why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

ANOTHER CONTRACTOR SUING THE CITY.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Daniels for a mandamus to compel the Controller to pay $3,500 claimed to be due on a certificate issued to George J. Harlow. The motion was made on behalf of a man named Syme, who is the Receiver of the estate of Harlow in supplementary proceedings. It was opposed by the Corporation Counsel. Harlow had a contract for the building of a school-house in Fifty-eighth-street. He received 11 installments of payment for his work, the last of which was given in the certificate now in dispute. The City claims that this certificate was issued to Harlow by mistake, and that, although it is regularly approved, it is invalid. A further defense is set up that Harlow abandoned the work not completed to City, which had to be finished by another person, and that there are fines and penalties against him for non-performance of his contract which far exceed the amount for which the certificate is issued.

LOOKING FOR HER RENT.

A petition was presented yesterday to Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of Catharine L. Wood, owner of the building in which the offices of the Sixpenny Savings Bank are situated, for an order to compel Receiver Russell to pay her $4,375 as rental for the quarter ending May last. The petition sets forth that the Receiver was in possession of the bank's assets and offices at the close of the quarter, he is responsible for the rent for the term. The Receiver claims that he is responsible immediately only for the rental from March 29 until May 1, and that the sum due previous to the earlier date mentioned is a debt which must take its chances for payment with the other liabilities of the bank. Judge Daniels reserved his decision.

RELEASED FROM THE ARMY.

Michael Callahan enlisted in the Army some weeks since, and has been stationed at the recruiting depot on David's Island. His father and mother desired to get him out of the service, and applied to Judge Blatchford for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted. The matter was referred to Assistant United States Attorney Fiero to take proofs. The boy when he enlisted stated his age as 21 years. His father yesterday swore that he was only 20, and was, consequently, a minor. Mr. Fiero consented to his discharge from the Army on condition that he should at once reimburse the Government for his outfit, the sum being fixed at $31.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Potter.

Motion Denied.—In the matter of Hecht, &c.

By Judge Lawrence.

Order Granted.—In the matter of Otterveil; Barnett vs. Barnett.

By Judge Daniels.

Higgins ex. David.—The creditor is entitled to a bond that will leave no reasonable ground to doubt indemnity upon it in case it shall become necessary to resort to it. The proposed surety is not sufficient for that purpose. His property consists principally of village lots, concerning the title of which he has no personal knowledge. And that is also the fact as to their value. He cannot, therefore, be received as sufficient to warrant the discharge of the attachment.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Morrison et al vs. Murphy et al.—Orders as settled signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Order Settled.—In re. of the application of Sherman.

In re. of Devoe.—Costs taxed and counsel fee fixed.

Williams vs. Sanger.—Findings signed. Judgment for plaintiff.

Carroll vs. Davis.—Motion granted.

Pulvermacher vs. Sovas.—Motion granted. Whatever the merits may actually be, and whatever may be the result on appeal, the case, in the motion, assume that the report of the Referee is correct. If it be so, the defendants should have their taxable costs, together with an allowance of 2½ per cent.

In the Matter of the accounting of Orsers, &c.—Referred to take and state account of Assignee.

Chemical Bank vs. Kohner.—An extra allowance of $300 is granted.

Bixer vs. Gabler.—I don't think Kate a sufficient surety.

In the matter of the accounting of Hills, &c.—There must in this case, as in every other, be a reference to examine and pass upon the assignee's account. The court will not, under any circumstances, undertake the duty of auditor.

Connor vs. Podesta.—Default opened on terms, on paying the plaintiff's attorney $10 costs of opposing this motion and serving their answer, within five days from the day of the service upon their attorney of a copy of complaint in the action, and on giving to the plaintiff's attorney a consent to a reference of the issues in this action simultaneously with the service of the answer, the default will be opened and the defendants be allowed to defend. If all the foregoing terms are not complied with the motion to open the default will be denied, with $10 costs to the plaintiff. Parties may select their Referee.

Brooks vs. Slater.—When this case was before me in June I made what I consider a fair disposition of it. The plaintiff's complaint in the District Court was, I suspect, oral. After the case had reached this court a written complaint appeared among the papers. The defendant insisted that it was there without authority. Although a convenient way of disposing of the point was to give the plaintiff the benefit of the doubt by allowing the written complaint to stand, but to give the defendant the right of answering to it, as he has, I accordingly gave the defendant liberty to file his proposed answer. There is nothing in Smith vs. White nor in Selzer vs. Parkhurst conflicting with the order I made. If the plaintiff thinks there is his remedy is by appeal, not by arguing over again a motion which he unsuccessfully opposed. Motion denied with $10 costs to the defendant, costs the event.

In re of the accounting of Weinholts.—There are three clauses of persons barred by the discharge of an Assignee: First, those who have consented; secondly, creditors who have been duly cited, but have failed to appear; and thirdly, those who, after due advertisement, have not presented their claims. (Sub. 6, sec. 20, Assignment act of 1877.) It must appear on the accounting before the Referee that the Assignee duly advertised for claims. (Sec. 4.) It was not the intention of the Legislature that the Assignee should administer the estate without notice to the creditors. It must also appear that notice has been issued to creditors and parties interested in the fund. (Secs. 11, 12, and 13.) There must be proof that the citation has been duly served, and it is, of course, essential that the Referee should know who the creditors are, for without such knowledge he cannot tell whether they have all been cited. The original schedule is not satisfactory evidence of this. The books of the assignor, the assignor himself, and the witnesses, may be examined to ascertain the names and addresses of the creditors. The Referee should have taken testimony to ascertain whether there are any creditors who have not signed the composition.

Again, there must be some authority given by the court to warrant the withdrawal by the Assignee of the original papers, and for the substitution of copies in their stead. In this case the Assignee is the sole witness to the signatures of the creditors to the composition agreement and to the release. He goes before a notary public by himself, proves, as subscribing witness, the signatures of the creditors, of the genuiness of their signatures, and then without any other evidence than the certificate of the notary that he, the Assignee, has sworn to them, he asks that his bond be discharged. It will be seen that the whole matter and the interest of the creditors hang on the mere word of a single person, but that person the Assignee, who asks that his bond be canceled and that he be released. He then offers what purports to be, and what probably is, a copy of the notary public's certificate, and proposes to leave that, together with a copy of the other papers instead of the original one, on the files of the court. This is too unsafe a method of doing business. The matter is referred back to the Referee to ascertain by the examination of witnesses who are creditors of the insolvent, and whether they have all signed the agreement; whether there was any advertisement of the sale, and whether the copy has been duly cited. The original composition agreement and the original release must be returned with the report of the Referee. The testimony must be in writing, subscribed by the witnesses, and returned with the report. (Rule 30, general rules and orders.)

Goldman vs. Weiler.—Has Weiler appeared? What is the nature of the action? What effect upon Weiler will the discontinuance have?

Rhoades & Sever, (schedules.)—Must make affidavit as to discrepancy of assets before amount of bond will be fixed.

Waters vs. Sayre.—Granted.

Malone vs. Derby.—Bond approved.

Aurich vs. Solomon.—Granted.

Cummings vs. Miller.—Bond approved.

By Judge Larremore.

Cockren vs. The Sun Printing and Publishing Association.—Both applications granted.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Shea.

Gates vs. Gebhard.—Order granted.

Cruder vs. Smith.—Order permitting Receiver to sue.

O'Neil vs. Cohn.—Order granted.

Newman vs. Lindsay.—Matter appointed Receiver.

Berringer vs. Stryker.—Order granted.

Rust vs. Taylor.—Action dismissed.

Griswould vs. Hart.—G. F. Martine appointed Receiver.

Brecher vs. Brecher.—Order for publication granted.

Seligberg vs. Schneider.—Order granted.

Cohen vs. Samuels.—Motion granted, without costs.

Steb vs. Barth.—Order granted.

Kurtz vs. Rubenstein.—Undertaking approved.

Higgins vs. Warner.—Attachment allowed.

East Trenton Pottery Company vs. Arnheim.—Order granted.

Goldberg vs. Bagazzi.—Judgment debtor discharged.

Sophius vs. Prevost.—Bond canceled.

Aronberg vs. Marks.—J. H. McCarthy appointed Receiver.

By Judge Sheridan.

Hemming vs. Clark.—Motion denied, without costs.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions.—Dawson vs. Haynes; Marsullo vs. Elliotto.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 23, 33, 93, 145, 160, 153, 155, 156, 159, 164, 171. Call begins at No. 175 on the general calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 30.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Tuesday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Court opens at 12 o'clock M. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Shea, J.

No day calendar.

All other State courts have adjourned for the term.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE PRISONERS.

Mr. Burnham Wardwell writes to the Boston *Transcript:* "I have seen two State Prisons on fire; in each case the convicts vied with each other to see who would or could do most in extinguishing the fire, and saving the property of the State and contractors. As a friend of prisoners, I should be pleased to say this much for them through the columns of your paper."

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,054 head; for the week thus far, 8,510 head; for the same time last week, 9,826 head: decrease for the week, 77 cars; through consignments, 309 cars. Market quiet and unchanged for good and choice grades; others lower. Good attendance of purchasers. Sales of choice to best Steers at $4 75@5 30; good butchers' and shippers', $4 40@4 70; medium, $4@4 30; light butchers', $3 40@3 90; butchers' Cows, $3 10@3 30; Heifers, $3 60@3 90; Bulls, $2 25@3 60. Best grades disposed of. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, 2,600 head; for the week thus far, 13,400 head; for the same time last week, 16,500 head; through consignments, 85 cars. Market active and steady to 10c.@15c. decline; offerings generally of good quality: sales of good Western Sheep at $3 90@4; common, $3 40; all offerings disposed of. Hogs—Receipts today, 2,600 head; for the week thus far, 15,750 head; of the same time last week, 18,975 head; through consignments, 103 cars; market firmer, only owing to light supply: sales Yorkers, common to choice, $4 30@4 60; heavy do., $4 40@4 65; sales, 5 cars, all offering.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., July 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 374 head of through and 136 head of local stock; total for three days, 1,037 head of through and 1,411 head of local stock; range of prices same at yesterday, and all sold but. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 450 head; total for three days, 2,535 head; Grassers, $3 75@4 10; Yorkers, $4 30@4 50; Philadelphias, $4 70@4 85. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 700 head; total for three days, 7,300 head; none for sale. Prospects fair.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; in transit, 5,000 head; market dull, weak, and lower; choice heavy, $4 35@$4 60; light, $4 25@$4 40; mixed, $4@$4 20. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 3,900 head; market steady and unchanged; shippers at $5@$5 40; medium, $4 20@$4 80. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 190 head; market strong and active; common to extra, $2 90@$5.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Cattle—Native shipping Steers in good demand; prime to choice, $4 75@$5; fair to good, $4 25@$4 65; butchers' stock, nothing doing; grassers in light demand and lower; Steers, $2@$3 15. Cows, $1 50@$2 25; receipts, 2,400 head. Hogs higher; Yorkers, $4 10@$4 30; mixed packing, $3 90@$4 20; butchers' to fancy, $4 25@$4 40; receipts, 3,300 head. Sheep higher; good to choice, $3 12½@$3 75; receipts, 1,700 head.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 25—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 7-16 for money, and 95 9-16 for the account. United States 4½ per cent. bonds, 107; Erie, 17½; New-Jersey Central, 35½; Reading, 19¼; New-Jersey Central Consols, 91.

2:30 P. M.—Erie, 17⅞.

2:45 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 per cent. Rentes 114f. 10c. for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £149,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £48,000. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability which last week was 34⅞ per cent., is now 37 7-16 per cent. Erie, 18.

4 P. M.—Erie, 18⅛. Paris advices quote 5 per cent. Rentes 114f. 25c. for the account.

4:15 P. M.—Erie, 18; do. preferred, 33½; Pennsylvania Central, 33⅜; New-Jersey Central, 37½.

4:30 P. M.—Erie, 17⅞.

PARIS, July 25.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 9,900,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Pork steady; Prime Mess—Eastern, 74s. Western, 75s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut steady at 30s. Short Rib steady at 30s. 6d.; Long Clear firmer at 30s.; Short Clear firmer at 32s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut firmer at 30s. 6d.; Shoulders steady at 27s. 6d.; Middle dia Mess dull at 28s.; Extra Mess dull at 29s.; Prime Mess steady at 73s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 37s. Tallow—Prime City steady at 37s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 23s. Resin dull; Common at 5s.; fine at 11s. Cheese—American, choice, dull at 44s. Lard-oil—Firmer at 39s. Flour—Extra State firm at 24s. Wheat firm: Spring—No. 1 at 9s. 3c.; No. 2 do. at 8s. 10d.; Winter at 9s. 6d. Corn firm; Mixed Soft at 24s., old; Mixed Prime at 22s. 6d., new. Receipts of wheat for the week, 70,000 bushels.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton in good demand; Middling Uplands, 6½d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export; additional sales yesterday, after usual hours, 2,000 bales; receipts, 150 bales; no American. Futures—Buyers at last night's prices: Uplands, Low Middling, clause, July and August delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 16-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling, clause, September and October delivery, 6½d

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain areas, southerly winds, stationary temperature, and falling barometer.

Secretary SHERMAN'S evidence on most of the essential points covered by the testimony of ANDERSON and E. L. WEBER is sufficiently explicit. He denies that the interviews detailed by ANDERSON ever took place, and denies also the receipt of the letter alleged to have been written to him by ANDERSON and D. A. WEBER. With regard to the alleged reply to this letter, of which Mrs. JENKS has assumed the authorship, Mr. SHERMAN is represented in the Associated Press report of his testimony as first stating "most emphatically" that he did not write such a letter, though there were things in it that he would have written to these or other men engaged in the performance of their duty, and then he is reported as adding that "he did not think he wrote the letter." The letter written by Mr. SHERMAN to Mr. HAYES on Nov. 23, 1876, in regard to the progress of the Louisiana count is a very just and straightforward statement of facts, and the reply of Mr. HAYES is an honest and manly declaration, which is exceedingly creditable both to his integrity and his judgment. The little stroke about the record of the "visiting statesmen" from Ohio is very characteristic. Gen. GARFIELD'S testimony disposes of any slender presumption that may be left in regard to the veracity of E. L. WEBER, and in connection with the testimony of other equally reputable witnesses, leaves the Democratic charge of conspiracy without a leg to stand on.

Major BURKE has testified at great length before the Potter sub-committee at New-Orleans regarding the negotiations which took place in February, 1877, about the attitude of Mr. HAYES toward the contending factions in Louisiana and about the position of certain Southern Democrats on the question of allowing the completion of the Electoral count. It is doubtless true that Messrs. MATTHEWS, FOSTER, and SHERMAN gave on behalf of Mr. HAYES abundant assurances that, as President, he would pursue a "conciliatory" policy toward the South, and that one of the results of that policy would be the recognition of the Nicholls Government in Louisiana. There can be as little doubt that, on the Electoral question, the course of Southern Democrats in the House, on behalf of whom Major BURKE rather gratuitously assumes to have acted as minister plenipotentiary, was mainly influenced by the assurances conveyed to them about the intentions of Mr. HAYES in his Presidential dealings with the South. But it would puzzle the most acute observer to discover what all this has to do with the subject-matter of the Potter investigation. The Electoral count came before Congress as the decision of a commission created by legislation, and the motives that deterred any section of the Democratic Party from trampling under foot an agreement which they had solemnly ratified have as little concern with "fraud" or "conspiracy" in determining the result of the vote in the State of Louisiana as they have with the collection of the whisky tax.

Most Republicans would call that an entertaining debate which took place in Parliament yesterday on the proposition to vote an allowance to Prince ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, on his marriage. Lord Beaconsfield, as if to shed new lustre on ARTHUR'S good name, said that the Prince was the first man to volunteer for Great Britain's defense when war was thought imminent. With this astonishing information, the resolution went through the House of Lords, and an address to the Queen was voted, in which her Majesty was thanked for graciously informing Parliament of her son's intended nuptials. The ultra-Liberals in the house, however, were sure to say unpleasant things about the matter. GLADSTONE supported the Government, as he has a lively recollection of his own trials when in the Ministry. But Sir CHARLES DILKE wanted a list of marriage endowments voted to Princes and Princesses, since the accession of WILLIAM III.; he could not think of voting any more money until he had figured over such a list; and he made the usual remark that the Queen was rich enough to provide for her own offspring. But, notwithstanding this, and the comical protest of an advanced Liberal that the Princes did nothing for their money, the endowment was voted in committee, and will, undoubtedly, be granted. This is one of the occasions on which the British grumbler, whose name is legion, frees his mind on the subject of the costliness of royalty.

M. GAMBETTA'S exultation over the Treaty of Berlin as tending to sunder the "triple alliance" of Austria, Germany, and Russia appears to be dictated by his own wishes rather than by the actual facts of the case. Austria was just as much the "natural guardian of the Danube" thirty years ago as she is now, and the recent gorging of the bait that Russia has so long held out to her, viz., the occupation of Bosnia, is hardly to be considered a sign of hostility. The good understanding between Russia and Germany, again, is as perfect as ever, and will probably remain so during the life of the Emperor WILLIAM. Were Russia to possess herself of the Lower Danube, she would undoubtedly come to an open rupture with Austria, and, possibly, with Germany likewise; but the assignment of the Dobrudscha to Roumania is a sufficient guarantee for the present against any attempt of the kind. Meanwhile, Austria, confident in her superior strength, looks down with a wise disdain upon the tumultuous impotence of the Italian agitators, whose efforts are now relaxing, having effected nothing against the resolute moderation of the Government and the people. A more troublesome question is that of the Bulgarian "patriots," who, discontented with the moderate arrangements of the Treaty of Berlin, are now clamoring for "Bulgarian unity"—*i. e.*, the incorporation with the new Principality of the whole Bulgarian population south of the Balkans. This is, of course, out of the question; but such a demand, made by such men, will doubtless be the cause of more massacre and devastation before it is finally settled.

The magnitude of the task undertaken by England in assuming the protectorate of Asia Minor is but faintly outlined in the summary given by the London *Times* of the reforms which will be required in the administration of the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan. Honest and capable Governors—not tyrannical and indolent Pashas; security of tenure of office—not removal by caprice or intrigue; educated and competent Judges—not venal and ignorant occupants of the seat of justice; incorrupt administration of the law—not purchased decisions and incomprehensible rulings on the basis of texts from the Koran; the maintenance of public order—not a capricious mixture of organized license and brutal repression;—these are but a few of the changes which the British protectorate is to effect in that vast and once fertile peninsula which Turkish satraps have made one of the most poverty-striken and debased portions of the world. Such reforms may be carried out by an army of English officials, backed by 50,000 soldiers; they never will be by Asiatics trained in the school of Turkish misrule. As to their cost, the English income tax rate will show that, if they be ever seriously attempted.

BANK-NOTES VERSUS GREENBACKS.

Though there are some financial writers with a high title to authority who maintain that there is neither safety, economy, nor advantage in any form of paper money not secured, dollar for dollar, by coin on actual deposit, it is practically certain that we shall have for a long time to come a currency based in some measure on credit. We are destined to use circulating notes, either of banks or of the Government, and the question next in importance to that of the convertibility of all such notes in coin, is whether the Government or banks of issue shall furnish the paper currency. Assuming that the State bank question has been settled beyond resurrection by events and the lessons of experience, it is plain that the contest is to be between the greenbacks and the national bank-notes.

This contest has already begun. Though it has thus far been complicated with that between specie redemption and irredeemable paper, it is quite distinct from it in principle. The greenback may be logically advocated as against the bank-note without giving up the doctrine of convertibility, which is as essential to one as the other. Not only is the National Party demanding the abolition of the national banks and the replacement of their notes with those of the Government, but the Democrats, who do not yet dare to join fully and boldly in all their schemes of inflation and repudiation, have taken the same ground on this question in several of the States, and are likely to do so in others. Western Republicans exhibit a tendency in the same direction, and the contest between greenback and bank-note will probably develop through the canvass for the Fall elections, and come up at the next session of Congress with more life in it than it was able to show at the last. It is a contest that will have to be fought out, either in connection with that for specie payments or independent of it. It is time, therefore, that the question began to be discussed on its merits.

Convertibility with coin is essential to the safety and stability of any paper currency. Starting with that as a settled point, and admitting that credit is to remain in some measure at the bottom of the currency, that is to say, that coin is not to be kept constantly on hand for the redemption of every dollar in notes, but that abundant resources and ample security are sufficient to assure convertibility, is it better for the Government to issue the notes or for the national banks? It is claimed that the credit of the Government is less liable to sudden shocks or to chronic weakness, and that its resources are practically without limit on account of its power of taxation upon the property of the people. It is further said that the process of putting its notes in circulation is inexpensive, while that of issuing the bank-notes is costly. The cost of the latter is reckoned as the interest of the bonds pledged for their security and the discount charged upon their first issue from the banks. The former of these items is real, to the extent of about nine-tenths of such interest, if we suppose that the issue of greenbacks in place of the bank-notes would result in the liquidation of an equal amount of the bonds. The latter item, that of discount in issuing the notes, is imaginary, inasmuch as they represent so much capital sunk in the security, and the discount is a legitimate charge for the loan of credit. There is, then, a certain amount of cost to be charged against the national bank-notes, and off-set by some advantage which it pays for. What is this advantage?

The proper volume of currency can only be determined by the exigencies of commerce, and should be under the control of the business community. It cannot be safely left to the Government, and especially to the caprices of a legislative power directed by so little wisdom as the American Congress has lately shown on the subject of finance. With the banks it is not determined by the arbitrary will of Directors, as is sometimes alleged, but, like every other matter of supply and demand, by the profits of business. With the obligation to redeem in coin, or for the present we will presume either in coin or in redeemable Government notes, the volume would be determined from time to time solely by the profit of issuing them under that obligation, which would correspond closely to the "wants of trade," or the quantity that could be profitably used. This result could not be attained by any Government machinery, and the continual tampering to which the currency would be liable, and even the agitation of questions of expansion or contraction, which would be inevitable, would indirectly occasion losses, compared to which the direct and definite cost of getting bank-notes into circulation is the merest bagatelle. The pledge of bonds, exceeding by one-ninth in amount the issues of notes, affords an ample security, and, with the obligation of the Treasury to redeem if the banks do not, gives to the system the full benefit of the Government credit. Besides this, the capital and resources of a banking association are a definite thing, covering its liabilities, and immediately bound, under law, for their security. The Government resources, commanded by the power of taxation, are an indefinite thing, subject to the will of Congress and the influence of politics. Currency is an instrument of commerce, and should be supplied by commerce, and the business and industries of the people should be as free as possible from the disturbing and deranging interference of Government.

MR. SCHURZ'S DECISION.

Secretary SCHURZ, in his administration of the Interior Department, refutes the notion that a man may not be a student and at the same time practical in his transaction of business. Making less noise than other heads of departments, he works, we suspect, harder than any of them, and his course both toward his subordinates and the public is marked by an unpretending adherence to principle which entitles him to exceptional respect. The decision he has just rendered in the matter of the Pacific Railroad land grants illustrates his laborious habit and his aptitude for the exposition of a question essentially technical in a manner which none can misunderstand. It is an independent decision, moreover, dealing with the provisions of the Pacific Railroad acts with clearness and precision, and grasping the equities of the case, under the law, as between the companies and settlers, with a breadth to which the mere lawyer seldom attains. His statement is at once an argument in defense of the principle on which the provision of law which he interprets is founded, and the initiation of a policy whose results will be far-reaching and important.

The grants to the Pacific Railroads differ from many other land grants in this respect—they were made directly to certain corporations on well-defined conditions, while the others were originally made to the States, who transferred them to companies chartered under their respective laws. Even with regard to the latter, a report presented to the House by one of its committees affirms the existence of a reserved right of Congress to abrogate a grant, and restore to the public domain the land it covers, when its object has not been fulfilled by the company within the prescribed period. Once earned and acquired, however, the land grantsd becomes the absolute property of the company, which may hold or sell without risk of interference. The Pacific Railroad Companies have acted on the same rule, and of the general public few have supposed that the assumption was incorrect. The Union and Central Companies could not have imagined that any doubt upon the subject would be raised, or they would scarcely have proposed to sell some millions of acres to the Government at $2 50 an acre. That was alleged to be the minimum price fixed by law. Mr. SCHURZ'S decision recognizes the validity of a provision in the acts conveying the lands under which land granted to the Pacific Roads, and not sold within three years after the completion of the road, may be pre-empted at $1 25 an acre. The decision refers primarily to the Kansas Pacific, but it is equally applicable to the Union, the Central, the Denver, and other members of the group which was called into existence by the desire for a transcontinental route, or by speculative operations for which this desire served as a pretext.

So far as the decision rests upon principle or a policy, it is in harmony with popular sentiment. The undiscriminating outcry against land grants ignores one side of the question, and in its hostility to land monopolies forgets the facilities for settlement which the construction of railroads has supplied. Local feeling in the counties where unsold lands are situated takes the form of taxation as a means of compelling the companies to sell. Apart from these influences, there are vague considerations of policy which point to the desirableness of favoring in every possible way the actual settler. The speculator is left out of the account. The settler is held to be entitled to whatever encouragement the law affords; and the law to which this ruling of the Interior Department gives effect does encourage him by allowing him to purchase railroad land at half the minimum price hitherto exacted by the companies. The boon may really be much smaller than it seems. It would be immense if the greater part of the unsold lands of the companies were eligible for settlement. We are told that the preponderance is the other way. Much of the land traversed by the Union and Central Roads is worthless, and that which does not come in this category has been so culled that comparatively little that is really good remains available. The Kansas grant is better. These details, however, do not impair the equity of the decision, looking at it only as it affects the companies on one hand and intending settlers on the other.

There is another aspect of the subject concerning which the decision is not so satisfactory. Every acre of the lands embraced in the grants is mortgaged. In one or two instances the amount of bonds represents a higher average, per acre, than can be realized from the sale of the lands at the price which Mr. SCHURZ declares to be the lawful maximum. This remark is inapplicable to the Union and Central Companies, but as in their cases the unsalable lands may be estimated at one-half of the whole, the actual result will be worse than in the case of the Kansas Pacific. Of course, their land-grant bonds are obligations of the companies irrespective of the lands, but as they are outranked by other obligations, the value will be impaired by an enforcement of the law which cuts down the mortgage security. The resources of the companies must suffer, and also their credit. If only their interests were at stake, we might safely dismiss the contingency. They have profited too largely by national bounty to object with any semblance of reason to the enforcement of a legal provision with which they must have been familiar, and which was designed to secure a wise object.

But the holders of the mortgages are innocent sufferers. They bought the bonds under the belief that the companies' ownership was unconditional and that the price could not descend below $2 50 an acre. On both points they are now enlightened. Mr. SCHURZ observes that purchasers of bonds are presumed to know the terms of the law which authorizes their issue. Theoretically, the presumption is correct. Practically, it is unfortunately not. The result, therefore, so far as bondholders are concerned, is to add another to the many causes of distrust which operate against securities of this class, especially in the European markets. Under favorable conditions, the value of land grants as bases of bonds has greatly declined. If Mr. SCHURZ'S decision be sustained, there are many millions of outstanding bonds that will sink yet lower.

AN ALARMING MANIA.

St. Louis newspapers denounce as untrue, or highly exaggerated, the accounts of the effects of the recent heat in that city sent East by the reporter of the Associated Press. If the reporter in question were one of the aforesaid editors who say that the reports were untrue, we should understand the case. In the ordinary affairs of life, the word of an average citizen is unhesitatingly accepted. His sworn evidence is not questioned. But, in matters of considerable moment, such as a political conspiracy, or a heated term in a Western city, the affiant is bound to have at least one chance to take back all that he has said. Perjury is no longer a crime; it is only a human weakness, and, under certain circumstances, it may be almost a virtue. There was a time when, if a man committed a perjury, he felt in honor bound to adhere to it; so that it came to be a proverbial saying that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth. People do not stick to their lies any more; they add to them other lies; and, in effect, they say, "I was lying when I said that, and I take it all back. I am telling the truth now, and yet I may recant, by and by, all that I am swearing to now." This, at least, is the Louisiana plan.

In justice to Louisiana, however, we ought to say that the method which we have described is not confined to that State. It is true that Louisiana has produced more examples of perjury than any other section of the country, and that its perjurers have about them a certain colossal and Doric simplicity of lying which is well-nigh unique. But a miserable Brooklyn woman was, we believe, the first conspicuous self-confessed and self-accusing perjurer. Having denied that a certain accusation brought against her was untrue, she waited a year or two, and then denied that her denial was true. Having sworn that she was innocent, she subsequently swore that she was guilty, and, moreover, was guilty of having sworn falsely in the first instance. ANDERSON improved on this style of perjury, with some variations and improvements. He made affidavit to a certain alleged state of facts in a Louisiana election district. Eighteen months afterward, he made oath that his original sworn statement was false, and that he had made it because he was bribed, and that, as he had not received the promised bribe, he would, so to speak, unswear himself and begin again. There were many and curious convolutions in this case, but this is about the gist of it. WEBER was another such recanting witness. He desired to wipe out as false all the testimony he had ever given concerning election frauds in Louisiana; and he would make a desperate effort to tell the truth. The same was true of poor old ELIZA PINKSTON. Brought in before a Congressional committee, wounded and almost dying, she told a harrowing tale of intimidation and violence. Under the prevailing influence of recantation, she subsequently undid everything. Under oath, she testified that she was lying, shamming, and generally play-acting, when she was exhibited as a living evidence of bull-dozing brutality. Part of her wounds were bogus and the rest were self-inflicted, or received by way of joke.

The tergiversations of MCLIN and DENNIS, of Florida, may be cited as proofs that one State does not have the monopoly of double-barreled political lying. These worthies not only unswore all that they had previously sworn to, thus accusing themselves of perjury, but they charged themselves with other crimes which were, so to speak, irrelevant to the case in hand. They not only swore that they had previously lied, but that they had been accessory to forgery and fraud of various kinds. The testimony of MCLIN, DENNIS, ANDERSON, WEBER, and others, before the Potter committee could not have been different if somebody had gone to them and had bribed them to unsay all the things which they had previously said. It only remains now for Mrs. JENKS to have a sudden spasm of conscience, and confess that she, like all the rest, is ready to take it all back under oath.

It is hardly fair to say that this mania for perjury is most common among the gentler (and weaker) sex; but it is true that the women furnish some of the most distressing examples of the disease. ELIZA PINKSTON has made a national reputation for herself. Mrs. TILTON has done the same for her name. In New-Jersey, a lady who was to have been a witness against her husband, accused of attempting to poison her, refused to testify, and wrote a touching note asserting her belief in his innocence. The trial over, she whips around to the other side and asserts her disbelief in said husband's innocence. A young woman in this City was the principal witness against a man accused of her abduction and seduction. She swore roundly as to the truth of that charge. Then she disappeared, and wrote letters to the Justice unsaying all that she had said, admitting perjury, and solemnly affirming that the defendant in the case had never deceived her or told her to leave her home. This was all strictly in accordance with the prevailing symptoms of mania.

If this sort of thing is to go on, we must have new rules of evidence. Obviously, previous reputation will not help the matter. A witness in an important case will be scrutinized with curiosity by the lawyers, who will say to themselves: "I wonder what will induce him (or her) to take that all back next week?" It will be useless, of course, to ask the witness if he (or she) intends ever to make any statement, affidavit, or acknowledgment in any way differing from that just made under oath. It is as easy to swear out of a double-barreled oath as any other—if the witness once gives his (or her) mind to it. Possibly, the danger of a recantation and confession of perjury might be partially guarded against by compelling the witness to sign a document in which the testimony already given is not only reaffirmed, but the party of the first part agrees that all subsequent conflicting testimony given by him (or her) shall be regarded as false in effect and intent, and null and void. If the tribe of male and female Andersons increase, some remedy must be considered by jurists and legislators.

AN IMPROBABLE CABINET MEETING.

It will not do to believe everything that is said concerning the alleged acts and designs of the world's great statesmen. Even the *Herald* has criticised at various times accounts of what Prince BISMARCK or the Earl of Beaconsfield has said or done, which subsequently proved to be not altogether trustworthy. As to the report of the recent Cabinet meeting, at which President HAYES proposed a new policy of civil service reform, it is probably untrue from beginning to end. It is certainly plausible, but in the absence of any conclusive evidence of its truth, it ought to be disbelieved. Perhaps the best plan will be to lay it before our readers, so that they can form their own opinion of its character, and believe or disbelieve it as they may feel inclined.

At the first meeting of the Cabinet after the removal of Collector ARTHUR, it was noticed that the President was what may be called thoughtful. He drank his cold tea with a preoccupied air, and delayed for some time to call the meeting to order. Finally he roused himself, and requesting the attention of the Cabinet, remarked: "I wish, gentlemen, to lay before you a subject which has been on my mind."

Here Mr. EVARTS laughed sardonically, but in reply to the grieved and surprised look of the President, hastened to say that he was thinking how disgusted Mr. CONKLING would be when Mr. FENTON should begin to reorganize the Custom-house. Appeased by this explanation, the President continued: "That subject is the necessity of a thorough reform of the civil service. We have done something in that direction, but we must do more. Now that Gov. FENTON, who is one of the most simple-minded, conscientious men I have ever met, is anxious to assist me, I think that we can really accomplish civil service reform from Maine to Texas."

"If your Honor please," said Mr. EVARTS, "there seems to me very little difficulty in the way. Turn out all the bad men and fill their places with good men. That is all that is necessary."

"Brother EVARTS," replied the President, "where are we to find the good men? My private secretary's list shows that there are remaining but seventeen more in the State of Ohio who approve of my Administration and have not yet been appointed to office. We can use this material, so far as it goes, but what are we to do afterward? The trouble is that the volume of good men in this country is not commensurate with the number of offices."

"I understand," continued the President, blushing, "that a ribald and wicked press asserts that there is a lack of vigor and sincerity in this Administration. For my own part, I read no paper except the *Sunday-School Advocate*, but nevertheless, I am told that such is the tone of the unregenerate press. Now, a vigorous measure of reform would silence these libelers, and I therefore suggest that an order be issued requiring every Government officer to wear a night-cap."

"Night-cap!" repeated Mr. SCHURZ, with a bewildered expression. "I do not comprehend you, Mr. President."

"I have found," pursued Mr. HAYES, "that wearing a night-cap restrains the excessive action of the brain. If I were to sleep without a night-cap, my brain would go on working incessantly, and a serious weakening of mental power would follow. With a night-cap I sleep peacefully, and my brain is rested and reinvigorated. Now, if every office-holder were to wear a night-cap, he would preserve his energies unimpaired for the public service. If we issue an order to that effect, we shall accomplish a reform that will be of inestimable service to the whole country, from Maine to—. Excuse me, Mr. SHERMAN, but profanity is shocking to my feelings, and I must beg you to restrain yourself, even if the flies are, as you say, exceeding troublesome. I forgot to say that I would allow a broad liberty in the matter of frills and strings. For myself, I prefer blue ribbon, as it suits my complexion, but I should be willing to permit every office-holder to please himself in such minor matters as the pattern and ornaments of his night-cap."

This novel proposal was received in silence. That it was the outline of a new and magnificent policy was undeniable, but the Cabinet was not yet ripe for it. When the question of its adoption was put to vote, the President alone voted for it. Of course, he was disappointed, but he submitted gracefully to the decision of his advisers, and remarking that at some future day he might, perhaps, bring up the subject again, proceeded to lay another scheme of reform before the Cabinet.

"There is still another way in which we can combine civil service reform with energy and sincerity. Any President can remove incompetent and unworthy officers. To remove good officers without apparent cause requires a great deal of energy. Now, I propose to give this Administration a reputation for unequaled energy and sincerity by removing every honest and capable officer in its service, beginning with the members of the Cabinet. I flatter myself that no one will deny that this is an original policy. Its success in the case of Collector ARTHUR has been already manifested, and if it is unflinchingly carried out, the ribald press can no longer have the assurance to call the Administration weak and insincere."

The excitement created by this proposal was startling. Mr. EVARTS, advancing his right forefinger, requested his Honor to note his exception; Mr. THOMPSON said that if he was removed, he should understand that the President had been captured by the Jesuits. Mr. SCHURZ asserted with much irritation that the President's plan was "ingomprehensible," and Mr. SHERMAN made a few indistinct exclamations, which were understood to be a virtual denial of Col. BOB INGERSOLL'S doctrine concerning the non-existence of a place of future punishment. As for the rest of the members of the Cabinet, they unanimously exclaimed that it wouldn't do, and that they should appeal to Congress to enforce the Tenure of Office act. The meeting broke up without coming to any formal decision, but it is believed that the President will enforce his policy in the face of all opposition.

Such in substance is the report of the alleged Cabinet meeting. It may be a truthful representation of the President's views of civil service reform; but that any such meeting really took place we do not believe, and nothing but the affidavits of a majority of the members of the Cabinet will shake our disbelief.

On June 30, Hospital Sunday, Dean STANLEY, preaching at Westminster, took as his text: "Give us this day our daily bread. "The language of the prayer included," he said, "all modes of obtaining the sustenance of man, and the efforts of a great statesmen whose statue stood in the Abbey—[Sir R. PEEL]—resulting as they did in giving abundant and untaxed corn to the laboring population, was a fulfillment of one portion of the prayer." A few years hence there will, in all probability, be a monument in the same fane to another great statesman who did all in his power to prevent the laboring people from having "abundant and untaxed corn," and emptied the phials of invective and vituperation upon him for giving it them. We mean the Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G.

A country so young as this ought to be able to remember most of its distinguished men; and yet the majority of Americans are unable to tell whose are the portraits that appear on the bank-notes, drafts, certificates, and postage stamps of the United States. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, JACKSON, WEBSTER, and some others are recognized by their striking personality of appearance; but the features of HAMILTON, MADISON, MONROE, JOHN JAY, and dozens of our prominent countrymen are not known to the mass of people. Remembrance is one of the first and mildest forms of gratitude, and our inability or unwillingness to remember our great men may corroborate the trite aphorism that republics are ungrateful. The kind of fame which is chiefly preserved in miniatures upon Government certificates and promises to pay seems somewhat incomplete and unsubstantial, and not designed surely to stimulate self-love. Perhaps we might say of many men of the present day, who flatter themselves that they shall live in history, that all their immortality will be confined to a postage-stamp; and in so saying we should probably overstate the fact. But yet, not a few of the "eminent statesmen" who imagine themselves secure of conspicuous places in the Valhalla of the nation have no reason to aspire even to postage-stamp renown.

Those gentlemen of England of whose stately homes Mrs. HEMANS has sung are mainly indebted for their glorious oaks and beeches to about the finest specimen of a great English Squire whom history has chronicled—JOHN EVELYN, of Wotton, Surrey. The most accomplished Englishman of his time, he combined a familiarity with courts and society with a devotion to his country home and a study especially of wood culture. On this subject he published a work called *Silva*, which can be found in nearly every old English library, and which had immense influence in promoting tree-planting. The country had suffered much from the destruction of timber during the rebellion, and great havoc had been made on many estates, and it was to repair these ravages that EVELYN was especially anxious. Perhaps more planting was done in England between 1670 and 1700 than at any previous period, and the results are seen in perfection to-day. Meantime, we in this country are letting our woods go to ruin, and putting up one tree to every hundred cut down. To see a fine tree growing in splendor, with ample room to spread, like those around Yale College, at New-Haven, is a rare pleasure here.

Considerable curiosity has been expressed about the career of WILLIAM COLEMAN, (of whose fatal duel with Capt. THOMPSON we lately published an account,) subsequent to that remarkable tragedy. He continued on the *Evening Post* as its editor-in-chief for 26 years after—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT was his assistant for three years—and finally died of apoplexy. Like BRYANT, he was a native of Massachusetts, and was at one time, we believe, a law partner of AARON BURR. He became a Federalist, it is said, because he had been removed from office—that of Reporter of the Supreme Court of New-York—by the Democrats, and died a Federalist long after Federalism had ceased to exist. COLEMAN was rather singular. Having once formed an opinion, nothing could change it, and not infrequently he would write endless articles to prove some fantastic theory, or to establish a proposition that was of no consequence. Politically he was a bigot, for he could never perceive the least merit in any measure advocated, or in any service rendered, by a member of the opposite party. He always had a hobby, and always rode it to death. Three of his favorite notions were that yellow fever was contagious as small-pox; that skull-cap *(scutell aria)* would cure hydrophobia, and that NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was no military man, and he died persuaded of their truth.

DR. DOLLINGER, (JOHN JOSEPH IGNATIUS,) who has exercised so wide and great an influence, theologically, throughout Germany, was 79 years old last February. Born at Bamberg, he was educated and received holy orders at Würzburg. He had so much literary talent that he was appointed a professor at Aschaffenburg, and afterward occupied the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the then new University of Munich. He wrote a number of able theological works, and was regarded as a pattern of Roman orthodoxy until he delivered an address at Munich on Italian unity, which was considered hostile to the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Still, his soundness remained unquestioned and his influence great with the Catholics of his own nation, until the doctrine of Papal infallibility was discussed at the council of the Vatican. He organized an opposition and so resolutely combated the doctrine that he was formally excommunicated (1871) by the Archbishop of Munich. Three years later he presided over the 'Old Catholic' conference at Bonn, where he avowed that neither he nor his colleagues considered themselves bound by the famous Council of Trent, and he also introduced a declaration, adopted unanimously, that the eucharist in the Church is not a continuous renewal of the great propitiatory sacrifice. He was appointed, not long since, President of the Royal Academy of Science at Munich. Despite his age, he is still in full possession of his faculties, and his friends say that no decline in his intellectual powers is perceptible. He continues to be as active as ever, and it is predicted that he has yet 10 years' good work in him. While he is bitterly hated and savagely abused by the Ultramontanists, he is regarded by the Old Catholics of Germany as one of the ablest and noblest of men, to whom they are indebted for the preservation of the doctrines of the Church in their purity. Albeit claiming to be in the true and best sense a Catholic, and his followers claiming the same for themselves, he and they are ranked by the great body of ecclesiastics, including the Vatican and most eminent prelates, as dangerous and mischievous heretics, ten times more culpable and pernicious than any sect of Protestants or than the most uncompromising infidels. Had Dr. DOLLINGER lived and dared to take issue with the Pope and Cardinals, three or four hundred years ago, instead of in the latter half of the nineteenth century, he would have been formally summoned to Rome, and after undergoing an empty form of ecclesiastical trial, would have been burned at the stake as SAVONAROLA, GIORDANO BRUNO, and so many other men have been for their temerity in holding and expressing views somewhat consonant with reason and humanity.

There are many ways of getting a living in a great city which one would never think of if one did not see them announced by placards and signboards. It is curious to walk the streets in certain quarters and read the announcements over shop doors and in shop windows. Far up town is an old-fashioned, tumble-down wooden house for the sale of pet animals, and a sign informs the public that "sick dogs are medically attended by the week or month." A bird-fancier in Broadway apprises his patrons that he takes "birds to board." In a cross street on the East Side we learn where "dogs' ears and tails are cut in the latest fashion." An out-of-the way tradesman advertises that he buys "cigar-stumps at the highest market price." An eccentric person in the same neighborhood "educates cross dogs to be gentle and well-behaved." "Ladies' and gentlemen's feet and hands are professionally and artistically treated by the job or season," in an upper apartment not far from Broadway. "Young ladies" are invited to "come in, and learn the name and calling of their husbands," in a neighborhood that looks anything but reputable. "Round-shouldered persons made straight" is another announcement in the Bowery, and in the same thoroughfare, "Perfect grace is taught in 12 lessons, and satisfaction guaranteed." "Sore eyes in poodles effectually cured," is a bit of valuable information that comes from East Broadway. "Ladies deficient in wardrobe are fashionably dressed very cheap by the month or year," in Catharine-street; and in Division-street "Babies or children are hired or exchanged." In Sixth-avenue, "First-class funerals are thoroughly equipped," and not far from Tompkins-square, "Country theatres are supplied with every necessary." "False noses as good as new, and warranted to fit," reads a placard in a region where it is probably the fate of residents to have their noses bitten off during amiable discussions with their neighbors. "Marriage certificates are furnished at once" in Elizabeth-street; and in Rivington-street "black eyes are painted over neatly." In various places "dress-coats are furnished at reasonable rates," and "trustworthy information given as to lucky lottery tickets." If one-half of all the announcements made here were true, no woman in New-York would need to be other than graceful, beautiful and accomplished, possessed of fortune and happiness, and every man might be rich, gifted, healthy, vigorous, celebrated, and imperishable. What a new paradise Manhattan would be, if advertisements could be strictly depended on!

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth District of Illinois have nominated William J. Allen for Congress.

Christopher Lewis has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the Nationals of the Ninth District of Ohio.

Republican papers in Tennessee predict that the Democrats will nominate a straight-out repudiationist for Governor, and advise that, in that contingency, the Republicans put up a straightforward, honest Republican against him.

Col. S. B. Dick has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth District of Pennsylvania. He is a leading business man of Meadville, and has been its Mayor. His father, Gen. Dick, represented the district in Congress several terms.

It seems that the pretended interview with Senator Voorhees was not printed in the Springfield (Ill.) *State Register*, but in the *State Gazette* of the same town. Mr. Voorhees says there is not one single word or syllable of truth in it from beginning to end, and that in every point it presents it has put into his mouth exactly the words that he would not have expressed under any circumstances, and opinions which he does not entertain.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* is getting obstreperous, and will have to be disciplined by its less frank partisans. It says: "The Southern people have cringed to the Northern people quite as much as we desire to see. Let us have a rest on it. If Mr. Davis, or any one else, wishes to speak, let him do so. We are sick and tired of Southern men being afraid to open their mouths lest Northern men be offended."

The Col. R. H. Lee who wants to go to Congress from the Eighth District of Virginia, now represented by Eppa Hunton, is not a son of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee. He was born in Alexandria, and is the son of the late Edmund Jennings Lee, and grandson of Richard Henry Lee, of revolutionary fame. He is a cousin of Gen. Lee, and the same gentleman who read the Declaration of Independence at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Penn.

In declining to be a candidate for a third term in Congress, Representative Henry W. Blair, of New-Hampshire, writes to his constituents that it is his well-considered conclusion that the permanent harmony and success of the Republican Party in the district require adherence to its settled usage of rotation. At the same time he says that he has come to this conclusion with regret, and, promising to support the nominee of the party with all the energy that he would have labored for his own success, he adds: "I trust that I have thus far endeavored to subordinate my personal desires to what I have believed to be required by the permanent interests of our party, and to the advancement of those principles which are indispensable to the prosperity and happiness of the country; and however it might be were there no usage to the contrary, I am satisfied it is my duty to respect a rule which has been conclusive with my predecessors, and to retire absolutely."

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Lieut. George W. Tyler is detached from the Plymouth and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy Aug. 15; Ensign Thomas B. Howard, from the Naval Academy Aug. 5, and ordered to the Plymouth at New-York; Ensign York Noell, from the training-ship Minnesota on the 23d inst., and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer R. W. Millican, from the coast survey steamer Bache and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer J. S. Ogden, from duty at the Navy-yard, New-York, and ordered to the coast survey steamer Bache Aug. 1.

At the request of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Army, Capt. Robert O. Scott, Third Artillery, in addition to his present duties, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, detailed to act as secretary of said committee.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Assistant Surgeon M. Cronkite, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, will report in person to the commanding General of the Department of the East, for assignment to duty; Assistant-Surgeon W. J. Wilson is ordered to report to the same officer. Leave of absence for three months is granted Surgeon John H. Janeway, United States Army. The following named officers (recently appointed) will report by letter to the commanding Generals of the departments set opposite their respective names, for assignment to duty: Assistant Surgeons Victor Beart, Department of the Missouri; Louis Brechemin, Department of Dakota; Louis A. Lagarde, Department of the East. Assistant Surgeon William W. Gray is relieved from duty at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, and ordered to report in person to the commanding General of the Department of the Columbia for assignment.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

FRANKLIN PHILP'S DEFALCATION.

SYMPATHY FOR HIM IN WASHINGTON—PAY DIRECTOR CUNNINGHAM PLACED IN A BAD LIGHT—HOW THE MATTER BECAME PUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A great deal of sympathy is expressed here by leading citizens for the unfortunate predicament in which Mr. Franklin Philp has been placed, owing to his using some $1,200 of public money, while acting as chief clerk to Pay Director Cunningham, of the Naval Pay Office at San Francisco. Pay Director Cunningham is severely criticised for for his action in this matter, owing to the fact that it was arranged and understood at the Fourth Auditor's office, after the vouchers had been paid by Mr. Cunningham and the account closed, that nothing should be made public, and that he and Mr. Philp should arrange the matter privately between themselves. Mr. Philp agreed to raise the money and reimburse Mr. Cunningham at the earliest moment, giving him a written acknowledgment of the indebtedness, and narrating the distressing circumstances under which the money was improperly used. It appears that when Mr. Philp was wealthy, and playing the part of national host, dispensing lavish hospitality at his mansion on Franklin-square, Pay-Director Cunningham was a constant visitor at his house and maintained the most friendly and intimate relations with Mr. Philp and his family. For a period of years Mr. Philp was the surety in a large amount on Pay Director Cunningham's official bond. When Mr. Philp failed, he was tendered and accepted the position of Chief Clerk in the Naval Pay Bureau at San Francisco, moved his family thither, and discharged his duties faithfully up to the time the unfortunate misappropriation took place. It is thought that Pay Director Cunningham, with a view to notoriety only, and to offer a great show of official integrity, made the latter public, notwithstanding it had been agreed to leave it as a private affair to be settled between himself and Mr. Philp. The fact that he demanded and received from Mr. Philp the written acknowledgement goes far to argue in favor of this hypothesis. While no one seeks to extenuate Mr. Philp's culpable action, which is deeply deplored by his friends, Pay Director Cunningham is placed in an unfavorable light by his disclosure in contravention of the understanding had between them, thereby injuring Mr. Philp unnecessarily and giving great distress to his family. Of course, a large share of the sympathy accorded Mr. Philp arises from the fact that when he was in affluent circumstances he was a liberal patron of the fine arts, a most genial and open-hearted host, and contributed largely to all public and private charities. No person in need ever went to him for aid and came away empty-handed. He is a ripe scholar, a brilliant contributor to the press, and beloved by all. His present unfortunate condition is, therefore, to be deeply regretted.

GOLD COIN AS MAIL MATTER.

THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—A REPLY TO THE OBJECTIONS OF A RAILROAD COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Postmaster-General to-day replied to the communication received from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the "shipment of gold coin from San Francisco by mail as third class matter," in which he says: "The Post Office Department will do all in its power to give safe and rapid transit to the matter referred to, and the necessary instructions will be issued to the Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service and postal officials. It is necessary that the gold coin be put up in packages not exceeding four pounds, and the postage prepaid, and for the greater security thereof, (as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury,) the use of iron safes will be adopted. It is not deemed proper to impose upon the Postmaster of San Francisco, or other officer of the Post Office Department, the responsibility that would follow the issuance of a draft on the Sub-Treasurer in his favor, but an invoice in duplicate may be made of each shipment, and the receipt of the packages, as per invoice, may be acknowledged by a duly designated officer of this department, and such invoice may be transferred with the shipment and acknowledgment made thereof as often as may be necessary to insure the utmost security the railway mail service can afford."

In reply to a letter received at the Post Office Department from Strickland Kneass, Assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, objecting to the forwarding of coin as mail matter, Assistant Postmaster-General Brady to-day wrote as follows:

First—The law provides that third class mail matter shall not exceed four pounds in weight. It defines this class as consisting of pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, &c., and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not from their form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bag or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. As coin is entirely free from the characteristics of the articles enumerated as unmailable matter, viz., all liquors, poisons, glass, explosive materials, and obscene books, it, therefore, follows as an inevitable conclusion that coin is mailable matter of the third class.

Second—If coin is prepared for mailing, and paid for as prescribed by law, it becomes the duty of the Postmaster-General to accept it and provide for its transmission, and refusing to do so would be a violation of the law.

Third—It is to be observed that the coin is to be transferred from the West to the East, and the facilities provided for the postal service on the trunk lines are not taxed, on trains moving east, on an average to more than one-half their capacity. If coin be forwarded as proposed, it is not likely that more than $100,000 would be sent at any one time. This, at $271 31 to the pound, (avoirdupois,) would make but about 368½ pounds, which, with the accompanying guard, would not, it is submitted, overload or affect the safety of the car, or train, in the slightest degree.

Fourth—It is answered that railroad companies, beyond the providing of sufficient and suitable room, fixtures, and furniture, are not held to be responsible for the custody or safety of United States mails, provided postal clerks or route agents are employed on the line. In this instance the Government charged with the duty of forwarding the coin (with those to whom he may intrust it) is responsible for its custody and safety. If coin should be sent through the mails the department will, as far as it can do so consistently with the public interests, observe your wishes with regard to your lines, and if after due consideration you prefer not to have this business transacted over your road, arrangements will be made to send it to New-York and Washington by other lines.

MEXICAN AND TRADE DOLLARS.

THEY VALUE AS BULLION—CONDITIONS ON WHICH THEY WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE MINT AND ASSAY OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following circular relative to the value of the Mexican and trade dollar was issued to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1878.

In consequence of the number of inquiries received relative to the value of the Mexican silver dollar and the terms on which it is received at the Mints, the following information is furnished: Section 3,584, Revised Statutes United States, declares that "no foreign gold or silver coins shall be a legal tender in the payment of debts." The Mexican dollar, therefore, has only a value as bullion, which depends upon the price of silver. At the present price of silver bullion it is worth about 90.8 cents in gold per piece. Its circulation as money in the United States is optional, and at whatever value may be agreed upon. The United States trade dollar also is not a legal tender, and, therefore, has only a bullion value. The standard silver dollar being a legal tender for all debts, public and private, is received at par at all Government offices in payment of dues, differing in this respect from the Mexican and trade dollars, which are not received. Mexican dollars, as well as all other foreign silver coins and United States trade dollars, are purchased at the Mint at Philadelphia, and the Assay Office at New-York, at the equivalent of the London rate for silver bullion on the day of purchase, less one-half cent per ounce of fine silver contained. All silver coins so purchased are melted and assayed, and the seller paid for the fine silver contained in standard silver dollers. All parties desiring to sell foreign silver coins or trade dollars to the Government on the above terms will send them, at their own expense, to the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia or of the Assay Office at New-York; express charges on the silver dollars sent in return also to be paid by the seller. All correspondence relative to silver coins so sent to be addressed to the Superintendent of the Mint or Assay Office to which they are forwarded.

H. R. LINDERMAN,
Director of the Mint.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $1,757,900.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $698,087 05, and from Customs $486,427 21.

It is expected at the Treasury Department that the silver dollar coinage for August will be be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

It is stated that the Commissioners of the District have determined to make a general reduction in the salaries of the Police force, reducing that of the detectives from $1,620 to $1,100 per annum.

Secretary Schurz has declined an invitation to deliver an address before the annual reunion of the veterans of Northern New-York, on account of a pressure of official business.

The coin balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day was $212,340,000, and the currency balance $10,885,000, including the $10,000,000 fractional currency fund.

Commissioner Raum had an interview with the President to-day concerning the cases of the revenue officers in South Carolina who have been indicted for the killing of Amos Ladd. It is considered certain that the cases will be taken before the Judge of the United States Court on a writ of habeas corpus. A telegram was to-day received from Assistant District Attorney Earl mentioning that he will be here on Saturday.

The Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, has decided that under the section of the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill, authorizing the Postmaster-General to adopt the uniform canceling ink for use in all United States Post Offices, the Postmaster-General has no greater power conferred upon him by that section than he already possessed, inasmuch as the section provides that the expenditures of the department shall not be increased thereby.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed Prof. Grote, of Georgia; William J. Jones, of Virginia Point, near Galveston, Texas; E. H. Anderson, of Kirkwood, Miss., and Prof. Comstock, of Cornell University, observers, under the control of the Entomologist of the Department, to make investigations and study the action of the cotton worm during the present season. He has also appointed Prof. Law, of Ithaca, N. Y.; Prof. H. J. Detmeus, of Chicago; Dr. R. F. Dyer, of Ottawa, Ill.; Dr. D. W. Voyles, of New-Albany, Ind.; Dr. Albert Dunlap, of Iowa City, Iowa; Dr. Hines, of Kansas, and Dr. Salmon, of Asheville, N. C., as examiners to investigate the origin and devise a remedy for the hog cholera.

The Washington relics, for the purchase of which Congress made an appropriation of $12,000 at the last session, are expected to arrive at the Patent Office early next week. This collection, which is quite large, embraces several articles of furniture, chairs, two bedsteads, marble-top table, account-books, ledger in which Washington kept his own accounts of profits and losses, portrait of Washington by Trumbull, from which copies have been taken, China and silverware, shaving case, candlesticks, two pictures of Martha Washington, books containing memoranda of surveys of his private property in different parts of the State of Virginia, in Washington's own hand, and many other interesting relics. These are to be deposited in the Patent Office for exhibition. They have for many years been preserved by the Lawrence-Lewis family and its descendants of Clarke County, Va., which family inherited them from Nellie Custis.

A REMARKABLE SUICIDE STORY.

A MAN HIRES A HALL, DELIVERS A LECTURE, AND SHOOTS HIMSELF DEAD ON THE STAGE.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Capron, Ill., says: "A dramatic suicide occurred here on Tuesday night. Early in May last, George W. Burleigh, who was an old resident of Ohio, came to this town ostensibly to start a tonsorial establishment. Burleigh was a man of varied accomplishments. He had a fine education, and was versatile in conversation. While at Capron he was often in depressed spirits. Last Sunday he published a card, informing the citizens that, in order to gratify an often-expressed curiosity on the part of his townsmen to witness some such tragedy as the hanging of Sherry and Connolly in Chicago, he would, on the evening of the 23d inst., deliver a lecture in Thornton Hall, and at its conclusion gratify his hearers by shooting himself through the forehead. The price of admission would be $1, and the amount realized should be used in his funeral expenses and the remainder be invested in the works of Huxley, Tyndall, and Darwin for the Town Library. His idea in ending his life was to secure eternal peace by annihilation. At the appointed time the hall was crowded, and, after the delivery of an infidel lecture of wonderful power in a manner and tone which marked him as an adept, he suddenly drew a derringer, placed it to his forehead, and, despite attempts to prevent the rash deed, fired and fell into the arms of two friends who were on the wings of the stage for the purpose of hindering the execution of the design. The large-sized bullet literally tore his brain to pieces. He left a request that his body be forwarded to Cincinnati friends."

THE BOSTON DEFALCATION.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY TURNED OVER TO THE BELTING COMPANY BY TAPPAN.

BOSTON, July 25.—The following schedule of the property which Tappan has assigned and turned over to the Boston Belting Company shows more clearly the character of his investments: Real estate at Everett, Mass., valued on the books at $8,000; real estate at Chelsea, Winnessimett lands, $17,259; 1,984 shares of the Boston Belting Company's stock, $198,400; Gilpin Gold Mining Company's stock, $1,780 87; Havila Mining Company's stock, $2,000; Cary Improvement Company's stock, $1,605; Suffolk Coal Company, $6,117 68; Dental Vulcanite Company, $2,554; Denver real estate, $3,340 10; Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, $10,690 45; Land and Coal Company of Golden, $26,488 53; Dundee Water Power Company, $12,000; New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company, $10,083 42; McKillop & Sprague Co.'s stock, $415,000; American Molded Collar Company, $3,127 18; real estate on Warren-street, $4,841 17; real estate at Flatbush, $17,872 54; joint account with Joe Howe, $5,337 28; Dundee Water Power and Land Company's stock and bonds, $3,084 13; Passaic Chemical Company stock and notes, $16,289 16; Merriam Packing Company, $215,556 31; Shelburne White Marble Quarry, valued at $1,802 52; Central Petroleum Company, $2,378 98; Colorado Gold Mining Company, $1,386 30; Colorado mining account, $2,087 80; Manganese Mining Company, $500; J. G. Tappan's interest in mortgage of Boston Belting Company, $2,000; J. G. Tappan's interest in mortgage of W. M. Bliss, $2,000; J. G. Tappan's interest in mortgage of W. H. Wallace, $4,500; Raddin Elastic Car-wheel Company, $5,000. This property will be held in trust for the benefit of all the creditors of Tappan. His debts amount to upward of $900,000—$815,000 to the Boston Belting Company, and about $100,000 to others.

REMARKABLE TROTTING RACES.

FAST TIME MADE AT CLEVELAND IN THREE RACES.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—This was the third day of the Cleveland Club races. The weather was good, the track was in fine condition, and the attendance was large. Following are summaries of the races:

The unfinished race of yesterday, for the 2:24 class, purse $1,800, to be divided:

Edwin Forest	10	1	1	1	
Edward	1	2	4	4	
Tranquiline	8	3	2	2	
Darby	2	11	7	5	
Modoc	3	7	5	8	
Woodford Mambrino	5	5	3	3	
Nil Desperandum	11	8	8	10	
Dick Moore	4	4	9	6	
Carrie	5	9	10	7	
Lewinskie	8	10	6	9	
Dick Wright	7	6	dis.		
Mambrino Kate	dr.				

Time—2:20, 2:19¼; 2:20½, 2:18½.

FIRST RACE—2:28 class; purse $1,200, to be divided:

Scott's Thomas	1	2	4	2	1	1
Indianapolis	2	1	2	1	2	2
C. W. Woolley	3	3	1	3	3	3
Colonel Dawes	5	4	3	6	6r.o.	
Bay Dick	4	5	6	4	4r.o.	
Up and Up	6	6	5	5	5r.o.	
Gumball	7	7	dr.			

Time—2:22¾, 2:21; 2:25; 2:21; 2:21¼; 2:24¼.

SECOND RACE—Open to all; purse $2,000, to be divided:

Hopeful	1	1	1	Nettie	4	5 3
Proteine	2	2	2	Cosette	5	4 5
Great Eastern	3	3	4			

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¾; 2:15½.

THE GETTYSBURG RACES.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 25.—This was the last day of the races of the Gettysburg Trotting Association. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $200; class, 2:50.

White Oakly	1	2	1	1		
Bendigo	2	1	2	2		
Big Fellow	3	3	3	3		

Time—2:48; 2:47¾; 2:45; 2:47¾.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $200; class, 2:38.

James Wood	4	2	1	2	1	0	1
Lady Sharpe	2	4	4	1	2	1	0 2
Silas	1	1	2	3	3	0	dr.
General Norcross	3	3	3	4	4		ro.

Time—2:43; 2:43¼; 2:43½; 2:43; 2:45; (sixth heat, no time;) 2:43; 2:40.

In the sixth heat, Silas and James Wood came into collision. Silas was injured and went to the stables.

THIRD RACE.—(Running.) Half mile dash.

King Rea	1
Carrie Mac	2
Lark	3

Time—0:54.

THE MINNESOTA WHEAT CROP.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25.—The wheat harvest is generally in progress in Minnesota. Reports from the fields continue dismal, but allowance must be made for the disappointment of the extravagant expectations first held. The estimate of 29 per cent. deficiency holds good for some southern counties. The other districts will have nearly a full yield. The estimates range from 12 to 25 bushels per acre. The deficiency in the crop will probably be compensated by the increased acreage, making the aggregate product about the same as last year. The quality will be much lower, however.

THE CUP DAY AT SARATOGA.

PAROLE WINS THE PRIZE EASILY.

GENERAL PHILLIPS DISAPPOINTS HIS BACKERS—THE RACE FOR THE CUP A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR—BRAMBLE, PERFECTION, AND MARITANA THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER RACES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, July 25.—The race for the Saratoga Cup has always succeeded in drawing a vast crowd, and this year has been no exception to the rule. The morning trains from Albany and Troy were heavily laden with turfmen from New-York, who always make it a special point to be in Saratoga on this particular day, if on no other. The weather was all that could be desired, as a refreshing breeze from the west tempered the heat of the sun, and consequently many people were seen walking to the course. When the bell rang for the first race every seat on the grand stand was occupied, and a more brilliant assemblage has never been seen on this course, famous as it is in this respect. The four races caused much enthusiasm, although the contest for the cup was a one-sided affair. The other three contests were closely fought to the end. Bramble won the mile dash, the mutual pools paying $9 50. The cup race was won by Parole, which is the second time he has captured it, and the mutual tickets paid $6 30. The three-quarter dash was unexpectedly taken by Perfection, and brought the fortunate holders of the mutual tickets $87 50 each. Maritana captured the selling race, and tickets on her paid $15 60. The victory of Perfection broke up most of the combinations, and the book-makers had a narrow escape.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE DASH.

The first event of the day was a dash of one mile, for all ages, with allowances to maidens of 4 years and upward. There were eight entries, namely, James T. Williams' ch. f. Springbranch, P. Lorillard's b. c. Garrick, George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, R. R. Hunt's b. c. Alleveur, J. & W. McMahon's b. g. Ike Bonham, Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, T. Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, and August Belmont's ch. f. Susquehanna. The chief competition in the betting was between Bramble and Garrick, as the race was considered to lay between them, although the others were well thought of by their respective stables. The fact that most of the combinations that were made began with both of these colts, caused the result to be looked upon with absorbing interest. When the bell rang for the jockeys to weigh in, it was discovered that neither Danicheff, Springbranch, Susquehanna, nor Ike Bonham would appear. This was a very disappointing announcement. On the other four the betting was very close, Rufe Hunt and his friends backing Alleveur heavily, thus bringing a new element into the contest that was not looked for by the general public. The closing pools were as follows:

Bramble	$315	$400	$800
Garrick	270	360	360
Alleveur	260	270	270
Loulanier	40	35	45

The distance being a mile, the horses were started from the front of the stand, which highly pleased the ladies. Both Bramble and Alleveur were restless, and caused some delay, but on the third attempt they received a magnificent start, the four breaking away together. Going round the turn Loulanier, having the inside, appeared a little in front of the others, but she lost this advantage a little further on, and at the quarter pole Garrick pushed his head in front of the other three. Now began one of the grandest brushes down the back stretch that was ever seen on a race course. The horses ran all the way down to the half-mile pole on a dead level, which so excited the spectators that there was a simultaneous stamping of feet and exclamations of delight from one end of the stand to the other. Once at the half-mile pole, the pace seemed too hot for Garrick, and Barrett wisely eased him, and let the other three continue the brush round the lower turn. The applause continued, until Loulanier showed her head in front for a moment. Then Bramble loomed up suddenly, while Alleveur began to show the white feather. At the three-quarter pole Bramble had a neck in front of Loulanier, while Alleveur had dropped back half a length. Loulanier struggled gamely past the furlong pole to take the lead from Bramble, but it was no use, as he just kept his neck in front of her. In the meantime, Alleveur gave it up entirely, and Garrick assumed the third place, but he had no chance. When they came near the stand Bramble forged well to the front of Loulanier, and won the race by a length, in 1:45, amid much enthusiasm. Loulanier was five lengths before Garrick, and he two lengths in advance of Alleveur. The half-mile was run in 0:50½.

THE SARATOGA CUP.

The second event to be decided was the fourteenth annual struggle for the Saratoga Cup, and though the field of starters was limited to three, the interest in the race was very great. The competitors were D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Joe, S. D. Bruce's ch. c. General Phillips, and Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole. The latter was the first to appear on the track, and when he passed the stand in his preliminary canter he was received with applause. The betting was as follows:

Parole	$1,000	$150	$170
Phillips	115	30	45
Joe	35	12	15

They were started from the quarter pole, and when the flag fell they were apparently together, but once under way Joe took the lead to the furlong pole, followed by Phillips, while Parole was kept behind them. Coming away from that point, Joe gave place to General Phillips, and when they reached the judges' stand Phillips was a length in front of Joe, and the latter three-quarters of a length in advance of Parole. Going around the turn, Phillips was allowed to increase his lead to a length and a half, but could get away no further, for at the quarter pole Joe shut up the daylight between him-self and Phillips, while Parole moved up to Joe's saddle girth. As they ran along the back stretch there was little change in their positions, but passing the half-mile pole, the trio were lapping each other, Phillips being half a length in front of Joe, and the latter the same distance before Parole. Coming round the lower turn into the home stretch there was little change, but once on the stretch the pace was not fast enough to suit Parole, who, despite the efforts of Barrett, who was holding him hard, he passed Joe, and at the finish of the mile and a quarter, Phillips still held the lead, Parole second, and Joe third, without daylight between them. Going round the turn, Parole, although still in hand, rushed to the front and reached the quarter pole half a length in advance of Phillips, who was now a length before Joe, who was pulled back, when the pace became a little better. Going along the back stretch Parole rushed away and speedily opened a gap of two lengths, and increased this lead half a length more at the half-mile pole, while Joe got two lengths of Phillips. Coming round the turn, Phillips was beaten, and Joe took the second place from him. The remainder of the race requires no description, for Parole won easily by four lengths, Joe second, eight lengths before General Phillips. The time of the race was as follows:

Quarter	0:23¾	Mile and three-quarters	3:10½
Half mile	0:53¾	Two miles	3:39
Three-quarters	1:20	Two miles and a quarter	4:08
Mile	1:47½		
Mile and a quarter	2:14½		
Mile and a half	2:43		

The running of Phillips was a surprise to the friends of the horse who had backed him since he came North. He was a great favorite for second place over Joe, but he appeared much distressed at the finish, and has lost the prestige he won in the Westchester Cup.

WINNERS OF THE SARATOGA CUP.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Age.	St's	Time.
1865	Kentucky	Lexington	4	3	4:01½
1866	Kentucky	Lexington	5	4	4:04
1867	Muggins	Jack Malone	4	4	4:03
1868	Lancaster	Lexington	5	4	4:14
1869	Bayonet	Lexington	4	6	4:10
1870	Helmbold	Australian	4	5	4:03¾
1871	Longfellow	Leamington	4	2	4:02¾
1872	Harry Bassett	Lexington	4	2	3:59
1873	Joe Daniels	Australian	4	4	4:10¾
1874	Springbok	Australian	5	3	4:11¾
1875	Pewaukee	Australian	aged	7†	3:56¼
	Springbok	Australian	5		
1876	Tom Ochiltree	Lexington	4	4	4:06½
1877	Parole	Leamington	4	4	4:04¼
1878	Parole	Leamington	5	3	4:08

*Dead heat; stake divided.

THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH.

The third affair was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, and this had 12 entries, all of whom sported colors when called upon. These were William Astor's b. c. Frederick the Great, George H. Rice's b. f. Miss Malloy, Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Perfection, G. L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, James T. Williams' b. f. Classmate, D. Swigert's b. c. Milan, J. D. Campbell's ch. c. Fury, Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, P. Mulcahey's ch. g. Durango, August Belmont's b. f., by Glenelg, out of Grecian Bend, and Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood. With this field the knowing ones were somewhat puzzled, and the result was so unexpected that the heavy speculators were hit very hard, as will be seen by the subjoined figures.

Virginius	$325	$400	$400
Bonnie Wood	310	340	280
Rhadamanthus	65	100	105
Perfection	95	95	95
Field	245	290	335

The horses were mustered in the chute and were sent away to a straggling start, Bonnie Wood being in the lead, Perfection second, Milan third, Virginius fourth, while Idalia was left behind, but followed the others as soon as she had turned round. Perfection rushed to the front, but Bonnie Wood then began down the chute, and entering the regular track at the half-mile pole, she led Bonnie Wood a length, the latter being two lengths in front of Virginius, and Milan fourth. The four leading ones maintained these positions round the lower turn, but when they got into the home stretch, Belmont's filly and Rhadamanthus joined the leaders, and there was a whipping race home. The chief contest was between Perfection and Bonnie Wood, who both received the lash. The former, lasting the longest, won the race by a neck in 1:17½; Bonnie Wood half a length before the Belmont filly, third, followed closely by Virginius, with Rhadamanthus fifth, Frederick the Great sixth, and Milan seventh.

THE SELLING RACE.

The last event of the day was a dash of a mile and a quarter, the winner to be sold at auction, for which there were 12 entries, but Blondell was withdrawn at the last moment, and those that appeared were J. F. Killin's ch. g. Thomas K., W. P. Burch's ch. h. Governor Hampton, H. B. Durham's b. g. Joe Rodes, G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Maritana, J. J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. h. Kenney, James S. Williams' ch. f. Springbranch, T. W. Doswell's br. c. Stranger, L. Hart's b. h. Henry Owens, P. Mendell's b. g. Charley Gorham, and D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Kinney K. The betting was as follows:

Kenney	$125	$170	$250
Maritana	100	145	260
Hattie F	55	100	115
Gorham	45	110	95
Stranger	50	65	75
Field	165	200	200

They were started from the three-quarter pole, with Springbranch, Stranger, and Kenney in the front, the others in a pack, and Thomas K. bringing up the rear. When they reached the stand Springbranch was in the lead, Governor Hampton second, Joe Rodes third, Maritana fourth, and Henry Owens fifth. Springbranch kept the lead past the quarter-pole, while Kinney K. got up to the second place, with Maritana third, lapped by Hampton and Hattie F. At the half-mile pole Governor Hampton was in front of the lot, with Springbranch second, Hattie F. third, Maritana fourth, and Kenney fifth. Coming round the lower turn Swim pushed Hattie F. to the front, and she turned into the home stretch with the lead, followed by Springbranch and Maritana. As they came up the stretch Springbranch retired, and Maritana challenged Hattie F. for the lead, and there was a whipping race home between them, resulting in a well-earned victory for Maritana by half a length; Hattie F. second, two lengths in front of Kenney, third; Kinney K. fourth, Charley Gorham fifth, and Henry Owens sixth. The time was 2:13. According to the conditions of the race the winner was sold at auction, and was bought by James W. Bell for $1,505, just $5 over the price for which she was entered to be sold.

CHEAP FIRE-WORKS AT THE ISLAND.

A DISAPPOINTED CROWD AT BRIGHTON BEACH—MUCH DISSATISFACTION EXPRESSED.

In consequence of the extensive advertisement of a fine display of fire-works at Brighton Beach, Coney Island, for last evening, an immense crowd gathered at that point. They were prepared to be pleased, and could have been so very easily; but they were not prepared for the wretched and insignificant exhibition that was palmed off upon them, and most of them came away thoroughly disgusted with Brighton Beach and its management. The display had been advertised to begin at 8 o'clock, and at that hour 15,000 persons were gathered on the piazzas of the hotel and in the plaza in front. They waited patiently until 8:30 without seeing a sign of a fire-work. In the meantime Levy, with his cornet, appeared in the band-stand and played "Yankee Doodle" and "The Sweet Bye-and-bye," both with variations. At 8:30 o'clock a solitary bomb was exploded from the beach in front of the hotel, and for the next quarter of an hour bombs continued to explode at intervals of a minute each. Then a row of 12 blue lights was burned, and a few more bombs were exploded. A display of six Roman candles followed, and after a long interval of darkness and expectation a sheaf of 20 rockets—the advertisement called for 500—were let off at once. This ended the display, and the great crowd started for home muttering wrathfully to itself that the cheap fire-work dodge was about played out. The only really fine sight of the evening was the effect of the brilliant electric lights upon the breakers, that, under their influence gleamed like long lines of molten silver, and these could be seen from Manhattan as well as from Brighton Beach.

FUNERAL OF A PROMINENT MASON.

RELIGIOUS AND MASONIC SERVICES IN MASONIC TEMPLE.

The funeral of Stephen E. Gardner, who died July 22, of heart disease, at the age of 53, took place yesterday afternoon in the Grand Lodge room of the Masonic Temple. Mr. Gardner had been a prominent Mason, highly esteemed for his many good qualities and his activity in the fraternity. There was, consequently, a large attendance of the brotherhood, the assemblage numbering over 1,000 persons. The coffin, covered with black cloth and having silver handles, and a silver plate with an inscription giving the name of the deceased and the dates of his birth and death, was placed in front of the platform "in the East." Two floral tributes, one a basket and the other a pillar of white roses with the word "Father" worked on the surface in small blue flowers, were laid on the coffin-lid. Rev. Abram H. Carter, of Grace Chapel, read the burial services of the Episcopal Church, and Masonic burial rites were then performed by St. John's Lodge No. 1, of which Mr. Gardner was Past Master, under direction of W. M. William N. Ballard. Following the ceremonies of the Master Masons' Lodge came those of the Knights Templar, by Morton Commandery No. 4, of which Mr. Gardner was formerly Recorder. After the ceremonies a procession was formed in Twenty-third-street, consisting of Morton Commandery, in their uniform as Knights Templar, led by Eminent Commander William N. Costenbader; Zetland Chapter, R. A. M., led by John W. Graham H. P., and St. John's Lodge, with Worshipful Master Ballard at the head. The pall-bearers, consisting of four Knights Templar and four members of St. John's Lodge, took position on each side of the hearse, and following the latter came a long line of carriages. In this order the funeral moved up Twenty-third-street, down Broadway to Canal-street, and thence to Desbrosses-Street Ferry. The body was carried to New-York Bay Cemetery, where it was interred in the family burial-plot.

A SAD CASE OF DOMESTIC MISERY.

When Mary Stonner, a German woman, was arraigned before Justice Otto, in Newark yesterday, on suspicion of having stolen $12 from Officer Wild, a sad story of domestic unhappiness and misfortune was revealed. Mrs. Stonner was married soon after her arrival in this country to a worthy young mechanic. He was sober and industrious, and they accumulated a little property. The advent of hard times threw him out of employment, and in two or three years they found themselves in penury. Adding to the misery of their lot was the subsequent loss by death of three of their four children within a short time of each other. Her bereavements unsettled little Mrs. Stonner's mind, and she was sent to the State Lunatic Asylum. The accumulation of troubles drove her husband to despair, and in a fit of desperation he shot himself on the graves of the little ones in Woodlawn Cemetery. He recovered from his wound, however, and his wife having been restored to her reason, they lived together again. For a time, the happiness of bygone days returned to the household, but contentions sprang up between them, and on July, 1876, they divided their furniture and separated. Mrs. Stonner took with her their only surviving child; and this little girl has been the occasion of many disputes between them because of Stonner's desire to get possession of her. Mrs. Stonner finally became very poor, and Officer Wild provided a home for her with his family. When he returned from New-York Wednesday he missed $12, and had her arrested on suspicion of having stolen it. When she was examined her husband was in court, and the story as now narrated came out. She said that of $800 which they had accumulated when they separated $650 had been paid to the lawyers to effect the separation. There was not sufficient evidence for her detention for larceny, and she was discharged.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION'S DISCOVERY.

In revising the contracts recently awarded for supplies for the year, the Indian Commission have discovered that the prices accepted for many articles such as saddles, harness, sole leather, &c., are higher than the same goods can be purchased for in the open market. They are consequently about applying to the department in Washington for authority to make purchases in that manner and if successful intend to make one "call" only for a small quantity of each class of the goods alluded to in the contracts. They claim that although specific gross quantities were bid for and are mentioned in the awards, this means only that so much of each kind would probably be needed during the year, and that they are not bound to purchase more than one lot to fulfill their agreements if the goods are not bidder. The rice contract was withheld altogether, the lowest price asked being 8⅛ cents per pound, whereas last year 5⅜ cents only were paid. The quantity needed is 150,000 pounds.

CASH GIRLS PICNIC.

The cash girls of R. H. Macy & Co.'s establishment will be treated to a picnic to-morrow afternoon. The barge Vanderbilt and a tug have been engaged for the occasion and will convey the little ones to Alpine Grove. A band of music will accompany them, and ample refreshments will be served to the young merry-makers by a volunteer corps of clerks connected with the establishment, who will take charge of the children and guard against the possibility of an accident. This will make the third annual picnic given to the cash girls, and the previous ones have been productive of so much fun for the littles ones that they look forward to their picnic with joyful anticipation. The idea of giving the children connected with the establishment a treat in this manner, originated with the founder of the house, Mr. R. H. Macy, and the custom is perpetuated by the present head of the house, Mr. R. M. Valentine. The boat leaves foot of West Tenth-street at 1 P. M.

A MEXICAN VETERAN DEAD.

Christian Rennell, a veteran of the Mexican war, died of paralysis, on Wednesday, in Sailors' Snug Harbor Institution on Staten Island. He was 59 years old. He went to the Mexican war in the Second New-York Volunteers, commanded by Gen. Burnett, and served through the campaigns in which this regiment took part. He also served in the Navy during the war of the rebellion. He had been about a year in Sailors' Snug Harbor, to which he was admitted an invalid. The Mexican Veteran Association will attend his funeral to-day, and will meet at Staten Island Ferry at 1 o'clock.

AN OLD MILITIA LEADER.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GEN. SANDFORD.

HIS VARIED EXPERIENCE IN THE CITIZEN-SOLDIERY—A VETERAN OF THE NATIONAL GUARD—THE STORY OF HIS MILITARY CAREER.

Major-Gen. Charles W. Sandford, who for nearly 30 years commanded the First Division, National Guard, of this City, died suddenly at Avon Springs, Livingston County, in this State, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Gen. Sandford left home in apparently good health to spend his usual Summer vacation at the Springs, last Monday morning, and the brief telegram announcing his death was the first information his family had of his illness. At a late hour last night they had not learned the cause or manner of his death.

Gen. Sandford was born at Newark, N. J., on May 5, 1796, and had consequently just passed his eighty-second birthday. His father, William B. Sandford, was a farmer, and fought for his country in the Revolution. After a thorough course of study, during which he imbibed a taste for the law, Gen. Sandford commenced reading with Ogden Hoffman, a celebrated jurist of his day. About the same time he enlisted as a private in the Third Regiment, New-York State Artillery, which, after various changes, became the nucleus of the present Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys. Following up his military career, Gen. Sandford passed successively through the various grades as a non-commissioned officer, next commanded Company F, was subsequently promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and finally Colonel of that command. In 1834 he was elected Brigadier-General of the Sixth Brigade Artillery, New-

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.	Rock Island.	New-Jersey Sc.
$2,000..... 83⅜	100..... 114⅜	100.....c. 1½
10,000..... 83⅝	200..... 114⅝	C. C. C. & I.
B., C. & N. 1st.	North-western pf.	100..... 26¾
2,000.....c. 72½	200..... 77	St. Paul.
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	100.....b3. 77⅛	1050..... 45½
3,000..... 4	200..... 77	500..... 45⅝
Can. So. 1st. gd.	100..... 77⅝	500..... 45¾
10,000..... 76	400..... 78½	100..... 45⅞
Del. & Hudson.	100..... 77	1700..... 45⅝
100..... 57½	100..... 76⅞	3200..... 45¾
Michigan Central	100..... 76½	1000..... 45⅞
100.....c. 67¼	Cen. of N. J.	400..... 45⅝
100..... 67	100..... 37	1500..... 45
2..... 67⅜	200..... 36⅞	700..... 44⅜
20..... 68	100..... 36⅝	200..... 44⅜
Western Union.	200..... 36⅞	300..... 44⅜
800..... 93	200..... 36¾	300..... 44⅜
200..... 92⅞	500..... 36⅛	600..... 44⅜
200..... 92¾	100.....c. 36⅛	1000..... 44⅜
100..... 92⅛	75..... 36	500..... 44⅝
300..... 92	100..... 36⅛	500..... 44½
300..... 91⅞	400..... 36	400..... 44⅜
300..... 92⅛	300..... 36⅛	300..... 44¾
300..... 91⅞	100.....c. 36	St. Paul pref.
300..... 91⅝	100..... 36⅜	200..... 79⅛
Erie Railway.	200..... 36⅞	100.....c. 79½
1000..... 17⅜	100.....c. 37	200..... 79¾
1000..... 17⅛	Lake Shore.	300..... 79
1400..... 17⅜	1000..... 65	300..... 79¼
100..... 17⅜	1000..... 65⅛	100..... 79¼
500..... 17⅜	1000..... 65⅜	100..... 79
1000..... 17⅜	2000..... 65¼	200..... 78¾
North-western.	1200..... 65⅜	200..... 78⅜
700..... 47⅞	200..... 78	700..... 79
1200..... 47⅝	100..... 78⅛	200..... 78⅞
400..... 47⅞	500..... 78⅜	600..... 78¾
400..... 47½	300..... 78⅝	Morris & Essex.
600..... 47⅜	900..... 64⅜	500..... 84¾
1000..... 47⅜	500.....s3. 64⅜	Bur., C. R. & N.
500..... 47⅜	300..... 64⅜	200..... 64⅜
Bur., C. R. & N.	300..... 64⅜	Ohio & Miss.
200..... 27	400..... 64⅜	100.....b3. 8

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, '81 C.	U.S.4½ '81, C.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
$15,000..... 107⅛	2,500..b.c. 104⅞	20,000..... 120⅛
U. S. 5s, '81 C.	U.S.4½ '91, C.	
15,000..s3. 107⅛	50,000..b.c. 104⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	U.S.4½ '91, C.
$40,000.b.c. 109	10,000.....c. 104⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Georgia 7s, new.	Western Union.	C., M. & St. P.
$1,000..... 107½	50.....b.c. 92	100.....b.c. 44½
Mo. 6s, '87.	100.....s3. 92⅛	200..... 44⅜
1,000..... 105	100..... 92	500..... 44⅜
Tenn. 6s, old.	100..... 92⅛	300..... 44⅜
5,000.....s. 36	150..... 92⅛	500.....s. 44⅜
D. of C. 3.65s C.	100.....c. 92⅛	800..... 44
500..... 83¾	100..... 92⅜	900..... 43¾
10,000..... 83	Erie Railway.	200..... 43⅞
B., C. & N. 1st.	1200.....b.c. 17⅝	2000..... 44
6,500..... 71¾	205..... 17⅜	600..... 44⅛
C., R. I. & P. 8s.	100..... 17⅝	400..... 44¼
1017.....	1900.....b3. 17⅜	100..... 44⅜
5,000.....108⅛	1900.....b3. 17⅜	300..... 44⅜
M. & St. P. C. & M. D.	2100.....b3. 17⅜	300..... 44
5,000..... 104	2100.....b3. 17⅜	300..... 43⅞
Mor. & Ess. con.	2800..... 17⅜	700..... 43⅞
10,000..... 97⅝	C., C. & I. C.	700..... 43¾
Can. So. 1st, g'd.	100.....b.c. 26½	1300..... 43⅝
9,000..... 76	Chi. & N. W.	300..... 43⅜
10,000..... 75⅞	200.....b.c. 47⅛	300..... 43⅜
20,000.....s3. 75¾	300..... 47⅛	300..... 43⅞
Mar. 1st, 7s, C.	800..... 46⅞	200..... 44
1,000..... 120⅛	100.....c. 47	500..... 43⅞
Un. Pacific 1st.	100..... 47⅛	1300..... 43⅝
2,000..... 105⅞	100..... 47⅛	300..... 43⅜
1,000..... 105⅜	100..... 47⅛	500..... 43⅜
10,000..... 105⅜	500..... 47⅛	500..... 44⅛
Un. Pac. 7s, l. g.	100..... 47⅜	500..... 44¼
4,000..... 108	100..... 47⅜	900..... 44¼
Ohio & Miss. con.	1300..... 47⅜	C., M. & St. P. pf.
9,000..... 98½	1800..... 47⅜	400..... 78½
5,000..... 98⅝	C. & N. W. pf.	200..... 78⅝
O. & Miss. 2d.	200.....b.c. 76¾	500..... 78⅝
1,000..... 58¾	400..... 76⅞	500..... 78¾
Cen. Pac. gold.	300..... 76¾	300..... 78¾
5,000..... 105⅞	1100..... 76¾	1000..... 78⅞
Ohio & Miss. c. s. f.	500..... 76¾	1000..... 79
5,000..... 98⅝	500..... 76¾	1000..... 79¼
1st & 2d.	1000..... 76⅞	500..... 79¼
5,000..b3. 87	300..... 77	1000..... 79¼
American Express	600..... 76⅞	200..... 77¾
200.....b3. 47¼	200..... 77⅝	200..... 77⅞
297..... 47½	400..... 78	500..... 77⅞
Adams Express.	100..... 77	1700..... 45⅛
10.....b.c. 105	300..... 77	3200..... 45¼
Del. & Hudson.	100.....b3. 77	1000..... 45⅛
200.....b.c. 57	500.....s3. 76⅞	400..... 45⅛
100..... 56¾	L. S. & M. So.	1500..... 45
8,000.....108½	300.....b.c. s3. 64⅜	700..... 44⅞
C., B. & Q. 8s.	300..... 64⅜	500..... 44⅞
1,000.....c. 112½	500..... 64⅜	500..... 44¾
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	622..... 64⅜	200..... 44¾
x mat. coupon.	500..... 64¼	Chi. & R. I.
2,000..... 77	900..... 64⅜	100.....b.c. 114
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	1000..... 64⅝	200.....c. 113½
1,000..... 87⅞	100..... 64⅝	Can. of N. J.
Imp's & Tr. Bk.	1000..... 64¾	400.....b.c. 36
10.....b.c. 92⅞	400..... 64⅝	50.....s3. 35⅞
Ashuelot R. R.	L. S. & West.	N. Y. N. H. & H.
20.....b.c. 105½	1000.....b.c. 60¾	10.....b.c. 156¼
Ontario Silver.	2300..... 60⅞	Han. & St. Jo.
10.....b.c. 83½	1400..... 61	100.....b.c. 11¾
Del., L. & West.	Morris & Essex.	Det. & Mack. 1st. pf.
600.....b.c. 57½	1000.....b.c. s3. 84½	Ohio & Miss. pf.
40..... 58	St. L., K. C. & N.	100..... 27¼
100..... 58⅜	100.....b.c. 4	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Dis. of Col. 3.65s.	Cen. of N. J.	North-western.
$10,000..... 83	100..... 35¾	200..... 47⅛
M. & St. P. 1st. l. & M.	200..... 35⅜	200..... 47⅜
2,000..... 102	900..... 35	500..... 47¼
C., C. & I. 1st.	1000..... 35⅜	500..... 47⅜
4,000..... 110½	Erie Railway.	500..... 47
Can. So. 1st g'd.	1400..... 17⅞	North-west. pf.
12,000..... 75	2900.....s3. 18	100.....b3. 76½
28,000..... 76	1100..... 18	100..... 76⅞
B. & C. & I. C. 2d.	5000.....b3. 18⅛	400.....s3. 76¼
1,000..... 14⅜	100.....c. 18	St. Paul.
5,000..... 14½	1300.....b3. 18	100..... 43⅞
B., Cen. & P. 1st.	2200..... 18	100..... 43⅞
20,000..... 71½	500..... 17⅞	1500..... 43⅞
2,000..... 71	D., L. & West.	2200..... 44
Un. Pac. 1st.	200..... 60⅞	300..... 43¾
3,000.....105⅜	700..... 60½	300..... 43⅞
Del., L. & W. rs.	Lake Shore.	300..... 43¾
1917. C.	100..... 64⅝	300..... 43¾
9,000.....108⅛	10..... 64⅜	300..... 43⅞
Rock Island.	400..... 64⅜	400..... 43¼
100.....c. 114¼	300..... 64⅜	300..... 43⅜
Western Union.	500..... 64½	900..... 43
500..... 92⅜	700..... 64⅜	900..... 42⅞
100..... 92⅝	500..... 64⅜	300..... 42¾
300..... 92⅞	400..... 64⅜	St. Paul pref.
500..... 92⅝	Union Pacific.	400..... 77⅞
100..... 92⅜	50..... 83	420..... 77¾
900..... 93	Morris & Essex.	300..... 77⅞
Erie.	100.....s3. 85⅛	Pittsburg.
100..... 17⅝	400..... 83¼	100..... 83¼
300..... 17⅞	200..... 83⅜	Chi. & Alton.
200..... 17⅞	Ohio & Miss.	100..... 83½
500.....s3. 17⅝	500..... 73	D., L. & West.
200..... 17⅝	Kan. & Texas.	200..... 59½
300..... 17⅝	300..... 2⅝	200..... 59⅝
300..... 17⅜	St. Paul.	100..... 59½
200.....b3. 17⅜	500..... 41⅞	1400..... 59⅝
Pacific Mail.	1000..... 41¾	300..... 59⅞
200..... 16	1000..... 41⅝	200.....b3. 59
N. Y. C. & H.	100..... 41⅞	200..... 59¼
500.....109⅜	300..... 42	500..... 59½
Michigan Central.	500.....b3. 42	2600..... 59⅝
200..... 66⅛	500..... 42	400..... 59⅜
200..... 67	700..... 42¼	700..... 59¼
Rock Island.	700..... 42⅜	700..... 59⅛
200.....c. 113¾	700..... 42⅝	500..... 59⅜
Ken. & St. Jo.	1000..... 41⅞	800..... 58⅞
200..... 11¾	700..... 41¾	Ohio, Bur. & Q.
200..... 11⅝	500..... 41⅝	100.....s3. 119

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 25.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Buckeye.	Plumas.
600.....b.c. .27	100...b30.4.15
500...b30. .30	100...b30.4.15

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Con. Virginia.	Buckeye.	Mariposa.
100.....c. 7½	1000.b.c.b10. .31	100..b.c.b8. .40
Gold Placer.	500.b.c.s30. .30	500.....b8.1
1,000.b.c.s3. .34	500.....s3. .30	Memphis.
Sacramento.	500.....b3. .30	500..... .13
500.b.c.s30. .34		

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Buckeye.	Buckeye.	Lacrosse.
200.....a.c. .30	500.....a.c. .29	500..b.c.b3. .34
500.....a.c. .30	Bertha & Edith.	100..... .35
500.....a.c. .30	1000..ac.b3. .06	500.....a.c. .34
500.....a.c. .30	Lacrosse.	500.ac.c30. .34
1000.....a.c. .31	1000bel30. .35	

THURSDAY, July 25—P. M.

There was an active, and, at times, excited market on the Stock Exchange to-day, and the transactions were on a much larger scale than for a long time past. The market at the opening was firm in tone, with a slight advance in prices in some cases; but this was followed by a heavy feeling, and there was a marked pressure to sell, particularly the Granger stocks, and, at one time, the coal shares. The feature of the day was the selling movement in the St. Paul stocks, under which they declined 4 ₱ cent. for the common and 3 ₱ cent for the preferred. The break in these stocks affected the whole market, and caused a decline in the general list of ½ to 2⅛ ₱ cent. After St. Paul the greatest decline was in the coal stocks, North-western, Lake Shore, and Western Union. Late in the afternoon there was a steadier tone, with a recovery of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., which, however, was partially lost in the last sales. The selling of the Granger stocks to-day was largely for the bear account, and nominally based upon reports of rain at the West.

The transactions aggregated 230,135 shares, embracing 79,516 St. Paul, 40,850 Erie, 34,757 Lake Shore, 30,625 North-western, 28,709 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 7,420 Western Union, 4,525 New-Jersey Central, 1,940 Delaware and Hudson, 1,690 Morris and Essex, and 1,400 Rock Island.

St. Paul common opened at 45½, rose to 45⅜, and declined to 41⅝, at which the closing sales were affected. The preferred fell off from 79½ to 76¾, and closed at 76⅝. Erie declined from 17⅝ to 17¼, rose to 18⅛, and closed at 17⅜. Lake Shore advanced from 65 to 65½, declined to 63⅝, and finally sold at 63⅞. North-western common fell off from 47⅞ to 46⅛, and preferred from 77⅛ to 74½. The former subsequently recovered to 46½, and the latter to 75¼. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 61 to 58⅞, and closed at the lowest point. Western Union fell off from 93 to 91⅜, recovered to 93, and closed at 92⅜. New-Jersey Central declined from 37 to 35, and rallied to 35¼. Delaware and Hudson rose from 57½ to 58⅛, and later dropped to 55½. Morris and Essex broke from 84¾ to 83½, and recovered to 83½. Rock Island fell off from 114⅝ to 113½, and finally sold at 113¾. C., C., C. and I. declined from 26¾ to 25½, and Michigan Central from 67¼ to 66½. New-York Central sold at 109⅝, Pittsburg at 82¾@83¼, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 112@112½.

The Money market was very easy, and the rates for call loans were 1@2 ₱ cent. throughout the day. Discounts were unchanged. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ½ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston scarce, ⅛@¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; Chicago, 55 premium; St. Louis par, and Boston heavy at par.

The foreign advices reported the London market for Consols and United States bonds steady and without important change in prices. The former closed at 95⅜@95½ for money and 95½@95⅝ for the account, and the latter at 107 for new 4½s, 108¼ for 1867s, 111½ for 10-40s, and 108⅝ for new 5s. American railway shares were irregular. Erie was strong, advancing to 18⅜ for the common and 33½ for the preferred, with a reaction in the former at the close to 18⅞. New-Jersey Central was weak, the stock and consolidated Firsts each declining 1½ ₱ cent., to 37½ and 91, respectively. The Bank of England rate of discount remains 3½ ₱ cent., no change having been made at the regular weekly meeting of the Directors to-day. The bank lost £149,000 bullion for the week ending yesterday, and £48,000 was withdrawn on balance to-day. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 37 7-16 ₱ cent., against 34⅝ ₱ cent. last week. At Paris, Rentes closed at 114f. 10c., against 114f. 32c. yesterday. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie of 9,900,000f.

The Sterling Exchange market was steady, on a comparatively limited business. The nominal rates remained $4 83 for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 86 for demand. Actual transactions were on the basis of $4 813⅛@$4 82 for bankers' long sterling, $4 851⅛@$4 852½ for demand, $4 85½@$4 86 for cables, and $4 79@$4 80 for commercial.

The Gold speculation was tame, the market presenting no special feature. The sales were alternately at 100½ and 100⅝, the former having been the opening and closing quotation. On Gold loans the rates ranged from 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing to "flat."

Government bonds were in brisk demand again to-day and prices were well maintained. In railroad mortgages the transactions were small, except in a few issues, and lower prices generally prevailed. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts fell off from 72¼ to 71, and Canada Southern Firsts from 76 to 75. Union Pacific Firsts declined to 105⅝, do. Sinking Funds to 100, do. Land Grants to 108, and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, to 107¾. C., C. and I. C. Firsts advanced to 45½, and do. Seconds to 14¾, with a reaction of ¼ ₱ cent. at the close. Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Firsts sold at 110½. Harlem Coupon Firsts at 120½. Iron Mountain Firsts at 108½, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s at 112½. In State bonds. District of Columbia 3.65s declined from 83½ to 83, Louisiana Consols were ½ ₱ cent. higher, selling at 75½, Georgia 7s new sold at 107½, Missouri 6s of 1886 at 104½, do. of 1887 at 105, and Tennessee old at 36.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1878.

Coin receipts.....	$455,831 90
Coin payments.....	247 90
Coin balance.....	119,504,249 27
Note receipts.....	693,220 61
Note payments.....	500,160 49
Note balance.....	47,076,521 50
Customs.....	333,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 25.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold.....	100⅝	100½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon.....	104⅝	104⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon.....	107⅛	107½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon..	105⅝	105⅝
Bills on London.....	$4 82	$4 813⅛@$4 82
New-York Central.....	109⅝	109⅝
Rock Island.....	115	113¾
Pacific Mail.....	17	16
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	45½	41⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred..	79⅜	76⅝
Lake Shore.....	64⅞	63⅞
Chicago and North-western.....	47⅞	46⅜
Chicago and North-western pref.....	77	75¼
Western Union.....	93	92⅜
Union Pacific.....	63¼	63¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.	61	58⅞
New-Jersey Central.....	38	35¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal.....	58⅛	55½
Morris and Essex.....	85	83½
Panama.....	127½	127½
Erie.....	17⅜	17⅜
Ohio and Mississippi.....	7⅞	7⅞
Harlem.....	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	11¾	11½
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred..	27½	27
Michigan Central.....	67¼	67
Illinois Central.....	86	86

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central.....	109⅝	109⅛	500
Erie.....	18⅛	17⅜	40,850
Lake Shore.....	65½	63⅜	34,757
Wabash.....	13⅞	13⅞	300
North-western.....	47⅞	46⅛	20,700
North-western preferred.....	77⅛	74½	9,925
Rock Island.....	114⅝	113½	1,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	45⅞	41⅝	64,250
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf..	79⅛	76¼	15,266
Pittsburg.....	83¼	82⅜	400
Del., Lack. and Western..	61	58⅞	28,700
New-Jersey Central.....	37	35	4,525
Del. and Hudson Canal.....	58⅜	55½	1,940
Morris and Essex.....	84¾	83½	1,690
Michigan Central.....	67¼	66½	450
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind..	26¾	25½	400
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy..	112⅞	112	600
Chicago and Alton.....	84	83½	265
C., C. and Indiana Central..	4⅜	4⅜	300
Han. and St. Joseph.....	11¾	11¼	300
Han. and St. Joseph pref..	27¼	27¼	100
Ohio and Mississippi.....	8	7⅞	600
Ohio and Mississippi pref..	14	14	100
Western Union.....	93	91⅜	7,420
Pacific Mail.....	16	16	200
Quicksilver pref.....	33½	33½	100
New-Jersey Southern.....	1⅜	1½	100
Missouri, Kan. and Texas..	2¾	2⅝	400
American Express.....	47	47	297
Bur., C. R. and N.....	27	27	200
Total sales.....			230,135

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s.....	120⅜	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered..	107½	107⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon.....	107½	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg.....	105⅝	105⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon..	105⅝	105⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon..	108	108⅛
United States 10-40s, registered....	109	109⅜
United States 10-40s, coupon.....	109	109⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered...	106½	106¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon.....	107⅛	107¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered.	104⅞	104⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon....	104⅝	104¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered...	100½	100⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	100½	100⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $90,000 for interest, and $20,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared.....	$9,248,000
Gold balances.....	1,499,952
Currency balances.....	1,537,131

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges.....	$53,456,749
Currency balances.....	3,730,204
Gold exchanges.....	10,262,893
Gold balances.....	1,001,446

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.....	100½	1:00 P. M.....	100⅝
10:30 A. M.....	100⅝	1:30 P. M.....	100⅝
11:00 A. M.....	100⅝	2:00 P. M.....	100½
11:30 A. M.....	100⅝	2:30 P. M.....	100½
12:00 M.....	100⅜	3:00 P. M.....	100½
12:30 P. M.....	100⅝		

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.	43	Mo. 6s, dusin'89-90	106
Alabama 5s, 1886.	43	Mo. A. or U. due '92	104½
Alabama 8s, 1886.	43	Mo. F. bs. due '94-5.	106
Alabama 8s, 1888.	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86.	103⅝
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Cha. R.	9	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87.	103⅝
Ala. 8s of 1892...	20	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87.	112
Ala. 8s of 1892...	20	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87.	113¼
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91.	120¾
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. 1s.	3	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93.	120
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	3	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	14½
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & O.	3	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O	14
A. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv..	3	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	3	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Georgia 6s.....	102	N. C. N. C. R. certs. of J. & J.	50
Georgia 7s, new bs.	107	N. C. N. C. R., certs. of A. & O.	50
Georgia 7s, ind'rsed.	106½	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66.	9
Georgia 7s, sold bs.	107⅞	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68.	9
Illinois coup. 6s. '79.	100½	N. C. 6s, n. bds, J. & J.	9
Illinois War Loan..	100½	N. C. 6s, n. bds, A. & O.	9
Kentucky 6s.....	100½	N. C. sp. tax class 1	2
Louisiana 6s.....	50	South Carolina 6s.	44
Louisiana 6s, new bds.	50	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30
La. 6s, newf't'g d'bs.	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O....	30
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	50	S. S. 6s, F. Act '66.	30
La. 6s, Levee bs.....	50	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 8s, Levee bs.....	50	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.	50	S. C. 7s of 1888...	50
La. 7s, Consolidated.	75	Tenn. 6s, new bds..	35½
La. 7s, small bonds.	73	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	34
Michigan 6s, '78-'9.	100½	Va. 6s, old.....	20
Michigan 6s, 1883.	101	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66...	20½
Michigan 7s, 1890.	109	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67...	21
Mo. 6s, due in '78.	100	Va. 6s, Consol bs..	72⅜
Mo. 6s, due 82 or '83.	101½	Va. 6s, ex mat. c...	55
Mo. 6s, due in '86.	104⅜	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s...	27
Mo. 6s, due in '87.	104⅜	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4
Mo. 6s, due in '88.	105	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924.	83½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bos., H. & E. 1st...	26	C. & Tol. S. F.....	107½
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s.	71½	B. & Erie new bs...	111
Ches. & Ohio 6s. 1st.	27	D. M. & T. 1st 7s 1906	110
C. & O. 6s, 1st ex. c.	25	Lake Shore div. bs..	110
Chic. & Alton 1st..	115	Lake Shore C. C. 1st	112
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st.	100¼	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	112½
C., R. & Q. 8s, p. c. 1st.	111	Lake Shore C. 2d.	102½
C., B. & Q. con. 7s.	112⅜	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	111⅜
C. R. I. & P. 6s. 1917 c.	108½	M. C. 1st 8s '82. 8. F.	111
C. R. of N. J. ass'd.	72	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	104⅜
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	122⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	103½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, g. r. d.	103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..	103⅜
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.	107¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	118
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & M.	107⅞	N. R. 7s, 2d S. F.	85
M. & St. P. 1st 6s, 1910	111	Can. So. 1st g'd.....	75½
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	100	Harlem 1st 7s. C....	120½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	110	North Missouri 1st.	105
C. & N. W. 1st.....	109⅞	O. & M. C. S. F....	98⅝
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	100½	O. & M. Con.....	98½
Gal. & Chic. ex.....	107⅝	O. & M. 2d con.....	88
Peninsula 1st Con..	110	Cen. Pacific Gold bs.	105⅜
Chic. & Mil. 1st....	108	C. P. San. J. B.....	92⅜
Win. & St. P. 1st...	100½	C. P. L. G. bs.....	96¼
Win. & St. P. 2d....	86	Un. Pacific 1st.....	105½
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s.	107½	Un. Pacific S. F....	100
D., L. & W. 2d.....	106¼	Pac. of Mo. 1st.....	106
D., L. & W. 7s con..	100	Pac. of Mo. 2d.....	94½
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s.	102⅞	So. Pac. of Mo. 1st.	83½
Morris & Essex 1st.	118	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	118
Morris & Essex 2d.	112	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	114
Mor. & E. cons. '89.	86	Mor. & E. C. 2d.	113
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71.	101	Clev. & P. C. S. F. 1900.	112
Mor. & E. 1st, c. G..	90	Col., C. & Ind. 1st..	45
D. H. C. an. 1st, '91.	100½	Col. C. & Ind. 2d...	14½
D. & H. c. 7s, '94...	101½	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	108⅜
D. & H. c. 7s, '94...	101½	Alt. & T. H. 1st....	106
Alb. & Sus. 1st.....	109½	Alt. & T. H. 2d of..	60
Ren. & Sar. 2d, c...	112	T. H. & S. I. 1st 8s.	102
Ren. & Sar. 1st, r...	116	Tol. & W. ex coup..	102½
Erie 2d, 7s. 1879..	105	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	89
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883..	108⅜	T. & W. ex mat. coup.	77
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880.	104⅜	Tol. & W. 2d.....	80
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888.	107	Tol. & W. ex & N. '77 c	66
B. N. Y. & E. 1st 8 1916.	113	Tol. & W. ex. sc. bds..	11
Han. & St. Jo. 8s..	95⅜	Q. & T. ex m. st. '77 c.	70
C. F. & Minn. 1st...	88	W. U. bds, 1900, c.	109⅛
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st...	21½	W. U. bds, 1900, r.	109⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 25.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new.....	114½	115
United Railroads of New-Jersey.....	126	127
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	32½	32⅝
Reading Railroad.....	19⅛	19¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad.....	40⅜	40⅝
Catawissa Railroad, preferred.....	35	37
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	7	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred.....	7⅜	8
Northern Central Railroad.....	14½	15
Lehigh Navigation.....	19½	19⅞
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo.....	3½	3⅝
Hestonville Railway.....	8¼	8⅜
Central Transportation.....	39	39½

The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.* from the profits of the last six months, payable Aug. 1.

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha.....	10½	Julia Consolidated.....	7¼
Alta.....	7½	Justice.....	5
Belcher.....	4¼	Kentuck.....	2
Best & Belcher.....	15⅜	Leopard.....	27
Bullion.....	4⅝	Mexican.....	14⅛
Caledonia.....	2⅜	Northern Belle.....	10¾
California.....	7¾	Ophir.....	42⅜

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, July 25:

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame (brick front) dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 87.6, No. 144 Franklin-st., north side, between Varick and Hudson sts., for $5,950, to Ivan Von Auw, as Trustee and plaintiff; also, the three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 30 by 50, No. 170 Franklin-st., north side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts., sold for $8,000, to same purchaser. Also, similar sale, Joseph H. Toone, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick building, with lot 18.9 by 100, No. 122 Columbia-st., east side, 143.9 feet south of Houston-st, for $6,184, to A. Ottenburg. Also, similar sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 118 East 45th-st., south side, 100 feet west of Lexington-av., for $18,000, to Washington Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, and the four-story brown-stone house, with lot 24.6 by102.2, No. 332 East 74th-st., south side, 300.6 feet west of 1st-av., sold for $11,500, to Phœbe Smith, as Executrix, Trustee, and plaintiff.

James M. Oakley & Co., sale by order of the Commissioners of Docks, sold the right to collect and retain all wharfage for the use of the following piers:

On North River.—For and during the term of two years and nine months, from Aug. 1, 1878, pier at West 46th-st., for $1,610, to J. H. Benner.

On East River.—For and during the term of three years and five months, from Dec. 1, 1878, pier at East 53d-st., for $600, to New-York and Harlem Navigation Company.

For and during the term of five years, from May 1, 1879, Pier No. 41 and one-half of bulkhead adjoining each side, for $5,500, to G. L. Rooms, Jr.

The sale announced for yesterday, by Hugh N. Camp, of a plot of land, on 1st-av., corner of 109th-st., was adjourned to Aug. 8, and sale by James M. Oakley & Co. of building, with lot, No. 912 6th-av., south of 52d-st., was not offered.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 24.

99th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av. 25x100.11; also, 82d-st., s. s., 206.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; also 43d-st., n. s., 92 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50.5x98; also, 2d-av., n. e. corner 43d-st., 25x92; Timothy Brennan to Henry McCaddin, jr. $10,560

46th-st., n. s., 272.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24.2x100.5; John Kirchoff and wife to Catharine Michel. nom.

141st-st., s. s., 506.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100, 24th Ward; Adam Hermann and wife to Augustus Gerdes. 2,000

142d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th-av., 150x99.11; James Speyers and wife to Matilda L. Speyers. nom.

Ludlow-st., e. s., 138 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 24.6x87.6; Lewis Friedmann and wife to Frederick H. Rubino. 13,500

1st-av., w. corner of 56th-st., 125.8x100; Harriet B. McKim and husband to Charlotte B. Hicks. 30,850

77th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 100x102.2; Charles H. Sayles to Felix Connor. 1

University-place, e. w. corner of 12th-st., 27.3x 49.3; Jacob Story and wife to Thomas O'Connor. 21,000

10th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x100; Bernard R. McCafferty, Referee, to Charles D. Mathews. 3,500

10th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x100; same to same. 3,600

56th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; same to same. 21,500

56th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100; same to same. 2,250

Thompson-st., No. 176; C. W. West, Referee, to East River Savings Institution. 8,000

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 39th-st., 35x100; also, 40th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9; W. A. Foster and R. Sayre Barker. 198,000

Madison-av., lot No. 865; F. Smythe, Referee, to Edward Ward. 4,525

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 39th-st., 35x100; Horace B. Baxter and wife to Nathaniel D. Higgins. 110,000

East 117th-st., No. 317; John H. Mercer and wife to Richard A. Mortimer. 4,000

East 117th-st., No. 317; Richard A. Mortimer to Maria K. Mercer. 4,000

49th-st., s. s., 20.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19.6x25.5; John Granger and wife to Louisa A. Alker. nom.

Same property; Louisa A. Alker to Emily M. Granger. 2 nom.

55th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; F. L. Stetson, Referee, to George S. Bowdoin. 20,000

Mott-st., w. s., 67.6 ft. n. of Spring-st., 30.1x71.11; F. L. Stetson, Referee, to Johannes Koch, Trustee. 2,000

LEASES RECORDED.

4th-st., East, No. 291, 5 years; Elizabeth Schick to Weigand Kraft. $780

3d-av., w. s., n. of 11th-st., 21 years; Mary R. Stuyvesant to Henry H. Green. 425

86th-st., s. s., Hudson River, 10 years; Robert Ray to John C. Wandell. 1,200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Sullivan, Margaret, to Ellis L. Price; s. s. 129th-st., e. of 5th-av.; 1 year. $4,935

Donner, Feilx, to Bank for Savings; s. s. 77th-st., w. of 1st-av.; 1 year. 5,000

Same to same; No. 345 East 77th-st.; 1 year. 5,000

Same to same; No. 348 East 77th-st.; 1 year. 5,000

Same to same; No. 350 East 77th-st.; 1 year. 5,000

Ferguson, Maria, to Ernestine K. Sheridan; n. s. 34th-st., 75 ft. e. of Broadway; 3 years. 5,000

Naughton, Eliza and husband, to Henry M. Sanders; Balcom-av., 24th Ward; 3 years. 2,600

Same to same; n. s. 120th-st., e. of 4th-av.; 3 years. 2,600

Nordlinger, Isaac D., and wife, to Mayer Gutman; e. s. 3d-av., s. of 49th-st., 3 years. 16,000

Rubino, Frederick H., and others, to Lewis Friedman; e. s. Ludlow-st., s. of Delancey-st., 2 years. 7,000

Weight, James W., to Sarah E. Weight; w. s. 9th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., 5 years. 2,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Solender Philip to Philip E. Haag. $5,000

Lounsbery, James H., Trustee, to Anthony R. Dyett. 200

MacGown, John, to John J. McCauley. 1,000

Penny, Mary E., to Mary P. Squires. 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE

$17,000 WILL PURCHASE THE full-width house No. 266 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; neighborhood first-class. A GREAT BARGAIN. For permits, &c., apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

WINCHESTER APARTMENT-HOUSE, Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.—Apartments may now be engaged.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, IN WHOLE OR PART, building Nos. 14 and 16 White-st. Inquire at LEVY BROTHERS & CO., No. 472 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.
CANADA, Francoul.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Circassia....July 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria...Aug. 10, 9 P. M.
Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia....Aug. 17, 3 A. M.
Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Elysia.....July 31, 7 A. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 7, noon.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
*Holland, W., July 24, 11 A. M. | Denmark, July 31, 6:30 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., July 27, 2 P. M. | The Queen, S., A'g. 3, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $50 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. Parrell.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For insection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 14
*RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 7 | ABYSSINIA....WED., Aug. 21

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st. as follows:
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., July 27 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York.

SWITZERLAND sails on Thursday, Aug. 8, A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND...Thurs., Aug. 1 | SUEVIA...Thurs., Aug. 15
CONNEMARA...Th., Aug. 8 | SCHILLER...Thurs., Aug. 22

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS., General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ERNE.....Aug. 8
ATLAS.....Aug. 29

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ATLAS.....July 30
ANDES.....Aug. 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, WEDNESDAY, July 31, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.

G. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ. Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Mazanillo, Manzanillo, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana. New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 26th-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 9, 10, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 12, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:30 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P.M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Commercial Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

HUBERT-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.—Nearest point for Harlem River.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Ninth-av.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st, crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

WM. K. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROOKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 3:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30, 9:30, and 10:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 8:30 A. M., 12 and 6 P. M. From Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Fresh air for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 9:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London.—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted) Long Island City, Pier No. 49 North River, foot Lorry-st., at 4:30 P. M.; Manhattan Beach, 5:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York, 76 Fulton-st., and at the depots. J. M. BROADWAY, Gen'l Ticket Agent. Office, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 943 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot, 42d-st.; No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. S. SHEPARD, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 12 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Parlor and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains leave, From Pittsburg, 7:00, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:30 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:30, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, reaching Suspension Bridge at 6 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through in every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at No. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.

PASSENGERS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:10 and 9:45 P. M., at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents: Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

THE MARY POWELL, FARE 75 CENTS, FOR West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, Catskill, Hudson, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring by ferry, leaves daily from Vesey-st., Pier 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. CONNECTS with BROOKLYN Annex Boats.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 24, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

TO BOSTON via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.

The Favorite Palace Steamers

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.

Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

$1 50 TO BOSTON,

FIRST CLASS,

VIA "THE OLD RELIABLE"

STONINGTON LINE.

Steamers leave daily (Sundays excepted) from

PIER 33 N. R., FOOT JAY-ST., AT 5 P. M.

Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON

And all points East via Newport and Fall River.

Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.

5:15 P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS, 5 P. M. | From June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. | Pier 28, N. R.

Leave Brooklyn via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.

Music by splendid bands and orchestras.

Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the wharf, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

Special Notice to Newport Passengers.

For the better accommodation of Newport travel on this line, a special train will leave the steamer wharf at Fall River, daily, at 6 A. M., (Mondays excepted,) and arrive at Newport 8:35 A. M., thus obviating the necessity of leaving the steamer at Newport at an early hour in the morning.

NEW-BEDFORD AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

On and after July 1 the new and elegant steamers of this line, the CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD and CITY OF FITCHBURG, will run daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 39, East River, leaving at 5 o'clock P. M., and connecting at New-Bedford with the steamers for Oak Bluffs, Vineyard Highlands, Katama, Edgartown, Falmouth Heights, Woods Hole, Nantucket, and Cape Cod.

THIS IS THE ONLY ALL WAT

EXPLORING A JERSEY CAVE

ANOTHER GREAT NEWSPAPER EXPEDITION.

HOW THE TIMES' COMMISSION GREASED ITSELF AND SQUEEZED ITSELF THROUGH NARROW PLACES AND FOUND A PATERSON YOUNG MAN'S VISITING CARD IN THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH.

For some months a startling story has been told and retold of the existence of a vast cave or series of caverns, extending, with endless ramifications, for a great distance beneath the Orange Mountains, a few miles back of Paterson, N. J. The existence of this cave was certainly known by the Paterson small boys a generation ago, and, probably by those of many generations preceding that; but of late years this knowledge seems to have been lost. Last Spring, however, something revived the memory of the cave, and rumor ransacked tradition for marvelous tales concerning it. It was reported to be vast in extent, full of bottomless pits, in the awful black depths of which the sound of falling rocks, bounding from side to side, became lost; inky pools of water, ice-cold and unfathomable, and vast chambers whose ceilings were enshrouded in impenetrable gloom. Stories were rife regarding the discovery, by daring explorers, of human bones in profusion, mingled with relics of Indian warfare. Many of these stories found their way into the columns of the local newspapers, and were widely copied, attracting much attention. Several New-York reporters visited the entrance to the cave, listened eagerly to the tales of the neighboring farmers and country boys of the foul gases generated in the mysterious depths below, the dark pools lying at the end of long slippery inclines, the many offsets and branch galleries luring to destruction, and the narrow passages, through which very thin persons might squeeze if their bodies were greased, but from which they could not emerge until reduced to the condition of skeletons. The City reporters therefore rolled a few boulders into the funnel-like entrance, listened with awe to their distant reverberations, and, coming away, stated in their various offices that the cave was too full of water for exploration, and that the mouth was so choked by stones thrown into it by visitors that an entrance could not be made. Then, a reporter of a local journal asserted that he had explored the mysterious subterranean region, and that its pretensions to greatness were fraudulent. But his story was doubted by the credulous, who preferred to believe that beneath their feet extended those regions of underground awfulness that tradition and busy rumor had located there.

In order, therefore, to arrive at the truth underlying these conflicting statements, and settle at once the pretensions of the alleged cave, a reporter of THE TIMES was detailed, a few days ago, as an expedition, and ordered to explore the cave, if it existed, to its uttermost depths. The expedition was liberally fitted out with a pipe, a paper of tobacco, several matches, and a tallow candle, and thus equipped set out on his perilous mission.

At Paterson an interpreter was engaged and provided with a candle. He was a native of that wild region and familiar with its dangers, and though he had never entered the cave in question, his extensive experience in the vast, dark tunnels of nature in which bubbles the cooling lager beer rendered him a fit man for the position. As the expedition left Paterson yesterday morning the air was cool and bracing, the sky unclouded, and everything combined to presage its success. In a light wagon, a pair of spanking bays soon carried it beyond the city, across the old Morris and Essex Canal, and the great highway for the transportation of coal from the mines of Pennsylvania to the Eastern market, but now nearly deserted; past the last outlying houses of the town, and along the beautiful Notch road leading, through a low pass in the mountains, to Pompton Plains, Morristown, and Northern New-Jersey. As the road gradually ascended the mountain, a vast panoramic view was unfolded, that became each moment more extensive and beautiful. The outspread city lay close at hand, and beyond were the broad valleys of the Passaic and Hackensack, extending north and south as far as the eye could reach, dotted with white spires, clustering villages, and clumps of woodland, and lighted here and there by the silvery gleam of the rivers. Four miles out of town, with a sharp bend to the right, the road turned into the Notch, and the ascent became sharper. On the left rippled the Notch Brook, once famous as a trout stream; on the right a heavily wooded bank rose gently to the foot of high, precipitous cliffs of red sand-stone, crowned with a fringe of cedar. Half a mile up the Notch a heavy fill, overgrown with trees on one side of the road, and a deep cut on the other, mark the unfinished road-bed of a railway abandoned so long ago that no one could be found who knew its terminal, or who its projectors and builders were. Half a mile further, and a white sign warned the explorers to "look out for the locomotive" of the Montclair Railroad. Just before this sign was reached a bend to the left through a narrow lane carried the party parallel to the railroad for a few rods, then under it, between two bents of trestle-work, and into a little grove, where, beside the brook, they left their team, and made final preparations for the descent into the cave near at hand. A short walk up the track, a turn into the first wood road on the left, according to instructions, up a steep tree-covered hill-side into the first path on the right, and a few steps revealed the three well-like holes at the bottom of a sink that had been described as the mouths of the cave.

The middle of these was the one chosen for the descent. It was a long, narrow hole about 20 feet deep. At the bottom a narrow passage, with smooth walls, and a floor of logs, sticks, and fragments of rock extended, well lighted from above, and sloping rapidly downward 100 feet to a dark cleft in the face of the solid rock. This cleft was high and very narrow, so much so that the expedition and the interpreter, although both of them were very thin, had great difficulty in forcing themselves through it. From it came a blast of cold, damp air, and its gloom was impenetrable. On entering it, the explorers lit their candles, and holding them high above their heads, enjoyed the pleasing, never-to-be-forgotten sensation of having the hot, melted tallow run down their arms to the elbows. After a dozen crab-like steps, taken within the cleft, the expedition, who was ahead, stopped so suddenly that the interpreter, following closely, was unable to speak, for lack of wind, for some moments.

"What is it?" asked the interpreter, peering over the other's shoulder, and holding his candle so that the hot grease dropped gently but firmly on his neck.

"A hole," answered the expedition, blowing out the interpreter's candle; "give me a rock!"

The reassuring sound of the rock striking other rocks some 20 feet below, and then rolling away, emboldened the expedition to descend into the darkness; and, with back and knees braced against the slimy walls, he gradually worked his way to the bottom. The interpreter followed, and both found themselves on a bed of loose rock forming a steep inclined plane, leading downward. The sides rose, smooth and gleaming with moisture, to an unknown height, and were lost in the darkness. After a further descent of 100 feet this incline terminated in a dry, narrow steamber, with a floor of sand and no discernible roof. It was simply an immense rent in the solid trap rock; its walls were without a break, and offered no means of exit, either to the right or left. At the further end of the chamber, which was perhaps 200 feet in length, another cleft, so narrow as to merit the name of "lean man's misery," led the party, with abraded noses and elbows, up a slight incline, ending in a rocky alcove, which proved to be the terminus of the wonderful cave. In a little niche at its further end was a card bearing the name of the local expedition who had preceded them, some time before, and extending compliments to whoever might discover it.

Returning to the sand-floored chamber, the expedition and the interpreter seated themselves on fragments of rock, lit their pipes, and discussed the situation. They had been warned against innumerable dangers, and had found none. The cave, so full of wonders and horror, was no cave, but merely an underground rent in the rocks scarcely an eighth of a mile in length. They concluded that they, as well as the public who had read the Munchausen stories of Paterson's Cave, had been sold; and, having reached this conclusion, proceeded to examine more closely their surroundings and make the most of their opportunities. The air of the chamber was very cold, and their breath rose above them in clouds of steam. They extinguished their candles, and reveled in the intense darkness, through which the coals in their pipes glowed like eyes of fire. The interpreter relit his candle, and, leaving the expedition in darkness, went to the extreme end of the chamber and halfway up the steep incline toward the entrance, where the flame shone like a distant star, and cast grotesque shadows on the gleaming walls.

The only signs of animal life discovered by the expedition, after passing the few spiders who had spun webs across the entrance to the cave, were some minute milk-white insects, of the shape and size of fleas, that were found about an old spot of candle grease, dropped, probably, by the local expedition at the innermost extremity of the alcove. These insects, living in everlasting darkness, betrayed uneasiness at the approach of light, and apparently were possessed of some sense by which they could appreciate it.

The expedition and interpreter effected their return to daylight without accident, but with great difficulty, it being much harder to climb the slippery walls of rock than it had been to slide down them; but the hard climbing toward a known destination was found far preferable to the easy sliding toward an unknown fate and suspected bottomless pits. When they finally merged into the upper world, after a somewhat protracted stay in the cool depths of the cave, they found the air so oppressively hot and dry that they could hardly realize that the very hottest billow of the recent hot wave was not at that moment upon them. They were immediately overcome with such a sense of intense lassitude and drowsiness that it was with difficulty that they made their way to their team, a quarter of a mile off. Throwing themselves on the ground in the grove where the team waited, they were almost instantly fast asleep, nor did they wake until two hours later. The interpreter, aroused by a sense of duty, were first, and made his way to a farm-house, where, conversing fluently in the language of the country, he quickly concluded a bargain for the quantity of edibles and potables required by the expedition. The safe return of the party to Paterson was effected a few hours later, and they were hailed with great enthusiasm by those of the citizens who awaited their coming in the livery-stable.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC FIGHT.

MR. JAY GOULD PRESENTS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO THE BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

The manuscript of a circular dated July 25, purporting to be signed by D. M. Edgerton, acting President of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, who is in St. Louis, and addressed to the bondholders of that company, in reply to the recent circular issued by the Denver Extension Bondholders' Committee exposing Jay Gould's designs upon those bonds, and, through them, on the road, was furnished to the press yesterday. Mr. Edgerton denies, first, that there was any such agreement between the Union Pacific pool and the committee as is set forth in the committee's circular, to the effect that only two-thirds of the outstanding bonds and certificates, deducting $500,000 to be pledged by the pool, should be deposited. He quotes a letter from Mr. Holmes, of the committee, to Mr. Gould, without date, to show that there was talk of depositing nine-tenths of the bonds, allowing one-tenth for lost or burned bonds and bonds in the hands of Executors and Administrators. To this is attached a memorandum of instructions from Gould to Mr. Holmes, also without date, agreeing to the allowance suggested, provided the pool should receive some protection against the outstanding one-tenth. Mr. Edgerton asserts that these were the last communications between the parties, and represent the condition of affairs on June 1. He says further that the committee had represented to the pool that they would cause the surrender of all the outstanding Denver Extension bonds, and upon that representation they secured the sale to the pool of 5,000 bonds at much more than the market or real value. Messrs. Holmes and Villard are particularly mentioned as having "been engaged in the business of negotiating the sale, concealing the fact from their associates in the pool that they were selling their own bonds at a price above their value." The reasons of the pool for paying such prices is explained by the fact that by obtaining control of all the bonds a foreclosure would not be necessary, in which event the charter and franchises would be preserved, and future legislation in regard to rates of transportation would be avoided. Mr. Edgerton next attacks the assertion of the circular that Messrs. Holmes, of the committee, and Villard, one of the Receivers, were parties to the pool on account of having small interests in the junior securities. He says that Mr. Holmes subscribed and contributed to the pool 6,040 shares of stock, 5,500 income bonds, and 25,000 land grant bonds, and Mr. Villard subscribed 10,214 shares of stock for himself, and 3,664 shares of stock, 163,150 income bonds, 4,000 second land grants, 10,000 Arkansas Valley bonds, and 4,000 Leavenworth bonds. Of the latter, 2,300 shares of stock and 151,400 income bonds were contributed by J. F. De Neufville, another member of the Bondholders' Committee. Mr. Edgerton acknowledges that a meeting was held in Kansas. He says, however, there was nothing clandestine about it. It was "a casual one," and held "for the purpose of devising some plan by which the holders of the junior securities could come to a proper and just arrangement with the Denver Extension bondholders, it being true that the attempt to come to such an arrangement through the instrumentality of what is called the Bondholders' Committee had failed." Mr. Edgerton continues: "A proposition was agreed upon by the members of the pool present, and forwarded to Mr. Villard for his approval or suggestions of changes. Instead of making objections or offering any amendments or suggestions to his own pool, it seems that he immediately handed it over to the so-called committee of bondholders, some of whom made the same public in a distorted manner, representing that the pool had no purpose of coming to an arrangement with the bondholders, and are now endeavoring to place their bonds in their hands and under their control, that they may wage a destructive litigation against the company and its property. Their plan for depositing the bonds of the company in the hands of the trust company gives these committeemen unlimited control of the same, impounds the bonds, and deprives the owners of any control over them for an indefinite time." Generally, the circular [of the committee] is but a tissue of misrepresentations." A feature of the document is that all through it the title "Mr." is scratched out in front of the names of Gould's opponents. Both Messrs. Villard and Greeley, the Receivers of the road, were out of town yesterday, and Mr. Meyer, agent of the committee, went early to Long Branch. Mr. Holmes could not be found.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE WEIGHERS.

HOW THE FORCE IS BEING REDUCED—A NEW-MADE VACANCY QUICKLY FILLED.

For two weeks the Custom-house has been full of reports about the intention of the Treasury Department to reduce the force of weighers in the Custom-house here. These rumors took such definite shape that one of the weighers, who had understood that he would be one of three to be suspended, was urged by his friends to resign. Persons in authority encouraged the report that the force was to be reduced from seven to four, and the three weighers who were spoken of as most likely to be deprived of situations were, singularly enough, alleged to be active opponents of the Administration "policy." On Monday, soon after Gen. Merritt began signing his name as Collector, Mr. John J. O'Brien, a weigher, called upon him and offered his resignation. It was accepted. It was afterward understood that Mr. O'Brien would not have surrendered this position unless he had been assured that he would be compelled to vacate it if he did not give it up voluntarily. Yesterday, when it was generally expected that one or more additional resignations would be made and announced, Collector Merritt appointed a weigher to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. O'Brien. Everybody was surprised for a moment, and then everybody smiled. Mr. George B. Bacon, the newly-appointed weigher, has once before occupied the position, and he is spoken of, by those who knew him in the Custom-house and in the service of the Government during the war, as a brave officer and a good public servant. He was a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, and had charge of a gun-boat of the flotilla that operated with Grant in the siege of Vicksburg. He was recommended to the Collector of Customs in April, 1869, by Gen. Grant, as a trustworthy and useful man, and his application to Collector Merritt was indorsed by Judge A. B. James, of St. Lawrence County; Mr. H. R. Ransom, of St. Lawrence County; N. M. Curtis, Special Treasury Agent, of St. Lawrence County; D. M. Chapin, of St. Lawrence County; S. P. Remington, Collector at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, and Hon. James F. Pierce, Democratic Senator from Kings County. Among the visitors who called upon the Collector were ex-Congressman Mattison, Gen. Edgar Ketchum, and Mr. Thomas E. Stewart, who introduced Mr. Henry C. Robinson, Chairman of the Independent Republican Central Committee, to Gen. Merritt. Gen. Graham, the new Surveyor, made an informal call at the Surveyor's office, and conversed for some time with Deputy Surveyor Benedict, who is an old acquaintance. Gen. Graham's bond, not yet been received, but will probably arrive to-day, and he will take possession of the Surveyor's office to-morrow or on Monday.

A MOTHER SEEKING HER DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Ann Foley, a woman attired in deep mourning, called at the office of Superintendent Walling yesterday and informed him that she was searching for her daughter, a girl of 15. She said that in May, 1877, the girl was employed in the family of John Henry Jackson, a broker, who had an office at No. 15 Wall-street, and who lived with his family in East Forty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue. On June 7, 1877, the family moved to the Catskills, taking her daughter with them to mind the children. The following September Mrs. Foley received a letter from her child, in which she informed her that she was then living with Mr. Jackson and his family at Elm Tree Cottage, Plattsville, Greene County. Since then the mother has received no trace of her daughter's whereabouts or that of the family whom she served. She has learned that Mr. Jackson has left Plattsville, but does not know where he now resides. The poor woman alleges that when she sought information at the house of Mr. Jackson's mother she was turned away.

FATAL CASUALTIES IN JERSEY CITY.

Matteo Hellick, a sailor employed on an Italian bark lying at Communipaw, was engaged with others of the crew in hoisting buckets of iron ore from the hold of the vessel yesterday morning, when a heavy rock of ore fell and struck him on the back of the neck. His neck was broken, and death was, of course, instantaneous.

Richard Cummings, employed in the Central Railroad yards at Communipaw, was struck by a drill-engine while at work and horribly mangled. He was still alive when removed to the hospital, but no hope of his recovery is entertained.

The body of August Fauple was taken from the canal at Greenville yesterday morning. He had spent Wednesday night at a picnic, and probably fell overboard while under the influence of liquor. The body of an unrecognized man was also found floating in the canal at the foot of Jackson-lane.

COOPER CLAIMS HIS WIFE.

THE FIGHT FOR MARSHALL'S MONEY.

A WITNESS WHO SUPPED WITH A DEAD MAN—HOW COOPER BEHAVED WHEN HE FOUND HIS WIFE LOVED ANOTHER—A LOVE SCENE IN COURT.

Yesterday morning it seemed very likely, judging from appearances, that another day was to be wasted without progress being made in the Cooper-Marshall case. Mr. Scribner arrived at Judge Barbour's room a little before the hour appointed, and threw down his brief-bag with a loud "Good morning, Judge," as if his first intention was to challenge somebody. Then he folded his arms and impatiently waited over half an hour for the appearance of Mr. Ten Eyck. Mr. Oscar Marshall, brother of the "late lamented," arrived in company with Mr. Cooper, and Mrs. Cooper shortly afterward came in upon the arm of her brother, Mr. West. The proceedings were opened by Mrs. Marshall, who rose and handed her counsel a telegraphic dispatch. Mr. Ten Eyck just glanced his eye at it, as if it were entirely familiar to him, and handed it to Mr. Scribner, who read it, and, with an air of annoyance, tossed it across to the Judge. It was a telegram from Dr. Goodenough, and related to Mrs. Pitcher, and its contents were, "Very bad; will not be able to attend for a week."

After waiting a short time for the appearance of Mr. Caldwell, Mr. West was called to the witness-stand to testify to the stenographer's account of his evidence. Mr. Caldwell put in his hand a long memorandum, to which Mr. Scribner objected on the ground that it was Mr. Caldwell's and not the witness' evidence. Mr. Ten Eyck bridged over the difficulty very nicely by taking the memoranda and asking the witness questions from it. These were all quietly answered, and the witness did not resemble in any way the fellow anxious to fight the Judge and the whole court, described by Mr. Scribner on the previous day. The corrections he asked to be made were upon points of minor importance, and it was only in cross-examination that he mentioned anything noteworthy. He admitted that he lived at the house of Mrs. Marshall, the plaintiff, at No. 207 West Twenty-fourth-st., could not say how long he had lived there; thought it was since he had given his evidence.

"Were you told, after you left the stand, that you had made a blunder with reference to Marshall?" asked Mr. Scribner.

"I was told three, or four, or five months ago; I cannot tell nearer than that."

"How many days are there in a month?"

"I don't know."

"How many months in a year?"

"Twelve, aint there?"

Very little was got out of the witness, and he was told to stand down. Then the counsel considered what should be done next.

Mr. Ten Eyck said he did not know if he should wish to call any more witnesses, but he might. Mr. Scribner said it was unfair that the other side should be allowed to bring forward other witnesses after their "fabricated structure" had been demolished by the testimony given in. Mr. Ten Eyck retorted that the case of the other side was a "put-up job," that the affidavits were false, and that the evidence had been obtained by means of monetary inducements. He alluded to the "mysterious" witness that was coming forward to prove this, explaining to the court that to give the name and address of the witness would be to defeat the object of calling him. The only way to catch this witness was when he came from Long Branch to the City. They had a man watching for him, and hoped to apprehend him the next day. "When inducements are held out to witnesses," he said, talking emphatically at Mr. Oscar Marshall, "that vitiates their testimony. These facts have come to my knowledge, and this witness is necessary to prove it." Mr. Marshall blushed and hurriedly whispered something to his counsel.

The Referee granted the motion, but he would not make it absolute, and it would be competent for Mr. Ten Eyck to make a motion for the hearing of the witness allowed to.

Ex-Judge Fullerton just then came into the room, and, seating himself between Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Ten Eyck, entered into a whispered consultation with them. This having continued for some time, Mr. Scribner said they were not proceeding in accordance with the order which set forth that there were to be no unnecessary delays, and the Referee, in order to keep him quiet for a minute or two, told him a laughable little incident that happened in circuit once. Mr. Scribner was betrayed into a smile, but his face quickly dropped into its usual sombre folds.

"Take the stand, Mr. Cooper."

Isaac P. Cooper, a tall, sunburned man, with gray head and brown beard, came forward. His boots were unpolished, his clothes covered with dust, and he wore the tired appearance of a man who had sat up all night expecting such a call every minute. Mrs. Cooper left the seat she had every day occupied, for one at the elbow of her counsel, where she took notes, arranged the papers, prompted the questions, and tried to control the witness.

Mr. Cooper told the court, through Mr. Ten Eyck, that he had resided at Long Branch 43 years, with the exception of a couple of years spent in New-York and Brooklyn. In this City he lived, not in Twenty-seventh-street, as stated in his depositions, but Thirty-first-street, and in Brooklyn he resided at Bridge-street. He was married in 1855 to Ruth West, and lived with her for 18 or 20 years. There were three children of the marriage.

"Did you hear the testimony of Mrs. Marshall, your former wife?"

"I know no Mrs. Marshall."

"Answer the question."

"I submit that he is right. If he does not know Mrs. Marshall, let him call her the plaintiff," said Mr. Scribner.

"It has been Mrs. Marshall ever since the reference commenced," said Mr. Ten Eyck. He then repeated the question, adding, "I mean by Mrs. Marshall the girl you married in 1855."

"Do you mean my wife?" said the witness.

"No, Sir, I don't, because you have not got one."

"There she is, sitting there," and he pointed to Mrs. Cooper-Marshall, laughing behind her fan.

Then the counsel said to one another, "Don't let's bandy words about this, but let's settle it quietly;" and then applied words about it for half an hour, without any arrangement as to the plaintiff's cognomen being made.

"The idea of Mr. Cooper having any feeling in the matter!" said Mr. Ten Eyck; "it is preposterous that he cannot bear to hear her addressed as Mrs. Marshall." Then he repeated his question, and the witness repeated his answer.

"Of course he does know Mrs. Marshal," he said testily.

Then Mr. Scribner did lose his temper. He jumped up and said that if the depositions were a mass of perjury, counsel had no right to discredit a witness in that manner. Mr. Ten Eyck did not consider this "a question of feeling," as he termed it, settled the question. He began to quote "The Yelverton Case," and other authorities, when the Referee interrupted him.

"You see," said he, "if he calls her Mrs. Marshall, he tacitly admits that she was divorced from him. That is the difficulty."

"And they have put in the records of the court that such a divorce has been made," said Mr. Ten Eyck. "I shall say Mrs. Marshall every question I put; I have a right to do so."

"Well, well, go on," said Judge Barbour.

"Did you hear the testimony of Mrs. Marshall, the lady who sits beside me?"

"No, Sir; she is Mrs. Cooper, not Mrs. Marshall."

After waiting for some unequivocally that he did not hear Mrs. Marshall's evidence, and Mr. Ten Eyck said he swore a positive lie. Mr. Scribner asked for counsel to be rebuked, and even the Referee waxed warm. Was his time to be trifled away with these quibbles? he asked. They all knew the witness was lying. He was content to settle the point, which was just what they did not do. At length the examination was allowed to proceed, but whenever the name of the plaintiff was inadvertently dropped the counsel and his witness came to loggerheads.

He continued: "The relations between my wife and self were pleasant up to the time of the divorce; that is, so my part; they did not seem to be on hers, for she left my house; yes, something did occur while we were living at Pleasure Bay; she was too intimate with other parties; [Mrs. Cooper-Marshal shook her head and smiled;] she was too intimate with Mr. John F. Marshall for one; Russell Hewlitt for another; James Newbold, Harry Green, and J. Herbert Wardell. When I mean by intimate I why, she would play poker and euchre with them; would sit up late at night playing for $5 a game; [Mrs. Cooper-Marshall shook her head at him knowingly;] I did not permit it; that is, it was not my wish; I knew it was wrong."

"Then why didn't you stop it?"

"I didn't want to object to her. At that time I loved her."

"Do you love her still?" The couple stared at each other stupidly and then burst out laughing.

"That might be taken as a legal question, I suppose," said Mr. Scribner, also laughing.

"I don't object to it," said the Judge, wiping his eyes.

The question was then repeated, and the witness gave an emphatic denial to the soft impeachment.

"You surely don't wish him to state that he is in love with another man's wife," said Mr. Barbour.

"When did you cease to love your wife and begin to hate her?" said Mr. Ten Eyck to the witness.

"When she began to love somebody better than me; there was one in particular, John F. Marshall, she loved better than me; he was at my house at Long Branch a hundred times; she introduced me to him first in 1870; I believed she had met him on Broadway before that; one time I found him in my wife's bedroom; I cannot tell what they were doing; I just saw them there.

"What did you do?"

"I just walked through the room, and says I, 'This is pretty nice work,' and I went out of the house altogether, and stayed away all night."

"Did you not think your wife in danger, being in the same room with Marshall?"

"I thought it was an outrage; I said I didn't like such proceedings."

"Why didn't you order Marshall out of the room, and see that he went out?"

"Well, I didn't feel like that; I felt if my wife cared to take up with some one else she might do so; I believe they were doing what was improper."

"Then why didn't you make a fuss?"

"Oh, I'm not that class of fellows."

"No," he continued, "we never quarreled about that; I have seen Marshall scores of times; he used to come and stand bottles of champagne for her, and she went out riding with him; would stay out three hours with him sometimes; notwithstanding this I continued to live with my wife until soon before the 'bogus divorce' was obtained.

"I first made a motion to open the decree in April; it was in consequence of what my sister, Martha W. Corlies, said to me; she said it was a shame that things should be conducted in that manner, and that now I had a chance for redress and of being divorced from her, and not her from me. I did not know anything about the plaintiff having a claim against the Marshall estate; I went to Mr. Scribner's office, but no one informed me; Polly Applegate is my housekeeper; she does not live with me as my wife."

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE SAVINGS BANK.

ACTION BY THE RECEIVER TO RECOVER $25,000 FROM THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES.

Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court, has granted an application of E. M. Tompkins, Receiver of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank, to sue the President and Trustees of that dead concern for the sum of $25,000. The names of the defendants in the action are George J. Penfield, the President of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, who was President of the bank, and the following-named Trustees: Thomas L. Disbrow, George Wilson, States Barton, George B. Ackerman, Supervisor of the Town of New-Rochelle; George W. Davids, Treasurer of Westchester County; George Ferguson, Jesse Colebrook, Jacob Crawford, Conrad Roth, and Edward Lambden. Messrs. Davids and Ferguson assert that they resigned their offices as Trustees of the bank several years ago, and before the irregularities mentioned in the complaint began, and that they are not liable, not having been present at the meetings of the Board of Trustees since 1874, and not having voted many of the measures of the bank since that time, although their names appeared in the advertisements of the bank up to October, 1877. Messrs. Roth and Lambden were Trustees for only about a year before the closing of the bank. After obtaining Judge Dykman's order to begin suit it was deemed best by the Receiver and his counsel, Mr. Martin J. Keogh, to give the defendants an opportunity to avoid litigation by an amicable settlement. In accordance with this determination, on invitation of Mr. Keogh, the several defendants were politely requested to meet Receiver Tompkins and himself at the office of the latter last evening. But few of them came. Mr. Keogh presented the matter succinctly and clearly, in presence of Mr. Tompkins. Not having designed any fraud upon the bank, they regard Humphrey, the refugee Secretary, as both the responsible rascal and the scapegoat for all the sins of the bank. As they were unwilling to pay the $25,000 demanded, the suit will go on, and will be put on the Circuit Court calendar for the September term. The grounds of action complained are substantially as follows: That Penfield was the President and Disbrow the Treasurer of the bank since 1870, and that all of the defendants were Trustees of it between May, 1876, and October, 1877; that between those dates they knowingly invested the funds of the bank in illegal mortgages and insufficient securities, by which the depositors lost large sums of money; that between those dates William R. Humphreys, Secretary of the bank and one of the Trustees, appropriated large sums of the funds of the bank to his own use, and that his books were kept in such a loose, negligent, and unbusiness-like manner that they did not indicate the true condition of the bank; that no account of the interest received on the securities of the bank is to be found in them; that many of the mortgages of the bank had been satisfied by the Secretary and President, but still retained as assets of the bank, exhibited as such to the public and the depositors, and returned as such to the Banking Department; that large amounts of the funds of the bank were loaned to defeat the object of calling him. The only way to catch this witness was when he came from Long Branch to the City. They had a man watching for him, and hoped to apprehend him the next day. "When inducements are held out to witnesses," he said, talking emphatically at Mr. Oscar Marshall, "that vitiates their testimony. These facts have come to my knowledge, and this witness is necessary to prove it." Mr. Marshall blushed and hurriedly whispered something to his counsel.

direct violation of the bank's charter; that the defalcation of the Secretary was effected by his receiving deposits from the depositors and entering the proper amounts in their pass-books, but making no entry, or only partial entries thereof, in the books of the bank; that the Trustees failed for over five years to call in the pass-books and have them compared with the books of the bank; that a previous defalcation, effected in a similar manner, had taken place in 1870, and should have put the Trustees on their guard; that the President and Secretary and Examining Committee of the Trustees made and swore to false reports of the condition of affairs of the bank to the Banking Department; that certain notes of the President and Treasurer were deposited in the bank as cash in such reports, while the makers of those reports were using the bank's money; that immediately before the visit of the Bank Examiner these notes were withdrawn and replaced by cash, which was in turn withdrawn and replaced by notes, after his departure; that the Trustees negligently failed to require security of the Secretary and manager for his fidelity in managing the bank's affairs, but permitted him to have full control of them, notwithstanding he was an ignorant and incapable man; that the confiscation and sale of Humphrey's property has brought but little to satisfy the bank's deficit; that the Trustees illegally borrowed money when they were making no investments, and declared and paid dividends far in excess of the bank's earnings; that by reason of the gross negligence of the Trustees the peculations of the Secretary were effected, and that the bank lost heavily by insufficient and worthless securities, on many of which no interest had been paid for years. It is declared also that the bank officers voted dividends without a yea and nay vote, as required by their charter, and bought six assigned mortgages in direct violation of an express prohibition of the charter. One of these assigned mortgages was from Franklin Crawford for $1,200. It was foreclosed with 5 years' interest added, and, after deducting costs and expenses, netted the bank $75 77.

WHITNEY FRANK IN CUSTODY.

ARRESTED TO ANSWER AN OLD CHARGE—TAKEN TO CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

On Tuesday last Deputy Sheriff A. M. Harrington, of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, called on Superintendent Walling and requested his aid in an effort to arrest Whitney Frank, the man who shadowed William E. Gray, the forger, in London, on the charge of having, several years ago, obtained $1,500 from a citizen of Chautauqua County by means of a black-mailing scheme. Frank, according to the story of the Deputy Sheriff, while connected with the Secret Service Bureau, visited Jamestown, and representing that he had a requisition for a man, whose name Harrington professed not to know, accepted $1,500 in consideration of releasing him. An indictment, it is claimed, was subsequently found against Frank, and a bench warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of Harrington. Superintendent Walling, on hearing the latter's statement, detailed Detective Dorcey to look for the accused. That officer yesterday morning found him at the Anson House, and took him to Police Head-quarters, where he was surrendered to the custody of the Deputy Sheriff from Chautauqua County. Harrington, whose knowledge of the facts in the case appeared to be very vague, left the City with the prisoner at 3:30 P. M.

Frank characterized his arrest as a "put-up job" to cheat him out of the reward offered for the arrest of Gray. He appeared very anxious to have the facts of the charge against him suppressed. The detectives say that Frank was well known in St. Louis, and that he has been in trouble before. He had lived in London for several years past, and when the extradition of Gray was first attempted he went on the track of the forger, hoping for a big reward in the event of a renewal of the attempt to extradite him. Gray was "spotted" by Frank, who betrayed him into the hands of the London Police. Sergt. Kealy was detailed to go to London for the prisoner, and when he claimed Gray, Frank requested information concerning the reward, and was told that the Sergeant was "not aware that one had been offered." A claim for expenses was then submitted by Frank, which was paid. Without any encouragement from Kealy, Frank accompanied him to this country with the prisoner, and has, since their arrival here, been sedulously endeavoring to obtain a reward. It is understood that the bankers who were interested in the capture of Gray at first rejected his claim, but afterward reconsidered the matter, and were about to pay him $5,000 for the assistance rendered by him in capturing the fugitive forger.

HOW A THIEF'S ACCOMPLICE WAS CAUGHT.

On July 3 two young men, named Harry Williams and Charles Smith, hired a furnished room in the premises No. 113 Chrystie-street, occupied by Margaret Weiss. Upon the same evening the tenants climbed through the fan-light of Mrs. Weiss' room and carried off $130 worth of property, consisting of jewelry and wearing apparel. The thieves fled after the burglary, but Mrs. Weiss notified the Police, and Detective McNulty, of the Central Office, was placed upon the case, and arrested the thieves and an accomplice named Harry McFarland, all three confessing their complicity in the burglary. The arrests were made on Wednesday, and the prisoners were brought before Justice Bixby, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Among the women who came to inquire after the fate of the young captives was Rebecca Brady, a girl of 19 years, residing at No. 16 Chatham-street, upon whose person was a black alpaca skirt, which Mrs. Weiss identified as part of her stolen property. The girl was at first amazed at the manner in which she had been caught, but finally said that Williams and McFarland gave her the skirt, and that she did not know that it had been stolen from anybody. Williams and McFarland pleaded not guilty to the charge of burglary, but young Charles Smith, of No. 18 Pitch-street, a young apprentice to a cabinet-maker, admitted the guilt. He and his comrades were committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail each, Rebecca being held in $300 bail to await trial.

KILLED BY A BLOCK OF GRANITE.

While a gang of workmen were engaged yesterday afternoon in tearing down the walls of the old Croton Aqueduct at Ninth-avenue and One Hundredth-street, a large block of granite fell on August Eggert, aged 25, of Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and One Hundred and First streets, killing him instantly.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

President Roberts acted as Mayor yesterday, in the absence of Mayor Ely.

Five dollars have been received from "Norton" for the St. John's Guild. The money has been sent to Mr. W. H. Guion, the Treasurer.

Rachael Weiss, a 4-year old child, fell last evening from a window on the fifth story of No. 115 Division-street to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have issued their prices for coal for August, as follows: Steamer, $3 60; grate, $3 60; egg, $3 75; stove, $4 20; nut, $3 60.

A horse attached to a milk wagon was frightened by a Metropolitan Elevated Railway train yesterday, and, running away, demolished a fire hydrant at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

Sixteen tons of fine silver, valued at $600,000, were shipped from the Assay Office to Philadelphia yesterday for coinage into standard $1 tokens. There are over 80 tons still remaining, valued at over $3,000,000.

A capsized centre-board vessel was passed on Tuesday last in latitude 39° and longitude 73° 40' by the schooner Reno, which arrived from St. Mary's, Georgia, yesterday. It appeared to be a large vessel. Its name was under water.

A young man named E. C. Lowe, of No. 57 Madison-street, while attempting to jump on board the steamer Cornell at the foot of Franklin-street yesterday, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned. His body was recovered.

The trains on the Metropolitan Elevated Railway now run during the day and up to 7:30 o'clock on two-minute headway. After 7:30 the intervals between trains are three minutes, up to 12 o'clock. The trips to Fifty-eighth-street are now made in 20 minutes, instead of 25 as heretofore.

Edward Simms, a salesman, of No. 366 Bleecker-street, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, for breaking into the stables of Daniel A. Kill, at No. 690 Washington-street, on Wednesday night, and stealing therefrom $50 worth of hay, oats, and blankets.

A sail-boat, containing three men and a boy, was run down and capsized yesterday morning by a sloop in the North River. Officers of the Western Steamboat Squad went out in a boat to rescue the party, who, however, were picked up by a small boat. They refused to give their names, simply stating that they were from Union Hill, and were on a fishing excursion.

John McGuire, a cooper, of No. 190 East Twelfth-street, on the 18th inst. saw a horse and wagon, worth $150, belonging to John Howe, of No. 31 Carney-avenue, Jersey City, standing in Church-street. He jumped into the wagon and drove off. He was arrested and committed for trial yesterday by Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail.

The committee appointed by the bondholders of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, say they have received notice from holders of over $800,000 of the sinking fund bonds of their acceptance of the terms of the plan of reorganization proposed at the recent meeting, and then detailed in THE TIMES. The committee are consequently preparing to take the legal steps necessary to bring about a foreclosure.

Kate Ann McGowan, a servant, of No. 409 East Forty-first-street, on the 24th inst. went into the apartments of her mistress, Anna B. Hills, at No. 108 West Fortieth-street, and stole therefrom a gold neck-chain with gold medallion attachment, and a pair of bracelets, worth $150. She was soon arrested, and yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Capt. Shinner, of the bark Beltrees, which arrived from Sligo yesterday, states that he spoke the London and Atlantic cable steamer Seine on July 3, in latitude 27° 16', and longitude 36° 07'. The Seine had succeeded in raising the cable 60 fathoms off the bottom, and had buoyed it. It was expected that it would be repaired on the first fair day. Capt. Shinner brought a number of letters from the steamer, and mailed them for London.

Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, and Chief Engineer Campbell are inspecting the country in the eastern part of New-York and the western part of Connecticut, with the view of ascertaining whether it would be practicable to connect the Housatonic River with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City. If the connection can be made, an abundant supply of water would be obtained by the citizens of the ann

The New-York Times.

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DEFYING THE GOVERNMENT

TROUBLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A SHERIFF REFUSES TO DELIVER UP REVENUE OFFICERS HELD ON A CHARGE OF MURDER—A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DISOBEYED—PROBABILITY OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The case of the United States internal revenue officers who are now held in jail in South Carolina by the State authorities promises to be one of unusual interest, and may lead to important results. Special District Attorney Earle arrived here to-day, and laid all the facts before the President and the Attorney-General. It appears that before Mr. Earle left South Carolina a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court upon the Sheriff having the prisoners in charge, but the Sheriff positively refused to obey the writ. After the Cabinet meeting to-day a conference was held upon this matter by the President, the Attorney-General, and Secretary Evarts, at which Mr. Earle was present, and explained fully all the facts of the case. It was determined by the President, upon the advice of Messrs. Devens and Evarts, that the laws of the United States must be enforced in South Carolina at all hazards, and that the writ of the United States Circuit Court must be obeyed. The Circuit Court is not now in session, but Mr. Earle was sent to Baltimore to-night to consult Judge Bond, of the South Carolina circuit, and ascertain whether he can arrange to go to South Carolina and hold a special session of the court to hear this cause. If he can do so, the writ of habeas corpus will be again served upon the custodian of the revenue officers, and, should it be again disobeyed, a sufficient *posse comitatus* will be sent to enforce the writ.

As this matter may lead to a conflict between the United States authorities and those of South Carolina, an outline of the case will be of interest at this time. Some time ago, a number of persons charged with illicit distilling were arrested in Pickens County, given a hearing before a United States Commissioner, and committed to jail. After the committal, a notorious outlaw named Redmond, who killed a revenue officer in North Carolina, and who is engaged in the manufacture and sale of illicit whisky, organized a party and proceeding to the jail in open day, forced the jailer to release the persons committed for violation of the Revenue laws. This bold defiance of the law induced the United States officials to organize a party for the capture of Redmond. Four revenue officers were specially detailed for this service. Redmond was known to frequent the house of Amos Ladd, whose sister is said to be the mistress of the outlaw, and the officers placed Ladd's house under strict surveillance. A man was seen to enter the house at night who was supposed to be Redmond, and the officers proceeded toward the premises to make the arrest. When they approached the house the man who was seen to enter, and who was supposed to be Redmond, leveled a rifle at one of the officials and pulled the trigger, but, fortunately, the rifle missed fire. Upon this murderous demonstration, one of the officers fired with fatal effect, but it was discovered that the man who rolled out dead from the house was Amos Ladd, and not Redmond. Ladd, however, was one of the party who assisted Redmond in the jail delivery, and the officers, at the time of the shooting, had a warrant for his arrest. Fearing the resentment of the outlaw and his friends for the shooting of Ladd, the officers, instead of surrendering themselves in the immediate locality of the tragedy, proceeded to an adjoining county, where they delivered themselves to the local authorities, and were committed. Subsequently, the prisoners were indicted for murder in Pickens County, but a change of venue was granted, and the cause was transferred to Anderson County, before Judge Kershaw, and argument heard on a motion to transfer the case to the United States Court. Judge Kershaw refused this motion, and in delivering his opinion used language which is construed as a defiance of the United States authorities. Then followed the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus by the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and the refusal of the Sheriff of Greenville to surrender the prisoners in obedience thereto. The next movement of the national authorities will be awaited with considerable interest. United States courts are given jurisdiction in such cases, under section 643, Revised Statutes, which Southern members during the last session made strenuous efforts to repeal by inserting a repealing clause in the Burchard Revenue bill.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $420,000.

The President to-day commissioned Volney Hall as Postmaster at Marshall, Texas.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $359,330, and from Customs $427,305.

Secretary Sherman returned to Washington this morning, and attended the Cabinet meeting to-day.

The President to-day appointed Andrew Cone to be United States Consul at Pernambuco. Mr. Cone is now Consul at Para.

Leave of absence for three months, when services can be spared, is granted Second Lieut. John M. Baldwin, Fifth Artillery.

In reply to a question, the Secretary of the Interior to-day said that argument in the Chicago Valentine scrip land case would be closed on Monday next, after which he would proceed immediately to frame his decision.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day transmitted to the Surveyor-General for delivery the patent for the Rancho Cuca or El Potrero, situated in San Diego County, Cal., and confirmed to Maria Juana de Los Angeles. The survey contains 2,174¼ acres.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. R. L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, will report to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia for duty as one of the assistants to said commission provided for in section 5 of the act approved June 11, 1878, entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia."

Complaints are constantly received at the Post Office Department of the violation by Postmasters at various small offices near New-York City and other localities in permitting bees to be transported in the mails as third-class matter. The department has endeavored to prevent the practice, but without avail. A stringent order has been issued by the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service to employes in that service, forbidding the receipt of bees as third-class matter.

The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of Alexander Grant Dallas against Carl E. White and others, involving title to the Albion Grant, in town 16 north, range 16 west, and town 16 north, range 17 west, Mendocino County, Cal., with two exceptions. The claim of D. N. Vickery is awarded to Dallas, and Thomas Boyle is awarded the tract claimed by him. The Secretary yesterday reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of T. Wallace More against S. A. Guiberson and others, involving lands in the "Seepe" Rancho, Santa Barbara County, Cal. The Secretary decides that the lands involved in this case are not of the kind contemplated in the statute, and refuses the right to purchase any of the lands outside of the corrected boundaries of the original grant.

BUTLERISM IN THE OLD BAY STATE.

THE GREENBACK MOVEMENT GAINING STRENGTH—BUTLER WORKING FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, July 26.—Finance is now receiving more attention in this part of Massachusetts than it has for a long time past. It is well known that New-England has always been strong for hard money; but it is a noticeable fact that just now the tide seems to be setting quite as strongly the other way. Every one has heard how it is going down in Maine, but even here in Western Massachusetts, usually called the most conservative part of the State, the Greenback movement is growing rapidly. No clubs have yet been formed, and there is very little talk about it, but almost a majority of our small business men, swinging a capital of $2,000 to $10,000, are strongly enlisted, while there are not a few who are worth from $50,000 to $250,000 who have been recently converted. The general opinion is that this will lead to Butler running for Governor, and if he should run, it is not a sure thing that he may not be elected. His recent Labor Reform speeches are being widely circulated, and some of his strikers are doing quiet but most effective work. It is claimed that all this work is being done without the General's knowledge, and only by his friends, but those who know the General's ways are hardly to be taken in by such stuff as this.

A DUEL WITH PAPER WADS.

HOW THE HONOR OF TWO INDIANA GENTLEMEN WAS VINDICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Gen. Thomas Green and Mr. David McClure, two well-known citizens of Madison, Ind., fought a duel last evening on Big Creek, a few miles distant from Madison. They were members of a party who had gone out on an excursion, and the quarrel arose between McClure and Green while the other members were absent from the camp. During the progress of the war of words their companions returned, when it was proposed to settle their differences according to the code. It was determined that they should fight with shotguns at 10 paces, and Jacob Greiner and Robert H. Humphreys were chosen to act as seconds. The duelists took their places, each pale and determined, and at the proper signal both fired, but without effect. Humphreys remarked that they had fired too high, and would have to try again. The weapons were reloaded, and the principals took their places. At the word McClure's gun was discharged, and the General, finding himself unhurt, fired into the air, telling his antagonist he would spare his life. It was decided that the honor of both had been vindicated, and the seconds refused to allow a third round to be fought. After a reconciliation had been effected, and the party had returned to Madison, it leaked out that the seconds had loaded the guns with nothing more deadly than paper wads.

A TRAGEDY OF THE MINES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, July 26.—The wife of a miner named Patrick Lavin died at Pittston to-day under circumstances of a startling and a singular character. Yesterday she attended the funeral of Michael Heston, a young man who labored for her husband in the mines and was killed while at work by a fall of the roof. While at the house of death, the Heston family upbraided her in the most bitter terms, and the dead man's mother, in a fierce manner, accused Mrs. Lavin's husband of being her son's murderer, because it was through his action in taking down the rotten roof in the fatal chamber that young Heston was crushed to death. In addition to this the Hestons had commenced suit against Lavin, and the whole thing preyed so heavily on his wife's mind that upon her return home from the house of mourning she was taken sick and died this morning. Now Lavin accuses the Hestons of having taken his wife's life.

MINERS ORGANIZING FOR A STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, July 26.—The employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who have recently been working four days a week in the mines, held a large meeting at Pittston to-day, and discussed their grievances in a calm and determined manner. The wages received have not been sufficient to sustain their families, and from the tone of to-day's speeches it looks as if a strike were brewing. The men organized, elected officers, and will make a demand on the company for an advance of wages at an early date. They say that if they could have full time, even at the present pay, they would be content, but they have been running in debt until the merchants will no longer trust them, and they are growing desperate.

POTTSVILLE, July 27.—It is reported that a meeting of Knights of Labor will be held in Mahanoy City to-morrow evening, to decide whether a general strike in this region shall be ordered for Aug. 1 or postponed until a more favorable time.

LIVE STOCK TRANSFER RATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The rates on live stock between Chicago and the Eastern markets are said to be very much demoralized. It was reported to-day that stock had been taken from here to Buffalo at a rate of $30 per car. This is $5 less than one half the agreed tariff. There is no evidence showing that any small shipper has benefited by such rate as the aforementioned, but it is alleged that only the "eveners," and, possibly a few of their friends, can obtain these low figures. This sort of discrimination, for evidence is not wanting that it amounts to that, is causing much dissatisfaction among the smaller shippers. Rates out of St. Louis are quite as badly demoralized as from Chicago, and it has been ascertained that the "eveners" are paying only $50 per car from that city to New-York, while the small fry are obliged to pay $75 per car to Buffalo, that being the full tariff price.

GOV. WILLIAMS' NEPHEW SHOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 26.—Over 3,000 persons assembled to witness the races at Deckertown to-day. Douglass Williams, a nephew of Gov. Williams, was shot by James Harness during an altercation on the grounds. The wound is dangerous, but not necessarily fatal.

THE NEW STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, July 26.—The war steamer Fernando El Catolico has arrived from Santiago de Cuba with 112 Cuban exiles from Jamaica. Four hundred Cubans remain in Jamaica awaiting transportation to return to Cuba. Gen. Martinez-Campos is disposed to make a reduction in the transportation of material belonging to the troops, and has ordered that all the carts, oxen, and other equipage no longer needed shall be distributed among poor persons engaged in cultivating the fields.

A decree has been published reducing the salaries of public officials. It begins with the salary of the Captain-General, which is cut down 50 per cent.

HAVANA, July 26.—Gen. Mejia sailed for New-York on the steamer City of Vera Cruz.

A MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE.

ALBANY, July 26.—Ferdinand Newman and Miss Kate W. Van Benschoutten, both of New-York, arrived here to-day to be married by a clergyman, but failing to find the latter, who was out of town, they proceeded before Justice Gallup, who united them in wedlock. The appearance of both bride and groom indicated wealth and refinement. The latter was attired in full dress, with a bouquet in his button-hole and a diamond in his shirt-bosom. The lady was prepossessing in appearance, richly attired in black silk, and wore a diamond ring on her finger. Newman is about 40 and his bride about 25 years of age. They left for New-York immediately after being married.

TURKEY'S LOST TERRITORY.

THE RUSSIAN PART OF THE TREATY.

THEY OCCUPY SHUMLA AMID THE HUZZAS OF THE CHRISTIANS—OFFICIAL REPORTS OF RUSSIAN ATROCITIES IN THE PHILIPPOPOLIS DISTRICT—THE FORTIFICATIONS ABOUT CONSTANTINOPLE TO BE EVACUATED SOON.

LONDON, July 26.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "The evacuation of Shumla was carried out on the 20th inst. in the best order, the Russians entering the city amid the huzzas of the Christian people. Previous to the surrender the following convention was agreed to: The Turkish troops are to leave the fortifications, taking their side-arms, guns, and munitions of war, and going to Varna by the highway, the places along which, at present occupied by Russians, to be, during the time of the march, evacuated by them in order to avoid possible collision. For the maintenance of order the Turkish local Police will remain in the fortifications, as also the artillery corps to guard the guns. The occupation of the fortifications by the Russians will be carried out as they are evacuated by the Turks. All artillery and war material will be the property of the Sultan, and remain in charge of the Turkish corps until arrangements are made for transporting it. The Turkish civil authorities will be replaced by Russian officials. Meanwhile, until the new arrangements are completed, the Kaimakam, with six Turkish officials, will remain in the fortification to superintend the affairs of the Sublime Porte. A committee of Ottoman staff officers will also be left to direct the transport of war material. The Russian military authorities engage to protect the Mohammedan population."

The *Times'* Constantinople dispatch says: "The British Embassy has received official reports of the continual wanton destruction of Mussulman life and property in the Philippopolis district by the Bulgars and Russians. The reports are so well substantiated and so minutely detailed that there is no room to doubt their accuracy. The horrors committed are so atrocious and revolting that their publication must create the conviction that unless a remedy is found the new condition of the country will be more deplorable than under Moslem domination."

The Manchester *Guardian's* Constantinople dispatch says: "Advices from Batoum state that the Lazis are preparing to resist the Russian occupation of that place. The Russian evacuation of the positions about Constantinople will commence three or four days hence."

The St. Petersburg *Golos* says: "Russia is about to negotiate with the Rothschilds a loan of 400,000,000 roubles at the rate of 5 per cent. interest, the issue price to be 85." This statement is probably false or the amount is exaggerated.

NOTES REGARDING THE TREATY.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY DEFENDS THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION—THE TREATY RATIFIED BY ALL THE POWERS EXCEPT TURKEY—AUSTRIA'S OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Lords to-night the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a question, entered upon a general defense of the Government's policy in concluding the Anglo-Russian agreement, which was intended to prevent a war in the event of the failure of the congress, and not to tie the hands of the Government during the discussions. He declared the Government was under no engagements for the future, except those which had been presented before the House. It had never promised Greece an increase of territory.

Reuter's telegram from Belgrade reports that the Moscow Panslavist Committee has sent a number of its agents into the Austrian Slav provinces, and the Danubian principalities, and that these agents declare themselves openly hostile to Austria.

LONDON, July 27.—The *Post's* dispatch from Berlin announces that all the powers except the Porte have ratified the treaty of peace concluded by the Congress of Berlin.

A Bucharest dispatch to the *Times* says there is a considerable party in Servia which, despairing of acquiring Bosnia, would prefer to see Servia annexed to Austria rather than remain an insignificant State.

Contradictions relative to the date of Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces continue. The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch from Constantinople says Austria notified the Porte that the advance of her troops was to commence on the 26th inst., but a dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Brod, on the Bosnian frontier, reports that all was quiet there yesterday, although everything was ready. No date seems to have been fixed. The *Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch announces that the attempts to organize resistance to the Austrians in Herzegovina have collapsed. Turkish plenipotentiaries have submitted fresh proposals to the Austrian Government, but received no definite answer. Some of the conditions previously proposed were unacceptable. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent is assured that Turkey insists on the maintenance of Islamism as the established religion of the provinces.

THE POLICY OF ITALY.

THE RECENT AGITATION FERMENTED BY EXTREME RADICALS—ITALY FAVORABLE TO HELLENIC INTERESTS.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Times'* correspondent at Rome says: "Whatever may be the feeling in Italy regarding the result of the congress, and no doubt it is one of universal dissatisfaction, it would be an error to suppose that the speakers at the meeting held on Sunday are entitled to be regarded as exponents of the sentiments of the nation, or that the meeting itself was one of a representative character. The extreme Radicals have cleverly seized the opportunity of placing themselves at the head of a popular feeling, and to their work is due the rumor of meetings which have cropped up on all sides like mushrooms, but the first burst of vexation over, a rapid change has set in, and a decline in the political temperature is perceptible each day. At the meeting here on Sunday there were no representatives of the flower of the Garibaldian group present.

ROME, July 26.—The *Liberta* says in political circles a connection is traced between the Greek protests against Turkish barbarities in Thessaly and the appearance of French men-of-war at the Piræus. The *Liberta* adds that it is thought that Italy is disposed, if necessary, to unite with France for the advantage of the Hellenic cause, and of their common interests in the Mediterranean.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS IN GERMANY—THE DORY NAUTILUS SPOKEN.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent estimates that the result of the elections next Tuesday for the German Parliament will be the return of all, or nearly all, the 144 Ultramontanes, Poles, Guelphs, Lorrainers, and other irreconcilable enemies of the Government. The Liberals will probably lose, and the regular Conservatives gain, about 30 seats, which will leave 145 Liberals and 107 Conservatives. The Liberals will thus retain the balance of power, and will be ready to support the Government as hitherto, if the Government will respect Liberal principles.

QUEENSTOWN, July 26.—A vessel just arrived here reports that she spoke the sail-boat Nautilus on the 22d inst. in latitude 48° north, longitude 29° west. The two men on board were well and required nothing. They said they were hove to 12 days soon after leaving the Atlantic coast.

PARIS, July 26.—The Minister of Commerce has informed the Central Committee of the Exhibition that in consequence of the unanimous request of the jury he has decided to reduce the value of gold medals so as to double their number. There will now be 150 grand prizes and 2,500 gold medals.

The Spanish Embassy denounces as false and malicious the report published in the Cologne *Gazette* that King Alfonso threatens to abdicate the throne.

The session of the Woman's Rights Congress opened here to-day. M. Martin, a Municipal Councilor of Paris, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, were elected Presidents of the congress.

ROME, July 26.—The Pope is in good health, and has been able to dispense with the attendance of his chief physician, who has gone to the country on furlough.

THE COLUMBIA CREW IN PARIS.

THEIR RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN THE EXPOSITION.

PARIS, July 26.—An informal reception was given the Columbia crew at the American head-quarters in the Exposition at 3 o'clock this afternoon. President Barnard occupied the chair and made a welcoming speech, in the absence of Commissioner-General McCormick. Capt. Goodwin replied. He spoke warmly of the kind treatment the crew had received in England. A letter was read from Prof. Laboulaye regretting his inability to attend. Lunch was then served. President MacMahon and the French Republic were toasted, and M. Menier responded. The Marquis de Lafayette, Secretary Hitt, of the American Legation; Mr. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University; Mr. Cunliffe Owen, and others, made brief speeches. There was a large attendance at the reception, including all the prominent American residents and visitors, and several members of the French and other commissions. A great crowd outside cheered loudly when the crew appeared.

LARGE LOSS OF LIFE BY DROWNING.

LONDON, July 26.—Fourteen children and three teachers were drowned by the capsizing of a boat to-day in the River Blackwater, near the town of Bailieborough, County Cavan, Ireland.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., July 26.—Laura Linscot and Addie Welch, girls of about 16 years, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in Adams Pond, Boothbay, yesterday afternoon. Another girl and three boys, who were in the boat, were saved. The accident was caused by the rocking of the boat.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

THIRTY-SIX CASES AND EIGHTEEN DEATHS THUS FAR REPORTED—QUARANTINE PRECAUTIONS AT OTHER PLACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26.—Up to date 36 cases of yellow fever have been officially reported to the Board of Health, and there have been 18 deaths.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 26.—Great excitement was caused here by exaggerated reports of the prevalence of yellow fever, the city physician, in this morning's *Herald*, saying that a passing towboat from New-Orleans put off two cases of fever on Wednesday, one of them dying during the night, at the Marine Hospital on the outskirts of the city. The other died to-day. Another man on the boat who had the fever when she passed died on Thursday. The boat returned here to have him buried. The boat, the John Porter, en route for Pittsburg, was thoroughly disinfected on her return. No other cases have appeared, and the alarm has greatly subsided. Energetic efforts are being made to clean and disinfect the city.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 26.—By a resolution of the Board of Health, no boats from New-Orleans will be allowed to enter this port after this date, until further notice.

PENSACOLA, Fla., July 26.—A 10 days' quarantine has been established, by rail and water, by the Board of Health of this city, against New-Orleans.

MOBILE, July 26.—Mayor Duffie will to-morrow issue a proclamation of quarantine against New-Orleans, on and after July 27. Through travel on trains from New-Orleans will not be interfered with.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS MUDDLE.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—On the strength of an injunction restraining Mayor Bowman from interfering with the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad Company, that company put a large force of men to work to-day, and by night had nearly completed the laying of their track through the City of East St. Louis to the bridge. The track-laying was witnessed by a large crowd of angry citizens, who indulged in frequent threats, but made no open demonstration. Mayor Bowman issued a proclamation requesting his adherents not to interfere. The Militia, under command of Sheriff Webber, still remain in the city, and the armed forces of the opposing factions occupy the engine and market houses respectively. Another conflict seems almost inevitable. An attempt was made to-night to hold a mass-meeting of citizens, for the purpose of denouncing the disgraceful state of affairs, and condemning both factions of the municipal Government. The meeting was so poorly attended that it adjourned without taking any action.

THE CROPS IN RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Mr. Dyer, Consul at Odessa, reports the condition of the crops along the coast of the Black and Azof Seas as not greatly promising, in consequence of the dry weather. In the interior of the country, however, the crop is said to look remarkably well, and hopes are entertained of a harvest something above the average production. There is much complaint of the scarcity and cost of farm labor, and great anxiety is felt lest much of the crop may suffer from want of labor during the harvest season. These fears are, however, of annual occurrence, and Mr. Dyer thinks little importance can be attached to them.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT CORNER.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Intense interest is manifested in the result of the great corner in wheat, now being run by Milwaukee and Chicago commission merchants. The price has been steadily advancing for two weeks past, with a prospect of being maintained at the present rates or at still higher ones during the remainder of the month. The visible supply of wheat is now about 4,000,000 bushels, and it is stated that the short sales for August delivery aggregate nearly 20,000,000. Meanwhile, although some damage has been done to the crops in this section, it is believed by competent judges that no widespread or great injury exists.

NARRAGANSETT PARK RACES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—At Narragansett Park this afternoon the race in the 2:45 class was won by Charlie Ware, of Hartford: Norwood Chief, of Middletown, Conn., second; Jim Briggs, of Union Springs, N. Y., third; Nellie, of Providence, fourth. Best time, 2:32½. In the free-for-all race seven horses started. The race was won in three straight heats by George B. Daniels, of Medford, Mass.; Alley, of New-York, second; Anodyne, of Boston, third: Result, of Boston, fourth. Time—2:26; 2:24; 2:24.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The disagreement between the *Inter-Ocean* and the Typographical Union was increased to-night at a meeting of the Union, when the men on the paper were ordered to go out to-morrow morning. It is understood that the manager of the paper is trying to arrange with non-union men to fill their places.

FATAL AFFRAY AT A PICNIC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—At a picnic in Lewis County on Thursday Thomas and William Blankenship were stabbed and killed by Daniel and Joseph Morgan. Ten or 15 persons were wounded in the mêlée. Daniel Morgan is under arrest; Joseph escaped.

THE ROSS-HANLAN RACE POSTPONED.

RIVERSIDE, New-Brunswick, July 26.—The Ross-Hanlan race has been postponed until 3 P. M. to-morrow on account of rough water and adverse weather.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Judge William Allen declines the Congressional nomination by the Republicans of the Fifth District of Ohio.

THE BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.

REMOVAL OF CHIEF HASBROUCK.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN APPOINTED TO TAKE HIS PLACE—MR. HASBROUCK'S TIME EXPIRED—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE NEW APPOINTMENT.

Yesterday afternoon the politicians lingering in and around Police Head-quarters were considerably surprised on learning that the Commissioners had held a meeting at which they had removed D. B. Hasbrouck from the office of Chief of the Bureau of Elections, and appointed John J. O'Brien as his successor. At first the truth of the report was questioned, the members of the board having contradicted rumors of the contemplated change two days before; but it was soon after verified by the Chief Clerk and his assistants. The session of the board at which the action was taken was held early in the afternoon, all the Commissioners attending. The removal of Mr. Hasbrouck and the appointment of his successor was formally recommended by the Committee on Elections. This committee consists of all the Commissioners, Commissioner Dewitt C. Wheeler, being the Chairman of the Committee. They submitted a preamble to this effect: The term of office of D. B. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, having expired, the Committee of Elections recommend that his successor be appointed. The committee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That John J. O'Brien be, and is hereby, appointed to the office of Chief of Bureau of Elections, in place of D. B. Hasbrouck, whose term of office has expired, with compensation at the rate of $5,000 per annum, to take effect Aug. 1, 1878.

There was no debate on the question, the report being unanimously concurred in. After the adjournment of the meeting the Commissioners left the building, and did not return during the remainder of the day. At the Central Office the action of the board was received with surprise. Some of the more prominent officials expressed the opinion that whatever might be the political significance of the change at this particular period, it would prove detrimental to the efficiency of the Bureau of Elections. Within five days the work of organizing 53 election districts, and testing the qualifications of 3,354 Poll Clerks, Inspectors of Election, &c., will be begun by the chief of the bureau, preparatory to submitting his report to the Commissioners. After that follows the duty of swearing in the officials appointed by the board, and the additional details of the distribution of blanks and stationery, and the selection of polling-places. It was asserted that at least a year's experience would be necessary to enable a new incumbent to properly perform the manifold duties of the office.

Mr. Hasbrouck first became connected with the Police Department in 1857, when he received the appointment of Deputy Clerk to Mr. Embree, who was then Chief Clerk. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Embree was one of the most active organizers of the brigade made up from the ranks of the force. When the Police Life and Health Fund was started Mr. Hasbrouck drafted the rules governing its investment and distribution, and also acted in the capacity of Secretary of the fund up to within a month ago. In 1865 the supervision of elections devolved by statute on the Police Department, and Mr. Hasbrouck was detailed to take charge of the work. He drafted the rules affecting registration, voting, canvassing, &c., and ably conducted the affairs of the bureau up to 1870, when, by a provision of Tweed's charter, it was made a separate department under Cornelius Carson. In 1873 it was again made a bureau of the Police Department, and in June of that year, Mr. Hasbrouck was appointed chief for three years under the statute. At the time of his removal he was holding over, his term of office having expired two years ago.

Gen. Sickles had not heard of the removal of Mr. Hasbrouck and the appointment of Mr. O'Brien, when he was addressed yesterday afternoon by a reporter of THE TIMES. He looked down, then up, puffed at his cigar, then said: "O'Brien, O'Brien, that's the weigher who resigned the other day. Oh! I see. Let's see; that looks like a desperate move The Bureau of Elections, eh? Well, the high-minded patriots decline to take part in political affairs, so I suppose the politicians will have to fight it out."

Gen. Palmer, who is well known as a member of the Republican Central Committee, who is full of approval of the Administration, said the nomination was astounding, and if it was a Conkling move, as it seemed to be, it was a more desperate and bold undertaking than any that had characterized Tweed's course in this City.

Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin was also surprised, but he was unable to do more than speak well of Mr. Hasbrouck, as he had never more than heard of Mr. O'Brien.

Alderman Bernard Biglin says that the placing of John J. O'Brien in the position created by Mr. Hasbrouck's removal, is the promotion, and the deserved promotion, too, of one of the smartest, most honest, capable, and industrious men that ever filled the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

One of the rumors afloat last evening in political circles was to the effect that Seth C. Hawley's removal from the office of Clerk to the Police Board will shortly be made, and the place filled by a Democrat. It is said that this was the understanding upon which the Democratic Commissioners—Smith and Nichols—voted for the confirmation of John J. O'Brien as Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

Mr. John J. O'Brien was born in this City, in Pearl-street, near the Battery, and is now 36 years of age. He was educated in the public schools, and his earliest employment was in the store of his father, who was a prominent East Side dry goods dealer. He was connected with the Volunteer Fire Department, and was an active member of Engine Companies Nos. 19 and 31. At the instance of Mr. Eugene Kelly, the banker, he was employed as a bookkeeper by A. T. Stewart, and held that position in the great Broadway house for nine years, enjoying meanwhile the entire confidence of his employer. Mr. O'Brien, since he became a voter, has been an active Republican in the Eighth Assembly District, and when Mr. Thomas Murphy was appointed Collector of the Port, he selected him as his Private Secretary. When Gen. Chester A. Arthur succeeded Mr. Murphy, Mr. O'Brien was made a Public Weigher, which place he filled until his resignation a few days ago. Mr. O'Brien is popular, not only in the district where he is intimately known, but in all quarters of the City.

COREAN COMMERCE WORTHLESS.

YOKOHAMA, July 1.—Senator Sargent's proposal for opening trade between the United States and Corea excited surprise. He has been deceived by exaggerated reports. The population of Corea is only half of what he states. The country is miserably poor. The people are uncivilized, and the rulers are bitterly opposed to all foreign associations. Relations are tolerated with Japan, but they yield no material advantage to any body. Corean commerce is not worth even a slight effort, and could not be obtained without a great one.

A FATAL QUARREL.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Andrew Cropper and James Doyle, employed on the steamer Laura L. Davis, became involved in a dispute about a trifling matter yesterday afternoon, when Cropper seized a piece of board and struck Doyle on the head with such force that he died shortly afterward. Cropper escaped.

AN IRON PIER AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—A party of capitalists have arranged with the Lelands for sea frontage for an iron pier in front of the Ocean Hotel. It will be similar to the one at Brighton, England. Its construction will begin as soon as the contractors can deliver the materials.

THE MILITARY COMMISSIONERS.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 26.—This was the fifth day of the Army Commission. One of the military members from Pennsylvania says he is free to make the following statement: The commission is reaching satisfactory results. There is a spirit among the members to yield their special views for the sake of agreeing upon a bill. The views of members are given with great deliberation. A spirit of compromise seems to prevail among them. They will certainly agree upon a bill. It may also be stated that their deliberations are wholly irrespective of the Army *personnel*, and it is thought the results will work injury to no one.

DISASTROUS RAIN-STORMS.

CHICAGO BASEMENTS FLOODED—A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DAMAGED—DESTRUCTION AT OTHER POINTS.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Signal Service observer here reports the rain-fall last night, according to the gauge, as over four inches, the greatest on record here in any one night. Elsewhere in the North-west, except at Quincy, there seems to have been very much less rain. The damage in the city on account of flooded basements cannot be calculated. Among the heaviest losers are Carson, Pierce & Co., West Side dry goods dealers. Their basement was flooded, and their goods are reported to have been damaged to the extent of from $30,000 to $50,000; of this amount $10,000 was on carpets. The Post Office building, which is undergoing repairs, suffered to the extent of many thousand dollars, the rain coming from the roof, drenching the floor and ceilings, and damaging the stock of postal cards, blanks, &c. Military head-quarters, in the same building, suffered considerably. On Milwaukee-avenue about 30 basements were filled with water. The principal loss there falls on Clement, Sayer & Co., clothiers. The *Tribune's* edition was delayed two hours by water in its press-room. The engine-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel was filled with water, and the basements on Lake and South Water streets were overflowed, to the great damage of poultry and culinary stores. On Indiana-street, east of Armount-street, the water was several feet deep. An east wind was blowing during the entire time of the storm—from 9 P. M. to 4 A. M.—and the water in the lake being forced up high on the west shore, gave no chance for sewers and drains to discharge their contents. As a consequence, the water in many cases sought an outlet in basements.

QUINCY, Ill., July 26.—This city was visited last night by a heavy rain-storm, which did great damage in the city and vicinity. The injury to the streets amounts to nearly $10,000, and the damage to private property is much greater. The bridges across the streams in and near the city were washed away, cellars and houses were flooded, and in some instances the stocks of goods in stores were greatly injured by water. One family, who were surrounded by the flood, were rescued at a late hour last night in boats. The rain is believed to be the most severe that has ever visited this section.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 26.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon a storm destroyed property here as follows: Knitting mill of Gardiner & Thomas, partially unroofed and otherwise damaged to the amount of $1,200; injury to the roof of C. H. Timmerman's coffin manufactory, $100; dwelling-house unroofed, and another in the course of construction demolished, $500; barn, with valuable contents, two miles south of here, the property of John Hubbs, struck by lightning and consumed; loss, $1,200; insured.

AKRON, Ohio, July 26.—A destructive rain-storm passed over this city this afternoon, doing great damage to the Nicholson pavement, sewers, and curbing. Stores and cellars were also damaged considerably by water.

A CARRIER-PIGEON RACE.

TWO BIRDS START FROM COLUMBUS, OHIO, TO FLY TO HOBOKEN—THEIR NON-ARRIVAL LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The carrier-pigeon race between Columbus and New-York took place to-day. The two birds were forwarded from New-York by John Van Opstal to the Agent of the Adams Express Company at Columbus, with instructions to let them fly, if the weather was favorable, on the 25th or 26th. At 6:10 this morning the pigeons were set free from the roof of the United States Signal Service Office. After being released they fluttered a little and flew off in a straight line, a little north of the air line to New-York. After taking this direction for a short distance they veered slightly, and when last seen were flying rather low and in a straight line for their destination. They did not, when set free, circle through the air until they got their bearings, in the manner ascribed to them in books, but shot away directly eastward. The wind throughout the day was favorable for their flight, though rain may have caused them trouble. One of the pigeons is owned by Mr. Van Opstal, and was bred by him out of birds imported from Antwerp, Belgium. The other is the property of Louis Wæfelær, of Hoboken, and was imported from Brussels.

Never did anxious eyes gaze heavenward more eagerly than did those of the gentlemen gathered at Mr. Wæfelær's extensive aviary, in Hoboken, late yesterday afternoon, in expectation of the arrival of the carrier-pigeon "Francis Louis" from Columbus, Ohio. They were disappointed, however, as the bird failed to make its appearance before dark. The birds were expected to reach home before dark, and Mr. Wæfelær attributes their failure to arrive to the high wind which prevailed during the afternoon. In conversation with a TIMES reporter last evening, he said that he would expect his carrier home early this morning, and was not without hope that the bird would defeat Mr. Van Opstal's "Jupiter." The race, however, would have to be set down as a poor one. Next year he hoped to do better.

Mr. Wælfælær is an enthusiast on the subject of carrier pigeons, and owns one of the most valuable collection of fast flyers in America. He has over 250 birds, including a fine collection of pheasants. "Francis Louis," which he entered against Mr. Van Opstal's "Jupiter," is the choice bird of the lot. He is four years old, and has made the distance from Steubenville, Ohio, to Hoboken, 360 miles, in 10 hours and 7 minutes. "Jupiter," his opponent, is an American bird of foreign parentage. The first prize of $100 is offered by the editor of the *Fancier Journal*, Springfield, Mass. Mr. Wælfælær gives the second prize. "The carrier pigeon," said the latter gentleman, "never stops his flight from the time he is started until dark. I allow for my pigeons at the rate of a mile in a minute and a quarter. They will keep this up all day. I suppose Francis Louis has been delayed by the wind. He is resting somewhere to-night on a steeple or a high building, unless some stray hawk has made way with him. Mr. Van Opstal's bird is probably with him. Next year we will have a better race. There are two pigeons now, but there will be two dozen then, for a number of gentlemen in different parts of the country

cans believed that undue means had been used to secure the nomination of Mr. Packard; Judge Ludeling, Gen. Anderson, Gov. Warmoth, George W. Williamson, and Gov. Pinchback were before the convention for such nomination; St. Mary's Parish, in which the witness resided, was very peaceable; the laborers were given all the rights they desired, and were aided in their exercise; in some sections he had heard of violence; and in conversation with Republican speakers learned that at Feliciana, Monroe, and Shreveport stones were thrown at them; so far as his parish was concerned, there was no intimidation; the witness repeated that he thought the nomination of Mr. Packard caused lukewarmness in some localities; the colored men complained that Gov. Kellogg did not vigorously enforce the laws for their protection.

Mr. Potter inquired whether Packard was not the leader of the colored people? The witness replied that Pinchback was a kind of idol with them, and added that they were dissatisfied because Pinchback was not admitted to his seat in the Senate; Pinchback felt sore, and his followers partook of the same feeling.

On being interrogated by Mr. Springer, the witness said that to the best of his recollection he thought when Senator Sherman showed him the letter it was in the hand-writing of John Sherman, and was therefore genuine.

The witness, in reply to Mr. Hiscock, said there was no reason why the national ticket should run behind the State ticket; he believed that there was intimidation in the Feliciana, and, further on, said that many of the Republicans were opposed to the bayonet policy, which had lost the Republicans several Northern States, and injured the Republicans of Louisiana.

Mr. Hiscock—You are a Hayes Republican? A.—No.

Q.—I am glad; I ask you that question because it gave you an opportunity to explain. Wheeler was extremely popular? A.—We were divided on the Wheeler question; Wheeler, with his compromise, sold us out in 1872; we don't believe in compromises in that country, giving everything to our foes, and getting nothing in return.

Mr. Potter asked whether the allegations of fraud and intimidation were not made after the election, to which the witness replied in the affirmative.

Q.—Was not the result known at the time? A.—It was published in the newspapers.

The witness, in reply to a question, said that charges of intimidation were made by Republicans in parishes where their vote had fallen off.

Mr. Hiscock asked whether the Democrats sought to conciliate the colored people to vote their ticket. A.—Yes, in various ways; they did as you do in New-York—buy voters; various other means were used in my parish.

Q.—Did they use logic, and seek to gain them by conversations? A.—Yes, they were very affectionate to them. [Laughter.]

Q.—What do you mean by that? A.—We had a sharp contest on the social question; the Democrats organized a unification movement for the purpose of giving negroes equalities with the whites in the street cars and in the public schools; in this, I think, the Democrats outstripped us and beat us a little.

Q.—You think such equality generally obtains in Louisiana? A.—It obtains to a certain extent.

Mr. Potter—Do you mean to the extent of the railroad and street cars? A.—That is a part of it.

HON. FRANK MOREY'S TESTIMONY.

Frank Morey was next called, and on being interrogated by Mr. Hiscock, testified that he was a member of the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses from the Fifth District of Louisiana; he was not a candidate in 1876. The witness, in the course of his examination, spoke of the affairs in Madison, and mentioned the fact that the system of bull-dozing was discussed by the Democrats in that parish; Major Lucas opposed bull-dozing, and it was agreed not to practice it; the result was that in that parish there was an increase of 102 votes over the usual Republican majority in 1874; the witness was one of the Republican counsel before the Returning Board. Mr. Potter, in response to Mr. Hiscock, said the fact of intimidation, violence, and murder in the so-called bull-dozed parishes was not disputed; the only question was as to who committed the offenses; in the bull-dozed parishes, the machinery of the courts for the conviction and punishment of criminals is in the hands of Democrats, and he had never heard that any attempt had been made to bring the offenders to justice; Eliza Pinkston lived in Ouachita Parish, where the Democrats are in power; there was no question as to the woman having been dangerously maimed, and of this the witness was satisfied by personal inspection.

In response to Mr. Potter, the witness said that Eliza Pinkston was carried into the room of the Returning Board on a sofa; the impression prevailed in some minds that this exhibition would have a good effect, and his own impression was that it would be an excellent thing to do in furtherance of the cause. In reply to a question whether the dissatisfaction with the nomination of Packard affected the result of the election, he said the nomination produced so much dissatisfaction that leading Republicans discussed the question as to whether it was not best to protest against it, and support the national ticket alone; this proposed policy was abandoned, and the Republicans, though regarding it as a bitter dose, voted the party ticket as most partisans do.

Gen. Butler inquired as to the Statute of Limitation in Louisiana, to which the witness replied that there was no limitation now, the act having been changed in 1868 or 1869. Murderers and other wrong-doers could be arrested at any remote time. In reply to another question, he said that a couple of thousand murders had been reported by a Congressional committee in 1868, when the Republicans had control of about two-thirds of the parishes; he did not know of a single conviction for a political murder during the administration of either Gov. Warmoth or Gov. Kellogg; he said the same is true as to the Nicholls Government; there have been no convictions or prosecutions.

Q.—In the absence of lawful means to punish offenses, do not men in Louisiana redress their own wrongs in their own way? A.—That is too much the case.

Gen. Butler closely interrogated the witness, who said that on the face of the returns Nicholls received a majority of votes for Governor, and the Tilden Electors a majority for the Presidency; that the Returning Board threw out enough votes to elect Packard, and after this, threw out 1,512 votes to elect the Hayes Electors; the rumor got out that there was this difference.

Q.—Had you not been proceeding on the basis of the Packard vote at the time? A.—In the management of the case before the board, we generally took the Packard case as the basis.

Q.—And you were trying to make a case under the law to give majorities for Packard? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you had to go 1,500 better to give the Electoral vote to Hayes? Do you say that prominent politicians and the visiting statesmen, and the six Republican counsel did not discuss this condition of things? The reason that I put the question in this form is that it has been sworn that the question was not discussed by them; was it not anxiously and earnestly discussed? A.—It was.

Q.—And those who were sent to witness the count showed as much anxiety as any other persons? A.—I suppose they did, as the different phases of the case came to their knowledge.

Q.—This was an important case? A.—Very important.

Q.—You know this was discussed in Parlor 9? A.—Although I do not recollect any particular discussion, I feel confident it was discussed there, if not by the visiting statesmen, by everybody else; it was discussed by counsel and by party leaders on both sides.

Q.—Was anything said as to what ought to be done? A.—The object of counsel was to present all the cases in parishes where there had been intimidation, fraud, or anything not contemplated by law; we presented protests against everything illegal or irregular.

Q.—And you were very vigilant? A.—Yes.

Q.—And relieved the visiting statesmen of that duty? A.—We did it for ourselves.

Q.—And prior to the opening of the returns you had substantially the returns showing you the result? A.—We had some figuring—I had—as to what results would be produced if certain parish returns were thrown out.

Q.—Did you show your calculations to other people? A.—Probably; the calculations were not made in secret, but were made for a purpose, that is, to ascertain a result, and probably the figuring came to the knowledge of the visiting statesmen. I should make the assertion positive if I had not heard to the contrary under oath.

Q.—The only thing is they swore the other way? A.—I think it possible the figures were not mentioned to them.

Q.—Why? A.—Because they might not have desired to be informed of the figuring as to the result, but I naturally supposed the matter would be brought to their attention.

Q.—What reason had you for supposing they did not desire to see the calculations, when they went there for that very purpose? A.—I understood they went to New-Orleans to witness the count and the manner of arriving at the result.

Q.—Was not this figuring communicated to the visitors sent to Florida to perform similar service in that State? A.—I do not know this as a matter of fact, but I understood that the result of the calculation was sent to Florida, so as to come to the knowledge of the Florida officials.

Q.—Have you any doubt that this thing was talked of in Louisiana as familiarly as we are talking here to-day? A.—I had no doubt the calculation concerning the ultimate result in Louisiana was communicated to them, as they were as much interested in knowing what would be the result in Louisiana as we were in knowing what would be the result in Florida.

Q.—Then if Florida had gone against you there would have been no use for your action in Louisiana? A.—If Florida had gone against us Hayes would have been defeated; we presented our case as a whole.

Q.—From your knowledge of the returns and examination as counsel, have you not come to the conclusion that if Packard was not elected Hayes was not elected? A.—The result showed that both were elected under the laws of the State.

THE OVERTHROW OF THE PACKARD GOVERNMENT.

Gen. Butler then interrogated the witness at length about the Packard Government and the MacVeagh Commission. He said, among other things, that after Packard was inaugurated he could not be removed from office unless by impeachment, and no attempt was made to do that.

Q.—Do you say that commission wanted to effect a compromise between a legal Legislature and a mob? A.—The commission at all times disclaimed having any authority except of an advisory character in the matter of effecting a compromise between the Packard and Nicholls Legislatures.

Q.—Did you say that such men as Gen. Hawley and Mr. MacVeagh would advise a compromise between a mob and a legal Legislature?

The witness answered in the affirmative, and added that, owing to his intimacy with Gen. Hawley, he had free conversations with him, and discovered that Gen. Hawley desired to do what was fair, but was hampered by his instructions; the officers throughout the State appointed by Gov. Kellogg took executive directions from his successor, Gov. Packard.

Q.—Were you present yesterday when I interrogated Gen. Garfield, and asked him the length of time of the existence of the Packard Government and whether it was not three months, and he answered me by saying "eight acres"? A.—Packard was recognized in all parts of the State, and was able to maintain himself at the capital with his own officers and without assistance from the troops.

The witness was then interrogated as to the formation of the Nicholls Legislature, and related the means by which the Packard Legislature was destroyed, such members of the latter as went to the former receiving their per diem and mileage, some of them being paid. There were rumors that bribery had been used to break up the Packard Legislature, and this was discussed by the *Republican*.

Q.—Was it rumored that while the Democrats were engaged in bribing Republican members of the Packard Legislature, they were egging on the Commissioners, who were paid in offices for their services? A.—I don't know anything about the Commissioners being egged on, or what special part they took, but it was the general understanding, and was felt by those who believed that Packard was elected, that their mission particularly was to destroy the Packard Government, and to establish that of Nicholls; that the troops were to be withdrawn as a part of the scheme, after the Packard Government had been deprived of their courts and court buildings, police, and State arms; the White League was sworn in as Nicholls' militia; the Republicans were dispirited, and labored in every honorable way to have the validity of the Packard Government examined by the Commissioners, and to provide means for the subsistence of the adherents of the Packard Legislature, who were very poor; there was nothing which it longer than could be reasonably expected under the circumstances, and as long, if not longer, than white men would do in any State of the Union under similar circumstances, and in face of the same degree of temptation from the opposite party.

Gen. Butler—I wish you distinctly to understand I do not blame them. I blame the tempter, not the tempted. Do you believe that if Packard had had the recognition of the General Government and such moral support as would enable him to retake from the mob the Court-house and the State arms it could have maintained itself in Louisiana? A.—My own belief is it would have been maintained after the Electoral Commission counted the vote of Florida for Hayes; it was considered certain in New-Orleans, as a settled matter, that the vote of Louisiana would also be counted for Hayes, and there was not the least doubt that the Packard Government would be maintained; this was the view of Democrats as well as of Republicans.

After a session of six hours the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

PETER BRESNAHAM HANGED.

MICHAEL DAULTIER'S MURDERER SUFFERS THE EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW AT CANTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CANTON, N. Y., July 26.—On the 30th of April last Peter Bresnaham killed Michael Daultier, at South Colton, 22 miles from here. Daultier lived alone in a shanty, and was supposed to have about $700 in his possession. Bresnaham had purchased a piece of land and needed money to make the payment for the same. He went to Daultier's rude home, secreted himself near by, and when Daultier came out shot him with an old musket. The contents of the gun were not sufficient to kill Daultier, and he started for assistance, but before he had gone far, Bresnaham went up behind him and split his head open with an axe. Having succeeded in killing Daultier, Bresnaham drew the body into the woods near by. He found only about 60 cents, instead of $700. He returned to search the house, and while there was seen by two small boys who were passing. This fact, and the fact that he borrowed a gun on that occasion, was very strong evidence against him. He was arrested soon after, tried, found guilty, on circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to be hanged.

Of late, two clergymen, Rev. Dr. Howard and Mr. Pearce have attended him daily. They prayed and talked with him all last night. This morning Bresnaham said he felt well, was sure his sins had been forgiven, and was sure of reaching heaven; he wanted to go at once. The clergymen left him at 7 and returned shortly before 10. During this time Bresnaham ate a hearty breakfast, after which he talked for an hour with reporters and others. He was pleasant and talked very freely, expressing great faith in the hereafter. After prayers with his spiritual advisers, and after the gallows had been adjusted and tested, he walked down into the jail-yard between two deputies. At 11:10 the Sheriff read to him the death warrant, to which Bresnaham paid the closest attention. The Sheriff then asked him if he had anything to say. He said: "I have not much to say. I desire to thank the Sheriff and his assistants and my spiritual advisers for the many favors they have shown me. May the Lord reward them and may the Lord have mercy on my soul." Rev. Dr. Howard then read from the Bible, at length, after which Rev. Mr. Pearce offered a prayer. During this time Bresnaham stood erect, occasionally trembling slightly. The rope was then adjusted, the black cap was pulled over his face, and the next instant Bresnaham was swinging. He was pronounced dead in 15 minutes, and shortly afterward his body was lowered into a coffin, delivered to the undertaker, and removed from the inclosure. He died very easily, although his neck was not broken.

After the body had been removed to a grassy spot near by the lid was opened, and the crowd was given an opportunity to see the corpse. It was raining hard at the time, yet there were hundreds who availed themselves of the opportunity. The body was subsequently removed to the new cemetry.

Peter Bresnaham has, since his arrest for the murder of Michael Daultier, persisted in a course of lying. He first stoutly asserted his innocence. The Sheriff, thoroughly convinced of his guilt, urged Bresnaham's spiritual advisers, Rev. Mr. Pierce and Dr. Howard, to induce him to make a confession. When reminded that their ministrations would be useless if he persisted in lying with a lie on his lips, he made a statement. It was evidently not a true one. He soon made another, amending in important particulars his first statement about the murder of Daultier, and adding particulars of three other murders committed in Canada, two by himself, and a third by a gang of which Bresnaham was the chief. This startling confession was not generally credited, and it was soon amended by a third confession. In this he stated that William Tupper was accessory before the act to the murder of Daultier. Bresnaham said that he "put up the job;" that the plan was talked over several times, once when Tupper was visiting. It was all arranged in this way: William Tupper had a contract for a piece of land from E. W. Foster. Tupper wanted Bresnaham to buy a part of it, induced Foster to let him have it, and said that Bresnaham had $50 he could pay down. If this was carried out, Foster was to take the remainder of Bresnaham's payments on it by payments to be made by Tupper. The trade was made. Tupper paid the $50, with the understanding that Bresnaham was to kill Daultier, and get the $700 or $800 that Daultier was supposed to have. He told Bresnaham how the murder could be committed, reminded him that Daultier lived in a secluded place where nobody would be likely to pass, and told Bresnaham that after the job was done he was to go to Canada and stay some time, and then come back with the money and say he got it from his father. If anything should be said about the money being American, he was to say he got it changed at Ogdensburg. To give the plan greater plausibility, Bresnaham had in his possession in the Spring a letter purporting to come from his father. The murderer declared that he and Tupper had a number of conversations about the business. William Tupper, who is here alluded to, was once arrested for rape, and on another charge, but both times escaped punishment. Bresnaham took Tupper's gun when he started to commit the murder.

On Monday a visitor found Bresnaham with Rev. Mr. Pierce, and the prisoner was reading the Bible and a prayer-book. He said, alluding to the murder: "I would not be here had I not listened to the suggestions of another." Bresnaham is fully 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds. His hair is very gray, and he has small gray eyes, that have a sharp, penetrating, and treacherous squint. His father was a Roman Catholic, his mother a Methodist; they quarreled and separated. Peter was not brought up in Sunday-school, for there was no Sunday-school in the settlement in his time. He once broke into a store in Egansville and stole $2, and fled from the town when he found that it would be proved that he had committed the robbery. He once stated that he was married when 16 years of age, but he must have been 30 at the time of his marriage. Next he attempted to murder and rob James Bothfield, and he has made some statements concerning this crime which are purely imaginary. The offense was cold-blooded, willful, deliberate, committed after dark, in a lonely place, upon a weak old man, who was drunk when he was assailed by Bresnaham. The murderer, in one of his confessions, said that he had learned the trade of carpenter. He never did, unless he learned it in the penitentiary. He has even lied about the minister who married him, for the man he names was the Chaplain of the penitentiary where Peter was once confined. He is not certain about the name of the third person murdered in Canada, and whom he calls Rowley. It is understood, however, that the facts of this murder are well known to James Sheridan, Supervisor of Clifton, but he has no belief that Peter Bresnaham participated in it.

ABOUT PORCUPINES.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that he has killed porcupines in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, where they are quite common, and he adds: "The porcupine is a nocturnal depredator, and feeds on green corn, pumpkins, and other vegetables. It is a great pest in the sugar camps, gnawing the wooden sap-buckets stored for the Summer, attracted by the sweet that has soaked into the wood. It is a sluggish animal, and relies for defense upon its armor of quills or spines, which it can erect at pleasure. When attacked it rolls itself into a ball, and presents a bristling surface to the adversary, like a chestnut burr. Neither it nor the African porcupine has the power to shoot or throw its quills, as the credulous believe. But the ambitious dog that assails the porcupine, anticipating an easy conquest from its non-combative appearance, will retire from the conflict a sadder and wiser dog. The quills readily detach themselves from the porcupine's back and pierce the dog's nose, and will work straight into the flesh. The writer has helped to relieve a dog from these unwelcome intruders. Poor Ponto was placed on his back, and a pitchfork stuck astride of his neck and firmly held in the ground, while a friendly hand with pincers extracted the quills, some of them having worked so far in as to afford only a slight hold for the instrument. It is a very painful operation, and the dog undergoing it utters most fearful yells and piteous whines. Only dogs of peculiar pluck and pugnacity will hazard a second encounter with this spiny animal."

THE ROUND LAKE ASSEMBLY

THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE WORK—THE LECTURES AND LECTURERS—A PROPOSED GYMNASIUM—UNPROFITABLE FISHING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Friday, July 26, 1878.

The Sunday-school Assembly held its farewell meeting at an early hour this morning. Signs of packing are now visible in the camp, and by to-morrow Round Lake will settle down to that quiet—broken only by the coming and going of the trains—which is to be its portion for the ensuing 10 days. Half of the present population, perhaps, will remain through the August meetings. The dwellers in the cottages, chiefly citizens of Troy and Albany, usually come for a three months' stay. There is plenty of playground for the children, and the place is easily accessible to busines men. The railroad company allow commutation rates, and have built up a very profitable business in this way. Their appreciation of the Round Lake enterprise is shown by their allowance to the Trustees of 10 per cent. on all tickets sold to and from this point.

During the meetings just closed, some of the prominent ministers have seriously discussed the question of athletics. Recognizing the advantages of the resort in other respects, they could hardly fail to notice its total want of facilities for the promotion of physical soundness. Aside from a single game of croquet, located on hard-shell soil, and a few heavy rowing-boats on the lake, there are no inducements to exercise. Walking within the grounds is not pleasant by reason of the thick-lying dust, and walking without the grounds is prevented, in the first place by the high fence, and in the second by the impossibility to get inside again. Fishing would no doubt be attempted by many of the clerical visitors, but for the fact that the results are extremely unsatisfactory. Two or three years ago Mr. Seth Green was called upon to stock the waters, and he put into them, Mr. Hillman says, several thousand trout and 20,000 other fish. The trout immediately took to the streams, and traveled northward, while numerous boys have been casting for the other varieties ever since, without catching a single representative, so far as is known. Hence, when they say that Round Lake is a fine sheet of water for a skillful fisherman, they mean that it takes a more skillful fisherman than any that has yet tried his luck here to find a fish beyond the curse-provoking "shiner" or "bull-head." It was the opinion of those interested in physical development, along with the mental and spiritual, that there should be an open-air gymnasium, a ball ground, and possibly a bowling alley. It is safe to presume that the alley will not be introduced. Some thought it going quite far enough when the Methodist ministers declared their belief in the innocence of croquet, and adopted that as one of the legitimate amusements. That further liberalizing effect may result from the innovations of having a brass band to furnish secular music, of allowing free play to a caricaturist, and of thrice pandering to worldly tastes by setting off fire-works during a religious assembly, cannot now be told. There certainly has been an open recognition between the members of the different denominations, and sectarianism has made no public appearance. The lecturers and teachers were fairly selected from eminent representatives of the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Reformed Churches, and the audiences were not less mixed denominationally.

Dr. Vincent expressed his entire satisfaction with the work accomplished at this first assembly. From the time the admission fee was abolished, the attendance increased daily. It was as large as could reasonably have been expected while the movement and its aims were unknown, or, at most, but partially understood. The Alumni association of Round Lake organized its second class of graduates, numbers 55 members. The competitive examination proved that the pupils had made good use of their time during the 10 days, having listened to some 20 lectures, and attended 20 lessons, respecting all of which they were questioned in the examination papers.

Of the lecturers, Rev. Dr. Newman, of New-York, on "Original Truths in Christianity," is regarded as the first in research and power. It is said that Dr. Newman is preparing a book on this subject, and that Max Müller, and other eminent scholars have requested copies of his lecture, which sums up his investigations extended through many years. This lecture was a review of the principal religious systems of the world, and a comparison of the teachings of Confucius and others with the teachings of Christ. Full quotations were made from the various Scriptures, the Talmud, Zend-Avesta, Koran, &c., to show the existence of religious sentiment, and the intentions of God in the sacred books were borrowed from the Bible, Dr. Newman holding that the Pentateuch antedated all the others by at least three centuries. The writings of Moses were said to be the first specimens of systematized alphabetical writings, preceding efforts being confined to pictures and characters used to convey ideas. The inductive process of Bacon made clear the great antiquity and superiority of the sacred Scriptures over all other religious works known to mankind.

Another deeply-interesting lecture was delivered by Rev. Dr. Chadbourne, President of Williams College, on the subject of "Inspiration in Science." Dr. Chadbourne has been a devoted student of geology for many years, and his aim was to show that the geological discoveries made by science do not conflict, but harmonize, with the geology of the Bible. In his view, science, when it has advanced far enough, brings men back to faith.

Dr. Eggleston, of Brooklyn, gained many admirers by his lecture on "Christian Endeavor Methods," in which he gave a recital of the means used in his own church. His church, he said, was constituted without a formulated creed, the members merely asserting faith in Christ and a desire to live and work for Him. The most democratic and fraternal feeling exists, together with deep personal interest in each other's welfare. All the interests of the congregation, such as providing employment and homes, play for the children, and recreation for all, are carefully studied. The result is the kindliest feeling, rapid growth in numbers and enthusiasm, the absence of cant, and the presence of simplicity and prosperity. The Eggleston made a very charming picture of his Church of the Christian Endeavor in its every day and Sunday life.

The closing lecture was by Dr. Fowler, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, on "The Bible as the Prophet of Science." The conclusion drawn was the manifest inspiration of the Bible, and the lecture was in Dr. Fowler's most thoughtful style.

The programme was carried out in a manner reflecting high credit upon Dr. Vincent. The lectures by Prof. Van Lennep, who gave Oriental exhibitions to illustrate his facts; the Biblical Museum, the stereopticon and microscopic exhibitions were features also of much interest. Mr. John C. Maddison, who had the Biblical Museum, has gone to Chatauqua, where he will conduct a similar museum during the assembly, which begins next week. Mr. Francis Murphy and his temperance helpers will begin their meetings here Aug. 6.

THE WORTH OF A GUARANTEE.

THE CURIOUS DECISION THAT IS EXCITING THE BONDHOLDERS OF AN EASTERN RAILROAD.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The holders of the bonds of the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway Railroad, in value amounting to about $600,000, guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Eastern Railroad Company, have been lately shocked to discover that the guarantee is of no value, and cannot be enforced under the ruling of the courts in this State. We have before us a bond for $1,000, issued by the Portland, Great Falls and Conway Railroad, signed by Thornton K. Lothrop, President, and J. B. Parker, Treasurer. These gentlemen hold at the same time the same offices in the Eastern Railroad Company; but that is not material. On the back of this bond are these words:

For value received the Eastern Railroad Company hereby guarantees the payment of this within bond and coupons according to the tenor thereof, as they severally mature. JOHN B. PARKER, Treasurer.

Approved—
T. K. LOTHROP, } Directors.
F. HAVEN,

The words "Eastern Railroad Company" are printed in capital letters to emphasize the guarantee and secure their more ready acceptance by investors. Was ever obligation more clearly expressed? Was ever guarantee more positive and explicit? Is the widow who trusted to such a promise, and who expected the courts would see that it was fulfilled, to be blamed for her confidence? Or has she not, indeed, been grievously wronged when she is denied the poor privilege of being dealt with as other creditors of the Eastern Railroad have been? It has been decided that she shall not so share, and it does not yet appear that anything remains for her but to submit to the wrong, unless her rights find a more potent voice in the courts of New-Hampshire.

The Supreme Court has decided, as we understand it, that under the act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, chapter 236, 1876, the Eastern Railroad Company may give away all its property for the benefit of its other creditors, and do nothing for the holders of these bonds. It has gone further, and decided that the Eastern Railroad Company may take the money earned by the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway and apply it for the benefit of its own creditors, leaving nothing for the creditors of the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway. It is obvious that this does great injustice, which the Legislature of Massachusetts never actually intended. There must be a mistake somewhere; either the Legislature was very careless in passing the act, or the court has put a wrong interpretation upon it.

SEPARATED AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

A telegram from Middletown, Ind., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Carleton's poem, "Betsey and I are Out," has had a forcible illustration in the separation of Silas Connell, an old and well-to-do farmer residing near Middletown, and his estimable lady, who for nearly half a century have shared each other's joys and sorrows, only the sequel in this case does not provide a joyful reunion this side of the shores of time. The old man is a dyspeptic, and has been drinking freely of late years, until his mind has become unsettled, and it is said he tried to kill his wife not long since on returning home. The effort, however, proved unsuccessful, as the old lady fled from the presence of her unnatural protector, never to return. A committee of old friends and neighbors got together on Tuesday last and divided the property equally between the two old people, to their satisfaction.

JACOB SCHAEFER'S BENEFIT.

SOME FINE PLAY AT THE TESTIMONIAL AT GARNIER'S—THREE SINGULAR SHOTS.

Mr. Jacob Schaefer, the billiard expert, last evening received a testimonial benefit, tendered by the professional players of the City, at Garnier's billiard parlors, in Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The attendance was small, but the entertainment proved exceptionally fine for an exhibition display merely, and was thoroughly enjoyable. Play was begun at 8:30 o'clock with a contest between George Stone, a player unfamiliar to New-York audiences, and Mr. Jacob Schaefer. It was 200 points up, and Mr. Schaefer undertook to discount Stone, but failed badly, the score standing 200 to 4 in Stone's favor. Stone played a very pretty game indeed, making one notable shot that was greeted with great applause. The red ball lay against the right rail, near the upper corner, while the white ball also lay against the side rail, about two feet from the red. The player's "spot" ball lay on the end rail, directly opposite the red. Stone hit it full, driving the red away, and by the impetus secured the spot ball, described a parabolic curve, and glided behind the white ball, making a most difficult and brilliant carom. The next contest was a game of 250 points up, between Garnier and Schaefer, in which Garnier played with exceptional brilliancy and Schaefer with great rapidity and precision. Two shots were worthy of record. One, a massé by Garnier, was greeted with such enthusiasm that he had to stop and bow to the plaudits of the audience. All three balls lay against the left side rail, about a foot apart. Garnier sat on the side rail, lifted his cue, and struck the white ball a quiet, sharp blow, that made it shoot out suddenly in a parabolic curve from the cushion. It returned slowly, however, glided round the red ball and ran down to the white, making a carom that at first seemed impossible. Some time later Schaefer, who had been playing very brilliantly, but without much caution, made an amazing carom. The red and white ball lay nearly frozen in the centre of the table, the "spot" ball resting near the left side rail, so that all three balls were in a direct line. An uncertain "bank" seemed the only way of counting at all, but Schaefer struck the "spot" ball, putting considerable "English" upon it. It glided rapidly to the red, striking it on the side and driving it away to the bottom of the table, and then running to the right side rail, glided back upon the white and counted. The shot was made with lightning-like rapidity, and was greeted with great applause and cheers. Garnier won the game by some superior play, the score standing 250 to 212.

Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly then crossed cues in a contest of 150 points, that proved rather one-sided, and terminated in an easy victory for Daly. The latter was in excellent trim, and made several very brilliant shots, his general play being remarkably pretty. Dion was somewhat "out of luck," and consequently did not play as well as usual. The entertainment closed with an exhibition of Garnier's really marvelous "fancy" massé shots. They have frequently been described, but are always executed with brilliancy. His famous "Coney Island" shot, a massé, that is always inexplicable in respect to the secret of how it is made, was greeted with great laughter and applause. In conclusion he drove 15 pool balls twice around the table as fast as they could go and brought them altogether in a heap in the corner.

ARRESTED FOR BLACK-MAIL.

AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MONEY FROM SIMPSON, THE PAWNBROKER.

George C. Randolph, of No. 2,311 Second-avenue, was arrested last night on a charge of attempting to black-mail Mr. William Simpson, the well-known pawnbroker of No. 27 Chatham-street, residing at No. 335 Lexington-avenue. The arrest was made by Detective Richard King, of the Central Office. The prisoner was taken before Inspector Dilks, and locked up. The warrant on which the arrest was made was issued by Justice Wandell yesterday from the Tombs Police Court. It recites "that George C. Randolph, of No. 2,311 Second-avenue, on the 25th of July, 1878, did knowingly and feloniously send to said Simpson a letter signed by him, the said Randolph, threatening to shoot him, the said Simpson, with intent to extort from said Simpson the sum of $1,500." When the prisoner was taken to the Central Office Inspector Dilks read to him the warrant on which he was arrested. Randolph had nothing to say, and acted as if he knew all about the matter. Efforts on the part of the reporters to elicit information were of little avail. Detective King said that there were circumstances connected with the case which compelled him to maintain reticence in regard to it. He admitted that the facts recited in the warrant were the least in a long series of persistent attempts at black-mail of the most singular kind. Subsequently Detective King said that the story was a long, complicated, and very scandalous one, in which a certain person was curiously involved. He was sorry he could not tell the story, but he was under professional obligations not to disclose any of its details until the matter was developed in court. The main facts, he said, would be brought out by the examination in the Tombs Police Court to-day.

A reporter of THE TIMES visited Mr. Simpson at his residence for the purpose of learning what that gentleman had to say. The reporter stated such information as he had been able to obtain—that Mr. Simpson had been subjected to the most serious and scandalous attempts at black-mail on the part of Randolph for a long time; that Randolph had threatened to blacken his character unless he "shelled out" pretty liberally; that the matter finally became so very annoying and scandalous that he determined as a last resort to stop the thing by resorting to an appeal to the courts. Mr. Simpson admitted the truth of all the reporter had said, but positively declined to talk about the case. He seemed extremely annoyed to learn that any facts had leaked out at all, and was anxious to have all publication stopped.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LEBANON WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have lately received letters asking for information as to the plan and objects of the Lebanon Working Men's Club, and desire to give such information through THE TIMES, and thereby correct some misunderstandings.

The plan is to be modeled on that of the English clubs. It comprises the establishment of a house, whose first floor shall be devoted to a coffee-room, where tea, chocolate, cocoa, and simple refreshments can also be obtained at low prices, which room, in the words of Rev. Frederick Courtney, "shall be as free as, but no freer than, the dram-shop," and much more attractive. On the second floor will be the reading-room, library, and lecture-room, in the two first of which will be provided an ample and well-chosen selection of periodicals, magazines, and books. In the lecture-room will be given monthly concerts, stereopticon exhibitions, and a variety of similar entertainments. A piano, or organ, and both if possible, will be provided, and no efforts spared by the managers (among whom are several representative working men) to insure the success of the club by the employment of every legitimate means of both instruction and entertainment. The club does not come under the head of a charity. Moderate but regular annual dues are to be required from its members, (except, of course, for the use of the coffee-room.)

The amount required for the opening of the premises not having yet been fully subscribed, contributions for the purpose may be sent to me, or to any of the other officers, and will be acknowledged through THE TIMES.

William Abbatt, Treasurer and pro tem. Secretary Lebanon Working Men's Club, No. 245 East Fourteenth-street.

Rev. James Marshall, President, No. 245 East Fourteenth-street.

Rev. Conrad Doench, Vice-President, No. 70 Columbia-street.

Andrew Dow, Second Vice-President, No. 504 Grand-street.

FRIDAY, July 26, 1878.

REMEDIES FOR THE NOISE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At last the managers of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company have commenced efforts to diminish the noises of their road. They have already taken off one car from each train, which it is supposed will reduce the noise one-third. Now, let them take off another car, which, in the same ratio, will reduce the noise two-thirds; and, by taking off the third and last car, the noise will cease entirely.

Another remedy would be to serve the residents on Sixth-avenue the same way they have some of the newspapers, that is, to send them some stock. This might not lessen the noise of the road, but it would that of the people living on the line of it. Until something of this sort is done, the noise will continue to be *felt*.

In case neither of these remedies is adopted, let them stop running evening trains after 9 o'clock. I have watched the trains from my windows every evening since they commenced running, and have observed that the cars after 9 o'clock evenings are nearly empty. Still, they continue running until 1 o'clock, making sleep impossible until they stop.

One of the papers this morning stated that, "We hear no more complaints about this road." Can you explain why this is so? Complaints *are* made, but for some reason they do not appear in the papers, which is the only way of making them known to the public. R.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 26, 1878.

MLLE. SOHLKE'S DELUSION.

A VICTIM OF HYSTERICAL MANIA.

THE STRANGE STORY WHICH SHE TOLD TO THE POLICE—AN ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY TWO MEN—A MEDICAL EXAMINATION SHOWS THE ABSURDITY OF THE CHARGE.

People who happened to be in University-place, near Eleventh-street, at 11:30 A. M. yesterday, were somewhat astonished to see Mlle. Augusta Sohlke, the well-known Hungarian ballet-dancer, appear at the door of her residence, No. 48 University-place, in a state of the wildest excitement. Her long hair hung in disheveled masses about her shoulders, her clothing was in a disordered condition, and her face wore a look of the deepest distress. The driver of an ice-wagon which stood opposite the house asked her what was the matter. She said that two men had entered the house and assaulted her in the most dastardly and indecent manner. She implored him to inform the Police at once, and then sank fainting in the hallway. An officer of the Fifteenth Precinct appeared a minute later, and, after listening to a brief recital of what appeared to be a horrible outrage on an unprotected woman, hastily repaired to the station-house, in Mercer-street, and made a report to Capt. Byrnes. Accompanied by Detectives Slevin and Dolan, the Captain called at Mlle. Sohlke's house, where they found her seated in a sofa in the front parlor, apparently suffering from mental and bodily anguish. She was attired in a long wrapper, the waist of which loosely fitted her somewhat matronly form. In compliance with the Captain's request she told a connected and consistent story of the circumstances attending the alleged outrage. Early in the morning, she said, about 7 o'clock, she discovered that her female servant had appropriated some of her money, and she immediately discharged her. A few hours after the departure of the dishonest servant, Mlle. Sohlke, who rents furnished rooms to dramatic agents and managers of traveling theatrical companies, went up to the second floor rear room for the purpose of rearranging the beds. While leaning over the bathtub in an adjoining apartment her neck was suddenly clutched by the strong hand of a man, and her head forced down until it came in contact with the dirty water in the tank. She was then turned on her back and indecently assaulted by one of two men, who stood over her holding her down. When one of them had succeeded in accomplishing his design, the two removed her to the bed, and, while one sought for plunder in the front rooms, the other again outraged her person, and attempted to choke her with a red scarf, which he tightly wound around her neck. The two ruffians then rushed down stairs and into the street through the front doorway. Mlle. Sohlke added that she barely gathered strength enough to follow them a few moments after, and in the excitement on reaching the hallway. One of the men she described as middle-aged, with a full brown beard, and wearing tattered and dirty clothing. The other was a younger man, with a sickly face, small black mustache, and had the general air of a tramp or vagrant.

During the recital of her story she frantically contradicted herself in several important particulars. First she described the outrage as having been perpetrated while she lay prostrate in the bath-tub, and at another time persisted in saying that the man threw her on the bed in the adjoining room. She also stated that her clothing was saturated with the dirty water in the bath-tub, but the only wet garment the Captain was a chemise, which she had left in the bath-room.

After leaving the house Capt. Byrnes sent a messenger for Dr. Dorn, the Police Surgeon, who immediately visited Mlle. Sohlke. He found her still seated in the parlor, very much excited and loudly bewailing the loss of three diamond rings and a set of diamond ear-drops. The loss of these, she asserted, the ruffians had just discovered. When he announced that he was a doctor, she at first refused to submit to an examination, but consented after much persuasion. The Doctor found no marks of violence, except two discolorations on the left thigh, such as might have been produced by the grip of a strong man's hand. He was then about to present a bill for services rendered, when Mlle. Sohlke insisted, however, they were caused by the ruffians who assaulted her in the forenoon. The surgeon left the house with the belief that the woman was the victim of a hysterical delusion, and this view of the case was strengthened after a consultation with Dr. E. G. Bartlett, of No. 43 East Eleventh-street. Dr. Bartlett informed him that on Wednes

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF EDUCATION FOR 1878. Edited by HENRY KIDDLE, Superintendent, and ALEXANDER J. SCHEM, Assistant Superintendent, of Public Schools, New-York City. New-York: E. STEIGER. London: SAMPSON, Low & Co.

This valuable work, though complete in itself, appears as a supplement to the *Cyclopedia of Education*, issued last year. The scope of the *Year-Book* is equally comprehensive, though, of course, it cannot be as exhaustive in any single volume. It embraces the principles and methods of education and school economy; the administration of the school systems in this and other countries; school legislation and statistics, and educational literature and biography, including notices of distinguished educators deceased during the year. An extensive record is furnished of the progress of education in the several States and Territories of the Union, including the principal cities in each, and in the most important countries of the world. Special accounts are given in full of of the educational proceedings and institutions of learning of all the leading religious denominations, with brief notices of the proceedings of important educational conventions and associations.

For convenient reference, the various topics are taken up in alphabetical order, and receive a treatment that is at once concise, luminous, and satisfactory. Conspicuous among them as worthy of special attention, on account of their being widly discussed and illustrating the educational drift of the present period, are the co-education of the sexes, compulsory school attendance, denominational schools, social economy, pedagogic museums, the metric system, and school savings banks.

On the much-debated question of co-education the *Year-Book*, while giving an impartial statement of the facts and theories on both sides, clearly favors bringing the boys and girls together. The most noteworthy revival of interest in the subject during the past year occurred in Boston, where a petition was presented for the admission of girls into the Latin School on equal terms with boys. The *Year-Book* claims that nearly all the heat evolved in the discussion which ensued came from a theoretical consideration of the subject, that the results which have been reached in numerous places where experiment has been made were almost entirely overlooked, and that the working of the system during the past two years furnishes evidence, not only of its feasibility, but of its advisability. At Cornell University, where young women have for some time been received on an equal footing with young men, co-education seems to have met with undoubted success. Chancellor Crosby, of the University of New-York, which recently threw its doors to women, thus expresses himself: "Women have no more difficulty than men in mastering linguistic, mathematical, scientific, and philosophical truth, and if the opinion has prevailed that such learned women make poor wives, it is because, under the pressure of society, hitherto, only pushing women could attain these ends. But let society be such that modest and retiring women can equally achieve and excel in high studies, and we shall lose this false opinion about 'blue-stockings.' We shall find that the truest examples of domestic happiness are when both husband and wife have reached by careful study the higher realms of thought, and have thus enlarged the field of their common pursuits. We shall find that the color of the stockings is not altered by any amount of thorough culture, and that feminine delicacy is best promoted by the sharpening of the perceptive and discriminating faculties." President Porter, of Yale College, takes the opposite view, affirming that the natural feelings of rightly-trained boys and girls, between the ages of 14 and 18, are offended by social intercourse so frequent, so free, and so unceremonious as that of reciting in the same class-room, meeting in the same study hall, and encountering one another in the same passages of a large public school. He says also that "if in any of the stages of education we expose our boys and girls to that familiarity which offends or weakens modesty, we tend to barbarism and immorality." President Porter has clearly on his side the authority of the sentiment of ages. And while our nineteenth century has made great and solid advances in some departments, it should not be too ready to set at naught the convictions of the past nor forget its own liability to error. It is not safe to infer the soundness of a principle from its apparent success after a brief trial, and under special conditions that may be exceptionally favorable. The lapse of time may demonstrate that the experiment has been a rash and disastrous one.

The project of compulsory education has been coldly received in the States of our Union, notwithstanding the recognized advantage of fostering the intelligence of the people. This is owing in part to the extreme love of personal liberty, and in part to the actual necessities of parents, who are compelled to avail themselves of their children's services and daily labor at an early age. In Michigan there has been a law upon the statute-books for nearly six years to compel the children to attend school, and yet not a single instance of its enforcement has been reported. In Great Britain, the plan has been put in practice with considerable effect. The school attendance in the City of London was increased from 174,000 in 1871 to 347,000 in 1876. The *Year-Book* ventures the assertion that "compulsory education will in the future become a necessity," but does not enter upon the inquiry whether there is not a limit beyond which it might not be wise to pass, whether popular education pressed too far would not create a general distaste for the humbler and more laborious pursuits of life.

In addition to the interesting matter contained in the main body of this work, there is an extensive appendix, including a complete list of the educational institutions of the United States and British Possessions, a descriptive catalogue of standard school text-books on all subjects, and a catalogue of publications on education and general philology. These compilations being, to a considerable extent, the first of the kind, represent a large amount of industrious and laborious research. And the entire work is one that cannot fail to be welcome to all who are interested in the cause of education. The volume has an elegant and attractive appearance, and is furnished at a moderate price. The extent and variety of its contents are well-suited to impress the reader with the importance of the work of education, not only in the United States but throughout the civilized world. If education really be, as many profess to believe, the great bulwark of our civil liberties and republican institutions, it must be admitted that the present generation is rendering valuable service to its country, and can feel a high degree of political security. The truth is, however, that the safety of the State lies, not in the mere intelligence of the people, but in their symmetrical elevation, which includes, also, high moral character, sterling virtue, and generous manliness. Intellectual traning ought to be, and probably is, favorable to these; but their only solid foundation is in religion, in reverence for the eternal laws of God, and in endeavors to attain to a high degree of spiritual advancement. The efficacy of education is now having a full and fair trial, and it is doing for the nation all that can reasonably be expected from it. Could the propagation of a broad and enlightened religious sentiment be united with it, there would be less reason than there is now for public apprehension and forebodings of disaster, as well as a steady advance toward all that goes to make up the safety, the happiness, and the glory of the Commonwealth.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—The frontispiece for the August number of this magazine is a portrait of Edison, a comparatively young man, who has suddenly become known to the whole civilized world as the inventor of the phonograph. He was born in 1847 in Ohio. His mother was a Massachusetts woman of Scotch origin. He began life as a newsboy on the railway, and graduated to telegraphy through his acquaintance with operators on the line of the road. His instructor was an agent whose child he saved from being run over by the cars. He soon became an expert operator, but was forever experimenting. Mr. Edison's *forte* is automatic contrivances. He arranged one which killed cockroaches in his offices, the insect itself by its movement closing the circuit of electricity, which instantly killed it. Among his pet patents are his quadruplex telegraphy, by which four messages may be sent at the same time over the same wire, his electric pen, his carbon telephone, and the phonograph. As to the latter:

"While experimenting on an automatic transmitter in the early part of last Winter, Mr. Edison tried tin-foil, instead of paper, to receive the indentations of the Morse recorder, and was surprised to see how readily it received them. These indentations, passing under another needle, were to reproat the message automatically to another wire. A few days after, while handling a telephone, the fancy seized him to fix a needle point to a diaphragm, and see whether the vibration of the diaphragm when spoken against would cause the needle to prick his finger. It did. Then he wondered what sort of an indentation this would make in a slip of paper. He tried it, and, sure enough, there was the semblance of an indented track! What would be the effect of drawing this slip under the point again, following the working of the automatic transmitter! He tried that, and the result was one which almost made him wild. A sound like the stifled cry of words seeking birth came from the diaphragm. No sense or food until he had made a grooved cylinder, put a piece of tin-foil instead of paper on it, attached the diaphragm, and shouted into it, when, upon turning the crank, the words came back with a marvelous elocution, and the phonograph was a success."

A full list of contents will be found in the August number. There is Prof. Huxley's address at the Tri-centenary of Harvey, and an essay by George Henry Lewes on the "Dread and Dislike of Science." A. R. Grote writes on "Man and His Structural Affinities," and Dr. Edmund Montgomery on "Monera, and the Problem of Life." Dr. Von Baumhauer has a first paper on the "Teredo," and F. F. Brownell a note of "Curious Systems of Notation." Prof. Payton Spence has a sketch of "Voluntary Motion." *Nature* supplies Francis Galton's notice of "Composite Portraits," and Charles Richet on "Poisons of the Intelligence, Hasheesh" is translated and condensed by J. Fitzgerald. The second part of "Civilization and Science," by Prof. Emil Dubois Raymond, is also contained in the number. It is translated from his address, in German, before an asaociation in Cologne.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Cassell's *Magazine of Art* for July contains a "Biography of Frederick Leighton, R. A.," by H. Schütz Wilson.

—Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, the well-known writer on free trade, is engaged upon the history of Williamstown, Mass.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for Sept. 14 a volume of sermons by Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, and also one by Dr. Morgan Dix, of this City.

—Prof. Edward Dowden's *Studies in (English and French) Literature* is to be followed by a volume of his *Essays and Reviews of German Literature*.

—"Alma Calder," author of *Miriam's Heritage*, the latest volume of Harper's "Library of American Fiction," is the wife of Mr. J. H. Johnson, a jeweler in the Bowery.

—Dr. Cunningham Geikie's *Life and Words of Christ*, though a large and expensive work in two volumes, 8vo, has not yet been published a year, and is already in its third edition.

—Flockhart & Hooper, corner One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, will publish Aug. 15 *The Prodigal Son, and Other Poems*, by Rev. Edward O. Flagg, D. D., of this City. It will make a small, 50 cent volume.

—Philip Gilbert Hamerton has a short fragment of his studies of Turner in the July number of *The Portfolio*. He criticises severely the violations of truth in the architectural parts of Turner's work, and calls him a painter endued with the self-willed inexactness of a poetic temperament.

—Miss Nellie Walworth, the author of *An Old World as Seen by Young Eyes*, is living with her mother in the historic Walworth mansion, the oldest house in Saratoga, and is described as "a perfect type of a healthful, natural, intellectual young girl, cheery and bright, and full of interest in life, without a morbid tendency."

—*A Struggle*, being a story in four parts, by Barnet Phillips, has been reprinted from *Appletons' Journal* in the new "Handy-Volume Series" of Appleton & Co. The tale is laid in Alsatia, during the late Franco-German war, and contains remarkably graphic scenes of battle and skirmish. The hero is an American, the heroine a young French girl, daughter of a rich manufacturer.

—The task of writing the life of the late Bishop Selwyn, of the English Diocese of Lichfield, has been intrusted to Rev. H. W. Tucker, Assistant Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the biographer of the late Bishop of Newfoundland, Dr. Edward Field, who was the compeer of Dr. Selwyn while the latter was serving for a quarter of a century as the first Bishop of New-Zealand.

—The etchings of the July number of *The Portfolio* consist of a rendering by L. F. Dupont of the famous "Gleaner" by Jules Breton, and a translation by Brunet-Debaines of a distant view of Edinburgh by S. Bough. R. S. A. The latter belongs to "Notes on Edinburgh," by Robert Louis Stevenson, of which clever series the second installment is to hand. There is also an etching by Unger of the "Holy Family" of Knaus.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have nearly ready a new novel, by the author of *Phyllis*, entitled *Molly Bawn*, a tourists' edition of "The Star Series," and Dr. G. W. Samson's work on *The Atonement*, in which the learned author views it as assumed divine responsibility; traces it as a fact attested by divine revelation; shows it to be the truth harmonizing Christian theories; and recognizes it as the grace realized in human experience.

—The long-delayed second volume of Bryant and Gay's *Popular History of the United States* has just appeared, bearing the firm name of the successors to Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Mr. Gay takes the occasion to explain that delay is better than haste when it is occasioned by a more careful treatment of history. Although a "popular" history, the work is not meant to be superficial. The second volume, issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, is profusely illustrated with designs by popular designers for the press.

—Henry Holt & Co. have issued a collection of comic poems as the ninety-seventh volume of their "Leisure Hour Series." The editor is Rossiter Johnson, who contributes three pieces of his own make. Many familiar humorous poems will be found in this collection, such as the best known by Thackeray, Lover, and Thomas Hood. Americans are represented in full force, beginning with Oliver Wendell Holmes and ending with so recent an arrival as Henry A. Beers. Something amusing for every taste will be found in this book of extracts.

—Mr. Irving Browne publishes through the agency of the Albany *Law Journal* a volume of "distilled biography," entitled *Short Studies of Great Lawyers*. It aims to give a brief biography and critical estimate of the character and career of the leading English and American lawyers and Judges, including Coke, Mansfield, Kenyon, Thurlow, Loughborough, Ellenborough, Erskine, Eldon, Romilly, Abinger, Brougham, Parsons, Kent, Marshall, Pinckney, Wirt, Riker, Story, Webster, Walworth, and Choate, and is said to be written with ability.

—In the Autumn Macmillan & Co. will issue the *Historical Memorials of the Royal Palace and The Chapel of the Savoy*, by Rev. William J. Loftie, the Assistant Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and the editor of the "Art at Home Series," three volumes of which have been republished in this country by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. The volume will contain illustrations from J. M. W. Turner, R. A., and others, copious notes gathered from the records of the Dutchy of Lancaster and from those in the Rolls, and will be dedicated to Queen Victoria by her special permission. Only a limited number of copies will be printed.

—E. & F. N. Spon, No. 446 Broome-street, English and American industrial publishers, have just issued several important works. One is *Tramways in Town and Country*, reprinted from the *Aid Book to Engineering Enterprise Abroad*, by Ewing Matheson. Another is the *Journal of the Society of Telegraph Engineers*, including original communications on telegraphy and electrical science, edited by Lieut.-Col. Frank Bolton, C. E., and F. H. Webb. Others are *Sewage Irrigation by Farmers*, by R. W. Peregrine Birch, C. E., F. G. S., containing 50 instances of profitable sewage utilization, and *Electric Lighting*, a practical treatise by M. Hippolyte Fontaine, translated from the French by Paget Higgs, LL. D., a large 8vo volume, with 48 engravings in the text.

—Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa, in the August *Magazine of American History*, successfully maintains against various critics that the Verrazano map of the American Atlantic coastline was drawn by that adventurer, and presented to Henry VIII., and has influenced the construction of all the maps drawn since his first exploration of the coast of the New World. The map is remarkable as "one of those indefinite, yet effectual, protests made against the system of Ptolemy toward the middle of the sixteenth century, when the shape of the American Continent was being developed." Its date is 1529. It is also the earliest-known map which shows an isthmus at near latitude 42° N. Full reproductions of the North American section of this map accompany Mr. De Costa's interesting article.

—The army of readers who besiege a public library and wish to be told what to read will, when they know their benefactor, invoke a blessing on Mr. Charles A. Cutter, the intelligent and indefatigable librarian of the Boston Athenæum for his monthly four-paged slips of new books added to the library, with notes, original and selected, indicating their character and giving what the best critics say for and against them. The idea worked out in these slips is excellent; it guides many in the choice of books to read; it is a reminder of what recent books are worthy of any attention. Mr. Cutter does a vast amount of work which is purely bibliographical, and this is only one of many ways in which he brings his unwearied intelligence to the service of the general public. These slips, which may be used in any public library in the country, can only be obtained by sending directly to Mr. Cutter. Their general use would be greatly to the advantage of both readers and librarians.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly issue an American edition of the late Canon Mozley's *Historical and Theological Essays*. They are collected together, chiefly from the *Christian Remembrancer*, and some of them, like the one on Archbishop Laud, made a profound impression at the time they were published. The first volume will contain, besides the essay on Laud, an introduction and memoir of Dr. Mozley, and essays on Lord Strafford, Carlyle's Cromwell, and Luther; the several essays on Dr. Thomas Arnold, Blanche White, Dr. Pusey, the Book of Job, Maurice's Theological Works, Indian Conversion, the Argument of Design, the Principle of Causation considered in Opposition to Atheistic Theories, and a memorial sketch of Mr. Rickards. Dr. Mozley is best known in this country by his Oxford University sermons, which have been considered as "absolutely unparalleled in our day for their condensed power, their keenness of moral perception, and for a weighty, solid strength of expression which is inconceivably impressive."

—"Signor Giovanni Rizzi has just published at Milan," says W. W. C., in *Lippincott's Magazine*, "a small volume of sonnets, chiefly ironical in character, in which he gives vent to his disgust at the positive and materialistic tendencies of the present day. The theme of the three most remarkable among these productions is that useful, but not very æsthetic animal, the hog. * * * The author enters into a mock glorification of that animal, and declares himself ready to give up all pretensions to any superiority over it. He proceeds to 'swear eternal friendship' with it, and offers it his hand to solemnize the compact. He does not expect his 'long-lost brother' to make any effort to elevate himself or to change his swinish nature in any particular, but thinks that we should all bring ourselves to the boar's mental and physical level as soon as we can." W. W. C. freely translates the closing lines of the third sonnet as follows:

"And when, at last, the grave shall close above us,
No solemn prayer our resting-place should hallow—
No flowers be strewn by hands of those that love us,
But if, at times, you'll come where we are lying,
Oh, worthy friend! upon our graves to wallow,
That thought shall give us joy when we are dying."

Signor Rizzi is the type of a large class of Italians, to whom the iconoclastic tendencies of our time seem strange and horrible.

—The excellent English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has in the press and will publish shortly several new series of books suitable for Sunday and general reading. One is called "The Home Library." The volumes announced are *The House of God, the Home of Man*, by Rev. G. E. Jelf, a devotional writer of great ability; *The Inner Life, as Revealed in the Correspondence of Celebrated Christians*, edited by the late Rev. T. Erskine; and *Savonarola: His Life and Times*, by Rev. Prebendary Clark, Vicar of Taunton. Another takes up "The Fathers for English Readers," including *The Apostolic Fathers*, by Rev. W. S. Holland; *The Defenders of the Faith, (The Apologists,)* by Rev. F. Watson; *St. Jerome*, by Rev. Dr. Edward L. Cutts; and *St. Augustine*, by Rev. Prebendary Clark. In the "Conversion of the West Series," Very Rev. Dr. Charles Merivale leads off with *Continental Teutons*, and Rev. Dr. G. F. Maclear takes the volumes on *Celts, Anglo-Saxons*, and *Norsemen*; in the "Series of Ancient History from the Monuments," Major Genny Palmer has *Sinai, from the Fourth Egyptian Dynasty to the Present Day*; in that of the "Non-Christian Religious Systems," Sir William Muir edits a volumb on the *Koran*, in which its composition, teaching, and the testimony it bears to the Holy Scriptures are fully discussed; in the "Manuals of Elementary Science," Henry Palin Gurney contributes *Crystallography*, and Rev. G. E. Jelf *The Rule of God's Commandments*. The latest volume put forth by the society is *The Servants of Scripture*, by Rev. John W. Bargon, Dean of Chichester.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Samuel Johnson*. By Leslie Stephen. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

—*Six to One*. A Nantucket Idyl. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878. Paper.

—*Saxe Holm's Stories*. Second series. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1878.

—*Drift from Two Shores*. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1878.

—*Jones's Journey to Paris*. Forty original illustrations. New-York. Scribner & Welford. 1878.

—*The Destiny of Russia as Foretold by God's Prophets*. By Theta. Chicago: Thomas Wilson. 1878.

—*Short Studies of Great Lawyers*. By Irving Browne. Albany, N. Y.: *The Albany Law Journal*. 1878.

—*The Ring of Amethyst*. By Alice Wellington Rollins. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—*Chronicles of Simon Christianus*. From an Antique Manuscript. New-York; D. M. Bennett. 1878.

—*The Crew of the Sam Weller*. By John Habberton. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878. Paper.

—*Superstition and Force*. By Henry C. Lea. Third edition. Revised. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. 1878.

—*Railway Service*. Trains and Stations. By Marshall M. Kirkman. New-York: *Railroad Gazette*. 1878.

—*A Primer of German Literature*. By Helen S. Conant. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half-hour Series.

—*Greek Vignettes. A Sail in the Greek Seas*. By James Albert Harrison. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1878.

—*Free Trade and Protection*. By Henry Fawcett, member of Parliament. London: Macmillan & Co. 1878.

—*Old Martin Boscawen's Jest*. By Marian C. L. Reeves and Emily Read. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. Paper.

—*Goethe*. By A. Hayward. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. "Foreign Classics for English Readers."

—*The Bird of Passage*. By J. Sheridan Le Fanu: New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. New Handy Volume Series.

—*Misericordia*. A Story. By E. Lynn Linton. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. New Handy-Volume Series.

—*The Essays of Elia*. By Charles Lamb. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. New Handy Volume Series. Paper.

—*A Year of American Travel*. By Jessie Benton Fremont. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half-hour Series.

—*The West Point Centennial*. Historic Oration. By Major-Gen. Henry C. Dane. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*Col. Dunwoddie, Millionaire*. A Story of To-day. New-York: Harper and Brothers. 1878. Library of American Fiction. No. 5

LAW REPORTS.

THE BITER BIT.

MR. AND MRS. AGER'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES—CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES.

A motion was made yesterday, before Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, by counsel for Mrs. Emma D. Ager, for the confirmation of a report made by Mr. John A. Goodlett, Referee in the suit for divorce brought by Wilson Ager against her. In his complaint Ager alleged that his wife had been guilty of adultery with one Frank Fennessy, and specified six occasions whereon the criminal acts were committed. Mrs. Ager denied the charges against her, and also answered that the plaintiff, and not herself, had committed adultery. The Referee reported that the allegations made by the plaintiff were not proved in the trial, but that the counter-charge made by the defendant had been sustained. Counsel for the plaintiff opposed the motion to confirm the report of the Referee, on the ground that the official closed the case before all the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff was entered, and while the plaintiff was detained in Washington. The counsel also said the Referee had done wrong in refusing to allow him to offset certain testimony given by a witness during the examination, with testimony given by the same witness previous to her appearance before the Referee. This witness was a young woman named Lizzie Baker, a niece of the plaintiff. She was put upon the stand by plaintiff's counsel, who expected she would testify that it was untrue that she had ever been upon the commission of an immoral and criminal act with a colored woman. She swore, however, that she did see him in the act, and that he said to her, "Sis, don't you say anything." Ager's counsel then wanted to introduce a written statement, signed by the witness, denying what she had sworn to in the examination before the Referee. The Referee would not allow him to do this, taking the ground that he could not discredit his own witness. It was also alleged, in opposition to the motion for confirmation, that if the case had not been closed so abruptly, complete evidence would have been given of the improper intimacy of Frank Fennessy with the defendant. The counsel for Mrs. Ager contended that the Referee had been worried by the numerous unnecessary delays caused by the plaintiff, and had at last been forced into insisting that the case should be closed. Judge Daniels took the papers and reserved his decision.

COURT NOTES.

Officer Ryan, of the Essex Market Police Court Squad, yesterday arrested John Schoenfeld, of No. 420 Grand-street, claiming to be a stationer, and Abram Levy, of No. 105 Broome-street, claiming to be a clerk, upon a charge of policy dealing. The arrests were made on the complaint of Charles F. Surburg, of No. 71 Ridge-street. Justice Bixby yesterday committed the men to answer.

Judge Daniels yesterday dismissed a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Christopher Seely and James Laughlin, who are now confined on Blackwell's Island on conviction for malicious mischief. The Judge held that though malicious mischief is not a criminal offense under the common law, it is one under section 1 of chapter 222 of the Laws of 1865. Seely and Laughlin are charged with having thrown a beer-barrel through a show-window.

Acting upon a warrant issued upon the complaint of Henry Flonor, of No. 18 Elm-street, by Justice Bixby, Acting Capt. Webb and Officer Haggerty, of the Tenth Precinct, made a descent upon the gambling premises alleged to be kept by James Robinson in Grand-street, where Folmer said he lost $72 on June 13, and succeeded in capturing the reputed proprietor, Charles Robinson, two other men, and a number of gambling implements. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Bixby yesterday, when Robinson was held in default of bail to answer for maintaining a gambling establishment.

MR. WALTER H. SHUPE IN COURT.

Walter H. Shupe, of Greenback Labor-Reform notoriety, appeared before Judge Shea, in the Marine Court, yesterday, in response to an imperative order, to be sworn respecting the nature and extent of his assets. There was a large number of interested spectators present, but they were not amused by any of the proceedings. Mr. Shupe was sworn, but not examined, in the matter of the judgment for $211 62 procured against him by Henry S. Jennings. Judge Shea, being ill, adjourned the examination until to-day. Before leaving court, Shupe was also sworn for examination in the matter of a judgment held against him by E. Rancon. This examination was set down for Aug. 1.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Potter.

Kennedy vs. Simpson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Carman.—Motion for allowance granted. Amount to be ascertained by reference, if not stipulated on the occasion of settling the order.

By Judge Daniels.

Blank vs. Flanagan.—Taking all the affidavits together, it is reasonably clear that no case has been made out for the continuance of the injunction. The plaintiff's proof has been fairly overbalanced by that produced on the part of the defendant, and it follows that the motion for the continuance of the injunction must be denied.

The People ex rel. Seely vs. Shea.—It is quite clear that by the common law maliciously breaking a window would not be a criminal offense. But it was because the common law was defective in its definition of malicious mischief that the statute of this State, which is now in force, was enacted. That is very broad in its terms, including every malicious or wanton injury to any building or other structure. (Laws of 1865, chapter 222, section 1.) A window is part of the building. If not, it is comprehended within the phrase, other structure, and may be made the subject of malicious injury. When no reason can be discovered for excluding it from the operation of so comprehensive a statute as this one, whose main object seems to have been to place all malicious or wanton injuries to property within the list of criminal offenses, no good reason can be assigned for protecting one description of property from the injuries that will not include all others. The act is necessarily the same in each instance. The conviction and commitment show that the relators maliciously and wantonly threw a barrel through the complainant's window. And that, under this statute, was a misdemeanor. The writ will be dismissed and prisoners remanded.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Melvain, &c., vs. Tomes et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

Decree signed.—Mans et al. vs. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company et al.

Kramer vs. Marx.—Findings settled and signed; extra allowance of $300 granted to the plaintiff.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The Sheldon Hat-Blocking Company vs. The Eickemmeyer Hat-Blocking Company.—Complaint dismissed. Opinion.

Duncan vs. Duncan et al.—Order settled and signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Noyes vs. Noyes.—Twenty-five dollars as counsel fee, and $30 per week alimony allowed.

Speshman vs. Seibold.—Order granted, and undertaking approved.

Carp vs. Stevens.—Reference ordered.

Gallagher vs. Steinman.—Undertaking approved.

Chambers vs. Tierney.—Order of discontinuance.

Patrick vs. Solinger.—Order denying motion, without costs.

Patrick vs. Solinger.—Undertakings approved.

Schack vs. Fallon et al.—Reference ordered.

Etzel vs. Byrne et al.—Order vacating order of July 1, 1878.

Morehouse vs. Yeager et al.—Order denying motion, without costs.

Schack vs. Fallon et al.—Undertaking approved.

Hillicker vs. McMullin.—Order denying motion for reference.

Orders Granted.—Dudley vs. Yeager; Gilman vs. Ackerman; Gunnan vs. Allcond; McGinn vs. Koehler; Offinger vs. De Wolf; Laugworthy vs. Wing; Hilsen vs. Libby.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Timolat et al. vs. Churchill.—This affidavit is too vague. There must be legal evidence that the defendant has collected moneys due the plaintiff. The parties paying the money can prove the amount. The affidavits do not even state the names of the parties who have said that they have paid the defendant. This is too loose.

Cummings vs. Miller.—Bond approved.

Carroll vs. Lardner.—Motion granted.

McCann vs. Coon.—Bond approved.

Davies et al. vs. Davies.—Amount of bond, $60,000, approved.

Kingsbury vs. Campbell.—Application granted.

Borland vs. Allcond.—No order submitted.

Mairs vs. Manhattan.—These are Superior Court papers, not this court.

Kinney, Monahan.—This is too broad. I dismissed the proceedings supplementary, but did nothing more. I saw no motion papers, nor did I decide any motion except to dismiss the supplementary proceedings.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Shea.

Trejz vs. Schlettermacher.—Order granted.

Seely vs. King.—Attachment discharged.

Vanderbilt vs. Johnson.—Order granted.

Milaster vs. Gerhand.—Order granted.

De Witt vs. Roche.—Attachment allowed.

Bates vs. Barr.—Order granted.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company.—Attachment allowed.

Orders Granted.—Rasenbower vs. Allport; Orr vs. Kelley et al.

Brown vs. Cuff.—Motion granted, without costs.

Levy et al. vs. Kaim.—Motion granted. See papers.

Swan vs. Marx.—Attachment allowed.

Corcoran vs. Clark.—Order granted.

Higgins vs. McDonnell.—Attachment allowed.

McCallum vs. Barnard.—Warrant allowed.

Chambers vs. Tierney.—Order granted.

Lockwood vs. Johnson.—Order granted.

THE NEW ARMOR-PLATING.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 12.

The contest between projectiles and iron plates continues with unabated vigor, and the latter, rather unexpectedly, seem to be gaining the advantage. We lately mentioned a step which had been taken in advance on the side of defense, in which the iron was faced with a layer of compressed steel. Its powers of resistance were very great, but it had the inconvenience of cracking when struck by a powerful shot. A new method has just been tried, and apparently with great success. It consists in building up the plate in hexagonal sections, each composed of a series of concentric rings of fluid-compressed steel, around a central circular disk. The object of that construction is to meet the only weakness of steel, its liability to crack; for the concentric rings prevent any injury from passing beyond the limits of the one in which it occurs. A small target, 2½ inches in thickness, and representing one section of such plating, was lately fired at with three-pound shot, with the result that all the projectiles broke up harmlessly against it, and a condensed steel missle only indented its surface to a trifling extent. The experiment has been repeated on a larger scale, with a target 9 inches in thickness, supported on a wood backing against a sand-bank. In front of it, a horizontal iron tube was fixed to receive the fragments of the shot. The projectile was a chilled Palliser shell weighing 250 pounds, fired from a 9-inch cannon, with 50 pounds of pebble powder, at a distance of 30 yards. Such a missile would have passed through 12 inches of ordinary iron-plating, but was powerless against the new target. It broke up into innumerable small fragments. The only piece of any size which survived the shock was a flattened mass, eight pounds in weight, formed from the apex of the projectile, which was left imbedded in the surface of the target, where it had made for itself an excavation about eight inches in diameter and one inch and a half indented in the deepest part. Except for that shallow depression, the plate was absolutely uninjured, the ring which received the shock not having cracked and no disturbance of the backing having been produced.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH COMPACT.

TEXT OF THE CONVENTION SIGNED AT CONSTANTINOPLE ON THE 4TH OF JUNE.

The following is the English text of the Convention of Defensive Alliance between Great Britain and Turkey, signed June 4, 1878:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, being mutually animated with the sincere desire of extending and strengthening the relations of friendship happily existing between their two empires, have resolved upon the conclusion of a Convention of Defensive Alliance, with the object of securing for the future the territories in Asia of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

Their Majesties have accordingly chosen and named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Hon. Austen Henry Layard, her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte; and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, his Excellency Safvet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Majesty; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in due and good form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms. In return, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two powers, into the Government, and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.

ART. II.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, within the space of one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Constantinople, the 4th day of June, 1878.

[L. S.] A. H. LAYARD,
[L. S.] SAFVET.

The following is the English text of the Annex to the Convention of Defensive Alliance between Great Britain and Turkey, signed June 4, 1878:

The Right Honorable Sir A. H. Layard, G. C. B., and his Highness Safvet Pasha, Sadr the Grand Vizier of his Majesty the Sultan, have agreed to the following Annex to the convention signed by them as plenipotentiaries of their respective Governments on the 4th of June, 1878:

ANNEXE.

It is understood between the two high contracting parties that England agrees to the following conditions relating to her occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus:

1. That a Mussulman religious tribunal (Mehkémé Sheri) shall continue to exist in the Island, which will take exclusive cognizance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

2. That a Mussulman resident in the island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkraf) to superintend, in conjunction with a delegate to be appointed by the British authorities, the administration of the Island's Evkraf, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

3. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island, this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the mean of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period.

4. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arazii Miriyé vé Emlaki Hoummayoun), the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the island referred to in article 3.

5. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

6. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the convention of the 4th of June, 1878, will be at an end.

Done at Constantinople the 1st day of July, 1878.

A. H. LAYARD,
SAFVET.

BROTHERS ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 26.—Thomas and Charles Edwards, brothers, of Plymouth, were yesterday arrested and lodged in prison here. They are charged with the murder of Charles Richards, at Pittston Bridge, in March, 1875. These arrests are based upon the testimony of an accomplice named Timms, who has turned State's evidence.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—A leading Grain circular says: "There has been a heavy rain in most parts of the country during the past two days, which has caused excitement at this season of the year accompanied it. The decline in prices was consequently checked, and there is more animation generally. The Winter trade is steadier, this and other leading markets advancing more or less. The cargoes off coast and on the passage are held for more money. The demand for the Continent continues; the requirements in that direction, however, for some time past, have been supplied chiefly from North America and Eastern Europe. The weather to-day is favorable, but we are having a tolerably good attendance of millers at this market, with a fair and steady demand for White and Mixed Wheat, at 10@20c. per cental over the prices of Tuesday. Flour is 6c. @ sack dearer. Corn is steady with a fair inquiry."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton has been in good demand throughout the week. Most descriptions have slightly advanced in price. American was in good general demand, and quotations advanced ⅛@¼d. Sea Island was in improved demand, chiefly for medium grades of Florida, for which prices are hardening. Futures were quiet and prices scarcely varied."

LONDON, July 26—12:30 P. M.—Erie, 17¾; New-Jersey Central, 36½.

1 P. M.—Consols, 95⅝ for both money and the account. Erie, 18.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ℘ cent. Rentes 113f. 97c. for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Erie, 18⅛.

3:30 P. M.—Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 87½; Reading, 19¾; Pennsylvania Central, 33½; New-Jersey Central, 35½. Paris advices quote 5 ℘ cent. Rentes 113f., 62½ for the account.

Silver is quoted to-day at 52 11-16d. ℘

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, increasing cloudiness and rain, warm southerly, veering to colder north-west winds, followed by rising barometer.

It is to be hoped that the Republican leaders in this State are not entirely oblivious of the fact that speakers of the National Labor-Greenback Party are being listened to with very decided interest in several of the most important agricultural districts of New-York. Neither the deadness of politics nor the buoyancy of the thermometer prevents these orators from finding large and attentive audiences, and if no antidote is to be supplied to their teachings, all estimates about the present strength of the Greenback vote must be subject to very liberal corrections three months hence. Both State and local organizations of the party would do well to accept the conclusion that in the Fall campaign the chief issues before the people will be the question of the currency and the economical problems associated with it. If the ordinary stump-speaker is but indifferently equipped for the discussion of such matters, the sooner more competent orators are discovered the better it will be for Republican prospects in November. Now that Senator CONKLING has had time to recover from the effects of his arduous labors during the session, there is a splendid chance for him to make one of his great speeches on the live topics of the pending canvass. To give the "key-note" to the campaign by a defense of the financial policy of the Republican Party and a lucid exposition of the fundamental principles of a sound currency and of the relations between labor and capital, is a task which should not require to be pressed upon the attention of a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate from the foremost commercial State of the Union.

One day in Washington some years ago a number of public men were discussing the relative ability of different Congressmen, and each one mentioned some prominent man as the "smartest" member of the House. At last one of the number exclaimed, "No, you are all wrong; SYPHER, of Louisiana, is beyond question the 'smartest' man we have. He was never elected, but still he has served in two Congresses." Yesterday before the Potter committee this same Mr. SYPHER was the principal witness, and, evidently much to the delight of the Democrats present, he declared that from his knowledge of Secretary SHERMAN'S handwriting he was of the opinion that the much-talked-of document in the hands of the committee had been written by that gentleman. This testimony was not quite in accord with Mr. SYPHER'S former evidence on the same subject. On Wednesday last he declared that he could not swear to Secretary SHERMAN'S signature, and that he "did not carry the form of his handwriting in his mind." That his memory has been so remarkably "refreshed" within the past few days may possibly be accounted for by the fact that he expects to be again a candidate for Congress, and hopes to win by the votes of a number of "Independent" gentlemen who are not admirers of the Secretary or the Administration of which he is a part.

Reports received from the scene of the Indian disturbances in North-eastern Oregon seem to show that the hostile combination is broken. The junction of HOWARD'S and FORSYTHE'S forces has so nearly hemmed in the Indians that their ultimate defeat is certain. It is supposed that the blow which has been dealt them is the last that can be struck at the combined bands. They will disperse into small parties and make their way to distant mountain fastnesses, or to the buffalo country. There is no glory in an Indian war, however successfully it may terminate. And it cannot be forgotten that this war was brought on by bad management. The reports received from other Indian tribes, to-day, are striking illustrations of the false economy and culpable mismanagement of Congress in regard to Indian affairs. The delay in passing the Indian Supply bill has caused suffering, starvation, and discontent. The failure, in some cases, to provide enough money to purchase supplies has provoked bad feeling among the Indians; and the country will be indebted to the patience of these unfortunate people, rather than to the wise liberality of Congress, for a continuance of peace.

The telegraphic reports of the condition of the crops in Southern Russia suggest the reflection that the time has gone by when the United States could regard the Empire of the Czar as a formidable competitor in the grain markets of the world. It is not many years ago since the Russian imports of wheat to the United Kingdom were greater than our own, but, though Russia still holds the second place in the list of wheat-exporting countries detailed in the returns of the English Board of Trade, it is at an enormous distance behind the United States. For example, during the first six months of the present year the receipts of American wheat at English ports aggregated sixteen millions of hundredweights, while those from Russia reached only three and one-half millions. For the same period last year the totals were nine and three-quarter millions of American wheat, against four millions of Russian. The German wheat exports to the United Kingdom approach very closely to those of Russia, while the proportion contributed by British India, the fourth on the list, has fallen off 40 per cent. as compared with last year. Of course, a return to peaceful pursuits on the part of Russia will have an appreciable effect on her wheat exports, but she has been so hopelessly distanced in the export competition as to leave but little room for apprehension about the proportions of her agricultural surplus in the immediate future.

The extension of the Greek frontier announced by the *Daily News* will probably disappoint the patriotic party, although, considering the present limits of Greece, it is no slight gain to the little Kingdom to have its frontier advanced 25 miles along the whole extent of a line measuring upward of 120. The new limit runs westward from Zagora, at the mouth of the Salonica Gulf, to Margariti, on the coast of Epirus, opposite the south end of Corfu. The coveted capital of Epirus (Yanina) and the town of Trikala, commanding the high road between Yanina and Larissa, lie beyond this line; but it nevertheless includes two of the most fertile districts in Thessaly, viz., the rich Plain of Volo, and the famous classic battle-ground of Pharsalia. The English scheme of Armenian reorganization strikes at the very root of the present misrule by abolishing tax-farming with all its attendant abuses, and providing for the appointment of "honest and capable Governors, with a secure tenure of office." The natives of Bosnia and Herzegovina continue to make a show of impotent resistance to the Austrian occupation, while the Bosnian refugees beyond the frontier seem in no haste to return home—a fact which is the less surprising, inasmuch as the majority of them are liable to be hanged if they do. Fresh reports are current of horrible outrages perpetrated by the Russians and Bulgarians in the Philippopolis district, while incendiary fires continue to devastate Thessaly. The Lazis of the Batoum district are still bent upon resisting the Russian entrance, but the surrender of the other fortresses has been peaceably arranged. The Italian agitation, which is now ascribed to the extreme Radicals, has almost subsided.

CONDUCT OF THE SILVER DOLLAR.

The friends, and some of the enemies, of the silver dollar as an unlimited legal-tender appear to be surprised at the behavior of that pretentious but delusive coin, but there is nothing at all remarkable about it. It acts according to its nature, and we may be sure that it always will. Some of those who opposed its restoration, and argued with more or less comprehension of sound principles as to the results which it would work out, have been too hasty in abandoning their ground and assuming that we are to escape the evil consequences. They show too little faith in the principles which they formerly advocated and which have lost none of their validity. Those who thought that the dollar of the fathers, which, by the way, the fathers never showed much affection for, would immediately restore prosperity and happiness, are grievously disappointed. They find that even a dollar worth but ninety cents cannot be obtained unless you have something worth ninety cents to give for it, and hence the want of alacrity shown in taking it off the hands of the Government. In point of fact, it thus far costs every man a full dollar, or at least a greenback dollar, to get it, and that is what surprises people more than anything else. They cannot get a thousand dollars in silver any easier than they could get a thousand dollars in legal-tender notes before, and they seem to be astonished. Not having the substance wherewith to command the cash in this or any other form, they do not get it at all, and the Government appeals in vain to the banks to take the coin and distribute it. They have more money now than there is any call for, and hence do not respond with eagerness. They do not find that enthusiastic demand for the new dollar that was promised, for the simple reason that it is not to be scattered broadcast as a largess for the people, but must be paid for with its value, like anything else. While it costs as much as other currency, and is vastly less convenient, it refuses to flow with facility into the already clogged circulation. Hence the beggarly amount that the banks are willing to take in exchange for paper, which is, under present circumstances, more acceptable to customers for money, and the incorrigible tendency of the cumbersome coin, when paid out by the Treasury, to come rolling back into the vaults. Nobody wants it, and when it is thrust upon anybody in payment, he speedily turns it into the channel opened for it at the receipt of Customs.

This is chiefly due to the fact that thus far the silver dollar passes at the full standard, and there is no chance of making a profit by its use in preference to other currency, while its bulk and weight are disadvantages which there is nothing to offset. And why does it pass at the full standard, on an equality with other dollars, if it is worth but ninety cents? This is a very easy question, and yet those who have given up the case against depreciated silver seem to be unable to answer it. So long as the amount issued is not sufficient to affect materially the general volume of the currency, the silver coin holds a subsidiary place in the circulation, and is kept up to the general level by the fact that there is not enough of it to exercise any controlling power over the exchanges of the country. If the general volume were brought within normal limits and all forms of legal tender were convertible with gold alone, it is quite possible that we might float fifty millions, or even a larger amount, of these dollars, without depreciation from the standard, for they would still hold a subsidiary place, controlled by the rest of the currency, instead of controlling it. But let the issue go on increasing and the full legal-tender power of the coin remain, until silver becomes sufficiently abundant to operate upon the larger exchanges, and constitute the body of the medium for commercial transactions, and its sinking to the level of its intrinsic value is just as sure as the course of the planets. It will not show itself suddenly, or be patent to the careless observer, but greenbacks and all kinds of paper representatives of money will gradually sink to the silver level, gold will steal away to foreign lands, prices will rise to the extent of the debasement of the unit, and we shall have, not a dual standard, but a silver standard, with all its disadvantages, fluctuating in itself, and out of joint with the exchanges with foreign countries.

This result was predicted before remonetization, and there is nothing in the conduct of the silver dollar since, though it seems so surprising to some people, to shake their faith in the prophecy. In fact, it is not a matter of prevision, but of a calculation of the effects of well-defined principles, the operation of which is a matter of certainty, demonstrated by reason and experience alike. Nothing can stop it but a timely retreat from a mistaken policy. Fortunately, a strong bar was placed in the way of the silver flood, when the remonetizing act was so amended as to give the Government the profits of coinage and to restrict the issue of certificates to actual coin deposited, instead of permitting it for bullion at its coin value. Now, there is no special inducement for hurrying bullion to the Mint, and the flow of silver into the currency is limited to the leisurely progress of coinage. It will be a number of months yet before the mischievous effects will begin to set in, and as the hopes and expectations of the silver advocates have been disappointed, there is a bare possibility that the question of placing a definite restriction upon the issue, and limiting the legal-tender character of the coin, may be considered at the next session of Congress with more soberness than was possible in the temper that prevailed last Winter. Meanwhile, there is no indication of a recovery in the price of silver bullion. In fact, it is lower than when the remonetization act passed. The deliberations of the Monetary Congress, at Paris, will also intervene, and may throw additional light on the subject. But whatever change may come over the public mind, to give hope of a wise policy, we may be sure that economical principles will not change, and that the silver dollar cannot escape from their operation.

MR. HEWITT'S TURN NEXT.

It appears that Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT has a special Congressional committee, with a special line of inquiry, and with leave to sit during the recess. Mr. POTTER'S more showy committee has long monopolized the attention of the country. It has had before it an infinite variety of witnesses, ranging from Secretary SHERMAN to Capt. JENKS. It has moved about the Republic like a circus, or a "greatest show on earth," and is at this moment performing with open doors at Atlantic City, with Gen. BUTLER as ringmaster, and a brass band on the piazza. The public are no longer entertained by the Potter combination, and even the "unparalleled attractions" offered in the latest bills fail to draw. Mr. HEWITT has seized this critical moment to bring forward his committee; for he, too, has a committee. It may not be generally known that Mr. HEWITT'S committee was appointed in the hurly-burly of the last days of the session. Whenever any Congressional proceeding appears unusually ramshackle and ricketty, it is apologetically said that it was brought forth in the last days of the session.

There is no particular line of inquiry suggested for this committee. Or, rather, we should say, their line has gone out through all the earth. We might simplify and condense the sailing directions of the committee into this sentence: "To find out what makes business dull, and to invent a remedy for chronic poverty." Precisely what the House of Representatives did say on the subject was as follows:

Whereas, Labor and the productive interests of the country are greatly depressed and suffering severely from causes not yet fully understood; and, whereas, Our real and permanent property is founded and dependent upon labor as the source of all wealth; that when labor suffers from any cause which may be removed or its rigor mitigated, our national harmony and prosperity are thereby imperiled; that it is, therefore, the solemn duty of Congress to inquire into and ascertain the causes of such prostration and devise proper measures for their relief; that labor may be restored its just rights, to the end that labor and all our varied interests may be encouraged, promoted, and protected by liberal, just, and equal laws.

We defy any man who is sober enough to hold a pen between his fingers to produce a preamble any more rambling than this. But the preamble is followed by the resolution creating the committee whose duties are "to inquire into and ascertain the causes of general business depression, especially of labor, to devise and propose measures of relief," &c. With rare shrewdness, Mr. HEWITT has kept in the background with this tremendous inquiry, and its equally tremendous preamble, until Mr. POTTER'S show has palled on the interest of the country. Mr. HEWITT'S posters are out, and it is announced that he will open at the New-York Post Office building on Thursday next. The patronage of a discriminating public is respectfully solicited. The manager informs us that he will open with a few such stars as Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, DAVID A. WELLS, and others who are experts in the science of political economy. Following these, in rapid succession, will be presented pieces requiring the full strength of the company, "representing," says Manager HEWITT, "the most extreme views of the Greenback and Labor Reformers." In this cast we shall expect to find JUSTUS SCHWAB and Hon. THOMAS EWING, WALTER H. SHUPE and WILLIAM D. KELLEY, JOHN JUNIPER JUNIO and HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, DENNIS KEARNEY and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. No such list of attractions has been placed before the country in many years.

Of course, Mr. HEWITT has a purpose in all this. The *Tribune* would say he had a Purpose, and, under the circumstances, we should say that the use of the large P would be warranted in this case. He intends, he says, "to show to the people the fact that the labor question and the greenback question are two distinct issues, and to make it plain that the little which the Government could directly do to assist labor would be more in the line of removing obstructions than of creating artificial aids." Mr. HEWITT'S committee thunders in the index. A committee with such a portentous preamble ought to accomplish something besides showing that the Government can do nothing. We can imagine the fine scorn with which Gen. BUTLER would demand to know if he were brought all the way from Cape Ann, Mass., to New-York to prove that the labor question and the greenback question are distinct issues, and that there is nothing to be done to assist labor. "If you knew all this beforehand, why in the name of goodness have you brought me here?" And if SHUPE, KELLEY, SCHWAB, and the rest should not prophesy as they are expected to prophesy, they must needs be turned out of the committee-room. Each witness must be the mere echo of HEWITT. Otherwise, how is he to prove to the country what he says is already proved?

There was a painful oversight in the equipment of this committee. We do not allude to brains. In the last days of the session there were no brains to spare, and it could not be expected that the House could provide Mr. HEWITT with that which it did not have. But the committee has no money. The resolution is ample in the matter of leave to sit during recess, to employ clerks, sergeants-at-Arms, stenographers, messengers, &c., but is singularly reserved on the subject of cash for expenses. So confused was the arrangement of this matter that nobody knew who the committeemen were until Congress had adjourned; and, after impoverishing the English language in the preamble, there were not words enough left to frame a clause authorizing the payment of the necessary expenses. Mr. POTTER'S troupe, it is well known, has so nearly spent its generous appropriation that, when lately passing through Philadelphia to Atlantic City, nine members of the company were fain to ride in one hack. And on that occasion, the venerable SPRINGER smiled a sickly smile as the indignant hackman compelled him to add two silver dollars to the three already put up by Mr. Chairman POTTER. If this is the condition of Mr. POTTER'S committee, after being in session only about one month, what will become of Mr. HEWITT and his company, with the currency question, the labor question, and the invention of a universal solvent on his hands? There is a gleam of hope. Mr. HEWITT says that when his committee comes together, he will lay the facts before the members, and then "they might turn round and go home." Mr. HEWITT has evidently heard of performers who insist on having their money paid before the curtain is rung up.

A BLESSED BARBER.

A simple but beautiful story comes to us from Capron, Ill. In that town there was a barber, one of the confirmed and hardened class who call themselves tonsorial artists. The other day this barber advertised that he would deliver a lecture in the Town Hall, at the end of which he would publicly kill himself. The price of admission to this entertainment was one dollar, and the hall was filled on the appointed night. The barber delivered, according to the local paper, an "eloquent lecture"—probably upon the uses of tonic, and then blew out his brains with a pistol, amid the uncontrollable enthusiasm of the audience. How cold and hard must be the heart that does not warm and quicken in reading of such a noble and beautiful deed!

What, let us inquire, could have been the motive of this barber's act? He may have permitted the passion for professional conversation to grow upon him until he could no longer satisfy himself by talking to his customers. If this was his state of mind he may have felt that to talk to a large audience from the platform could alone relieve his burdened mind. It is unfortunate that a copy of his lecture has not been published, since it would aid in deciding upon the motive of its delivery. If it was a panegyric upon the necessity of shampooing; if it showed that tonic is essential to the salvation of the hair; and if it teemed with remarks upon the weather, we should know at once that the lecturer was one whose thirst for conversation could not be slaked in his own shop. In such case, his suicide was to be expected. He must have known that no barber could deliver such a lecture and live. Public indignation would have been satisfied with nothing less than his blood, and, knowing this, he may have preferred to die by his own hand, after having for once in his life indulged to the fullest possible extent in tonsorial conversation.

On the other hand, his suicide may have been due to a quickened conscience. Though it is, of course, extremely improbable that a barber can repent, it is by no means impossible. This particular barber may have suddenly been brought to see the enormity of his life. Stung with remorse, he may have determined to make a full confession of the wickedness of his life, and to then render to his fellow-men the only atonement in his power—the execution of justice upon himself. If this is the true explanation of his act, his lecture was undoubtedly eloquent. It must have presented a most terrific feature of the unspeakable depravity of the conversational barber, and the lecturer's frenzied appeals for forgiveness must have been heartrending. And yet, anxious as we must naturally be to believe that the Capron barber was penitent, it is certainly difficult to do so without further evidence. A conscience seared with dull razors and drowned in tonic does not readily awaken and stimulate its tonsorial possessor to glorious deeds. Still, all things are more or less possible, and we may cherish a hope that at last one barber has deserved our approbation. To his former associates in lather and tonic his example speaks in trumpet tones—though why in trumpet, rather than tromb one or B-flat cornet or saxophone tones, it might be difficult to say. At any rate, it calls upon them to go and do likewise. By so doing they can earn the gratitude of mankind, and, at the same time, offer an enlightened and improving moral entertainment. To see a man blow out his brains is certainly more interesting than to see him break his neck from a flying trapeze, and as thousands of good people flock to the latter spectacle, they could not fail to be attracted by the former. Even if an ordinary lecturer were to finish his lecture with suicide, it would draw a large house, but when the lecturer and suicide is a barber, his act rises to the dignity of a grand charitable and philanthropic enterprise.

Speaking of lecturers, it should be pointed out that there are many whom the world would willingly let die. Why sould not these follow the example of the blessed barber of Capron and shoot themselves at the end of their hour of public twaddle? There are certain humorous lecturers who would gain a sudden and magnificent popularity were they to promise to die on the platform. Old men, and even invalids, would go miles to witness the joyful sight, and would remain to burn the body of the lecture upon a pyre of his own jokes, and to dance around the fire. In fact, suicide is the only feature which can revive the failing popularity of the lyceum. Let the manager of a course of lectures announce that at the end of the season the lecturer receiving the most votes would blow out his brains, and the success of the course would be assured. Every lecturer thus disposed of clears the path for the survivors. There are now at least eight lecturers to the square mile in this country, whereas it is the opinion of the best authorities that not more than three lecturers to the square mile can possibly make a living. If they are culled out by frequent suicide, the public will be amused and gratified, and the lecturers that survive will find the struggle for existence much easier.

But perhaps these speculations are untimely. It is enough for us at present to dwell upon the fact that one of the worst of barbers has shown a true appreciation of his duty. Why the little and obscure town of Capron should have had the privilege, which has just been conferred upon it, is a mystery, but perhaps the barber's example may yet bear fruit, and the crack of the cheerful pistol which announces that another barber has gone where conversation ceases may echo in every town and city of our happy land.

A NEW OPPORTUNITY SOUTH.

Ever since the war and the radical changes in the relations of labor and capital which followed emancipation, the people of the low country of South Carolina have been at a loss to know what disposition could be made of the vast tracts of waste sand lands which lie along the coast in the neighborhood of Charleston. In the days of slavery, when cotton was king, no attempt was made to cultivate such lands. It was impossible to raise the staple crop of the State upon them, and in pursuance of the system which their fathers had followed, the planters never thought of growing their own grain or feed. They "produced" cotton, and regarded every other agricultural persuit as beneath them. This was the old system; but the passing years brought other views, and a year or two ago the owners of the sandy lands began to cast about for some expedient by which the property which they had always regarded as worthless might be made productive. The Palmetto Agricultural Society took the matter in hand after a time, and with commendable energy instituted investigations and experiments which resulted in the discovery of a cheap fertilizer, easily procured in the phosphate district, which made the otherwise sterile sand fields yield large and profitable crops.

From a report made to the Agricultural Society by the Superintendent of the Wando Phosphate Company, it appears that recent experiments have developed the fact that these waste lands which, in their normal state, would not grow five bushels of wheat to the acre, by the use of the fertilizers in comparatively small quantities will produce at least twenty-four bushels to the acre. By the same means, forty-seven bushels of oats have been raised to the acre. It is as truck farms, however, that sandy lands promise to become most valuable. During the present season an acre of land which two years ago would have been regarded as absolutely worthless, by the use of manures properly applied, has been made to yield in four months two thousand quarts of strawberries, worth $200, or fifty barrels of early potatoes, valued at $150. For these and all similar products there is a ready sale at fair prices in Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Columbia, and a number of smaller places. No longer relying entirely upon the cotton crop, and being no longer in the possession of slaves to coin money for them, the land-owners are becoming more careful in their management, and having discovered that it is the height of folly for them to buy their breadstuffs and vegetables in other States, they seem to be going into the new movement with an intelligent and well-directed energy which, if persevered in, must surely result in reclaiming most of the waste lands of the low country.

The benefit which may thus be realized, however, can, after all, hardly be regarded as a very important one unless the idle young white men of South Carolina take advantage of the new opportunity which is presented to them. There are in Charleston and Columbia to-day hundreds of strong and able-bodied young natives who profess to be most anxious to work, but who have never been willing to accept any employment save that which was to be found in some office or counting-house, work which in the South is paid at starvation rates. Most of these are the relatives of old and aristocratic families who lost heavily in the war. There is hardly one of them, however, who could not secure enough of the waste lands to establish a small truck farm. By utilizing the knowledge gained through the recent experiments, and cultivating the land which they can have almost for the asking, there is no doubt that they could make for themselves and their families a comfortable living. There is room for the new industry in the South, and if the penniless young aristocrats of the low country fail to make use of the advantages which are presented to them, they need blame no one but themselves. Growing potatoes may not be the most desirable employment in the world, but it is certainly to be preferred to petty political intrigue and the delivery of street-corner orations bewailing "the poverty of the old families."

The conflict between the State and national authorities which is now going on in South Carolina, and regarding which there has been so much misrepresentation, is beginning to assume a somewhat alarming aspect. The simple facts in the case are that a party of United States revenue officers went to the house of a man who was notoriously engaged in the illicit distillation of whisky. They attempted to arrest the man, and were threatened by one of his gang, whose gun missed fire while he was attempting to shoot at the officers, and one of them in the same moment fired at this would-be assassin and killed him. Then, in due form, the officers surrendered themselves, and were indicted for murder. The case was clearly one which should be tried before the United States courts, and an application for its transfer to them was duly made. The notorious White Line leader, Judge KERSHAW, refused this application, however, and, without a shadow of authority, declares that the case is within the jurisdiction of the State courts, and shall be tried by them. Supported by his decision, the Sheriff of Greenville has refused to release the prisoners on a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. These facts have long been in the possession of the authorities in Washington, but they have until very recently failed to give the subject the attention which it deserved. Now, however, therere is a prospect that they will act promptly and to some purpose.

Some of the newspapers mention that the roar made by the cars of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company has been lessened by the experiments recently tried. But dwellers in the neighborhood of the road, those in the cross-streets as well as those in Sixth-avenue, have not discovered it. They say that the noise increases rather than diminishes, and that the nuisance becomes more and more unbearable. No doubt, the senses and nerves of the persons constantly exposed to the incessant racket steadily lose their capacity to endure it, their nerves growing weaker by continued resistance. Hardly anybody has any faith in the ability of the Directors of the Metropolitan to reduce the noise so as to render the neighborhood habitable while the road retains its present form. But still hundreds of people are awaiting, with such patience as they can command, the result of the experiments before taking legal action against the company.

In view of the probability that the United States Senate will be under Democratic control after the 4th of next March, a small army of place-hunters are already making application for the positions which it is expected will then become vacant. As is usual, however, the Senators who expect to be in the majority declare that no radical change will be made in either the Secretary's or Sergeant-at-Arm's department. If the programme is carried out, Mr. JAMES R. YOUNG, the present incumbent, who has admirably filled the position for years past, will be retained as Executive Clerk, and none of the gentlemen who serve under him will be interfered with. There is no doubt, however, that the present Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms will be removed. Both Mr. GORHAM and Col. FRENCH are well known as pronounced and influential partisans, and they have never expected to retain their places. For the Secretaryship, a position which comes fully up to the Irishman's notion of "a job wid plinty of pay and nothing to do," there are, of course, many candidates. Mr. HENRY M. WATTERSON, of Kentucky, is at the head of the list, and his friends profess that there is no doubt that he will be selected. He would fill the position admirably. For Sergeant-at-Arms it is stated that JOHN G. THOMPSON, who is at present Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, is the principal candidate. Those who are best informed of what is going on in the capital, however, join in the opinion that Mr. JAMES CRISTY, one of the present employes of the Senate, will get the place. United States Senators want a great deal of waiting upon, and JOHN G. THOMPSON is not quite the person to understand all their little peculiarities.

No more fitting comment on the pseudo chivalry of the South could be made than the matter-of-fact account of a bloody affray in a Nashville, Tenn., special to THE TIMES. Two politicians, SAMUEL H. HICKS and NATHANIEL BAXTER, had had a quarrel, and had made grave charges against one another. HICKS was walking in the street one morning, when two sons of BAXTER saw him, and began firing at him. He drew a revolver and returned the fire in self-defense. Not satisfied that two men should attack one, two more of BAXTER'S sons joined their brothers, and also turned their pistols against HICKS, who, so entirely overmatched, retreated, but with his face to the foe. Having been wounded several times, HICKS fell from loss of blood, and while down was struck and shot in the head by one of the fraternal assassins. He rose to his knees and fired three times, then rising, and still retreating before the cowardly murderers, sank exhausted, and in a few minutes breathed his last. Our special adds that one of the BAXTERS was mortally shot by an unknown person—probably, however, by HICKS. It is a pity that more of the brothers were not similarly served. The spectacle of four men all trying to kill one man would excite indignation and horror in any quarter of civilization except in the Southern part of the United States. If slavery be dead, its spirit survives, and makes men pretending to be gentlemen and representatives of chivalry, not merely brutes and murderers, but villains and cowards. The surviving BAXTERS were arrested and released—of course—on bail.

The catch of sardines in France this season will be larger, it is said, than it has been for many years, the little fish being unusually abundant in French waters. From their name, it is often thought that they are taken off Sardinia, whence the chief supply originally came, though for a long while they have been mainly caught on the coasts of Brittany, (Bretagne,) where thousands of men, women, and children are employed in the business. Many families have lived by the fishery for generations, and they and their labors are always objects of interest to strangers visiting the picturesque province. Their vessels are generally of 8 to 10 tons each, and have a crew of 6 to 12 persons, who go 6 to 9 miles from land, and when they see their prey they spread their gill-nets, scattering their bait, consisting of eggs and flesh of cod, mackerel, and other fish, and soon haul them in in quantities. Some are salted on board, but most of them are carried ashore, the best, selected and their heads cut off, are well washed and sprinkled with fine salt. A few hours later they are arranged in almost perpendicular rows on frames, and these are immersed again and again in the best boiling (olive) oil. When sufficiently cured, the oil is drained off on zinc-covered tables sloping toward a central groove, through which the oil runs into a vessel for the purpose. The fish are then packed in the small tin boxes so well-known to consumers, by women and children, sitting around the tables, and, when packed, are filled up with fresh oil, and soldered down by men. The boxes are next put in an iron basket, and plunged into a covered boiler of water and boiled from half an hour to an hour and a half, according to their size. After drying, labeling, and placing in wooden cases, they are ready for shipment. It is interesting to observe the industry, skill, and economy of the Breton fishers, who, though somewhat rude, are sturdy, hardy, independent, and as unlike the typical French as any people of the same nationality can well be. They are so thrifty and energetic that many of them have gained what is to them a handsome independence, and they deserve it richly.

A story is current in Moscow, apropos of Russian official routine, which, whether literally true or not, certainly illustrates to perfection the character of the prevailing system. An operatic star of some note, connected with one of the principal Moscow theatres, wishing to make a short excursion into the country, went to get her passport countersigned by the local authorities. The presiding official received her politely, and, having learned her business, inquired for her "written petition." "My written petition!" cried the lady, "I have none; I never knew that anything of the kind was required." "Not required, Madam! on the contrary, nothing can be done without it." "What am I to do then?" "Nothing easier; be good enough to take this sheet of paper, and write according to my dictation." The applicant obeyed, and transcribed word for word a formal petition requesting leave of absence from the city for a stated time, which was then duly signed, folded, and sealed. "And now," quoth the man in office, "you have only to deliver it." "To whom, pray?" "To whom?" echoed the official, with a slight smile at the absurdity of the question; "to me, of course." The document was accordingly handed across the table. The great man adjusted his spectacles, broke the seal, gravely read over his own composition from beginning to end, folded and docketed it with methodical slowness, and then, turning to the impatient *artists*, said, with an air of official solemnity: "Madam, I have read your petition, and regret to tell you that I am unable to grant it."

Immorality on the part of the clergy has, unhappily, grown to be anything but rare, the press giving evidence every few days of their licentiousness. While the guilt of a few should not reflect upon the purity of the many, or of the profession, it is entirely probable that clerical licentiousness would be less common if preachers generally were regarded more as other men are. Many good people, women particularly, seem to believe, and certainly act as if they believed, that their Pastors—as they are so fond of naming them—were removed from all the weaknesses and passions of humanity. They, like Kings of old, can do no wrong, and faith in them is preserved even after they have done wrong again and again. Scarcely an instance can be cited of a clergyman who has been expelled from his pulpit for immorality in which half of his congregation has not regarded him as maligned and persecuted—in brief, a suffering martyr. No sooner is he expelled than he is enthusiastically taken up and put into another clerical office, surrounded by applauding men and weakly-worshiping superstitious women. An example in point has just occurred at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County. Rev. H. C. MILLER, an Episcopal divine, had been sued on a charge of bastardy sworn to by a young woman of his parish. Of course, many of his followers declared him innocent; several influential vestrymen became his bail, and he vehemently protested his purity in the face of Heaven. But, within a day or two, such disclosures having been made as demonstrated his guilt, he ignominiously fled, leaving his bondsmen in the lurch. It is now said that he was obliged to leave his previous pastorate under circumstances exactly similar. Not unlikely, the reverend lecher will appear in another pulpit before long, and repeat his crime. One might think that by this time a congregation would inquire into a preacher's character and antecedents before engaging him to take charge of their spiritual affairs. They would, in case of any other man, but with a divine they think such precaution unnecessary. Unfortunately, so many divines prove themselves, in these days, signally human, that a little wholesome skepticism about the pretensions of some of them would do them no harm, and might save their congregations much trouble.

POLITICAL NOTES.

John Enos Neff refused under any circumstances to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of Indiana.

Col. David J. Goodwin announces himself as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District of Virginia, against Hon. John Goode.

The Saco *Democrat*, the Democratic organ of York County, Me., has been compelled to suspend for want of support. And yet York County has more Democratic voters than any other in the State, save one.

Mr. William H. Colcord, Chairman of the Massachusetts Prohibitory State Committee, has written a letter strongly opposing the candidacy of Hon. Thomas Talbot for Governor, and demanding a straight-out nomination by the Prohibitory Party.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Journal of Commerce*, one of the most bitter Democratic papers in the South, has been suspended. For many months past it has had a hard struggle for existence. It would be well if some of the hard feeling it inculcated could die with it.

The Greenbackers of the Third District of Maine have nominated William Philbrick of Skowhegan, for Congress. He was a Republican until 1868, when he wanted a Post Office and didn't get it. In 1872 he voted for Greeley. He is a stockholder and Director in a national bank, and was formerly its Cashier.

In a brief note to the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, declining some invitation, Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, emphatically expresses his opinion of "independents." He says: "The great and only danger to our party [the Democratic] arises from so-called independents. If we cannot maintain discipline the party will go to pieces, and we should begin by punishing the offenders in high places, not the aspirants for minor offices. The General should be dealt with before the private."

The Washington *National Republican* hazards this suggestion: "Jeff Davis for President, and Fitz-John Porter for Vice-President, in 1880, is the ticket we have suggested as one that will meet the emergencies of the conciliated condition of the country. Porter was such a good Union soldier, you know, that his recognition in this connection would serve to round off the few sharp angularities in Jeff's record which have not been condoned by the spirit of forgiveness that is supposed to permeate the American breast."

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

It has been noted as a curious fact that in a town where there are five or six saloons to every church, as there are in most all towns where a Prohibitory law is not enforced, if a big thunder-storm comes along, some church is almost sure to be struck, while the saloons escape. This might easily be accounted for on the theory that church-steeples are like lightning-rods; but in country towns, at least three-fourths of the churches have no steeples.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in San Francisco by some of Kearney's followers by the sending up of the biggest sky-rocket to be bought in the place with a live cat attached to it, and a big bomb attached to the cat's tail. The fuse of the rocket and that of the bomb were lighted simultaneously. Rocket, cat, and bomb flew through the air like lightning. The cat could be seen struggling till the rocket reached its greatest height. Then the bomb exploded, and cat, rocket, and bomb were seen no more.

Colton bears witness to the enfeebled condition of Turks rich enough to own harems. The leading market at the present day for indelicate French pictures and porcelains is among the Mohammedans of the East, where they animalize the whole population. Polygamy utterly debases the social life of the Turks and Persians. Arthur Arnold, who traveled through Persia in 1875, reports that the indoor dress of the Persian lady is worse than that of the ballet-girl, and that her bodice makes less pretension to be a covering than that of the Parisian danseuse.

In the town of New-Lots, the Police are sent out every morning, between 4 and 6 o'clock, armed with shot-guns, to shoot all the dogs they can find at large. This is by order of the Board of Health, and they kill about twenty-five dogs every morning. The slain dogs are then gathered up by the offal contractor, who pays the town three cents each for the bodies. This is poor work for any town to put its Police at. Most persons would nearly as soon kill a man as shoot a beautiful big Newfoundland or St. Bernard dog; yet these dogs are just as fond of running about as are the worthless and unlovable yellow curs.

Seth Green's declaration that he would make the James River so full of fish that the water would rise permanently a foot higher, has been seconded by Prof. Baird, who has invented and put in operation a method of producing fish by the million. It is proposed to hatch cod in Southern waters, where they do not naturally belong, in the hope of keeping them along the shores, so reducing the hardships of the cod-fishery—a business that is pretty much all hardship and deprivation. It is believed that codfish, properly instructed in international law and the fishery question, would be more likely to stay at home, in their own waters, than the uneducated cod, who make frequent trips to foreign waters.

Why working hours in the long days of Summer should be the same as in the short days of Winter, it is difficult to understand. In July and August, from 4 to 6 o'clock in the morning are two of the coolest and most delightful hours in the day, and from 6 until 8 in the evening, for working purposes, are nearly as good. Hours might easily be arranged in many employments that would allow workmen to lie by from 11 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, and make up the time in the cool mornings and evenings. A change like this would save life and health to many a sweltering workman, who seems to think it a law that never can be changed that he must labor steadily on under a mid-day sun.

The umbrella is not so recent an invention as we are accustomed to suppose. Nearly a century ago a very large one was always kept in the hall of a good English house, to keep visitors dry as they went out to their carriages. During the action at the Mayor's house, near Bayonne, in 1813, the grenadiers occupied an unfinished redoubt near the high-road. It was a rainy day, and every officer had an umbrella over his head. They kept dry till Lord Wellington happened to ride that way and took a good laugh in his sleeve. He immediately sent the officers word: "Lord Wellington does not approve of the use of umbrellas under fire, and cannot allow the gentlemen's sons to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the Army."

Mrs. Lucy Hooper says in the August *Lippincott's* that the Empress Eugénie, "the most graceful of women, has not learned the art of growing old gracefully." Now past 50, "with her whitening hairs, she might have worthily worn the triple dignity of her widowhood, her maternity, and her misfortune. She has chosen, instead, with a weakness unworthy of the part that she has played on the wide stage of contemporary history, to clutch vainly after the fleeting shadows of her vanished charms. A head loaded with false yellow hair, a face covered with paint and powder, a mincing gait, and the airs and graces of an antiquated coquette, such to-day is she who was once the world's wonder for her loveliness and grace."

THE RESTLESS SAVAGES.

A SEVERE BLOW TO THE HOSTILES.

SEVENTEEN WARRIORS KILLED AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF STOCK CAPTURED—THE INDIANS DEMORALIZED AND BREAKING UP INTO SMALL PARTIES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following telegram was received at the War Department to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1878.

Gen. Sherman, Washington:

The following dispatch has been received:

"Last night the Umatillas, with Col. Forsyth and cavalry column, struck the camps of the hostiles about two and a half miles from Sharkie's ranch, in the vicinity of the East Fork of Birch Creek, killing 17 warriors and capturing about 20 women and children and 50 or 70 head of stock. The loss of the Umatillas was two ponies. The Umatillas had previously killed Eagle and 13 warriors, and captured from 250 to 300 head of stock. The hostiles are demoralized, and breaking into small parties, with the intention, as reported by captured squaws, to go into the Weiser country and make their way to the Bannock or Buffalo country." McDOWELL, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—A Baker City dispatch says that a courier from Gen. Howard reports that the Bannocks and Piutes have separated. The former are fleeing the country, while the latter are supposed to be making for their agency for the purpose of surrendering. Two companies of the Eighth Infantry passed through Baker City to-day, en route to the overland road beyond Boise City, which is now threatened by the hostile Bannocks, who are returning to Camas Prairie and the buffalo country.

A Silver City dispatch says there are indications of the hostiles returning in that direction.

BROKEN GOVERNMENT PROMISES.

THE WYOMING INDIANS LEAVING THEIR RESERVATIONS TO OBTAIN FOOD—A VAST AMOUNT OF TROUBLE CAUSED BY THE FALSE ECONOMY OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS—WHAT INDIAN AGENTS SAY.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of the Interior is in receipt of a letter, dated July 17, from Hon. John W. Hoyt, Governor of Wyoming, in which he gives an account of a visit lately made by him to the Shoshone and Bannock Indian Reservation in Wyoming. After holding a council with some 30 of the chief men of the tribe, he summarizes the remarks made by Washakia, the head chief of the Shoshones, as follows: "The Shoshones are without a sufficiency of meat, having been obliged to divide with the Arapahoes; are without flour, and compelled to eat corn-meal, which they do not like: are without any proper supply of agricultural implements; have no competent person to instruct them in the cultivation of the soil: are sometimes called upon by the agent to work, as in hauling logs to the mill, without reward, and for some time past have been without any school for their children. He also complained that white men trespassed upon their territory in search of game and in the herding of cattle."

The same day Gov. Hoyt visited the Arapahoe camp, and met about 40 of the leading men of that tribe and held a council. Their chief, Black Coal, said that the Government had been slow in fulfilling its promises; that they had been promised a separate agency, but were still under the Shoshone agent; "he talks crooked;" Washakia asked him about food, and the agent said that there was nothing yet for the Arapahoes. "You must give them part of yours until their supplies come." "We have not much game unless we go far away, and we have not cattle as the Shoshones have. My people are much hungry, and must sell their furs and ponies for food that was promised us. This is not right. We were promised farming tools, and to be taught to till the land; but we have scarcely any implements; there is no one to teach us how to work. We have many children, and we want a school and school-teacher." In a conversation with the agent he admitted that there were good grounds for the complaints of the Indians; that he was without flour, and that he was issuing to them but one pound (gross) of meat per day, and doing that on his own responsibility, as the old beef and flour contracts having expired and the new ones not having yet been approved by the department; that he had not been able to deliver blankets as promised to the Arapahoes; that he was without wagons, teams, and implements; and that the allowances for a farmer, school-teacher, and other employes were so small that it was impossible to secure the services of suitable persons for the duties required.

Gov. Hoyt says it is very certain that the Indians cannot be kept upon their reservation unless they are reasonably supplied with the necessaries of life; and states that while he was at Camp Brown the agent was compelled by circumstances to permit several families to leave the reservation in search of edible roots, as a means of eking out a subsistence; at the same time more families left without permission, on the plea that they had nothing to eat, and that all who remained would soon die of starvation. He further says that many more will soon follow unless something is done to meet their reasonable demands.

The main point in Gov. Hoyt's letter is in relation to the lack of subsistence, supplies, farming implements, and instructors, and the Interior Department claims that Congress is responsible both for the amount of funds furnished for this agency, and for the delay in placing the same at the disposal of the department. As to the amount of the appropriation, Congress refused to exceed the sum appropriated the previous year; and for the Northern Arapahoes, herein referred to, Congress failed to provide anything for their subsistance. As to the delay in making the appropriations for the Indian service, the Indian Office maintains that time and again the attention of the proper persons was called to the consequence of delay and endeavors made to have the appropriation bill taken up and passed. The contracts for furnishing supplies terminate by law at the end of the fiscal year, viz., June 30, and any deliveries made after that date by the contractors for supplies during the last fiscal year cannot be paid for. There are no funds applicable for the payment thereof. Again, deliveries of supplies under contracts entered into for the present fiscal year cannot be made until said contracts and accompanying bonds are approved. The Indians may be without food, and beef may be at the neighboring pasture, and, flour at the door of the Government warehouse ready for delivery by the contractors, but the agent cannot deliver them until he is notified by the Indian office of the approval of the contracts and bonds. If he should accept them, and the contract or bond is disapproved, the party making the delivery could only get payment therefor through an act of Congress for his benefit.

The only remedy in such a case is to let the agent purchase in open market, in a sum not exceeding $3,000. In such an emergency the agent is at the mercy of any person who may have supplies within reach, and he must pay exorbitant prices for them, even as high as 50 per cent. more than the new contracts call for. This is the actual working of the business at the present time. Each day some agent reports that his supplies are exhausted, and asks permission to purchase in open market. The delay in making the appropriations is thus depleting the sums appropriated and costing the Government heavily in the additional prices it pays. The legal limit of $3,000 which may be expended in an emergency, the Indian officials hold, works badly for such agencies as the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, as at each of these agencies there are more than 6,000 Indians, and $3,000 will not supply either agency with beef for more than a week, and it takes several weeks to bring cattle from the ranges to the agencies. As the Indians realize that their supplies are fast disappearing, and no new supplies are arriving at their agencies, they become restless, and fearful that starvation awaits them.

The Indian Appropriation bill was not approved until the 27th of May. Advertisements for proposals for furnishing supplies for the Indian service were published May 28, and the bids were opened on the 18th of June for about $2,750,000 worth of goods and supplies. A large warehouse full of samples has been inspected, and awards made to the best bidders. Contracts have been made and approved, and many supplies are on the routes to the agencies, but the agencies are far distant, and it must be some time yet before these supplies reach their destinations. Some goods are yet to be manufactured, inspected, and packed, and for some articles the Indians must wait for months before their supplies are dealt out to them. The officers of the Indian Bureau disclaim all responsibility in these matters, and maintain that Congress only has the power, but fails to apply the remedy.

AMUSEMENTS.

THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

The change in the weather has had an excellent effect upon the attendance at the garden concerts. On Monday, the "request" night, there was a very large number present. The programmes of this night are a fair exponent of the average taste, which is by no means so low as is commonly supposed. Beethoven was represented by the vigorous overture to "Egmont," Bach by a choral and fugue, Weber by Berlioz's brilliant adaptation of the "Invitation to the Dance," Schubert by the andante and finale from the great C major symphony, which ranks next to Beethoven's. Liszt by a Polonaise, Wagner by the clanging brassy overture to "Rienzi," and Raff by the martial "Lenore" march, (played so frequently that it begins to lose its freshness.) There were also two Strauss waltzes, a fantasia by Vieuxtemps, and the admirable burlesque, "March of a Marionette," by Gounod. This last was intended as a caricature on a famous London character. It was composed at Spa, Belgium, in 1872, and first played by Gounod himself on the piano at a concert in Brussels. The composer's night has been suspended for the present, as probably too classical for the "heated term," and instead, a bright miscellaneous programme was presented on Tuesday evening. Several selections, not well known, were given. "Phaeton," a symphonic poem by Saint-Saens, theme and variations for cornet, (Mr. Shuebrack,) by Arban, and the "Amazons' March," by Michaelis. The programme of Wednesday evening was especially attractive, and the orchestra was heartily encored in the Gounod "Ave Maria," arranged for violins, harp, and orchestra. If the theme had been allotted to the cornet, the effect would have been very much enhanced. The ballet music, from Meyerbeer's "Prophete," seldom heard outside of the opera, was admirably rendered and greatly enjoyed. A gavotte, ("Souvenir de Maria Theresa,") was among the novelties; and Mr. Letsch gave a trombone solo, "The Tear," by Stigelli. Although an entire symphony was not given on Thursday, there was enough classic music to make it a classical evening. There were the overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream," the allegretto and scherzo from the Seventh Symphony, "Siegfried's Death," and "The Ride of the Valkyrias," and other selections which are found on the Philharmonic and symphony concert programmes each season.

The programme for this evening is popular without being trashy. There are polkas and waltzes by Strauss, the "Ruy Blas" Overture of Mendelssohn, and compositions by Gounod, Keler Bela, Goldmark, Nicolai, Wagner, and others, and a trombone solo, (theme and variations, by Beer,) to be performed by Mr. Letsch. The increased attendance on these concerts is a prompt recognition of Mr. Thomas' concession to the general demand for popular music.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Prince of Wales interested himself in the warmest manner to insure a satisfactory representation of English music at the Paris Exposition. Arthur Sullivan, Henry Leslie, Mme. Arabella Goddard, and many others, were the co-operating artists.

The numerous reports of Mr. Thomas' movements after the close of the Garden season are without foundation. What he will do between that close and the commencement of the rehearsals for the New-York and Brooklyn Philharmonic and symphony concerts is not yet definitely decided.

The grave question is raised in England "whether the organist is the slave of one irresponsible man, and whether his body is bought and sold with the souls of the people in the case of a living being put up at auction." And this conundrum is propounded in a country which abolished slavery years ago.

The London *Musical Standard* thinks, if the learning of their musical doctors were utilized as it ought to be, the waste of much good metal, paper, and ink might be avoided. No medical diagnosis is needed on a large part of the trash which finds publishers on this side. Cremation could be prescribed safely by the office boy.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS KELSO, OF BALTIMORE.

Thomas Kelso, a highly respected, influential, and wealthy citizen of Baltimore, died yesterday morning, in the 94th year of his age. Deceased was born in Ireland in 1784, and emigrated to the United States in 1791. He was for many years engaged in active business in that city, and was noted for his public charities. Several years ago he founded the Kelso Orphan Home for the orphans of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at a cost, including the endowment, of $120,000. He was for 37 years a Director in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, President of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, Vice-President and Director in the First National Bank of Baltimore, President of the Preachers' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Board of Directors of the Male Free School. He was also a member of the City Common Council several terms. He always gave liberally of his means to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he had long been a conspicuous layman. Of his benefactions, in addition to the Kelso Orphan Home, are $14,000 to the Metropolitan Church, at Washington, D. C., of which $5,000 was given in the name of Gen. Grant, and $7,000 to the Mount Vernon-Place Methodist Episcopal Church, in Baltimore.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 27—1 A. M.—The storm last night central in Iowa, has moved with increasing energy rapidly eastward, and the lowest pressure is now in New-York. The barometer is rising rapidly in the North-west and lake region. A general rain has fallen from the Missouri River to the New-England coast and occasional rain in the Gulf States. Fair weather prevails in the South and Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen, with northerly winds, in the lake region and North-west; risen, with southerly winds, along the Atlantic coast: elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. The rivers have risen 19 inches at Omaha and fallen 13 inches at Vicksburg and 19 at Pittsburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy, rainy weather, warmer southerly, veering to colder north-west winds, followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and rain, warm southerly, veering to colder north-west winds, followed by rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rains, southerly veering to westerly winds, stationary temperature, stationary followed by rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, winds mostly southerly, stationary pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather, colder north-westerly winds, rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, mostly northerly, stationary temperature, and higher pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Port Henry, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland and Section Five, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Section Six, Oswego, Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, Lewes, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	74°	71°	3:30 P. M.	93°	89°
6 A. M.	73°	72°	6 P. M.	91°	80°
9 A. M.	80°	75°	9 P. M.	86°	77°
12 M.	91°	84°	12 P. M.	84°	76°

Average temperature yesterday.....78½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....84½°

SUSPECTED OF SERIOUS CRIME.

James Wade was last night arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the death of Mrs. Mary Coggins, aged 61, of No. 219 East Twenty-ninth-street, who was found dead in the yard behind her house last Wednesday morning. Wade had quarreled with the woman in her room a short time before her dead body was found, and had been ordered by her out of the house on account of intoxication the morning before. The prisoner was committed to the House of Detention to await the result of the inquest, which will be held to-day.

A NEWSPAPER'S VACATION.

The *Standard*, a religious weekly, published at Chicago, announces "a new departure." It says: "We have had a conviction for many years that the editors and working force on our religious papers ought to have a vacation of two weeks in the year, in the hot season, by omitting to publish, say, one week in July and one week in August. The not weather last week has decided us to inaugurate this new departure, and we hereby announce that next week the *Standard* will rest from its labors for one issue. We earnestly invite the religious papers of the country to second the movement by taking a like vacation during the month of August, and if the result should be satisfactory there might be an understanding for uniform action in this direction next year."

THE TRAGEDY IN NASHVILLE.

PARTICULARS OF THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE SONS OF JUDGE BAXTER AND SAMUEL HICKS—FIFTEEN SHOTS FIRED—TWO OF THE COMBATANTS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, July 24.

As preliminary to the account of the terrible tragedy which occurred on our streets to-day, it is desirable and proper to state some facts which will explain the origin of the trouble and its sanguinary ending.

About two months ago Samuel Hicks, who was killed to-day, came into the *Banner* office, stating that he had a communication he would like to have published. The communication, which would make two or three columns, was of a scandalous nature, and purported to give details involving Judge Nathaniel Baxter and other parties. Hicks was extremely anxious to have the matter published, stating he would pay liberally for the same. We told him frankly we could not publish it at any price, and urged him not to make it public at all, since it involved not only the reputation of a most estimable citizen, but also members of his own family. He went away stating that he would have it published at all hazards, and was prepared for the consequences. We heard very little about it afterward, and were not a little surprised to learn this morning that he had ventilated the whole scandal at a public meeting last night. At the speaking by the Independent candidates for office, at the corner of Cedar and Cherry streets, last night, Mr. Hicks rose after the Independents were through, and said that in justice to himself and in vindication of his honor, which was dearer to him than his life, he desired to make a personal explanation. It had been charged all over the city and county that he was a black-mailer, and, in order to prove to the public that he was not such a person, he wished to make a statement. Judge Baxter, he said, had entered one of the most respectable and worthy ladies in Nashville. He went to Judge Baxter some time ago, and informed him that if he would resign his candidacy he would not say anything about his misconduct. Baxter, he said, replied that he would resign, but after waiting a short time he [Hicks] found that Baxter had not resigned as he promised. He was then told week after week that the resignation would soon be made public, but the promise was not fulfilled. He then understood that East said it was a black-mailing scheme. Learning this, Hicks said he went to Judge East and made him retract, in the presence of Gen. G. J. Stubblefield and Wirt Hughes, what he [East] had said about him being a black-mailer. The report was still being circulated about his being a black-mailer, and he intended to defend his assailed honor, if it cost him his life.

It was remarked by many persons who heard the speech that a difficulty would necessarily follow the utterances, and the prediction was fully verified in less than 15 hours afterward.

At a few minutes prior to 10 o'clock this morning Edward Baxter and Nathaniel Baxter met Hicks on Union-street, and immediately a collision ensued, although it was not definitely known who fired the first shot. A ball entered Hicks' right breast, and Hicks shot at his assailant. Jeremiah Baxter, Jr., and Jonas Baxter then appeared upon the scene, and the firing became general. Hicks started toward Cherry-street, pursued by the Baxters. Hicks succeeded in reaching the jewelry store of E. Wiggers, and was fired at several times. Some of the participants ran into the store, and the proprietors and clerks were kept busy keeping out of the way of stray bullets. One shot took effect in one of the large show windows, too high up to do any damage to any ordinary-sized man. Another shivered the glass of a show-case and made an ugly dent in the silver rim of the case. A third went through the glass of a show-case against the wall, cutting large holes through two silver card-cases. Another smashed the glass in another show-case, and the fifth burned over the heads of two clerks, who were hugging the floor for their lives, and buried itself in the wall about two feet under the regulator, in the rear of the establishment.

Hicks, realizing that he was in close quarters, and feeling that in order to save his life he must beat a precipitate retreat, left the store and started down Union-street. Jere Baxter fired at him, and the ball struck Hicks between the shoulders. He was also twice struck upon the head by Jere, and fell. Rising quickly to his knees, however, he fired three shots at his pursuers, and then arose and ran over to the millinery store of Miss Annie Baucom, on the opposite side of the street. He then fell, and in a few minutes expired.

About the time Hicks reached the millinery store a shot was fired by some unknown person, and Jones Baxter, after leaping to a height of several inches, walked a few steps and fell. Jones Baxter was shot in the immediate neighborhood of the heart, about an inch and a half below the left nipple, and also through the base of the thumb. It seems that this shot through the thumb was the same one which produced death. It is stated that the man who shot Jones Baxter was not Hicks, but some one who was assisting him in the fight; a man dressed in rough-looking clothing and who wore a straw hat. After Baxter was shot, he staggered up Union-street in the direction of Cherry from College, and fell near the entrance of Wiggers' jewelry store, on Union-street. After the difficulty was over, Jones Baxter, who was then in a dying condition, was borne into the jewelry store and medical attendance was called in. Drs. East, Nowlin, Stevens, and Blitz, did all they could to relieve the suffering man. Judge Nathaniel Baxter, father of the wounded man, was soon on the spot. Life was fast ebbing out, and the old father took the head of his dying son in his lap as he sat upon the floor. Near by stood Montgomery Baxter and Edmund Baxter, brothers of Jones Baxter. It was evident from the first that Baxter could not survive, and though a reaction set in soon afterward, brought about by the use of stimulants, he expired at 10:30, struggling very hard.

Jere Baxter was shot through the right hand, and it is generally supposed that he received the wound from Jones Baxter while the latter was endeavoring to rise after he had been shot. Nathaniel Baxter was struck across the instep of his foot by a bullet, which caused his foot to swell very much and made him quite lame. He was not seriously hurt. Alice Bell, a little colored girl, received a flesh wound in the thigh from a stray ball. She is not badly wounded.

Capt. Yater, Chief of Police, went to a magistrate and endeavored to get him to issue a warrant for the arrest of the parties involved, but the functionary declined to do so until some person would swear out a warrant.

Jones F. Baxter was the fourth son of Judge Nathaniel Baxter, and about 30 years of age. When M. B. Howell was Clerk and Master of the Davidson County Chancery Court, young Baxter was employed in his office. Since that time he has been farming in this county, about eight miles from the city, on the Franklin pike, on the farm of John H. Ewin, Esq., whose stepdaughter, Miss Bettie Perkins, he married several years ago. He was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, and knew nothing of the trouble that was brewing until he reached the city this morning. He leaves a wife and three or four children.

Samuel H. Hicks was the son of David B. Hicks, who, for a number of years, was the principal tea-dealer in the city. He was about 27 or 28 years of age, and a handsome man. He always dressed in the neatest manner, and appeared to be a man of quiet habits. He married, several years ago, Miss Moore, daughter of Joseph Moore, Esq., who, during his life, was a member of the firm of Warren & Moore, builders and contractors. The deceased has not been engaged in any business recently, and resided on South Summer-street. He leaves a wife and two children. His father left yesterday in a very feeble condition for Red Sulphur Springs, Macon County, Tenn.

A WEALTHY PEDDLER MURDERED.

BOSTON, July 26.—A Montreal special says that on the 24th inst., an old and wealthy peddler named Mathew Matherson, accompanied by a man named John Costafrolaz, alias Meribel, alias Demeribel, went in a boat from Lacolle to another point on the Richelieu River. The peddler had between $2,000 and $3,000 worth of silks and a gold watch, besides money, when he started. Subsequently Costafrolaz returned without Matherson. The fellow quickly disappeared from the neighborhood, and search being made for the peddler his body was found in the river with his head split open and his hands cut frightfully, and all his valuables gone. There is no doubt he was deliberately murdered.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO PERU.

HONG KONG, June 22.—The question of coolie emigration to Peru is still complicated, notwithstanding Peruvian protestations. The Chinese authorities are suspicious, and place every obstacle in the way of departing laborers. Attempts to transport on a large scale are thwarted. In some way emigration to Cuba will be prevented. Nothing can possibly persuade the Chinese officials that the barbarous treatment of coolies in these countries will be reformed.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

An entertaining private letter from ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire, who, with his family, is making an extended foreign tour, is printed in the Manchester *Mirror*. Incidentally he says: "The position of Constantinople is, in some respects, like that of New-York; Galatea and Pera, on the north side of the Golden Horn, representing Brooklyn, and Scutari, on the Asiatic side, Jersey City. Our hotel, a very good one, was in Pera."

DROWNED IN A RESERVOIR.

Eddie Powell, son of Robert T. Powell, of Hempstead, Long Island, was drowned in Hempstead Reservoir Thursday evening. He was knocked overboard from a boat by a boom.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The steamer City of Tokio arrived this morning. She had been under sail for the last 13 days, owing to an accident, having broken her crank-pin. The Chinese Ambassador and suite were on board.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE FAVORITES AT SARATOGA.

FOURTH DAY OF THE MEETING—POOL-SELLING ON THE RACES.

SARATOGA, July 26.—To-morrow will be the fourth day of the race meeting, and though it may be considered an off day, the prospect for good sport is excellent. The card calls for only three races, but one of them is a heat race, which will fill out the programme to the usual length.

The opening event will be the Doswell Stakes, for 3-year olds, $50 each, half forfeit, and $500 added; one mile. There are penalties and allowances, and of the 34 nominations, seven are announced to start, namely: T. W. Doswell's ch. g. Sunlight, by Australian, out of Ecliptic, by imp. Eclipse, 110 pounds; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Wade Hampton, by Gleneig, out of Item, by Lexington, 113 pounds; George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Balance All, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Lantana, by Captain Elgee, 120 pounds, and ch. c. Albert, by Australian, out of Queen Victoria, by Lexington; and Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, by Glenelg, out of Stamps, by Lexington, 108 pounds; b. f. Perfection, by Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington, 108 pounds, and b. f. Pique, by Leamington, out of Lady Emma, by Voucher, 108 pounds. It looks as though the Lorillards would capture the stakes between them.

The second race will be a free handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. There are seven who have accepted the weights, viz., George Rice's b. c. Kennesaw, 4 years, 115 pounds; Oden Bowie's ch. m. Mary, 5 years, 105 pounds; T. W. Doswell & Co.'s b. g. Bushwhacker, 4 years, 105 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 3 years, 103 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Bayard, 3 years, 98 pounds; D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Maumee, 3 years, 90 pounds, and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Pilot, 3 years, 90 pounds. It would appear that Bramble had the worst of this handicap at the distance, as he is giving a game horse like Bushwhacker a very large allowance in weight, and Mary also, in a race of this distance.

The third and concluding event will be a handicap hurdle race of mile heats, over four hurdles, 80 yards to constitute a distance. Nine jumpers are entered, namely: Kelso, with 155 pounds up; Derby, 150 pounds; Joe Rhodes, 147 pounds; Dalgasian, 145 pounds; Redding, 142 pounds; Dandy, 138 pounds; Passion, 135 pounds; Gallagher, 130 pounds, and Wild Oats, 130 pounds. The pools at the track to-day sold as follows:

DOSWELL STAKES.

P. Lorillard	$60	$100	$75
G. Lorillard	33	55	45
Wade Hampton	15	25	20
Sunlight	12	20	15

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Bramble	$100	$120	$110
Favard	45	75	70
Bushwhacker	35	50	45
Maumee	30	35	40
Mary	20	35	25
Kennesaw	20	20	23
Pilot	10	30	20

HURDLE RACE.

Derby	$60	$100	$100
Gallagher	15	45	40
Dalgasian	20	35	35
Rhodes	15	35	35
Kelso	15	30	40
Redding	17	25	25
Dandy	10	20	20
Wild Oats	8	10	10
Passion	8	9	12

There will be an extra day's racing on Monday next. There will be three events, including a three-quarter dash, a heat race, and a selling race of a mile and a quarter. Rain set in to-night, and it has continued to pour in torrents, accompanied by high wind, up to this hour (10:30 P. M.)

LABOR AND WAGES IN IRELAND.

REPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSULS AT DUBLIN AND CORK.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The United States Consul at Dublin has forwarded to the Department of State a very full and interesting report on the rate of wages paid the laboring classes in his district, the number and classification of holdings in each province of Ireland, the annual average amount of the circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland, a return of joint-stock banks doing business in Ireland, post office savings banks, returns of distilleries, &c. From this report it appears that the skilled mechanic gets per day 6s. 6d., and the unskilled mechanic receives 17s. 6d. per week. Agricultural laborers are paid per day from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. permanent, and from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. in the busy season, the rate of wages varying very much according to locality and season. Near large towns the rate is much higher than in the country districts; also, in Spring and harvest the rate is higher than at other seasons. The price of wheat per 112 pounds, taking the average of six principal markets in 1851, was 8s. 6d., and the price obtained in the same markets for 1876 was 10s. 3½d. Oats have varied during the same period from 5s. 9½d. to 7s. 9½d.; potatoes from 3s. 11½d. to 3s. 9d.; beef from £2 2s. 2½d. to £3 14s. 3d., in each case the quantity from which this average is taken being 112 pounds. The amount of the State circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland in the year 1865 was £5,986,950, which was £367,544 under the issue fixed by the act, and in 1876 the State circulation was £7,495,183, which was £1,136,996 over the issue fixed by the act. In 1847 the number of depositors in the Trustee savings banks in Ireland was 80,351, and the amount deposited was £2,410,720, while in 1876 the number of depositors had fallen off to 56,849, and the amount deposited to £2,178,266.

Mr. Lewis Richmond, United States Consul at Cork, in his dispatch of June 27, to the Department of State, gives the following information: Agricultural laborers get 48 cents a day, coal-heavers, machinists, gas-fitters, and bakers, $1.09; masons, shoemakers, painters, and joiners, $1.21. On public works, laborers earn from 48 to 60 cents a day. On the railways contractors receive $4.38 to $5.29 per week; engineers, $1.21 to $1.70 per day. Last Summer the railway employes struck for an advance, but failed. The cost of living to the laborer and the mechanic is about $85 per annum. Trade is much depressed, with many failures. Wages and cost of living have increased about one-sixth since 1873. The amount of paper money in circulation in Ireland is stated at $35,000,000, with a reserve of coin in the banks of $14,306,589. Paper money and coin are on a par. The trade of Cork foots up: Whisky, 3,616 puncheons and 6,931 hogsheads; butter, 500,000 firkins, with large quantities of pigs, sheep, cows, and calves. The importations of wheat and Indian corn are very large.

LABOR TROUBLES IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Trouble occurred this afternoon in South Washington, in the neighborhood of the Washington Monument, caused by a mob interfering with a number of persons who were working in the street for a contractor at the rate of 60 cents per day. The mob insisted upon the laborers stopping work at that price, overturned carts, plows, &c., and compelled them to desist. A force of policemen went to the scene, and prevented further violence, but the workmen have not resumed work. The demonstration was against laborers who were excavating for the foundation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building. The men who ordered the gang to desist from work were fully 200 in number, and were both colored and white men. One of the laborers who refused to leave his work was badly cut.

The working men's organizations in this city held meetings to-night and indorsed the action of the crowd who this afternoon insisted upon men quitting work at 75 cents a day. The contractors for the excavation of the ground for the Bureau of Engraving will endeavor to have work resumed to-morrow under protection of the Police. There is much anxiety regarding the situation. Placards have been posted in the neighborhood of the excavation warning men not to work for the wages offered them, and threatening those who do so with summary punishment.

COAL OPERATORS IN COUNCIL.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 26.—A committee representing the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Wilkesbarre regions, with representatives of the Susquehanna Coal Company, Mineral and Mining Company, and Summit Branch Coal Company, met here to-day and fixed the prices on the line and southern competing points for August at the same figures prevailing in July.

A RAISED DRAFT DETECTED.

BUFFALO, July 26.—Draft No. 3,104, issued by Evans, Schwiminger & Co., bankers, of Tonawanda, N. Y., on the Metropolitan National Bank of New-York City, has been altered from $400 to $4,000. An attempt was to-day made to procure payment on the same, but the alterations were detected. Two young men of this city were subsequently arrested as the guilty persons. The draft was not recovered.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 26.—A freight train on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway was ditched at 2:30 this morning at Garner Station, 40 miles north of this city. Engineer Robert Wilkinson was killed and Fireman Hastings was badly injured. A broken rail was the cause of the disaster.

PASSENGERS BY THE CITY OF TOKIO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Among the passengers by the steamer City of Tokio, which arrived here to-day, were Mr. G. F. Seward, United States Minister to Peking, who is en route for Washington, and the Chinese Ambassador and party, who will leave for Washington in a few days. No formal reception was tendered them on their arrival, none of the United States officials welcoming the party on landing. A number of Chinese merchants met them at the wharf, and were subsequently received at the Palace Hotel. A great crowd of Chinese of the lower classes gathered at the main door and around the hotel to catch a glimpse of the visitors.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in Allen's meat market, Swanton, Vt., destroying it and several other buildings. Loss, $20,000, covered by insurance.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT NOTES.

YOKOHAMA, July 1.—Mori Arinon, former Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and recently Minister to China, has been appointed Second Minister of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The court is occupied with active preparations for the Mikado's northern progress, which will occupy three months.

A decree has been passed for conferring decorations on deserving common soldiers and sailors. Hitherto officers only were thus distinguished.

SIX ROBBERS DRIVEN OFF BY ONE MAN.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, July 26.—Passengers on the coach which arrived from Cheyenne to-night report that E. S. Smith, the messenger accompanying the coach, engaged single-handed with six robbers, and after the discharge of about 50 shots on the part of the robbers and 20 by Smith, the former departed without robbing the coach. Smith's horse was killed soon after the firing began. The witnesses are profuse in commendation of Smith's bravery and coolness.

MARINE DISASTERS.

REVAL, July 25.—The Danish bark Thetis, Capt. Sahan, from Philadelphia, for this port, has grounded off this harbor.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 26.—The schooner Imogene Diverty, Gandy, from Rondout, for Philadelphia, with 230 tons of railroad iron, broke her foremast off Coxes Shoal, and subsequently drifted on Poverty Beach, dragging her anchors, and is now going to pieces. The crew were saved. The vessel will be total loss.

A COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH.

HALIFAX, July 26.—George Leisar's house, near Yarmouth, was burned to-day, and Leisar perished in the flames. He figured before the public during the civil war in the States in connection with counterfeiting $4 Nova Scotia bills in Boston. There is reason to believe he committed suicide.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 26.—John Shannefey, the man who escaped from the New-Jersey Insane Asylum on Wednesday afternoon, and who had attempted to take the life of ex-Gov. Bedle, has been secured and returned to the asylum.

BASE-BALL.

TROY, N. Y., July 26.—Uticas, 6; Haymakers, 0.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 26.—Base-ball at Holyoke—Holyokes, 2; Pittsfields, 1.

The Providence and Milwaukee teams played a game of base-ball on the Union Grounds yesterday in Brooklyn, the former winning by a score of 4 to 1.

YOKOHAMA, July 1.—Dr. Elmore, Minister from Peru to the East generally, is now in Japan.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—To-day's races have been postponed until to-morrow afternoon on account of rain.

QUEBEC, July 26.—Very Rev. Father Quinn, Vicar-General of New-York, and Rev. Father O'Farrell, of New-York, are here.

HONG KONG, June 22.—United States Minister Seward sails to-day under orders to report at Washington for examination.

MACON, Ga., July 26.—Bill Slade, colored, to-day killed Ben McNice, colored, in an altercation near this place. Slade has fled.

QUEBEC, July 26.—One hundred and fifty persons, chiefly members of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., arrived here by steamer last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—A Portland (Oregon) dispatch says that William R. Taylor was arrested here to-day by Sheriff Bolton, of Iowa County, Iowa, upon a requisition. Taylor was under heavy bonds to answer the charge of embezzlement of county funds when he left Iowa about a year ago.

What we all want now is money! You may realize hundreds of dollars by investing $50 in stock operations through the reliable house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York. Their *Weekly Financial Report* gives full information, and is sent free.—*Hartford Times.*

Fat People Easily "Sun-struck."

Fat people are not only liable to sudden death from heart disease, apoplexy, &c., but statistics show that they are more liable than others to "sun-strokes" and affections arising from extreme heat. An extensive experience in the treatment of corpulence has resulted in the introduction of ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, a safe, certain, and speedy remedy for the cure of this terrible condition. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. If corpulent people who are exposed to the rays of the sun value life and a comfortable existence, let them use ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

TREAT PROMPTLY—Cramps, Diarrhea, Asiatic Cholera, and all Bowel Affections, with Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and you will obtain speedy relief, and promote a certain cure.—*Advertisement.*

105,000. 105,000. 105,000.

Since the introduction of the LAUGHING GAS to the profession DR. COLTON has performed over 105,000 operations without an accident. Specialty, the extraction of teeth. We insist upon having our gas fresh every day. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Floriline, for the Teeth and Breath, is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The FRAGRANT "FLORILINE" removes instantly all odors arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke; being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly harm

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Del. & Hudson.
100...54¾ 100...54⅝ 100...54½ 100...54¾ 100...55 100...54¾ 300...55 Erie Railway. 2800...17½ 600...17⅝ 600...17¾ 1000...17⅝ 500...17 1400...17⅛ 600...17 1000...17⅛ 200...17⅜ 400...17⅝ Western Union. 600...91 200...91¼ 100...90⅞ 100...91½ 200...91⅜ 200...91⅞ 200...90¾ 200...91¼ 600...91 200...91⅜ 500...91⅝ 200...91⅞ 400...92 Lake Shore. 800...63⅜ 200...63½ 600...63⅜ 300...63½ 600...63⅝ 400...63¾ 100...63⅝ 500...63¾ 1500...63⅝ 100...63⅞ 350...63¾ 100...63⅞ 1500...63⅝ 350...63⅞ 1000...63¾ 1000...63½ 1000...63¾ 1000...63⅝ 1000...63¾ 1000...63⅝ 1000...63¾ 1000...63⅝ 1000...63¾ 300...63⅝ 1000...63¾ 1000...63⅝ 1000...63¾ 1000...63⅝ 1000...63¾ 1000

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 26:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 16.8 by 102, irregular, No. 225 East 41st-st., north side, 271.8 feet east of 3d-av., for $3,000, to Bernard Earle, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, S. B. Hyatt, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 105 East 53d-st., north side, 90 feet east of 4th-av., for $1,500, to Henry Steinway. Also, similar sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 542 East 120th-st., south side, 456 feet east of Avenue A, for $4,947, to Mary Thomas, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 219 East 74th-st., south side, 235 feet east of 3d-av., for $7,200, to Mary Ann Stone, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 25.

Fordham-av., n.w. corner of 7th-st., 25x112, 2d Ward; E. O. Gale, Referee, to Priscilla S. Purser $5,800

50th-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; Alexander Cameron to Marine Society 3,100

Manhattan-av., n. s., 222 ft. e. of Bloomingdale-road, 25x200, 7th Ward; P. J. Joachimsen, Referee, to B'nai Brith Benevolent Society 4,000

61st-st., n. s., 65.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19.6x82.5; B. McCafferty, Referee, to City Fire Insurance Company 6,500

Greenwich-st., No. 114; J. G. Sheldar, Referee, to Warren G. Brown, Executor 9,000

40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; William Fallon and wife to James Hayes ..... nom.

Same property; James Hayes to Ellen Fallon ..... nom.

140th-st., s. s., 231.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100, 23d Ward; William G. Shaw to George Harrison ..... nom.

142d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, 1-6 part of; Otto Muller and wife to Eliza Muller 2,333

138th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23x103.3; Gloriana Stonehill to Emilie Salberg 12,250

Pearl-st., No. 307; George Lyons, Executor, to Lyman Tiffany ..... nom.

Same property; Mary L. Tiffany to Lyman Tiffany ..... nom.

42d-st., n. s., 207.10 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100.5; Mariana Rolando to Edgar Williams.. nom.

74th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Anna E. Davidson and husband to Delia Woodruff ..... nom.

93d-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.8; German Savings Bank to Judith Wandell 5,267

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Blauvelt, Isaac C, and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 120 Charles-st., 1 year. $2,500

Corbit, Joseph, and wife to Thomas J. Atkins; s. s. 24th-st., e. of 9th-av., 3 years 5,000

Strecker, George, and wife to Sarah H. Powell; n. s. 117th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months 3,000

Tiffany, Lyman, and others to Francis E. Hagemayer; No. 307 Pearl-st., 3 years 6,000

Veorhis, William, to William Seymour, Jr., Trustee; No. 21 Walker-st., 5 years 27,500

Wandell, Judith, and husband to Germania Savings Bank; s. s. 93d-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year 1,800

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Caulwell, William A., Executor, to William C. Caulwell ..... nom.

Salberg, Emilie, to Ferdinand Stern $2,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV.—SUPERB HOUSE; Decided Bargain. VI K. STEVENSON, Jr., Agent. 4 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED RETAIL FANCY goods store to let at No. 262 Bleecker-st. H. F. WEST. No. 133 Grand-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, a good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated at South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADAM J. DITTMAR, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 17th day of July, 1878, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Adam J. Dittmar, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-street, in the Jersey City, New-Jersey, before S. S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 11th day of September, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSSIAN D. ASHLEY and HENRY ASHLEY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Ossian D. Ashley and Henry Ashley, in said district, declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims, both individual, joint, and partnership, provable under said act, and that the twenty-third day of August, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esqr., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy27-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC TEBRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1878, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 5, and show cause why the prayer of the said petitioner, the said bankrupt, should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 25th July, 1878.

jy27-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 6,553.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK LACE AND RUFFLE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy of said cobr'.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of The New-York Lace and Ruffle Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon its creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 19th day of July, A. D. 1878.

EDWARD P. HOWLAND, Assignee. HAZARD. Assignee. corner Broadway and 24th-street, New-York City.

jy20-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRIETTA B. HAINES and CAMILLE DE JANON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Mr. Henry Wilder Allen.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1878.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as Assignee of Henrietta B. Haines and Camille de Janon, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN LINDLEY. Assignee, jy20-law3wS* 120 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DANIEL VAN WINKLE, Jr., bankrupt.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. jy13-law3wS* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN FLOCK, Jr., bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. GUSTAV SCHAUM, Att'y. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk. jy13-law3wS

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG. WIELAND...Thurs., Aug. 1|SUEVIA...Thurs., Aug. 15 POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8|GELLERT, Thurs., Aug. 22 Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

LABRADOR, Sanglier...Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M. CANADA, Francoul...Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M. FRANCE, Trudelle...Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to, LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway. For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York. Circassia...July 27, 3 P. M. |Ancboria...Aug. 10, 3 P. M. Devonia...Aug. 3, 9 A. M. |Ethiopia...Aug. 17, 8 A. M. Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28. NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st. Elysia.....July 31. 7 A. M. |Utopia.....Aug. 7, noon. Cabins, $65 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)— *Holland, W., J'y 24, 11 A. M. | Denmark, July 31, 6:30 A. M. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN England, Sat., J'y 27, 2 P. M. | The Queen, S., A'g. 3, 8:30 A. M. Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $25. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st. CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 6 A. M. NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M. WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M. CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M. MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M. WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M. CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE. UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages. BALTIC. Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, July 25, 1 P. M. ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M. BRITANNIC. Capt. Perry.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M. From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River. These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea. Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE. With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year. On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42. On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. ALGERIA...WED., July 31|SCYTHIA...WED., Aug. 14 *RUSSIA...WED., Aug. 7|ABYSSINIA.WED., Aug. 21 Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION. From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows: STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1 STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8 STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15 First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York. STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 27, 3 P. M CITY OF BERLIN.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 1 P. M. CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M. From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN. Company's, pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken. DONAU.....Sat., July 27|NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10 RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3|MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17 RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN. First cabin.....$100 gold Second cabin.....60 gold Steerage.....30 currency Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST. CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....July 27 GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 31 SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS. Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the piles. Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENT. LEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 27, Pier 13 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, WEDNESDAY, July 31, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE. FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA. Capt. Carpenter, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE. These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows: Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3 Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Aug. 14 Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Pier foot Canal-st., North River. For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, July 31, noon (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.) From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 3, noon From NEW-YORK for HONGKONG, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5 For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT. FROM PIER 37 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers. S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, July 27 S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, Aug. 7 Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO. No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M. FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ. Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Tronters. VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, July 27 CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1 Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Ex., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 6 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1878. METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY. OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M. STATIONS. MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery. RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry. CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries. PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken. CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry. FRANKLIN-ST. GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City. BLEECKER-ST. EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken. FOURTEENTH-ST. TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City. THIRTY-THIRD-ST. FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot. FIFTIETH-ST. FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park. FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station. FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station. FARE, 10 CENTS. except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS. ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing Park and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st. CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES: AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry. AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries. AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West. AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries. AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-third Street Ferries. AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry. AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad. WM. R. GARRISON, President. M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic aves., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. For rort Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Jamaica, &c., at 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 8:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A.M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Special accommodation, 6 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20,) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M. arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundaysexcepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination. S. SPENCER, General Superintendent. J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE. On and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave, New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily. Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M. Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 3:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M. Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. For Cape May, 1 P. M. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer to Brooklyn route. For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices. Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:30, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M. Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. 14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York. Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety. On and after July 8, 1878. Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot: 9:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans. 9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal. 10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and West Shore Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs. 11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Ballston, Richfield, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga. 3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through. 4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. 6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga. 7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars. 8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights. 11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local time-tables. Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD. Arrangement of Trains, on and after Monday, From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.) 9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo. 6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., and connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo. 7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago. 7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 3:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878. Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pitteton, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport. THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 24, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct. A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. The Favorite Palace Steamers MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE. FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st. Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50. State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

$3 50 TO OAK BLUFFS, FIRST-CLASS Round-Trip Tickets, $6.

VIA THE GREAT

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Tickets for sale at all the principal offices

THE LATE HENLEY REGATTA

LETTERS FROM ONE OF COLUMBIA'S CREW.

THE RESULT FORETOLD BY THEIR CAPTAIN, MR. GOODWIN—HIS OPINION OF THE RESPECTIVE CREWS—HOW THE STEWARDS' CUP WAS LOST.

The following letters were written by Mr. Jasper Goodwin, Captain of the Columbia College crew, that recently won the Visitors' Cup in the Henley regatta, to a college friend in this City. The first was written the day before the opening of the regatta, and shows that the writer had studied the peculiarities of the several crews against which the Columbias were to row, and judged of their capabilities with an accuracy almost prophetic:

ROYAL HOTEL, HENLEY-ON-THAMES, }
Wednesday, July 3, 1878. }

DEAR ——: To-morrow begins our race. We are well to-day, and in the best of spirits. Not one of us has been sick since our arrival here. I never saw a Columbia crew looking better. We have improved very much in style and form since coming here, and Kelly says he never saw an American crew row as well as we do. He says he thinks we are the best crew America has, or what amounts to the same thing. We have two hard heats to row to-morrow, and if we can win them we are almost certain of the Visitors', and stand a splendid chance for the Steward's, Cup. Kelly thinks that barring accidents, we cannot help winning both heats to-morrow. Of course you know who we row against by this time. You must not think of this Dublin four as the one that went to America, for it is not the same. Next to the London four, I consider it the best four here, and I don't know but that they can beat London. They are rowing very fast, but we have made the fastest time that has ever been made here, and every time we go out we beat the time of the other crews that row over the course on time the same day. We have rowed it some 18 seconds faster than the "Shoes"; but, of course, we can't always tell from time what will be done in the race. To give you my own candid opinion of the race, I think we can win the Visitors' Cup and win one heat in the other, which will throw us into the final with London. What we can do with them I will not try to foretell, for I have not seen what they can do.

We are going to use the paper-boat, as it is some 15 seconds faster than the other.

I hope we shall be winners before this gets far on its way. As ever, yours, J. T. GOODWIN.

It will be remembered that, in the first day's racing, the Columbias won the first heat of the Visitors' Cup, but fouled with Dublin and were beaten by the Sho-wae-cae-mettes in the heat for the Stewards' Cup. On the second day they won the final heat for the Visitors' Cup, beating the Hertford and Jesus College crews. The second letter was written four days after the races, and is full of regrets that they did not also win the Stewards' Cup, the writer apparently feeling that those at home would think that the crew had thus in a great measure failed in its undertaking. The letter is as follows:

CHARING CROSS HOTEL, }
LONDON, July 8, 1878. }

DEAR ——: We have won the Visitors' Cup, as you know. We feel that we might have won the Stewards' cup also had it not been for the foul, for we were gaining on the leading crew at every stroke and rowing well within ourselves. They only led us then by about a length and a quarter, and they had the advantage of water all the way to that point, but from there on to the finish we should have had a decided and advancing lead. In looking back there we would have won the heat easily but for the foul; but before the Dublin crew got out of our way the "Shoes" were a long way ahead, had taken our water, and being so near the finish we could do nothing. I am very sorry for all of your sakes, for you have worked hard, but we have the crew over here, and it is too bad that the race should be lost in such a way; but we did all that lay in our power, and we feel as badly over the result as you can. We have, to be sure, beaten both Oxford and Cambridge, and the Cambridge four is said to be the best college four ever got together here. Most people thought that we beat them easily, but what we wanted was a chance to row London. They are the only crew in England that we would have much trouble in beating, and we wanted to see what we could do with them. But we have to abide by the ruling of the judges, who said that we were not in the least to blame for the foul; but it was our misfortune and we must suffer for it.

I shall sell the boats if I can get anything at all for them, but boats are very cheap here. I have been offered $125 for the paper-boat, but I don't want to accept it, as I can carry two boats home as cheaply as one. You will have to assist me in the money, unless I can sell the boats. Kelly sails for home on the 11th inst., and he will tell you all about the races, so I will say no more about them. We shall sail Aug. 1, on the City of Berlin. I should come now, but the boys want me to stay a while with them. Ever yours, J. T. GOODWIN.

Mr. Goodwin did not sell the boats, and will bring them both home. Mr. Kelly sailed from Liverpool on the City of Chester, which was due in this port yesterday. The Columbia students and Alumni here have made preparations for a grand reception of the crew, who will be met in the Lower Bay by a large delegation on the steamer Blackbird, which has been chartered for the occasion.

THE SHOE-WAE-CAE-METTES.

The Monroe (Mich.), *Itemizer* publishes an extract from a private letter written to a friend in that city by Moses Nadeu, Captain of the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, in which he says: "It has been very hard for us to take the defeat, but it can't be helped; there is no use trying to pull a race with a sick man in the boat. When we were within a quarter of a mile of the finish I called out for a spurt, and all at once our coxswain cried out, 'My God, boys, I can't go any further.' We had to row the boat home with two oars. There never was a sicker-looking set of fellows than we were after the race; for if Joe had not been sick we would have had them sure. We wrote two challenges to the crew that has beaten us; they declined to accept, but we hope to be able to meet the same crew again. The Henley people all used us very nicely and wanted us to win, because they did not like the London crew, and they all thought we could win if no mishap occurred. This is the first time in our rowing career that any mishap has befallen us, and I tell you it is hard to come 4,000 miles to get beaten under such unfortunate circumstances. But we must all brace up and return home satisfied with having beaten the Columbia and Dublin crews with ease, and with Joe sick at the time."

THE LATE GEN. SANDFORD.

CAUSE OF HIS DEATH—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Miss Alice Sandford, second daughter of the late Gen. C. W. Sandford, arrived with the dead body of her father at the family residence in this City, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, having traveled throughout the previous night. Miss Sandford stated that on Wednesday evening her father was apparently in his usual health, and took a walk around the village of Avon. He made a short call on a friend residing in the village, and then returned to his boarding-place. As he entered the house he said to his daughter: "My dear, I feel a little chilly." After he had retired, Miss Sandford prepared a mustard plaster, which she placed on his chest, and after bidding him good-night she retired. During the night she awoke, and stepped to her father's room, where she found him apparently sleeping peacefully. Early in the morning she again entered her father's apartment and asked him how he felt, but receiving no reply she approached his bedside more closely, and found that he was dead. Dr. Anderson, the family physician, expressed the opinion that the rheumatism with which Gen. Sandford had long been a sufferer, had reached his heart during the night, causing instant death.

The funeral will take place at the late residence of the General, No. 462 West Twenty-second-street, at 10 o'clock this morning. In obedience to the directions of Gen. Sandford, expressed some time ago, the funeral services will be very simple. Rev. Dr. Mulcahey, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, will conduct the services, assisted by Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston, of St. John's Chapel. There will be no military ceremonies and no pall-bearers. The body will be deposited in the family vault at Trinity Cemetery. Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, sent word to the family yesterday that the officers and members of his command desired to manifest their sympathy for the family of their former commander by parading at his funeral, but the parade was declined, although the family expressed their desire that the members of the division should be present.

Mrs. Strang, sister of the late Gen. Sandford, stated last evening that it was Thomas Ludlow Ogden with whom the General read law, and not Ogden Hoffman, as the reporter had been informed. Gen. Sandford was examined by Chancellor Kent, and was admitted to the Bar before he was 21 years old.

BURGLARS FRIGHTENED OFF.

A bold and well-planned attempt to rob the dry goods establishment of T. C. Brown & Co., at No. 25 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was defeated yesterday morning by an accident. On Thursday of last week two men hired the rooms on the third floor of No. 23 Newark-avenue, which were formerly occupied by the Crescent Club. They paid $20, a month's rent, in advance, and took immediate possession, the understanding being that the rooms were to be used as store-rooms for some publishing firm in Danbury, Conn. Brown's store is divided from the rooms, whose occupancy was thus secured, by a 16-inch brick wall. The strangers at once, it is supposed, set to work to make a hole through the wall of Brown's building. They had succeeded in the night before last in making an aperture large enough to admit them to one of the upper floors of the dry goods store. It is supposed that they were engaged early yesterday morning in selecting the goods they intended to carry away when they were frightened off. The elevator in the dry goods store had been put out of order, and men were engaged all of Thursday night in packing it. Mr. Boston, one of the members of the firm, was in the store superintending the labors of the workmen. Toward morning he became tired, and being overheated, ascended to the upper floor to find a cool place of rest. It is likely that the burglars, hearing his footsteps, suspected that he was after them, and they precipitately fled. The hole in the wall was discovered, and an investigation of their rooms showed that they had fled in such haste that they had not taken the time to gather their tools up and take them away. The Police have no trace of the burglars, but have the tools, which could not conveniently run away, in their custody. The firm sustained no loss. Brown's store seems to be a favorite tramping-ground for the cracksmen, as it has frequently been robbed.

NEGLIGENT REVENUE OFFICIALS.

THREE DEPUTY COLLECTORS CHARGED WITH NEGLECT OF DUTY.

The examination in the case of the Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue—Schraidt, Swanton, and Flood—who are charged with neglect of duty in permitting the theft of goods under seizure while in their official possession, was begun before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. Quite a large number of spectators were attracted to the court-room by the peculiarity and novelty of the proceeding, and watched its progress with apparently deep interest. Assistant United States Attorney Fiero appeared for the Government, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer for the defense. E. D. Webster, General Agent of the Internal Revenue Service, testified to the particulars of the seizure, on July 8, at the rectifying establishment of Thomas Lynch, in Delancey-street.

On the witness being asked as to whether or not he had taken any part in instituting these proceedings, he said he had not. Mr. Fiero added that the District Attorney assumed the full responsibility of this prosecution, which had been set on foot without either the knowledge of or assistance from the internal revenue authorities.

George S. Stinson, a special attaché of the Revenue Department, testified that he took an inventory of the property seized at Lynch's rectifying establishment, and afterward copied it. A copy shown witness he identified as the one made by himself. At the time he was taking his inventory Mr. Sparks and Mr. Swanton took an inventory also, for the use of Collector Webber, of the Third District, witness and they going about and making identical memoranda; they consulted together to estimate the contents of any keg or barrel that was only partly full; as, for instance, there was a gin barrel—Mr. Sparks thought it was one-eighth full, and witness thought it was one-quarter full, but they agreed to put it down as one-eighth full; when the inventories were completed they compared them, and they agreed; witness saw Mr. Schraidt, and he thought Mr. Flood was also there; witness put down in his inventory, among other things, two full barrels of whisky. On cross-examination he admitted that the "two barrels of whisky" might have contained only water; there were a good many persons lounging about, and as soon as Mr. Webster got there he ordered that they should be cleared out; while the inventory was being taken there were very few persons present except revenue service people.

Isaac W. Edsall, a Deputy United States Marshal, testified that he went to Lynch's and took possession about 3 P. M. of July 9, in company with Deputy Marshal Ashley, and under authority of a monition issued to the United States Marshal out of the District Court; there was an official inventory attached to the monition; witness checked off the property turned over to him on that inventory and found some property was missing; witness afterward made an inventory of the actual property turned over to him; the inventory of the monition contained 32 packages, and there were 31 packages actually there, but the contents named of one package, "one-eighth of a barrel of gin," was missing, only the empty barrel being left; the inventory called for 10 empty kegs, but there were only nine left; also for five demijohns, and there were but three left; a looking-glass was missing, and a chair and a stool, and three copper buckets; there were more empty barrels found than were named in the monition inventory.

Charles F. Ashley, a Deputy United States Marshal, testified that he went to the place of seizure about 2 P. M. of July 9, to take possession under authority of a note from Mr. Brundage, attached to Collector Webber's office, and saw there the three prisoners; Flood refused to recognize witness' authority to take possession under the Brundage note; when witness went into the front store he saw Swanton, and he thought Flood also, engaged in pouring liquor from a barrel into a tin pail, capable of holding several gallons; he asked what that was for, and they said the barrel was leaking, and they wanted to run off liquor below the leaking-point; Schraidt asked witness then to go into the back room and see the rectifying machinery; witness went with him, leaving Flood, Swanton, some policemen, and others in the front store; while witness was in the back room he turned and saw a man going out of the front door with a keg of whisky on his shoulder; witness stepped quickly into the front room and said, "What's this going on here?" and somebody said, "Oh, that's all right"; witness could not now say who said it was "all right," Flood not; he said he would not recognize witness' authority, and Swanton went out to Collector Webber's office; witness then went away, and afterward returned with Marshal Edsall; prior to that Flood had put one of witness' keepers out of the store; Swanton and Schraidt did not object to witness' authority.

A long cross-examination of the witness followed, and in it he admitted that for aught he knew the man who took out the keg on his shoulder might have just brought it in to have it rectified, and, finding the place under seizure, carried it out again. The further examination was then adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE CAPE MAY EXCURSION.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ADVERTISERS.

The grand free excursion tendered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the bankers and business men of this City will start on a special train at 1:30 P. M. to-day, and will go through at lightning speed without stoppage, except at Camden for transfer to the West Jersey Railroad Company's cars, arriving at Cape May at 5:30 P. M. The excursionists will comprise some of the principal City officials, delegations from the bankers, the Produce Exchange and the Stock Exchange, and a few outsiders. Mayor Ely, President Vincent C. King, of the Fire Department, and Tax Commissioner George F. Andrews have promised to go. The Produce Exchange delegation will be as follows: Franklin Edson, E. R. Livermore, B. C. Bogert, Asa Stevens, Franklin Quimby, John W. Close, L. J. N. Stark, Edward Hincken Walter F. Brush, E. H. Tompkins, Cornelius Lydecker, H. E. Hicks, Charles R. Hickox, J. A. Ameiung, G. G. McEwen, Robert Stabo, F. E. Pinto, Joel A. Sperry, Crossman Lyons, William H. Thrall, Charles B. Lathrop, John Boyd, Jr., John E. Close, R. H. Laimbeer, and G. D. Puffer. The following bank officers had accepted the invitation up to the close of business yesterday afternoon: B. B. Sherman, President of the Mechanics' Bank; William A. Dowd, President of the Bank of North America; A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank; W. A. Hall, President of the Oriental Bank; A. H. Trowbridge, President of the Second National Bank; John T. Agnew, Vice-President of the Continental Bank; George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; A. S. Apgar, President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank; J. D. Fish, President of the Marine Bank; Isaac Odell, President of the Mercantile Bank; Waldo Hutchings, counsel of the Manhattan Bank; Joseph Pool, President of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank; E. R. Buchanan, Cashier of the Fulton Bank; R. Hamilton, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank, and S. B. White, President of the Grocers' Bank. The Board of Fire Underwriters will be represented as follows: E. A. Walton, President of the board and Secretary of the Citizens' Company; W. W. Henshaw, Secretary of the board and Secretary of the Long Island Company; David Adee, Secretary of the American Company; James Zearance, Secretary of the Safeguard Company; William B. St. John, Vice-President of the Standard Company; J. S. Hollingshead, agent of the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia; John M. Tompkins, Secretary of the Mechanics' and Traders' Company; W. A. Anderson, President of the Mercantile Company; M. S. Hodges, Treasurer of the board and President of the Hoffman Company; W. D. L. Boughton, of Skeels & Boughton, insurance agents; H. E. Bowers, manager of the agency of the Guardian Company, of London; M. L. Crowell, President of the Irving Company; J. A. Alexander, agent of the Etna Company, of Hartford; M. C. Miller, President of the Star Company; A. F. Willmarth, Vice-President of the Home Company; W. A. Seaver, President of the Adriatic Company; G. W. Coit, of Bigelow, Coit & Peck, insurance agents; A. H. Walter, Secretary of the Lennox Company; M. W. Meserole, Secretary of the Williamsburg City Company; H. A. Oakley, President of the Howard Company; G. G. Tyrak, Secretary of the Montauk Company; V. L. Hoadley, agent of the American Company, of Newark, and E. W. Crowell, agent of the Scottish-American Company, of London. Other guests will be F. S. Winston, President of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company; Henry F. Spaulding, President of the Central Trust Company, and Gen. Horace Porter. At Camden delegations from Philadelphia and Baltimore will join the party, making about 1,500 in all. Although the excursion is only intended to introduce Cape May to the wealthy New-Yorkers in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which owns and runs both the West Jersey Railroad and the Stockton House, it is understood that only the passage to and from the Cape will be free, and that the excursionists will be required to pay their own hotel bills and other expenses while there. No set programme has been prepared for their diversion, but there will probably be a ride on the now dilapidated beach road and some mutual-admiration speeches. The excursionists will start for home at 9:30 on Monday morning, and will reach New-York, if the railway company keeps its promises, four hours later.

The Stock Exchange have taken no official action on the invitation sent to their body, and the members of the Cotton Exchange, who were also invited, declined, with thanks.

MR. COOPER'S TESTIMONY.

FIGHTING FOR MARSHALL'S MONEY.

THE FIRST HUSBAND ON THE WITNESS-STAND—HE GIVES CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE—HE ADMITS HAVING RECEIVED $500 FROM MRS. COOPER.

The parties to the Cooper-Marshall case assembled unusually early yesterday morning. Mr. Ten Eyck, who is generally the laggard, arrived before time, and good-humoredly bantered his learned friend upon being two minutes late. Mrs. Marshall was soon after Mr. Scribner, sweeping along the corridor with her handsome black lace shawl drawn lightly around her handsome shoulders. With her was Mrs. West, wife of the man who yesterday exhibited upon the witness-stand such profound ignorance with regard to months and years and many other things. Then came Mr. Oscar Marshall, looking as prim and demure as if his departed brother's irregular course had burdened him with a sense of shame, and among the crowd of on-lookers in lounged Mr. Cooper. He took his position upon the witness-stand, posing gracefully before his wife, the forefinger of one hand pointing to his stupendous intellect, the other hand toying with an insignificant piece of blotting-paper. The first question put by Mr. Ten Eyck was as to whether he had not conversed with any person since being sworn. "No;" he had not, he said. On reflection, however, he believed a slight error had crept into his evidence of the previous day. The conversation with his sister, Mrs. Dorlies, about his taking steps to upset the "bogus" divorce took place in March, and not in April, as stated. The first visit he paid to Mr. Scribner with reference to the matter was in March, after the conversation with his sister, he believed. He certainly did not go in consequence of that conversation.

"Did you hear that Mrs. Marshall, your former wife, was about to make a claim against the Marshall estate?"

"I read about it in one of the newspapers."

"When you went to see Mr. Scribner did you see either or both of the brothers Marshall there?"

"I cannot tell. I saw Mr. Oscar Marshall at my house previous to that. It was about a week after Mr. Caldwell and Mrs. Cooper had called to see me. Conover was present. I had retained Conover as my attorney. Mr. Oscar Marshall—"

"Mr. Oscar T. Marshall," corrected Mr. Scribner. He seems to have grown remarkably punctilious about names.

"I cannot half a dozen names," said Mr. Marshall, with a shy deprecative air, as if he felt a greatness being thrust upon him for which he was in no way worthy.

"Now, if it was not 'in violation of the terms of the order,' said Mr. Ten Eyck, sarcastically quoting the words so frequently used by his learned friend opposite, "I would tell an anecdote."

"If you have a good story that you would like to tell, I should be glad to hear it," was the reply.

This retort sounded so much like a challenge that Mr. Ten Eyck lost confidence, and intimated that they had better "pass on." To the witness he said:

"After you were introduced to Mr. Marshall, when he came to visit you, did he state that he was willing to assist you in getting your rights, and the divorce?"

"I cannot say that."

"Why did start the conversation?"

"I don't remember now."

"If I go on all day I'll have that conversation."

"Well," said Mr. Scribner, "if you wish to get from the witness all that he does not know, this reference is likely to be somewhat protracted, Mr. Ten Eyck."

The plaintiff's counsel badgered the witness in every way that his ingenuity could suggest, but at the time the court adjourned for luncheon he had gained little, if any, more of the conversation to which he attached so much importance.

"The witness cannot say what he does not recollect," remarked Mr. Scribner, who all this time had been vacantly staring at a portrait of Gem Lee, and saying not a word.

"You keep cool, Mr. Scribner."

"I am just as cool as a cucumber on ice, Mr. Ten Eyck."

The dreary cross-examination was renewed, and the Referee, with a weary sigh, buried his thoughts in his newspaper. With 22 persons crowded into a small room the size of Judge Barbour's, it was uncomfortably warm. Mr. Cooper asked for a drink of water, and, after gazing meditatively at it for a second, he took a sip and placed the glass with its contents at his feet. Then he took to fanning himself. Scribner asked Jarvey, the Judge's side-de-camp, how the thermometer was, and Jarvey returned with the intelligence that it stood at 86°. "Is that all?" said Mr. Scribner; "I thought it was 96°." The good news seemed to act like a plate of ice-cream upon him. He appeared to be restful for a time, then in again compelled to fan. Some one suggested that luncheon was the next important question to be answered. It was 20 minutes of luncheon time, but the Referee good-humoredly complied.

In the afternoon, Mr. Ten Eyck continued his endeavors to get that conversation, but was again unsuccessful, and at length turned his attention to other matters. The witness admitted that he had been promised assistance in carrying forward his motion for a divorce, but then contradicted himself. In fact, the remaining portion of his evidence was a whole mass of contradiction. He had a brother of the name of Thomas Cooper; he did not know that Tom had made arrangements that he (the witness) should receive compensation for his evidence, but he had a written contract with regard to it; he did not expect to receive anything for his evidence. Then he stated afterward that he was to have $2 or $3 a day compensation. When did he expect to receive them? Well, Mr. Oscar T. Marshall and he went to lunch together, and Mr. Marshall paid; there was no other expense; he had a railway pass from Long Branch.

About one hour was wasted in trying to obtain a straightforward answer from the witness relating to a statement of facts that had been put in by himself and Conover. He was only asked to read it through and state that the facts were correct. First, he did not remember his indorsement; then he said, "There is that about Mrs. Cooper giving me $500. "Is not that true?"

"Yes, that's true; she has the receipt for it."

But there were other things not true, he said. He was asked to read it through and point them out. He did so, and then excused himself on the ground that he was "muddled." This statement had some appearance of truth. Then he said, with reference to the facts, "most of them are true, I think," and quickly afterward he contradicted it. Mr. Ten Eyck said:

"Has any one instructed you to say "I don't know," or "I don't recollect," when you are in doubt?"

"I don't know." At this every one laughed, and the witness gave a wan smile.

Mr. Ten Eyck asked if this obliviousness was occasioned by drink. Witness denied it, but said he had been in the habit of drinking for 30 years.

"Are the statements now made as true as any other part of your testimony?"

"As far as I can recollect." He could not give a definite answer.

At this point the proceedings were adjourned.

SEQUEL TO A LAWYER'S CONSULTATION.

Charles Herman, a waiter at the Brighton Hotel, Coney Island, has a wife who claims that she cannot endure his cruel treatment, alleging that he often bursts open her room door when she desires to be alone, beats her, abuses her, and maltreats her in other ways. Some weeks ago she consulted with a young counselor named Abraham Berry, of Mr. Herman Stiefel's law office, in Chambers-street, in respect to proceedings for limited divorce. She stated that at the time she was not prepared to bring suit, and invited young Berry to call upon her some weeks later in reference to the case. Young Berry called yesterday at her residence, No. 49 Delancey-street, and found her in company with a young lady.

While he was talking over legal matters, Charles, his client's husband, came in and sat down without saying anything. Five minutes elapsed, when he suddenly sprang up, and, seizing Berry by the collar, struck him on the head and told him to leave the house. Berry was near the door, and fell down stairs from the force of a push that Herman gave him. Berry cried out that he would have revenge for the assault, and waited at the landing until Herman came down with a valise in his hand, when Berry demanded an explanation of his conduct. By way of reply Herman again attacked the young legal gentleman, until Officer Diedrick Dokel, of the Tenth Precinct, appeared on the scene. Berry demanded that his assailant be arrested, and thereupon the officer took both ladies, and the station-house, preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against them, and then took both before Justice Bixby, at the Essex Market Court. Here Herman rather astonished young Berry by charging that he was in his [Herman's] house for the purpose of having improper intercourse with Mrs. Herman's young lady friend. Berry called both ladies, and, proving that he came to the house at the request of Mrs. Herman to be consulted in reference to divorce proceedings, was discharged, while Herman himself was fined $10. He paid it instantly, and hurried out of the court in great anger.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN AND ROBBED.

The Church of the Holy Name had a picnic at Bath, Long Island, on Thursday, which was largely attended. The picnickers crowded the pavilion of Mr. Michael McCloskey, near the water's edge, all day. Mr. McCloskey took in about $500, which he put in his safe with $400 which he had taken in during the week. Yesterday morning when he opened his pavilion he found the safe blow open and the money gone. The burglars, who were evidently old professionals, supped and drank heartily before going away, as the débris on one of the tables plainly showed. Mr. McCloskey thinks the burglars were among the crowd of picnickers, and that the robbery was planned during the day. He believes that if he had attempted to carry the money to his house, about 400 yards away, they would have slugged him.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday in the Mayor's Office for the purpose of taking action upon several communications which were received since the previous session. Controller Kelly made a report on the application of the Commissioners of Emigration for a reduction of the rent of Castle Garden from $12,000 to $8,000 a year. The report stated that the Commissioners were obliged to support a large number of emigrants out of the appropriation made by the State for that purpose, and they claim that the former rent, which was fixed in 1866, was too high. The report then recommended that the reduction be made, after which a resolution to that effect was adopted. A resolution was also approved authorizing the Controller to lease for a term of 10 years that portion of Barren Island, consisting of 100 acres, owned by the City, at $1,250 per annum. The Board directed that a warrant be drawn, in favor of Chamberlain Tappan, for the sum of $500,000, to be charged to the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt, on account of the surplus revenue of the fund for 1878. They also approved of the sale of the franchise of the ferry from Ninety-second-street, East River, to Astoria, at $50 a year.

THE OLD EXCISE MONEYS.

LIQUOR-DEALERS WHO PAID FOR LICENSES WHICH WERE NOT ISSUED.

Yesterday's session of the reference proceedings before Referee J. S. Potter, in the complicated suits pending in the Supreme Court, growing out of the peculiar methods of transacting business adopted by the old Board of Excise, was devoted entirely to proving the claims of such persons holding receipts for money deposited for licenses never obtained as chose to present themselves. There are, according to the books of the department, between 2,000 and 3,000 of these claimants, all of whom, according to the terms of the order under which the reference is being held, must present their claims, duly verified, before the expiration of 10 days after Aug. 22, 1878. At the present rate at which they are coming forward, the time will have to be considerably extended, or the majority of the claimants will find themselves in the lurch at the expiration of the time specified. The following liquor-dealers proved their claims yesterday:

E. Schalkenstein was sworn by the Referee, and testified that he keeps a saloon at No. 107 Ridge-street; Aug. 6, 1877, he applied to the Board of Excise for a license; he paid $75, and received a receipt for the money signed by E. Donohue, Jr., as Chief Clerk of the board; he never received a license for that money; he had a license previous to paying the money, which expired about that time; witness continued to do business from the time he paid the money and received the receipt until about Christmas, 1877, at which time he was arrested for selling liquor without license, and his place was closed; in April, 1878, he paid $75 to the present board and got a license; no part of the first $75 had ever been refunded to him.

Gabriel Kopperl, of No. 218 Second-street, deposited $75 Aug. 6, 1877, and got a receipt, but never received a license. In February, 1878, he paid $75 more and got a license. His place was closed about three months of the time between August and February. He went several times to the office of the board to inquire about his license, and was told that he would be notified when it was ready. Continued to do business until it was announced that no person not having a license would be allowed to sell. That was in November, 1877.

Richard Jordan was the unfortunate possessor of receipt No. 642, for which he paid $75 about the middle of June, 1877. He never received a license for the money then paid. Feb. 28, 1878, he paid $75 more and got his license. He did business on his $75 receipt until some time in November, 1877, when he closed his place; none of the money had ever been paid back to him.

John Rogers, of No. 820 Sixth-avenue, made application for a license June 22, 1877, and deposited $50 with the department, but he was never given a license, nor was the money ever paid back. Sept. 22, 1877, he paid $75 more, and got his license, together with a check on the German Exchange Bank, signed Owen Murphy, Treasurer, which the bank had refused to pay. He carried on business during the time he held his receipt, which he surrendered when he received the check. Called several times for his license, but could not get it. He was, however, promised protection from prosecution.

August Jonas appeared in behalf of Zeigler & Jonas, proprietors of a restaurant at No. 91 Grand-street. Their license expired Sept. 1, 1877, at which time they paid $75, and took a receipt for the money. Oct. 20, 1877, they paid $30 more, and never received a license, and his place was closed at the time of the Police raids on unlicensed liquor-dealers about Dec. 7 or 8. Up to that time he did business on his receipt. He never got any of the money back, and is now out of business.

Theodore Koch is proprietor of a grocery store and saloon at No. 1,770 Broadway, corner of Fifty-seventh-street. In December, 1877, he deposited $30 with the Board of Excise, taking a receipt for the amount. Feb. 28, 1878, he paid the money over again and got a license from the new board. Did business on his receipt for about one month and then closed his place up. No part of the money had ever been paid back to him.

Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, as counsel for Mr. Morton, and, indirectly, for the liquor-dealers interested in the proceedings, objected to all testimony in relation to the use of the receipts as licenses, on the ground that it is immaterial; that the parties are entitled to the return of the money by the terms of the receipts, and that it is out of the power of any court of law or equity to give any direction as to the funds other than that specified in the agreement. The Referee agreed that Mr. Tomlinson should have the benefit of any objection he might hereafter interpose in behalf of his client or of any liquor-dealer. It was then agreed that the time of the Referee should be devoted, from day to day, for the ensuing week to receiving and proving claims, and that counsel should be excused from personal attendance until the latter part of next week unless sooner notified. In the meantime, postal cards containing the order of the court creating the reference have been prepared, and one of them will be sent by mail to every person who paid money to the Board of Excise and received no license, and a blank form of affidavit will be prepared to be filled up, signed, and sworn to by each applicant when he presents his claim. To this end the Referee will be in attendance at his office, No. 21 Cortlandt-street, Room No. 74, every day from 10 to 5 o'clock, to receive and verify claims. After next week other testimony appertaining to the inquiry will be taken.

IS SHE INSANE?

A WOMAN WHO SAYS SHE HAS BEEN PERSECUTED BY HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Foster, the Matron of the Tombs, has under her charge at present a woman named Philomena Koffenstich, aged 33, a native of Bohemia, who, it is alleged, is insane. Mrs. Koffenstich arrived in this City on Thursday evening last, having come from the Auburn Insane Asylum, and was immediately handed over to Warden Finn, who in turn handed her over to Matron Foster. This woman, who it is said is suffering from chronic mania, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions on Dec. 24, 1874, on a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to imprisonment for five years. She was an inmate of Sing Sing Prison for two years and two months, and at the end of that time her conduct, it is said, assuming such an extraordinary shape, it was deemed advisable to remove her to the asylum for insane criminals at Auburn, where she remained 17 months, serving out her full time with the commutation. A TIMES reporter visited Mrs. Koffenstich yesterday, and entered into conversation with her on the subject of her present and past incarceration. She was plainly attired, and the only remarkable thing about her seemed to be that she was a little excited and seemed much affected by her present position. Her knowledge of English is very limited, and it was only with considerable difficulty that she could make herself understood. The charge of grand larceny upon which she had been sent to State Prison by Recorder Hackett, she characterized as a conspiracy upon the part of her husband to get rid of her, claiming that, though she was found guilty, she was entirely innocent of the accusation. She said that, while going to market one day, a purse containing a large amount of money was placed in her basket without her knowledge, and, of course, being unable to account for the possession of it, and a complainant appearing against her, she was convicted. Mrs. Koffenstich avers that at the time she was arrested she had $1,000 in a savings bank, and that as soon as she was sent to prison her husband obtained possession of her bank-book, got the money, and afterward procured a divorce. She says that anyhow, guilty or not, having served out her full term, she ought to be allowed her liberty. The woman may possibly be of unsound mind, but to a casual observer she does not seem so.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

In the Board of Apportionment yesterday, Controller Kelly presented a report on a petition which was signed by Brown Brothers, John J. Cisco, C. A. Arthur, and others, asking to have an asphalt pavement laid in Hanover-street, between Wall-street and Hanover-square. The pavement, which is described as a noiseless one, is in use in Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities, and the Commissioner of Public Works recommended that the petition be granted. Mr. Kelly's report, however, recited that the charter of 1873 forbids the laying of patented pavements, and that the City's past experience in them was disastrous. The petition was then denied.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of $50,000 of consolidated City stock for the purpose of restoring Tompkins-square to a public park, in pursuance of an act passed by the last Legislature.

Communications were received from the New-York Christian Home and the Ladies' Deborah Nursery asking for a donation of $2,000 each from the Excise fund. They were referred to the Controller.

TRYING TO RAISE A DROWNED BODY.

Isaac Underndorfer, a tobacconist doing business at No. 371 Bowery, fell overboard from the steam-boat Sylvester while returning from Coney Island last Tuesday evening, and was drowned. Although the accident occurred off Pier No. 8 North River, the drowned man's friends entertained the idea that his body might have been carried down off the Battery by the tide, and yesterday they appealed to Gen. Hancock to order a salute to be fired from the fort on Governor's Island, in the hope of raising the body. The General granted their request, and 13 guns were fired at about 2:30 in the afternoon.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $25 from S. B. M. for Seaside Sanitarium.

Messrs. George Edgar and Chandos Fulton have leased the Broadway Theatre for a term of years.

Gen. Edward F. Noyes, United States Minister to France, returns to his post on the City of Richmond, sailing to-day.

The Associated Pioneers of California will give a reception on Thursday evening next to Gen. John C. Fremont, Governor of Arizona.

The Assay Office shipped 22 tons more of fine silver bars, valued at $750,000, to Philadelphia yesterday, to be coined into standard dollar tokens.

Charles R. Swimming, aged 30, a vagrant, was found prostrated by the heat in the Seventeenth Ward last evening, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Charles S. Cooper, of Brooklyn, aged 38, was prostrated by the heat yesterday, at 1:30 P. M. in Fulton-street, and removed to Chambers-Street Hospital.

Andrew Polaskie, of No. 951 First-avenue, yesterday found the dead body of a young infant in a sink at No. 1,237 Second-avenue, and had it sent to the Morgue.

John Curroll, aged 3 years, of No. 704 East Thirteenth-street, accidentally fell from the fourth-story window of his home to the sidewalk, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

Robert Gore, aged 14 months, of No. 42 Rutgers-street, fell from his sister's arms into the water in the bath foot of Gouverneur-slip, yesterday morning, and was rescued from drowning by Mrs. Kirwin, the bath Superintendent.

Francis Siegel, aged 25, of Sixty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, was overcome by the heat yesterday, at 2:10 P. M., at the corner of Seventieth-street and Twelfth-avenue, and removed to the Ninty-ninth-Street Hospital.

Judge Choate will hear the matter of the opposition of S. G. Haight, on Aug. 6, to determine whether it shall be tried by jury, and if it is decided in favor of the latter course, the whole affair may then be taken out of the Register's hands.

Florentine A. Jones has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before Register Dayton; his liabilities amount to $26,955, all of which are for borrowed money; his assets consist of seven Alabama bonds par value $7,000. The largest creditors are H. B. Stokar, $20,000, and Benjamin Kittridge $6,185.

The application of Duncan, Sherman & Co., for their discharge from bankruptcy came up before Register Ketchum yesterday, Mr. Duncan appearing with his counsel to answer any objections of parties in opposition, but none of the objectors put in an appearance, and the Register postponed further proceedings.

Sophie Rurode, of No. 743 Eleventh-avenue, had her left leg broken in a singular manner yesterday afternoon. William Powers, of No. 500 West Twenty-sixth-street, driver of the public water-cart No. 13, was filling it up with water, and after doing so removed the pipe and threw it down. It struck the woman as she was passing and broke her leg. She was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

The exportation of fresh meat, judging from the cargoes of to-day's outgoing steamers, has suddenly and remarkably dropped off. The Circassia is the only vessel that carries any, and she has but one refrigerator barely filled. The German line sends two steamers to-day. Between them they carry 730 hogsheads, 2,450 cases, and 2,486 bales of tobacco, and 18 cases of cigars. The England carries 38 horses and 4 street-cars.

Several complaints were made yesterday to the Department of Public Works by laborers, who stated that the paymasters employed by the Finance Department had made mistakes in paying them off, and that some of the men received more than was due to them, while others did not receive the proper amounts. In accounting for this, the laborers asserted that they were paid according to an old payroll of June 15, and not according to the pay-roll of July 15, the latter being the correct one.

In the second week of August the congregation of St. Agnes' Church will have a picnic at Jones' Woods, at which there will be all kinds of rural games, and the same will be open to all amateurs. The programme will contain a 100-yard, quarter of a mile, 1,000-yard, and mile run. There will be a two-mile and a five-mile walk. All these events will be handicaps. There will also be an egg-and-spoon race for boys under 14 years of age, a stone-and-dipper contest (blindfolded,) and a greased pig chase. An entrance fee of 50 cents will be charged in the handicaps, and the same will be returned to all finishing in their respective competitions.

Schedules in the matter

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8385. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE BERLIN SETTLEMENT.

ENGLAND'S DIPLOMATS HONORED.

A GRAND BANQUET TO LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY—THE SULTAN EULOGIZED AND ENGLAND'S POLICY DEFENDED—MR. GLADSTONE'S CRITICISMS SNEERED AT—SIGNIFICANT NEGOTIATIONS NOW GOING ON BETWEEN ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

LONDON, July 28.—The Carlton Club gave a grand banquet last night to the British plenipotentiaries to the congress, Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury. The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry presided. Five hundred peers and commoners were present.

Lord Beaconsfield, in replying to a toast, awarded Lord Salisbury the greater share of and merit in the labors at Berlin. He defended his conduct toward Greece, saying he had counseled Greece to abstention, and the facts proved that Greece obtained more than the revolted principalities which had lavished blood and treasure. He passed a great eulogium on the present Sultan, who throughout was desirous of acting in a conciliatory manner to Greece. Lord Beaconsfield maintained that by the convention with Turkey England diminished, not increased, her responsibilities. He brought back from Berlin the conviction that neither the Crimean nor the last war would ever have occurred if England had spoken out firmly. Repelling the assertion of Mr. Gladstone that the Turkish Convention was an insane convention, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of Mr. Gladstone as a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination.

Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote also spoke.

LONDON, July 27.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says the Porte and Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, deny rumors that negotiations are proceeding for the cession of a portion of the Syrian coast and Island of Tenedos to England. Persistent reports, however, are current that negotiations—whereof the object is unknown—continue between England and Turkey.

AUSTRIA'S DIFFICULT POSITION.

HER TROOPS TO ENTER BOSNIA TO-DAY—ARMED RESISTANCE EXPECTED—A CONCILIATORY PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 27.—The Austrians will enter Bosnia on Sunday, though no convention has been concluded. It is expected that they will encounter armed resistance.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Austria has abandoned the idea of a convention with Turkey about Bosnia and Herzegovina, and will move the troops into Bosnia, and afterward send a note or declaration to the Porte, setting forth Austria's views and intentions."

BELGRADE, July 27.—Austrian subjects residing in Servia, belonging to the Austrian Reserves, have been peremptorily summoned to join their battalions. This creates uneasiness because it indicates far larger mobilization than was originally intended for the occupation of Bosnia.

VIENNA, July 27.—In view of the impending occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Austrian Government has prepared a proclamation, which has been translated into the native language and distributed. It says: "The Austrian troops come as friends to stop evils which have for many years disturbed Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the Austrian borders. The Emperor Francis Joseph could no longer look on and see the sufferings of these provinces, where force and turbulence reigned, while the Government of the country was incapable of restoring order, and want and misery were knocking at the frontiers of his own States. The Emperor, therefore, directed the eye of Europe to your position, and the council of nations decided that Austria should give you back your long-missed peace and prosperity. The Sultan commits you to the protection of his mighty friend the Emperor. The Austrian troops bring you peace, not war; they will protect all and oppress none. Established customs and institutions will be respected. The revenues will be applied solely to the wants of the country. Arrears of taxes will not be collected."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, July 27.—The Russians have occupied the chief positions around Shumla. The Russian authorities have categorically assured the Porte that the Imperial Guard will embark, and the other Russian forces retire, as soon as Varna is surrendered.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO LONDON—END OF THE PANANGLICAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 27.—A brougham containing the Chinese Ambassador came in collision with an omnibus in Holborn this morning. The Ambassador's right arm was injured, his head contused, and his system received a severe shock. He was taken in a fainting condition into the Horse-shoe Hotel.

The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch says that a number of rowdies decoyed some Jews into a shop in that city and beat them shockingly. Several of the victims had their bones broken. The Government has promised to investigate the affair and punish the offenders.

The Pananglican Conference adjourned yesterday. There was a *Te Deum* and farewell service at St. Paul's Cathedral this morning. The Bishop of Pennsylvania preached the sermon.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN DAKOTA.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, July 27.—Persons who arrived to-day from the Silver Lake Mennonite Settlement, 40 miles north from Yankton, bring the intelligence that a cloud burst in that region on Monday, submerging a large portion of the country and drowning seven persons. The west branch of Vermillion River, which is ordinarily about two rods wide, is filled to the width of over a mile and a depth of from 10 to 30 feet. Much destruction of property is reported.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eighth District nominated Col. John T. Crisp for Congress on the two hundred and twentieth ballot.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 27.—The Nationals of the Eighteenth Congressional District, in convention here to-day, nominated George E. Smith, of Belmont County, by acclamation.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—Congressman Slemons has been renominated by the Democracy of the Second District of Arkansas.

A WHISKY WAR AT ELMIRA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, July 27.—This city has been conspicuous for the part it has taken in the Murphy temperance movement. Beginning here, it has spread to all the surrounding country. Nearly 10,000 pledge-signers were obtained in this place alone. Meetings are now held daily, but the reform has lost the moral suasion feature which made it so strong, and a direct and determined warfare is being made on liquor-sellers. Some time ago a committee was appointed, who secretly visited nearly every saloon in this city on Sunday. They procured liquor in bottles labeled with the names of the parties selling and the date of the purchase. In a number of cases the Murphy crusaders represented that the liquor was for the use of sick persons. At the session of the Grand Jury this week 63 indictments were found against liquor men; among others, against a prominent Alderman of this city. It is believed the Board of Excise has been indicted for granting tavern licenses to saloons. The indicted parties are being arraigned before the court, and great feeling exists over the the wholesale arrests and the questionable manner in which evidence was secured.

THE CAUSE OF INDIAN TROUBLES.

NO SUPPLIES AT SAN CARLOS AGENCY IN ARIZONA—TROUBLE FEARED UNLESS THE WANTS OF THE INDIANS ARE SPEEDILY MET.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following is a copy of an official telegram received at the War Department to-day from Lieut. Overton, commanding at Camp Thomas, Arizona, addressed to Gen. Sherman, and bearing date of July 23, regarding the need of supplies at San Carlos Indian Agency:

"Mr. Hart, agent at San Carlos, informs me he is entirely out of supplies for his Indians—has not a pound of anything for issue on the 26th. He has just received authority to purchase beef only, and only to the amount of $3,000, which is insufficient for one week's supply. He has telegraphed the condition of affairs, and asked for authority to purchase necessary supplies, but to no avail. He appears apprehensive of serious trouble, unless wants are instantly supplied. From my conversation with several other persons belonging to San Carlos I think his fears are well grounded, and serious trouble is not improbable. I feel it incumbent on me to make this report."

Gen. McDowell makes the following indorsement upon the report:

"I have so depleted Arizona for and on account of Indian hostilities in the north, that we are not in good condition to meet hostilities in Arizona. If the Indians on the San Carlos reservation have no food, they will not stay there to starve, but will assuredly leave and steal and rob in order to live, and even if we had an abundant force, this could not be prevented. It would be in every way far cheaper to feed than to fight them, and on every account I recommend they be fed. Time presses."

A letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs received on the 20th inst. from Indian Inspector Watkins, sets forth the immediate necessity for beef at San Carlos Agency. On the same day Agent Hart was telegraphed authority to purchase to the extent of the legal limit of $3,000, and told to call for more as wanted. A telegram from Agent Hart, dated San Carlos, July 22, says: "I have purchased 220,770 pounds of beef at 4 cents per pound." On the 27th inst. Agent Hart was informed that $5,000 had been placed to his credit in San Francisco for the purchase of additional supplies, until the arrival of stores under the new contracts for the present fiscal year. The officials at the Indian Office say that flour is undoubtedly at the agency by this time, and other goods lately contracted for in New-York are en route and will be there in a few days. The price paid by Agent Hart for beef—4 cents per pound—as against the new contract price of $2 87½ per 100 pounds, the Indian Bureau claims is another illustration of the losses incurred by the Government and the wasting of Indian funds as a result of delay in passing the appropriation bills. The bond which accompanied the contract for the delivery of beef at the San Carlos Agency had to be returned for correction. When received again from Arizona, if correct, it will be approved, and the contractor and Agent informed by telegraph to deliver and receive. As it would have been impossible under existing law to transact this business more speedily than it has been done, no blame can be attached to the Indian Office.

THE PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY.

A CATALOGUE JUST COMPLETED—THE VALUE OF THE LIBRARY TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Col. Weston Flint, Librarian of the Patent Office, has just completed the catalogue of the library, making a large volume of over 700 pages, which will be issued from the Government Printing Office next week. Although the present library has been in existence since the fire in 1836, this volume is the first catalogue ever printed, except a small pamphlet in 1847, when the whole number of books was only 1,000. The lists now show over 24,000 volumes, besides pamphlets. This library, for its size, is one of the most valuable technical collections in this country, as it consists almost exclusively of works relating to the applied sciences, in all languages, together with the patent publications of all countries since patents were first granted. During the past year the librarian has not only prepared this catalogue, but has completely reorganized the library, so that it is much more available for reference by examiners in the Patent Office and patentees. After much effort, a full duplicate set of the specifications of English patents to date, numbering some 84,000, has been secured. These have been classified according to the plan of our Patent Office, and distributed among the Examiners, so that the references can be made readily, and with greater certainty. This will save thousands of dollars each year in time formerly used in making examinations, and will give the other copies in the library entirely to the use of inventors and the public. The collection of French patents has just been received, and will be arranged in the same manner. A complete subject matter index, in English, of all the French patents published, is nearly ready for the press, and an English index of *Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal* is being translated as rapidly as possible. The plan adopted in the library is to have a full and complete subject matter index of everything in the library so arranged as to make reference easy.

A MAN WITH TWO FAMILIES.

W. FRANK TURNER'S SUDDEN DEPARTURE FROM MIDDLETOWN, AND WHAT CAUSED IT.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 27.—W. Frank Turner, aged 35, a musician, came here from Seneca Falls a year ago, and became a member of the Middletown Cornet Band. He found employment in Fuller Brothers' wool hat factory, and married a respectable orphan girl, with property, named Alice Smith. Last December he took an active part in the temperance movement and Free Christian Church, under Rev. C. M. Winchester, and was married by him with great ostentation. A few weeks ago, while playing in an open-air concert, he was recognized by a tramp, a marble-cutter, as a man whom he had known in Swanton, Vt. Letters to Swanton disclosed the fact that Turner, over three years ago, deserted his wife and three children, and that he took from Swanton three borrowed musical instruments worth $150. On Thursday the owner of the instruments came from Middletown and identified Turner, who surrendered two of the instruments. Papers were being prepared for his arrest for bigamy when Turner escaped last night. It is supposed he has gone to Canada. He is an Englishman, and it is said is a deserter from the British Army. He is 5 feet 4 inches in height, and of light complexion. His Vermont wife was Mary A. Kneeland, of Waitsville. She is now living in Kansas with four children, one born shortly after Turner left her. The Middletown wife is in the same situation as the Vermont wife was when she was deserted.

THE CASE OF DETECTIVE FRANK.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—The *Daily Democrat* this evening says: "Whitney Frank, the private detective, arrested by Sheriff Harrington in New-York, and brought to this city yesterday, was this morning released from custody by furnishing proper bail for his appearance at the next term of court. The indictment against Frank was found by the Grand Jury of this county Jan. 4, 1870, and was for black-mailing a man named Nelson Randall, of Ripley, out of $1,500. Frank and two others, one named Pratt, since deceased, making Randall, who was also a brother detective and speculator, believe they had obtained a decree from the Governor of Indiana for Randall's arrest, and were on their way to Albany to get a requisition from the Governor of New-York. The $1,500 was paid to hush up the matter. It was afterward said that Frank and his pals had never secured a requisition, and that the whole affair was a black-mailing operation."

A SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 27.—In the matter of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, an accounting was had to-day before T. B. Westbrook, Referee, by William F. Russell, Receiver. J. J. Linson appeared for the Attorney-General and J. W. Searing for the Receiver. The accounting shows that the total liabilities of the bank are $1,783,738 44; total number of depositors, 32,351; depositors having on deposit less than $5 each, 21,029; amount of such deposits, $17,389 25; total number of depositors with more than $5 each, 11,322. The Receiver has now on deposit in cash $919,855 83. Judge Westbrook has made an order to pay 50 cents on the dollar, which requires $891,869 22.

THE KILLING OF CHARLES LONG.

TROY, July 27.—Edson Dedrick, who killed Charles Long at Pulpit Point, on Thursday night, used a double-barrelled gun. He says he thought he was firing peas instead of shot. The undischarged barrel of his gun was found to be loaded with peas.

RIOTING AT WASHINGTON.

THE WORK OF A LABOR DEMAGOGUE.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT MADE BY A MOB TO PREVENT LABORERS FROM WORKING—SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED IN A CHARGE BY THE POLICE—A DETERMINATION TO SUPPRESS FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Another attempt was made this morning by a large mob, consisting mostly of negroes, to interfere with the laborers engaged in making the excavation for the building intended for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The mob assembled at the grounds before the hour for beginning work, some of the leaders haranguing the crowd and advising that no man be permitted to work for less than $1 50 per day. A written notice was posted on the ground warning all persons that no man would be permitted to work for less than $1 50 per day, under penalty of being stoned or shot to death. A large squad of Police, including a detail of mounted men, was present, and at 7 o'clock the men engaged on the work took their places under Police escort. The crowd became so large and boisterous as to interfere with the men at work, and a charge was made by the Police, the crowd scattering in all directions. During the charge a number of the rioters were trampled by the horses, and others were struck with clubs in the hands of the officers. Subsequently, a crowd of rioters charged upon a squad of Police marching to the station, but they were repulsed after several shots had been fired. Three or four rioters were wounded in this encounter. A colored man who was passing through the Smithsonian grounds, and who was not connected with the demonstration, was also slightly wounded, a pistol ball entering his back.

Demonstrations were made at two other points where laborers were at work, but the crowd dispersed upon the appearance of the Police. It was charged by the rioters that the laborers working at the site for the Engraving and Printing Building are receiving only 75 cents per day. The contractors say they are paying $1, and this afternoon, in consideration of the handsome behavior of their employes, increased their wages to $1 25. The ringleaders in this riotous demonstration are professionals, who would not work at any price, and who manage to make a living by "organiziug" and imposing upon honest working men. A fellow named Isaac Cohen is prominent in this business, and for some time past has been permitted to make incendiary harangues to the idle and vicious from a prominent corner on Pennsylvania-avenue. Cohen came here expecting to be made Secretary of the Arkansas Hot Springs Commission, and, failing in this, hung about the departments for a clerkship, but without success. He is now the champion of the working men, which he, of course, finds profitable. The Police authorities informed Cohen to-day that his nightly street-corner harangues would be tolerated no longer, and accordingly his meeting, announced for to-night, did not take place.

The Police authorities have made arrangements to suppress any riotous demonstrations that may be attempted by these so-called working men. This evening arms and ammunition were supplied all the Police stations from the Arsenal. The regular trade organizations have denounced the violent demonstrations of to-day. It is reported that Kearney will reach here on Monday, and that arrangements have been made for him to address an out-door meeting at night. The Chief of Police has given notice that no out-door meetings shall be held unless such meetings are controlled by responsible citizens.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

BELIEF THAT THE CASE WILL BE AMICABLY ADJUSTED IN THE COURTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Mr. Earle, the special counsel for the Government in the case of the South Carolina Revenue officers, returned from Baltimore this evening, where he went to consult with Judge Bond with reference to holding a special session of the United States Circuit Court to try the cause. Mr. Earle says it has not yet been determined whether or not Judge Bond will hold a special session of his court, and he is uncertain now whether such a course will be necessary. He says the question is purely a legal one, and he apprehends no conflict between the United States and the State authorities. His proceedings on behalf of the prisoners can be taken before Judge Bryan, of the United States District Court, but he declines at this time to make known his plans, for the reason that their publication would give his opponents an undue advantage. Mr. Earle says more importance has been attached by the newspapers to the case than it deserves, and he expresses the belief that the matter will be amicably and satisfactorily determined, according to law.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1878.

The 4 per cent. subscriptions to-day were $262,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $281,356 56, and from Customs $300,931 79.

The President to-day signed the commission of Algernon S. Badger, to be Postmaster at New-Orleans, La.

Ernest Deichman, United States Minister to the United States of Colombia, left Washington this evening for Bogota.

Gen. Sherman, who has been visiting his family at Lancaster, Ohio, is expected to arrive in Washington to-morrow.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner and Superintendent of Foreign Mails Blackfan, who have been attending the International Postal Congress at Paris, are expected to arrive in Washington on Monday or Tuesday next.

The Treasury now holds $349,535,900 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,808,400 in bonds to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $1,249,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $2,144,000; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $322,562,387; gold notes, $1,432,120.

The receipts of national bank-notes for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, are as follows:

	1877.	1878.
New-York	$576,000	$2,123,000
Boston	977,000	1,885,000
Philadelphia	75,000	215,000
Miscellaneous	758,000	1,174,000
Total	$2,386,000	$5,397,000

Receipts to-day, $883,000.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Bredy assisted by Chief Clerk French, of the Contract Division of the Post Office Department, has been employed for the past week in assigning the contracts for carrying United States mails throughout the country. Up to 4 P. M. to-day awards had been made in the following-named States: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, from Oct. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1881. South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Ohio, and Indiana, from Oct. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1880. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, from Oct. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1879. Louisiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, and California, and the Territories of Indian, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, New-Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and Washington, from Oct. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1882. Awards will be made early next week for the remaining States, namely, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas.

SCOTCH LABOR STATISTICS.

THE WAGES AND CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Mr. John T. Robeson, United States Consul at Leith, reports to the Department of State, at considerable length, numerous statistics and facts regarding labor and trade throughout Scotland. Among the Lothians he gives the income of farm laborers as, in 1873, $218 40 per annum; in 1878, $242 40. In the South-west of Scotland in 1873, $211 20; in 1878, $230 40; women in 1873, $127 20; in 1878, $144. In the north-east counties, men, in 1873, $197 12; in 1878, $221 12. Female kitchen servants received in 1873, besides board, $55 20 per annum; in 1878, $76 80. In extreme northern counties, men, in 1873, $175 20; in 1878, $187 20. Day laborers get from 48 to 72 cents a day, an increase of 12 per cent. since 1873. Specially skilled or trustworthy men and women receive higher wages than those above specified. In most cases married men are paid monthly and single men half yearly. Married servants, who occupy cottages as a rule, live a comfortable, happy, and moral life, giving their children a good elementary education. On the railways the wages per week are: For passenger conductors, $6 48; freight conductors, $7 20; porters, $5 04. Sunday labor is paid for at extra rates. Engineers receive $1 68 per day; firemen, 96 cents; laborers, 72 cents. Men in the linen works earn $6 per week; women, $2 65. A week is 56½ hours. Carpenters are paid $1 25 per day; blacksmiths, $1 05; masons, $1 50; laborers, 80 cents. A day is 10 hours, except with masons, whose day is nine hours. Book-binders earn $8 50 per week; shoemakers, $6 for for 60 hours, (as a rule, they work by the piece;) cabinet-makers, $7 20; printers, newspaper night work, make from $11 to $18 a week, or more; day work, $7 80, (day hands work 51½ hours, night hands 48 hours per week; in publishing-houses they earn; $6 75 per 54 hours; painters get $765 for 51 hours; plumbers, $7 20; tailors, generally by the piece, average $6 75 per week. The advantage in artisans' wages has not inured to their benefit so greatly, as in the case of the farm laborer, the latter being much better off with board and lodging provided. Paper money is of the same value as gold and silver.

Clothing is no dearer in Scotland than it was 30 or 40 years ago, but tastes have changed among the people and there is a greater display and variety of dress than in former years. But for this extravagance a large amount of money might be saved among Scotch farm servants. It is pleasing to say that many do lay by a little, but the majority squander all their earnings, and are, on the whole, the opposite of saving and thrifty. Servant girls might dress respectably and store up a little of their earnings, but their surplus melts away in dress. Within the last five years the incomes of all classes have increased 10 per cent., and the cost of living 15 per cent. Formerly, something was saved, but now comparatively nothing. The great importation of cattle and dead meat has not diminished the prices, but has prevented their increase. Strikes are frequent in all trades, but as a rule result in the impoverishment of the workmen, the tendency of wages being downward.

AMERICAN HAMS IN EUROPE.

AN ATTEMPT TO PROHIBIT THEIR IMPORTATION INTO AUSTRIA.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Mr. Philip Sidney Post, the United States Consul-General at Vienna, communicates to the Department of State information of an attempt by the Austrian Government to prohibit the importation of hams into that country from the United States. Prof. Heschl, of the Vienna University, in a letter widely circulated, asserted that while of Westphalia hams only 1 out of 2,000 or 2,500 contains trichinæ, of American hams 1 out of every 5 to 10 is infected, and the probability exists that several epidemics owe their origin to this fact. The City Council forwarded a petition to the Government asking that the importation of American hams and sausages be prohibited. Soon after Prof. Heschl's letter had appeared, Mr. Post requested the Professor to authenticate his statements. He was compelled to admit that he had no personal knowledge on the subject; that his statements were based on certain German reports of 1874, and that he had never seen an American ham. He was thereupon invited to examine some American hams, and, after a careful examination, he said there were certainly no trichinæ in them, and that they were sound and good. The Professor in his letter remarked that in America hogs are fed with the refuse of the great slaughtering houses, whereby trichinæ are propagated. In Germany, he said, 1 hog in 10,000 has trichinæ, while of the hams and bacon from America from 2½ to 5 per cent. contain trichinæ. The Consul-General suggests that some proper means be taken to contradict such erroneous reports. The attempt to create a prejudice against food importations from America is an injury to the poor and a crime against humanity.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Roundsmen Lindermann and Poppe, of the Ninth Precinct, while in West Twelfth-street at 3:15 yesterday morning, discovered flames issuing from the second floor of the buildings Nos. 383 and 385, occupied by Barto, Wright & Co., manufacturers of toilet soap. An alarm brought five engines and three hook-and-ladder companies to the scene, but the fire had meanwhile gained such alarming proportions as to threaten the destruction of the entire row of buildings extending from No. 377 to 391 West Twelfth-street. Nos. 377 to 381 are occupied by Warren Ward & Co., furniture manufacturers, and Nos. 387 and 389 by William Cole & Co., lard-oil manufacturers. When the engines began to work, the entire upper portion of Barto, Wright & Co.'s building was enveloped in fire, and the other factories were in imminent danger. A second alarm was sent out, and with the assistance of the additional engines and men thus summoned the flames were subdued. Barto, Wright & Co. estimate their loss at $8,000, and William Cole & Co. theirs at about $5,000, resulting chiefly from damage by water. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

The building No. 127 Howard-street, Newark, was damaged $2,500 by fire, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Anton Trabold, who occupied the lower floor for saloon purposes and lived on the second floor, jumped from the second-story window to save his life. His wife also had a very narrow escape. The origin of the flames is not accounted for. The building was partly occupied by the Arion Singing Society and several lodges, who sustained small losses.

An explosion of gas took place yesterday morning on the second floor of Chickering Hall, No. 130 Fifth-avenue, setting fire to one of the window frames and causing damage amounting to about $100.

THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Lit-Mium-Cook, who arrived from China yesterday in the steamer City of Tokio, to take the position of Chinese Consul at this port, says that the Chinese Government has no desire to abrogate the Burlingame treaty, nor does it feel any fear for its subjects in the United States, believing that this Government has the will and power to protect them. He also says that the Chinese Government has given the subject of emigration to this country much thought, and does not care to have more of its subjects come here than can find employment.

Mr. George F. Seward, United States Minister to China, who arrived on the City of Tokio yesterday, in an interview relating to Chinese immigration, expressed himself strongly in opposition to any legislation to abrogate any of the provisions of the Burlingame treaty, on the grounds of international and commercial policy. He says the Imperial Government at Pekin is apathetic, and neither encourages nor discourages emigration. Mr. Seward claims there is no danger of Chinese immigration great enough for that race to become dominant in this country. He believes that the true policy to be pursued is that of negotiation, provided for by the recent action of Congress.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, July 27.—At a meeting of the State Republican Committee, held here to-day, it was voted to hold the convention for the nomination of State officers at Worcester, on the 18th of September. The Secretary read a communication from Thomas G. Baker, Secretary of the Union League of New-York, suggesting co-operation with the State Central Committee in the coming Congressional campaign. The communication was referred to the Executive Committee with full powers to act.

THE NORTHERN FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, July 27.—Advices from the Magdalen Islands state that the weather during the past 10 days has been very cold, wet, and stormy, retarding fishing operations. Most of the Labrador fleet have arrived with small fares. They report fish and bait very scarce all along the coast. The Government steamer Lady Head, for the protection of fisheries, arrived on the 21st and sailed on the 24th for the Labrador coast.

TWO OUTLAWS SHIELDED.

A SUPPRESSED STORY OF CRIME.

THE STRENGTH OF FAMILY PRIDE—A BOSTON LADY'S TERRIBLE ADVENTURE—DECLARED INSANE ON A RAILROAD CAR BY TWO SCOUNDRELS—SEIZED, ROBBED, AND OUTRAGED—HOW SHE WAS RESCUED.

One of the most atrocious and diabolically-ingenious acts in the history of crime was committed some months since in the interior of this State. Although the shocking and distressful story has been privately told more than once, the details have been generally withheld, along with the names of the sufferers from an outrage well-nigh unprecedented in enormity, in this country, at least. It will be easy to see why a certain secrecy should have been observed when the character of the crime shall have been made known—a crime that seems almost impossible of commission under the circumstances, but of whose entire truth there appears to be no rational doubt. As yet, not a word of the revolting occurrence has been mentioned in the newspapers, the persons most interested naturally desiring to avoid publicity. It is important, however, in the interest of morality, that the main facts should be disclosed. An attempt that has been crowned with such infernal success is likely to be repeated, and disclosure is necessary to prevent its renewal. So long as concealment continues, so long any woman may be in imminent peril of the schemes of villains who might inflict upon her the irreparable wrong they have inflicted upon the lady whose harrowing experience we are about to recite.

Omitting names from considerations of delicacy, the particulars of the crime are substantially as follows: A newly-married woman—a native and resident of Boston—possessed of many attractions of person, mind, and manners, and occupying a prominent social position in that city, had been on a visit to some friends in one of the central counties of this State. Her visit finished, she started home by the New-York Central Railway, expecting to reach Albany at night, where her husband, having some business there, had agreed to meet her. Toward evening she changed cars at Rome, if we remember, and noticed that two men who got on the train with her seated themselves near her, and, by their glances and gestures, seemed to have her under discussion. This made her somewhat uneasy, but as she was on a drawing-room car, and could appeal to the conductor, if need be, she felt comparatively safe, and the knowledge that her husband would be awaiting her at Albany—more than 100 miles distant—gave her, by some inscrutable process of feminine logic, a sense of additional security. There was nothing unprepossessing or suspicious in the appearance of the men. They were middle aged, neatly and soberly dressed, and had an air of entire respectability. She would not have been the least disturbed had they not so evidently directed their looks and attention to her. Very soon the conductor of the drawing-room car came through, and she was on the point of paying him the extra price, (she had secured her through ticket,) when one of the two men said quietly, "Do not take that lady's fare; she's in our charge; we'll pay for her." She turned in surprise and indignation, not unmixed with fear, and said, "I do not know these men; they must not pay my fare; they are nothing to me; I have never seen them before." One of them then whispered to the railway official, who inquired of the lady, "What is your name, please?" "Mrs. ——," was the answer. "And where do you live?" "In Boston," she replied. "I told you so," remarked the elder of the couple, who appeared to be spokesman. "You will find what I have told you strictly true. We have no wish to annoy the lady. We are acting under the direction of her friends."

The conductor then took the money from the speaker, and, to the vehement protest of the lady, remarked, "You must pardon me, Madam, but these gentlemen tell me you are insane, and that they have been engaged to take you to the State Asylum at Utica. They had given me your name and place of residence before you had mentioned them." "I insane?" she echoed. "I to go to the State Asylum? Oh, heavens! What dreadful mystery is this? What horrid plan have they formed against me?" and she pressed her hands to her head; her eyes, and, indeed, her whole face blazed with an intensity of feeling, and she evinced a degree of dread and agony that went far toward corroborating the charge of derangement. "You perceive," said one of her assumed custodians in a loud tone, "the condition of the poor lady. She is ordinarily gentle and tractable enough; but when her disorder is referred to she becomes wild as you see her now." "Great God!" exclaimed she, "can any one believe this fearful story? I am as sane as anybody; but I fear I shall be mad unless I am delivered from these dreadful men. What do they want; what do they intend? They want to abduct me to rob me. I assure you (to the conductor) I call heaven to witness that I am not insane. I do not know, I have never before laid eyes on, these men."

"But they are acquainted with your name and residence, Madam. They must be what they assume. Pray do not be alarmed. I'm sure they are your friends. They will do you no harm."

"O, do not leave me alone with them! They are not my friends. I do not know them. I can't imagine how they learned my name. I appeal to you, to any gentleman for protection."

The conductor was somewhat moved in spite of himself. Her youth, her beauty, her great anguish, appealed to him strongly, and yet she certainly acted like a person bereft of reason. While he hesitated as to his course, the elder of her pretended guardians said, "Poor creature, she is often thus. It is the effect of my speaking of her condition. It is a very pitiable case, very," and he heaved a sich of sympathy. "Her friends are greatly distressed at her state, but they hope that she can be cured, and have determined, therefore, to send her to Utica."

These words convinced the conductor of their truth, and other passengers in the car, who had become deeply interested, felt as he did. "But somebody may know you, Madam," he resumed. "Let me take you through the train. If anybody whom you recognize will corroborate your story, I will protect you. Will you come with me, please."

"We will accompany her," observed the elder custodian. "We have strict orders not to let her out of our sight. She may destroy herself; she is often desperate, and her friends constantly fear suicide when she is in one of her moods. One of their objects in sending her to Utica is to place her where she will be incessantly watched, and can do no harm to herself. We will accompany you Mr. ——," and he stepped to her side and took her arm.

She recoiled as if she had been stung, and exclaimed, with blazing eye and pallid face, and in the greatest agitation, "For God's sake, do not let that man touch me!"

"Let it be me, then, Mrs. ——" remarked the younger of the couple, advancing toward her. Again she started away, shuddering, with the words, "You are no better than he. You are both in league against me. You have some dreadful plot of which I am the innocent victim. Oh, God! oh, God! these men will kill me!"

She allowed the conductor to lead her through the train, her custodians following, and speaking to the passengers, as they went along, expressing pity for her, explaining the nature of the case, and the painful duty they had to perform. Their statements were universally credited. Everybody thought the lady insane, and her excited, frenzied appearance was reason for their thinking so. "Poor thing"; "Poor lady"; "Unhappy case"; "How wild she looks," were heard as she passed. But nobody knew her; nor could she find a single face that was not strange to her. She looked eagerly on both sides of the aisle, and in the last car said, in heart-breaking tones, "No one I know; not a face I have seen before—not one. What will become of me!" And then she sank into the silence of despair. Her face had the appearance of a mad woman's, and everybody on the train believed her mad. As the conductor rather drew than accompanied her back to her car, she moved mechanically, as if half unconscious and in a dream.

Having taken her seat, she burst into hysterical tears, sobbing bitterly, and exciting the commiseration of her fellow-passengers. Then she grew comparatively calm, and scarcely moved a muscle, conveying the impression that she was about to swoon. She did not, however. She sat upright in her seat, pale as marble; her features working and her limbs twitching as though she were suffering from epilepsy.

All this had been done in less time than it has taken to tell it. She had not been long in her seat before the whistle sounded for Utica—only 14 miles from Rome—and the two men approached, saying gently, "You must come with us now Mrs. ——. We will not harm you; we wish you well; we are your friends; we are doing what your friends desire." Again she expressed her horror of them; appealed to the passengers; besought them to protect her; declared that she was perfectly sane, and that these men intended to carry out some base design. Nobody believed her, of course. The train stopped. The conductor stood near her, having told one of the brakemen to call a carriage, and the custodians caught each an arm of the lady. She resisted for a moment, gave a little shriek, and then seemed to faint. One of the men caught her up in his arms once more, saying "Poor lady!" bore her to the carriage, and while his companion held open the door, placed her inside; both got in after her; the carriage was driven off, and the train dashed forward and disappeared in the darkness, many passengers talking of and pitying the pretty but unfortunate young woman who had gone to the State Asylum at Utica.

The train arrived at Albany in due season, and the devoted husband, who had been at the station for near an hour, was impatiently waiting to receive his wife. He waited and looked in vain. Everybody had gone, and still she was not there. He was directed to the conductor of the drawing-room car, who, on learning of the appearance of the lady sought for, perceived at once that she must be no other than Mrs. ——, who had been pronounced insane. He remembered, too, that she had said she expected to meet her husband at Albany; but one of the false guardians had explained that meeting her husband was one of her delusions; that her husband was in Boston and had himself engaged them to take her to Utica. The revelations made to the husband were terrifying, of course, but he felt that not a moment was to be lost, and the conductor was most anxious, as any right-minded man would be under like circumstances, to atone, so far as possible, for his fatal, though not unnatural, blunder. The latter secured an engine and, with the dismayed husband, started at the earliest practicable moment at full speed for Utica. Arriving there about 4 o'clock in the morning, they could get no trace of the men; but they discovered the hackman (whom the conductor knew) that had been engaged by the pretended custodians. He said the men had told him nothing of an insane person in an asylum, but had ordered him to drive to a certain house in a certain part of the town, and he had obeyed unquestioningly. He would show the conductor the house, and in a few minutes he and the Bostonian, who preserved outward calmness despite his terrible excitement, were at the door of a house in the outskirts of the town, where the hackman had gone the evening previous. He had noticed that one of the men had carried a woman in; but he had thought nothing of it, as he had been told that she was ill, and it was none of his business anyhow.

The inmates were aroused, not without difficulty, and, frightened by the intense manner of the husband, admitted that a lady had come there the evening previous in company with the gentlemen, (such was the language as reported;) that they had been shown to a room, and that the gentlemen had gone away soon after, saying that the lady was tired, and not very well, and desired to stay till morning. The proprietress of the house declared she had never seen the gentlemen before; had no knowledge of them; that gentlemen were in the habit of visiting her house with ladies, but that she never asked any questions. As may be inferred, the house was of disreputable character, and the intelligence of a kind to make the agonized husband fear the worst.

He went to the room as directed, and, to his horror, discovered his poor wife almost nude, lying in bed, nearly insensible, and well-nigh deprived of her reason. She did not recognize her husband for some time, and when she did, her mind wandered off again, and, being once more brought to herself, went into hysteria, and fainted from the violence of her convulsions. She had been drugged in the carriage—chloroform had probably been administered—taken to the den of vice, her person outraged, and all her valuables, even to her articles of wearing apparel, stolen. She had been richly dressed, (her husband is a man of means,) and had a good deal of jewelry on her person, among other things a pair of valuable ear-rings, containing large solitaire diamonds, in her ears. From the moment that she had been lifted from the cars into the carriage she had had only semi-lucid intervals, everything that had happened seeming like a terrible nightmare. She thought—and her husband thought so, too

tion. The costumes were made by Worth. Miss Davenport's engagement is for six weeks, after which "Olivia" will make the tour of the other cities. Mr. Palmer, who seems to be the only American, Miss Davenport excepted, that has read the play, pronounces it a beautiful idyl worked into dramatic form so deftly that the simple and almost bucolic atmosphere of Goldsmith is preserved, while the dramatic situations are as striking as those of a melodrama fresh from the brain of a Paris playwright. The story, like that of the unfortunate *Jane Shore*, is so familiar, that the reader will readily gather what the plot must be; as to the merits of Mr. Wills' dramatization, it has the prestige of a London success in its favor, but the drama resembles science in the point that everything is determined by experiment, and a first night is always in that nature. *Enfoncé Racine!* did not become a shout in Paris until Dumas and Victor Hugo had been successful with the so-called romantic drama. Miss Davenport was present at a partial rehearsal of the piece on Friday, and expresses full confidence in its success.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Lester Wallack is not yet prepared to give any programme of arrangements for the regular season, or to announce the names of all the company, further than that it includes Mr. Coghlan, and possibly Mr. Barrymore, and otherwise will remain substantially the same as last season, with the veteran John Gilbert and Miss Coghlan as leading members. For juvenile parts the decision still lies between Eben Plympton, Maurice Barrymore, and an English actor, whose name is not given. In other respects there will be no material substitutions, and the general plan for the regular season is to produce as many novelties as can be obtained, adhering to the old canons. The experience of last season—that of producing as many new plays as possible—proved so lucrative, that no reason exists for a modification of the policy of bringing out a standard American production whenever such a thing is to be obtained. Two points in support of this plan are obvious. The one is that Wallack's was one of the few houses that made money last Winter; the other is that more new plays were produced here than at any other theatre. Of the 16 theatres that bade for popular patronage last season, only three brought out new pieces of any pretensions, and these three were the successful houses of the season. For the most part, the rest either lost money or barely managed to meet the rent, salaries, and other expenses, leaving no margin of profit worth contending for, and yet they had no royalties to pay to dramatic authors, while the three or four peculiarly successful houses paid royalties to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000, against 20 times the latter sum disbursed in the same manner by the theatres of Paris. Saving the fact that the life of success in the drama is constant catering to the popular passion for novelty in some form or other, and that the production of a new play commands the special attention of the newspapers, it is not likely that the mere fact of a new play being by an American author conduces materially to success, unless, as occasionally happens, such play contains something in the way of a new creation—some *Solon Shingle, Colonel Sellers*, or other study from life that captivates the popular imagination, something not included within the description of merely localizing a plot; that might have originated in any soil. The season will open with something new from the pen of Mr. Dion Boucicault—a translation and adaptation of a drama that passed into history or oblivion in France years ago, entitled "Clarissa Harlowe," and founded upon Richardson's novel, which was praised with rapture in France, while only mildly approved at first in England. The types of life presented are of the era of the Georges in British society; and the original novel is as innocent of plot as the *Vicar of Wakefield*, without its delightful strokes of nature and humor. It can scarcely be denied that Boucicault has selected a theme which is capable of a great deal of undertone. The principal male part—that of *Lovelace*—has already been assigned to Mr. Coghlan, to whose style and method it is exceedingly well adapted, and Mr. Coghlan's sister will play the heroine. With Boucicault to superintend the mounting and production of the play, it is needless to say that the former will be as elaborate as the large stage resources of Wallack's Theatre permit, and the latter like well-tested clock-work in its precision of movement and detail. Although the exact date of the opening has not been fixed upon with absolute certainty, the piece may be set down among the attractions of Monday evening, Sept. 9. The regular season will not commence until October, with a star engagement of Boucicault in a new Irish piece of his. Beyond this, its leading features are as yet under consideration, although the revival of the "Colleen Bawn" is pretty nearly decided upon. A brilliant season is contemplated.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Saving the general statement that the midwinter will probably be occupied by an opera company, nothing certain can be predicated of Booth's Theatre beyond the four months for which Messrs. Jarrott & Palmer have leased it. The interior is to be thoroughly renovated and partly remodeled, particularly in respect to the mode of shifting the scenes, for which purpose a large force of workmen is already employed. The old stage is to be removed bodily, and a new one with all the latest contrivances substituted in its place. The front is in process of redecoration, and the floor is being carpeted. Miss Genevieve Ward, who returns to her native country with an enviable European reputation, will open the house in Wills' new play, founded on the tragic story of *Jane Shore* with new scenery and new decorations, produced under the personal supervision of the author himself, who is on his way here for that purpose. Miss Ward is now the guest of Miss Adelaide Phillipps, at Marshfield, Mass., the home of Daniel Webster. She is described as a tall, statuesque blonde, with a lurking of latent tragedy in her manners and *personnel*. Mr. H. J. Palmer is expected by the White Star steamer near the end of this week. The costumes and millinery appurtenances for the production of "Jane Shore" are, it is whispered, of the finest handiwork of Worth, who has had them on exhibition in Paris for some weeks as supreme triumphs of his taste and skill. The production of "Jane Shore," with Miss Ward in the title-rôle, will be followed—at what date it is impossible to specify to the day—by a revival of Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." in a spectacular adaptation, with a display of pomp and gorgeousness in scenic effect and costume, and Miss Ward as *Queen Katharine*, which is said by English critics to be one of her masterpieces. In its remoter details, the support has not been altogether decided upon, although the leading parts can be indicated with precision. Mr. George Vandenhoff, who figured conspicuously in the farewell performances of Charlotte Cushman, will appear as *Cardinal Wolsey*; Mr. James B. Taylor, who played *Essex* to Mrs. Lander's *Queen Elizabeth*, is cast for bluff *King Henry*; Mr. Milnes Levick, is also named as a member of the company. Commencing on the night of Sept. 2, Miss Ward will play a two months' engagement at Booth's, in the course of which, as a special experiment, one or two of the classic tragedies of Racine, and perhaps of Corneille, will be produced in their native form and language, with Mr. Vandenhoff as first support, thus giving the American public an opportunity to compare her method with that of Ristori. Miss Ward is described as being highly educated, and speaking six languages with a native's facility in each. Loungers in the dozy old kennels of cobwebbed Nassau-street, may possibly have happened upon a gilt-edged volume of poems—such by courtesy at least—purporting to be productions of the pen of a beautiful young girl, whose face in steel engraving embellishes the frontispiece. Upon the title page appears the rather romantic name of Genevieve Ginevra, daughter, so gossip runs, of a poet of some repute, who died prematurely of literary failure and opiates, in care of the celebrated Dr. Stone, of New-Orleans. There were two other daughters, the younger of whom went mad. The other married, became a widow, went upon the stage, wrote *Naomi Torrents*, a novel, published years ago by D. Appleton & Co., supported herself for a while in literature, and subsequently married a rising lawyer in this City, whose name is now familiar in a judicial capacity. Genevieve Ginevra was subsequently adopted by the late patron of literature, music, and the drama, Dr. Ward, who was the first in the City to build a private theatre. By him she was introduced to N. P. Willis and literary celebrities of that day. Her career in letters terminated disastrously with the publication of her first volume. Subsequently she appeared upon the stage here, and failed. Dr. Ward died, and the American public lost sight of the author and the poems together; but, if the society gossips are correct in their identification, Miss Ward inherits the tragedy of a life as sad and tragic as that of Edgar A. Poe, and not unlike it in many respects, and may fairly claim to interpret her inheritance. In person she is said to have a striking resemblance to her mother; in haughtiness of bearing and statuesque repose, when not fired with the interpretation of passion, she is the counterpart of her talented and unfortunate father. Possibly, however, the gossips are in error in the little romance they have woven out of coincidences of name, age, and other circumstances. Miss Ward became Mme. Guerrebella, sang in opera, and when her voice failed appeared in drama in this City. Then she went to Europe. Miss Ward will not take up her residence in this City until about the date of the first rehearsal, in the latter part of August. The ordeal is one to which she looks forward with a degree of nervousness and anxiety only to be appreciated by one who has carried the memory of a first failure through subsequent brilliant successes. The well-informed in dramatic circles intimate that the management of the Fifth-Avenue had pretty nearly settled upon a production of the same play with Ada Cavendish by way of opening the season, when some untoward event intervened and prevented the conclusion of the contract. Should her Metropolitan reception prove sufficiently encouraging, Miss Ward will pass the midwinter and Spring portion of the season in making the tour of the principal cities.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

The date when Miss Kate Claxton will open the season at the Lyceum can only be assigned in a general way as about the middle of September, with an English version of "Les Fourchambaults," which has proved its elements of success by a rather unprecedented Parisian popularity. The lease has been taken for three years in the name of Mr. Charles Stevenson, Kate Claxton's husband, who is a member of the regular company at the Union-Square Theatre, and will continue his relations there. As originally intended, Miss Claxton is invested with the sole responsibility as manager. Mr. Spencer H. Cone is assistant manager, and Mr. John E. Warner general agent. Notwithstanding his engagement at the Union-Square Theatre, Mr. C. A. Stevenson will appear with Miss Claxton in "Les Fourchambaults," and probably in other pieces. The organization of the company is not yet perfected, nor can the season be more than generally outlined. Miss Claxton is in negotiation with London stars who have never yet appeared here, and has several American plays under consideration. For the holidays she has decided upon a fairy spectacle, which she describes as something in advance of anything of that kind that has yet been produced here. For the rest, the season is as yet an amorphous something in the brain of the manager as circumstances or public taste may dictate. Miss Claxton hopes, indeed, to make such a success with "Les Fourchambaults" as to give her time to mature her plans for the Winter at her own leisure.

PARK THEATRE.

It is already a familiar fact that the opening of the season on Monday evening, Sept. 2, will be distinguished by the production of a new play entitled "Hurricanes," from the pen of Mr. Bronson Howard, the cast including Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Minnie Palmer. The general policy of the Park management for the season of 1878-9 will consist in the production of light comedies, interrupted at intervals by the twinkle of a star. Upon the withdrawal of "Hurricanes," for which Manager Abbey predicts a great success, Robson and Crane, now pretty familiar as the partners of a low-comedy firm, will play an engagement of some weeks, and about the holidays Mr. Sothern will play a star engagement of indeterminate length. The interstices between "Hurricanes," Crane and Robson, and Sothern will be filled in with such novelties as may happen to lie at hand.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The Broadway Theatre has been leased by Mr. Banvard to Messrs. Chandos Fulton and George Edgar, who will open it about Sept. 1 with a succession of short star engagements, the details of which are not yet arranged. The general plan is that an engagement shall not exceed two weeks in duration, thus furnishing an opportunity to many star actors whose names are familiar in the other cities of the United States, but who have never yet played before a Metropolitan audience, to appear as a New-York theatre and try their fate with the Metropolitan public. Heavy expenditures will not be lavished in the production of any special piece. A full company will not be engaged for the season, as at other leading theatres. The regular salaried staff will, indeed, form only the skeleton of a company, to be filled up as the circumstances and the cost necessary to the piece may require, the engagements with such temporary members of the company being for two weeks only. This system is in some respects analogous to that in operation at the leading theatres in Paris, where pieces may be produced in rapid succession without embarrassing pecuniary outlay. If a piece or a star actor falls with the Metropolitan public, the well-understood brevity of the engagement renders it possible to withdraw gracefully, without mortification to the actor or serious loss to the management. If, on the other hand, an actor makes a decided hit, and the public wish to see more of him, a revival may be agreed upon for any vacant fortnight during the season. It is too early as yet to announce the names of the company or furnish any specific details as to the opening night.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The season opens at this theatre on the night of August 26, with the "Danites" and its savagely picturesque scenes from life in Utah, as interpreted by Joaquin Miller, under the management of J. H. Haverly, with E. M. Gardiner as acting manager. Without material exception, the names of the company have already been decided upon, and the alterations, repairs, and necessary arrangements at the theatre have all been discussed and settled. They are very trifling, as the resources of the stage are in the main very excellent. The company comprises Messrs. McKee Rankin, Louis Aldrich, Louis Mestayer, Charles D. Parsloe, Lew. Harris, Alexander Fitzgerald, and A. Westbury Morse; also Miles. Kitty Blanchard, Bessie Hunter, (who is engaged especially to play the "widder,") Emma Marble, and Maggie Arlington. The arrangements for the regular season remain to be announced.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

As there has been no Summer vacation at this theatre, and as the production of such pieces as the "Duke's Motto" has proved measurably successful, the Summer season will pass into the Autumnal without the usual revolution in company and arrangements. The company, counting out Mr. E. F. Thorne, whose place as leading gentleman is taken by Mr. Frank Tannehill, will embrace the same familiar faces as during the Summer, Miss Gussie De Forrest remaining as leading lady, and Messrs. Harry Dalton, J. V. Milton, J. F. Peters, E. W. Marston, T. E. Morris, Frank Harvey, F. D. Blackford, E. S. Storms, W. A. Wells, J. E. Luce, and G. Ellis retaining their places upon the artistic staff. Mrs. Baker, Miss Kitty Glassford, Miss Lilian Shandley, Miss Celeste, Miss Foster, and Miss Maria Chester are of the company for 1878-9. Mr. Alexander Fitzgerald has joined the "Danites." Two novelties are announced by way of signalizing the Fall season, namely, Mr. T. Grattan Riggs, with an Irish piece entitled "Shin Fane," and Annie Ward Tiffany, who appears in the "Child-Stealer."

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.

Mr. Josh Hart has leased the St. James, and and will open it on Monday, Sept. 2. The season will consist of a rapid series of light comedies, farce, specialty, and burlesque, with novelties of all descriptions. Burlesque artists in want of an opportunity, clever burlesque writers, and the whole train of wits, and dealers in fresh and spirited witticisms, will find scope for their talent upon the St. James' stage. Three distinct companies are in process of organization for the season.

OTHER PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

At the Theatre Comique, which has been closed for extensive alterations and repairs during the Summer season, while the Harrigan and Hart combination has been playing at the Bush-Street Theatre, San Francisco, the season promises to tax the utmost resources of the staff for novelties. The company will return from the West, playing in all the principal cities on the route, about the middle of August, when preparations will be made for the Metropolitan campaign. It is understood that the gallant Sixty-sixth boys, led by Dave Braham, the composer, will form one of the attractions of the New-York season. Tony Pastor, after a similar series of triumphs in the West, returns in time to open the regular season of 1878-9, with fresh attractions. The San Francisco Minstrels, who have been starring in the Provinces with equally brilliant results, will also resume their Metropolitan performances early in September, with a renovated theatre, new attractions, and a strong company, so that he who wishes to while away an evening in hearty laughter, and a more rapid variety than is possible with regular comedies, will find comedy in morsels and tidbits at the variety houses and minstrels, seasoned with the latest and most approved witticisms that whole companies of teeming brains can invent.

THE DRAMA IN PROVINCIAL CITIES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

While the caution of the managers of theatres in this City in making arrangements for the Fall and Winter campaign is something hitherto unprecedented, the prospect of the smaller cities for the month of September is a brilliant one, and one that includes the names of many of our most distinguished artists. At the leading provincial theatres there will be stirring times, as a few memoranda will abundantly evince. George Fawcett Rowe opens at Buffalo on the night of Aug. 26; Louise Pomeroy at Cincinnati, Sept. 2; John T. Raymond at Cincinnati, Sept. 9; Lawrence Barrett at Milwaukee, Sept. 2; John A. Stevens at Albany, Sept. 23; Mme. Modjeska in Philadelphia, Sept. 16; Lingard at Toronto, Sept. 9; Clara Morris in Philadelphia, Sept. 23; Lotta in Philadelphia, Sept. 9; Jefferson in St. Louis, Oct. 14; John McCullough at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 16; Mrs. D. P. Bowers at Cleveland, Sept. 23; John E. Owens at Detroit, Oct. 7; Charlotte Thompson at Memphis, Sept. 30. Oliver Dond Byron commences a tour of the Western cities early in September, and Blanche Meda, with her combination company, opens the Fall season at Albany on the night of Sept. 2. Coiville's Folly Company, formerly managed by Miss Lydia Thompson, begins a season in the West about the middle of August, and the Strakosch Opera Troupe will commence in Philadelphia in the latter part of September. Half a dozen other companies are already in order for traveling; among them the Denham Thompson Combination, Providence, Aug. 26; Emerson's Minstrels, Philadelphia, Aug. 26; the Troubadors, Buffalo, Sept. 2; the Hess Opera Troupe, Brooklyn, Sept. 16; Eliza Wethersby's Frolliques, Philadelphia, Sept. 23, and the Barney Macauley Combination, which commences in the West early in September.

RESCUED FROM CRUEL PARENTS.

HOW A BLIND MAN AND HIS WIFE TREATED THEIR CHILDREN.

A few days ago Officer Lundberg, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, had his attention called to the case of a blind man named William Rigley, who, with his wife and two wretched-looking children, occupied a room in the rear of No. 515 East Fifteenth-street. Officer Lundberg inquired among the neighbors in regard to Rigley's antecedents, his mode of living, and general habits, and ascertained that when he and his wife were not drunk, which was very seldom, it was their custom to go out daily and solicit alms, leaving the crippled boy of 12 years behind, as well as a little girl only 7 years old, who were compelled to go without food, often for 24 hours, until their parents returned. The boy was so utterly helpless and incapable of looking after himself that his little sister was obliged to nurse and take care of him. Rigley, who was always accompanied by his wife, occasionally pretended to sell lead pencils, but this was only a subterfuge to gain sympathy and more money wherewith to get drunk. Officer Lundberg visited the home of the Rigley family on Friday, and on entering the small room of which their habitation consisted, was horrified to see the blind man lying on the floor in a drunken stupor, and the two children, with scarcely a shred of clothing on their persons, looking famished and careworn. The boy had his body extended at length on two broken chairs, and, besides his natural ailment, he seemed to be suffering from some disease resembling dropsy. The officer learned from him that his whole sustenance for two days was some brandy, which he contrived to steal from his unnatural father. The little girl had a similar tale to unfold. She was weak and hungry, not having eaten a mouthful in 24 hours. Mrs. Rigley, who a short time before had been ejected by her husband because he detected her in the act of stealing some money from him, now ventured on the scene, having seen the officer enter, and, exhausting herself in making explanations, placed all the blame upon her husband. A warrant was procured for the arrest of Rigley and his wife, and yesterday they were arraigned before Justice Duffy, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. John Rigley, the cripple, who, it was apparent, needed immediate medical attention, was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Justice Duffy commented in very severe terms on the conduct of the parents toward their children, saying that, no matter what poverty they were in, or in what straitened circumstances they were compelled to live, the fact did not at all extenuate this offense. The magistrate committed both to the Island for three months, and sent their little girl to the care of the Sisters of St. Dominic.

MONEY THAT WILL BE WELL SPENT.

There are many full purses ready to open if a good cause is to be promoted, and the cause is only kept before the public. The St. Mary's Free Hospital, in Thirty-fourth-street, will, when it has secured about $2,500, be enabled to provide a sea-side hospital for its little patients. Meanwhile, the patients who can be moved are taken out occasionally to the Park in carriages, and the ride and refreshing change do the sick ones great good. About a month ago THE TIMES called attention to the fact that $2,500 was needed to enable the managers to build a sea-side hospital at Asbury Park. Last week a number of contributions were acknowledged, and the following are additional contributions, since received, which will be devoted to this thoroughly worthy charity: The Misses Brandreth, $43 52; Mrs. J. R. Carter, $20; Mrs. T. B. Langdon, $10; "Brooklynite," $10; Dr. I. L. Kip, $25; Mrs. John Carey, Jr., $25; S. Seymser, $10; Mrs. Cammann, $10; Mrs. H. H. Cammann, $10; Mrs. Carow, $10; St. Chrysostom's Chapel, (Offertory,) $2; Col. Laidley, $5; Adirondacks, $5; J. F. C., $5; C. C. W., $5; Lake George, $6; Anonymous, $1; Mrs. W. D. Tyler, $1; Mrs. F. E. Seymour, $1; W. K. Brooks, (per New-York *Tribune*,) $1; M. E. F., $3; Miss M. J. Brewster, $5; Trinity Chapel, (Offertory,) $4; Anonymous, $1; Mrs. Jas. B. Hitchcock, $2; Mrs. William M. Kingsland, $2; A little sick boy, 50 cents; J. H. S., I. S., J. E. S., $2; A friend of the poor, $1; A. Y. S., $5; total, $229 02; previously acknowledged, $111 08; total, $340 10.

Among those who have contributed, as above, are some who have sent a carriage once or twice a week to the children of the hospital, for a couple of hours' drive. Further contributions are solicited for the "Open-air Fund" and the "Sea-side Sanitarium," and should be sent directly to the hospital, No. 407 West Thirty-fourth-street.

THE STEAM-BOAT C. H. NORTHAM REBUILT.

The steam-boat C. H. Northam, of the New Haven Line, which was burned to the water's edge at the foot of Seventh-street, East River, in January last, has been rebuilt, and successfully launched by John Englis & Son at their yards, in Greenpoint. She is now a larger and more substantial vessel than she was before the accident occurred. Her dimensions, as rebuilt, are as follows: Length, 295 feet; width, 45 feet; depth, 18 feet. She will have three decks, and on the two upper ones will be situated the grand saloons and state-rooms. These will be elegantly finished and furnished, and supplied with all the modern improvements. Rich carpets and upholstery, and elegant mirrors, have been provided. The joiner-work will be of pine and rosewood, and the gilding, frescoing, and painting will be elaborate and attractive. The smoke-chimney of the Northam, which is first-class in every particular, was put in by the Quintard Iron Works, under the immediate supervision of Mr. William Wright, who has held the position of Chief Engineer of the New-Haven Steam-boat Company for many years. The Northam is now lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, East River, where she is receiving her finishing touches, and when completed she will be one of the finest passenger steamers traversing the waters of Long Island Sound. Capt. Richard Peck, who has been for many years the Superintendent of the company, expects to have the steamer ready to take her place on the route by the 1st of September, in connection with the other boats of the line—the Continental, Elm City, and New-Haven.

A MARRIED MAN IN TROUBLE.

Edward Gerim, of No. 209 Second-street, Williamsburg, was held for trial in default of $1,500 bail, by Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of seduction and bastardy preferred against him by Annie Bascat, of No. 13 University-place. Gerim is well to do, and the young woman is the daughter of a rich lager-beer saloon keeper of Astoria. Gerim is married, and, it is alleged, accomplished Annie's ruin under a promise of marriage.

NOT A MURDER AFTER ALL.

An inquest was held by Coroner Woltman yesterday in the case of Mrs. Mary Coggins, who was found dead in the yard in the rear of her house on Wednesday last. At the inquest nothing was shown connecting the prisoners with the woman's death, and the jury, on the supposition that Mrs. Coggins went to the roof during the night and fell off, brought in a verdict of accidental death. Wade and O'Donnell were both discharged.

FASHIONABLE SARATOGA.

HOTEL SCENES IN EARLY MORNING.

THE PROGRAMME OF A DAY—EATING, DRINKING, DRIVING, MUSIC, DANCING—TEARS THIRTY YEARS OLD—INTEREST IN THE RACES.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 27, 1878.

From Our Own Correspondent.

You see one of the most interesting sights in any of the large hotels if you get up early in the morning, say 7:30, and walk up and down the hall. Nobody in sight but the waiters—waiters by the score, on every floor, all armed with big bottles of Congress water, carrying them to the rooms. It has come to be common belief that the spring water is more efficacious when taken in bed than at any other time; so everybody who drinks it at all, drinks it before going down stairs. This is the first great labor of the day—a glass or two of Congress water. The second thing is a cup of coffee, the third is breakfast, and the fourth a cigarette, on the back piazza (except for the ladies.) Throughout the morning, the ladies send their maids, their boys, or even their husbands, on expeditions to the drug stores, after supplies of various little articles for the toilet; then comes the dressing for dinner; and then, about 3, dinner itself. After dinner, a drive to the lake, or a nap, or a siesta on the piazzas, and supper at 9, for the hours are early here, and he who wants a late supper must go up to the Windsor, or over to the club-house. After this comes either the open air concert or the hop. The former lets its followers off early, but the hop keeps them till near daylight, if they choose to stay so long. Some of the managers have been telling me that the hops are always ended by midnight, and he may believe it who will. Gentlemen are not confined to dress suits at the hops, but wear morning suits, walking suits, or whatever pleases their fancy. There have even been some white flannel suits at the hops, and no steps have yet been taken for their owners' incarceration. The ladies, of course, dress as they like; and most of them like to dress as well as they can.

One of the most noticeable of the out-door novelties is the new style of tent for preserving the complexion. Parasol, the ladies call it, but it is neither more nor less than a small Government tent, with a little fringe, or lace, around the edges. It is usually made of silk, about the size of a family umbrella, and the fringes about six inches deep. When a lady once gets this well settled over her head, unless you can recognize her by the style of her shoe, you're gone. They wear these things on the piazzas, where they are entirely sheltered from the sun. "To shade their eyes from the light," they say. But I think the truth is the parasols cost $10 or $15, and they want to get the worth of their money out of them.

There has been a paragraph going the rounds saying that feeing the waiters at Saratoga has been "abolished." It is a standard paragraph—a sort of classic. I read it first early in June, and last saw it in an evening paper yesterday. But it is not true. No doubt any one can go to Saratoga and stay the whole season without giving a cent to a waiter. The hotel proprietors pay their waiters, and pay them quite liberally, all things considered. But a waiter will give more attention to a guest who gives him a small coin occasionally than he will to a guest who does not. This is human nature, and no hotel proprietor can stop it. No doubt when Cæsar stopped at the tavern nearest the Rubicon he gave the waiter a quarter when he brought up the warm water for a night-cap punch. It always has been so, and it always will be. The feed waiter is represented by this,), and the unfeed waiter by this, |. I saw a friend handing an envelope to the head waiter in one of the large hotels, and asked him whether he kept up a correspondence with the waiter. No, he said, that was a $5 note, a little fee for the man. The philosophy of feeing the head waiter I could not see at the time. I have been thinking about it since, and can't see it yet. The man to fee is the man who brings you what you order. A 10-cent fee for a waiter, for any little service, is plenty, but some — gentlemen with plenty of cash have so spoiled them, with exorbitant, and worse than useless, fees, that they almost hesitate whether to take a 10-cent piece or not. But a man might as well be at a cross-roads tavern as not be on the right side of the waiters, and a waiter's right side is the side that has the pockets on.

A distinguished lawyer from New-York, a gentleman whose name has been before the public, in the last five years, as prominently, perhaps, as that of any member of the New-York Bar, arrived here a few days ago with a very stylish turn-out. The horses hold their heads so high that in the evening they see nothing but stars; the carriage, a very comfortable T-cart, is one of the most stylish in Saratoga, and the coachman is a brass-buttoned statue. A few days ago this gentleman went out for a drive. He sat in the front seat, and the coachman, stiff, elegant, and grim, sat behind. He drove to the lakes, and thence to some other point, (to Moon's, I think,) 10 or 12 miles away. On the return trip he lost his way. For several hours he drove hither and thither, in the vain hope of finding somebody who could direct him to the right road. After a while he unexpectedly found himself in Ballston, seven or eight miles from Saratoga! It was an unpleasant mistake; but Mr. John D. Townsend says he knows the roads now, and that the only thing to do is to live and learn.

Everything is so pleasant about Saratoga—nearly everything—that it seems almost too bad to introduce anything unpleasant into this letter. But there are some extortions here, and in coming here and in going away, that need a little daylight on them to put an end to them. In starting out, on the extortion business, I want to begin by saying that the hotel proprietors have nothing whatever to do with them. Five dollars a day may seem a big price to pay for board, and undoubtedly it is, but when a guest goes to a $5-a-day hotel he knows just what he is to pay. Beyond the price of board, there are no extras—not one. A man can live there in comfort and elegance for the bare $5 a day. The extortions are outside of the hotels. One of the first is the price of newspapers. Newsboys sell all the New-York papers for 10 cents each. They are sold in the hotels for 5 cents. One price is a regular swindle; the other price is too much. There is no good reason why New-York newspapers should not sell at their regular value in Saratoga, as they do in Buffalo, some hundreds of miles further on. The bootblacks, too, charge 20 cents for a "shine," whenever they can find anybody who is green enough to pay it. These are only little swindles, and I will not mention the hackmen. But there are bigger ones. The railroad fare from New-York to Saratoga is $4 10. This should entitle the ticket-holder to one comfortable seat in a comfortable car. But it does not. The ordinary cars are so dirty and uncomfortable as to drive everybody, who can afford it, into the parlor cars. The parlor cars are warmer than the others, but, otherwise, more comfortable. The fare in these parlor cars from New-York to Niagara Falls is $2. Every reader, I know, will agree with me in saying that it is not to be supposed that the parlor car company will carry passengers to Niagara Falls for less money than they can afford it. The parlor car fare to Saratoga is $1 50, and Saratoga is not half so far from New-York as Niagara Falls. On the basis of $2 to Niagara Falls, $1 50 to Saratoga is an outrageous extortion.

But frauds grow monotonous after a while. Here is a cheerful paragraph to offset them, and put the reader in a good humor again. A friend said to me yesterday, (and I know that whatever he says is true, for he is a newspaper correspondent,) "I felt pretty lonely and dull on Sunday afternoon, and thought I'd walk out a little to liven me up. So I took a walk through the cemetery. Turning into one of the pleasant graveled walks I saw a lady dressed in the deepest mourning sitting by the side of a grassy grave. I thought to myself, 'Poor lady, she has lost her husband, and is putting flowers on his grave,' for she had a beautiful bouquet in her hand. She was crying as if her heart was broken, and I turned off into another path so as not to disturb her. About half an hour afterward, as I was going back by the same path, the widow was gone. She had left her beautiful bouquet on the grave. I had some curiosity to learn her name, so I approached the grave and read the words on the tomb-stone. I thought I should die. What do you think they said?"

"Give it up."

"They said, '——, born ——, died, Jan. 17, 1848!' Think of it! Dead 30 years, and his widow still putting flowers on his grave! Such is Saratoga grief!"

Among the betting men, not only professional betters, or gamblers, if you choose, but among amateur betters, who buy a ticket on a horse as much, or more, for the excitement than for any profits they hope to make, there has been a good deal of interest about the races and the horses that would probably win. A few days ago a young gentleman at the Grand Union, who, after careful consideration, had fully made up his mind to buy some tickets on the horse Lord Murphy, in one of the next day's races, said to the waiter, at breakfast, in a fit of absentmindedness, "Bring me two Lord Murphys."

The obedient waiter started off. The young man recovered the use of his alleged mind, and called the waiter back. "What did I tell you to bring?" said he.

"Two Lord Murphys, Sir," said the obedient waiter.

"Well, I meant two poached eggs on toast," said the young man, blushing violently, as he saw a particular young lady watching him from the next table.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

A CHANGE IN STEAMER TIME WHICH MAY INCONVENIENCE MERCHANTS.

There is some reason to fear that there will be a serious delay in the dispatch from San Francisco of the China and Japan mail which has been announced to leave that city on Aug. 3. In order to make sure of the dispatch of all mails definitely announced by him to leave at a given date, Postmaster James has been in the habit of announcing their closing a short time earlier than the actual time within which it is possible they may be delivered. For example, the China and Japan mail announced to close yesterday was intended for the steamer City of Tokio, which the Pacific Mail Company had announced to sail from San Francisco Aug. 3. The running time to San Francisco is about six days, and the closing of the mail yesterday would give about seven days to make the connection, and would ordinarily be sufficient to overcome any unforeseen delay of trains. On her arrival at San Francisco recently, the City of Tokio was seven days overdue, and had sustained some injury. The necessary repairs cannot be made in time to allow her to sail on the 3d, and it is now announced that the Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Company's steamer Belgic is to take her place, but will sail on the 1st of August, instead of on the 3d. This will be at least one day before the arrival of the mail, and will undoubtedly cause some inconvenience to the China and Japan trade, but, so far as the postal service is concerned, it is wholly unavoidable. The Occidental and Oriental steam-ship Gaelic, however, will follow on Aug. 16, and the regular mail for that vessel and date will close at the New-York Post Office on Aug. 9. The effect of these sudden and insufficiently announced changes in the time of sailing which are made by steam-ship companies inconvenience not merely the New-York commercial community, but those of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all the leading cities, their mails usually being made up and closed so as to meet and connect with the New-York City mail dispatch. Yesterday Postmaster James telegraphed to San Francisco to ascertain whether the sailing of the Belgic cannot be delayed one day until Aug. 2, so as to afford time for yesterday's mail to reach the vessel in case no delay should be encountered on the transcontinental trip. Up to the close of business hours yesterday no reply had been received by Mr. James.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE YACHT CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH ANNUAL REGATTA—THE CLASSES AND PRIZES.

The New-Rochelle Yacht Club, which started 46 yachts in their race last year, will have their fifth annual regatta on Saturday, Aug. 17, starting from the Neptune House, New-Rochelle Harbor. The classes and prizes are as follows: First class, jib and mainsail, 25 to 30 feet, prize $150; second class, jib and mainsail, 20 to 25 feet, prize $100; third class, cat-boats, 20 to 25 feet, prize, $75; fourth class, cat-boats, 15 to 20 feet, prize $50; fifth class, cat-boats, under 15 feet, $25.

The course for first, second, and third classes will be a distance of 20 miles, with time allowance of two minutes to the foot. The fourth class course is 15 miles, and the time allowance is one minute and a half to the foot. Fifth class boats will sail 10 miles and have one minute allowance to the foot. The club steamer for the use of members and guests will accompany the yachts over the course. It is expected that 50 yachts will be in line on the morning of the race. Owners of yachts in Newport, Providence, New-Haven, Greenport, and the North River have signified their intention of being present. The following well-known yachtsmen are the officers of the club: Commodore, C. Oliver Iselin; Vice-Commodore, R. B. Hartshorne; Rear-Commodore, George W. Davids. Secretary, George B. Ackerman; Regatta Committee, Thomas E. Fisher, Daniel Edgar, Newberry D. Thorne, Delancy Kane, I. J. S. Oddie, Alexander Taylor, Jr., Thomas W. Thorne, John C. Furman, Theodore Bartow, Elsadio Rubira, George C. Colburn.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

When Mr. Brower, the Superintendent of the range at Creedmoor, applied for the ammunition to be used in the sixth competition for the Remington prize of $300 in gold yesterday, he was informed by the superintendent of the Remington Arms Company that "the match was off, so far as the company was concerned." The Secretary of the National Rifle Association will probably see that the prize is delivered before he announces another trophy offered for competition by that company. The long-range marksmen, therefore, had no match yesterday. The weather was excellent for fine shooting. There was scarcely any motion of the air, and the sky was overcast, leaving a clear gray light reflected on the targets. The third competition for the "Champion Marksman's badge" took place at 3 o'clock. There were many entries, nearly all of which were made by members of the National Guard who desired to qualify for the regular badges offered by the State. As the latter applied for upon the same conditions, as follows: Distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each range, with the privilege of a second entry; highest attainable number, 50 points. Following are the qualifying scores:

Capt. Edward Barker, 43; E. W. Price, 43; C. H. Eagle, 43; J. R. B. Bayley, 42; J. W. Gardner, 40; T. M. Linton, 40; E. W. Bowman, 39; E. T. Bonham, 39; P. C. McLewee, 39; A. F. Ferris, 39; Capt. C. F. Robbins, 39; A. G. Weber, 38; Capt. J. Price, 36; J. A. Tackaberry, 36; James Ross, 35; J. W. Hitchcock, 34; H. W. Clements, 33; A. M. Hall, 33; D. M. Earl, 33; F. Merchant, 33; A. J. Dam, Jr., 32; W. J. Underwood, Jr., 32; G. W. Hasbrouck, 31; H. C. Titus, 30; A. W. Conover, 30; L. C. Mott, 29; S. H. Denton, Jr., 27; C. M. Englis, 27; W. H. Heisser, 26; George C. Power, 26.

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club shot in the second stage for the "trophy," which was won by C. H. Eagle, on the score of 32 out of a possible 35 points. Mr. Eagle also won the gold medal in the regimental competition, upon the score of 62 out of a possible 70 points, at 200 and 500 yards.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in this City by Charles V. L. Pitts, of Kingston, who owes $8,500, and has merely nominal assets.

In the matter of the application of Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, for their discharge from bankruptcy, before Register Ketchum, Mr. Duncan was present yesterday, but the parties in opposition again failed to put in an appearance, and the matter went over.

A meeting of the creditors of John J. Burchell, builder, at No. 206 East Fifty-sixth-street, has been called by Register Dwight for Aug. 13 to elect an Assignee and prove debts. The schedules give the total liabilities at $1,473,812, of which there are secured $983,956.

The examination of the affairs of H. C. F. Koch, dealer in dry goods at Sixth-avenue, corner of Twentieth-street, by the Committee of Creditors, has been completed, and they recommend the creditors to accept 30 cents on the dollar, in notes at three and six months, in settlement.

Six creditors of John R. and George W. Cecil, composing the firm of J. R. Cecil & Co., bankers, at No. 70 Broadway, have filed a petition to have them adjudicated involuntary bankrupts. The claims of the petitioning creditors amount to $64,520, and are mainly for money loaned and balances on stock transactions. The claims are as follows: Fredericka Cecil, $50,500; Adolph De Bary, $10,000; John R. Small, $1,758; George Cecil, $1,000; Savin & Harned, $501; Charles Curtis, $760.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TWO SCHOOLBOYS.

Two schoolboys on their way to school
I day by day was meeting,
Yet tho' I met them day by day,
We each and all pursued our way,—
Nor changed a friendly greeting.

At last I got to nod and smile,
To smile they, too, were willing;
And then I used to stop and stand,
And often shake them by the hand,
And sometimes tip a shilling,—

Till it became a daily treat
To meet these morning scholars:
I loved to see their merry looks,
Their schoolward bound, with bag of books,
Bright cheeks, and shining collars.

Soon came the Summer holidays,
And when they were half over,
I took a trip to Germany,
And three months passed away ere I
Recrossed the Straits of Dover.

Again I took that old, old walk—
What time the leaves were yellow,
The Autumn day was very still—
Just at the bottom of the hill
I met *one* little fellow.

He hailed me with a joyful cry
Of joyfullest delectation:
I laughed to see him laughing so.—
"But where's our friend?" "What! don't you know?
He died in the vacation."

How was it that I turned aside,
With rough, abruptest bearing?
No matter; on the instant I
Turned off, nor even said "Good-bye,"
And left the youngster staring.

—*The Spectator.*

FOLLY OR FAME?

A QUESTION.

D love, sweet folly, shall I choose thy joys?
To lie beneath the shade of leaves, sunlit
And softly trembling in the Summer breeze,
Where falls the snow-white blossom, and the air,
Rich with the fragrance kissed from sleeping flowers,
Hums ever with the dreamy monotone
Of insect-life. Shall I lie thus, and, steeped
Deep in the sweetness of idlesse and love,
Gaze up forgetful, fondly, wooingly,
Into the depths of some fair woman's eyes,
And lose forever all ambition there?
Shall I thus idly drift along the stream
In aimless fruitless indolence, and hear
No music save the murmur of fair lips
And that most sweet of all sweet melodies,
The soft low utterance of a woman's love?
Shall I do this? or on the arduous road
To fame plod wearily, scorning all love
And every softer pleasure, laboring on
Up to fulfillment of ambition's dream?
Shall I thus toil, all passionless and cold,
Away from that which gives to weary life
Its sweetest truest recompense, until
I win the world's loud plaudits, till I grasp
The fame long sought for—that may never come,
Or but too late—in death—ambition's goal?
Shall I do this, or choose the gentler dream?
Which? Which is better? Fruit or fruitless flower?
One woman's love or all the world's esteem?

—*London Society.*

DR. CARRICK.

BY M. E. BRADDON.

CHAPTER I.—THE DOCTOR.

Dr. Carrick was a man of genius whose life had been a failure. On his five-and-fortieth birthday he looked back, with a gloomy gaze, upon a career that had not been brightened by one solitary success. Most men have their intervals of good luck, but in the desert of this man's life there had been no green spot. People spoke well of him, lauded him for his high principles and rugged honesty, but they began to call him poor Carrick. That was bitter.

He had practiced as a physician in many places. First in a quiet country town, where he kept his gig, and pinched himself in order to feed his horse, and where he simulated success by the respectability of his appearance and surroundings. But the cost of his house and servants, his horse and gig, sleek broadcloth and fine linen, crushed him. He succumbed under the severe proprieties of provincial life, and went to London, thinking to find there a wider field for his abilities.

He found the field wide enough, so wide indeed that nobody seemed aware of his existence. If he had been a clever quack who made bread pills, he might have advertised his way to fortune; but he was only a man who had adopted a difficult profession from sheer love of science, and who asked for nothing better than to be able to live by his talent, and to go on extending his experience and adding to his knowledge.

Dr. Carrick tried London, from the western suburbs to the heights of Pentonville, from Bloomsbury to Blackfriars, from Lambeth to Bow, and he left it, after fifteen weary years, as poor a man as when he entered that stony wilderness, save for a legacy of three hundred and forty pounds from an octogenarian great-aunt, whose very existence he had forgotten till this godsend dropped into his lap.

His professional labors in the metropolis had given him just a bare livelihood. He was a man of exceptional temperance and self-denial, and could live upon a pittance which, for a less Spartan mind, would have meant starvation. He left London without a debt, and with a decent coat on his back; and perhaps the monster city, beneath whose feet many a pearl is flung to be trampled into the mire, has seldom cast out of its bosom, unknown and unvalued, a cleverer man than Theodore Carrick.

That legacy, the first boon which fortune had ever bestowed upon him—was a turning-point in Dr. Carrick's life. It can hardly be said to have made him richer, for, with the three hundred and forty pounds, his great-aunt had left him something else—a distant cousin of two-and-twenty, a gentle, patient, willing girl, with a pale, placid face, dark hazel eyes, and dark-brown hair, that had a tinge of ruddy gold in the sunshine. This fourth or fifth cousin of the Doctor's was one of those waifs which the sea of life is always throwing up on the bleak shores of adversity. No shipwrecked Princess in sweet Shakespearean story was ever more helpless and alone than Hester Rushton at the beginning of life. Old Mrs. Hedger, hearing of the untimely end of the girl's parents, had taken her at the age of twelve as companion, protégé, drudge, and victim. As a child, Hester had endured the old lady's tempers with unvarying patience; as a girl she had waited upon her, and nursed her with unfailing care. But she never learned to flatter or to fawn, so Mrs. Hedger left her old servant Betty a thousand pounds, and Hester only a hundred.

When Dr. Carrick went down to the little Hertfordshire village to attend his aunt's funeral, in the character of a grateful legatee, he found Hester Rushton among the other goods and chattels in the house of death, and with very little more idea as to her future destiny than the chairs and tables, which were to be sold by the auctioneer on the following Monday.

"And what are you going to do, Miss Rushton?" asked Dr. Carrick, when the funeral was over,

"I don't know," said Hester simply.

And then the tears came into her eyes at the thought of her loneliness. The old lady had never been particularly kind to her, but she had given her lodging, and food, and raiment; and life, though joyless, had been sheltered from the bleak winds of misfortune.

"I suppose I shall go and live—somewhere," said Hester vaguely. "I can get a room in the village for four shillings a week, and perhaps I might get some children to teach—very little children, who would not want to learn much."

"I think you had much better come and live with me," said Dr. Carrick. "I am going to buy a country practice, somewhere in the West of England, where living is cheap; you can come and keep house for me."

Hester accepted the offer as frankly as it was made.

"Do you really think I could be useful to you?" she asked. "I used to look after the house, and indeed do a good deal of the housework for Aunt Hedger, but I shouldn't like to be a burden to you," concluded Hester very seriously. She was a conscientious little thing, and had never had a selfish thought in her life.

The idea that it might not be strictly correct, or in accordance with the laws of society, that a young lady of two-and-twenty should keep house for a gentleman of five-and-forty, never entered her mind. Her only anxiety was not to impose upon her cousin Carrick's goodness.

"You will not be a burden to me," answered Dr. Carrick. "Poor as I am, I have always been cheated by my servants. Yes, even when I have been so low in the world as to have nobody but a charwoman, that charwoman has stolen my coals, and taken toll of my tea and sugar. You will save me more than you will cost me."

So it came to pass that Dr. Carrick gave a hundred and fifty pounds for a practice in a Cornish village within half a dozen miles of Penzance, and set up housekeeping in a roomy old house, on a hill above the broad Atlantic; a house whose windows looked down upon a wild rock-bound shore, where the wide-winged cormorants perched upon the craggy pinnacles of serpentine, and where the sea in sunny weather wore the changeful colors of a dolphin's back.

CHAPTER II.—HIS PATIENT.

For the first three years, Dr. Carrick's life at the village of St. Hildred was, like all that had gone before it, a hard struggle for the bare necessities of existence. Provisions were cheap at St. Hildred, and it was the fashion to live simply, or else in those first years the Doctor could hardly have lived at all. He soon won for himself a reputation for skill in his profession, and people believed in that grave earnest manner of his, the dark deep-set eyes, pale, passionless face, and high bald brow. He was more respected than liked by the lower orders, while he was too grave and wise for the fox-hunting squires and their homely wives; but, happily, all agreed in believing him clever, so that by the end of those probationary years he had acquired a practice which just enabled him to maintain his small household decently, keep his horse, and indulge himself with a new suit of clothes once a year.

This was not much to have gained at the end of eight-and-twenty years of toil and study, and any one who looked in the Doctor's face could see there the stamp of a disappointed life. His spirits had sunk into a settled melancholy, from which he rarely took the trouble to rouse himself. In his professional work his manner was quick, decisive, trenchant; at home he gave himself up to thought and study.

Hester—or Hettie as she was more familiarly called—had proved a domestic treasure. She kept the big, rambling old house as neat as a new pin, with only the aid of a ruddy-cheeked buxom Cornish girl, whose wages were five pounds a year. She had brightened up the old furniture—left by the Doctor's predecessor, and bought cheap by the doctor—in such a marvelous way, that the clumsy old chairs and tables looked almost handsome. The bedrooms, with their low ceilings, wide fireplaces, huge four-post bedsteads, and dark damask draperies, had a gloom which even her art could not dispel; and there were abiding shadows on the darksome old staircase, and in the long narrow corridors, that suggested ghostly visitors. Indeed, it was because the house had long enjoyed the reputation of being haunted, that the Doctor had taken it. The Cornish mind was averse from ghosts, so the rent of St. Hildred House was almost ridiculously small.

One bleak March evening Dr. Carrick was summoned to a patient at a distance. The night was wild and rough for a long ride upon a lonely road, and the Doctor was tired after his day's work; but the words Tregonnell Manor pronounced by the rosy-faced maid-of-all-work acted like a charm. He started up from his comfortable arm-chair, flung his book aside, and went out into the dimly-lighted hall. The door was open, and a man on horseback was waiting in front of it.

"Has Mr. Tregonnell come back to the manor?" asked the Doctor.

"Yes, Sir; master came home this morning. He's not been well for some time—a nasty low fever hanging about him—but he kept out with his yacht as long as he could, coasting about Spain and the south of France. Yesterday we put in at Plymouth, and came home early this morning by the night coach. He's looking right down bad, and he sent me to ask you to ride over."

"I'll come directly. Is there a medicine-chest at Tregonnell?"

"There be a chest, I know; but I can't say as there's anything in it."

"I'd better bring what I'm likely to want. I'll go and saddle my horse."

Throughout his residence at St. Hildred the Doctor had groomed his horse. There was no horse better groomed or better fed in the neighborhood.

Tregonnell Manor was the most important place between the Land's End and the Lizard; a good old house of the Elizabethan period, with a fine estate attached to it. The Tregonnells, once a large family, had dwindled down to a single descendant, a bachelor of three-and-thirty, who was rumored to have lived a wild life in London and other great cities, to have made shipwreck of a fine constitution, and to be not altogether right in his mind. His appearances at Tregonnell Manor were fitful and unexpected. He never staid there long, and he never seemed to know what to do with his life when he was there. He avoided all society, and his only pleasure appeared to be in yachting. He was an excellent sailor, commanded his own yacht, and went everywhere, from the Start Point to the Black Sea.

Dr. Carrick had heard a great deal about this Squire Tregonnell—the last of the good old Tregonnell race—men who had worn sword and gown, and had played their part in every great struggle, from the Wars of the Roses to the Battle of the Boyne. He knew that Eustace Tregonnell was one of the richest men in this part of the country. A valuable patient for a struggling physician, assuredly.

The stable clock at Tregonnell Manor was striking ten, as the Doctor and the groom rode in at the open gate between tall stone pillars crowned with the Tregonnell escutcheon. By the half light of a waning moon, drifting in a sea of clouds, the grounds of the manor-house loocked gloomy and unbeautiful, the house itself sombre and uninviting. Within, all had the same air of abiding gloom. The dark oak walls and old pictures, the rusty armor, the low ceilings and deep-set doors were unbrightened by any of the signs of occupation or family life. Tregonnell Manor looked what it was, the house of a man who had never found, or hoped to find, happiness in his home. An old servant opened a door and ushered the Doctor into a large room, lined with books. Mr. Tregonnell sat by the wide hearth, where the neglected logs were dropping into gray ash, a small table with a reading lamp by his side. This lamp was the only light in the room. It illuminated the table and a narrow circle around it, and left all else in deep shadow.

"Good evening, Doctor," said Mr. Tregonnell, pleasantly enough, shutting his book, and motioning the Doctor to a chair on the opposite side of the hearth.

The face which he turned to Dr. Carrick was a remarkable and an interesting one. Ruins are always interesting; and this face was the ruin of one of the handsomest faces Dr. Carrick had ever seen. A face pale as marble, eyes of that dark gray which looks black, a broad brow, whose whiteness was made more striking by the blackness of the thick short hair that framed it, features well and firmly carved, and about all an expression of intense melancholy—that utter weariness of life, which is more difficult to cure than any other form of depression. Premature lines marked the broad brow, the cheeks were hollow, the eyes wan and haggard. If this man were indeed the last and sole representative of the Tregonnell race, that race seemed in sore danger of extinction.

Dr. Carrick felt his new patient's pulse, and looked at him thoughtfully for a minute or so, in the vivid light of the reading-lamp.

He made none of the stereotyped inquiries.

"What is the matter with you?" he asked bluntly. "You know much better than I can tell you."

"A restlessness that impels me to be continually shifting the scene of my life; an indescribable disgust at everything, and a hatred of all places; a feeling that I have lived too long, and yet that I don't quite want to die."

"You have made a mistake common to young men who have fine constitutions and fine fortunes. You have fancied both inexhaustible."

"I have been extravagant, but I have hardly spent my income," answered Mr. Tregonnell frankly; "but I dare say I have used my constitution rather badly. I had a disappointment in early life—I dare say you have heard the story. I wanted to marry a woman whom my father was pleased to call my inferior, though she was as much my superior then as a woman, as she is now as a sinless soul in Paradise. He gave me a yacht, for which I had been longing, and sent me abroad to cure me of my fancy. I was happy enough in the bustle and variety of my life, thinking that things would work round in time, and that I should come home and find my darling true to me, and my father more indulgent. I wrote to her from every port, and in every letter told her the same story. We had only to be true to each other, and to wait for happier days. I should wait, if need were, till my hair grew gray. I was away a year, and my life during all that time was such a wandering one that it was no surprise to me to find my letters unanswered. When I came back, I found a grave, and discovered later that my sweet girl had been sent to drudge as an articled pupil in a school at Exeter. Not one of my letters had been given to her. They would only have unsettled her, her wicked old hag of a grandmother told me. I knew afterward that my father had bought her people over to his interests. She had no mother. Her father was a weak-minded sot; her grandmother a greedy time-serving old harridan. Between them they killed her, and broke my heart. That was the beginning of my wild career, Dr. Carrick. Not a very cheerful one, was it?"

"A common story, I fear."

"Yes; wrecked and ruined lives are common enough, I dare say. They fill the Haymarket, and keep gambling-houses going, and swell the excise. I went to London after my father's death, and from London to Paris, and from Paris to Vienna. There is very little wildness or wickedness in those three cities that I could not enlighten you about. A man cannot touch pitch without defilement. I didn't steep myself to the lips in pitch or wallow in it and enjoy it as some men do; but I touched it, and the taint cleaves to me. There is nothing in this world that men call pleasure which has the faintest charm for me. My nights are restless and troubled with feverish dreams. And sometimes—sometimes—I start up with a sudden thrill of horror going through me like an arrow, and feel as if the hair of my head were lifted up, like Job's, at a vision of hideous fear."

"What is it you fear."

"Madness!" answered Eustace Tregonnell, in a half whisper. "It has appeared more than once in my family. My grandfather died mad. Sometimes I fancy that I can feel it coming. It has seemed near at hand, even. I have looked in the glass, started at my haggard face, hardly recognizing myself, and have cried out involuntarily, 'That is the face of a madman!'"

"A not unnatural result of sleepless and troubled nights," answered the Doctor, quietly. "Do you know that a week's insomnia—one little week absolutely without sleep—has been known to result in temporary lunacy? That was an extreme case, of course; but the man who can't sleep comfortably is always in a bad way. You must have refreshing sleep, Mr. Tregonnell, or your fears may be realized."

"Where are the drugs that will give it me? I have tried them all. The sole effect of opiates is to send me into a fever, and to make me twice as wakeful as I am without them."

"I should not recommend opiates in your case."

"What would you recommend then?"

"Mesmerism."

Mr. Tregonnell smiled, a smile at once contemptuous and impatient.

"I sent for a physician, whose sagacity I have heard highly lauded. I did not expect to meet—"

"A quack," said Dr. Carrick. "Yes, I know that mesmerism ranks with table-turning and other juggleries. A striking proof of the ignorance of the popular mind upon all scientific questions outside the narrow range of old-established orthodoxy."

And then Dr. Carrick went on to discourse eloquently upon mesmerism as a curative agent. He told Mr. Tregonnell about Dr. Esdaile's experiments in the native hospital in Calcutta; he argued warmly in favor of an influence which was evidently with him a favorite subject of study.

"Have you tried this wonderful agent upon any of your Cornish patients?" asked Mr. Tregonnell.

"I am not such a fool. A century ago they would have punished mesmerism under the head of witchcraft, to-day they would scout it as quackery. I talk freely to you, because I take you for a reasonable and enlightened being."

"Do you think I am a subject for mesmerism?"

"I know you are, and an excellent one."

"Mesmerize me, then," said Mr. Tregonnell quietly, throwing himself back in his chair, and fixing his dark haggard eyes upon the Doctor.

"In this house? Impossible! I should throw you into a sleep which would last for hours; a sleep of deepest unconsciousness, from which the loudest noises would not awaken you; a sleep in which you would be even insensible to pain. Your servants would take alarm. My coming and going might seem strange; and, in short, if I am to cure you by means of mesmerism, as I know I can—yes, tame that wild fever of your blood, reduce that unhealthy restlessness to placid repose, banish fears which are not wholly groundless; in a word, give you that which ancient philosophy counted as the highest good, a sane mind in a sound body—if I am to do all this, Mr. Tregonnell, I must have the case in my own hands. I must have you under my care by day and night. My house is large and commodious. You must come and live with me."

"Humph!" muttered Mr. Tregonnell. "Is not that rather like going into a private lunatic asylum?"

"My house is not registered as an asylum, and I never had a lunatic in my care. No, Mr. Tregonnell; you will be further from lunacy under my roof than you are here, eating your heart out by this dismal fireside."

"Yes, it is dismal; the sort of house that ought to be occupied by a large family. Well, I am half inclined to come to you. I shall be a free agent in your house, I conclude: able to roam about as I like by day, provided I keep decent hours at night. You will put no restraint upon my movements?"

"None."

"Can you find room for my horse and for my servant?"

"For both."

"Then I will come. Mind, I do not promise to stay with you for any given time. I must be free as the wind. If you can give me sound and peaceful sleep with your mesmeric passes, I shall be grateful to you—and mesmerism! But can you not give me a taste of your quality at once, here?"

"No; I am expected home. If I mesmerized you to-night, I should want to stay with you to see the result of my experiment. Come to me for a week. If by the end of that time your spirits are not tranquillized, and your general health is not improved, call me a charlatan, and have done with me."

"I am very much inclined to believe in you," said Mr. Tregonnell, gazing steadily at the Doctor. "You look as if you were in earnest."

"I have been in earnest all my life," answered Dr. Carrick. And then inwardly he added: "But I never had an object worth being in earnest about until to-night."

CHAPTER III.—HESTER FINDS A FRIEND.

The best rooms in St. Hildred House were swept and garnished for Squire Tregonnell. Hester Rushton, who had a natural womanly love of household duties, was in her element while she bustled about, polishing, dusting, and arranging things for the reception of an honored inmate. She caught herself singing at her work that busy morning, with a sense of pleasant expectation that was new and sweet. It was a relief to think of a stranger coming to live in that big empty house. Dr. Carrick was of so reserved a temper, that Hester seemed no more intimate with him now, after three years' domestic companionship, than on the day of her aunt's funeral. She could complain of no unkindness. He never spoke harshly to her, even when most troubled in mind. He thanked her courteously for all her attentions; praised her economies and clever management of his house; but he gave her none of his confidence. She felt that she knew no more of his heart and mind than if he had been a man of stone.

About his new patient, Dr. Carrick had told his cousin only that he was a man of wealth and position; that he was to have the best rooms in the house; and that his valet was to be made comfortable in the servants' offices. Hester was more frightened at the idea of the valet than at the grandeur of the master.

Happily, Mr. Tregonnell's body-servant was not a pampered cockney, corrupted by the luxurious idleness of chambers in the Albany, but a clever, handy fellow, used to roughing it on board his master's yacht, and with a genius for every art that can make the wheels of daily life work smoothly. He was a first-rate cook, and an accomplished butler; and took upon himself all those delicate labors which were beyond the power of Dr. Carrick's maid-of-all-work.

Mr. Tregonnell staid out the week, and looked considerably better and brighter at the end of it. He spent his mornings in roaming about the cliffs, or riding in the Cornish lanes; his afternoons in reading; his evenings in the society of Dr. Carrick and Miss Rushton. He was a man who had seen men and cities, and read much. His conversation, therefore, was full of interest; and Hester, to whom all intellectual conversation was new, listened with unvarying delight. It was to be observed, however, that he never talked of himself.

The week ended, and Mr. Tregonnell said no wish to return to the manor. He now firmly believed in the power of animal magnetism. Nightly, in the silence of his bedchamber, the Doctor exercised his potent, but seeming simple art. A steady pressure of his hands upon the shoulders of the patient, a series of mystic passes before the dreamy eyes, and the charm worked. First a new sense of warmth, comfort, and lightness stole through the frame; then the heavy eyelids drooped involuntarily, the will lost its waking power; then came deep, prolonged, and restful sleep, bringing healing and regeneration to mind and body.

This treatment was known to none save the patient and the physician. David Skelter, the valet, had never been in very close attendance upon his master, who was a man of independent habits. His bedroom was on an upper floor, remote from Mr. Tregonnell's apartment, and the valet saw nothing of his master after he had arranged his room for the night.

Hester Rushton's ideas as to the treatment of the patient were of the vaguest. Dr. Carrick had told her only that Mr. Tregonnell required rest and retirement.

So the days went on, and Hester's life took a new color from the presence of a man of intellect and refinement, who treated her as a being of equal intelligence, and opened his mind to her freely on all subjects that were not personal. Of his opinions she knew much, of himself very little.

Spring advanced. The blusterous March winds softened into the gentle breezes of April. St. Hildred House had a good old-fashioned garden—a garden where departed generations had planted homely flowers, which blossomed year after year, unaided by the gardener's art. Everything about the place had been sorely neglected till Hester came, but this garden was her chief delight. Her household duties occupied her all the morning, but she spent every fine afternoon in the garden—her bright young head bared to the Spring breeze, her clever little hands incased in thick gardening-gloves—digging, transplanting, weeding, clipping, pruning, with skill that would have done credit to a professed gardener. Labor was cheap at St. Hildred, and for sixpence a day she could get a boy to mow the grass and roll the gravel-walks once a week or so; an extravagance which the Doctor hardly approved.

Mr. Tregonnell's sitting-room looked into the garden. One warm afternoon toward the close of May, he threw aside his book, and went down stairs to join Hester, who was budding a rose on the lawn.

"How fond you seem to be of this garden of yours, Miss Rushton," he said at her elbow.

His footfall had been noiseless on the thick soft grass, and his speech startled her. The cheek—turned a little from him, but not so far but that he could see its change of color—flushed crimson, and the scissors shook in her hand.

"How you startled me!" she exclaimed. "You don't know what a critical business budding is."

"It looks rather like a surgical operation. Did Dr. Carrick teach you?"

"Dr. Carrick!" laughed Hester. "I don't think he knows a rose from a dandelion, except when he uses them in medicine. No; it was a dear, deaf old gardener in Hertfordshire who taught me, years and years ago."

"Years and years ago," echoed Mr. Tregonnell. "What an eternity of time you seem to express by that phrase. Pray how many centuries old may you be, Miss Rushton?"

"In actual years, I believe I am twenty-five," answered Hester, smiling; "but I feel dreadfully old. I suppose it is because I have known a great deal of sorrow. I don't mean to complain. Indeed, I should be very wicked if I did; for my Aunt Hedger and my Cousin Carrick have both been very good to me; but it is hard to lose those one fondly loves in the morning of life."

"It is," assented Mr. Tregonnell earnestly. "I have known that loss, Miss Rushton, and it has made me what you see—a man without aim or purpose in life—a mere waif to drift about in a yacht, buffeted by the winds and waves, and caring very little what port I put into, or whether I go down some stormy night in mid-ocean, unlamented and unknown. And you, too, have drawn a mournful lot out of the urn, have you, little one?"

"I lost my father and mother when I was fourteen. They both died in the same week. Dear, dear papa was a curate in a Bedfordshire village. A fever broke out, and he took it, and then mamma. It was all like a dreadful dream. In a week they were gone, and I was alone with two coffins. Then Aunt Hedger sent for me, and I lived with her. She was old and ailing when I went to her. Her life seemed like one long illness, and then the end came, and I was alone again. I haven't the least idea what would have become of me if Cousin Carrick had not asked me to come and take care of his house."

"You are very much attached to Dr. Carrick, I suppose," said Mr. Tregonnell, looking at her searchingly.

He was wondering whether any hidden evil lurked beneath this outward simplicity; whether the relations between the Doctor and his cousin were pure and free from guile.

"He has been very good to me," answered Hester innocently.

"And you like him very much, no doubt."

"I like him as much as he will let me. He is my benefactor. It should be base and ungrateful if I did not honor him. I do for his kindness to me, and for his patience and fortitude, and skill in his profession. I see how much good he does. But he is as much a stranger to me now as when first I crossed the threshold of his house. It is his nature to live alone."

This speech made Mr. Tregonnell thoughtful. He remembered a line of Schiller:

"Fear all things in which there is an unknown depth."

Yet what had he to fear from Dr. Carrick?

All the Doctor could possibly desire from him was liberal payment for service rendered, and to have his praises sounded in the neighborhood by a grateful patient. Mr. Tregonnell had already pressed a check for a hundred pounds upon the Doctor's acceptance, and had found it difficult to persuade him to receive so large a fee. There was to all appearance no desire to take advantage of his natural recklessness.

Henceforward it became quite a usual thing for Mr. Tregonnell to loiter in the garden, while Hester worked with her pruning-scissors or trowel. He even volunteered his assistance, but Hester laughed at his offer, and declined such clumsy help. They became very confidential during those sunny afternoons, Hester telling the Doctor's patient all about her happy childhood, and sad girlhood, freely confessing her want of education, and her ardent desire to learn. Mr. Tregonnell rode over to the manor one morning to select a heap of volumes for her instruction, and ordered them to be sent to St. Hildred House the same day. He took as much pains to choose books that would at once arouse her interest, as if he had been a father catering for a favorite child.

Sometimes, when the fair May afternoons were especially tempting, he insisted upon Hester going down to the beach with him; and they idled together upon the rugged strand, picking up masses of many-colored sea-weed, watching the black cormorants perching on the rocky pinnacles, and listening to the great strong voice of the sea. It was altogether a new life for simple Hester Rushton, but the firm fresh young mind was in no wise injured by the association. The clever little housekeeper performed her daily tasks just as diligently as of old. The eager young student, to whom all the world of intellect was new, only applied herself to her books when her domestic duties were done.

CHAPTER IV.—MR. TREGONNELL MAKES HIS WILL.

While the acquaintance between Mr. Tregonnell and Hester Rushton thus ripened gradually into a very close friendship, Dr. Carrick was too busily occupied by his daily round of professional work to be aware of the change. He was away from home all day. When he saw his cousin and his patient in the evening, he perceived no more than that they got on very well together. This was as it should be. He wished his patient to be comfortable in his house. Mr. Tregonnell had now been with him three months, and had pressed a second check for a hundred pounds upon his acceptance. This was very well, and Dr. Carrick felt that if it could go on forever his fortune would be made. But how could he hope that the thing would last? Eustace Tregonnell's fitful temper was proverbial. Some morning he would feel the old longing for the wide salt sea, and be off and away in his yacht, leaving the Doctor as desolate as Dido. Dr. Carrick's only wonder was that his patient had staid so long. It never entered into his mind that Hester Rushton's hazel eyes and gentle, child-like ways could have any influence upon Mr. Tregonnell. Even the valet noticed the change which his new mode of life had wrought in his master. He talked of it in the village, and lauded Dr. Carrick's skill.

"He's the first doctor that ever did Mr. Tregonnell any good," he said, leaning over the counter of the chief shop-keeper in St. Hildred—grocer, chemist, stationer, and postmaster—for a comfortable gossip. "I never saw anybody so tamed down and quieted as master. He used to be all fits and starts, and as restless as if life was a burden to him. Now he seems to find pleasure in the simplest things."

"Ah," said the shop-keeper, "he's been a wild one, I reckon. The Tregonnells always were wild. It's in the blood. But he hasn't been taking any more chloroform I hope. That's a dangerous habit."

"What do you mean?" asked David.

"Why, he's been in the habit of taking chloroform for pains in his head. You must know that, surely. Dr. Carrick warned me not to sell him any, if he should come here for it."

"I don't know anything about his taking chloroform," said David. "I know he's taken all sorts of things on board his yacht to make him sleep; but I never heard of his taking chloroform in particular. He's got a little bottle in his medicine-chest, but I don't believe he's ever taken the stopper out."

"Ah," said the village trader, "that's all you know about it. Dr. Carrick warned me against letting him have chloroform, and there was that in the Doctor's manner which made me think it was a serious matter."

David Skelter ruminated upon this disclosure of the shopman. His sturdy English self-respect was offended at the idea of Dr. Carrick's interference with his master's liberty. That any man should go behind Mr. Tregonnell's back and warn a shop-keeper against treating him as a reasonable being roused the faithful David's indignation. It was treating the master of Tregonnell Manor like a lunatic.

That evening, after he had arranged his master's room for the night, David looked at the medicine-chest, which had been brought from the manor with Mr. Tregonnell's effects, and stood on the dressing-table, unlocked.

There was the little bottle of chloroform, three-parts full. David remembered his master sending him to get it at a chemist's in Genoa, three years ago, when he was suffering from spasmodic pains in the head. The bottle was carefully stoppered.

"I don't believe master has ever opened it since we left Genoa," David said to himself.

A few days after this Mr. Tregonnell began to talk of his yacht, ominously for Dr. Carrick. It was just the weather for a cruise, neither too cold nor too hot.

"I shan't go far afield," said Mr. Tregonnell; "but I feel that a breath of the sea would do me good. I shall go and cruise about the Scilly Isles for a week or so, or perhaps sail as far as Madeira, and then come back and settle down again."

David, who was of a roving temper, was delighted at the idea of getting to sea again. His master sent him to Falmouth next day to buy certain things that were wanted on board the Water Fay.

Mr. Tregonnell went to his room a little earlier than usual upon the evening after David's departure. He had ridden a long way that day, and his horse had been restive and troublesome. He had come home late in the afternoon, much fatigued.

"Oh, by the way, Hester," said Dr. Carrick, after his cousin had wished him good night, "I must ask you not to go to bed just yet, and you can tell Betsy to wait up for an hour or so. I shall want you both in Mr. Tregonnell's room for a minute or two, to witness a deed he is going to execute."

Hester looked puzzled.

"Mr. Tregonnell did not say anything—," she began.

"No; he forgot that the deed would require to be witnessed. He is not very business like in his habits. The fact is, Hester—it would be a foolish delicacy to withhold the truth from you—Mr. Tregonnell has taken a very noble view of the professional services I have rendered him. He is going to make his will before he goes to sea, and he intends to put me in for a handsome legacy. Of course, taking into consideration the difference in our ages, it is to the last degree improbable that I shall live to profit by his generous intention, but I am not the less grateful."

"It is very good of him," said Hester thoughtfully; "but I wonder that he, who is so careless about all business matters, and so indifferent to money, should think of making his will."

"It is a thing that every man ought to do, and which a man must be an idiot if he neglects to do. Especially a man in Mr. Tregonnell's position, whose property would go to some remote heir at law, or possibly to the Crown. Remember he is the last of his race!"

"How sad that seems!" said Hester.

She, too, had every reason to believe herself the last frail sprig upon a withered tree. She knew of no kinsman living, save this distant cousin, who had sheltered her.

An hour later, Dr. Carrick summoned Hester and the servant Betsy to Mr. Tregonnell's sitting-room. Eustace Tregonnell was seated in front of the table at which he usually read and wrote. The shaded reading-lamp threw its light on the papers lying on the table, and left all things else in shadow.

Dr. Carrick stood beside his patient.

"Now sign," he said, with his fingers laid lightly on Mr. Tregonnell's wrist.

Mr. Tregonnell signed the papers before him.

"This is Mr. Tregonnell's will," said Dr. Carrick to the two girls, "written entirely in his own hand, upon a single sheet of paper. You, Hester Rushton, and you, Betsy Thomas, are now to sign as witnesses."

He showed them where they were to put their names still standing by his patient's chair. Hester had not seen Mr. Tregonnell's face since she entered the room.

She signed her name as the Doctor directed, and Betsy signed after her.

"You acknowledge this as my will," said the doctor to Mr. Tregonnell.

"I acknowledge this as my will," repeated the patient.

"That is all. Good night, Hester; good night, Betsy. Remember you are neither of you to mention this business of to-night to anybody. Mr. Tregonnell doesn't want it talked about."

CHAPTER V.—MYSTERY.

That night scene in Mr. Tregonnell's room made a curious impression upon Hester. She was angry with herself for dwelling upon it so continually, angry at the weakness of mind which made her look back upon the occurrence with a kind of superstitious horror. What was more natural than that a man should make his will? What more praiseworthy than that a grateful patient should reward his physician with a legacy? Could she blame Dr. Carrick for accepting such a boon? Assuredly not. Yet the memory of her kinsman's conduct that night troubled her. It seemed to her as if Mr. Tregonnell, though to all appearance a free agent, had been acting under the influence of the Doctor.

She felt that to doubt Dr. Carrick's honor was to be guilty of base ingratitude, and hated herself for her formless suspicions.

"What would have become of me without his help!" she asked herself. "I might have starved."

Eustace Tregonnell said not a word about the will, and this puzzled her; for, as their friendship ripened, he had fallen into the habit of confiding all his thoughts to her attentive ear. He had talked much about himself of late. She had listened tearfully to his story of that early blight which had ruined his life—his first and only love.

"There was a time when I thought that I could never love again," he said to her one day; "but God is good, Hester, and now I begin to hope that even for me there may be some deep unspeakable joy waiting in the future. I would not hasten or anticipate the hour of its coming. I would not rush impetuously to meet my fate. I would rather let my happiness come gently, by degrees, like the morning light. And those are the brightest days, you know, on which the dawn creeps over the hill-tops gradually, with no sudden burst of treacherous sunshine."

One afternoon the conversation turned unawares upon Dr. Carrick.

"I don't think I can ever be half grateful enough to him," exclaimed Mr. Tregonnell; "he has made a new man of me."

"There are few patients so grateful as you," said Hester.

"How do you mean?"

"Do you forget the will you made the other night?"

"What will? I make a will? Why, Hester, I never did such a thing in my life—I never even thought of such a thing, though I ought to think of it. If I were to die unmarried, my estate would go to some remote next of kin; some Mr. Snooks, perhaps, who would call himself Snooks Tregonnell, and come and lord it over my Cornish tenantry. The idea is hateful. I'll go up to Plymouth next week, see my lawyer, and make a will that shall, at any rate, shut out all possible Snookses."

Hester turned her face toward the rose-bush she was clipping to hide her sudden pallor. All her doubts, all her fears, all her vague horror of that unforgotten scene in Mr. Tregonnell's room came back upon her with new force. In this quiet nature of hers there were latent powers which had never been exercised. This gentle creature was a woman of strong will. She determined to question Dr. Carrick and get to the bottom of this mysterious business, at any risk of offending her benefactor.

Next morning, when she was pouring out the tea at Dr. Carrick's early breakfast, she attacked the subject boldly.

"Do you know that Mr. Tregonnell denies that he ever made a will?" she said. "I happened to speak to him about it yesterday, by accident."

"You had no right to speak to him about it," exclaimed the Doctor, white with anger—Hester had never seen such a look in his face before. "I told you that the subject was not to be mentioned."

"Not to other people, but my speaking of it to him could not matter."

"It does matter a great deal. Men are sensitive about such things. He chose to make his will, but he may not choose to be reminded of it."

"He most distinctly denied having made a will."

"He chose to deny it."

"What, he chose to tell a deliberate lie? No, Dr. Carrick; I would never believe that of Eustace Tregonnell."

"You would not believe, indeed; and pray what do you know of Eustace Tregonnell, or of psychology? What do you know of the eccentricities of the human intellect? Mr. Tregonnell is extremely eccentric. There are people who call him mad."

Hester was pale as death. Mad! That awful word froze her young blood. Might not that be, indeed, the clue to the mystery? She had heard Eustace Tregonnell acknowledge that will with the same lips which afterward denied having made it. There could be no cheat, no juggle there. His own voice had declared the fact.

"If he is mad, the will is useless," she said.

"You are a clever lawyer, no doubt, young lady. I suppose you have never heard of testamentary capacity, which may exist in a patient subject to intervals of mania. A holograph will, executed by a madder man than Eustace Tregonnell, would stand against stronger opposition than is likely to be offered to any will of his."

"He is not mad," protested Hester. "His brain is as clear as mine."

"Very likely. He merely reproves your impertinence in speaking of a forbidden subject, by denying that he ever made a will."

Hester was more unhappy, after that conversation with Dr. Carrick, than she had been before. She had formed a high estimate of Mr. Tregonnell's character. The idea that he could tell a deliberate falsehood was horrible to her. Yet it was almost worse to think of him as a madman. And who but a madman would have looked her calmly in the face, and denied a fact which she had seen with her eyes, and attested with her signature?

"If he is mad," she said to herself, "my poor woman's wit must keep watch for him."

And then, for the first time, a secret that had lain hidden in her heart for many days past came boldly forth into the light, and looked Hester Rushton in the face. She loved him—she, the obscure orphan, the dependant on a poor man's charity, blessed with neither beauty nor accomplishments, an humble household drudge—she loved Eustace Tregonnell, the proudest and richest land-owner in that part of the country. She blushed rosy-red, and hid her face from the bold, glad sunlight, abashed and stricken by the discovery. How could she dare to lift her eyes to that perfect face, to think of Eustace Tregonnell as a being on the same level with her insignificant self?

"But I don't think of him as my equal," she said to herself; "not for worlds would I have him come down to my level. He is my bright particular star. I only want to look up to him, and worship him all the days of my life."

The idea of some evil mystery in that scene of the will haunted her perpetually. She began to have a horror of

stopper out of the bottle, and deliberately poured the whole of the contents on Eustace Tregonnell's pillow. The patient lay on his side with his face toward the fire-place. The Doctor sprinkled the chloroform exactly under his nostrils. Then with a delicate hand, as carefully as if he had been covering the face of a sick child, for whom sleep was the sole chance of cure, he drew the light coverlet over Eustace Tregonnell's head, and stood looking down at the shrouded figure with an evil smile on his face.

In the next instant the street-door bell was ringing violently.

"Great heaven! who can it be at such a time?" cried the Doctor, hurrying from the room, with a backward uneasy glance at the bed.

Hester unlocked the closet-door, and rushed into Mr. Tregonnell's room as the Doctor disappeared. She threw back the coverlet from the sleeper's face, snatched the pillow from under his head, dashed cold water over head and face, flung open the window to the cool, moist, night air, all without loss of an instant. She, who all day had been powerless to lift her head from the pillow, seemed in those terrible moments endowed with unnatural strength.

Eustace stirred, faintly at first; then, as Hester dashed more water into his face, his eyes slowly opened, he gave a struggling sigh, and at last raised his head and looked at her, with eyes that expressed only vague wonder.

"What are you doing?" he asked. "What is the matter?"

"I think I have saved your life," she said quietly; and then, her brain suddenly reeling, she fell in a heap on the floor beside his bed, not unconscious, only giddy and helpless.

Dr. Carrick came back, saw his intended victim sitting up with his eyes open, and his cousin on the ground by the bed. A glance told him that the game was lost. He did not understand how it had happened—how Hester came there—but he knew that his scheme was a failure.

"What the devil have you been doing to me, Dr. Carrick?" asked Eustace, not in the most amiable mood after awakening from deepest unconsciousness to find himself in a pool of water. "Have you been experimenting in hydropathy? And, good heavens! what an odor of cloroform! My shirt must have been drenched with it."

"You were restless, and I sprinkled a few drops on your pillow. In the name of decency, Hester, what are you doing here?"

The girl rose to her feet, steadied herself with a great effort, and looked her kinsman full in the face. David Skelter had followed the Doctor up stairs, and stood on the threshold, ready to rush to his master's aid the moment he was wanted.

"I know all that has happened to-night," said Hester, with those steady eyes on the Doctor's face. "I saw all—David and I—we were both watching you through the little shutter in that closet-door. You forgot that shutter, did you not? I saw you empty the bottle of chloroform on the pillow, and draw the coverlet over your patient's head. You were trying to suffocate him. I suppose suffocation of that kind leaves no trace. You have got your patient's will—the will that leaves you everything, no doubt; and all you wanted was to get rid of your patient. You have failed this time. David, take care of your master—neither his property nor his life are safe in this house."

"Devil!" cried the Doctor, beside himself. "Liar! Dirt that I picked up out of the gutter—a pauper who must have begged or starved but for my help! A pretty story to hatch against me, forsooth! Mr. Tregonnell, David, I call you both to witness that this woman is either a lunatic or the most outrageous liar that ever drew the breath of life."

"This woman is my future wife," said Eustace Tregonnell, rising from the bed, and supporting Hester's tottering figure with his arm. "Yes, Hester, you will let it be so, will you not? I offer you the life you have saved. It is no new thought, love; it has been my pleasant day-dream for a month past. David, you scoundrel, pack my portmanteau this instant. Dr. Carrick, I shall have the felicity of leaving your hospitable abode early to-morrow, but I shall take Miss Rushton with me, and find a more desirable residence for her with our good old vicar and his family until the church can make her mistress of Tregonnell Manor. Now, Hester, my dear, go back to your room and lock your door. I don't think Dr. Carrick will try his chloroform treatment on you; he knows that David and I understand him."

The baffled villian stood, pale, silent, scarcely breathing—an image of inhumanity frozen into marble. Then he roused himself slowly, gave a profound sigh, and walked to the door.

On the threshold he turned and looked steadily at his patient.

"The night I first saw you I was inclined to think you a madman, Mr. Tregonnell," he said deliberately; "now I know that you are one. I shall be heartily glad to get rid of such a dangerous inmate. My house is not certified for the reception of lunatics, and if your habits were known I should get into trouble. Take care of your master, David. He'll want a strait-waistcoat before you have been much longer in his service."

"That's a lie, and you know it," David retorted bluntly.

Mr. Tregonnell took Hester to the vicarage early next morning. He told the vicar everything, and confided the young lady to his friendly care, pending her marriage. The vicar had a comfortable wife and grown-up daughters; and Hester spent a month among these new friends—a month that was like one long dream of delight, for did not Eustace Tregonnell dedicate all his days to her society?

St. Mildred House was left empty within a few hours of Mr. Tregonnell's departure. The maid-of-all-work was paid and dismissed without warning. Dr. Carrick told her that he had a letter from London which obliged him to leave St Mildred without an hour's delay. A rich relative was dying, a relative likely to leave Dr. Carrick a handsome fortune.

The fiction decently covered the Doctor's retreat. He was soon lost in the labyrinth he knew so well. Despair had fastened its grip upon his soul. He had tried honesty; he had tried fraud and crime. Both had failed.

"I am one of those unlucky mortals born to fail," he told himself. "Neither God nor the devil will help me."

Dr. Carrick made another appeal to the devil. He started in a disreputable neighborhood as a practitioner of the lowest order—a practitioner who stuck at nothing. For a time things went well with him, and he made money. Then came a scandal, imprisonment, disgrace, and Dr. Carrick went down to the very bottom of the social gulf, never to rise again.

For Hester and her lover life holds nothing but happiness. They spend six months of every year cruising in the brightest waters, anchoring by the fairest shores, and the rest of their days at Tregonnell Manor, where, being wealthy and generous, they are universally beloved.—*All the Year Round.*

THE SIKHS AND INDIAN TROOPS.—The Sikhs are, physically, a tall race, well developed, and long-legged. In quarters they are orderly, clean, thrifty, and pre-eminently amenable to strict European discipline. In action some think them slow and wanting in dash, but they are brave and steady, and the class, in short, we always desired to have in hand for moments of difficulty or reverse. The Trans-Indus Pathâns—a favorite class with most English officers, who trace in them many of the characteristics of their own race—are, physically, perhaps, of shorter stature than the Sikhs, but more athletic and harder. In quarters they are restless and less tolerant of restraint than the Sikhs, extravagant, and somewhat dirty. Active service always drew out their best qualities. They are full of fire and dash, admirable therefore in attack, fearless, yet if checked not unlikely to get discouraged. They and the Sikhs together form the exact complement of each other, and a regiment composed of those two classes only would be suitable for almost any service that can arise. The Punjab Mussulmans are chiefly admirable on duties of fatigue—without the dash and go-ahead spirit of the Pathâns, yet withal brave, reliable soldiers. The Dogras are a diminutive race, but often show very pure Hindoo blood. In quarters they are clean and orderly; on service they form a connecting link between the dash and dash of the Pathân, and the solidity and steadiness of the Sikh. We—the officers of the regiment—always thought the composition of the Fifth particularly happy, and felt that we were never at a loss to put our hand on the exact class of soldier suitable for each description of service as it arose. And here I feel it incumbent on me to renew my previous caution to the reader, that I only profess to give a general impression of our Indian troops, and that the changes upon my description might be rung almost *ad infinitum*, and yet fairly represent some component part of the whole. For sm I not reminded that while I attempt to sketch the characteristics of certain races which went to compose a particular regiment, I am necessarily silent as to those of the hundred and one other tribes and races which go to compose the total strength of our Indian army? Some of these other tribes and races will fully compare in soldierlike qualities with any of those above described. I would allude particularly to the Goorkahs, all of whose antecedents encourage us to expect a most satisfactory result, should they ever stand up in a European battle-field. Nor would I for a moment seem to undervalue or take small account of the martial capacities of the less striking, but not on that account to be despised, races which compose the Madras, and partly the Bombay, armies.—*Lieut.-Gen. Vaughan, in Contemporay Review.*

BELSHAZZAR.

Translated from Heine.

The midnight hour was drawing on;
Hushed into rest lay Babylon.

All save the royal palace, where
Was the din of revel, and torches' flare.

There high within his royal hall
Belshazzar the King held festival.

His nobles around him in splendor shine,
And drain down goblets of sparkling wine.

The nobles shout, and the goblets ring;
'Twas sweet to the heart of that stiff-necked King.

The cheeks of the King, they flushed with fire,
And still as he drank his conceit grew higher;

And, maddened with pride, his lips let fall
Wild words, that blaspheme the great Lord of All.

More vaunting he grew, and his blasphemous sneers
Were hailed by his lordly rout with cheers.

Proudly the King has a mandate passed;
Away his the slaves, and come back full fast.

Many gold vessels they bring with them,
The spoils of God's House in Jerusalem.

With impious hand the King caught up,
Filled to the brim, a sacred cup;

And down to the bottom he drained it dry.
And aloud with his mouth afoam did cry,—

"Jehovah! I scoff at Thy greatness gone!
I am the King of Babylon."

The terrible words were ringing still,
When the King at his heart felt a secret chill.

The laughter ceased, the lords held their breath,
And all through the hall it was still as death.

And see, see there! on the white wall, see,
Comes forth what seems a man's hand to be!

And it wrote and wrote in letters of flame,
On the white wall—then vanished the way it came.

The King sat staring, he could not speak,
His knees knocked together, death-pale was his cheek.

With cold fear creeping his lords sat round,
They sat dumb-stricken, with never a sound.

The Magians came, but not one of them all
Could interpret the writing upon the wall.

That self-same night—his soul God sain!—
Was Belshazzar the King by his nobles slain.

—*Theodore Martin, in Blackwood.*

MR. FROUDE AND HIS LECTURES IN AMERICA.—That undertaking was unquestionably plucky, though ill-natured critics will persist in considering it Quixotic in design and more or less theatrical in execution; but since the days when Sir R. Murchison complained that the unruly fossil slate of Sybil Head was irreconcilable with his great Silurian system, had ever two hemispheres opportunity of assisting at such stratification of inconsistency as his? If, as he may plausibly contend, he had sufficiently denounced the iniquities of the English Government in Ireland, was it consistent to rush across the Atlantic at the rate of 16 knots an hour to thoroughly whitewash England in America? His avowed purpose on this occasion was to convince crowded audiences of Americanized Irish, absolutely saturated with the most intense and bitter hatred of England, that the English Government and the English people were the best and wisest in the universe. No argument of his could be held to be sound, none of his facts or of his statistics could be established, except at the expense of proving that every Irishman he was addressing was pretty nearly the most mistaken, the most ignorant, the most prejudiced, and the most childishly wrong-headed of mortals. This must inevitably be the result of converting them to faith in the Saxon; and yet in the very same breath, when, from strategical necessity or the exigency of his position he deemed it prudent "to throw a sop to Cerberus," he does not hesitate for a single moment to offer up Irish landlords in a body to appease the gastric juices or to exercise the fangs which had been waiting to devour, and if possible to digest, the same Saxon—condemning Irish landlords in a very sweeping fashion, and bringing into court as evidence against them the very men of whom it had been the avowed purpose of his 3,000 miles of ocean voyage to prove the utter untrustworthiness. Here I must pause for a moment to quote, as a passing antidote to such wholesale reckless condemnation, a few words of quiet wisdom, elicited by these very American lectures of Mr. Froude, from a fellow-countryman of his who resided for many years in Ireland—a man who, in point of ability, of enlightened liberality, and of genuine sympathy with the weaker classes, was well entitled to criticise: "It surely must be a mistake to fasten on one class or generation the blame for a state of things which has clearly been the growth of ages, and which it must take ages of efforts of all the best minds in the country to set right." I should, however, be greatly understating Mr. Froude and the nature of his American lectures, if I left my readers under the impression that he stopped short at theoretical condemnations, however severe; had he done so he must have seriously disappointed his audience. There is one point in which the transplanted Irishman makes the most rapid and decided progress. From having been the reverse in his own country, he becomes in America quickly and wonderfully practical, and soon learns to need food more substantial and nutritive than words, however eloquent, can afford. It is not unlikely that this characteristic in the great body of his hearers may have made itself felt in such a rising tide of pressure as to draw from Mr. Froude, in one of his last lectures, the very remarkable and rather ominous announcement, "He would not yield to the most irreconcilable Fenian of them all in his determination to promote the entire, the final, emancipation of the Irish peasant from the yoke of landlordism." If any Irish landlord of not exceptionally strong nerves felt serious alarm at such a threat from such a quarter, it must have been a relief to him to find that, so far, Mr. Froud's menaced executive action has dwindled down to the theoretical censures contained in a few sentences of his Edinburgh lectures, and in the article from his pen in the December, 1877, number of *Fraser*. Rejoicing, however, as he is entitled to do, that for the moment the uplifted avenging hand has been stayed, the gratulations of the Irish landlords must here stop; for it is impossible to peruse the few sentences in this article which relate to our present subject, without a feeling of wonder, and a sort of pained admiration, that any man should be able to compress into so small an area so much bad history, bad political economy, and bad morality.—*The Knight of Kerry, in Nineteenth Century.*

HOW GREEK TEMPLES WERE MAINTAINED.—The temples of the Greeks were erected and endowed partly at the cost of the State, and also by the piety of rich individuals. Probably in many cases, as for instance at Olympia, the temple was not built till long after its site had become hallowed by sacrifice and by the consultation of an oracle. Each successive generation of worshipers contributed offerings, which, as they accumulated, formed a fund subsequently devoted to the building of the temple. It was customary to dedicate the tenth of the spoils of war, and to enforce the observance of treaties and laws by fines to be paid to some particular deity named in the law. The land confiscated on account of political offenses became the property of the local deity, and was either added to the domain of his temple, or resold in lots, with a title guaranteed against all claims by divine authority. In proportion as the wealth of a temple increased, so also grew the fame of its worship, and offerings came from the Kings and potentates of far countries, eager to propitiate the diety of a famous shrine, and at the same time to cultivate the alliance of the State in whose territory it was situated. Then arose the belief that these time-hallowed sanctuaries were the safest conceivable places in which earthly treasure could be laid up, and the temples became in some sort banks of deposit. As specie and bullion accumulated in the coffers of the gods, it was invested in loans or in the purchase of real property. It has been asserted too, not without some show of probability, that in some instances the temples had mints from which coins were issued. It may be well to illustrate these statements by reference to inscriptions. In the most ancient extant treaty in the Greek language, a fine of a silver talent, to be paid to the Zeus of Olympia, is imposed on any one who presumes to violate the treaty. In like manner, in the convention between the people of Halicarnassus and Lygdamis, published in my *History of Discoveries*, any one attempting to set aside the enactments of that law is liable to have his goods confiscated to Apollo. In an unedited inscription from Halicarnassus, which seems to be the sequel to the convention with Lygdamis, certain real property is described as due, *i. e.* forfeit, to Apollo and other local deities, and those deities undertake to guarantee the title of this forfeited real property to all who purchase it from them; the surveyors of the temple, *neopoiai*, for ever being associated in this guarantee. So in the accounts of the Temple of the Delian Apollo, preserved in the celebrated Marmor Sandvicense (Böckh, No. 158), a list is given of persons, all fined 10,000 drachmæ for impiety, *asebeia*. A decree found at Oropos in Bœotia shows how such treasures were dealt with when articles became unserviceable. This inscription gives a list of a number of sacrificial vessels belonging to the Amphiaraion at Oropos, which were broken up as unfit for use, and melted down again; and it is ordered that a large gold sacrificial dish, *phialè*, be made out of the bullion thus obtained, and be dedicated to Amphiaraos. In like manner a statue of Zeus is dedicated at Ilium Novum (Böckh, No. 3607) by the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian out of sacred silver bullion, the product of previous melting down. The Oropos decree shows how carefully the treasure of an ancient temple was protected from embezzlement by the supervision of a number of functionaries independent of each other. Three Commissioners are to be elected from the entire body of citizens, who are to receive the treasure in question from its ordinary guardians, the *hierarchs*. The polemarchs, who were the chief magistrates, and the *katoptæ*, who seem to have been a kind of scrutineers, are to take part in this handing over. The three Commissioners are then to cause to be put in order such articles as are in need of repair, and to make new sacrificial vessels of the remainder, consulting the polemarchs, hierarchs, and *synegori* about this. An inventory of the articles which are to be broken up and melted down, specifying the weight, the name and country of the dedicator, and the nature of the object, is to be engraved on a marble pillar.—*C. T. Newton, in Nineteenth Century.*

THE STAGE IN GERMANY.—Ever since the creation of a national drama a strong ideal tendency has pervaded the German stage, from the time of Lessing, Goethe, and Schiller down to the present day. The drama has been regarded not as an amusement only, but as one of the fine arts; the most cultured classes are interested in the drama as they are interested in an art museum; the habitual theatre-goer is actuated by the same desire for higher intellectual entertainment which prompts us to take up William Morris' latest poem, or to read Mr. Aldrich's new story. He is not attracted by the prospect of seeing some scantily-dressed blonde cut coarse capers, nor of seeing Adelina Patti portray "Zerlina" in diamonds and fifteen-button gloves. It is significant that we have journals devoted to "sport and the drama," where we may find the points of Clara Morris discussed in one paragraph, while the next waxes eloquent over the charms of Lady Suffolk, or whatever else the crack mare of the day may be called. Edwin Booth and Budd Doble are mentioned in the same breath. It is very much like hanging Titian's "Ascension" beside the latest sensational wood-cut in the *Police News*. So prominent has this feature of the drama become that many of our best people have considered it a sign of vulgarity to show an interest in dramatic affairs. But in Germany some of the finest scholars regard it as an honor to become Director of a theatre, and distinguished authors are ambitious to write for the stage. Since Lessing it has been so. They feel that a great literature should go hand in hand with a great drama. Shakespeare taught us that. But we have neglected the lesson, although the stage remains a powerful factor for good or for evil in our modern society. Gustav Freytag, the greatest German novelist, has also written "The Journalists," the best comedy since Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm"; Heinrich Laube, Karl Gutzkow, Adolph Wilbrandt, Paul Heyse, Gustav zu Putlitz, Friedrich Spielhagen, and Paul Lindau, all famous in literature, are also successful dramatists. Franz von Dingelstedt is Director of the Hofburg Theatre in Vienna, Heinrich Laube of the Stadt Theatre, in the same city; Hans von Wohlzogen of the Court Theatre in Schwerin; Gustav zu Putlits, of the Court Theatre in Carlsruhe. All of these are cultured gentlemen and distinguished scholars, and many others might be mentioned as occupying similar positions. It is natural that such men should have high ideals of what the drama should be, but at the same time they show a high degree of practical managing ability.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

STUPID BOOKS FOR POOR CHILDREN.—Let us look first at the plots: There is this sweeping objection to almost all of them—the good boy is liberally rewarded by praise, presents, and prosperity, generally before sunset; while the bad boy is punished by death, mutilation, or some awful visitation from above in as short a period. Surely such teaching as this must be condemned, if on no other grounds than its extreme untruthfulness. But there is another curious phenomenon with regard to the plots, which is this—the same story appears over and over again, with hardly more than a change of names, till to one versed in this literature the title and a page or two at the beginning gives a clue to the rest of the story, which could then be finished by heart. Has any one ever had a packet from London without finding in it several versions of that most obnoxious tale concerning the pious child of a drunken father, who reclaims his parent, either by praying aloud for him, or by making unwittingly some remark which "pierces him to the heart" just at the moment when he is standing unobserved behind the door? This appears to us to inculcate the worst possible moral; can anything be so undesirable as to accustom children to regard their elders as subjects for their spiritual ministrations, and must not a child's single-mindedness be utterly destroyed by leading it to expect that the answer to its prayer will come through the impression produced by its own superior sanctity! Take, for example, a leaflet called *Will Father be a Goat, Mother?* In it James Stirling's son, a boy of four, listens to his mother reading Matthew xxv., after which, just as James has arrived, half drunk, at the usual place of concealment behind the door, "the dear, attentive child" raises his head, and gazing in his mother's face with irrepressible "interest," (what a word!) asks, "Will father be a goat, then, mother?" James Stirling was apparently gratified at being looked on as an interesting study by his son; a few days after he took the pledge, and became a "Christian philanthropist in humble life."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A ROYAL BATTUE.—Louis XVI. has been usually considered a well-behaved King, but he did little else than slaughter wild animals. Taine tells us to a nicety the extent of his butcheries, for the record of them is preserved. Sometimes he killed upward of 400 head of game in a day. In 1780 he brought down 20,534 head; in 1781 20,291 head. In 14 years he destroyed 189,251 head, besides 1,254 stags, with boars and bucks proportionate—all by his own hand. Even when affairs were in the most critical state the King went out hunting. In short, the mania for slaughtering wild animals, which were bred and preserved for his diversion, set aside all considerations of State policy. According to Taine, battue-shooting, as it is now called, had not a little to do with bringing on the Revolution, for, besides withdrawing attention from matters of solid concern, it involved the appropriation of vast domains for the rearing of creatures doomed to destruction by way of pastime. The brutality of this species of pastime need not be dwelt upon. The wickedness consisted in depriving the people of food, in order that game might not be encroached upon except by the King and privileged orders.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE PARIS OMNIBUS.—We took our tickets at a little office by the gate of St. Denis, admiring the order with which such things are managed in France, and thinking how poor a thing our own omnibus system is in comparison. In the innocence of our hearts we offered to pay for these tickets, little dreaming how impotent their power to procure us seats in any vehicle on that side of midnight. Anon we found ourselves in the midst of a seething crowd, all holding tickets, all looking wildly toward the approaching 'bus, as drowning sailors to a life-boat. On the front of the omnibus appeared the mystic word *Complet*. This was not encouraging. The omnibus drew up, the seething crowd rushed to the door. "Forty-nine, fifty," called the conductor. Two eager travelers, brandishing their tickets, struggled through the crowd and clambered into the vehicle. The conductor rang a bell, and omnibus number one drove off in triumph. We looked at our numbers—61, 62, 63. Ten more of that eager throng must be seated before we could find refuge from the stony streets. We look yearningly at the passing cabs; all were full. There was nothing for it but to wait. We did wait, patiently, heroically. Never was paterfamilias more lamblike in his demeanor. Was it because he labored under the painful conviction that if he swore no one would understand him—it would be wasted thunder? Omnibus after omnibus drove up, stopped its appointed moments, and departed. Most of them bore the fatal word *Complet*. Now and then the conductor bawled, "One place, one place only," and the elect one in that long-suffering herd—a kind of open-air edition of the Black-hole at Calcutta—writhed and wriggled himself free of the crowd, and scrambled to a seat. This was repeated for an indefinite time, and still we saw no hope of rescue. The cry was still "One place, one place only," and what was the use of one place among three people? So we politely returned our tickets to the little clerk in the office, and plodded bravely down the Boulevard in quest of a cab.—*London Society.*

ON A SHEET OF BLANK PAPER.

O virgin page, untouched, unstained,
Without a line, without a blot,
Thou dreamest mid blank-faced mystery
Of untold thoughts, of unsung songs;
Who can foresee thy end, thy lot,
Who tell thy future history?

Perchance thou art reserved to bear
The record of a lofty mind,
Whose echo shall defy Time's wave;
Or in the rubbish basket near
Some cruel hand may bid thee find
Oblivion, and a wicker grave.

Or shall, upon thy vacant face,
Some poet write a stirring ode,
Some wondrous lay, some graceful sonnet?
Or shall Miss Jones' fingers trace
Some lines to Madame à la Mode
About the color of her bonnet?

Thou mayst some doctor's mandate bear
For horrid drugs or an emetic;
Or serve to write an I O U;
Some love-sick swain to Dulcinea,
In halting doggerel most pathetic,
May send thee as a *billet-doux*.

Or on thee, haply, shall be wrought
Some picture, to for aye remain,
A masterpiece of tint and line?
Or shall the baser pen and thought
Of Thomas, or of Sarah Jane,
Degrade thee to a valentine?

O empty blank! that only craves
A touch, a word, in paint or rhyme;
Thou silent monument of shame
On cowards, idlers, fashion's slaves,
On brains that have no thoughts sublime,
On hands that cannot give thee fame.

What ill destroyed, what good abused!
So ready thou to cheer or pain,
So prompt for blessing or for curse—
And here, half-conscious, as I mused,
I took the paper up again,
And scribbled off this idle verse!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

IN JAMAICA.—On either side of the street, low one-storied wooden houses line the road; once painted white, with bright green jalousies, but now dingy gray in general hue, broken by windows of dull olive blinds. The roofs scarcely stick on their moldering beams, the dirty cedar shingles are overgrown with rank weeds, and give shelter to spurious vulture-looking birds—the John-crow or turkey buzzard of the colonists—and the whole town has an air of neglected decay, which seems ten times more evident through the blinking, staring sunlight that falls in full force on every squalid detail. Behind the abodes of men, a brown, treeless plain runs back for many miles in unshaded hideousness; while in the far background, masses of hot basking mountains close the view, their clear-cut peaks shadowed by no cool or fleecy cloud, but standing out in naked contour against the blazing sky overhead. Squalor, dust, sunlight in abundance; but no trees, no birds, no flowers, no scenery—in short, no tropics. I put up my white umbrella, and landed on the quay. Ragged half-clad negroes in tatters and dust stood along the pathway to the Custom-house; I passed my luggage, waiting meanwhile under the fierce sun; and when the peppery officer had satisfied himself that I did not wish to cheat the revenue, and had sworn sufficiently at his underlings—the climate and the use of capsicums seem to exert a sort of direct reactive influence on the human temper in these Western isles—I turned into the street to seek my chosen hotel. Drivers with "omnibuses" were near in numbers. I engaged one for myself and my portmanteau, and, leaving my heavy goods to follow on in a rickety dray, took myself to Colonial Hall, the leading hostelry of the metropolis in which I stood. A Jamaican omnibus is a unique vehicle after its kind. The main portion consists of a square box, surmounted by a Chinese canopy in American leather, and stuck upon four wheels by the intervention of some antediluvian springs. Between the shafts a sorry mule walks solemnly along, until a blow from the butt-end of the whip (thongs appear to be mere survivals of a once useful structure) rouses him for a moment into a furious canter, subsiding immediately into the original dead march. Over unmetaled roads intersected by open waterways, and diversified by occasional hollows known under the graphic title of "butter-bowls," the negro driver jolts his luckless victim with undiminished composure, observing with a grin after each unusually heavy jump, "Massa from Englan' doan't 'customed yet to Jamaica ro-ad; dat nuffin after Massa larn to know him"—a pleasing prediction which Massa shortly recognizes as no more than the truth. So on we jolt, from one tumble-down street to another, past groups of chattering negroes, past long rows of shabby houses with no *trottoir* in front, until at last we draw up at the broken door and shaky wooden steps of Colonial Hall. I am not writing an account of Jamaica, but merely exposing the "Great Tropical Fallacy;" and so I will not try to describe the transcendent horrors of that unrivalled house of entertainment. I have traveled in Spain, and I thought I understood dirt; but, believe me, I only knew as yet the first rudiments of that extensive subject. The floors of Colonial Hall might have been converted into a thriving flower-garden. The servants might have sold their rags to an enterprizing manager as "properties" for *Joe* or *Oliver Twist*. The loaves of bread might have been transported entire to the entomological cabinets of the British Museum. The whole house might have been indicted for a nuisance by the righteous indignation of the New Cut. I will not dwell upon it, lest I should seem to exaggerate, but will pass on to my after experiences of the country at large, so far as they cast a gleam of light upon the true nature of the Fallacy in hand. That tropical towns are squalid and miserable, I suppose everybody more or less believes. I discovered as a later date than Kingston, compared with Santa Martha or Savanilla, might be considered a clean, thriving, and civilized city. But to my untutored European mind, it seemed at first sight more frightful than anything I could have believed of Coomassie or Timbuctoo. I suppose those who stay at home have no idea of what an extra-European town must necessarily be. At any rate, I could not before have believed that there existed on earth a place so wretched, so mean-looking, so utterly bankrupt and disreputable, as that in which I then stood.—*Belgravia.*

IS MERCURY INHABITED?—Unless we adopt the fanciful notion once thrown out, that the inhabitants of Mercury are exceedingly mercurial in their habits, passing from one zone to another as the sun's elevation changes, so as always to occupy regions where there is neither excessive heat nor excessive cold, we can hardly imagine that this planet can at present be the abode of life. Nor, indeed, does it appear altogether probable that life would be pleasant on Mercury even after a few millions of years have passed and the sun's globe has cooled down to about one-seventh of its present temperature (in which state he would supply Mercury with as much heat as we at present receive.) The peculiarities of the seasons described above would still remain, for we know of no force competent to greatly change the position of the polar axis of a planet, whether by a displacement of the entire planet through some external shock, or by the action of internal forces displacing the crust of the planet. If indeed there is any planet in which volcanic changes (or, to speak more correctly, Vulcanian forces) might effect a considerable change in the position of the polar axis, it is Mercury; for, according to observations made by Schröter, this planet would appear to have mountain ranges or high table-lands rising above his mean level (his sea-level, if he have any) fully 14 miles, which would correspond to a height of more than 30 miles on our earth. Compared with such mountains our Himalayas and Andes are only hills. But even mountains so enormous, and Vulcanian forces competent to upheave large tracts now below the Mercurial seas to as great a height, or even greater, would account for only slight displacements of the polar axis of Mercury; and a very great displacement would be required to make the Mercurial seasons resemble in range and character those of our own earth. It may be mentioned, in passing, that one phenomenon of Mercury, if real, might fairly be regarded as indicating Vulcanian energies compared with which those of our own earth, or even those which we have imagined in the preceding paragraph, would be as the puny forces of a child compared with the energy of a giant. It has been supposed that a certain bright spot seen on the black disk of Mercury, when the planet is in transit, indicates some sort of illumination either of the surface of the planet or in its atmosphere. In its atmosphere it can scarcely be; nor could any auroral streamers on Mercury be supposed to possess the necessary intensity of lustre. If the surface of Mercury were glowing with the light thus supposed to have been seen, then it can readily be shown that over hundreds of thousands of square miles of that surface must glow with an intensity of lustre compared with which the brightness of the lime-light would be as darkness. In fact, the lime-light is absolute blackness compared with the intrinsic lustre of the sun's surface; and the bright spot supposed to belong to Mercury has been seen where the strongest darkening-glasses (or other arrangements for reducing the sun's light) have been employed. But there can be no manner of doubt that the bright spot is an optical phenomenon only. Regarded as a Mercurial illumination, it is unquestionably as utter a myth as the celebrated satellite of Venus, by which astronomers were so often perplexed during the last century, or, in other words, during the era of the first and necessarily imperfect telescopes of considerable size and power. No choice seems to be left but to adopt one or other of two general inferences respecting the possibility of life upon the fiery Mercury. Either we must believe that the conditions under which life can exist vary much more widely than anything known here (as respects either the present era of the earth's history or those remote ages in the past when when her condition was probably very different) would suggest, or else we must admit the probability that this small planet is not only at present unfit to be the abode of life, but cannot have been inhabited in any past era, and can never become habitable hereafter.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

HOW DIAMONDS WERE FOUND IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The modern discovery of diamonds came about in this wise: In 1867, a certain John O'Reilly, trader and hunter, on his way from the interior, reached the junction of the rivers, and stopped for the night at the farm of a Dutch farmer named Van Niekerk. The children were playing on the earth floor with some pretty pebbles they had found long before in the river. One of these pebbles, attracted O'Reilly's attention. He said, picking it up, "That might be a diamond." Niekerk laughed, and said he could have it; it was no diamond; if it was, there were plenty around there. However, O'Reilly was not to be laughed out of his idea, and said that if Niekerk didn't object he would take it down with him to Cape Town and see what it was, and if it proved to be of value he would give him half the proceeds. On the way down, a long journey, he stopped at Colesburg, at the hotel, and showed the pebble, scratching with it a pane of glass. His friends laughingly scratched glass with a gunflint, and threw the pebble out of the window, telling O'Reilly not to make a fool of himself. However, Reilly persevered, got it to Dr. Atherstone, near the coast, who announced that it was in truth a diamond of 22½ carats. It was sold for $3,000. I am glad to say that O'Reilly divided fairly with Neikerk. The latter remembered that he had seen an immense stone in the hands of a Kafir witch doctor, who used it in his incantations. He found the fetish man, gave him 500 sheep, horses, and nearly all he possessed, and sold it the same day to an experienced diamond buyer for $56,000. This was the famous "Star of South Africa." It weighed 83½ carats in the rough, and was found to be a gem quite the rival of any Indian stone in purity and brilliance. After it had been cut it was bought by the Earl of Dudley, and it is now known as the "Dudley" diamond. The natives crawled over the ground and found many more, and the excitement grew and became intense. By 1869 parties in ox-wagons had worked their way over the weary plains to the Vaal River. From all parts of the colony and from foreign lands people swarmed, and soon, like the creation of a dream, a tented city of 12,000 and more grew at Pniel and Klipdrift, the opposite banks of the stream, where diamonds were found plentifully and of excellent quality by sorting over the bolder-drift. Soon hundreds of cradles, like those used by the Australian gold-diggers, were rocking on the edge of the stream, supplied with the precious gravel by a large force of diggers, sievers, and carriers. People were thunderstruck at their success. Poor men with a turn of the hand became rich. Hotels, bakeries, breweries, drinking-saloons, and shops were erected, and reaped rewards quite as large as did the diggers. It was a marvelous scene at night, when the opposite camps were lit up with the warm glow of lights shining through the tent-cloth buildings and the brilliant camp-fires of their 12,000 inhabitants glinted across the water, from bank to bank. Far into the night were kept up the shouts and laughter, singing and music, and the crossing and recrossing of the boats. The excited crowds shifted their quarters up and down the river, making new discoveries during 1870 and 1871, over an area of from 40 to 50 miles of the stream, and forming many camps such as Gong Gong, Union Kopje, Colesberg Kopje, Delport's Hope, Blue Jacket, Forlorn Hope, Waldeks' Plant, Larkin's Flat, and Niekerk's Hope.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The Duke was famous for having the finest collection of old Bibles and tobacco pipes in Europe. Sir Henry Ellis, of the British Museum, was a great favorite with him in general, but his Royal Highness would occasionally "take tiff," and in these fits of pique always ignored Sir Henry's Christian name, and called him "Sir Ed-dard." Sir Henry once dined at the Duke's, meeting Capt. Marryat, whom his Royal Highness introduced as "his friend who had been engaged in 128 actions." (I am not quite sure as to the number.) In the course of the dinner the Duke, by way of making conversation, asked Marryat where he got some curious article which he had presented to the Duke. "Oh!" said the Captain, "I met a sailor with it, and gave him a knock on the side of his head, and took it from him." There was a quiet, modest, little clergyman at table, who was heard to say, "And was that, Capt. Marryat, one of your hundred and twenty-eight actions?" Forgetful of the royal presence, the Captain flew into a furious passion with the poor parson, who had no idea that his mild joke would have produced such an explosion, and was really greatly distressed; so much so, that when coffee was served in the gallery he begged the Duke to make his peace with the exasperated hero. This, I believe, was with some difficulty effected. The Duke appears to have been the only one of the sons of George III. who extended anything like encouragement to literary and scientific men, or cared to have them about his person. Sir Henry always spoke of him as a very kind man.—*The University Magazine.*

HOOKEY WALKER—MY EYE AND BETTY MARTIN.—A resurrection has taken place in the case of "Hookey Walker"—an expression of incredulity, which, to do it sufficient justice, requires to be accompanied by a facial pantomime, and which comes from *thugad*, "begone," and *uallache*, "boaster," and therefore signified originally "Begone, vain boaster!" The original phrase would have done honor to Ossian, or might, with perfect propriety, have been put into the mouth of Arthur or of Vortigern; but to what base uses may not words be brought! It is but right to add, on the authority of the *Saturday Review*, that there was a hook-nosed Jew, the exhibitor of an orrery, whose memory the phrase is said to perpetuate; and a correspondent of the same journal asserts that "Hookey Walker" was a magistrate held in great dread by the criminal classes, and that "beak," moreover, had its origin in a prominent feature of the same authority's countenance. We are ashamed to say that we prefer this derivation, commonplace although it be, to the "latency" theory. "My eye," which used formerly to be associated with "Betty Martin," and was popularly believed to originate in a line of an old Latin canticle beginning *Mihi Beate Martine*, is the Gaelic *mo-dhoigh* (pronounced *moyoy*,) a common Celtic exclamation of delight. "Boss," which came to us originally as a Yankee "notion," and which our equality-loving workmen seem to consider preferable to the old Saxon "master," is derived from *bos*, the "hand," the "directing power," an etymology that fits smoothly enough, if it has no other claim to our regard. For our own part, we have very little doubt that "boss," like "skodaddle," is one of those words, invented by chance or called forth by some trivial local circumstance, which have accidentally got thrust into general speech, but so imperceptibly that it is quite impossible to trace their antecedents. The necessity in America for distinguishing between the master of slaves and the employer of free labor, left a blank for some such word as "boss," which it seems to have filled to the satisfaction of American ears; but we would strain our credulity were we to attach any philological significance to the accidental coincidence in sound between it and the apparent resemblance of the Gaelic work.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

STAGE MANAGERS.—Manager Jackson used to take money until the last moment he could be spared from the stage; but even then, although he might be representing the hero of a tragedy, he kept a sharp eye upon the doors to see that no one entered without paying. One night, while in the tent scene of "Richard III.," he saw a rustic steal in surreptitiously; pausing in the very torrent of his passion at the line, "Hence babbling dreams, you threaten here in vain," he stepped forward and, pointing out the delinquent, said, "That man in the gray coat hasn't paid!" Then resuming his tragedy he shouted "Shadows avaunt, Richard's himself again!" Another eccentric was Manager Penchard, who "was the first and worst of a company five in number." He had been manager 50 years, stooped through infirmity, and had the gout in both legs, but still continued to play all the juvenile characters. He was a miser, lived upon threepence a day, and had accumulated upward of £1,000. He always wore a wonderful wig, such a one as would now be seen upon the head of a Lord Chief-Justice, and which, he protested, had been worn by Colley Cibber for his fops. In this wig he played *Hamlet*, *Lord Townley*, *Don Felix*, *Zanga*. Bernard's first introduction to him was in a dingy little room, with a bed in one corner and an immense chest in the other. The manager was seated in an elbow-chair,

ART IN HUNGARY AND SPAIN

NOTABLE EXAMPLES IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE "MILTON" OF MUNKACSY—NEGLIGENT TREATMENT OF SPANISH MASTERPIECES—THE BEST PICTURES OF FORTUNY, MADRAZO, RICO, AND DOMINGUEZ.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 10, 1878.

A careful study of the Hungarian pictures makes me regret more than ever the division of this collection from the Austrian. It not only reveals the fact that Hungary has but one painter of real excellence, but it also prevents that painter from being seen to advantage. The one painter is Munkacsy, who, for the past five years, has been very frequently introduced to the notice of the American public by Knoedler & Co. At first, I think, there was a reluctance to purchase the works of this artist, because the high lights were startlingly high, and all the rest of the picture was wanting in luminousness. Then, again, his careless breadth seemed to many an exaggeration, and undoubtedly his handling in former years was manneristic to the verge of faultiness. But it is certain that year after year his style has improved, and his pictures, (always impressive by their force, and interesting and sympathetic by their subjects,) have became very pleasing. In the Exhibition he has one of the great pictures of the entire display. His work, "Milton with his Daughters," has found favor with every one, and more especially with the English, who hitherto have not liked him. The picture represents the great poet seated in a high-backed, straight-armed easy chair, dictating to one of his daughters, who is seated at a table on which lies before her a very blotted manuscript. Another daughter, on the other side of the table, is standing up, as if she had just been relieved from the same task. A third is working on a tapestry frame, and is probably doing something very exquisite in Berlin wool. The three for the moment are listening intently, and the suggestion is strong that just then their glorious father is dictating something which they find interesting. There is, however, an unhappy and, indeed, a shrewish look about the sisters, and, though I do not know why, there is much in the picture that hints that life in the household of a great genius is very monotonous and very disagreeable. The expression of intellectual force on the forehead of Milton is given with considerable strength, and one sees at once that it is a blind man that is talking. This is shown by a watching, searching expression just above the eyebrows, which are corrugated also by the agonies of composition. The accessories and details of the room in which the scene passes are well thought out, and well painted, for Munkacsy while not departing in the least from his usual style of extreme high lights and gray tones, has warmed the latter up very considerably and has introduced a very careful gradation in them. This picture is therefore artistically by far the best Munkacsy has produced, and it will undoubtedly give an immense development to his reputation. He has two other pictures, one of himself, wife, and child in his studio, and the other of Hungarian recruits, both of which are finely painted, especially the latter, which is excellent in composition and as strong in expression as the Milton painting.

I pass from Hungary at once to Spain, which is a thorn in the flesh for people who rely upon catalogues. The French general catalogue is so badly arranged and so faulty that most countries have issued special catalogues, and it was particularly desirable that Spain should do this, because the major part of the pictures exhibited did not come from Spain, but belong to individuals in Paris, and, therefore, were not included in the general catalogue. Mr. Stewart, so well known in America as the great friend and patron of Fortuny, sent the best part of the Spanish pictures of his collection, including Fortuny, Rico, Madrazo, and Zamacois, and the widow of Fortuny also sent what she had. But the Spanish Commissioner, having only requested a certain amount of space, received that space and no more. The consequence has been that the Spanish have been obliged to place two screens in a small *salon*, and what is far worse, have been compelled to pile the Fortunys one on top of the other until, to see the topmost, it is necessary to crane the neck to a degree which is actually painful. It is unpleasant to be obliged to make comparisons, but sometimes one is forced, and especially am I compelled in the present instance. All other nations have taken elaborate care to present their great men under the most favorable conditions. The French have kept places on the line for Gérome, Meissonier, Vibert, Worms, and Leloir with extreme solicitude. The Belgians have done the same for Baugniet, Alf. Stevens, Florio Willems, Jan Verhas, Watters, and others. The Austrians in their limited space have been most careful of their few genre painters, and so have all other nations. But the Spanish have treated Fortuny with a disrespect and a neglect which is most painful to see. One would have imagined that they would have sacrificed all other considerations to the paramount duty of displaying their best men in the best way. But no. There is no attention whatever paid to these inestimable pictures by the authorities, and the officer in charge is irritated and loses his thin veneer of Spanish politeness when visitors come to him, catalogue in hand, and say that they cannot find anything about these gems, and that they cannot find the numbers on any of the pictures. I should rather think they could not, seeing that the pictures are not yet numbered. It is only the month of July, it is true, and we are only in the third month of the Exhibition; no one who knows Spain and the Spanish expects these little trifles for the benefit of the public before the closing hours of the Exhibition. By that time everything will be in running order, and there will be a capitally arranged and well-printed catalogue for everybody, when everybody has gone home.

We who live in the same age with Fortuny find it hard to appreciate him at his just merits, but the generation of critics that follows us will be in a better position to judge. They will see distinctly what we can only guess at—the influence he has exerted over the painters of his own times and over those who will succeed them. There can be no doubt that even Meissonier has been changed somewhat since the advent of Fortuny. It is the distinctive merit of the latter that he understood color, and the value of gray tones to bring out color, as never man did before his time. With such a gift it is easy to understand why Fortuny detested lines in his composition and why he always presented masses. In spite of what they may say now, it is certainly an undeniable fact that the English, French, and German critics disliked Fortuny when he first came up like an apparition, because he detested lines. If we examine carefully the feeling of all nations on art matters we shall find that only the Italians and the Spanish really appreciate what may be termed the school of "mass," in opposite to the school of "line." Nor is this strange. When in former years men studied in the drawing and life schools, the Professors hammered into their heads the eternal precepts of "flowing lines," the "line of beauty and of grace," the "*linea recta*," and similar profundities. Fortuny saw what Rembrandt had seen in his day, what Turner had seen in the past generation, namely, that there are no lines in nature, that she presents herself always in masses. And he taught this lesson to the world with a strength, not greater, indeed, intrinsically than old Rembrandt Van Rhyn, but with a fascination of coloring, and a power of handling that conquered the public and the critics by sheer dominating force. That he occasionally became indistinct, and that the subject of his canvass was subordinated sometimes to the color effects, is a truth that even his best friends, his warmest admirers, will never dispute. But even in the most hasty pictures there is a force of presentation which is unmistakable. Many, too, of these were only sketches, were mere suggestions of color *motifs*, and were never meant for pictures. For when Fortuny chose to finish, he went far beyond the most famous finishers, and produced effects of imitation which seem incredible even to connoisseurs.

To describe all his pictures would require a volume. But there are three which are so characteristic that they give an excellent idea of his powers and his eccentricities." The first is a scene in a garden, where a poet is reading his verses to an assemblied throng of critics and rival poets. A very strong flirtation is going on in an arbor behind him, but he has not an eye or an ear for anything about these gems, and that they cannot find the numbers on any of the pictures. I should rather think they could not, seeing that the pictures are not yet numbered. It is only the month of July, it is true, and we are only in the third month of the Exhibition; no one who knows Spain and the Spanish expects these little trifles for the benefit of the public before the closing hours of the Exhibition. By that time everything will be in running order, and there will be a capitally arranged and well-printed catalogue for everybody, when everybody has gone home.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1878.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, light north-westerly winds, becoming variable, stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

PROSPERITY BY STATUTE.

The demands of the recent "National" Conventions are easily summarized. The men who composed these conventions are discontented; they represent discontented men. They demand that their troubles shall be ameliorated by legislation. And it may be added that they have no sorrows which money cannot cure, no ills which money cannot ameliorate. At least, they think that this is true of them and of their fellows. It is noticeable that the popular protests which have found voice in the late conventions at Syracuse and Columbus are directed to one subject—financial relief. These men waste no words over good government, civil service reform, female suffrage, or issues which other people consider important. They have a grievance, and they go straight to the point where it lies. They are oppressed by poverty, discouraged by dull times, or impatient with circumstances which keep them poor, make others rich, and open no possible avenue by which they can escape from the thralldom in which they pine. With striking unanimity, they address themselves directly to an attempt to compel a diminution of their burdens.

It is not a good sign that our people should turn so readily to the Government for assistance and relief. If the best Government is that which governs least, ours is in a fair way to become the poorest on the face of the earth. Every man who has a grievance, or who fancies that he has a grievance, instantly cries that the Government shall come to his rescue. It is the wagoner praying to Jupiter to lift his wheel for him. And some of the demands which are made of the Government are midsummer madness. Perhaps the most condensed statement of the general demand is that made by the Ohio Nationals: "We demand cheap capital and well-paid labor in place of dear capital and cheap labor." The means by which this end is to be gained are multifarious; some of them are reasonable, and some of them are fantastical and impracticable. All of them are designed to compel universal and individual prosperity by influences set in motion by legislation. It should be remembered that a majority of those who control these conventions (if they may be said to be controlled) are unlearned and inexperienced in the science of political economy. Their theories should be regarded with a certain indulgence; and, after all, there is something pathetic in the cry of distress which is unmistakably heard through all the unreasonable and unreasoning clamor of the ignorant.

The Labor Conventions agree in demanding that the Government should establish a bureau. One assemblage requires that this bureau should inquire into and report upon various questions, to the end that wise legislation may be had concerning "the hours of labor and the employment of minors in manufacturing establishments." Another convention asks that the Government, through its bureau, shall do various things, but especially legislate "with regard to the hours of labor, which should be reduced in proportion as the use of machinery increases." There are other economic questions thrown into the platforms of these conventions. But it may be truly said that the pith of the whole matter is in the single phrase "dear labor and cheap capital." By the side of this, the payment of interest on bonds, the tariff, the land laws, and the expansion of the currency, dwindle into insignificance. These are all designed to cheapen capital and enhance the value of labor. It is intended that legislation shall interfere to bring this to pass. If the rates of wages and the limits of the earnings of capital are not to be directly fixed by law in some specific manner, all legislation is to be framed to accomplish this purpose, without possibility of miscarriage or failure. This is urged as soberly as if the world were not full of terrible examples of the futility of changing natural laws by artificial means.

Whatever may be said of the attempt to cheapen capital by damming up the channels for its employment, there ought to be no discussion possible of the proposition to fix the price of labor by statute. When any Government undertakes to say that a certain number of hours shall constitute a day's work, and shall be paid for at a certain fixed rate, and that this rule shall be inflexible in public and private contracts, it has launched upon an illimitable sea of experiment. There is no end to the expedients which must be resorted to in order to maintain an artificial standard of values. If the wages of all the day laborers of this City, skilled and unskilled, were to be increased to-morrow, the cost of the houses in which they live, the food they eat, the clothes they wear, and the luxuries they consume would be proportionately increased within a week. They have discovered this in France, after a fever of Communism, Agrarianism, and Socialism. At the great Labor Congress, held in Lyons, lately, the general tendency was to denounce strikes and labor unions. It was declared that these were wasteful and mischievous—"a burden which increases our miseries," said one speaker. And, with much applause, it was declared that a rise of wages means a corresponding rise in prices. The example of the United States was cited, and it was said that "in America, though the nominal salaries are from twelve to fifteen francs a day, the dearness of all articles of necessity is three or four times as great as in France, so as to restore the balance." And yet, with astonishing fatuity, the so-called leaders of the American working men ask that legislation shall be invoked to increase the rate of wages. It is clear that the next step must be to prohibit a corresponding rise in prices; otherwise the augmentation is of no avail. And when this system of artificial repression and stimulation has been once adopted, stagnation and ruin are near at hand.

It is unquestionably true that some of the economic troubles which afflict our people may be cured by wise legislation. But even this partial relief is not readily secured from a Congress or a State Legislature. With how much hope of judicious legislation could we ask the mob in the House of Representatives to adjust any of the nice relations which exist between capital and labor? Confusion worse confounded would be the issue of any such attempt at adjustment. The propositions concerning the Governmental regulation of the carrying trade, so strenuously insisted on by "Labor Reformers," demand long and anxious examination. Other schemes from the same source are too flighty to command a particle of respect. Mainly, the complainants must rely upon the natural laws which regulate trade the world over to readjust apparent inequalities and lighten their grievous burdens.

AFTER THE STORM.

About a hundred years ago, a good old African missionary, writing the history of his wanderings in the desert when abandoned by his treacherous followers, concluded thus: "When I had now been a long time in this trouble, and all hope of being saved was taken away, on a sudden I lifted up my eyes, and beheld afar off a man hanging in chains upon a gibbet, whereupon I knelt down and gave hearty thanks to Almighty GOD, who had been pleased to conduct me once more into a Christian and civilized country." The simple creed which thus saw in the gallows the fittest emblem of civilization would find much to confirm it in the present reconstruction of the Ottoman Empire. Austria has heralded her civilizing advance by the slaughter of a hundred Bashi-Bazouks on the Dalmatian border, an occurrence which no one, except, perhaps, the slaughtered gentlemen themselves, can have much cause to regret. The triumph of Bulgarian unity has been celebrated by a series of massacres, rivaling those of 1876. European enlightenment has presented itself to Bosnia in the form of a well-equipped force of 40,000 men and a powerful train of artillery. Liberated Thessaly is blazing with incendiary fires from one end to the other; and even England herself, having undertaken to abolish the monstrous abuses of Asiatic Turkey, must deal sharp and sudden justice to the ruffianly Koords of Diarbekir and Erzeroum.

One good result, however, the Treaty of Berlin has unquestionably had, viz.: That of checkmating for the present that political "agitation" which has of late years become a recognized branch of diplomacy. One glance at the map will suffice to show what effectual non-conductors are now interposed in every direction between the electric wires which the Panslavists are striving to extend from the Pruth to the Ægean. The new Roumanian Dobrudscha is interleaved between Russia and her new outpost of Bulgaria, the neutral zone of New-Roumelia between Bulgaria and the Greek population of the Levantine seaboard. Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina separates the two combustible elements of Servia and Montenegro. The barrier of independent Thessaly stands between sullen Turkey and passionate Greece, while the establishment of England's supremacy in Armenia will impose a salutary check upon the propagandism of Russian emissaries from the Caucasus. In a word, the Pan-Hellenic and Pan-Bulgarian Committees may, for the time being at least, convene meetings and pass resolutions with as little effect as the English member of Parliament who "moved for a vote of censure" upon the whale that had capsized his yacht.

But, while military rule is thus triumphant in one quarter, it has received an unmistakable check in another; and if the present situation in Turkey shows what the power of the sword can do, the progress of events in Central Europe shews quite as strikingly what it cannot. Military government has seldom found an abler or a more unscrupulous champion than Prince BISMARCK; yet all the power of his unquestioned genius, supported by the strength of a great standing Army, and the prestige of the most brilliantly successful wars of modern times, has failed to emancipate this seemingly all-powerful chief from his former dependence upon his avowed opponents, the National Liberals of Germany. Indeed, it would be hard to find a more significant illustration of the spirit of the age than the statistics of the pending elections. Thirty seats, according to the most reliable estimates, have been gained by the Conservatives and lost by the Liberals; yet, even with this deduction, the latter outnumber the former by nearly one-half, mustering 145 Liberals to 107 Conservatives, while all the efforts of the Government appear to have been as powerless to prevent the re-election of its enemies of the Ultramontane Party as the attempt of Marshal MACMAHON to control the Republican vote in France a year ago. This opposition is all the more troublesome from its strict observance of the letter of the law, and careful avoidance of all illegal and violent demonstrations. Nothing is more embarrassing to the wielder of absolute power than to find his own enactments turned against himself.

THE PARIS LITERARY CONGRESS.

The brilliant assembly of literary men, headed by VICTOR HUGO and EDMOND ABOUT, who have been discussing in Paris the rights and wrongs of authors, went back to first principles in their treatment of the subject. In England and America the copyright question is generally regarded as one of public policy, in whose adjustment the interests of readers, publishers, paper-makers, &c., are considerations as important as the rights of authors. Boldly striking out from this beaten path, and approaching the subject as one of property, the congress resolved that copyright is not a monopoly, created by the legislature and wholly within its control, but that it is a natural right of property whose ownership is perpetual. One of the delegates even went so far as to say that making a book public property after a term of years is but another form of Communism. Having taken the property view of the subject, it was natural for the congress to declare that an author's rights extend to his production in all its forms, including translations and dramatizations, which are modes of piracy not always recognized by the monopoly theorists. But there seems to have been somewhat of a compromise in the recommendations made, for while asserting the principle of perpetuity, the congress suggested that any person be free, twenty years after the author's death, to publish a book, on payment of a royalty to his heirs.

The principle of literary property proclaimed in Paris is neither a novel nor a visionary one. It was long recognized by the law of England, and was affirmed by the King's Bench when Lord MANSFIELD was Chief-Justice of that court. About a century ago it was overruled by the House of Lords on an equal division of the advising Judges, when Lord CAMDEN persuaded the peers that "glory is the true reward of learning." Terminal copyright has since prevailed; but the principle of perpetuity has been advocated by some of the ablest of the British jurists. This view was also taken by a third of the United States Supreme Judges, when the question was before that court about a half a century ago. In the great Parliamentary debate on this subject in the early years of the present reign, while MACAULAY, following Lord CAMDEN, advocated the monopoly theory, DISRAELI, after Lord MANSFIELD, declared that the tenure of literary property is the same as that of any other species of property. The author of *The Bridge of Sighs*, leveling his wit at the monopoly theory, could not conceive how "Hood's Own," without a change in the title-deeds as well as the title, could become "Everybody's Own," and declared that, whether he put himself in the hands of the law or took the law in his own hands, there was no way of defending himself from pirates but by picking his own pocket.

The deliberations of the French Congress were not intended to produce the immediate practical results that are expected to follow the report made to Parliament by the English Commissioners. The object of the former body was to proclaim the true principles governing literary property, in the hope of making converts to their views. The appeal was made to the public rather than to any body of law-makers. The congress has merely struck the key-note for discussion in other countries, and given instructions to govern the international delegates after their return to their respective homes. While the French representatives will doubtless exert their influence to shape the legislation of France in accordance with the principles approved by the congress, they have more to gain in other countries than in their own. The laws of France now secure copyright for fifty years after the death of the author, which is thirty years longer than the term of protection in Belgium or Holland, twenty years longer than in Germany, and considerably longer than in England or the United States. A chief object of the Paris meeting is not only to bring about a higher recognition of the rights of authors in their respective countries, but also to give the laws of each nation an international operation, so that an author may enjoy under every Government substantially the same rights that are secured to him by his own. And it is proposed that every author shall become entitled to this privilege by simply conforming to the law in his native country. That is, when a Frenchman has copyrighted his book in France, he may claim protection for it in England or the United States without publishing or taking any other steps to secure a copyright in either country. Whatever may be said of the soundness of this proposition, in principle its practical application would, doubtless, meet with much opposition. British as well as American legislation concerning authors' rights has proceeded uniformly on the theory that there can be no copyright without publication in the country giving protection, and it is not likely that either Government will soon abandon this principle.

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

A few days back Queen VICTORIA conferred the Order of the Garter on two of her loyal subjects, the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury. These peers of the realm have been thus highly honored because of recent services in connection with a settlement of the Eastern question. There was no ceremony of election or installation, only a simple investiture by her Majesty at her palace in Scotland, and the report is that the same honor is to be bestowed upon Mr. LAYARD, the British Minister to Constantinople, on his return to London. Before these two investitures at Osborne the latest ceremonial of the Order of the Garter, although on a much grander scale, was in the Palace of the Quirinal at Rome. It is only a few short months since KING HUMBERT, of Italy, was invested with the Garter by a distinguished mission, headed by the Duke of Abercorn, and bearing the special mandate of the Queen.

Concerning the occasion of the establishment of the order to which Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury have just been admitted, many traditions have been handed down. The "vulgar and more general story," as ASHMOLE informs us in his history of the order, is the one about the Countess of Salisbury's garter. But it is not decided even what Countess of Salisbury—JOAN or CATHERINE—was the heroine of the adventure; and HEYLINE, in his *History of St. George*, rejects the legend as "a vain and idle romance, derogatory both to the founder and the order, first published by POLYDORE VIRGIL, a stranger to the affairs of England, and by him taken up on no better ground than *fama vulgi*, the tradition of the common people, too trifling a foundation to so great a building." The story that the King may have picked up a garter at some solemn ball or festivity is, however, not altogether repudiated by ASHMOLE; but another story has it that it was the Queen's garter which he picked up, and that it was she and not the King who made use of the now memorable words of the motto. "But," adds one historian, "that any such accident became the principal cause of creating the order, and that the founder's particular design therein was to advance the honor of that garter so accidentally taken up, is only a groundless imagination." In the Court of England five hundred years ago chivalry was in its zenith; "and in all the virtues which adorned the knightly character, (we quote from HALLAM,) in courtesy, munificence, gallantry, in all delicate and magnanimous feelings, none were so conspicuous as EDWARD III. and the Black Prince." It was in these times that EDWARD determined to bind his proudest knights to himself personally in chivalry, and to make them "associates in friendship and honor." To this end he founded the Order of the Garter, to consist of the sovereign and twenty-five knights companions—a military brotherhood banded together by solemn oaths of fidelity and mutual support, commended to the protection of St. George of Cappadocia and St. Edward the Confessor. The precise date at which the order was founded—for its records until after 1417 have perished—is, however, a point not yet satisfactorily determined.

Down to very modern times the original number of the order remained unchanged. Yet, from time to time, foreign Princes were chosen, most of them allies of the reigning Kings, to consort with "the sovereign and his twenty-five companions." CHARLES the Bold, of Burgundy, was a Knight of the Garter, and so was the Emperor CHARLES V. The latter, indeed, was personally installed at Windsor Castle, as his predecessor SIGISMUND had been in HENRY VIII.'s reign. FERDINAND, of Austria, and FRANCIS I., of France, were also among HENRY VIII.'s foreign knights, while during the reign of MARY, EMMANUEL PHILIBERT, Duke of Savoy, was honored with the Garter. Thenceforward for many years the order included the greatest potentates of Europe, but after FREDERICK, the "Winter King," MAURICE, of Nassau, and the great GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS had been invested with its insignia, there was an apparent decline in the repute of the order or of its donors. WILLIAM III. only bestowed it upon one King, while Queen ANNE offered it to none of the allied sovereigns. In the reigns of the first GEORGES there were only a few German princelings to keep company with the English knights. But in 1786 GEORGE III. decided to relax the statutes of the order so as to admit beyond the original number of knights his own sons. Subsequently, it was decided that any of the lineal descendants of GEORGE II. might be so admitted, and, finally, the whole progeny of GEORGE I. were brought within the scope of this measure. In 1813 the Prince Regent extended the dispensing powers still further. He nominated Emperor ALEXANDER of Russia for election without waiting for a vacancy, and in the following year he nominated LOUIS XVIII., the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, in the same way, dispensing altogether in their cases with the formality of election. It has now become usual to admit by dispensation any number of extra knights the sovereign may please to select for honor, but those chosen are usually either reigning Princes or near connections of the royal house. It was remarked as extraordinary that at the time of the Congress of Vienna the Order of the Garter included two Emperors and six Kings, but it has now so fully developed the system of dispensation that it can boast of four Emperors—of Russia, Austria, Germany, and Brazil—and of six Kings—Italy, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium, Greece, and Hanover—besides the Shah of Persia, among its members. In addition to the members of the royal family of Great Britain, among whom we may reckon the Crown Prince of Germany, his son, and the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, there are four reigning German Dukes among the extra companions. In all, therefore, the extras are almost equal in number to the ordinary Knights.

At present the twenty-five companions—there were two vacant stalls until Beaconsfield and Salisbury were chosen—are all peers, and since the time of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE there has not been a single Knight of the Garter who was not a Lord, at all events by courtesy. Among their greatest privileges is that of appointing four of their number to hold the golden pall over the sovereign's head during the anointing at the coronation. We have not space now to notice the habits and ensigns of the Garter, but both the way of wearing the ribbon and its color has gathered a legend around them well worth perusing. Nowadays all ladies except a Queen regnant are excluded from all participation in the honors of the order. In the old time, the Queen Consort, the knights' wives, and some other great ladies had robes and garters delivered to them on occasion, and were expressly called "*Dames de la Fraternité de St. George.*" At a chapter of the order held in 1638, an effort was made to revive this ancient custom. The matter was referred by CHARLES I. to the Queen, and another chapter was appointed for the purpose of taking it into final consideration; but owing to the civil war nothing further was done therein, and it has been no more heard of since.

As supplementary to the foregoing observations, we quote the following incident, which was related by the Duke of Northumberland to a Miss BANKS on the 30th of October, 1813, and is now preserved in manuscript in the British Museum: "Prince FERDINAND of Brunswick had, when elected to the order, the command of the allied armies then opposed to those of France in Germany, and was, at the time when the officers of the order arrived, bringing with them the insignia for his Highness' investiture, encamped on the crest of a ridge in the face of the French Army, which occupied the opposite ridge, separated only by a narrow valley. The Prince, highly gratified by the honor he had received, resolved to have the ceremony of his investiture performed at the head of his troops, and made the necessary preparations for that purpose. The Marshal Duc DE BROGLIE, commander of the French Army, hearing of this, and guided by that animating spirit of chivalry for which the French nation was then admired by all Europe, sent a flag of truce to the Prince to inquire if these facts were as he had heard them represented, and in that case to offer the Prince a suspension of arms for the day on which the ceremony was to take place. The Prince willingly accepted this honorable and high-minded offer. The day arrived and exhibited both the Armies drawn up on their respective ridges in full view of each other. The ceremony was performed in the sight of both, and, when ended, both Armies fired a *feu-de-joie* in honor of the occasion. The Prince had ordered tents to be pitched in the intervening valley, to give an entertainment in honor of the ceremony, and to this he invited the Duke and his principal officers, who accepted the invitation. They dined together, and at night returned to their respective Armies, to recommence, on the next rising of the sun, the hostilities in which they were engaged."

SUICIDES IN PUBLIC.

The City of Capron has made, evidently, its best effort to produce the most remarkable instance of suicide ever known, in the case of which we gave particulars on Friday, of BURLEIGH, who published advertisements that he would deliver a lecture, and at its conclusion would shoot himself on the platform, and who carried out this announcement to the letter, in the presence of a large assemblage of the inhabitants of that progressive city. If this extraordinary narrative shall be ultimately confirmed, and shown to be entitled to a place in the true history of Capron, she will certainly be entitled to rank high among the localities of remarkable suicides. Perhaps, the very highest position will not be accorded to her; there have been some instances, elsewhere, quite as weird and startling as that of BURLEIGH. But it must stand pre-eminent for one very uncommon element—the courting of publicity.

The Jewett case, which occurred in this City a couple of years ago, in which a retiring partner, dissatisfied with the division of the business, seems to have dashed a grenade on the floor of the counting-room, and to have dissolved the partnership by involving himself and partners in a common destruction, will be remembered, as ranking among the remarkable cases, if it was really a case of intended suicide; but the utmost examination of which the case admitted left room to think it may have been an accident. Even BURLEIGH'S project of advertising his suicide is not altogether novel, for the books narrate that once, in London, a man advertised extensively that he would, upon a certain day, put himself to death in Covent Garden, for the benefit of his wife and family; tickets of admission, a guinea each.

A similar courting of publicity is observable in a London case, which occurred in the reign of GEORGE III. As that King was one day passing in his carriage through the park to St. James' Palace, a man dressed in black, standing close to the rails, watched till the royal carriage came opposite him, then pulled a paper from his pocket addressed to the King, which he stuck upon the rails, and then drew a pistol and shot himself dead. Though the place was crowded with people, they were watching the King, and no one observed the unfortunate man's movements in season to stop him. Investigation showed he was a JAMES SUTHERLAND, who had been Judge Advocate at Minorca, but had been removed under circumstances which distressed him so much as to derange his mind. It is narrated that nine Chinese servant-girls, by exchanging confidential accounts of what they each witnessed in the families in which they served, became so disheartened with life that they agreed to leave it in company, sewed their clothing together so that neither one should fail in purpose, leaped into the water, and were drowned. There are accounts of a man who accomplished self-destruction by lashing himself to the stick of a large rocket, and of another who did the same by leaping into the crater of Vesuvius.

In Paris, a man, to sacrifice his life, cast himself into the pit where the bears were kept, and before he could be drawn out was so much mangled by them that he died within a few hours; expressing, however, much satisfaction. And two lovers, in France, whose parents refused them leave to marry, tied ribbons to the triggers of two pistols, exchanged a last kiss, and, at a signal, each pulled the ribbon which discharged the pistol that the other held, and they fell dead together. Joint suicides of lovers have not been uncommon, but few have been as sentimentally planned as this one. One of the most extraordinary attempts at suicide upon record is that made by LOVAT, a resident of a little village in the Territory of Belluno, in 1805. He was insane on religious subjects, and conceived the idea of imitating upon his own person the crucifixion of our Saviour. He constructed within his lodging-room a wooden cross, and provided himself with nails, ropes, a crown of thorns, &c. Anticipating that he could not easily nail himself to his cross, he made a net which he fastened over it, securing it at the bottom of the upright beam, so that it might partly sustain his weight. He then assumed his crown of thorns, removed his clothing, and girded his loins with a white cloth, wounded his side with a knife, and, introducing himself into the net, nailed his two feet and his right hand to the cross. And at the last he succeeded, by a series of ingeniously prearranged contrivances, in swinging the cross, with himself upon it, out at the window, so that it confronted the villagers as they came out the next morning. He was, however, taken down and cured of his wounds, though not of his melancholy.

LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS.

The experiment of shipping dead meat by the carcass to the British markets, though promising well at the start, does not appear to have been attended by results sufficiently encouraging to warrant its continuance to any great extent, but just in proportion as that branch of trade has dwindled away, the shipments of live stock have multiplied. It is in this way that trade, under the operation of natural laws, unerringly adjusts itself to market requirements, and enables producers and shippers alike to discover just what is wanted and how it is wanted.

Some six years ago the first Transatlantic shipments of live cattle by an American firm were sent from this port to Scotland. Those modest beginnings proving fairly successful, several steamers were engaged and the firm greatly enlarged its operations, Although a fair price was realized on each animal, the speculation as a whole was unprofitable, owing to deaths on the voyage. In the Summer of 1876, on a shipment of about two hundred and fifty head of oxen sent to Bristol, England, by two vessels, engaged from the White Star Line, fifty head were lost by disease on the voyage.

Though during the last two years Transatlantic transportation facilities, for the exportation of live cattle, have been, to a certain degree, perfected, the great drawback to the trade still lies in the want of sufficiently fast and commodious steamers, or, in other words, in the insufficiency of the capital invested in the business of transportation. No cattle-shipping firm is equal to supplying this want, and ship-owners, as a class, will hesitate yet awhile before permanently adapting their vessels to accommodate the rapid increase in this branch of our European export trade. When, however, first-class London steamers from this port are compelled to encroach upon the space usually allotted to passengers, as happened a few days ago in the case of the *France*, which took out a consignment of nearly five hundred head of Texas steers, it is certain the time is coming when the exigencies of the traffic will command the entire capacity of even the largest steamers. All the available space in this vessel had to be utilized for freight, and even the grand saloon for passengers had to be reconstructed into stalls for oxen. On the same day, the steamer *Italia* carried over to Scotland two hundred and ten head of cattle additional, making a shipment of about seven hundred head from this port in a single day, the freight costing, all told, from twenty-five to thirty dollars per head. The greatest number of cattle ever carried across the ocean in any vessel—*five hundred and fifty head*—were shipped from Boston, July 4, in Messrs. Warren & Co.'s steamer *Massachusetts*, and arrived in Liverpool after a passage of eleven days. That the precautions taken for the safety of the animals were perfect may be inferred from the fact that no accident to any of them occurred during the passage, and that every one which went on board in Boston was landed in Liverpool in the finest possible condition. On the 13th of the present month, an unusually large number of cattle, mainly intended for the English market, were shipped from this port. The shipments included 397 head of cattle and 35 horses for Glasgow, 45 head of cattle and 22 horses for Liverpool, 50 cattle and 200 sheep for Bristol, and 225 head of cattle for Hull, making an aggregate of 57 horses and 917 cattle and sheep. During the last week in June 1,200 head of live cattle were shipped from Boston to Liverpool.

From present appearances, we shall, for an indefinite period to come, find a profitable foreign market, especially in Great Britain, for our surplus live cattle. The export trade in slaughtered meat, notwithstanding the admirable ventilator arrangements of ocean steam-ships, has, for various reasons, not come up to expectations, and, in fact, is in a fair way of being absorbed altogether by the commerce in live animals. Imported dead meat is not, for foreign makets, a good source of Summer supply, because the fact of its being imported dead necessitates a more or less prompt sale; as a consequence, the trade in live meat has grown extensively; the living animals can be retained at the port of disembarkation until their flesh is wanted in some distant part of the country to make good a temporary falling off in the home supply. In the absence of adverse English legislation, it is safe to assume that the importation of live cattle from this country will soon become a permanent and important means of meat supply for the people of Great Britain, who now import and consume annually between 200,000 and 300,000 head of cattle, about 1,000,000 sheep, and from 40,000 to 50,000 swine—a million and a half live animals altogether. There seems to be no good reason why we should not supply Great Britain with meat to the same extent that we supply her with bread.

The stock-raisers of Kansas, Texas, Missouri, Colorado, and the States of the North-west can transport their cattle to the Atlantic seabord at a comparatively small cost. Of late years transportation facilities have largely increased, and with the keen competition for business, railroad rates have been kept at reasonable figures. Inexhaustible as are the flocks and herds of the great West, the growing necessities of our population and the markets abroad are likely to put their ability as a source of supply to a severe test. Stock-raising to-day presents opportunities for enterprise and capital not surpassed by any other branch of productive industry in these United States. While other trades have suffered from over-production, there has been no complaint of that character from Western stock-raisers. Bearing directly on this subject, and of very considerable importance to our rapidly-growing export trade in live stock, is the recent debate in the British House of Commons on the bill to prevent the importation of diseased cattle. The bill proposes to prohibit the importation of animals from Denmark and other Continental countries where foot and mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia, and similar contagious maladies are known to be widely prevalent, or, if the importation is allowed at all, the cattle, if affected, must be slaughtered as soon as landed. The exemption of France and the United States from the operation of the bill is severely criticised. It is claimed that cattle from these countries require supervision quite as much as those from German and Scandinavian ports. It is openly charged in England that the advocates of the exclusion bill are working in the interest of the British meat monopolists, who are afraid that the influx of foreign cattle will permanently cheapen prices at home. The cattle, sheep, and other live stock shipped from this port are as sound as any of the herds or flocks in Durham or Yorkshire, and the same may be said of American live stock throughout the country. In any event, the outlook is an encouraging one for American stock-raisers who are expecting to make further inroads on the British markets.

Out of $43 75 still held by us of the fund subscribed for the benefit of the parents of Charley Ross, we have forwarded to Mr. Ross $22 50, with the names and addresses of the subscribers, in order that he may send to them copies of *The Father's Story of Charley Ross*. For the $21 25 remaining we have no address, but if subscribers to the amount of $1 and upward who are known to us simply by initials will send us their names, we shall cause a copy or copies of the book to be sent them. Failing receipt of the addresses needed, we shall hand over the balance left on our hands to Mr. Ross, with a request to use it for the purchase of his book, to be sent to various public libraries.

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

They have been finding coal out in Ohio 40 feet below the surface, on land owned by David Harrier, near Akron. The vein is four feet thick, and is believed to underlie 400 or 500 acres. The best thing that Mr. Harrier can do with that coal vein at present is to cover up the hole, plow the land, and get a good crop of Fall turnips. There are a good many coal mine people in Pennsylvania just now who would exchange all their mineral wealth for a good crop of turnips.

A quick and simple way of testing the inflammability of kerosene oil is to put some of it in a cup, put the bulb of a thermometer in it, suspend the cup in a vessel of water, gradually heat the water, move a lighted taper about the oil, and see at what degree of temperature the oil begins to emit inflammable vapor, and then at what degree the oil itself will burn. Oil for lamps should not take fire below 115°. A quicker and much simpler way is to pour some of the oil on the fire to make it burn.

It is interesting to hear, and would be pleasant reading in some of New-York's East Side streets, that the rose crop at Kazanlik, Bulgaria, will be gathered and distilled as usual this year, contrary to expectation. The yield of attar of roses will probably be less than usual, but will hardly fall below 200,000 muscals, so the Kazanlik papers say. It is peculiarly nice to know that there will be 200,000 muscals of attar of roses, even to people who don't know how much a muscal is. The rose gardens were trampled down during the war, but the Bulgarians have returned to them and put them in order.

No doubt they have some of the natural respect for the dead out in Nevada, but their way of showing it is hardly what would be called conventional in the East. A man named Foster dropped dead in one of the streets of Austin one evening, and the next morning a man who had been talking with him, just as he died, was telling a group of friends all about it. "You see," said he, "I noticed yesterday afternoon that John was powerful weak, and I said to him, says I, 'John, it appears to me it's about time you were passing in your checks;' and he said he didn't know but it was; and the first thing I knowed he had passed 'em in."

There is a man in Watertown, in this State, whose name is Joshua Bragger, and the local newspapers are suggesting that he change his name to Bladder, because he is so light. A few days ago he accidentally stepped off the deck of a steam-boat, and fell into the water. As he could not swim, preparations were begun for fishing him out; but the deck hands were astonished to see him floating about like a cork, although in his fright he was making commotion enough in the water to sink him several times. If he doesn't change his name, he ought certainly get a good meal inside of him, unless he intends to let himself for a life-preserver.

The Wadesville coal shaft, that took fire, near Pottsville, a long time ago, was deluged with water from a neighboring brook, and the fire was extinguished. Then they found it was harder to get the water out than it was the fire. At last, however, it is all pumped put, and the discovery is made that everything is so badly damaged that it will be necessary to drive new openings. Some people have very funny ideas about the burning of a coal mine, imagining a great pit, under the surface, in which an unquenchable fire rages, somewhat on the plan of the country called Hades. A coal mine fire never burns except when it is licking up the wood-work. It smolders along, and makes plenty of gas and some smoke, but no blaze.

There is in London a house where a terrier dog is kept—the exact house is not indicated. One day the owner of the house (which has a high wall around it) bought a lively monkey and brought him home, dressed in hat, coat, and breeches. The dog saw him sitting on a terrace in the yard, and started for him. When he got within a few feet the monkey sat so still and unconcerned that the dog was frightened. He also sat down, and, for a minute or two, they glared at each other. The dog was thinking of renewing the attack, when the monkey lifted his hat and bowed politely to him. This was too much for the dog, and he took refuge under the porch; as soon as he was gone, the monkey, who was really as much frightened as the dog, made lightning tracks up a tree.

Gen. Sheridan has discovered that the "Medicine Men" among the Navajo Indians tie their patients to trees, in some cases, and shoot stones into their bodies to cure them. The shooting, however, generally had exactly the opposite effect, and the soldiers who discovered the doctors at their work put a stop to the treatment and asked the doctors what they had to say. The Medicine Men replied that they had been taught the practice by a neighboring tribe, but that they had lost some of the medicine that should go on the stones, so that it "didn't work very well." A number of other "doctors" were accused, and some of them admitted that they had killed a good many patients in that way; but, being only "Indians, not taxed," they were let off on promising to abandon the practice.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

B. T. Ringgold has been engaged at the Standard Theatre for the season of 1878-9.

It is practically settled that Miss Ada Dyas will be engaged at the Lyceum Theatre for the coming season.

Max Strakosch is in Vienna, attending to the organization of the Strakosch-Kellogg opera troupe for the coming season.

Mr. J. K. Emmet has gone to Liverpool to play a short engagement, and will return to the New-York stage in the latter part of August.

Mrs. Dion Boucicault has just finished a successful engagement in Liverpool in an Irish piece, and Dion Boucicault, Jr., has just sailed for England by the White Star steamer.

Patti and Nicolini are engaged for the Kroll Theatre, Vienna, for the month of November at £400 a night, which disposes of the rumor that they are coming to New-York this season.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson has engaged to appear as *Rip Van Winkle*, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, this Winter. Until then he will enjoy his holiday. The engagement commences in December.

Miss Kellogg is in Paris, Janauschek at Kissingen, Mary Anderson and Alice Oates are both at Paris, and Mme. Modjeska is at Warsaw, in Poland. They will all be in New-York on or about Sept. 1.

Miss Blanche Meda, who commences her starring tour on the evening of Sept. 2 in Steele Mackaye's "Won at Last," is taking a few days of rest at Ballston Spa. Her season of 40 weeks is all filled.

Miss Kate Bateman plays *Mary*, in "Mary Warner," which is to be revived at the Lyceum Theatre, in London, early in August. Mr. John Billington will support Miss Bateman as *George Warner*.

The arrangements for the season of 1878-9 at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre have been completed and the members of the company engaged. The Fifth-Avenue will open in the latter part of August, but the day has not been decided upon.

The negotiations between Banvard, the owner of the Broadway Theatre, and Mr. Augustin Daly having come to naught on the question of repairs, the latter is negotiating for the old theatre in Twenty-fourth-street, since dubbed Fifth-Avenue Hall, where Heller gave his last performances.

Fanny Davenport had to pay three guineas a night for her studies of "Olivia" at the Court Theatre in London. The man at the window had never heard of her, and when she presented her card and requested a box for herself and her mother, he exacted the £3 3s., and advised her to take stalls and save the expense.

The Aquarium is open on Sundays from 9 in the morning until 10 at night, and has almost superseded the Museum of Natural History at the Central Park as a popular resort for studies of animal life. Just now the electric eel from South America, which Mr. Tom Starboard used to describe so graphically in his stories for boys, is one of the special attractions.

An interesting performance has been arranged for the ladies' and children's Summer-night's festival at the Colosseum at Jones' Wood, to take place on Thursday evening. The entertainment will consist of athletic games and rural sports. The profits will inure to the benefit of St. Agnes' Church, in East Forty-third-street, of which Rev. H. C. Macdowell is Pastor.

The London newspapers are pretty nearly unanimous as respects the dramatic power of Rose Eytinge, but express universal regret at her appearance in *Nancy Sykes*. The London *Figaro* credits her with qualities which would enable her to make her mark in a far higher type of dramatic art, describes her voice as extremely mellow and sympathetic, and observes that she can abandon herself to passion without ranting. With a little more of the *ars celare artem*, the critic thinks she would be accepted as one of the best emotional actresses on the stage.

The third grand Sunday concert at Gilmore's Garden is announced to take place this evening. The programme is more than equal to the standard of the two previous Sunday evening concerts, including selections from Rubinstein as well as from Mendelssohn, Rossini, and Wagner. A dancing fantasia caprice from Vieuxtemps, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, are among the most attractive Summer night music on the programme. Leibold's military band has proved such an acquisition, and the Thomas' concerts such a popular success, that Messrs. Shook & Gilmore propose to continue them permanently during the season.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIG

ATLANTIC CITY ABANDONED.

POTTER'S INVESTIGATORS COMING TO NEW-YORK.

A SESSION OF FIVE DAYS AT THE SEA-SIDE AND NOTHING MATERIAL DEVELOPED—MR. SYPHER RETURNS TO HIS ORIGINAL STATEMENT ABOUT THE SHERMAN LETTER—MORE CLEAR TESTIMONY FROM MR. MOREY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—The Potter Committee, after a sojourn of only five days, terminated their business here this afternoon. Boxes of documents had been brought here to aid in the investigation, but these will now be returned to Washington and stored in the committee-room at the Capitol. What they have discovered beyond what was already known does not yet appear. All the members of the committee were anxious to leave, there being only one witness—Gov. Palmer—to be examined. Messrs. Potter, Hiscock, and Butler will hear, in New-York, on Monday, what he knows about the Louisiana Presidential election, when an adjournment for two weeks will take place. Mr. Potter will probably designate some pleasant place not far from the City of New-York for the next meeting. Mr. Springer has gone to Deer Park, Md., to join his family. The friends of Gen. Garfield were much pleased to see him in the committee-room after his severe sickness of yesterday, caused by bathing in the surf. He said he felt well, though a little weak, and left by the 11 o'clock train for his home in Ohio. His cross-examination by Gen. Butler was not attempted. This will be resumed some months hence.

Ex-Congressman J. H. Sypher again appeared to-day, having been recalled by Mr. Hiscock. With regard to Secretary Sherman's handwriting, Mr. Hiscock read the questions propounded by him on Wednesday, and Mr. Sypher's replies. Mr. Sypher then said that he would not swear to the genuineness of the handwriting, and to-day he retreated from his bold assertions in that connection yesterday, when he sought to create the impression that he had but little, if any, doubt of the fact that Sherman wrote the letter. His testimony on this subject is now against the fact sought to be proved yesterday. The Democrats of the committee thought they had made a strong point, as Sypher testified in the direction they desired, but the return to-day to his original position had the effect to depress their spirits.

The testimony of Frank Morey was continued to-day. He explained clearly the manner of presenting the case of the Republicans to the Returning Board. Mr. Potter seemed anxious to have him admit that the people of Louisiana rose in their majesty to overthrow a tyrannical and oppressive Government, but Mr. Morey declined to admit the proposition, and drew a parallel between the condition of things in New-Orleans, with reference to the State of Louisiana, and the condition of things that would exist in the State of New-York if the Governor and Legislature elected by the people were sitting in New-York City, where a Democratic mob had taken possession of the State offices and set up their defeated candidate for Governor. All who heard Mr. Morey's testimony were impressed with the fact that he was telling the truth without fear or favor, and that he had a clearer knowledge of events than most witnesses that have been summoned. This was particularly true, so far as the legal points involved were concerned. Even Gen. Butler paid him the compliment of telling him, in effect, that he was a truthful witness. Judge Trumbull, for an hour or so, told of his experience with Returning Board matters.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 27.—The examination of Frank Morey, of Louisiana, was resumed before the Potter committee this morning. In response to questions by Mr. Potter, he explained that in his testimony yesterday he used the word "mob," as applied to the Nicholls party in New-Orleans, in a merely legal sense; as a matter of fact, the friends of Nicholls claimed that he had been elected Governor, that his troops were legal Militia, that they had been cheated by the Returning Board, and that it was for the purpose of maintaining their rights that the Militia was organized. The witness was asked whether he did not believe that if no Federal troops had been in New-Orleans the Nicholls Government would have established itself. The witness replied that if it had been a mere question of physical force the Nicholls party would have overcome Packard.

Q.—Do you believe that Packard could have maintained himself without the support of Federal troops?

A.—My impression is that if the Packard Government had been recognized in the first place, as the Kellogg Government had been, and had the President said he intended to maintain the Packard Government, and given to it the necessary moral support, there would have been no trouble in maintaining it. The witness said further that the Nicholls Government established itself without the aid of the Federal Government, further than the withdrawal of the troops.

Gen. Butler.—Suppose Gov. Tilden on the 4th of March, 1877, had established himself, by the aid of the New-York Militia in the City of New-York, as President of the United States, on the ground that the people had elected him, but that he had been cheated out of the election by the Returning Board of Louisiana, and had sent a commission to Congress in order to secure recognition, and after certain proceedings of bribery, intimidation, and corruption, and after the bonds of the United States had gone down 30 cents on the dollar on account of trouble and anarchy, and after securing the majority in Congress were bondholders, and to save these bonds, had come to a conclusion to recognize Tilden as President, and the majority of members of both houses had agreed to that and agreed to form a Congress to receive advantages from him, sending him messages and bills for his approval, have you any doubt there would have been a change in the Government of the United States, as in the case of a change of Government in Louisiana? A.—I have not the least doubt of it.

In response to questions by Mr. Potter, the witness gave his opinion that it was the duty of the President to decide which was the legal Government; but if any outrages existed the question was for the determination of the courts.

During examination by Mr. Hiscock the witness incidentally said that he had one or two interviews with the President at great length, during which the witness urged that the withdrawal of the troops from New-Orleans and not maintaining the Packard Government would be the destruction of the Republican Party in the South. The President took the position that the Republican Party could no longer maintain that policy, which had lost New-York to the Republicans, and the party had become weaker in consequence; therefore, the good of the Republican Party demanded a change. The President treated the subject as of national consequence. The witness said so far as he knew no returns had been thrown out by the Returning Board on inadequate or insufficient proof; there was a movement to make Nicholls Governor even to the extent of violence.

Gen. Butler—And in this Nicholls had the aid of the President and the MacVeagh commission!

The Witness—I wish, gentlemen; you would distribute these questions among others.

Gen. Butler—We have been asking many of them because it is so rare that we have an honest witness.

The Witness—There are many of them if you would look after them; I find the people of Louisiana as honest as those anywhere.

Mr. Hiscock—As in Massachusetts or New-York?

Gen. Butler then examined the witness with regard to the proofs and affidavits laid before the Returning Board with reference to Elias Pinkston being brought into the room of the Returning Board on a sofa. Mr. Morey said that such conveyance was a matter of necessity, owing to her wounds. It was not designed to produce a strong impression on the board, although it naturally had that effect.

Gen. J. Hale Sypher was recalled by Mr. Hiscock, and interrogated touching the alleged Sherman letter. Mr. Hiscock repeated the question asked him on Wednesday, namely, whether there was anything which enabled him, up to the time that he saw what purported to be a letter written and signed by Mr. Sherman, to carry the form of the latter's handwriting in his mind, and also read and answer them given by Gen. Sypher, namely, "No, Sir, I have not the form of his writing in my mind now, and I have not seen it frequently since; I would not swear to his signature now." Gen. Sypher said this was his answer to-day.

Capt. L. G. Dennis, of Florida, was permitted to make an explanation concerning Gov. Noyes' testimony before the Potter committee in Washington. Gov. Noyes had testified that when the life of Dennis had been threatened, he had called together in a church, or somewhere, all the colored people of the vicinity, and had them kneel down, and raise their hands and swear that if he were killed they would lay waste to the Democracy, and avenge his death. Capt. Dennis desired to say that nothing of the kind had taken place, and that Gov. Noyes must have been misinformed. In reply to a question by Mr. Potter, Dennis said that when he spoke at Humansville, where it was alleged his life had been threatened, there was no intimidation, nor any threats.

Ex-Senator Trumbull having been called, testified that he left for New-Orleans on Nov. 11, 1876, on the invitation of Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, to witness the count by the Returning Board, in company with other gentlemen who had been similarly invited by Mr. Hewitt. He related the mode of proceeding by the board, and in answer to questions said that the visitors were not present when the board retired for deliberation; that they did not see the compilation of returns by which the board arrived at results; nor did he know whether any affidavits presented to the board were read. He was examined by Mr. Springer on many points in connection with the election.

The committee closed its business here early this afternoon. Messrs. Potter, Hiscock, and Butler have left for New-York, where, on Monday, they will hold a meeting for the examination of Gov. Palmer, of Illinois. An adjournment will then take place, subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE COFFIN HE MADE HIMSELF.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF A SOLDIER OF THE FIRST FRENCH EMPIRE.

On Friday morning last, at 10 o'clock, a funeral cortége halted in front of the entrance to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third-street. Several men alighted from one of the foremost carriages, and, opening the door of an ordinary hearse, withdrew a peculiar-looking coffin, which they bore on their shoulders into the church. A requiem mass was then offered for the repose of the soul of M. Lazare Cantel, a soldier of the first Empire, who died on the 25th inst., at his residence, No. 224 Sullivan-street, at the age of 85 years. The body was interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. The coffin in which reposed the body of the aged veteran was made of blackened sole leather, and was manufactured by the deceased 11 years ago. He had kept it in his own bedroom up to the time of his death, and shortly before breathing his last solemnly requested his friends to bury him in it with his old Napoleonic uniform. M. Cantel was well known, in the neighborhood in which he resided, as an eccentric character. He was born at Autun, Department of Savoy and Loire, on Dec. 11, 1793, and served under the first Napoleon, in the Lancers of the Guard, as *Marechal-des-logis*. His term of service in the Army extended over 22 years, at the close of which he received the bronze medal of St. Helena. Returning to civil life, he emigrated to this country in 1836, when he started in business as a designer and manufacturer of leather trunks, hat-boxes, and all kinds of fancy leather receptacles. He subsequently opened a place at the corner of Broadway and h. Bleecker, where he exercised his rare inventive talents in leather-work. Among his most valuable inventions were a traveling trunk and raft combined, for ocean voyages, and an improved leather army canteen, for the right to manufacture which he was in receipt of royalties up to the day of his death.

In 1856 and 1857 he exhibited his "patent life-preserving trunks," and received diplomas from the American Institute. Eleven years ago he conceived the idea of making a coffin of sole-leather for himself. He finished it in about a week, and regarding his peculiar handiwork with a look of entire satisfaction, placed it safely away in his room. Eight years ago he manufactured a burial casket of varnished sole leather for his daughter-in-law, Mme. Alexandrina Virginia Cantel, who kept house for him. She accepted the remarkable present, and now exhibits it with evident pride to all her friends and acquaintances. She says, however, that she does not desire to be buried in it, but intends, nevertheless, to preserve it in memory of her father-in-law, to whom she was deeply attached. M. Cantel was also the discoverer of a process for the reproduction of works of art, which he abandoned when photography was discovered, but which, notwithstanding, possessed considerable value. Among the residents of the French colony in this City he was long and favorably known, many of the leading French citizens being his personal friends. In demeanor he was quiet, gentle, and unostentatious, and his numerous acts of charity endeared him to many of his compatriots. In appearance he was the beau-ideal of a battle-scarred veteran—tall and straight, with a grizzled white mustache and imperial, and shaggy eyebrows. M. Cantel was married in Paris 51 years ago, and had two children—a boy and a girl. The former, who was the husband of Mme. Alexandrina Cantel, is dead. The daughter still lives, and is at present in Paris.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT CONEY ISLAND.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS AND BATHERS—A HEAVY SURF—UP IN THE ELEVATOR.

Coney Island was in the height of her glory last night. All along the beach, in front of almost all the large hotels, but particularly Norton & Murray's, the Brighton, and Manhattan Beach, were thousands of people, out for a Saturday night's cooling. No moon shone, but the electric lights at Brighton and Manhattan Beach, and some at the other end of the island, lit everything up wonderfully, and gave a frosting of silver to the dashing breakers. The surf was stronger yesterday than it has been for a long time. The waves came in as high as a tall man's head—something that is not often seen on the Coney Island beach.

By the little railroad recently opened from Manhattan Beach, the unknown end of the island, the easterly, end may easily be explored. It was not to be supposed that any mortal had ever waded up there through the sand till the company announced the opening of the little road, which is known by the romantic name of "Marine Railway," runs immediately along the beach, and carries passengers two miles and back for 10 cents. At the Brighton the green grass took a bluish tinge under the electric light, forming a greater contrast than ever to the dull, white sand. Here are panoramas, velocipedes, and many other modern inventions for the amusement of the children.

The early hours of sending off the last trains and the last boats from Norton & Murray's, the Brighton, and Manhattan Beach, drove many persons to Cable's, who reached the island by a different route. Cable's is remarkable for very good food, billiard tables without any lights, and the high elevator. The elevator unites in itself the beauty and grandeur of nature and the genius and smoothness of art—fare, 15 cents. The ascendee goes up 270 feet above the ground, skaks in his boots, and, after a few minutes of getting used to it, looks timidly seaward. The view from the elevator at night is worth going up to see. The scores of big hotels, all belamped and belighted to the last degree with many-colored lights, present a sight to be seen nowhere short of the panoramas at the Brighton.

In the Sea-side Aquarium, where there are more horses than fish, they have introduced an exceedingly funny act. A huge crane is put up, so arranged that it revolves around the circus ring when pushed. At the end of the beam is a rope, and at the end of the rope a strap. A boy is taught to ride on a horse's back standing, with the strap around his body, under his arms. No matter how many times he may fall off, the strap and rope are sure to hold him, and he swings wildly about in the air, following the horse with the momentum, and catching him occasionally by the tail and thus regaining his place.

The island last night was as lazily lively a place as can be imagined. It is much safer not to guess how many people were there, for nobody could guess within some thousands, but they numbered far up into the tens of thousands, and most of them came home again last night.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

WEEKLY REPORTS UNDER THE NATIONAL QUARANTINE ACT—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE DISEASE SPREADING FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following is an abstract of the sanitary reports received during the past week, under the National Quarantine act, by Surgeon-General Woodworth, of the Marine Hospital Service:

New-Orleans.—About the 12th inst. cases of yellow fever began to occur in New-Orleans. At first they were at one focus of infection only, but others soon appeared at different points, and up to yesterday evening 37 cases and 17 deaths had been reported to the State Board of Health. So far the board have been unable to trace the outbreak to foreign source. Carbolic acid disinfection is being rigorously carried out at all infected points, and the remarkable success which has attended the efforts of the board in this direction in the past few years gives hope of preventing the outbreak from assuming epidemic proportions. Three or four persons from New-Orleans have died of yellow fever at points above that place on the Mississippi.

Brooklyn.—No new cases at the Navy-yard since last Saturday's report.

Key West.—From the 10th inst. to noon to-day, six new cases of yellow fever in the harbor and three in the city have occurred.

Havana.—During the week ended July 13 there were 97 deaths from yellow fever and 22 from small-pox.

Matanzas.—Advices to the 19th show an increased number of cases, and an increased ratio of deaths.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—In consequence of the existence of yellow fever at New-Orleans the Board of Health of this city to-day determined to establish a quarantine station for boats from that place at the foot of President's Island, 12 miles below the city.

MOBILE, Ala., July 27.—The Mobile city and county authorities have established a rigid quarantine against New-Orleans. Nothing except United States mail cars will be allowed to pass through the county or approach the city after the 29th inst. until further notice.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 27.—The Board of Health to-day passed a resolution quarantining vessels from all eastern and foreign Gulf ports for 20 days; the quarantine to include passengers and freight.

PORTLAND, Me., July 27.—The bark Norena, Chase, from Matanzas for north of Hatteras, has put into Fernandina with yellow fever on board. The second mate and one seaman dead, and mate and three men sick.

ESCOBEDO SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

GALVESTON, July 27.—Escobedo has been condemned to be shot. This act, however, will not bring peace to the border.

BAD LUCK FOR BETTING MEN

TWO DISASTROUS RACES AT THE SARATOGA COURSE.

THE WISEACRES OF THE TURF AT FAULT IN THE HANDICAP AND HURDLE RACES—PILOT CAPTURES THE FORMER AND DANDY THE LATTER—THE DOSWELL STAKES WON BY PERFECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 27, 1878.

The heavy rain-storm which began at dusk yesterday continued throughout the night, drenching the streets and roads, but bringing a delightful change in the atmosphere, which had been very oppressive. Although the clouds lingered about the horizon all the morning, the storm had passed away, and the harrows were set to work on the track preparing it for the races. In parts it had dried very quickly, but in front of the judges' stand and on the turn it was heavy. The attendance of spectators was very good for an "off day," and the racing was very interesting except to the heavy betting men, who were badly beaten in the second and third races. The Doswell Stakes was captured easily by Perfection, with her stable companion, Pique, second. The mile and three-quarter handicap was a fine race, and a rank outsider, Pilot, a well-bred colt, out of Acrobat, won it with consummate ease. It was the first victory for the Rutherfurd stable during the meeting. The party kept the secret well, and they "scooped" the pool-box. The knowing division were also severely bit in the hurdle race, which was won by Dandy, who sold in the field. The outsiders being successful, the Paris pools paid remarkably well. In the first race tickets on P. Lorillard paid $10 70. The Pilot tickets in the second race were worth $93 20, and the Dandy tickets in the hurdle race paid $107 in the first heat, and $23 90 in the second.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE DOSWELL STAKES.

The first affair was the Doswell Stakes, for 3-year olds, with penalties and allowances, one mile. This is a new stake, and was first run for last year. Cuba won it and created quite a sensation in beating Bombast. Of the 34 nominations 6 were marked on the card as starters, namely: T. W. Doswell's ch. g. Sunlight, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Wade Hampton, George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Balance All, and ch. c. Albert, Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Perfection and b. f. Pique. The two latter, with their allowance of five pounds, were considered by the connoisseurs to have the best chance, and although Balance All was made to carry 120 pounds and Albert had not yet shown to advantage, they were strongly backed as second choice, while Wade Hampton, who on this occasion made his début for the season, was liked very much by the followers of the Rutherfurd stable. The betting was as follows:

P. Lorillard	$275	$275	$225
G. Lorillard	150	120	125
Wade Hampton	75	90	70
Sunlight	50	50	55

The first attempt to make a start was a success. Sunlight getting away in the lead, with Albert second, and Balance All in the rear. As they went round the turn, Sunlight, having the inside, was half a length in front of Albert, who was a length ahead of Pique, who was half a length before Wade Hampton, and Perfection and Balance All still in the rear. Sunlight was challenged by Albert for the lead, and at the quarter pole the latter only had the advantage by a head, while Pique was at Albert's quarter, a length before Perfection. The brush along the back stretch between the two leaders was very close, Albert pushing his head in front and then losing the advantage again, and when they were passing the half mile pole Sunlight showed his head in advance of Albert, and the latter only had the advantage of Pique by a neck, while Perfection was close up and well in hand. Balance All was fifth, and Wade Hampton sixth, both of them already beaten. When they came round the lower turn Cotton sent Pique along, and she soon pushed out half a length in front of Sunlight, and Albert was at the latter's quarter, followed by Perfection. They ran in this way to the three-quarters, and into the home stretch, when Sunlight began to quit, and Matthews drew the whip on him. In the meantime Perfection passed Albert and Sunlight in quick succession, and joined her stable companion at the furlong pole, and the pair had the contest to themselves. The jockeys of both fillies strove with all their power to be credited with the winning mount, but Barrett succeeded in reaching the goal a neck in front of Pique, who was two lengths before Albert third, Sunlight fourth, Balance All fifth, and Wade Hampton, who had sulked most of the way, brought up the rear. The time was 1:50.

THE HANDICAP.

The second race was a free handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, one mile and three-quarters. Seven had accepted the weight imposed on them by the handicapper, but one of them, Bramble, paid forfeit, which left six competitors, namely: J. R. Barry's b. c. Kenesaw, Oden Bowie's ch. m. Mary, T. W. Doswell's b. g. Bushwhacker, P. Lorillard's ch. g. Bayard, D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Maumee, and J. E. Brewster & Co.'s ch. g. Pilot. There was a considerable change in the betting since yesterday afternoon, the state of the track being considered favorable to Bushwhacker, who became the favorite, with Maumee as the second choice. The result, however, was so unexpected that the knowing ones lost heavily, as will be seen by the quotations:

Bushwhacker	$200	$160	$160
Maumee	165	115	110
Bayard	150	150	130
Kenesaw	125	75	95
Mary	110	85	60
Pilot	65	65	65

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were unusually long in the chute, and after one false attempt the flag fell to a very good start, the field breaking away together. Maumee immediately took the lead, and was followed by Pilot, but as they ran down the chute Pilot assumed the front place, but was immediately checked, and Maumee got the lead again. Turning into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Maumee was making the pace, and led a length; Pilot second, three lengths before Bushwhacker, who was half a length in advance of Bayard, fourth; Kenesaw fifth, Mary sixth. Coming round the lower turn, Pilot got to the saddle-girth of Maumee, and they continued to make the pace hot, Bushwhacker holding the third place. They came up the stretch at a merry pace, splashing the mud in the soft spots, and creating much enthusiasm among the spectators. Passing the judges' stand and finishing the first three-quarters of a mile, Maumee still held the advantage by a length; Pilot second, with Bushwhacker at his quarter, the latter being a length before Bayard, followed by Kenesaw; Mary in the rear. The two youngsters kept up the pace round the turn, and Kenesaw improved his position by taking the fourth place from Bayard. Reaching the quarter pole, Maumee was half a length in advance of Pilot, while Bushwhacker was at the latter's quarter, two lengths in front of Kenesaw, who was lapped on either side by Mary and Bayard. There was no change among the three back stretch, but Maumee was still in the van, a length in front of Pilot, and these two passed the half-mile pole without change. Bushwhacker still held the third place, a length behind, and Matthews was using his whip unsparingly. Two lengths behind was Kenesaw, and both Bayard and Mary were half a dozen lengths behind. Coming round the lower turn, Maumee began to lose ground, and both Bushwhacker and Kenesaw passed her, and challenged Pilot, but the latter led into the home stretch. Matthews plied the whip on Bushwhacker and he responded gamely, but he did not have speed enough to get near Pilot, who was so far ahead that Kenesaw pulled him up, and he won the race with ease by two lengths, creating a sensation in the betting ring. Bushwhacker was second, three lengths ahead of Kenesaw, who was eight lengths away from Maumee fourth, Bayard fifth, and Mary last. The time was 3:15.

THE HURDLE-RACE.

The last race of the day was a handicap hurdle-race, of mile heats, which had nine starters, namely, W. Carson's br. g. Kelso, A. D. Brown's br. h. Derby, H. B. Durham's b. g. Joe Rodes, H. Gaffney's br. g. Dalgasian, L. Hart's ch. h. Redding, L. Wood's ch. g. Dandy, William Owens' b. m. Passion, James Jennings' ch. h. Gallagher, and J. R. Gibney's ch. c. Wild Oats. This was another great defeat for the knowing division, as the winner turned up in the field. The betting was as follows:

Derby	$325	$200	$300
Dalgasian	175	120	215
Gallagher	190	100	160
Redding	120	65	135
Joe Rodes	100	180	240
Wild Oats	100		
Field	150		

First Heat.—When the flag fell Dalgasian and Derby got away first, and, jumping the first hurdle at the beginning of the turn, Dalgasian was over first, Derby second, and Dandy third. Going around the turn, Gallagher pushed up to the second place, and challenged Dalgasian. Reaching the second hurdle, Dalgasian was over first, half a length in advance of Gallagher, who was the same distance before Dandy, with Derby fourth. Going along the back stretch, Dandy rushed to the front very fast, and at the third hurdle, just before reaching the half-mile pole, he was half a length in advance of Gallagher, second, Dalgasian third, and Derby fourth, while Passion, who was in the ruck with the rear ones, stumbled and fell, and severely injured her jockey—Young. Coming round the turn, Gallagher and Dandy had a hot contest, but Dandy had the advantage by half a length, Gallagher being two lengths before Derby, Dalgasian fourth, Redding fifth. They came into the stretch in this order, when Sutcliffe gave Derby the signal, and rushing past Gallagher, he closed upon Dandy, but the latter led him a length over the last hurdle, and with ease won the heat by two lengths in 1:57¾; Derby second, a length ahead of Gallagher, who was two lengths before Derby, Dalgasian fourth, Redding fifth. They came into the stretch in this order, when Sutcliffe gave Derby the signal, and rushing past Gallagher, he closed upon Dandy, but the latter led him a length over the last hurdle, and with ease won the heat by two lengths in 1:57¾; Derby second, a length ahead of Gallagher, who was two lengths before Gallagher, fourth, Rodes fifth, Redding sixth, Wild Oats seventh, Kelso eighth.

Second Heat.—Dandy sold for $210; Derby, $205; Redding, $120, and the field $120. Wild Oats and Dalgasian were withdrawn, and this left only six competitors. Dandy broke away in front, and led a length over the first hurdle, Kelso second, and Derby third. Going round the turn, Derby increased this lead to two lengths, Derby taking the second place, and being a length before Gallagher, who had passed Redding. In this manner they jumped the second hurdle. At the third hurdle Redding had taken the third place from Gallagher, and this was the only change during the remainder of the race, for the decisive struggle was between Dandy and Derby. These two struggled round the lower turn into the stretch, where Dandy led two lengths, and, coming over the final obstacle safely, he came away from Derby and beat him by three lengths. Derby was eight lengths before Redding, third, Kelso fourth, Gallagher fifth, and Rodes sixth. Time—1:58¼.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Doswell Stakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $500 added, for 3-year olds, those not having won a sweepstakes race during the year allowed 5 pounds; winners of any race closed in 1878, or thereafter, at any other than the Saratoga course after June 25, to carry 7 pounds extra; one mile; 34 nominations; value to winner, $1,500.

P. Lorillard's b. f. Perfection, by Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington. 108 pounds. Barrett..... 1
P. Lorillard's b. f. Pique, by Leamington, out of Lady Emmal, by Vouchier, 108 pounds. Colton..... 2
G. L. Lorillard's ch. c. Albert, by imp. Australian, out of Queen Victoria, by Lexington, 113 pounds. Holloway..... 3
T. W. Doswell's ch. g. Sunlight, by Australian, out of Ecliptic, by imp. Eclipse, 110 pounds. Matthews.. 0
T. Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Wade Hampton, by Glenelg, out of Item, by Lexington, 113 pounds. Evans.... 0
G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Balance All, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Lantana, by Capt. Elcee, 120 pounds. W. Hayward..... 0

Time—1:50.

SECOND RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $20 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters; value to winner, $540.

J. E. Brewster & Co.'s ch. g. Pilot, 3 years, by Planet, out of Sallie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe, 90 pounds. Bergo..... 1
T. W. Doswell's b. g. Bushwhacker, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Annie Bush, 105 pounds. Matthews..... 2
J. R. Barry's b. c. Kenesaw, 4 years, by Glengary, out of Ka hlesa, 115 pounds. Jones..... 3
D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Maumee, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Emily Peyton, 90 pounds. Douglass..... 0
P. Lorillard's ch. g. Bayard, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Benecia, 98 pounds. Barrett..... 0
O. Bowie's ch. m. Mary, 5 years, by Dickens, out of My Maryland, 105 pounds. Holloway..... 0
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf..... p'd it.

Time—3:15.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap hurdle race, purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse; mile heats, over four hurdles; distance, 80 yards.

L. Wood's ch. g. Dandy, 4 years, by Oysterman, Jr., out of Bet Arlington, 138 pounds. J. McLaughlin..... 1 1
A. D. Brown's g. h. Derby, 6 years, by Eugene, out of Kate Sovereign, 160 pounds. Sutcliffe..... 2 2
L. Hart's br. h. Dalgasian, 6 years, by Harry of the West, dam by Joe Stoner, 142 pounds. Meany.. 6 3
W. Carson's br. g. Kelso, aged, by Vouchier, out of Kate Logan, 155 pounds. McBride..... 3 4
J. Jennings' ch. h. Gallagher, 5 years, by Blarney stone, out of Lilly Ward, 130 pounds. Brown..... 4 5
H. B. Durham's b. g. Joe Rodes, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Item, 147 pounds. J. Henry..... 5 6
H. Gaffney's br. g. Dalgasian, 5 years, by Blarney stone, out of Lucy Fowler, 145 pounds. Gaffney. 3 dr.
J. R. Gibney's ch. c. Wild Oats, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Pevensey, 102 pounds. Littlefield. 7 dr.
W. Owens' b. m. Passion, aged, by Red Eye, out of Sympathy, 135 pounds. Young..... dis.

Time—1:57¾; 1:58¼.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme for the first extra day of the season consists of three races, the first of which will be a purse of $300, for maiden 2-year olds, entrance free; colts to carry 105 pounds, fillies and geldings 102 pounds; three-quarters of a mile. The second race will be a purse of $500, of which $100 and the entrance money to the second horse; winners at this meeting to carry 7 pounds extra; maidens 4 years old and upward allowed 7 pounds; mile heats. The third event will be a selling race, for a purse of $300, with the usual allowances, entrance free; one mile and a quarter. The nominations for these events and the pool-selling at the track this afternoon are as follows:

THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH.

Ferida	$50	$51	$90
Boardman	35	30	55
Grandmaster	25	25	25
Lulu	20	15	25
Kingston	6	6	10
Norton	5	5	10

THE MILE HEATS RACE.

Loulanier	$150	$100	$100
Frederick the Great	75	45	45
Miss Malloy	50	75	35
Mechanic	25	15	15
Kinney K.	10	5	8
Empress	10	5	8

THE SELLING RACE.

Maritana	$50	$250	$100
Maumee	40	90	60
Hattie F.	40	160	55
Shylock	15	45	25
Loiterer	10	35	15
Princeton	10	25	10
Henry Owens	13	25	11
Stranger	13	90	10
Lizzie D.	10	17	10
Fury	6	10	8
Moorhen	6	12	5

FAST TROTTING AT CLEVELAND.

RARUS EQUALS GOLDSMITH MAID'S BEST TIME—HE TROTS THREE HEATS IN 2:14½, 2:15, AND 2:14—RACES IN THE 2:20 AND 2:26 CLASSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—The closing races of the Cleveland Club came off to-day in the presence of a large number of spectators. The weather was fine, and the track in good condition. The great struggle of Rarus to beat Goldsmith Maid's time was the event of the day, and brought out thousands of people.

The first race was for the 2:26 class, with a purse of $1,500. The entries were Wolford Z., Nancy Hackett, Bonesetter, Lady Voorhees, Monarch Rule, Nella Schuyler, Goldfinder, and Steve Maxwell. On the third attempt the word was given. On entering the third quarter Nella and Maxwell drew ahead, and the race up the home stretch was exceedingly close. Steve, however, passed under the wire slightly in advance, taking the heat in 2:24¾, Nella second, Wolford Z. third. In the second heat Nella got a little ahead at the start, followed by Goldfinder and Maxwell. At the end of the half-mile Goldfinder was ahead. Nella, however, soon stepped to the front, taking the heat by a length in 2:26. The third heat was won by Wolford Z in 2:23, after a contest of no great interest. The others followed thus: Bonesetter, Steve Maxwell, Nella, Nancy Hackett, Goldfinder, Lady Voorhees, Monarch Rule, Schuyler. In the fourth heat, Wolford Z. took the lead at the start, and kept it in fine style till near the half-mile point, where Maxwell went to the front, which position he kept, passing under the wire in 2:22¾. Wolford Z. and Monarch Rule were almost abreast. The fifth heat was taken by Maxwell in 2:25¾, Bonesetter followed him closely, but was distanced by the judges for foul driving, thus depriving him of second money. Maxwell was declared the winner of the race. Wolford Z. received second money, Nella third, Lady Voorhees fourth.

The second race for the 2:20 class, with a purse of $2,000, was another remarkably poor time. Pools sold fairly. The horses entered were Albemarle, Adelaide, Queen, Kansas Chief, King Philip, May Queen, John H., Midnight, and Richard. Adelaide took the race, and the time was so slow as to make the race wholly uninteresting, the last heat being won in 2:31.

Next came the great event of the day, it being a race for a special purse of $1,500, open to all. For this contest Rarus, Lulu, and Great Eastern had been entered, but during the afternoon the last two were withdrawn. It was the intention to let the race alternate with the heats of the other classes, but this was objected to; consequently Rarus did not appear till the close of the 2:26 race, and then alternated with the fifth and sixth heats of the 2:20 class. As Rarus came in view he was loudly applauded by the spectators, as was his driver, Mr. Splan. Gentleman Jack was announced to accompany the great mourch of the turf. Rarus got away in fine style, gradually drawing ahead of his running mate. He passed the quarter in 0:33½, the half in 1:06½, the third quarter in 1:40½, and made the heat in 2:14½. During the entire heat he trotted magnificently, working in grand style, and gradually leaving Gentleman Jack further and further behind. It was a square and most beautiful trot. After a brief rest, Rarus appeared for the second heat, having for running companion a saddle-horse. Splan drove twice around the track, and then took up the second struggle for time. Rarus went away like the wind, passing the first quarter in 39¾, the half mile point in 1:07¾, the three-quarters in 1:41¼, and passing under the wire in 2:15. The excitement was now very high, and great were the expectations for the next heat. Rarus soon appeared for the final struggle, receiving loud applause. In a moment more he was away, followed by the gaze of the spectators. He went toward the first-quarter post with great steadiness as well as rapidity, passing it in 33. On he sped to the half mile, shooting by it in 1:07. Then he passed the three-quarter point in 1:40½. The excitement was now the greatest ever seen on the Cleveland track, but Rarus apparently minded it not. He came on toward the grand stand in splendid shape, and passed under the wire in 2:14, making time equal to that of any other horse. The crowd cheered loudly for a moment or two and then all was quiet, in expectation of the time being announced. This was done, and then the crowd gathered around the grand stand. Had it not been for Dame Nature's storm, Rarus would undoubtedly have beaten the best time on record.

Following are the summaries of the races:

FIRST RACE.—For the 2:26 class; purse, $1,500, to be divided:

Steve Maxwell	1	4	3	1	1
Wolford Z.	3	3	1	2	7
Monarch Rule	2	1	4	6	4
Nella	4	2	6	4	3
Lady Voorhees	6	6	5	3	5
Nancy Hackett	7	7	7	5	2
Monarch Rule	8	6	8	3	9
Goldfinder	5	8	6	8	6
Schuyler	9	9	9	7	8
Bonesetter	4	2	2	4	dis.

Time—2:24¾; 2:26; 2:23; 2:22¾; 2:25¾.

SECOND RACE.—For the 2:20 class; purse, $2,000, to be divided:

Adelaide	4	4	2	1	1
Midnight	7	1	6	3	3
Promoter	7	7	7	5	4
May Queen	5	2	3	2	7r.o.
John H.	6	3	5	4	2r.o.
King Philip	3	5	8	3	5r.o.
Richard	2	3	6	7	6r.o.
Kansas Chief	8	6	4		dr.
Albemarle					dis.

Time—2:22; 2:22; 2:23¼; 2:23¾; 2:24; 2:31.

THE INFLUENCE OF MELODY

MUSIC AND MUSICAL CRITICISM.

MR. EDMUND GURNEY'S VIEWS—PLATO'S CONSERVATISM — THACKERAY'S WINE-SHOP SINGER—RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL THEORY OF MUSIC.

A remarkable article, the first of a series by Edmund Gurney, in the *Nineteenth Century*, for July, takes a view of the nature and the functions of music, which which will be rejected, at first, at least, by most of its votaries—that it has no moral or intellectual quality or influence. In reviewing the philos

A FRENCH CANADIAN TOWN.

FERTILE LANDS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

WHERE THE THERMOMETER IS NOT A NUISANCE—A SHORT BUT PRODUCTIVE SUMMER—THE HAPPY VILLAGERS—AN UNAMBITIOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR HOME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERTHIER, Province of Quebec, Thursday, July 25, 1878.

It is very chilly here to-day. Though not quite cold enough to necessitate a fire, it is sufficient to make the prospect of at least three blankets by way of bed-covering to-night an agreeable contemplation; and, meanwhile, I have found it comfortable to change some of my Summer clothing for garments of a heavier texture. If I could impart scientific precision to this statement by giving the readings of the thermometer, I would gladly do so, and thereby move to languid envy the broiling denizens of New-York; but, unfortunately, I have no thermometer. There are, to my certain knowledge, at least two in this village. I had been a resident of it for some little time before making the discovery, in fact, had almost come to the conclusion that the instrument had not yet found its way into this primitive and conservative section of the Dominion. An intelligent resident, however, of Scotch descent, surprised me one day with the information that he had two in his house. It was on one of our hot days. It was, indeed, the hottest day we have had, or are likely to have, here. The mercury actually started up to 95° in the shade, and the native Canadians seemed to think that the foretold destruction of the world in universal conflagration was alarmingly close. They are not used to that degree of heat—at least in this world. For myself, accustomed to the Summers of New-York, I was quite in doubt how to regard the matter until informed where the mercury had gone to. Then the heat did really seem oppressive. But it was only for a day or two, and then we dropped back to our regular Summer warmth, which means, with rare exceptions, a warmth in which walking in the fields or the woods is agreeable, except for the mosquitoes in the latter; a row on the river pleasant, where there is always, as long as the sun is up, a refreshing breeze blowing; and at night a couple of blankets on the bed. For the past two or three days it has been rather warmer than this, but last night there came a great storm. The wind changed to the north, and the rain fell; more fell during the night in showers, and it rained nearly all day until this evening, when the clouds were dispersed, the sun shone out gloriously, the rainbow appeared in the heavens, and all the earth rejoiced in renovated beauty. Not that it stood in very great need of renovation. The foliage of the trees and the grass of the fields have not lost the vivid green of Spring. I know how brown and yellow, how dry and thirsty looking is the verdure in the regions south of this. Not so here. Here, at Berthier, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, 40 miles northeast of Montreal, the aspect of the country can only be compared for its vivid greenness to what is presented in the country around New-York in the early Spring of the year. There is no reason why it should be otherwise. Since the 1st of June I have had occasion several times to wear not only my ordinary Winter clothing, but a heavy Winter overcoat, and lined gloves in addition. Rain has been frequent. It was not until the 1st of July that it seemed safe to discard one's Winter under-clothing. Before New-York has fairly cooled off from the torrid heats of Midsummer, we shall go back again to heavier clothing; for the Canadian Summer lasts only long enough to thaw out and thoroughly warm the Canadians, and then Winter is down on them again.

All that Nature does here in the way of vegetation she has to do quickly. There is no time to be lost about it. If there is any kind of grain or herb afflicted with a habit of procrastination in its annual growth, Canada is a decided place for it. The time between plowing and harvest is amazingly short. The ground around this house was plowed and the corn and vegetables planted since the beginning of June. We have already had some kinds of the latter on the table; and the corn will soon be ready. It is nearly five feet high now, and abundantly adorned with the silken tassels which denote the full ear. The hay crop is being cut. It is a magnificent one in this section, which is admirably adapted for it. Such splendid stretches of green fields, level as an Illinois prairie, covered with rich, fruity grass, I have never seen elsewhere. They are broad, green seas of verdure, and when the crop is cut there is still left a beautiful green turf, as fresh and trim as a well-kept lawn. I thought that two crops might be taken; but one of the men in the fields told me that the after-make was left for the cattle. Some few miles farther east of this, there is a long range of hay so rich that the farmers turn their cattle into it while the grass is growing. They say that the soil is so fertile that, unless this were done, the grass would grow up thick and rank, and would lodge and rot. The cattle keep it down, and in good condition for the scythe when the time comes for cutting. Hay is the favorite crop here, for two reasons: first, there is always a steady demand for it at Montreal and in the United States; second, it is a lazy crop, that is, it requires less work than any other. Probably the latter reason is the more powerful with the inhabitants. They are not given to worrying, these Canadians. If they were, I scarcely think that, with this fertile soil, and with abundant means of water carriage to the markets—the cheapest of all carriage—they would be content with growing only peas and hay. It seems to me the land would, in different hands, be made to do more. Imagine the farmers of Illinois growing only hay on their broad and level acres! Yet it is as if they did so. Almost all that a Canadian farmer can grow, the farmer of this section can grow. His land is as level and as rich; and short as the Summer is, it is sufficient for the purpose. What is wanting in time is made up in speed; and this is the country where one can almost see the leaves come out on the trees. When one considers what men of New-England race have done upon the rocky hills of Vermont, of which almost nine tenths is rocks or sand, it seems as if this great fertile province was almost lying waste. The French Canadian is a light-hearted, frugal, and certainly, as a rule, not a lazy person, but he is not enterprising. It is no aim of his to make his farm produce, the last pound of grain that skill and ingenuity can compel, he is content if, without too great labor, it will yield him a comfortable subsistence, and his ideas of comfort are decidedly not extravagant. Enough to eat, without being too nice about quality or variety; clothes sufficient for warmth; a house with walls thick enough to keep out the cold; and wood enough for a great family stove—these are about all for which, as a general rule, he has what political economists call, the effective desire. He will work for these; beyond them his desires have not force enough to drive him. It must be added that, speaking for this section at least, it has at all events all around a population which is neither poor nor rich; a people of frugal, saving habits; neither ardent in making money nor extravagant in spending it; a cheerful and eminently social people, who like to live near each other, gather together in villages and build their farm houses in little clusters; conservative, liking the old ways and still imbued with the old ideas; but yet gradually becoming leavened with the leaven of the New World. The surest sign of their comfort is their steady increase. Every couple in this village seems to be blessed with a large progeny of healthy children. And they had among them little knowledge of sanitary requirements, there need be few deaths. But diseases which we know to be entirely preventable, sometimes play havoc with the young. The only wonder is that the diseases are not more common than they are; but probably the shortness and coolness of the Summer prevents the open drains, or the absence of drains, becoming as dangerous as would be the case in a warmer clime.

The resources of this Province seem to be little known in the United States. Indeed, I had almost come to regard the country lying between Montreal and Quebec as a *terra incognita*. People who knew it about the Canadian centres of Montreal were easy to meet; but to all inquiries about Upper Canada the answer invariably was, "Oh! that is the French country," which seemed to be regarded as a sufficient reason for not knowing anything more about it. It is the French country, and a most beautiful and fertile section it is. Not striking in its beauty, for it is flat like most of the lands on the lower river; but pleasing in its fertility, its greenness, and its winding rivers, which find their way under shady banks to the broad St. Lawrence. There is a little river which opens into the main stream here, and winds down with many serpentine curves from the range of low hills some 10 miles back. There is a picture for an artist at every curve in the wooded banks, and the clusters of farm houses dotted at intervals—old-fashioned structures of stone, with high roofs, large chimneys, and quaint dormer windows, and generally shaded with magnificent elms—add to the picturesqueness of the scene. Only the better class of houses, however, are of stone. Generally a log-built structure, always neatly whitewashed, is the rule. They are never ugly, but always have some features about them which convey the impression of neatness or quaintness. And then there is everywhere such an indefinable air of comfort. One feels that there is no land of poverty here. If the people have not the luxuries of life, they have at least sufficient of its necessaries. Possibly the luxurious fertility of the soil may have something to do with giving this impression; while one sees in the frequent patches of fine timber land that there is enough and to spare of the earth for all who live upon it. Were this not the case the timber would be cleaned off to the last tree, and the ground cultivated to the last square yard. There are many forests in Vermont, but one may travel a long journey in that State before finding any considerable piece of timber on any ground upon which an ear of corn could be made to grow. The Canadian of the Province of Quebec is happier. Land is cheap and plentiful. The rivers carry his produce to the markets at small cost; his taxes are nominal in amount; he is not disturbed by inconveniently energetic neighbors, and he talks his native French. It is all French in this section, one side of the village and town of Varennes this village it is easy to use either the one language or the other exclusively. The population is almost wholly French; but there is an English-speaking population, most of whom, however, talk both languages; and the small storekeepers are compelled by the necessities of business to talk English with more or less correctness. Some of them have not always picked up their English in the best of schools, as was evidently the case with one who on the warm day above mentioned observed to me, with an air of politeness: "It's bloody hot to-day."

THE LATE THOMAS KELSO.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE LIFE OF THE BALTIMORE PHILANTHROPIST.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 27.

The body of the late Mr. Thomas Kelso has been embalmed. The funeral, which will take place at 10 A. M. Monday from Mount Vernon M. E. Church, will be conducted by Rev. J. O. Peck and Rev. S. M. Hartsock. The 25 orphans of the Home will attend in a body. An official delegation will be present from the Metropolitan Church at Washington, and the attendance of prominent Methodist clergy and laymen from Baltimore and other cities will undoubtedly be large. The interment will be at Greenmount Cemetery. Mr. Kelso had almost outlived his day and generation, and the acquaintances of his boyhood and manhood had died before him, so that incidents of his life are known only by those acquaintances and friends of later days with whom he had been on intimate terms. The following reminiscences, gathered from many sources, will be found interesting:

When Mr. Kelso, in his seventh year, came to Baltimore from Ireland with an older brother, John, he was of very small stature, and was called "Little Tommy." A third brother was then a school teacher in the country, near Baltimore, though his whereabouts were unknown to his two brothers, John and Thomas, who had just arrived. By chance the two brothers, in search for something to do, met him near his school, and, ignorant of his personality or relationship, engaged in conversation with him. They found little by little that they had all three come from the same town in Ireland, that they had many mutual acquaintances, and, finally, like a flash, their relationship dawned upon them. They threw themselves upon each other's necks and kissed each other with all the tenderness of David and Jonathan.

Ever after, and up to their deaths, when the brothers met upon the street, although Baltimore town had grown to a large and crowded city, they were in the habit of throwing their arms around each other's necks and kissing each other's cheek. Inquiry among the three at their accidental meeting revealed the fact that the school teacher was the fortunate possessor of $100, the only money in the party. A partnership with this money as the sum total of capital was agreed upon, a purchase of stock was made, and the butchering business was begun. They soon earned a reputation for strict integrity, and for a very noticeable regard of the Sabbath, which was somewhat uncommon among the butchers of that period. They never slaughtered cattle on Sunday, although even then this practice was very general. Drovers began to have implicit confidence in them, and thus they always had the pick of the stock. Their generosity began to show itself in their business, and in the Lexington then known as the Hill Market, and in Centre Market it was a common saying among the butchers that the Kelsos gave away more meat than the other butchers sold. The increase of their trade was enormous and the profits correspondingly large.

The connection of Mr. Kelso with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore was more prominent, perhaps, in many ways than that of any other layman in the city. The year of his birth, 1784, was the year of the nativity of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore, at the old Lovely-Lane Church. Very early in life he became connected with the old City Station, which afterward embraced Eighth-Street, Exeter-Street, (then known as Green-Street,) and Eutaw-Street Churches. He lived at that time in the neighborhood of the Exeter-Street Church, which stood on the site of the present edifice, near Gay-street, and of that church he was an official member and class-leader for many years. The High-Street Church he became connected with about 20 years ago. One by one of his intimate church acquaintances moved up town and joined uptown churches, and Mr. Kelso having contributed largely to the erection of Mount Vernon Church, and some of his descendants being connected there, he also a few years ago joined that organization. As illustrating his prominence as a layman, an incident is told of Mr. De Haas, an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Kelso, who was United States Consul at Jerusalem.

On the date of Mr. Kelso's birthday Mr. De Haas unfurled the Stars and Stripes from the Consulate station. The Governor of Jerusalem inquired of Mr. De Haas the cause of the flag, and the Consul replied that it was flying in honor of Mr. Thomas Kelso, the most distinguished Methodist layman on the new continent. The Governor expressed himself pleased at the action, and ordered his own flag unfurled from the Gubernatorial mansion. On every recurring birthday Mr. Kelso was the recipient of numbers of congratulatory letters from all parts of the country, and almost, it might be said, from all parts of the world, many of them coming in the form of poetical epistles, which he preserved with the greatest care. The Kelso Home for Orphan Children of the Methodist Episcopal Church was the only charity he ever individually established, but the recipients of his benevolence are numbered by thousands. Boys and girls on the streets were sure of the pennies they asked for, and he always spoke of them as his patrons. Men and women in needy circumstances, whom he had never seen or heard of before, never asked his aid in vain, while his generous contributions to charities of his own and other churches are well known. It was a principle with him to give during his lifetime rather than postpone charity to a last will and testament. For many years, while a Director of the Franklin Bank, he devoted himself to discounting the notes of men in moderate circumstances, mechanics, artisans, and the like.

His early education was somewhat limited, but he was a man of rare natural endowments, and possessed a native eloquence of speech which was very effective. It is related that in company with the venerable Rev. Dr. J. H. Brown he called upon the late Mayor Kane a few days after his inauguration last Fall, to congratulate and have a few moments' talk with him. As the conversation rolled on Mr. Kelso, in a purely extemporaneous manner, spoke in such forcible and with such eloquence that the Mayor afterward expressed himself as never having been so deeply impressed in his life. His business education, though entirely self-attained, was very complete, and it is said of him that even on the railroad cars, amid the noise of the engine and the whirl of the car wheels, he could calculate in his head, without the use of pencil or paper, the most difficult problems in interest or discount with wonderful rapidity. His investments were usually in corporations which were just starting and which he considered would advance the public interest. In almost every instance he has been paid large dividends. His membership in the City Council, about the year 1828, was at the time that leading merchants and business men in the city were members of that body. He was one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814 at the North Point battle, and among those who guarded the breastworks on Lombard-street Hill, that was not a member of the Old Defenders' Association.

The Kelso Home for Orphan Children, which is nearly opposite the residence on East Baltimore-street, was draped in mourning yesterday for the death of its founder.

Mr. Kelso's wealth is estimated at about $400,000. Some years ago, to whom it is understood the bulk of his estate goes, consists of one son, John Thomas Kelso, and two daughters—Mrs. Guiteau, widow of Rev. Sheridan Guiteau, and Mrs. Blackwood, wife of Rev. Dr. Blackwood, of Philadelphia; four grandchildren—Mrs. William Daniel, Mrs. Harrison Adreon, Miss Guiteau, and Miss Maclin, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Maclin, of Philadelphia, the first husband of Mrs. Blackwood, and four great-grandchildren, all of them the children of Col. Harrison Adreon.

Just after the war Mr. Kelso estimated his wealth at $600,000, but losses by investments and the general shrinkage of values has, it is supposed, reduced the total to the figures stated. He owned an estate of 40 acres near the city, opposite the country seat of the late Johns Hopkins, and 100 acres further out from the city. A few years ago he sold 30 acres to the city for the water-works, situated about Lake Montebello, getting $1,000 an acre for it. He owns 20,000 acres of land in Missouri, which he had been selling off at $10 an acre. He had $70,000 in stock of the First National Bank, $100,000 in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and $26,000 in the Baltimore Steam Packet Company. He also owned stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and other Southern roads, having good confidence in Southern railroads. In other roads, especially one in Illinois and another in Iowa, his experience was not so satisfactory.

Mr. Kelso, as has been stated, was exceedingly liberal, particularly to the institutions of his church. He gave $12,000 to the Church Extension Society, and by his will, it is understood, he provided, some years ago, for legacies of $10,000 to the Preachers' Aid Society, $5,000 to the General Missionary Society, and $5,000 or $10,000 to Dickinson College, all of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belonged to a long-lived family, a number of its members having reached the age of 80 and 90 years. He always ascribed his lengthened years and good health to entire abstinence from spirituous liquors, and once remarked that every member of the various business boards of which he was a member, who were his colleagues in his earlier years, all of whom used liquor more or less, had died long before him.

HORRORS OF THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

It is estimated that in the famine-stricken districts of China the population has been reduced over 5,000,000 by actual starvation, and the prospect continues as gloomy as at the beginning. An idea of the isolation and suffering may be gathered from the official report of Gov. Honan to the Peking *Gazette*, in which he says: "In the earlier period of distress the living fed upon the bodies of the dead, next the strong devoured the weak, and now the general destination has arrived at such a climax that men devour those of their own flesh and blood. History contains no record of so terrible and distressing a state of things, and if prompt measures of relief be not instituted the whole region must become depopulated. Local sources of supply are entirely exhausted; the granaries are empty and the treasury drained dry; while the few wealthy people in the provinces have helped with contributions and loans till they themselves are impoverished."

YELLOW FEVER IN BOSTON HARBOR.

The Boston *Traveler* of Friday, 26th inst., says: "It will cause just a slight shock to the nervous folks, perhaps, but can do no great amount of harm, to state a fact now that has been carefully, and perhaps wisely, concealed from the public so far, to wit: that we have already this Summer had yellow fever in Boston Harbor. It happened in the early part of this month, two cases of the dreaded disease being brought to this port on the 4th of July and stopped at the quarantine station by the Port Physician, who has vigilantly examined eve y vessel that has arrived, and will continue so to do until the 1st day of November next, when the less stringent supervision of the Winter season will commence. The two patients, sailors, were removed to the island and successfully treated, both men recovering. The ship was detained at the quarantine ground, carefully overhauled and disinfected, and thus the introduction of the saffron-hued pestilence into the city effectually prevented."

GEN. TWIGGS' PLATE.

GEN. BUTLER TELLS WHAT HE DID WITH IT, BUT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME OF IT.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Post* writes as follows: "I heard a story upholding Benjamin F. Butler a few days ago, with Gen. Garfield as voucher, which shows that the darkest cloud has a ray of silver (nothing personal intended) somewhere. I repeat for the benefit of the much-enduring public: A lady came to Gen. Garfield not many months ago, introducing herself as the daughter of Gen. Twiggs, of Confederate-exploit renown. She said her mission was to obtain the two swords of her father, captured while Gen. Butler held the balance of power while in New-Orleans. One sword was voted her father by Congress, in recognition of his valuable services in the Mexican war; the other was his Confederate weapon, which she, prized even more highly than the first-named 'Damascus blade.' Gen. Garfield informed the lady that the best authority as to their whereabouts would be Gen. Butler, but she replied she would sooner 'beard a lion in his den, a Douglass in his hall.' Upon further assurances that he was not as formidable as depicted, she consented to advise with the 'terrible monster,' with Gen. Garfield as advance guard. Upon stating the subject of her visit, after a surprising polite reception, Gen. Butler told her the history of the two swords. 'After their capture I sent them to Washington, with the suggestion that one of them be donated to the Annapolis Academy and the other to West Point, as exemplars of what base uses may be made of honorary weapons, sometimes,' said Benjamin, unmindful of the lady's slight writhing upon this application of the thumb-screw. 'But my advice was not taken. They were subsequently locked up in one of the Treasury vaults for safe keeping, and one of the duplicate keys handed over to me. With a few more words as to how they might be regained, Mr. Butler added, 'But my dear Madam, you have never asked me about your family plate, with whose gorgeousness I have been supposed to decorate my festive board, and through the agency of which, various and uncomplimentary, sobriquets have been bestowed upon me. Now, Madam, almost immediately upon the evacuation of your father's premises, and my occupation thereof, one of your family servants came to me with a load of silver, saying: 'Ole massa thought he done hide this from de Yankees, but dese ole eyes can see a thing or two yit, and dey marked de spot whar de silber was buried, and hyar it all is, sure 'nuff.' 'I used that plate while I occupied your father's house as head-quarters, but eventually turned over every piece, forks, dishes, and spoons,' (here the General paused emphatically,) 'to the Quartermaster's department, and here are the vouchers for every article brought to me,' said the Massachusetts statesman, lifting the lid of his desk and laying his hand on an orderly pile of papers. And sure enough there were the vouchers, all properly signed and credited, and Benjamin never kept those spoons, after all. Where they subsequently disappeared,' continued the General, 'I have no means of knowing, but years ago they were turned over to the Government.' Gen. Butler is the most methodical of men, and his official papers are models of neatness and ready reference. Upon the back of each epistle is briefed in short hand its contents, and reply thereto. As the General understands phonography perfectly, he has but to glance at the neatly folded exterior of any letter in question to discover its subject-matter and the treatment thereof."

RELICS OF WASHINGTON.

LIST OF THE ARTICLES PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LEWIS FAMILY, OF VIRGINIA.

The relics of George Washington, which have been purchased of the Lewis family, of Clark County, Va., at an expense of $12,000, were received in Washington on Friday, and, at the request of Secretary Sherman, have been taken into the custody of the Department of the Interior, being placed under the especial charge of the Commissioner of Patents. The list of the different articles is given as follows:

One large mirror; two small mirrors; one dozen handsome parlor chairs; two arm-chairs; one large easy-chair, in which the General sat a few minutes before his death; one double brass candlestick, by which the Farewell Address was written; two silver-plated candlesticks; one large and two small plated waiters; one field-glass, used in the Revolution; one spy-glass, also used in the war; one lot of knives, kept mostly by the General; knives and forks; one plated cake-basket; one large mahogany box, in which silver plate was kept; two mahogany foot-stools and three carpet-covered foot-stools; a portrait of Washington; the robe in which he was christened; three silver-plated lamps; half a dozen silver-plated salt-cellars; 36 pieces of china-ware; one bedstead, presented to Mr. Lawrence Washington by his friend, Admiral Kernan, and by Lawrence left to his brother the General; several surveys made by the General himself; one marble-top table, 4 feet in length by 2 feet in breadth; one gun-case, presented to Gen. Washington to Miss Nellie Custis; miniature portraits of Gen. and Mrs. Washington on wood, painted by Trumbull; one shaving-glass, in frame with drawer; an engraving of the Countess of Huntington, present d by her to Gen. Washington; several souvenirs of Washington, consisting of ornamental works and household articles.

Previous to their purchase, Commissioner Spear went to Virginia and carefully examined the several articles. In his report to the Secretary he said: "All these relics have been continuously in the possession of the Lewis family since the death of Gen. Washington. They were received by Mrs. Lewis, who was the adopted daughter of Gen. Washington, and the wife of Major Lawrence Lewis, his nephew, and were in her possession until her death, in 1852, when they passed into the hands of the family now having them in charge. They are all in an excellent state of preservation, and of the genuineness of every article there can be no doubt whatever. Some of the relics are of special interest. The half-length portrait of Gen. Washington is of life-size, is perfectly clear, and well preserved. It is a matter of tradition in the family, preserved especially by Mrs. Lewis, and also by others, that this portrait was always considered the best likeness of Washington ever painted. The miniature portraits were considered excellent likenesses, and are now in good condition. Of more interest, even, than this is a ledger which contains the record of all Washington's private business transactions for more than 21 years. The record is exceedingly minute, and a large part of it is in his own handwriting. Every item of receipts and expenditures, including even his losses and gains at cards, is set down with the most scrupulous exactness. In addition to these are many miscellaneous papers in Gen. Washington's hand-writing, including chiefly records of surveys made by himself. The articles of household use are all in their original condition, and illustrate the style of living of the first President of the United States. The whole collection is far superior to that now in the possession of the Government. Many of the articles of domestic use are parts of sets now in the custody of the Interior Department. The family were reluctant to part with these relics, but were compelled by the consideration that inevitably in a few years, with the separation of the family, the articles would be scattered, and, perhaps, a large number of them in the course of time lost or destroyed. They felt, also, that every citizen of the country was shamed with them an interest in Washington, would be glad to have these relics made public property, and placed where they would be accessible to all."

MR. GLADSTONE TO THE BULGARIANS.

Mr. Gladstone lately received an address from the Bulgarians of Bourgos, expressing their gratitude for his efforts in their behalf, to which he made the following reply:

LONDON, July 11, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 25th April, which was posted in Constantinople only on June 26, and in which you were pleased to refer to my conduct during the last two years with an approval highly gratifying to my feelings. It is also my duty and a pleasure to contribute in any humble measure to the defeat of oppression and the advance of freedom in Turkey. I contended that these purposes should be promoted in a manner that would impart as little shock as possible to the territorial arrangements of the East. Other counsels prevailed, and the expulsion of the Turkish race from Bulgaria, Asia it will or will not henceforward be a power at all. So far as the changes decreed at Berlin, and principally due to the agency of Russia, shall put an end to deeds of shame, and give to the provinces now or lately Turkish the opportunity of peaceful development, I rejoice in them from the bottom of my heart; but I earnestly hope that the new life of these provinces is not to be disgraced by a revival of the old and abominable course of crime which has led to the downfall of Ottoman government over so wide a space. To me, for one, it will be no consolation to find that any of those who once were the sufferers have now become the criminals and the tyrants. It is bad that Christians should be oppressed by Mussulmans; it is far worse that Mussulmans should be oppressed by Christians, who were born under the law of love, and whose duty it is to exhibit the efficacy of that law to the less favored adherents of other religions. Accounts are now going forth to the world which, until they are contuted, place some portions of the Bulgarian and Roumelian country under grave and even foul imputations. If I have acquired the slightest title to your acknowledgment let me employ it to conjure you to use all your influence to denounce and put down every tendency to use the recovered liberties in the exercise of outrage and oppression. Let me remind you that in the catechism of instructions prepared by the Bulgarian insurgents of 1876 it was set down that every unoffending Mussulman was to be spared, and that the honor and safety of the young, the aged, and the women were to be not only safe, but sacred as those of your own people. Be assured that those who either commit or countenance any act in derogation of such principles are a disgrace to the Christian name, and are likewise the deadliest enemies of Bulgarian and Roumelian freedom. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Ernest Angoline, a bartender, doing business at No. 40 Reade-street, was held to answer, by Justice Wandell, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, in $100 for selling beer without a license. Bail was furnished.

Thomas Healey was committed for trial in default of $500 bail by Justice Smith in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for assaulting and attempting to outrage Annie McDonald, of No. 312 Tenth-avenue, while she was passing along the street near her residence on Friday evening.

Abraham Marks was indicted on June 26 for perjury, and was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,500 bail. Judge Daniels yesterday granted his counsel writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. Marks stated in his petition that he is unable to procure bail, and is a poor man with a wife and four children to support.

James Pate was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on two charges of assault and battery. On Friday he struck Elijah Overton, of No. 235 Sullivan-street, upon the face with his fist, cutting open his upper lip. Yesterday morning he assaulted and knocked down Lawrence Gorman, of No. 183 Allen-street.

Millie Danforth, who was recently arrested and held to bail by United States Commissioner Betts on a charge of being concerned in the passing by an unknown man of a counterfeit $50 bill, was yesterday discharged from Ludlow-Street Jail on his own recognizance. This course was recommended by Assistant United States Attorney Fiero as a measure of humane treatment toward a woman against whom the evidence is wholly presumptive, in preference to keeping her in prison all Summer.

Judge Daniels yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus in the matter of a young woman, named Henrietta Frecking, whom the petitioner, Heinrich C. Ritz, claims as his wife. Ritz alleged in his petition that he married Miss Frecking on April 29 last, the ceremony being performed by Rev. F. G. Leames. She returned to her home after her marriage, and Ritz says that her father, Henry Frecking, whose home is at the corner of Westchester and St. Ann's avenues, Melrose, has since kept her under close restraint.

Justice Daniels yesterday denied a motion for alimony in the suit brought by Charles Young Squier for the annullment of his marriage with Emma Jane Squier. The parties were married on Dec. 27, 1872. The woman is said to have represented herself as a widow previous to the marriage. In 1876 one John E. Knapp appeared as complainant for a divorce from her, alleging that she had been guilty of adultery with Squier. He procured a decree of divorce in the Supreme Court, in Rockland County, Mrs. Squier making no defense. When Squier began his suit against her she alleged that previous to 1873 she procured a divorce from her first husband, Knapp, in Indiana, and that she failed to contest Knapp's suit in 1876 because Squier told her not to do so. She advanced no proof, however, of the procurement of the Indiana divorce.

HOW BAER GOT MRS. KOLP'S MONEY.

Thomas Baer was taken into custody yesterday on an order of arrest granted by Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, at the suit of Mrs. Catharine Kolp, who charges him with having procured money from her on false pretenses. Baer is charged with having represented to Mrs. Kolp that he owned $50,000 worth of real estate in this City, and also half of the stock of the Belcher Silver Mining Company of Colorado, and thus to have induced her to loan to him the sum of $1,000. As security for the loan Baer gave Mrs. Kolp a certificate for 100 shares of stock of the Goetzel Silver Mining Company of Colorado, and another for 500 shares of the Grand Belcher Mine. These he represented to be selling at par. Counsel for Mrs. Kolp asserted yesterday that the collateral are worthless, and Mrs. Kolp swore that Baer's representations as to his wealth are untrue. Baer was released on $1,500 bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Potter.

Haydock vs. Pringle.—Motion for injunction denied, and temporary injunction vacated, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Forst.

Tuthill vs. Masters.—Case and amendments settled.

MARINE COURT.

By Judge Shea.

McCallum vs. Hamberger.—Motion denied, with costs.
Smith vs. Dillenhafer.—Motion denied; no costs.
Andrews vs. Irvin.—Attachment allowed.
Hatch vs. Erskin.—Order granted.
Brannigan vs. Kennedy.—The proper remedy is by appeal.
Tobin vs. Hughes.—Default opened on terms.
Peterson vs. Doe.—Order granted.
Fitzgerald vs. Wheeler.—Order granted.

UNITED AT LAST.

A KANSAS GENTLEMAN AND A KENTUCKY LADY MARRIED AFTER A SEPARATION OF THIRTY-FOUR YEARS, AND THREE MATRIMONIAL EXPERIENCES ON HIS PART, AND ONE ON HERS.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, July 24.

During the years 1843 and 1844, Wylie C. Snail, then a lad of 20 years, and Miss Rosa S. Smith, a miss of 13, were in attendance upon school at Danville, Ky., she at a young ladies' seminary, and he at a school for boys. They boarded in the same house, and as the months passed on the acquaintance ripened into friendship, and from friendship expanded into love. In 1844, at the close of the regular school term, they parted, confidently expecting to meet again in the Fall, she returning to her home at Nicholasville, and he to his, near Harrodsburg. But the fates had decreed it otherwise, and in the Fall, instead of being sent back to Danville, she was sent to a seminary further south, the consequences being that for 34 long years they saw nothing of each other, and for 30 years never heard the slightest word. She heard from Wylie's abouts or condition of either, or that one or the other was still in the land of the living. In April, 1845, he was married, and in July of the same year, she was wedded to Dr. Misner, a prominent physician of that locality. Although he at that time lived in Danville, but 20 miles from Nicholasville, her home, he had neither heard nor seen anything of her, nor knew of her marriage. In 1849 he moved West, into the State of Missouri, and, his wife dying, he married again; his second wife dying, he married a third time, and about five years ago, in our beautiful Mount Muncie, he laid away his third wife. In 1874 Mr. Snail's sister went West upon a visit to him. She had accidentally met Mrs. Misner at her home in Nicholasville, and had told her regarding her old sweetheart. Arriving here she acquainted her brother of the fact of her having met Mrs. Misner. In October, 1876, Dr. Misner died, and some time after Mr. Snail wrote to her. She replied, and a correspondence continued until April of the present year, when she came West, ostensibly upon a visit to relatives, but in reality to see him. He met her at the Union depot, Kansas City upon her arrival by the midnight train. They had exchanged photographs, which, of course, was the probable reason of the ready and immediate recognition. After coming up to this city and remaining for a short time at the Planters' House, she made a short visit to relatives at Trenton, Mo., and, returning to Leavenworth, Mr. Snail accompanied her to Kansas City, where, on the 18th of June last, they were married. Mrs. Snail then proceeded to her home in Nicholasville to make preparations for taking up her permanent residence in Leavenworth. She will return in about three weeks. Mrs. Snail has lived all her life in Nicholasville, and is loved and respected by her numberless friends for her many virtues and accomplishments. Mr. Snail is well known here, having lived in the city for the past 13 years.

CHANCELLOR HAVEN ON SEA-SICKNESS.

Chancellor Haven, who was a passenger on the steamer City of Chester, from this port, and was not sea-sick, has written a paper on the subject of sea-sickness for the Syracuse *Northern Christian Advocate*, in which he says: "My theory of sea-sickness requires first that you should know the cause. Now, the cause is that you are subjected on ship-board to a chronic succession of earthquakes. Whatever will neutralize earthquakes will cure it. You look at the side of your room, it is going down, down, down. Then it creaks and turns about and goes up, up, up. Then it wriggles. Now one corner tips in one angle, and now another corner tips in another angle. You start to pick up your hat and run against your roommate, or plunge against the wall; your head begins to swim, and you begin either to shrink into helplessness or to resist and try to straighten things out. You say, 'This shall not be,' or you cower down like a wretch. Now for the cure. Just let it rock. Remember earthquakes now are according to the order of nature! Put your mind into a condition expressed in some such words as these: 'Rock away! This is grand! This is pushing ahead nobly over the waves! Why shouldn't you rock? You are strong as the wisdom of men can make you. Turn entirely over if you want to. Icebergs could not crush you. And if they should, what then? We might as well die at sea as on land, and it would be a noble death.' By that time your threatened sickness will begin to disappear, and you will feel like running, though, if you attempt it, you may find yourself engaged in a jig. In other words, you must consent to let the ship toss about without any muscular or mental uneasiness, and then all tendency to sickness will slowly disappear. Some seem to do this unconsciously; others will not do it until they are fairly driven to it by an exhaustion that makes them incapable of noticing anything. Then, giving up, their sickness disappears. If you cannot do this—why, just succumb to it. No medicine can cure you."

LOTTA IN CALIFORNIA.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of the 20th inst. says: "Miss Lotta Crabtree, better known as 'Lotta,' the California actress, has been a couple of days in this city, revisiting old scenes. She says she is on a pleasure trip only, and did not come to California for any dramatic purposes. It is known, however, that San Francisco managers have been seeking to negotiate with her. She says she shall to-day leave, accompanied by her mother and aunt, for Le Porte, Sierra County, where she made her first appearances on any stage, possessing, as she does, an ardent desire to revisit the place of her early triumphs. The party return here in three or four days."

CROOKEDNESS AT HARVARD.

HOW STUDENTS BOUGHT EXAMINATION PAPERS—A GERMAN INSTRUCTOR IMPLICATED.

From the Boston Herald, July 23.

For some months past there have been indications of "irregularities" connected with the mid year and annual examinations at Harvard College, and recent developments have brought to light the existence of a systematic traffic between sundry students and college employes, through which the former received knowledge of the examination papers and the latter a large pecuniary recompense. The Faculty has found the detecting of the guilty parties difficult, and although the operations have extended back for at least two years, the *modus operandi* has been disclosed at a recent date, and then partly by accident. The test of a student's work in any branch of study is the percentage he obtains by answering a set of questions placed before him at regular examinations, and which are deemed to cover the subject sufficiently to show his familiarity with it. As a consequence, the entire subject-matter must be fully prepared, or the student may find the very portion he omitted one of the subjects among the printed questions. The existence of this system accounts for the severe "cramming" always practiced just previous to examinations, the protracted burning of the midnight oil, the "sported oak," and the private embellishment of shirt cuffs with condensed scraps of knowledge thus unlawfully smuggled into the examination room for reference. This list of questions is printed in a small printing office in Wadsworth House, one of the college buildings, and a copy is laid before every student of a given subject at the time of the examination. The answers are written by each one in a blue-covered blank-book bearing the writer's name. The amount of knowledge displayed therein is considered a test of the student's knowledge of the subject, and the errors contained in his book are corrected.

Under these circumstances, the value of an examination paper obtained previous to an examination may be readily seen. The holder has only to "cram" the answers to a few questions, and is not only relieved from all necessity of further study of the subject, but is sure of an unusually high mark in the rank list. Consequently, it has been a constant study of the Faculty to prevent collusion between students and printers, keeping the former from surreptitious knowledge, and guarding the latter from bribery and corruption. Last Fall one of the printers was detected, just previous to an examination, with examination papers in his possession, and discreetly made a full explanation to avoid consequences. It had been customary for him to abstract one or two papers in any designated subject from the printed number, just previous to sealing and securing the package in the safe for protection. These papers were disposed of to an interested ring of undergraduates, through the medium of an outside party not connected with the college, who acted as broker between the parties, and shared in the receipts, which were always large, as high as $400, having been obtained from a "club" of students for a single paper. So promising was the field for further revelations at that time that a detective was employed to ferret out the other parties, but without success, and except that the offending printer was summarily discharged, no special results were obtained.

His detection, however, paralyzed for a time what was doubtless a highly lucrative and satisfactory arrangement to all concerned, and the breeze created in college circles by the occurrence had largely died away when further disclosures, made during the mid-year examination in February last, awakened a renewed interest in the matter. It was strongly suspected by the Faculty that still another source of leakage remained to be closed, and, to determine the fact, a clever stratagem was adopted by one of the Professors in mathematics. Realizing that those students who would, probably, have a previous kn

THE HOUSEHOLD.

NOVELTIES IN THE FRUIT STORES.

The newest and choicest fruit in the City are Bartlett pears and plums from California, the best of which can only be found in the fruit stores. In the establishments in lower Broadway they are asking 50 cents to $1 per dozen for the pears, and 60 cents to 75 cents per dozen for the plums. Plantains from the West Indies are novelties, and sell at $1 per dozen. This fruit is an excellent highly appreciated in warm climates, and when properly fried makes a fine dish. The price-list for other fruits in the fruit stores is as follows: Peaches in baskets holding four quarts, $1; oranges, per dozen, 75 cents to $1; lemons, per dozen, 30 to 50 cents; limes, per dozen, 20 cents. There are no pine-apples arriving, and bananas are out of season. In Washington Market the prices for fruit are as follows: Apples, eating, per quart, 35 cents, and cooking, 20 cents; pears, eating, per dozen, 50 cents, and cooking, per quart, 10 to 15 cents; Delaware peaches, per quart, 20 to 25 cents; blackberries, per quart, 10 to 14 cents; whortleberries, per quart, 14 cents; raspberries, per quart, 15 cents; cantaloupes, each, 10 to 15 cents; watermelons, each, 50 to 75 cents, and Southern plums, per quart, 15 cents.

Vegetables are abundant, and there are few changes in prices for good articles. In Washington Market, yesterday, green corn was sold at 20 cents per dozen, green peas at 25 cents per half peck, string beans at 5 cents per quart, beets at 3 cents, per bunch, cabbage at 5 to 6 cents per head, onions at 5 cents per quart and 3 cents per bunch, potatoes at 15 cents per half peck, cucumbers at 20 cents per dozen, tomatoes at 10 cents per quart, yellow turnips at 15 cents per half-peck, and white turnips at 12 cents per bunch, carrots at 3 cents per bunch, okra at 50 cents per 100, squash at 5 to 20 cents each, according to size and quality; cauliflower at 20 to 25 cents per head, and lettuce at 2 cents per head. The price for good butter is a little higher; it sells generally at 28 to 30 cents per pound in the grocery stores, and at 25 to 28 cents in Washington Market. For fish, meats, poultry, and other staples not enumerated prices are about the same as last week.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

PEASE-PUDDING.—Soak one pint of dried peas, (cost, 5 cents,) in cold water over night; tie them loosely in a clean cloth, and boil them about two hours in pot-liquor or water, putting them into it cold and bringing them gradually to a boil; drain them, pass them through a sieve with a wooden spoon, season them with a level tablespoonful of salt, half a saltspoonful of pepper, one ounce of butter, and one egg, (all of which will cost 5 cents,) mix, tie in a clean cloth, and boil half an hour longer; then turn it from the cloth on a dish, and serve hot. This receipt makes a good large pudding for 10 cents; or you can leave out the egg and it will cost less.—JULIET CORSON.

RICE MILANAISE STYLE.—Fry one ounce of butter, (cost 2 cents) light brown; put into it half a pound of rice, (cost 5 cents,) well picked over, but not washed, and one ounce of onion, chopped fine; stir and brown for about five minutes, then add a pint of gravy from meat, season with a level teaspoonful of salt, quarter that quantity of pepper, and as much cayenne as you can take on the point of a very small pen-knife blade; the onion and seasoning will cost less than 2 cents; stew gently for 15 minutes, stirring occasionally, to prevent burning, and serve as soon as the rice is tender. This makes a palatable dish for about 10 cents.—*Twenty-five-Cent Dinners.*

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Melt one ounce of butter, (cost 2 cents,) add it to half a pint of molasses, (cost 5 cents,) with one level teaspoonful each of ground cloves, cinnamon, and ginger, (cost 1 cent;) dissolve one level teaspoonful of soda in half a pint of boiling water, mix this with the molasses, and lightly stir in half a pound of sifted flour, (cost 2 cents;) line a cake-pan with buttered paper, pour in the batter, which will be very thin, and bake it about half an hour, or until you can run a broom-splint into it and withdraw it clean. The cake, which will be a good size, will cost about 10 cents.—JULIET CORSON.

POOR MAN'S FRUIT CAKE.—One cup butter, two cups brown sugar, one cup dark New-Orleans molasses, four eggs, five cups flour, one cup milk, one pound raisins, one pound currants, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, two teaspoonfuls baking powder.—M. W.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

LEMON AND ORANGE TINCTURE.—Never throw away lemon or orange peel; cut the yellow outside off carefully, and put it into a tightly corked bottle, with enough alcohol to cover it. Let it stand until the alcohol is a bright yellow, then pour it off, bottle it tight, and use it for flavoring when you make rice pudding. Add lemon and alcohol as often as you have it, and you will always have a nice flavoring.—JULIET CORSON.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—I would like to make a suggestion to my sister housekeepers. Inquiries prove to me that there is often great carelessness in this respect. When they buy tickets for milk or bread, they should always count them right off. I have taken milk from a well-known Brooklyn dealer, and four different times have found my tickets to be short in number. He makes it good always, but it has occurred so often that I cannot help but call it a "mistake." I intend to make a change on this account; but as I have heard one or two say, "I never thought of counting, took it for granted it was all right," I have thought it well to draw attention to the fact. We pay enough for milk, poor as it generally is, without any other loss.—HOUSEKEEPER.

BLACKHEAD PIMPLES.—Take a pin, a needle is too sharp, insert carefully until felt slightly; turn the pin around several times, and the blackhead is dislodged at the extreme point, where it clings with the tenacity of a thing of life; remove the pin, squeeze firmly, not at the surface of the skin, as they are deep in the flesh, and the pressure must force them out entire or they grow again; apply camphor to remove any soreness; while spots under the skin, should be removed with a needle, as they are inclosed in a sack-like skin very difficult to penetrate; many allow them to remain, but they increase in size, and do not generally pass away. All such disagreeable blemishes should be removed at once from the face.—W.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—The celebrated Dr. Field, during the ravages of diphtheria in England a few years since, used the following remedy: A teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur to a tumblerful of water, stirred with the finger rather than a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water; when well mixed use as a gargle and swallow. In extreme cases, where the fungus was too nearly closed to allow gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had burned, then gargled. If the patient cannot gargle, sprinkle the flowers of brimstone on a live coal and let him inhale the fumes. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast, and plant. Dr. Field never lost a patient from diphtheria during all his immense practice.

TO REMOVE LEATHER STAINS FROM STOCKINGS.—Soak the stockings in tepid water, rubbing in soap; do this over night; then wash out and rinse well in clean warm water; lay the stockings flat on the, wash-board, soap the stained parts well, then roll, into hard rolls, commencing at the toe; boil for six or eight hours, frequently changing the water, and always adding cold water; when thoroughly boiled, wash out in cold water and hang to dry, if Balbriggan manufacture, in a dark room, if ordinary British hose, then in the open air. This receipt will not do for white thread or for colored American or French hosiery.—M. M.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to remove the smoky flavor from ham drippings and skimmings so that they may be used in cooking.

How to restore and oil old solid wood furniture that has been varnished.

The best way to make whitewash, and how to color it.

How to make the colors stand in washing lisle thread and fine cotton hose.

What delicate perfume is best to use to scent every article of apparel, and how to make it do so.

OUR FIRST JAPANESE COINS.

A recent account of the discovery of a floating Japanese junk, with a dead crew, has impelled a correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* to write: "A similar incident occurred about 40 years ago. In the Summer of 1839 an American whaler, cruising in the vicinity of the Sandwich Islands, fell in with a Japanese junk loaded with grain. The crew were all dead. In the pockets of one of them were found a few Japanese coins. The whaler put in to Honolulu, in which port the bark Flora, Capt. John H. Spring, brother of the late Rev. Dr. Spring, of East Hartford, was then lying. Capt. Spring became the possessor of these coins, and on his return to New-York City, early in 1840, gave one of them to the writer, who has it yet in his possession. Others found their way into the United States Mint at Philadelphia, where they may still be seen on exhibition in one of the show-cases. These were the first Japanese coins ever brought to this country."

A CALIFORNIA MINING STORY.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "Not many miles from Shasta City is the gulch of which the following mining story is told: "It is a pretty deep ravine, with rocks showing all the way up the sides. Gold in paying quantities had been found along the stream, but it seemed to disappear a few feet from the channel. One day, while a gang of busy men were toiling in the stream, a stranger, evidently green at mining, came along and leaned on ragged elbows to watch, with protruding eyes, the results of their toil. The miner nearest him took out a $5 nugget, and anxiety overcame the greenhorn. 'S-a-y,' he asked, 'where can I go to diggin' to find it like that?' The hardy miner stopped his work, and giving the wink to all the boys, so that the joke should not be lost, pointed up on the barren rocks where no gold had ever been found: 'Ye see that rough lookin' place?' 'Yes, yes,' said the new hand. 'Well, there it is rich. Jes yes take out a claim and go ter work, and when we finish here we'll come up, see.' Then the new hand thanked the honest miner, and the boys all grinned appreciation of the joke. That afternoon there was a solitary figure picking away on the slope, and every time the miners looked up they roared with laughter. But about the next day the greenhorn struck a pocket, and took out something like $30,000 in a few minutes. Then, innocent to the last, he treated all around, and thanked the miner who sent him up there, and took his money and went down into the valley and bought him a farm. Then the unhappy miners arose, leaving their old claim, and dotted that hill-side for days. But there were no more pockets anywhere. The whole thing reads like the traditional fairy story. But then I have seen the gulch. Much more unbelievable things have happened in the mines."

THE LAST FRENCH ELECTIONS.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE REPUBLICANS —SOME OF THE NEW DEPUTIES.

Paris Dispatch to the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 8—9:30 P. M.

Yesterday's elections were another triumph for the Republicans. Without reckoning the two seats vacated by deaths and for which there was no serious contest, they won 14 fresh seats, while two second ballots may swell this number. The Reactionaries succeeded only in carrying M. Jerome David at Bazas by the narrow majority of 6,476 to 6,204, M. D'Espeuilles at Château Chinon by 6,951 to 6,747, M. Delafosse at Vire by 8,463 to 8,198, and M. Trubert at Moissac by 7,432 to 6,972. M. Jerome David sat in the last Chamber, while the other three displaced Republicans last October, and held their ground yesterday, but in all four cases their majority was considerably reduced. The Republicans, on the other hand, had a walk over at Toulouse, St. Pons, and Laval, while at Lodeve the struggle was between two Republicans, M. Jules Beaulieu, of the *Débats*, being returned by M. Arrazat, the unsuccessful candidate last Autumn. At Embrun, St. Girons, Uzes, Puy, Angers, Rheims, Cambrai, Dunkirk, Pau, and Havre, the Republicans were triumphant in most instances by substantial majorities. At St. Girons M. de St. Paul, a Bonapartist, who sat in the last Chamber, but until six months ago possessed great influence at the Elysée, was defeated by 4,636 to 2,253. At Rheims, M. Röderer, of champagne fame, who displaced Dr. Thomas last October, but now professes acceptance of the Republic, was defeated by 9,407 to 9,114. At Cambrai, M. Jules Amigues, the editor of the *Ordre*, and a Bonapartist, well-known for his overtures to the Communist prisoners, was worsted by 11,972 to 8,600; and at Uzes the Legitimists lose one of their chief speakers, M. Baragnon, Under-Secretary of State in the De Broglie Ministry. At Valenciennes the two candidates were so close that the result of the second ballot cannot be predicted; but at Largentière the two rival Republicans considerably outnumbered their Conservative opponents. Sixty fresh elections, caused by invalidations, have now been held since the Chamber met, and 51 of these have been carried by the Left, the Right only holding their ground in nine. The Left are now about 350 strong, and if, to all appearance, before the invalidations are entirely disposed of, reach the 400 predicted by M. Gambetta last Autumn. They are, of course, elated at yesterday's results, while the Bonapartists console themselves by claiming three of the four successful Reactionaries.

HOW THE BIG PRIZE WAS DRAWN.

From the London News of July 10.

The lottery in Naples is worked in the following way: The numbers staked upon are written down in a register, which is sealed up before the drawing, and sent to the office of the lottery. There it lies hidden in a cabinet with three locks, and the keys are in the hands of three different people. Now, in the lock of the room where this register, big with the fate of gamblers, lies, a piece of a key was found, and in another lock were fragments of wax. It is said that a person, whose name is not known, hired a set of rooms near that where the numbers are kept, and there are marks which suggest that the wall or floor of the room was tampered with. The theory is that during the night which followed the drawing of the numbers some person or persons opened the sealed register, and inclosed for the numbers on which the Abbé really staked the numbers which came out in the drawing. Suppose that in a Derby lottery the gamblers only knew the number they had staked on, and suppose that after the race the number of the winning horse was transferred from the name of one to that of another player, and the nature of the Neapolitan lottery explains the rest. Napoleon, however, is not some other gambler, but the keepers of the bank—namely, the Government—who were the losers. For the numbers really staked on were substituted those that had actually been drawn in public before the sight of all. It is said in Naples that some 30 people were involved in the transaction, but of this he (the Abbé) did not make as much a very good stroke after all, as his 2,000,000 lire divide poorly among 30 confederates. To add to the woes of this speculator, Government has recouped itself by seizing most of the money that it had paid away. If the Government makes out its case, gamblers will be taught that they must not "break the bank" at high prices. They must moderate their desires to what the bank can conveniently pay. Their necessity of abstaining from "plunging" will not affect the poor people, whom a paternal Government tempts in the most ruinous folly. Winners or losers, the fanatics of lotteries are not to be reclaimed. The adventure of the Abbé merely keeps up the excitement, and inflames the fever of play.

EARL RUSSELL'S WILL.

From the Illustrated London News.

The will of Right Hon. John, Earl Russell, K. G., late of Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, who died on May 28 last, was proved on the 2d inst. by William Russell, the Duke of Bedford, (his nephew,) and Hon. George Francis Stewart Elliott, the Executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Right Hon. Frances Anna Maria, Countess Russell, all her jewels and ornaments of the person, an open carriage, with a pair of carriage horses and harness, all wines and household stores, an immediate legacy of £1,000, the rents of two houses in Belgrave-square and Chesham-place, the arrears and arrears of rent of his Irish estates owing at the time of his decease, and the two boxes of Mr. Fox's papers; she is also to have the use for life of his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects at Pembroke Lodge. The sum of £12,837 9s. 4d., India 4 per cent. stock is divided between his two sons, George Gilbert William and Francis Albert Rollo; his daughter, Lady Georgiana Adelaide Peel, £1,000, and all the drawings of her late mother; to his daughter Lady Victoria Villiers, £1,500 and some mementoes of her mother; the portrait of his brother Lord George William Russell, by Hayter, he gives to the Duke of Bedford for life, and then to his son, the Marquis of Tavistock; and all his political papers to Hon. G. F. S. Elliot, to dispose of as he may think fit. The Earl's household servants in his service at the time of his decease are left one year's wages, in addition to any that may be due to them. The residue of his property, real and personal, is given upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children except his son, Viscount Amberley, with long remainders. The trust estates, by which the deceased peer had only a life interest, do not pass under his will, but go to his grandson, the present Earl Russell. The testator declares that all provisions made by his will are in addition to and, not in substitution of any interest which the legatees may take under either of his marriage settlements.

HOW TO COLOR METALS.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 10.

Very beautiful effects can be produced by giving tints to metallic objects, or certain portions of them, and the following are some of the methods employed for that purpose: Metals may be colored rapidly by covering their surface with a layer of sulphuric acid in solution. According to the thickness of the layer and duration of its action, shades can be produced of gold, of copper, carmine, chestnut brown, light aniline blue, and reddish-white. All those colors are brilliant, and if care has been taken to clean the metal before subjecting it to the action of the acid, they will bear polishing very well. By dissolving 42½ grammes of acetate of lead in 225 grammes of water and heating the mixture to 83° Centigrade, (190 4-5° Fahrenheit,) or 93° Centigrade, (199 4-5° Fahrenheit,) a decomposed, forming a precipitate of sulphate of lead in black flakes; if a metallic object is plunged in that bath, the deposit settles on it and a coloring is produced, generally of a reddish-brown, the shade of which depends on the thickness of the precipitate. Care must be taken to heat the objects to be acted upon in a regular manner, so that the coloring shall become uniform. Iron treated in that way assumes the aspect of bluish steel; zinc, on the contrary, becomes brown. If, instead of the acetate of lead, an equal quantity of sulphuric acid is used, and the heat is raised somewhat higher than the degrees mentioned above, cannon-bronze may be colored a magnificent red or green, very stable. Beautiful imitations of marble are obtained by heating bronze objects to 100° Centigrade, (212° Fahrenheit,) with a solution of lead, thickened with gum adragant; and afterward submitting them to the action of the deposit of acetate of lead mentioned above.

HOW MANY FLIES ARE THERE.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of Friday says: "We all know what flies are, and we all know that they are a nuisance. But just how great a nuisance, a little painstaking will serve to show. At the house of Rev. Mr. Haskell, on Bartlett-street, a patent fly-trap has been in use a few weeks, and something like 10 days ago the owner of the trap began to make an actual count of the prisoners, the count being made at about 7 o'clock each morning. It is proper to say that there are screens in every window, and a screen door to the kitchen. The trap was placed in the dining-room, with the result as follows: Morning of July 15, 159 flies; 16th, 287; 17th, 95; 18th, 197; 19th, 512; 20th, 402; 21st, 673; 22d, 866; 23d, 489. The larger proportionate number from the 19th onward is attributed to greater care in keeping the bait well supplied. On the morning of the 23d the trap was removed from the dining-room to a shed having two doors, to which there were no screens. On the morning of the 24th, that is within 24 hours, there were found in the trap 3,321 flies. Total, 10 days, 7,001 flies."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Eighth Regiment will send a detachment to Creedmoor for second and first class practice on Monday, Sept. 2.

The citizens of the Chemung and Susquehanna Valleys are making arrangements to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Chemung.

Companies A and K, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, have chosen "nines" to play a game of base-ball for the championship, at the Capitoline Grounds, on Saturday next.

Another new military company has been organized. It is located at Canandaigua, Ontario County, will be known as the Twenty-fifth Separate Company Infantry, and will be attached to the Seventh Division.

President J. I. C. Clarke, of the Irish-American Rifle Club, announces that his club will shoot a match at Creedmoor at 300 and 600 yards. 10 shots at each range, for a "Sharps" rifle, on Wednesday next at 3 P. M.

The Commander-in-Chief has dismissed the appeal of Capt. Noah L. Cochen, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, who was sentenced to dismissal from the service for neglect of duty and misconduct some time ago by the Fifth Brigade court-martial.

Capt. Thomas Dean, of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned, and an opportunity will thus be afforded to First Lieut. William R. Gear to go up one. Lieut. Gear is an officer of ability, and will probably be the unanimous choice of his company.

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, enlisted eight men on Monday evening last, making 10 recruits during the current month. The total strength of the company at present is 101 men, which gives it its former position as the "banner" company of the regiment.

Col. Begy, commanding the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Rochester, against whom certain charges have been preferred of misappropriating the funds intrusted to him during the period from 1875 to 1877 has appointed a committee of officers to investigate his accounts and vouchers.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. F. E. Unbekant commanding, is under orders to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Thursday, Aug. 29. Lieut. C. Knauer, of Company F, has been elected Captain of Company G, and Lieut. C. Bade, formerly of Company E, Fifth Regiment, has been elected First Lieutenant of Company C.

An election has been ordered in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, to fill the vacant offices of Captain and First Lieutenant, on Monday evening, Aug. 5. At a meeting of the new "Plymouth Church" company (G) of this regiment last Friday evening, Capt. William L. Watson formally assumed command.

A merry party assembled at the foot of East Twenty-third-street at 9 o'clock last Thursday morning to go on the excursion of Company I, Ninth Regiment, up Long Island Sound to Oriental Grove. The trip was a pleasant one, because the party was congenial and the weather was pleasant, two essential conditions of success.

Commodore J. G. Hill, of Newark, N. J., was about to be appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Brigade, National Guard, State of New-Jersey, when the Brigadier-General heard of Mr. Hill's defeat in his recent match with Major Klein of the Separate Troop Cavalry, and he accordingly made a different appointment.

At a special meeting of the Board of Officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, on Friday, July 19, Capt. Edmund H. Mitchell, commanding Company E, was notified that his resignation was desired. It appears that Capt. Mitchell was the author of a "money-begging" letter which was condemned by his brother officers.

The Second Brigade Court-martial, appointed by Gen. Vilmar to examine the charges made against certain members of the Ninth, Eleventh, and Seventy-first Regiments, convened on Friday last, but, not being ready for business, it adjourned until Monday, Aug. 5, when the case of the delinquents in the Ninth Regiment will be taken up.

The Fourth Division, including the several organizations in the National Guard in Clinton and Franklin Counties, has been disbanded, and the troops of those counties, within the late Fourth Division District, have been consolidated with the Third Division District. Major-Gen. Tilly R. Pratt and staff have been rendered supernumerary.

The New-York Schuetzen Corps, Major George Aery commanding, held a meeting on Thursday week, at which they voted unanimously to parade in uniform at the annual festival of Separate Troop A Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding. The corps will go to Red Bank, N. J., for its fall shooting during the latter part of September next.

Capt. John A. Edwards, commanding Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to sling their carbines and go to Creedmoor for carbine practice to-morrow, in the third class. Practice in the second class, and the contest for marksmen's badges, will take place on Friday, Aug. 30. Final practice over all ranges adapted to carbines will take place on Thursday, Oct. 3.

The annual steam-boat excursion of Battery B, artillery, Major John Klein commanding, will take place on Monday, Aug. 12. The battery will embark on the steamer Thomas Powell and the barge Republic, at the foot of West Tenth-street, at 8 A. M., and additional guests will be taken on at the foot of Broome-street, East River, at 9 o'clock. A visit will be paid to the fortifications in the vicinity of the City.

Major-Gen. J. B. Carr, commanding the Third Division, Albany, has ordered a court-martial for the trial of Capt. Albers, of Company D, who recently refused to take his command to Grand View Range for rifle practice. While the company was in line ready to depart for the range, Capt. Albers took no note of the company as to whether they should go or not, and the majority ruling otherwise, he dismissed the company to its armory.

Mr. Richard Oliver, who donated a silver cup for competition at the late Spring meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, which was not contested for lack of the requisite 10 entries, has written to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association suggesting that the trophy be shot for on two consecutive days during the Autumn meeting at Creedmoor, and, if possible, on the days when the First and Second Divisions are shooting their representative matches.

The Forty-ninth Regiment, Auburn, Col. Jay E. Storke commanding, paraded for inspection and muster on Thursday last. The number present for muster was 360. Inspector-General John B. Woodward and Assistant Inspector-General Philip H. Briggs were present, accompanied by Major-Gen. D. P. Wood and Staff, of the Sixth Division. Col. Storke recently made an application to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt for the free transportation of his regiment to Sheldrake, where it is proposed to go into camp. Mr. Vanderbilt granted the desired request readily, saying: "It will afford me much pleasure to comply with your request."

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, removed to its new armory—formerly Burnham's Gymnasium—on Thursday last. An application has been made to the Board of Supervisors by Col. Meyenborg, for gun-racks, lockers, closets for uniforms, and furniture for the several company rooms, and when the battalion returns from a day's rifle practice at Creedmoor to-morrow it will march into its new quarters.

August Klaunbaunner, a member of Company D in this command, who was sun-struck while on duty at Creedmoor on June 28 last, died from the effects of the heat last Wednesday. His comrades attended his funeral on Friday afternoon last. Capt. Charles D. Davidson, of Company K, has offered a prize of $20 for competition by members of his company in recruiting. It will be awarded to the member who brings in the greatest number of recruits before Feb. 1, 1879.

The following officers have received commissions during the past month in the First and Second Divisions: Eleventh Brigade Staff—Capt. Morrison Hoyt, Commissary of Subsistance; Capt. Harry O. Jones and First Lieut. David S. Babcock, Aides-de-camp. Eighth Regiment—Capt. Herbert B. Freeman; Thirteenth Regiment—First Lieut. Thomas G. Thorne; Fourteenth Regiment—Capt. John W. Nutt and Second Lieut. Peres A. Packard; Twenty-second Regiment—Capt. William Freese Duncan, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. Noel R. Park; Brevet Commission—Major John T. Pryer, Lieutenant Colonel. During the same period the following officers resigned in the same districts: Major John T. Pryer, Ninth Regiment; First Lieut. Harrison B. Moore, Quartermaster, Forty-seventh Regiment; Capt. David Jacob and Second Lieut. Thomas E. Brooks, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. Louis Schlamp and Second Lieut. Joseph Swick, Eleventh Regiment, and Capt. Thomas M. Daly, Twenty-second Regiment.

The Old Guard has come into possession of the military cape worn by Stonewall Jackson during the campaign against his country. The members of the Guard look with rapturous reverence at the ravages committed by the moths in the weather-beaten garment, which they fondly imagine are bullet-holes, while they meditate on the bravery of the misguided old man. The cape was presented to Charles O. Brownson, of Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Westchester, by Col. J. L. Williams, who was a Commissary of Subsistence under Jackson. Brownson presented the trophy to the Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, who, being a member of the Old Guard, thought the armory of the latter command would be a good place to store it. The Guard has sent a set of complimentary resolutions to the family of the late Col. Thomas N. Simons, an honorary member of the command, and to the Washington Light Infantry, of which he was a member. Col. Simons organized the excursion of the Light Infantry to the Centennial celebration at Bunker Hill. The Worcestershire (Mass.) "Continentals" will visit the City on Wednesday, Aug. 7, arriving at 9 A. M. After breakfasting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, they will explore the City.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will go out to Creedmoor for rifle-practice as follows: Second practice in the third class for all who have not qualified as marksmen in the first practice on Thursday next; third practice, on Friday, Sept. 13, to include shooting for marksmen's badges, and for all of those who have qualified in the third and second classes. Major E. A. McAlpine will command the detachment on Thursday next, with Capt. A. W. Belknap, Officer of the Day, and Lieut. J. W. Wilson, Officer of the Guard. On Sept. 13, Lieut. Col. W. H. Chaddock will take command of the troops, Capt. W. C. Clark will be Officer of the Day, and Lieut. F. S. Felton will act as Officer of the Guard. The following officers have been appointed an Examining Board for the examination of newly-elected non-commissioned officers: Lieut. Robert A. Stevenson, Lieut. R. A. McLaren, and Lieut. J. J. Sullivan.

At First Division Head-quarters the resignations have been received of Second Lieut. Peter J. Babcock, Company G, Ninth Regiment; Capt. A. Lingner and Capt. George Dernberger, Eleventh Regiment; Capt. Frank Losee and First Lieut. James H. Ballston, Company H, Eighth Regiment, and Second Lieut. Charles F. Cullen, Company H, Sixty-ninth Regiment. The returns of the parade of the First Division on May 30 last, just received and forwarded to General Head-quarters, show the following percentages: Battery A, Artillery, 98; Separate Troop A, Cavalry, 90; Battery B, Artillery, 87; Twelfth Regiment, 85; Ninth, 82; Eleventh, 82; Seventh, 77; Seventy-first, 76; Eighth, 72; Twenty-second, 68; Fifth, 67; Sixty-ninth, 66; Separate Troop B, Cavalry, 65, and Third Regiment, Cavalry, 59 per cent. The percentage by brigades was: 2d Brigade, 80; Third, 73; First, 72 per cent. The division percentage was 75. Returns have been received of the election of Capt. John Fuchsius and Second Lieut. Louis Kluge, Company A; Second Lieut. Charles Hetzheser, Company E; Second Lieut. Joseph Servard, Company H, and First Lieut. Theodore Birge, Company K, Eleventh Regiment; First Lieut. John R. Sewell, and Capt. Sanford A. Taylor, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment. Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has received leave of absence from July 20 to Sept. 5.

CAPTURE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

A CONFEDERATE OFFICER AGREES WITH GEN. GRANT THAT THERE WAS NO BATTLE.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Times:

"The battle of Lookout Mountain, says Gen. Grant, was one of the romances of the war. There was not even an action of importance worthy to be called a battle on Lookout Mountain."

I clipped the foregoing from the *Times* of to-day. It is in perfect agreement with my own observation and knowledge. As a temporary brigade commander in Bate's Division of Breckinridge's Corps, Army of Tennessee, and as corps officer of the day on the occasion of the capture of Lookout Mountain, whose duty required him to be, most of the time, to the front on the picket line, the left of which rested on Chattanooga Creek, near where it flows into the Tennessee River at the foot of the mountain, and as, owing to a meteorological phenomenon which wrapped the valley and at least one half the mountains, from the base upward, in Egyptian darkness, orders requiring unusual vigilance, lest a surprise attempted, would be attempted, were received; and, as in consequence, special watchfulness was maintained, particularly on the left of the line, which was thought to be the most exposed, and as I was on the picket line all the forenoon and until after 1 o'clock P. M., giving the strictest attention to every circumstance that could arouse suspicion, I feel safe in asserting that no one in either army, not actually engaged, had better opportunities than I for knowing whether an affair which could by any reasonable possibility be magnified into a "battle," did take place on that occasion on Lookout Mountain.

Now, a just conception of the magnitude of the "Battle of Lookout Mountain"—the famous "Battle above the Clouds"—may be formed when I declare that not a circumstance, not even the irregular firing of pickets or skirmishers, occurred to disturb the prevailing stillness.

I distinctly recall the surprise I experienced when, about 2 o'clock P. M., Major Wilson, Assistant Adjutant General of Gen. Breckinridge's staff, to whom I was reporting all quiet in front, when I detected interview with a young officer, who, riding rapidly through the cloud to the summit of Mission Ridge, excitedly inquired for Gen. Bragg's head-quarters, informed me that we had lost Lookout Mountain. It came like a "clap of thunder from a clear sky," for it was the first intimation that either of us had, that the enemy was mounting, and I suspected it was equally as great a surprise to Gen. Bragg.

The young officer was an aide of Gen. Carter Stevenson, who, with his division, was upon the summit of Lookout Mountain; and I learned that the first information Gen. Stevenson received of the capture of the mountain was derived from some of the soldiers, who, sauntering to the edge of the cliff which overlooks the river and the City of Chattanooga, discovered, through the rifts in the cloud, that Federal soldiers were occupying the Confederate rifle-pits below, near the Craven House.

Never have I witnessed a more beautiful pyrotechnic display than, with the large Lookout as a black background, the firing of the forces contending for the road by which Gen. Stevenson withdrew his troops, exhibited on the mountain side that night. The interchange of leaden compliments then made, I distinctly saw and heard from my position near the foot of the mountain, but never did sound of "battle," or contest of any kind, attract my notice during the day.

There are some deeply interesting facts connected with the capture of Lookout Mountain which have never been published. For several years I have been gathering data for a paper upon the subject. Strange to say that, after repeated efforts, I have been unsuccessful in procuring a copy of Gen. Hooker's report of the "romance" the battle of Lookout Mountain, with Gen. Grant's significant indorsement thereon. GEORGE TROUP MAXWELL,

Late Colonel First Florida Cavalry.

NEW CASTLE, Del., July 25, 1878.

A HIGH-TONED ENGLISH MARRIAGE.

From the London Standard of July 8.

The marriage of the Earl of Lonsdale and the Lady Gladys Herbert, youngest daughter of Lady Herbert, of Lea, and sister of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, took place on Saturday last at St. Paul's Church, Wilton-place. Every part of the church was filled, the centre aisle and approaches to the chancel being occupied by the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting couple. The Earl of Lonsdale arrived shortly before 11:30 with his best man, Mr. James Lowther, M. P. The bride, who came with her mother, was received as she alighted from her carriage by her brother, Hon. Sidney Herbert, M. P., and her four bridesmaids, namely, Lady Sybil Lowther and Lady Verena Lowther, sisters of the bridegroom; Lady Augusta Rous and Miss A Court, and leaning on her brother's arm, at once proceeded to the steps of the chancel. The bride wore a pearl white satin Duchesse dress made en princesse, with long court train, trimmed with point lace; the skirt was trimmed with fine Brussels point flounces arranged with fringes of orange blossom. Her ladyship's hair was worn *à la grecque* with a diadem of diamonds and pearls, and wreath of orange blossoms, over which flowed a long Brussels lace veil fastened to the hair by diamond stars. Her other jewels were a pearl and diamond necklace and bracelets *en suite*. The bridesmaids were dressed in the style of Louis Quinze with waistcoats of white silk over a jupe of white muslin and lace, the whole being trimmed with gold braid. They wore caps of soft red silk with gold aigrettes. Each bridesmaid wore a diamond arrow brooch with the initials "G. L." in rubies and diamonds, surmounted by a coronet tipped with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The service was performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Buchanan, who was assisted by Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the Vicar of St. Paul's. The bride was given away by Hon. Sidney Herbert, M. P., in the absence of the Earl of Pembroke, through indisposition. The majority of the relatives and friends present in the church afterward went to Herbert House, Chesham-place, where Lady Herbert of Lea gave a breakfast to the wedding party. At 12:45 the Earl of Lonsdale and bride bid adieu to their friends, and, amid a shower of rice, left for the North-western Railway to proceed by special train to Penrith on their way to Lowther Castle, where they have arranged to pass the honeymoon. The Countess' traveling dress was composed of olive silk and Indian cashmere, with trimmings of shaded gold and fringe, with matching bonnet *en suite*, the latter being ornamented with poppies and shaded gold. After the departure of the Earl and Countess the company partook of breakfast.

TRAMPS ROBBING FREIGHT CARS.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 22d inst. says:

"For some time past the authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have been operating quietly to secure the detection and capture of tramps who have repeatedly committed depredations on the freight trains passing over the road. The thieves generally concealed themselves in a car, and after the train started would open the car door and throw the contents out to be picked up by accomplices. Detective Charles Carles, of the railroad service, has been actively employed recently in endeavoring to locate the point of operations, and last week discovered a tramp and rounded up four of several days in the vicinity of Frederick Junction and other suspected points. He joined several bands of roving tramps, and by associating with them obtained a knowledge of their plans. On Friday last the railroad authorities were notified of a proposed raid on a freight train to be made early Saturday morning at Frederick Junction. Mr. F. Manta, General Superintendent of Trains, accompanied by Mr. B. G. Shipley, his assistant, were stationed at the junction about 3 A. M., at which hour a freight train arrived and stopped to get water. Just as it was about starting a suspicious movement near a car door attracted their attention, and upon coming from their place of concealment and calling the train they surrounded the car. When the door was opened two young men were found concealed inside. They had ripped open several boxes and strewed the contents on the floor in readiness to be thrown out as soon as the train started. Both were placed under arrest. Upon reaching Frederick they were taken before the Mayor and committed to jail to await trial. It is probable that other arrests of implicated parties will be made in a few days.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.	North-western.	Pacific Mail.	
$3,000..... 82⅞	600..... 44	200..... 16⅞	
Louisiana consol.	300..... 44⅝	Western Union.	
5,000..... 73½	1300..... 44¾	500..... 91¾	
10,000..... 73⅝	200..... 44⅞	200..... 92	
11,000..... 73¾	500..... 44½	Cen. of N. J.	
N. Y. Ele. 1st.	100..... 44¼	100..... 35⅝	
1,000...c. 86	500..... 44⅜	St. Paul.	
Del. & Hudson.	200..... 44⅝	300..... 40⅛	
20..... 55⅛	20..... 45	100..... 40	
10..... 55½	900..... 44⅞	200..... 39¾	
Lake Shore.	100..... 44⅜	200..... 39¾	
500..... 62⅞	200..... 44⅞	300..... 39¾	
800..... 63	300..... 44	400..... 40	
200..... 63⅛	100..... 43⅜	300..... 40¼	
500..... 63¼	100..... 43⅝	1600..... 40⅜	
500..... 63⅜	North-western pf.	200..... 40½	
1200..... 63½	100..... 74½	750..... 40¾	
700..... 63⅝	1000..... 74⅝	2300.....

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SOUTHERN NOVEL.

COL. DUNWOODIE, MILLIONAIRE. A Story of To-day. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1878.

We have so much writing on the part of Southerners which is turgid and bombastic that the sight of a real Southern novel, a novel written by a Southerner about Southerners, does not afford much pleasure in anticipation. A few pages of *Col. Dunwoddie, Millionaire*, will serve to dispel the idea that here is any repetition of the faults we mention; on the contrary, the novel is as sober in plot as it is quiet in action and restrained in style. One feels that the writer is strong enough to take a stand outside of sectional prejudices, and face the worst things that he sees in our fellow-citizens below Mason and Dixon's line. He is an ardent Southerner; he believes in the Lost Cause, and is sufficiently a State rights man to make most of his wicked or objectionable characters natives of Northern or Eastern States, but he appears to realize that the cause is actually lost, and, under certain views, has brought benefits in the losing. He is capable of pointing out defects in the Southern character, and showing very graphically the evils that come from want of knowledge of the world, and from the foolish local patriotism which comes in its wake. The Library of American Fiction, which began anything but auspiciously, has steadily improved in quality with the successive volumes. The present novel, which forms the fifth in the series, is incontestably the strongest and most interesting. It is comforting to find so able and sensible a book coming from the South.

Charles Dunwoddie is an ex-Colonel of the Confederate Army who settled down to the practice of law in Clair County. He was married very well when the war breaks out; at the opening of the story he is trying to make a living for his family of six children by editing the *Clair County Clarion*, and undertaking the law whenever the county revives sufficiently from the prostration of the war to entertain lawsuits. In some respects the case of Col. Dunwoddie and his family is meant to be typical. The author wishes to show the trials that ensued after the collapse of the rebellion, in a vast number of families which had hitherto been either rich or at least well-to-do. This he accomplishes by a very admirable study of that family alone, with some little help from their friends, the Andersons. The latter are people of even greater pretensions to wealth and social standing, whom the war, and the results of the war, bring to a lower ebb than the Dunwoddies themselves. Upon this very doleful but very true background the author brings a great fortune, which suddenly accrues to the Dunwoddies. Alexander Allen, the brother of Mrs. Dunwoddie, returns from Nevada. He is to all appearance the same shiftless, fat, easy-going, exasperating do-nothing that he was before he went. But in reality he has prospered in Nevada in a wonderful way; his very ox-like slowness and dullness of wit has been part of the reason for his success; he returns a millionaire, but waits before he tells his family of the great news. He waits too long. A fever strikes him, and he dies without more than the obscurest indication that he had news to impart. Gradually, however, and when the Dunwoddies are at their blackest depth of misery, when the father is ill, and debts have accumulated beyond all hope of liquidation, gradually the fact of the fortune dawns upon the weary editor-lawyer. We come to the next step, the effect of great wealth suddenly falling to people who never were rich, and lately were miserably poor.

With the fortune enters what we may call the carpet-bagger, for a carpet-bagger of the most insidious kind he is, although he appears in the guise of a friend of the dead millionaire and a benefactor of Clair County. This is Gamaliel Middleton, a handsome, dapper son of New-England, who has been everywhere, seen everything, and exercised every art and profession. At first we expect him to make away with the uncle's money, but when he finds that the Dunwoddies have got the clue to all of Uncle Alexander's investments he becomes a very mild villain indeed. The character of Middleton is undoubtedly the weakest-drawn of any in the book. Nothing could be more admirable than the portrait of Col. Dunwoddie. We see him plainly—tall, spare, nervous, a little grandiose in public, and at home enthusiastic; a scribbler of poetry, a great friend to his children. When he is blue he is querulous and hopeless, torments his wife with gloomy speeches, and chills his family with sternness. The wife is a lovely character, of which the author may well be proud; the children are natural and impulsive, as few novels represent them. In fact, the whole Dunwoddie family proves the ability of the writer in drawing the people with whom he has most come in contact. With Middleton it is different. His actions are not those of a man who has been everything, from a minister of the gospel to a murderer. Where could he have picked up that "culture" of which the author speaks so contemptuously? Middleton is not clever enough to be all these things, and a gentleman to boot. He does little to show the wonderful intellectual gifts which would be requisite to such a career. He is too tame a villain to belong to a past of crime. His sister Clara is better. She attempts to marry young Horace Dunwoddie, the presumptive heir to the million. When she does marry old Major Clarke, the large landed proprietor who ends every speech by saying: "Any man that marries a Yankee woman ought to be hung" the situation is very amusing without being at all overdrawn. Nor in the description of him, is the coarse New-England villain, the acknowledged and open carpet-bagger, Hiddikel Queasy, anything more real than that very absurd and unlikely name itself would lead one to infer. He is as much a ghost as the traditional Yankee of the comic prints with his striped trousers, straps under his boots, and a white felt hat. He is greatly abused by the Southerners, is this Hiddikel Queasy, and charged with plundering the county through the instrumentality of the negroes, but beyond that statement, in his regard, nothing very definite is brought to his charge. A Southern novel is nothing, of course, without negroes, and this novel has them—not in profusion, but in a much more judicious arrangement. For the most part, they form the background against which the noble Caucasians act. Now and then they are dealt with directly, and then with excellent effect. The comic side of the negro is almost wholly wanting. The novel wishes to show the new position of the black man, according to the latest Southern lights. They have had their fill of freedom, and are disgusted with negro legislation; they begin to work for themselves, and to understand that what men own they must earn.

Parker Anderson is one which would be good, surprisingly good, for any writer, but it is doubly good as coming from a Southerner. He is drawn so strong, partly as a foil to the odious mulatto, a being for whom this author, possibly still affected by the terrors in the word miscegenation, has no pity or respect. The most horrible crimes are laid to the mulatto's door; he is the deepest-dyed villain in the book. In contrast with the village barber, Yellow Jessamine, the coal-black field hand and overseer, Parker Anderson exhorts his black friends to quit politics and earn their living honestly; to stop putting all their earnings in dress, and invest some of them in school-houses and school-teachers. As an answer to these exhortations—for he is also a preacher—Yellow Jessamine burns down the meeting-house, which also served as a school. Here, it is to be observed, that the onus of interference with negro education in the South is shifted from the white and thrown upon the shoulders of the mulatto.

The tragic element, which is in considerable force in the plot, is divided chiefly between Col. Dunwoddie and the wise black man. The effect upon the former of a sudden accession of wealth is more hinted at than directly stated. He has terribly overworked himself and longs to get away to Europe, but one thing after another prevents. His wife falls sick and cannot be moved for a long while, then one of his boys has an accident. Meanwhile, he is worried by the crowds of beggars and borrowers, and by the ferocious attacks of his enemies. Mrs. Dunwoddie dies, and a few months afterward, Col. Dunwoddie, retained in an important case, goes the way that his erratic conduct had long pointed out. He loses his wits and soon dies. Parker Anderson is the victim of a conspiracy on the part of his mulatto enemies, assisted by white men of disreputable character. A number of his assailants are supposed to have been formerly deserters from the Northern Army. His death is the strongest and most tragic incident in the book; that is saying much, for the tragedy in this novel has the high merit of simplicity. As to the dénouement of the plot whereby the hero gets the heroine and the New-England schemers are finally baffled—that has been done before, and is not so fresh as it might be. The heroine, as heroines often are, is one of the inferior characters; we learn that she is very beautiful and perceive that she is a good deal of a meat-axe. If the author intends to personate the young male South in Horace Dunwoddie and the young female South in Emmeline Anderson, we would not wonder though Southerners should sigh for the good old slave days. Horace is a fine driving American; Emmeline is capable of making his home a lively one if he attempts to interfere with her. The infatuation of Alice Dunwoddie for Middleton is one of those happy strokes which shows this author to be an observer of men and maids.

Col. Dunwoddie, Millionaire, takes a necessarily partial view of things in the South, but it does speak out on many points. We cannot remember any Southern book that presents a more cheering example of the fact that old prejudices are giving way. No part of the United States can be said to shine in the calm and just analysis of its own defects, but the South has hitherto been impervious, as it were, to common sense. *Col. Dunwoddie* is not only in itself an excellent novel, but should be hailed as the forerunner of a new era. Twenty years hence we may find the South a land with free speech and free press, producing what it has hitherto almost entirely lacked—a literature.

ON ACTORS AND THE ART OF ACTING. By GEORGE HENRY LEWES. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1878.

George Henry Lewes made his mark as the author of *The Story of Goethe's Life*, a biography in which he idealized the poet in a way which could not be otherwise than gratifying to the German public, and to those in England and America who have made Goethe a species of *culte*. It is, indeed, a very readable and attractive book, although it never goes very deep into the interesting study of Goethe's character. Since the publication of the life of Goethe it has become more generally known to the American public that this author is the husband of George Eliot. But still, we know so little about the man, notwithstanding his *Problems of Life and Mind*, that to most people his appearance as an authority on actors and the art of acting was a surprise. It appears that as editor and general littérateur he has been a contributor to the English press as a critic of the drama. Lately he has gathered up his floating papers and woven them together in the pretty volume we have before us. To the English public, however, and to Americans who keep themselves posted, Mr. Lewes has been known for many years as a writer on a variety of subjects. He is the author of a history of philosophy from Thales to Comte, and of investigations in questions of physics. He has written philosophical works strongly Comtist in character, and is still at work on the elaboration of a system of philosophy which shall form the basis of a new creed. We may suppose that this volume on actors and acting is merely a by-play to the serious work on which he is employed, the more so as his American publishers have placed these essays in the "Amateur Series."

The present volume begins with an epistle to Anthony Trollope, and opens with chapters of mixed reminiscences and criticism of the acting of Edmund and Charles Kean, Rachel, Macready, Farren, Charles Mathews, Lemaître, and the two Keeleys. Other chapters investigate "Shakespeare as Actor and Critic," "Natural Acting," "Foreign Actors," and "The Drama in Paris" (1865,) "In Germany," (1867,) and "Spain," (1867.) Coming down to 1875, we have "First Impressions of Salvini," whose performances in England, says Mr. Lewes, "while reawakening my slumbering interest in the stage, recalling the fine raptures of bygone years, have also, by the discussions to which they have led, made me sensible of the chaotic state of opinion on the subject of acting in many minds of rare intelligence." It may easily happen that these practical suggestions and pleasant reminiscences of Mr. Lewes will not only prove more popular, but actually of more service to the world than his elaborate philosophical works. He appears to have studied plays and the stage faithfully, and thought much on what he read and saw. He speaks of the common fallacy of overrating a fine actor's genius and underrating his skill. People often confound the impassioned thought of the author of the play with the personality of the actor. No actor has been known utterly to fail in *Hamlet*; thousands have been moved by performers in *Hamlet*, whose acting in other characters has caused indifference or excited contempt. Another general misconception is that there is no special physique nor any special training necessary to make an actor. Ignorance of the demands and limitations of scenic presentation sustain the current confusion respecting "natural" acting. Before noticing how Mr. Lewes defines and limits "natural" acting, let us hear what he says about the actor's giving himself up to the spirit of his part:

"The answer to the question, How far does the actor feel? is, therefore, something like this: He is in a state of emotional excitement sufficiently strong to furnish him with the elements of expression, but not strong enough to disturb his consciousness of the fact that he is only imagining; sufficiently strong to give the requisite tone to his voice and aspect to his features, but not strong enough to prevent his modulating the one and arranging the other according to a preconceived standard. His passion must be ideal—sympathetic, not personal. He may hate with a rival's hate the actress to whom he is manifesting tenderness, or love with a husband's love the actress to whom he is expressing vindictiveness; but in *Juliet* or *Desdemona* he must feel love and wrath."

Mr. Lewes combats the prevailing tendency to "naturalness," in so far as that term indicates the commonplace or vulgar. He deduces from contemporary comments on Garrick that that actor fell into this trap. French actors, he complains, often err in this way, and his criticism of Fechter in the finest and most tragic parts of *Hamlet* and *Othello* accuses him of such a misconception of the "natural." While the actor seeks to be like men, he is forced to select some particular man. He must be typical, and the types he selects must be recognized by the audience as true. "His expressions must be those which, while they belong to the recognized symbols of our common nature, have also the peculiar individual impress of the character represented." The actor, like the poet, does not pretend to copy nature closely, but only to represent nature sublimated into the ideal. In trying to be natural, actors are prone to sink into the familiar, though that is as unnatural as if they were to attempt to heighten the reality of the Apollo by flinging a paletot over his naked shoulders.

Each of the chapters in this book has something fresh and true to say about the stage, or about some one actor or more. Mr. Lewes doubts the advantage to English actors of the importation of foreigners. His notice of the French stage is discriminative, and, in the case of the acting in modern serio-comic plays, highly appreciative. The drama in Germany and Spain does not suggest much to him. He is evidently too much in love with the great actors and actresses of his early days to admire what he is fond of calling the coat and waistcoat drama. But when it comes to "first impressions" of Salvini he is forced into the strongest expressions of admiration. He compares him with his early idol, Edmund Kean, and acknowledges that although in certain passages of *Othello*, manifestly inferior to Kean, "the representation as a whole was of more sustained excellence." In the three great elements of musical expression upon the stage—tone, timbre, and rhythm, he considers Salvini the greatest speaker he has heard. Mr. Lewes' book will be found excellent reading for any one ever so slightly interested in the drama. He has a pleasing style, and a clear, convincing method of statement. He is plainly a dramatic critic, possessed of an excellent original taste which has been fortified by a lifetime of thought and study. To actors earnest in their profession his work ought to present many richly suggestive ideas.

MYTHICAL CADMUS' WORK.

ALPHABET-MAKING AND ALPHABET-MAKERS.

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE PHŒNICIAN ALPHABET—THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS—ELLIS' PALÆOTYPE—PROF. NEWMAN'S SUGGESTIONS.

That the various stories about letters having been invented by this or that man, at one time or another, are mere fables, probably no reader of these articles needs to be told. If the origin of anything remarkable is not known, one is sure to be invented; and it would have been out of the order of nature if so striking a product of human ingenuity as written language had been left without an accredited inventor. There seems to be a general consent of scholars that letters were first used by the Phœnicians, who, being a commercial people, diffused letters as well as commodities throughout the world—the world of the ancients being, it should be remembered, the inhabitants of that portion of the earth's surface which lies within a few hundred miles of the Mediterranean Sea. It should also be remembered what is meant by letters. For, from a time so remote that it has not yet been determined, the Egyptians had a written language; so had the Assyrians, and so too had the Chinese; but neither the Egyptian hieroglyphs nor even the Chinese characters are properly letters. It may also be said, I venture to think, that Sanscrit is not written in letters which really correspond to those in which Greek, Latin, German, English, Russian, and other Indo-European languages, or Hebrew, Arabic, and other Semitic languages, are written. Letters, as used by the latter peoples, are simple and arbitrary signs which stand for sounds or for modes of utterance. They represent vowels, *i. e.*, sounds; and consonants, *i. e.*, mutes of utterance, into which the elements of speech have been divided. The intelligent reader need hardly be told that an alphabet such as that which we use was made, not only by no particular person, but at no particular time. Such a thing is a growth, not a manufacture. The Phœnician alphabet was probably the slow production of centuries, and when adopted by other peoples it was modified in form and in extent to suit their needs and tastes. The alphabets of all the Indo-European peoples, unlike as some of them seem to superficial observation, are all essentially the same, and unmistakably show identity of origin. This is also indicated by the succession of letters with which they all begin—A, B, in Greek *alpha*, *beta*, whence the name alpha-bet. That modification of this widely-diffused system of sound signs which was used by the Roman people has, by reason of its simplicity and legibility, for centuries been slowly supplanting all other alphabets, and the process is still going on. Old English letters disappeared from use more than 200 years ago, and German—like Old English, a modification of the Gothic—is passing away before our eyes. German books and newspapers are now printed in both German and the Roman letters, and the latter are sure to drive out the former.

There is no reason for doubting that each letter, at its first invention and adoption, represented only one sound. That would be what we call a matter of course. But how many thousands of years ago it was that the alphabet of some 20 to 25 letters came into vogue on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean is, by no means, an ascertained fact. We may be sure, however, that more than 2,000 years have passed since any letter stood for one vowel sound and no other; and that such exact conformity has, during that time, obtained only as to three or four of the consonants. In the earliest years of the history of a written language the question necessarily is: How shall such a word be indicated by signs—*i. e.*, spelled? But just as necessarily, after some generations—perhaps we may say some centuries—have passed, the question will become, How shall certain combinations of signs be pronounced in combination—*i. e.*, the written words? For the letters remain unchanged, and the pronunciation—that is, speech, which alone is truly language—varies more or less with every generation. When people undertake to learn their mother tongue from books, (which is preposterous,) this question as to the sound to be given to certain signs becomes perplexing; but it is so only under those abnormal circumstances. It were well if no man should try to speak his own language in any other way than that which he has learned from those by whom he was brought up and among whom he lives. Indeed he rarely can do otherwise, and if he attempts to do so, he will attain unto something mostly of hybrid absurdity.

I need hardly repeat to my readers my opinion upon the question of spelling and pronunciation. Briefly, it is that the divarication of sound from sign is unavoidable and of little importance. The combination of letters *s-o-u-l* may well stand for the written name of the animating principle of man's body, whether in speech we call that principle *sole*, *sowl*, or *sool*; and *e-i-th-o-r* may well express distinction between two things, whether in speech that is expressed by *sether*, *eyether*, or *ayther*.

The continued agitation of the subject of phonetic spelling (begun, as I have mentioned, many generations ago,) has at last brought about a combined effort to attain that desired end by a very few philologists and phonologists, and very many of those who would be both and are neither. This is but natural. It is only remarkable that this stage of progress has been so slowly attained. Agitation of any question—literally of any one, however absurd—will beget a party, just as the constant advertisement of any nostrum, however worthless, will, if persisted in, bring it into use as a panacea among enough people to make the fortune of the advertiser.

There are three ways of accomplishing a phonetic reform in spelling. The first is radical and sweeps away the old Phœnician alphabet, to construct another one partly out of its ruins. A character is invented for every sound, however slight the difference which distinguishes it from another. To enable him to indicate all the sounds which he distinguishes and wishes to express, Mr. Ellis, the great English phonologist, has invented his palæotype, which consists of more than 300 different letters. This alphabet, which is, of course, absolutely useless except for Mr. Ellis' own purposes, (for it is a puzzle even to other phonologists,) is yet useful as a warning of what the demands of an absolutely correct phonetic spelling are. Then come the plans of the ordinary English phonetic reformers, who propose a new alphabet of from 37 to 42 letters; for they cannot agree among themselves as to the number of sounds they wish to represent. But this plan, on the large or on the modified scale, having been urged upon the attention of scholars and the public for more than 30 years, has been abandoned; and the effort is now to attain phonetic spelling by a modification of the received spelling on the one hand, and a modification of the present English alphabet on the other.

In furtherance of the latter, Prof. Newman makes some suggestions, which are, however, in regard only to the vowel sounds. His plan is simply the use of what are called diacritical marks. He would make the vowel of the syllable on which the stress accent of a word falls by the usual mark of acute accent. Then, by the use of the marks of the grave and the circumflex accent, and by double dots, which, placed over a vowel, indicate a certain variation in utterance, and under it an opposite variation, he would express the various sounds of the vowels, and distinguish, for example, the different qualities of *a* in *mate*, *mat*, *mark*, and *mall*. There is no doubt that by this simple contrivance, accompanied by a not very great modification of the spelling of many words, a phonetic representation of our speech might be very nearly approached, if not perfectly attained. But the contrivance, although simple, is absolutely impracticable. Who is going to stop to put accents, grave, acute, and circumflex, over his vowels, and double dots above or under them? Passably legible writing is as much as we can hope for now, more than experience warrants us to expect. People resent, as well they may, the very dotting of their *i*'s and the crossing of their *t*'s, and ere long I believe and hope these needless impediments to writing will be abandoned. As to three kinds of accents and two kinds of double dots, it is safe to say that their imposition upon English-speaking people is quite impossible. Nor is this plan any more practicable if confined to printed words. Any complication of the present alphabetic spelling, *any multiplication of the demands upon the discriminating attention of the reader* is sure to be rejected. Scholars may use such aids; but the mass of intelligent people will have none of them in their every-day reading. A scheme to reduce the letters and signs of written speech would be received with favor, especially if it were put silently into practice; but any proposed increase of them is sure to be rejected.

There remains for our consideration a modification of the existing alphabet which has been elaborated "in accordance with the recommendation of the American Philological Association."

R. G. W.

WHY TIME SEEMS LONG OR SHORT.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT—WHY THE YEARS PASS SLOWLY IN CHILDHOOD.

From the London Spectator, July 6.

We do not believe, indeed, that the self-consciousness or otherwise of our states of mind has much to do with the matter. The real condition on which the rapidity or slowness of time, as it passes, depends, is much rather the point on which the desire of the moment is fixed. Take two very common cases. You are driving to meet some one arriving by train, quite sure of being in time, or even far too early, so eager are you for the moment when you will meet the person coming by the train. The drive itself may seem interminable, as well as the time which has to elapse after you reach, before the train comes, for you are not interested in the objects you pass, but only eager for the expiration of the time between the moment you have reached and the moment you wish to reach. Here time is your enemy, as it were. You want to kill the time, and the time seems unendurably long. But take another case. You are driving to a train which you have little or no hope of catching, but the most eager desire to catch—driving against time. Here the point desired is to reach the train before the minute comes at which, as you know, it is advertised to start. The consequence is that what you desire is not the annihilation of any interval of time, but its extension to cover more events than in ordinary cases it will cover. As you hold your watch in your hand, the objects on the road seem to pass with intolerable slowness, and at the same time the hand of your watch seems to move with intolerable rapidity. You think the hand never moved so fast before, while you probably abjurgate the cabman for his cautious and slow driving. Here, the more events you can crowd into a given time the better you are pleased. What you desire is to crowd in more, and the consequence is that time appears to fly too fast for your wishes. Now, we cannot see that there is more of self-consciousness in one state than in the other. In both alike the desire is fixed on a future event. But in the first case the intermediate events are of a nature which you have no occasion to watch, which happen in their prescribed order without your noticing them, and the consequence is that time stretches itself as a tedious gulf between you and the desired moment; in the second case, the intermediate events are all events which, as you well know, must not only happen in their due order, but happen at a very much more rapid rate than usual, if your desire is to be satisfied; the consequence is that the thing on which your desire fixes itself is the rate at which they happen, and naturally enough, time appears to be your enemy, not because it is so long, but because it flies so quickly, and does not give them, as it seems, a fair chance of happening. And so in the one case you accuse it of going slowly, in the other of flying fast.

And we believe that this is, in fact, the reason why childhood seems to pass so slowly, comparatively with youth and manhood—at all events to all those children who have a strong sense of something in them which none of the guarded and dependent life of childhood satisfies. The growth of still immature faculties, the enormous disproportion between wishes and powers, the comparison between the easy way in which grown-up people dispose of your life, and your own secret wishes in relation to it, make it seem that almost everything worth living for—at least to an ambitious child, and most children are more or less ambitious—is in the unattainable future, when you are to dispose of your own destiny. Your desire is fixed on something, the only condition of which appears to be the passage of a dreary gulf of time. It is like waiting at a railway station till the train by which you are to go departs. In youth and manhood, on the contrary, you are concerned with the present. Often you rather reproach time with being too short for that which you wish to crowd into it. Comparatively seldom, indeed, is manhood a time of mere waiting for the future, as childhood so often is with children, whose practical powers are—or rather are to be—much larger than their stores of thought, but whose powers are as yet undeveloped, and merely waiting to ripen. Assuredly Campbell's solution of the problem he himself set is not the true one. This was his explanation:

> "Heaven gives our years of failing strength
> Indemnifying fleetness,
> And those of youth a seeming length,
> Proportioned to their sweetness."

The sweetness has little to do with it. The longest years of childhood are usually the dreariest and not the sweetest years—the years least adequately filled, not those most adequately filled. The seeming length of time depends on the point of time on which the heart is fixed. At that point be at a distance, and the mind is little concerned with what is actually happening except to wish it over, the time seems long. If that point is too near for what you know must happen, in case your wish is to be gratified in the interval, the time seems short. And that is, we believe, the true explanation of most of the manifold experiences of the varying length of time which every man, by a little questioning of his memory, can summon up.

"DIPLOMACY" IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Call* of the 16th inst. says:

"'Diplomacy' proved a rare treat to the large audience assembled at the California last evening. It is replete with interest. There is not much in the first act, except the final scene, where Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, as the *Countess Zicka*, electrifies the house by her superb acting as a loving and jealous woman. But, as the play proceeds, we see how admirable is its construction, and how powerfully the various characters are rendered. Mr. Montague, as *Capt. Beauclerc*, has the lead in the cast; but his voice was so marred by a bad cold that he did not do himself justice in his speech; but his action was eloquent if his speech was not. We have rarely seen so powerful, clear-cut, and incisive a scene as that between *Capt. Beauclerc* (Montague,) his brother *Henry* (Mr. F. B. Warde) and the *Count Orloff* (Mr. J. W. Carroll) at the end of the second act. It was followed by the audience with bated breath, and was absolutely painful in its intensity. Warde is destined to be a great favorite with our theatre-goers. He is full of light, force, and color, so far as this character is concerned. Carroll's *Count Orloff* is a masterly personation; and Mr. J. W. Shannon as the *Baron Stein* was a marvel in make-up and acting. The diplomatic reserve, the repression of natural feeling, the play upon the *Countess Zicka's* failing of jealousy in order to subserve his own ends, were all signs of the genius of the Russian Government, showed close and nice study. Of the ladies in the cast, Miss Maude Granger as *Dora* was graceful in her action, womanly, and good, and ought by courtesy to have carried the audience; but the superior situation and business of Miss Jeffreys-Lewis as the jealous *Countess* concentrated the general interest. It may be called an ungrateful part for a handsome woman; but if it did not carry the sympathy it forced a concentration of the attention. The character flashed through the entire piece like broken steel in the sun. We will give a fuller notice of this remarkable performance, as the play will be repeated all this week."

WHAT DEFEATED HARTZELL.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 20th inst. says:

"The Democrats of the Eighteenth (Cairo) District have thrown Hartzell overboard, and nominated Josh Allen. Hartzell is serving his first term. The cause of his defeat is said to be the resolution he introduced last session, into the House against the payment of rebel claims. This exasperated the old Secesh element in that district, who determined to cut his throat, and nominate a man who will not commit an indiscretion or blunder of that sort. The Democrats of the Eighteenth District were the worst sort of Copperheads during the war, and have never been reconstructed. They were as pro-slavery as the rebels of South Carolina or Mississippi. They believe in State sovereignty and the right of secession. They always liked the institution of slavery, and would vote to-morrow to re-establish it. They love Jeff Davis, and would support him any day in preference to Sam Tilden. They want the rebel claims paid, and think their Southern brethren ought to be compensated from the National Treasury for the losses they sustained in their abortive attempts to dismember the Union. Such are the Democrats who flung Hartzell overboard for introducing that resolution into a Democratic House."

THE COMING TOTAL ECLIPSE

WHAT THE ASTRONOMERS ARE TO DO OUT WEST TO-MORROW.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN SOLAR PHYSICS—THE PATH OF THE MOON'S SHADOW—PREPARATIONS FOR OBSERVING THE PHENOMENA—SOME OF THE PROBLEMS FOR WHICH A SOLUTION IS TO BE SOUGHT.

The other day as Prof. S. was in the shop of a mathematical instrument-maker, in this City, a peripatetic astronomer came in, and arranged about some repairs he wished to have done to his telescope. "Well," said the Professor to the owner of the telescope, "how is business with you?" "Very bad; very bad, Sir," was the reply. "There are no spots on the sun just now, and people don't care to have a 'look.' Some time ago, when I was at Pittsburg, there were fine spots, and I did a rushing business. But the sun, you know, is free of spots at present, and times with me are bad." That the absence or presence of the spots on the surface of the far distant centre of our system should have a direct and immediate bearing upon the condition of a man's purse struck the Professor at first as novel, and, to a certain extent, comic; but the frank and unexpected confession of the fact was instructive as well. It indicated on the part of the people generally a deep interest in solar research, and a desire for some actual acquaintance, however slight, with some of the phenomena on which certain of the conclusions respecting the constitution of the sun are based. Everybody knows now that the earth is indebted to the sun for almost all of the manifestations of force which we find here. The winds and rains, the atmospheric disturbances which cause thunder-storms, the decompositions and compositions which transform matter, the great oceanic currents, the stores of fuel in the coal measures, vegetation, animal life, the motion of the earth itself are all the result of solar energy. It is natural, then, that people should seek to learn as much as possible about the sun, and from its present state endeavor to form, with the assistance of skilled exposition, some probable estimate of what its condition had been in the remote past, and what its condition may be in the distant future.

What has been ascertained regarding the position of the sun in the sidereal system, of its functions toward the planets, of the nature of its light, of its physical constitution as a whole, though great in some respects compared with what had been discovered up to recent years, is in reality little. As to the general condition of the sun, all that science, with its many appliances, has, as yet, been able to do, is to disclose a fact here and there exposing false theories, and revealing the difficulty and the magnitude of the problems which remain unsolved. If the strictly controversial matter were rigidly excluded from some of the large treatises written on the sun, their dimensions would be slim indeed. There are few subjects of study be ter fitted to impress mankind with the folly of intellectual pride than solar physics. "It was easy," says one of the most lucid and careful of astronomical students, "to theorize when as yet but little was known. It was easy to suppose that the few facts we imagined we understood sufficed to account for all the phenomena presented by the solar orb. But as one fact after another has been discovered, the complexity of the problem has been revealed to us; and as the physical laws which it is in our power to discuss and experiment on have been more carefully studied, we have begun to recognize how very limited our experience has hitherto been." Hundreds of enthusiastic workers are, nevertheless, humbly and earnestly questioning nature, and the replies will one day come which will make plain what is now obscure and seemingly beyond man's power of dealing with it adequately.

A great deal can be learned regarding the sun every day that the atmosphere is clear. The solar surface, with the rapid changes which take place there, may be observed with the telescope, and photographed with suitable apparatus, and the spectroscope may be used to tell its marvels of the spots and faculæ, the glowing prominences, the elements of which the sun is composed, &c. But the blaze of light which is continually sent forth renders objects at the sun invisible except when the sun is eclipsed. The total eclipse of Monday, July 29, has excited a great deal of interest throughout the whole civilized world on account of the data which it is expected to furnish to substantiate or destroy certain theories. On the afternoon of that day the shadow of the moon will first strike the earth in Asia at latitude 55° north, longitude 165° west. (Washington.) It will then move toward and across Behring Straits, pass through Alaska and British America, entering the United States just at the north-west extremity of Montana. Thence it will pass through Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, (totality at Denver, 3:27 P. M.,) Indian Territory, and Northern and Eastern Texas, leaving the United States near the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas. Lastly, sweeping over the Gulf of Mexico and the western extremity of Cuba, it will end in the Caribbean Sea off the south-eastern coast of San Domingo about sunset. The width of the dark shadow—the diameter of the cone of the umbra cast by the moon—will be about 116 miles. As a partial eclipse, the phenomenon will, of course, be visible all over the United States. From the Nautical Almanac calculations, Prof. S. P. Langley has found the approximate time of the beginning and the ending of the eclipse in some of the principal cities of the country to be as follows: NewYork, 4:47—6:33; Philadelphia, 4:33—6:31; Baltimore, 4:38—6:26; Cincinnati, 3:58—6:02; Chicago, 3:42—5:41; Pittsburg, 4:20—6:12; New-Orleans, 3:51—5:52; San Francisco, 12:52—3:17. It must here be noted, however, that a comparison of the paths of the shadow as laid down in the nautical almanacs of the United States and Great Britain shows a difference of about four miles. Admiral Rodgers, of the United States Navy Department, has issued a pamphlet containing instructions to persons who may be near the edge of the range of totality, enabling them to make observations which can be used to determine accurately the ground over which the shadow really passed on this occasion.

Never before have preparations so elaborate been made to observe an eclipse. The accounts already published in THE TIMES give some idea of the eminent character of the American and foreign scientists who are to devote their attention to the phenomena, and of the systematic subdivision of labor among each group at the several stations selected for observation. The work of making photographs of the eclipse and of the corona, of subjecting the light of the corona to the polariscope, of noting the times of contact, of searching for intra-mercurial planets, of taking spectroscopic and thermo-electric observations, of sketching the corona, of marking changes of temperature, of noting the general effect of the shadow on the atmosphere, on the earth, on animals, and on plants, &c., is in charge of men who have special skill in the respective tasks. There can be no doubt that if the weather is at all good results will be obtained worthy of the country that has produced men who so recently made the notable astronomical discoveries of the presence of oxygen in the sun, and the existence of the moons of Mars.

In any of the lately published illustrated text-books on astronomy a far better idea can be obtained of the laws which govern eclipses than from any mere verbal description. Instead, then, of explaining the theory of eclipses here, time and space will be better occupied with an account of the phenomena presented at a point over which the umbra or dark shadow of the moon passes. When the station is elevated and other conditions are favorable, a dark shadow appears, approaching the spectator with a rapidity and grandeur that inspire awe. Those who have witnessed this sight never forget its effect upon them. Nothing conveys to the mind more palpably a fair notion of the tremendous speed of the mighty spheres which roll above us, or institutes a more striking contrast between the puny powers of man and the ordinary but tremendous velocity of the heavenly bodies. The moon, which was slowly advancing over the sun's disk from the western to the eastern side, finally seems to make a bound and shut out the last ray of sunlight. All around is darkness, which appears to be greater than it really is on account of the suddenness of its advent. Prof. Hough, during the period of totality of the eclipse of Aug. 7, 1869, judged that he might have read large print, although he found it impossible to read a coarsely-divided circle without the aid of a lamp. Looking up to the place where the sun had disappeared, the round black globe of the moon is noticed fringed, occasionally, at certain parts of its circumference, with the glowing red protuberances from the chromosphere; but it is not thought that these will be very marked during Monday's eclipse. Stretching far beyond the extremity of the eclipsation is a halo of light, like the "glory" which painters sometimes place around the head of a saint. This aureola, to which astronomers have long given the name corona, long years ago attracted the attention of philosophers. It was known to exist before the sun-spots or the protuberances were dreamed of, but no satisfactory explanation of it has been given to this day. Sometimes its appearance is very impressive, and if one of the theories respecting it is confirmed, it is in reality grand beyond conception. Some of the brighter stars and planets are found to have made their appearance. The thermometer indicates a great fall of temperature. A decided chilliness is experienced. The effect of an eclipse upon animals seems to have been somewhat exaggerated, but as a reliable account the following passage from the report by President Hill of what he noted at Mattoon on Aug. 7, 1869, may be given: "A cow grazing in the field became uneasy at 5 o'clock [the eclipse began at 4:10] and started for home at 5:07. Soon after a hen gathered her brood under her wings. Swallows were skimming the ground. About two minutes before the total obscuration [5:15] about 70 cocks and hens went to roost in the barn. A flock of birds flew south in a hurried and confused manner after the darkness became total. Soon after the appearance of the sun, the chickens came from under the hen, then the fowls came down from their roost, and the cocks, which had crowed occasionally all the afternoon, took it up by general consent and crowed vigorously." As suddenly as it departed the sunlight reappears, and the total eclipse is at an end.

At every stage of the approaching eclipse the experts will be busy collecting fresh data to verify old or to disclose new scientific truth. Some questions will, however, receive special attention. Leverrier's researches regarding the motions of Mercury have indicated the extreme probability of the existence of a mass or of masses of matter revolving round the sun within the orbit of that planet. Careful photographs will therefore be taken of the space within that orbit, and telescopes will sweep the same field with the object of discovering the suspected planets. That Mercury is subject to some disturbing cause, the nature of which is yet unknown, has received further confirmation in working up the observations of the late transit. Mr. Blaxendell, of Manchester, holds that certain periodic meteorological phenomena can be explained by the hypothesis of a ring or zone or spheroid of matter near the sun. Mr. Proctor believes that it would satisfy both theories—and he supports his position with a most ingenious argument—if the neighborhood of the sun be supposed to be peopled with an immense number of minute cosmical bodies. These bodies constitute, he says, the corona, of which so little is really known. A second aim of research, then, during the eclipse will be toward obtaining facts which will make clear the character and constitution of the corona, or, as Mr. Lockyer formulates part of the inquiry, "Does the corona reflect solar light to us or does it not, and if it does, where are the particles which thus act as reflectors?" Lastly, the eclipse ought to afford means of correcting the lunar and tidal tables, a matter of much importance to the maritime interests of the people. It is hard to say what the harvest will be. Some of the most fertile facts in solar physics had been stumbled upon as if by accident, and had been reluctantly and tardily admitted into consideration by astronomers themselves as results of trustworthy observation. Where so much is unknown no one can positively say what shall be revealed or from what particular source the key shall come to solve grand mysteries, such as the manner in which the energy of the sun is maintained, &c. Even those persons who care little for truth for its own sake may learn from Monday's labor of the scientists something more of the practical influence of the condition of the sun upon human life and comfort than they do now; something as directly bearing upon both as the absence of the solar spots affected the supply of the general purchasing power of the peripatetic astronomer.

TRAGEDY IN CANADA.

A YOUNG MAN MURDERS HIS FATHER, MURDEROUSLY ASSAULTS HIS SISTERS, AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Canadian papers print accounts of a horrible double tragedy which occurred early on Wednesday morning last at the house of George Smith, a farmer, near the village of Rockford, Ontario. The family consisted of himself, two daughters, a son James, and a younger son. It seems that young James Smith went to his sisters' room some time Tuesday night and stole the key of his father's money-box from a string of keys which were around the oldest girl's body. He stole the money and put the key back in the bed, and upon the girl turning over shortly afterward found the key, and was awakened, and, suspecting what had been done, as they had expected he would attempt the theft, she got up and told her father. Her father then got up and went to his son's room and accused him of taking the money. They both came down stairs and had some words about it, the old man threatening to have him arrested if he did not give up the money. The son then gave up part of the money. The father then procured a halter and started for the field to get a horse to go to Simcoe, saying

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First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

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CABIN $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
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From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
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FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
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will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

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SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
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CELTIC, Capt. GRADDELL.....Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. One saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 30, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the safest and most comfortable Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess and caterer on board each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, at 10 A. M. Morning Accommodation, 7 A. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, Col lege Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20,) returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M., Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 5:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries; at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 338 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, (6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive from Philadelphia, 3:25, 5:30, 9:40, 10:20 P. M., daily: 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:25, 5:30, 9:40, 10:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, sleeping cars Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence Rivernext morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for Chicago at Nos. 252, 293, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Savre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Connecticut River, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 81,863, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

PURE CLARETS, SAUTERNES, CHAMPAGNE AND BRANDY,
DIRECT FROM FRENCH VINEYARDS.
VERY GOOD TABLE CLARET, $4 to $6 per dozen.
EXTRA FINE CHATEAUX WINES, $8 to $24 per doz.
CHAMPAGNE, BEST QUALITY, $15 to $28 per doz.
OLD AND VERY OLD FINE FRENCH BRANDIES, $12 to $42 per dozen. Send for price list to
HERMAN TROST & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 48 to 54 MURRAY-ST., N. Y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON-AV. AND 58TH-ST.—Two blocks from terminus Metropolitan Elevated Road; American plan; Summer prices, very moderate.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RAPHAEL KEILER against ARNOLD WORMSER and HERMAN L. KINGSBURY; LEOPOLD WORMSER and HERMAN L. KINGSBURY against RAPHAEL KEILER.—Pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Charles Daniels, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, on this 19th day of July, 1878, I invite proposals to purchase, for cash, the choice and valuable stock of ready-made clothing formerly the property of the firm of Keiler, Wormser & Kingsbury. Sealed bids or offers therefor will be received, and may be presented to me at my office, No. 455 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for ten days from the first publication of this notice, the same to be in writing signed by the party offering to purchase, stating the price and terms of his offer. Each bidder will be required to furnish satisfactory security for the performance of his offer. The proposals will be subject to the further action of the Supreme Court, to which court the same will be reported by the undersigned. The stock intended to be so sold can be inspected, and any further information in reference thereto can be obtained at said office. Dated 19th July, 1878. FRED'K LEWIS, Receiver, &c., for Keiler, Wormser & Kingsbury.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Adams Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel tickets offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILLMORE, General Passenger Agent.

$1 50
TO BOSTON,

FIRST CLASS,
VIA "THE OLD RELIABLE"
STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave daily (Sundays excepted) from
PIER 33 N. R., FOOT JAY-ST., AT 5 P. M.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON
And all points East via Newport and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
SUNDAY TRIPS.
5:15 P.M. { June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } Pier 28, N. R.
Leave Brooklyn via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Music by splendid bands and orchestral bands.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels, and ticket offices, at the piers and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

Special Notice to Newport Passengers.
For the better accommodation of Newport travel on this line, a special train will leave the steamer wharf at Fall River, daily, at 6 A. M., (Mondays excepted,) and arrive at Newport 6:35 A. M., thus obviating the necessity of leaving the steamer at Newport at an early hour in the morning.

NEW-BEDFORD AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
On and after July 1 the new and elegant steamers of this line, the CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD and CITY OF FITCHBURG, will leave Wood's Holl on the steamer wharf at 6 A. M., (Mondays excepted,) and connecting at New-Bedford with the steamers for Oak Bluffs, Vineyard Highlands, Katama, Edgartown, Falmouth Heights, Woods Holl, Nantucket, and Cape Cod.
THIS IS THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE TO THE POINTS NAMED, THUS AVOIDING NIGHT CHANGES AND DUSTY RAILROAD TRAVEL.
The boats from New-Bedford for New-York leave daily except Saturday.
Through tickets from Washington, Baltimore, or Philadelphia to New-Bedford can be had at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or at the office of the company, Pier No. 39, East River.
HENRY A. BARLING, Agent, No. 46 South-st.

SARATOGA RACES.

TAKE THE
PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS,
DREW AND ST. JOHN.
THE FINEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
LEAVE PIER NO. 41 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL-STREET, DAILY AT 6 P. M., ARRIVING IN SARATOGA EACH DAY IN TIME TO SEE THE RACES.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE
FIRST-CLASS FARE, $1; DECK, 25c.
EXCURSION TO ALBANY AND RETURN, $1 50.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays included,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats. This is the only night line of steamers selling tickets and checking baggage to places on the New-York Central Railroad.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT
FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
People's Evening Line.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER DREW WILL LEAVE PIER NO. 41 NORTH RIVER AT 6 O'CLOCK SUNDAY EVENING FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
Annex Boat to Citizens' Line.
COMMENCING JULY 22, ERIE ANNEX BOAT WILL LEAVE JEWELL'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, DAILY, CONNECTING WITH NEW PALACE STEAMERS SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY, FOR TROY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.
FARE, $1; EXCURSION, $1 50.
EXCURSION TO SARATOGA, $3 50.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 19 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (Sundays included) at 6 P. M.
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.
PARLOR CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.
State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, AND CAPE COD.
THE ONLY QUICK AND DIRECT ROUTE IS VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOOD'S HOLE.
Leave New-York 5:15 P. M., daily, Sundays included, from Pier 28 North River; arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M.; Nantucket, 11:15 A. M. next day. Returning, leave Nantucket 1:15 P. M.; Sundays, 2:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; Sundays, 5 P. M., and reaching New-York 8:30 A. M. the following morning.
RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS OTHER LINES.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
J. R. KENDRICK, Sup. GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—A. C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 8:30, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Tyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., Sundays included, and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents; Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

THE MARY POWELL, FARE 75 CENTS, FOR West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, Coxsackie, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring by ferry, leaves daily from Vestry-st., Pier 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. CONNECTS with BROOKLYN Annex Boats.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M., Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

PURE CLARETS, SAUTERNES, CHAMPAGNE AND BRANDY,
DIRECT FROM FRENCH VINEYARDS.
VERY GOOD TABLE CLARET, $4 to $6 per dozen.
EXTRA FINE CHATEAUX WINES, $8 to $24 per doz.
CHAMPAGNE, BEST QUALITY, $15 to $28 per doz.
OLD AND VERY OLD FINE FRENCH BRANDIES, $12 to $42 per dozen. Send for price list to
HERMAN TROST & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 48 to 54 MURRAY-ST., N. Y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON-AV. AND 58TH-ST.—Two blocks from terminus Metropolitan Elevated Road; American plan; Summer prices, very moderate.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY.
SUMMER TIME-TABLE.
WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS.
VIA GREENPOINT.
OPPOSITE 23D-ST., EAST RIVER.
The elegant steamer ELIZA HANCOX, commencing as above, will run during the season from pier foot of 23d-st., EAST RIVER, direct to company's depot at GREENPOINT, making close connections with all trains to and from Manhattan Beach.
Boat leaves 23d-st. pier at 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:20, 11:45 A. M., 12:15, 12:45, 1:20, 1:50, 2:25, 2:55, 3:15, 3:57, 4:25, 4:50, 5:15, 5:50, 6:15, 6:45, and 7:45 P. M.
Trains leave Manhattan Beach for New-York, via Greenpoint, at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:35, 1, 1:40, 2:05, 2:40, 3:12, 3:50, 4:04, 4:37, 5:12, 5:41, 6:07, 6:35, 7, 7:35, 8:15, 8, and 10 P. M. Time from Greenpoint 12 minutes. Trains connect at East New-York with Rapid Transit trains on Atlantic-av., Brooklyn; also with Canarsie and Rockaway Beach Railroad.
The elegant steamers THOS. COLLYER and D.R. MARTIN leave

23d-st., N. R.	Leroy-st., N. R.	Pier No. 8, N. R.
9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.;	9:10, 10:10, 11:10	9:30, 10:25, 11:25
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and	A. M.; 12:10, 1:10,	A. M.; 12:25, 1:25,
7 P. M.	2:10, 3:10, 4:10,	2:20, 3:25, 4:25,
	5:10, 6:10

WAITING FOR THE PIGEONS.

THE MESSENGERS FROM COLUMBUS.

DEJECTION AT THE AVIARY—THE BIRDS NOT YET ARRIVED—WHAT THE OWNERS SAY—WHAT THE BIRDS CAN DO.

The carrier-pigeons which started from Columbus, Ohio, for this City yesterday morning had not arrived here last evening. A TIMES reporter found Mr. Louis Wæfelser walking dejectedly into his aviary, in the city of beer and breweries early last evening, with a mien that suggested disappointment at every step. His favorite, "Francis Louis" had not yet arrived at its perch, and Mr. Wæfelser had ceased to expect it.

"How do you account for its non-arrival?" the reporter asked.

"Well, you see," said Mr. Wæfelser, "it is last night's storm that has done the business. Francis Louis and Jupiter have been driven out of their course by the high wind which prevailed over a good portion of their route yesterday afternoon and evening, and I suppose they are flying around the country now, trying to get their bearings so as to find their way home."

"Is there any danger that your bird will be unable to find his way back?"

"Not a bit of it. It may be several days, or even weeks, but unless he has been killed by a hawk or hunter, or captured by some farmer, he is sure to come back. If I do not see him soon I shall think the latter fate has befallen him."

"Then you do not think he will forget his home soon?"

"Not at all, not at all. These carrier-pigeons have remarkable memories; they never forget. If anybody has caught my bird, he will have to keep him confined for months or he will lose him. Let me give you some instances of their extraordinary memory. Some time ago I sold a fine pair of birds to a gentleman in Pennsylvania, who kept them confined about three months. Then he let them out for exercise, and they left him like a shot. Soon afterward I noticed a fluttering in one of my coops, and I found that one of the pair I had sold the Pennsylvania gentleman had come back home. I went into the house to write him about it, and before my letter was finished the bird's mate was with him in the coop. Another case was that of three pairs of birds which I imported from Belgium two or three years ago. I kept them caged up seven months, and raised young pigeons from them. Yet when I let them out they disappeared immediately, and were gone several days before I saw them again. I have no doubt they were trying their best to find their way back to their Belgian home, which they had not forgotten. So, you see, carrier-pigeons do not forget their homes, and my bird will not forget his."

Mr. Wæfelser says that the bird will not feed until he finds his way back to Hoboken, unless he is delayed a long time and becomes weak. He can stop for drink at any of the numerous streams he crosses. In reply to a question as to how long carrier-pigeons could go without food or drink, Mr. Wæfelser said that he had known them to live eight days without either food or water. "I remember perfectly well," said he, "a pigeon my father once owned before I came to America. The pigeon was purchased by him one Sunday, and, wrapping it up in a piece of paper, he slipped it into his overcoat-pocket to carry home. When he got into the house my father hung up the coat in the hall without thinking of his purchase. The coat was not disturbed until the following Sunday—a whole week, you see—and the bird was found alive and well. When the birds are trained to eat in certain places they will not eat elsewhere except at the last extremity." Several other instances of their great power of endurance were given by the enthusiastic pigeon-fancier.

In regard to the present race between Francis Louis and Jupiter, Mr. Wæfelser considers it a "complete fiasco." All he cares about now is the safe arrival of his bird. The race was not intended to be one of endurance only, but one in which good time was the main object. Hence it is a failure.

Francis Louis is a "red-legged checker" bird, 4 years old, and weighs about one pound. He is a cousin bird in every respect to Mr. Wæfelser (thinks he has "a dozen others equally as good." "I selected him for the race at random," said Mr. Wæfelser, "and only because he was an old bird. Five hundred miles is too great a distance for young birds to travel. Two hundred miles is a fair average distance for young birds, and I shall try to arrange for a series of races of about that distance this Fall—sometime in September, probably, as I shall be away from Hoboken next month. I have over 40 birds in my coops now which have made the trip from Scranton home repeatedly, and without the loss of a single bird."

There is very little choice between Francis Louis and Jupiter, in Mr. Wæfelser's opinion. Had the weather been favorable, he thinks, it would have been a very close race. When the birds flew on their training trip from Steubenville, Ohio to Hoboken and New-York, a few weeks ago, they arrived at their respective homes within a minute or two of the same time.

Mr. Wæfelser was asked what value he placed upon Francis Louis.

"If he had come home last night I wouldn't have taken $100 for him," was the answer.

Mr. Wæfelser has written to his brother in Brussels, authorizing him to offer $300 each for the first two pair which reached Brussels in the recent great carrier-pigeon race from Rome to Brussels. He has received no answer to his offer yet. He considers that Belgian pigeons, and those raised from Belgian stock, make the best carriers. The distinguishing features of this breed are a short head, a long neck, and very broad, muscular shoulders. A wattle of larger or smaller size generally extends across the bill. The eyes should be large and powerful. Often there is a large circle around the eye without any feathers.

At the residence of Mr. John Van Opstal, in Lewis-street, owner of the rival pigeon Jupiter, the same tale of disappointed hopes was told. Mr. Van Opstal agrees with Mr. Wæfelser in ascribing the failure of the race to the high winds. The birds, he thinks, never ought to have been started under the unfavorable circumstances, as the telegram announcing the start stated that the wind was brisk, and that there was considerable fog. Yesterday, however, was a very favorable day, and he can only account for the prolonged delay by supposing that the birds have been driven a very great distance out of their course. The prizes are open until 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. If the birds are not home then the prizes will not be given. Neither of the owners are concerned about the dollars, however, and care more to see their pigeons than for anything else.

A LOCOMOTIVE IN THE BOWERY.

AN EXPERIMENTAL TRAIN OVER THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

The throngs of Saturday-afternoon pedestrians on the Bowery were yesterday astonished by an unusual sight in that busy thoroughfare, although it was not one which was altogether unexpected. The restive and spirited beasts that propel the street-cars lifted their heads for a time, to share in the general feeling of exhilaration, and it is alleged that a Second-Avenue Railroad horse made demonstrations very much like those any other horse would have made if he were going to run away. The cause of the unusual stir was the appearance, upon the track of the New-York Elevated Railroad, of a locomotive and a passenger car. The train came along without further announcement than its own rumbling noise. The car was loaded with a number of railroad officers, who had started off on the trial trip over the East Side line. The train was driven slowly along Front-street, Coenties-slip, around the double curve and up Pearl-street, then along the high track over New-Bowery, up the Bowery to Cooper Union. Here it stopped. On the way it was noticed that the stations at Hanover-square, Franklin-square, and Fulton-street are nearly ready, while those at Chatham-square and along the Bowery have been scarcely begun. At Cooper Union only the trusses for the platform are up. At Fourteenth-street the posts for holding the platform trusses are in place, and several trusses are up. The stations are all being constructed, but not with great rapidity. The experimental train ran down the Bowery again after a short pause, attracting on its return as much attention as would have been given to a balloon ascension, if one had been made in the open street. The new cars and engines will arrive soon, and the stations probably will be ready for use in less than a month. Should no unforeseen interruption occur, it is probable that trains will be running to Sixty-third-street by the last week in August.

DR. STEPHEN TYNG, JR'S., GOSPEL GARDEN.

Dr. Tyng has originated a new religious enterprise, known as the "Gospel Garden," which is designed to accomplish a work similar to that so successfully prosecuted in the "Gospel Tent." Located in a district best adapted to the spread of its influence for good, it has already been instrumental in saving many. It is situated at No. 451 Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, in an apartment fitted up with a cool fountain, odorous floral baskets, and urns of plants; everything, in fact, that is needed to transform it into a mimic garden. A large choir, aided by piano and cornet accompaniment, add to the attractiveness of the services. This afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a temperance meeting, and to-night Dr. Stephen Tyng, Jr., will preach.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Gen. Edward F. Noyes, the United States Minister to France, sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon in the City of Richmond, of the Inman Line. His friends turned out in strong numbers to wish him a happy voyage. Dressed in a black suit, with a small bunch of flowers in his button-hole, the ex-Governor received a large number of friends on the main deck. Many of the supporters of the Administration in this City went on board to pay him their respects. He said that his stay in Paris had been pleasant. When the Potter examination came up he thought it his duty to return. "My chief object in coming back," he said, "was to defend myself, and if I have succeeded in doing so I am gratified." He spoke laughingly to a group of friends of his examination before the committee. The tug-boat William O. Brown took a party consisting of nearly all the Ohio people in town down the Bay. A band of music accompanied them. Ernest S. Inman, the sub-manager of the Inman Line, also sailed in the City of Richmond. Mrs. Frank G. Wentworth, Mrs. H. C. Young, Mrs. C. M. Harron, Mrs. Andrew Fogerty, Mrs. Henry Druscher, Mrs. J. N. Chrystie, and a number of other passengers received tastefully-arranged boquets as parting gifts from friends. The Circassia, Donan, England, and E. Caland all sailed early in the afternoon. The passenger lists were published yesterday.

TWO STRINGS TO HER BOW.

HOW MRS. RANDOLPH INVOLVED MR. SIMPSON IN AN UNPLEASANT WAY.

The mystery surrounding the Simpson-Randolph black-mail case, which the detectives' reticence did so much to increase on Friday, was swept away yesterday morning when the parties were brought before Justice Bixby, at the Essex Market Police Court. Justice Bixby questioned the pawnbroker, William Simpson, Jr., as to the particulars of the case, and was entertained with the following story: Some time ago Simpson and Randolph were visiting the same woman, Miss Timberly, the female whom the detectives mysteriously designated "the woman in the case." These visits continued until Miss Timberly, in last December, became Mrs. Randolph by marriage with the prisoner. On July 3 last Simpson, to rid himself of the importunities of Randolph, who kept annoying him constantly upon the ground of his former visits to Miss Timberly, paid him $1,000 and received in return a receipt releasing him from any further claims on the part of Randolph. William Sinclair, Clerk of the Supreme Court, is the subscribing witness to the release. Simpson fancied that he had settled matters forever when he obtained the release, but found himself badly mistaken. Randolph soon renewed his demands for money, and as Simpson remained deaf to all pecuniary appeals, and threatened to have him arrested if he persisted in annoying him, Randolph adopted the course of addressing him upon the matter in writing with great virulence of expression, and a total disregard for orthography. He went into the Astor House, procured one of the letter-headings, and sat down to indite a caustic letter. He headed it "July 24, 1878," and then finding that was the date of the day previous, scratched it out and made it "July 25." The error corrected, he then ran on in the following strain:

William Simpson Jr.
Sir,
I

Judge that you from your actions, and speach this morning intind to put on a bold face upon this matter and Sir so shall I, I now give you on paper above my signature and address my terms.

I want from you in cash $1,500 fifteen hundred dollars to pay me for the home you have broke up and if *you do not give* it to me I shall shoot you on sight. You threaten to have me arrested. Well now you have good grounds to Procede on. I am oupen for an answer until Tuesday morning 10 o'clock by mail or herald Personal. Very Respt.

Geo. C. Randolph
2311 2nd Ave.

Upon the receipt of this fiery epistle, Simpson went to see Justice Wandell, at the Tombs Police Court, but being informed that the case was not within that magistrate's jurisdiction, proceeded to Justice Bixby, at Essex Market, and made an affidavit to the effect that on or about July 25 Randolph did knowingly and feloniously send a certain letter to him, signed by himself, threatening to shoot him on sight, said threat being made with a view of extorting money from him (Simpson). Upon this affidavit a warrant was made out for Randolph's arrest for black-mail, and placed in Detective King's hands for execution.

When asked what he had to say in response to the charge in court yesterday, Randolph, who is a slim young fellow, not particularly pleasant in features, and who was attired in blue flannel, said, through his counsel, that he waived examination. He then said that he was 28 years of age, and was born in Washington City, and also that he now resided at No. 2,311 Second-avenue, and was a salesman. He also said: "I am guilty of writing the letter." He was then committed in default of $3,000 bail to answer a charge of "attempting to rob," that being his offense under the statute. His counsel said that on Monday a petition would be presented for a writ of certiorari and habeas corpus, in which all that was interesting in the case—and it was very interesting, he said—would be revealed by Mrs. Randolph. She, so counsel said, had many letters from Simpson in her possession, which would establish that his visits were made after her marriage as well as before. Mr. Simpson would not be able to combat the evidence, counsel was confident, although he might enter a denial. Mr. Simpson was visited yesterday at his place of business, No. 27 Chatham-street, but declined to say anything about the case, saying, laconically, that "the least said about it the better, I guess."

SEQUEL TO A SING SING SCANDAL.

DISAPPEARANCE OF DR. WOODCOCK—THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM GAINING BELIEF.

It is rumored in Sing Sing village that Dr. W. P. Woodcock, of that place, has gone to Europe. He left Sing Sing on the 17th inst. "for a few days," it was said by members of his family, and Dr. Madden, the Prison Physician, was to attend to his patients during his absence, but he has not yet returned. For some months past rumors very derogatory to him have been whispered in the village, but since the Doctor's disappearance simultaneously with a public disclosure coupling the name of his step-daughter, Miss Lillie Wiltzie, with the infamy, and his utter omission to answer or deny so foul a charge, there is a general conviction that the charges are true; nevertheless, a few persons still profess to disbelieve them. Until the publication mentioned, the Doctor had enjoyed, even in the face of the scandalous rumors circulating about him, the respect, confidence, and patronage of some of the best families of Sing Sing, for his reputation as a physician was high; but his failure to repel the degrading allegations alluded to almost wholly destroyed confidence in him. A particular reason why Sing Sing people are extremely cautious about repeating scandalous rumors is the fact that two slander suits originating in that place within a few years past have resulted in verdicts for damages against the defendants. One of these suits was by Dr. Woodcock against Dr. Fisher, in which the latter paid $2,500 and costs. Report has often ascribed the unfavorable rumors about Dr. Woodcock to Dr. Fisher, but it does not appear at all that Dr. Fisher has had anything to say defamatory of Dr. Woodcock. Dr. Fisher paid the judgment, has kept his peace, and waited, and now finds himself justified. Many persons in Sing Sing believe that Dr. Woodcock has gone never to return. The step-daughter named is now living with her older sister somewhere out West. Dr. Woodcock's wife is an invalid, a paralytic. When he married her she was a widow with four children, two of them daughters; by him she has had five more children.

THE OLD EXCISE MONEYS.

Referee J. S. Potter spent the entire day yesterday in receiving and verifying claims against the Excise Board for money paid by liquor-dealers previous to Dec. 22, 1877, for which licenses were never granted by the board. A large number of persons called during the day, many of whom did not verify their claims, as they were unwilling to leave their receipts in the hands of the Referee. Those who did file their claims told substantially the same story. They deposited their money, received a receipt, and used it instead of a license until notified by the Police that they would be arrested if they sold liquor without a license, when, in most cases, they closed up, or were closed up by the Police, until the new board went into office, when they paid the fee over again and got their license. Two of the claims were upon checks given by Owen Murphy just before his departure for Canada, and which the bank had refused to pay. The claims filed yesterday were as follows; Robert A. Brooks, No. 196 South-street, receipt dated Dec. 17, 1877, $30; S. Rheinhardt, No. 213½ Seventh-street, July 30, 1877, $50; Henry Rahl, No. 1 Chamber-street, Aug. 12, 1877, $50; John Mahoney, No. 822 Second-avenue, Aug. 30, 1877, $75; W. O'Connor, No. 1,451 Third-avenue, August, 1877, $75; Louis Schuitz, a protested check given by Owen Murphy to F. Severs, in the Fall of 1877, for the surrender of a receipt for $75, and payment of $30 additional for license to sell beer; Daniel Breidenburgh, No. 635 West Forty-second-street, receipt dated Aug. 2, 1877, $75; H. A. Tildmann, No. 109 Broad-street, July 26, 1877, $75; William Van Bergen, No. 81 Broad-street, July 19, 1877, $75; F. J. O'Neill, No. 84 Madison-street, July 19, 1877, $75; W. Poltritz, check from Owen Murphy, dated Dec. 21, 1877, for surrender of receipt for $75, and payment of $30 for a license to sell beer. The Referee yesterday began sending out the cards notifying claimants of the pending proceedings, and it is expected that the responses will come in rapidly the coming week.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

On Friday Mr. James Brodie, of White Plains, while putting a load of hay in his barn, found John N. Hood, a Scotchman, aged about 35 years, lying on the hay in the loft; by his side was a vial labeled "laudanum," and on his coat was pinned an old envelope, with the following pencilled upon it: "The county will bury me, but please be kind enough to send notice simply of death to the *Scottish-American*, adding 'Howick and Jedburgh papers please copy,' and send your paper to the Howick *Advertiser*. Let the notice run: John N. Hood, a native of Denbraham, died, &c. Good bye, and God bless you, the kindest people I have met in America." Mr. Brodie roused the would-be suicide, and succeeded in fully resuscitating him. He was then taken before Justice Long, who committed him to the County House as a vagrant. Hood had seen prosperous days, had been a merchant, then became a farm hand, and at last could get no employment, and in this extremity Mr. Brodie and his family had befriended him. He talked very little after resuscitation, and would give no reason for the attempted self-killing.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

MR. COOPER STILL MUDDLED.

EVIL EFFECTS OF BEING CONNECTED WITH THE COOPER-MARSHALL CASE—THE PRICE OF AN AFFIDAVIT.

As a rule the legal profession have a strong predilection against working on Saturdays, as they naturally require more time than other men to prepare for the devotions of the Sabbath. When the parties interested in the Cooper-Marshall case assembled in Judge Barbour's rooms yesterday morning Mr. Ten Eyck still retained a grasp of his umbrella, even after taking his seat, in the hope that something might occur to interrupt the sitting. Mr. Isaac P. Cooper, the discarded husband of the plaintiff, lounged into the room in a careless, sleepy way, and informed the company that he felt "too bad" to go on with his evidence. "Do you still feel muddled?" said Mr. Ten Eyck, and the witness blurted out a mild affirmative. The Referee specially charged him to be present on Monday, and with a clumsy bow Mr. Cooper went back to Long Branch to have "a good sleep."

"I have another witness here," remarked Mr. Scribner.

Then Mr. Ten Eyck turned up his eyes, and with a deep sigh laid by his umbrella and prepared for work. Mrs. Cooper looked a little pale and worn; she has not only attended every day during the past week, but has had the work of reading through her voluminous testimony. So a Saturday holiday would not have been unwelcome.

Mr. Theodore A. Kirk, the gentleman who accompanied Mr. Cooper in his journeyings after an evil reputation, was then called. He is a bullet-headed young fellow of about 25, strongly marked with small-pox. He was neatly dressed in a blue suit, and gave one the impression of a well-to-do bartender. Mr. Scribner proposed to examine him, but to this his learned friend objected. The Referee watched the discussion over the rims of his spectacles, and on its conclusion returned his thoughts to the perusal of his newspaper.

"Where do you reside?" asked Mr. Ten Eyck of the witness.

"At No. 311 East Thirty-third-street."

"Where did you reside prior to that?" The witness smartly replied, and the question was repeated over a dozen times, Mr. Kirk in each case answering a fresh address. The memory of the witness for the particular addresses of houses and streets in which he had resided was something extraordinary, and from their number it appeared as though he had been making boarding-houses a life-long study. The story of the various occupations in which he has at some time been engaged shows that he is possessed with a thirst for knowledge and a proper contempt for laborious pursuits. "I worked as a mechanic," he said, "but found it was too hard, and so I left that; then I went to marble-cutting; that was too hard also, and I went into a printing-office, and worked there for three or four years; it was very confining work, that was, and, as I wanted to get out, I became a conductor on the Third-avenue cars; this was about 1872; then I got discharged, and I went to printing again; I went into the *Rural New-Yorker* office, and when Mr. Moore failed I again went into conducting, in Forty-second-street; I remained there six weeks, and was discharged for having been a conductor on the Fourth-avenue: I went from there to Third-avenue, where I remained as conductor for three years; no, I was not discharged from there; I was taken off about two months ago, but was reinstated; I was taken off through this case."

"What has the Cooper and Marshall case to do with the Fourth-Avenue Road?"

"That's what I want to know"; they said they had nothing against me, but they must keep up the reputation of the road."

"But what did they say to you?"

"Well, Mr. Bonny, the Superintendent, he says to me that I had got into a —— bad scrape, and that the Cooper-Marshall people did not care a —— for me after they had used me."

"That was as true a thing as ever he uttered to you."

"Yes, I guess it was, Mr. Ten Eyck."

He was then questioned relative to the charge of adultery against Cooper, as to which he was the principal witness in the proceedings for the divorce.

"You know Mrs. Marshall, who was 'divorced from her husband in 1875?'"

"No, Sir, I do not know Mrs. Marshall."

No doubt he had read the newspaper accounts of the little squabbles concerning the plaintiff's name, and thought this a chance to show his cleverness.

"Never mind; he means the lady who sits there; she was Mrs. Cooper then, at any rate," said Mr. Scribner.

"No matter what her name was then, it is now Mrs. Marshall," retorted Mr. Ten Eyck.

"You say so, but I don't. Marshall is simply a name that she has assumed quite recently," replied his learned friend.

In the examination that followed the witness detailed the circumstances of his acquaintance with Cooper, who, at various times, he described as a nice gentleman, a "jolly good fellow," "broken down and knocked up," and a "miserable tramp;" the last designation was not his own, he had heard it on the cars; he went with Cooper to the house in Wooster-street, and afterward accompanied him to Mr. Caldwell's office; the latter asked him what he wanted to make an affidavit as to what he saw in Wooster-street, and he replied $50; Caldwell told him he was not making it, and offered $5: Cooper held up his hand and said: "For God's sake don't do it for $100, for they have not come to a settlement with me yet"; ultimately (witness) received $20; he heard Cooper offered to go with Caldwell's clerk to another house of ill-fame, with a young man in Mr. Caldwell's office, if it was required.

The hearing was then adjourned.

THE PRISONERS IN THE TOMBS.

SOME OF THE MORE PROMINENT OCCUPANTS OF MURDERERS' ROW.

There are at present 293 prisoners confined in the Tombs—218 males and 75 females. In the "Murderers' Row" there are 56 prisoners, some awaiting trial, others anxiously hoping for a favorable decision on their appeals to General Sessions.

Michael Kennedy, charged with the shooting of Malony in Water-street a few weeks ago, is in this tier. He awaits trial.

John Reilly, who some 15 years ago shot and killed Officer O'Brien, weary of roaming about the country to avoid arrest, and tortured by the remorse for his crime, surrendered himself to justice, is in the same corridor. William Poole and Joe Font, known as the "cart-rung murderers," have already been tried for beating a man to death in Hudson-street, and both sentenced to State Prison for life. An appeal was taken by the prisoners' counsel on some technical points, and the decision of the court is expected soon.

James McManus, held for the murder of his wife, occupies a cell in this tier. He is awaiting trial. Thomas Flynn, a very quiet-looking and apparently inoffensive man, is confined on a charge of homicide. He was passing through Whitehall-street, and saw a poor little waif, a boy, who was picking up cotton in front of a warehouse, set upon by two Dutchmen, and punished most severely. Flynn interfered to protect the lad, whereupon the men turned on him and gave him a severe handling. In self-defense he drew a pocket-knife and stabbed one of his assailants. The wounded man died.

William Fanning is charged with throwing a man off a canal-boat, and causing his death by drowning. The prisoner protests his innocence, and states that the first he knew of the matter was when, looking on as a spectator, he saw some parties endeavoring to save the drowning man. He was then arrested. Joseph Gounoud stands charged with shooting a man at a picnic. He is also held for wounding another person on the same occasion. The victims are supposed to be convalescent.

John McCarthy, the young lad charged with stabbing the butcher in Prince-street, on Sunday three weeks, is spoken of in the highest terms by the prison officials. He is indicted for homicide. John H. Husted, the forger, is 12 months in the Tombs awaiting trial. Charles H. Fischer and John C. Richardson, both indicted for forgery, are confined seven months. Both pleaded guilty and now await sentence. In the third tier there are 56 prisoners. Here is confined George F. Howell charged with shooting James P. Deering in Fulton-street, on the 2d of July inst. Doubts are entertained by the medical attendants of Mr. Deering's ultimate recovery.

Albert Knox awaits the result of an application for a habeas corpus. He is an old habitué of the Tombs, having been incarcerated no less than four times on charges similar to that for which he is now held. Subornation of perjury seems to be Mr. Knox's weakness.

Henry M. Waters is held for cutting his wife's throat and attempting to perform the same operation on his own person.

An old gentleman with a white hat was perambulating the lower corridors yesterday reading a neatly-bound book. This was Dr. Lambert, the President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company. He has been sentenced to five years imprisonment for swearing falsely to certain returns concerning the financial condition of the company. Pending an appeal, he was admitted to bail in $25,000, but could not get sureties to justify.

LARGE SEIZURE OF BAY-OIL.

Bay-oil is worth $20 a bottle, and the duty on it is $12 a bottle, both gold. A bottle is sufficient to make a barrel of bay-rum. It is extensively traded in by wholesale druggists, but very little is ever imported if the ships' manifests are to be believed. The Customs officials say that the druggists get it from brokers, who get it from saloon-keepers, who get it from sailors. Special Treasury Agent Brackett has been trying for a year or two past to break up the traffic, and has made a number of seizure and arrests. He received information that a more extensive attempt than usual to smuggle the oil was about to be made from the steam-ship Acapulco on Friday, and he sent Officer Jackson to investigate. The officer concealed himself and watched until 11 P. M., when his patience was rewarded by seeing something lowered over the side of the vessel into a skiff. The skiff was afterward rowed to the lower end of the wharf and several heavy packages taken from it, which were afterward placed in a wagon and carted off. Officer Jackson followed the wagon and saw its load transferred to a liquor store on the corner of Canal and Washington streets. Entering the store he seized five cases containing 58 bottles of bay-oil valued at $1,160. He is now continuing his investigation with a view to compassing the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

STRIPED BASS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK GAME FISH—MR. HERRING'S SPLENDID CATCH.

There is now on exhibition at Nash & Crook's the finest striped bass of the season. It was sent by Mr. Frank O. Herring, a son of the safe manufacturer, who, in an accompanying note, says that he took it with rod and reel off Pasque Island, on Thursday. Mr. Crook had it weighed and measured in the presence of THE TIMES reporter. It is 4 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 6½ inches around the shoulders, and tips the scales at 60½ pounds full. When first caught it must have weighed two pounds more. Unfortunately, Mr. Herring does not mention the sort of bait he used, or the time required to overcome the monster, but it must have afforded rare sport, its build giving evidence of exceptional strength and vigor. Pasque Island is a small island about eight miles outside of New-Bedford Harbor. It is leased by a club of New-York gentlemen, the membership in which is limited to 35. They have built a comfortable club-house and fishing stations, and in the season enjoy all the pleasures of sea-side hotel life, free of expense outside of their yearly dues, with the addition of superb fishing which is here in its prime. The club is in flourishing condition, having a surplus in the treasury. Members are permitted to invite one friend each at a time to the hospitalities of the island, the sleeping accommodations being limited. The privilege is eagerly sought for. Large striped bass, or rock fish as they are known farther South, make their appearance off Point Judith early in the Summer. There the good angling for them really begins, as this side of that place there are too many opportunities to entrap them with pound and fyke nets to admit of success with rod and reel. Beyond the point, owing to the conformation of the coast, there are very few places where pounds or fykes can be set, and the fish are enabled to approach shallow water in search of young lobsters, crabs, and small fish, their natural food, in safety. They appear to go for the lobsters first, and will take this kind of bait in preference to any other in the early part of the season. Thence they work along slowly until they reach the islands on the Rhode Island coast, and remain around them until October, when they set out on their return trip. They next make their appearance in Hell Gate, having traveled all the way down the Sound, and during the latter part of October and the earlier part of November some "old whoppers" are still caught in the eddies of that region. On Nov. 20, old fishermen say, they suddenly disappear from Hell Gate, and after that date it is useless to try for them there. They pass down the East River and up the Hudson, where they spend the Winter under the ice. Some of the up-river anglers catch them in a peculiar way. Immense buoyant rods are used, and when a fish is hooked the rod is thrown into the water, the fisherman following in a boat. The rod drowns the fish without assistance from the angler. In the Spring, after spawning, the fish turn down river and traverse the same route as before. The Southern rocks Winter in the Potomac, which they enter later and leave earlier than the Northern coast-rivers. The Fall there was an extraordinary irruption of small striped bass, running from one to three pounds in weight, in New-York waters. The rush lasted nearly 12 weeks, and immense numbers were taken along our shores. This was repeated last Spring, the fish following the shad up the river. While the last two weeks they appear to have returned again, and angling for them is reported excellent in Harlem River, in the Hudson at the upper end of the Island, and in Newark Bay. The increase is attributed to the enforcement of the laws regulating net fishing. Formerly the meshes used were so small that thousands of immature fish were destroyed. There are few gamier denizens of the deep, and few more palatable when properly cooked.

SHUPE'S LACK OF ASSETS.

THE EDITOR OF THE ADVOCATE NOT ABLE TO PAY A SMALL BILL.

Walter H. Shupe, the editor of the *Advocate*, a weekly journal devoted to Greenback principles, appeared before Judge Shea, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, as a judgment debtor, to stand examination as to the assets in his possession for the satisfaction of a claim of $211 62 held by Robert S. Jennings against him. In response to the questions of Jennings' counsel, Shupe said that he resides in a hotel in Washington-street, and carries on his business at the corner of Pearl and Elm streets; that his family resides on a farm at Spring Valley, Rockland County, and has resided there for 10 years. He said that his wife now owns the farm, as she bought it with her own money when it was taken from him by the Sheriff of the county and sold under foreclosure. With respect to his present occupation, Mr. Shupe said he was editor of the *Advocate* at a weekly salary of $20, and was one of the Trustees of the journal, although he owned only one share in it, the nominal value of which was $25. No dividend has ever been declared to the stockholders of the journal, and he could not tell what the profits derived from it are. He declined to tell the names of his co-Trustees, and Judge Shea ruled that he was not required to do, the examination being made only for the purpose of ascertaining Mr. Shupe's assets, such as the court might properly order to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment or any other interests for which the court might appoint a Receiver. Mr. Shupe said he formerly owned the Columbia Mill, at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, and also some real estate in New-Jersey and in Missouri; Sheriffs have, however, sold out all such property; he has no furniture or jewelry. He said he is the Chairman of the Local General Committee of the National Greenback-Labor Party, and went as a delegate to attend the State Convention of that party recently held in Syracuse. His expenses during the trip, amounting to $13, were, he said, defrayed by members of the National organization, and he did not personally pay his expenses of any other delegate. He refused to give the names of the persons who contributed to the payment of his expenses, because, he said, he did not wish to bring their names into connection with his misfortunes. Counsel for Jennings persisted in an endeavor to procure the names, and counsel for Shupe objected to his questioning. Judge Shea was again appealed to, and he decided in support of the objections. The examination was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT JOHN J. O'BRIEN'S PROMOTION.

Collector Merritt was in the Custom-house yesterday as early as usual, and only absented himself for a short time to join a party that saw Minister Noyes off for France. During the day he administered the oath to Mr. George B. Bacon, the successor of John J. O'Brien. There was some discussion around the Custom-house of the appointment of Mr. O'Brien to the position of Clerk of the Bureau of Elections. As he has many personal friends, there was a good deal of pleasure expressed among them at the selection. The reports that the appointment has any important political significance were not credited, even by the few who disapproved of it. No one appears to doubt the entire ability of Mr. O'Brien to perform all the duties of the position to which he has been appointed. The rumor that was circulated on Friday night that Clerk Hawley, of the Police Board, was to be removed, was not believed to have any foundation, and during the afternoon it was positively denied by many persons who had opportunities of learning the facts.

FUNERAL OF GEN. SANFORD.

The funeral services of the late Gen. Charles W. Sanford took place at the family mansion, No 452 West Twenty-second-street, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance was small, and was confined to the immediate friends and relatives of the family. Among those present were Charles O'Conor, Gen. Alexander Shaler, John McKeon, Col. James Price, Gen. Abram Duryee, Col. W. H. Van Wyck, Capt. Washington Hadley, Capt. W. H. McIntire, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, Judge Bosworth, Major Taylor, Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, Marlborough Churchill, Dr. James Anderson, William Allen Butler, Capt. A. L. David, Capt. Isaac E. Hoagland, and others. The body of the dead officer reposed in a plain black cloth-covered coffin, with black ivory handles. A silver plate on the lid contained the inscription: "Charles W. Sandford, died July 25, 1878; aged 82 years." The coffin rested on trestles in a small room adjoining the back parlor, and in the latter apartment Rev. Dr. Mulchahy, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, read the burial services of the Church. The service was severely simple. No hymns were sung, and no eulogy was pronounced. At the close of the ritual it was announced that the coffin would not be opened, and the audience retired. The concluding services were held at Trinity Cemetery, where the coffin was sealed up in the family vault.

DID NOT KNOW HER FROM ADAM.

Mr. Simon Adler, an employe of Mr. Hirshkind, the clothier, of No. 467 Broadway, charged two wretched pariahs yesterday with stealing two pairs of trousers from the store of Mr. Hirshkind. Bridget Callahan, who stole the articles, passed them to James Kennedy, who endeavored to escape with the plunder. At the Tombs, Kennedy denied all knowledge of the female prisoner, and said, with truth, that he "did not know her from Adam." "Now," said Justice Wandell, "do you mean to tell me that you do not know this woman? Never saw her before?" The prisoner endeavored to qualify his answer, but the Justice ordered him up to the desk and said: "Now, Kennedy, the penalty for petty larceny is six months' imprisonment; the term for perjury is seven years in the State Prison. Will you put your hand on the Bible and swear that you do not know this woman?" The hulking fellow broke down and crept away instinctively toward the entrance to the prison pen, utterly crestfallen. The female prisoner acknowledged her guilt, and sought to shield her cowardly partner in crime. Both parties were held in default of $200 bail.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Rhein, from Bremen, brought 204 immigrants yesterday.

The Police arrested 1,562 persons during the week ending yesterday.

The number of bathers at the six free floating baths, last week, was 161,757, of whom 42,095 were females.

The ninth annual convention of the German-American Teachers' Association will be held in this City from the 29th of July to the 2d of August.

Matthew Donnelly, a laborer, living at No. 109 Charlton-street, died on Friday, at the dinner-table, from suffocation, a piece of meat having lodged in his windpipe.

A large block of ice fell out of an ice-wagon yesterday in front of No. 85 Chatham-street, breaking the right leg of Antonis Geners, an Italian girl, who was standing on the rear step.

The steamer Millie Trim arrived from Guiria, Venezuela, yesterday. On the 18th of July, while at that port, the super-cargo Captain, J. D. Eldridge, died. He was a native of Cape May.

Benjamin Renwick, an errand boy employed by Pitman & Co., of No. 356 Broadway, fell through a hatchway yesterday, fracturing his head and thighs. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The receipts for Croton rents last week by the Department of Public Works amounted to $150,024 37. During the same period the Mayor's Marshal issued 1,440 licenses, and received the sum of $4,346 25.

Reports of 732 deaths, 520 births, 111 marriages, and 39 still-births were received last week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Of the number of deaths occurring during the week, 21 were from sunstroke and the effects of the heat.

About 200 Socialists met at No. 291 Bowery last night, when speeches were made by a reporter of a German newspaper, and others. The tone of the speeches was against a union with the Greenback Party, and to abolish "wages slavery."

The New-York Athletic Club will hold their ninth annual Fall games on Saturday, Oct. 12. On Aug. 17 their second annual one-mile swimming race for the amateur championship will take place on Harlem River, between Macomb's Dam and the railroad bridges. Entries will close on Aug. 14.

The funeral services of Dr. John C. Beales, one of the oldest physicians in this City, were held yesterday in St. Ann's Episcopal Church, in Eighteenth-street, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet officiating. Among those present were President Ward, of the Board of Education; E. S. Jaffray, Hamilton Jaffray, and Dr. A. W. Ball. The body was buried in Green-Wood.

Mr. James N. Tyner, First Assistant Postmaster-General, and Mr. Joseph H. Blackfan, General Superintendent of Foreign Mails, returned to this City yesterday, on board the steam-ship Rhein, from Europe. The gentlemen have been in attendance, as delegates from the United States, at the International Postal Congress, which was recently in session in Paris. They were received on their arrival yesterday by Postmaster James and Superintendents Yeomans and Gaylor, of the New-York Post Office.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK NATIONALS.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

TEMPORARY UNION OF DISCORDANT ELEMENTS FOR THE SAKE OF SUCCESS—ACTIVITY OF THE NEW PARTY WORKERS—THEIR ESTIMATE OF ITS STRENGTH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AUBURN, Saturday, July 27, 1878.

The results of the National Greenback-Labor Convention at Syracuse do not appear to give entire satisfaction either to the delegates or to the rank and file of the new party. I have been unable to find a single man who indorses both the platform and the candidate in full without reservation; and while they do not wish to find fault, and have, as they say, no idea of "bolting," yet it is apparent that the main cause of congratulation with all of them is that the convention did not break up in a row. To avoid this they were willing to make large concessions of private views and preferences, both as respects principles and candidates, their great object being to unite their votes so as to make a formidable demonstration at the Fall election. But this accommodating spirit is not likely to continue after the movement attains the magnitude which they so confidently anticipate, and every day's observation confirms the prediction, made in a previous letter, that the "Greenback" and the "Labor Reform" elements of the party are irreconcilable, and will not consent to act together for any great length of time. There are many things in the platform adopted at Syracuse which the Greenbackers would never have permitted had there been any immediate prospect of their being reduced to legislative enactments; while, on the other hand, there were many things omitted from the platform which the Labor Reformers would have insisted upon had not they also been equally well aware of the hopelessness of attempting to reduce them to practice at present. But for the sake of harmony and a united vote next Fall the Labor Reformers, who represented by far the largest constituency at the convention, were persuaded to keep their more objectionable and revolutionary doctrines in the background, while such as were incorporated in the platform were expressed in very indefinite language. Should the new party poll the vote they anticipate this Fall, their next State Convention will witness an open, square fight for the mastery between its two antagonistic elements, and the platform will then be more definite and its demands more specific.

With the candidate nominated at Syracuse there is, apparently, as little satisfaction as with the platform. No one believes that Gideon J. Tucker will be able to poll the full vote of the party, and yet it is only on his vote that its strength can be estimated. The Labor Reformers are not satisfied with him, because he did not commence his career like their favorite, Mr. Wright, of Chemung, (who declined,) as a shoemaker, while both the Labor Reformers and Greenbackers are mortified to find that they have a "political hack" for a candidate, after vigorously denouncing that species of office-seekers, and declaring they would have nothing to do with them. It is a noticeable fact, which has hitherto escaped comment, in connection with this nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, that every one of the seven or eight candidates proposed before the convention is of Democratic antecedents. Not a man was named who, so far as known, had ever been a Republican. Whether this was accidental, or whether Greenback and Labor Reform lawyers are scarce in the Republican ranks in this State, does not appear.

I cannot learn that there is any probability, or scarcely a possibility, that the Syracuse candidate will get the indorsement of the Democratic Party, although it is said that Mr. Tucker entertained strong hopes of it when in Syracuse, after he was nominated a delegate offered a resolution that, in case the nominee of the National Labor-Greenback Party should receive the indorsement of either of the old parties, the State Committee be instructed to withdraw his name from the ticket, and substitute in its place the same getting the next highest vote in the convention. The resolution was laid on the table without debate, but it undoubtedly expressed the sentiment of a large share of the delegates against any alliance with the old parties.

There are men in the new party wild enough to imagine that they can elect their candidate on the State ticket next Fall without the aid of either of the old parties, but the more sensible among them do not expect it. They all, however, estimate their vote at a much higher figure than outsiders are willing to grant them, or than any one who has not investigated the subject would believe possible. Some of the most sober-minded among them, having a fair reputation for judgment and sagacity, predict that they will poll 200,000 votes or more for their State ticket. They are certainly very active and industrious in spreading their doctrines among the people and winning converts. They are the only men in the State who are taking any interest in politics during the Summer months, and they encounter no opposition. So far as the State of New-York is concerned, the leading men of both parties, and the people generally, have been wont to consider the financial question settled. The greenback "heresy" was supposed to be exposed and exploded. But appearances indicate that the battle will have to be fought over again. Everything conspires to give the greenback theories and arguments a ready and willing audience and a large acceptance among the people. The looseness of old party ties, the dull times, the reduced price of labor, and of the products of labor, together with high taxes—all combine to incline the people's minds favorably toward any scheme, however absurd, that promises to bring relief and a return of prosperous times. The arguments of the Greenbackers, I am confident, are gaining converts rapidly among the farmers, and, in a less degree, among business men and merchants in the cities and villages. It is from these classes mainly that the new party is now recruiting its ranks. The Labor Reformers, I do not think, are increasing so rapidly, and their vote cannot be counted upon with so much certainty. It is more liable to be bargained for, or "handled," by the politicians of the old parties. But the Greenbackers, whose only bond of cohesion with the Labor Reformers is the belief that their medicine will prove an adequate panacea for the ills of both, are earnest, uncompromising, determined, and active. They are spreading their documents and newspapers in every nook and corner of the State, and what few speakers and lecturers they have are untiring and indefatigable. In some counties, like Chenango, they are said to number already among their converts a majority of the farmers of both the old parties. They are at present very numerous, and are rapidly increasing in Chautauqua, Cattaragus, Allegany, Steuben, Wyoming, Schuyler, Chemung, Tioga, Cortland, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oswego, and Madison Counties, and steps are now being taken to extend and multiply their organizations in every county in the State. They are doing all this work in advance of any action on the part of the old parties, either to counteract their efforts or to protect themselves, and it is the policy of the new party workers, whenever they gain a convert, to pledge him in writing to stand by the new party and vote for its candidates. What the result of their labors will be, it is not easy to conjecture. No means exist of making anything like a trustworthy estimate of their vote at the next election. Their lowest estimate of 200,000 may be exaggerated, and it may not. In any event, I am inclined to think it will reach 100,000, and, unless something is done to counteract the movement, I would not be surprised to see it exceed 200,000. Last Fall the total vote of the Labor Reformers, as cast for Junio, their candidate for Secretary of State, was 20,282. At the same election, the Greenback candidate, Mr. Spinner, received 997 votes, the candidate of the "Social Democrats" 1,799 votes, the Prohibition candidate 7,230 votes, and there were 1,448 "scattering" votes. The total vote of the entire State, as cast for the different candidates for Secretary of State, was 786,616, divided as follows:

Democratic	383,062
Republican	371,798
Labor Reform	20,282
Greenback	997
Social Democrat	1,799
Scattering	1,448

In one county (Chemung) the Labor Reform vote last Fall was larger than that of either of the other parties, being 2,899, against 2,683 for the Democratic, and 2,528 for the Republican candidate. This was owing to the strikes on the Erie Railroad last Summer. The Labor Reform vote in this county will not probably be any larger than last Fall, but the Greenback vote here, as elsewhere, will be greatly increased, and as they vote together next Fall they will doubtless have a large plurality in the county. The county polling the next largest percentage of votes for the Labor Reform candidate last Fall was Monroe, which cast 4,689 votes for Junio. In only four other counties, viz., Albany, Onondaga, Rensselaer, and Steuben, did the Labor Reformers poll as high as 1,000 votes last Fall. Whatever may be the vote of the new party, which comprises the Labor Reformers, Greenbackers, and Social Democrats, at the next election, there is no doubt that it will be large enough to insure the election of the Republican or Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals who loses the least of his regular party vote to furnish recruits for the new movement.

WHAT THE CITY DELEGATIONS SAY.

The New-York delegations that were kicked out of the Syracuse Convention appear to have returned full of meekness and resignation. They are more than resigned; in fact, they are delighted with the treatment they received, and are ready to kiss the hand (or foot) that smote them. A TIMES reporter called on the leaders of the two great rival delegations—Shupe's and Blair's—on Saturday, and found them both in a placid frame of mind, entirely satisfied with the past and hopeful for the future. Mr. Blair was at his work-shop in St. John's-lane hammering away at his packing-boxes with his fellow-workmen, and not at all downcast at his unsuccessful mission to Syracuse. He said the action of the convention in excluding all the New-York delegations was just what he wanted, and that he voted for it. If the convention had adopted the report of the Committee on Credentials, and admitted all the delegations on an equal footing, he said he should have repudiated such action and withdrawn from the convention with his delegation. He would not admit that any delegation had a right to be represented there but his. As to the platform adopted by the convention, he would stand by it, although it was not all that he would have liked. He would say the same of the candidate, although he was afraid Mr. Tucker would not command the full strength of the party. He did not like Tucker's going to the convention to electioneer for himself. It did not look well in a candidate for a Judgeship. In reference to the committee appointed by the convention to come down to New-York on the 20th of August and decide which delegation should be represented in the State Committee, Mr. Blair said he was prepared to receive them and to abide by their decision. He had no doubt they would decide that his was the only true Greenback and Working Men's organization in the City. In proof of this he pointed to a last Fall's printed handbill hanging in the shop, in which he figured as a candidate on the Labor Reform ticket. He said that his party proposed to nominate an independent candidate for Mayor of the City this Fall, and for all other offices, and to stick to them. He thought they would poll a great many more votes in the City next Fall than they did last Fall, when Junio, their candidate for Secretary of State, only got 445 votes in the whole County.

Walter H. Shupe, the leader of the rival delegation, and, as he claims, the only one having any constituency at its back, was found at his office, corner of Pearl and Elm streets, superintending the editing and publishing of his *Advocate*, with its 500,000 circulation—more or less. He, too, was perfectly satisfied with the action of the Syracuse Convention, and had so expressed himself in the communication to the convention before he left Syracuse, which communication was accidentally mislaid by the Chairman, and thereby missed being read to the convention. Mr. Shupe said he was ready to meet the committee appointed to decide the dispute in New-York, and if he could not show them that he had an organization of over 5,000 enrolled members, while no other organization in the City could muster 200 members, he would relinquish his right to a representation on the State Committee. Blair's organization, he said, was a secret one, known above ground as the "Knights of Labor," and below ground (in the mines) as the "Molly Maguires." It had no following in this City that could be recognized by the National Greenback-Labor Party, and it had heretofore been controlled mainly by the Tammany and Anti-Tammany factions. He [Shupe] had no desire to remain at the head of any organization; he had as much as he could do to attend to his paper, and he had already tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Central Committee in this City, and requested all the Chairmen of the Assembly District Committees to do the same. He then proposed that a new Chairman should be elected by each Assembly District Committee—none having any affiliations with either Tammany, Anti-Tammany, or the Republican Parties being eligible. After this was done, then a Chairman of the Central Committee should be elected to take his [Shupe's] place. He would willingly resign all claims to leadership in the organization and do duty in the ranks. Meanwhile he was desirous that the committee appointed at Syracuse should investigate and report upon the foul slander that had been so idly circulated about his being in league with Secretary John Sherman. He was very sensitive on this point, and could not fall in with the suggestion of the reporter that the refutation of such a silly slander as that might be safely left to the common sense of the American people. In reference to the Syracuse platform Mr. Shupe said it was satisfactory to him with the exception of the resolution about paying the bonds in greenbacks of the proposed new issue. Had it said "in greenbacks at their value in gold" it would have been all right. Anything short of that would be repudiation, and he did not understand the National Greenback-Labor Party to advocate repudiation under any circumstances. At any rate, he did not, neither did Mr. Cooper, or any other reputable citizen that he knew of.

Mr. Shupe, like Mr. Blair, thought that a stronger candidate for the Court of Appeals might have been nominated at Syracuse, but he was prepared to stand by it. Before the Fall election arrives Mr. Shupe expects to have an organization of many thousand members in this City, and they expect to vote for, and in many cases elect, their own candidates. In reply to the suggestion that they might sell out, he said: "Well, you know what New-York politics is as well as I do; but I am in hopes our men will stand by their ticket, and I think they will."

CALIFORNIA'S COMMUNIST.

KEARNEY'S RECEPTION AT BOSTON.

A QUEER SUNDAY MORNING DEMONSTRATION—THE "GREAT MAN'S" APPEARANCE DESCRIBED—A SHORT SPEECH, IN WHICH HE HURLS A VARIETY OF EPITHETS AT CAPITALISTS AND THE PRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—The dreadful Kearney, the California Communist, the hurler of the most stupendous, and, at times, picturesque, oaths against the "cursed capitalist," and the ungrammatical and reckless preacher of revolution, has at last arrived in Boston, has been publicly received by delegations of working men and loafers, has made his first speech, and is to-night in the bosom of his family, in the trim little cottage in the Irish quarter of Brighton, receiving the homage of his old mother and his four strapping brothers. Kearney, in appearance, is most insignificant. He looks like the average Irish working man. In the train which brought him here he rode, not with the despised aristocrats, but in the democratic smoking-car, entertaining a dingy clay pipe. He wore an awkwardly-fitting dark blue suit; he displayed no white shirt-front, no collar, no necktie, but his open waistcoat showed a common check cotton shirt, and about his neck he wore a travel-stained handkerchief, carelessly tied. The first place in the State in which he received special attention was Worcester, where the train arrived early this morning. About 50 persons boarded the train, and, discovering him in his corner of the smoking-car, where he sat with a couple of relatives, made a rush, attempting an "ovation." The great man was reticent and reserved, but shook hands with all he could. He declined to make a speech, and could not say whether or not he would make Worcester a visit and talk to "the boys." At Framingham he was a trifle more communicative, and to the crowd there gathered he grinned approvingly, shouting "Hello boys," and as the train moved out toward Boston cried, "Good-bye, boys." On nearing Brighton he went on the rear platform of the car, and, catching a glimpse of his mother's cottage, which is quite near the railway, and a group waving a welcome to "Denny," he tossed off from the swiftly-moving train two pieces of his baggage, one a basket, the contents of which were scattered over the ground, causing a general laugh and the remark from the great man, "Well, I guess those things has gone to hell."

On the arrival of the train at Boston the working men's reception procession was in line. It cannot be described as imposing. A couple of hundred men composed it, with a darky drummer, and they displayed a lot of paper banners, on which were inscribed, in roughly-drawn letters, some of their sentiments, such as these: "The people cannot be put down; tyrants tried that for thousands of years;" "The contract system must be abolished;" "Equal rights for all; the land must be free; down with monopoly." With the reception procession was a dense throng of people, mostly of the lower classes, though there were many people of a respectable appearance in the mass. Notwithstanding the fact that the coming of Kearney had been much heralded, and a great crowd at the station was inevitable, a very small number of Policemen were detailed for service there, and they, of course, were unable to keep the passages clear. The passengers on the train were hustled about in a most unpleasant fashion, and Kearney and his gang were squeezed and pushed about most unmercifully. The wretched Reception Committee, whose intention it was to receive Kearney with some ceremony in one of the waiting-rooms, found it impossible to get through the crowd, and had to content themselves with making his acquaintance outside. When he had been hauled through the crowds into a carriage, the queer Sunday morning procession made its way, to the inspiring music of the darky's drum, to the Sherman House, where there was another large crowd. Kearney was pressed for a speech, and after some delay he appeared in his shirt sleeves at a window, and delivered himself of the following:

"I am a working man. You will excuse me for not being able to address you on this occasion; however, you will have ample opportunity to hear me in the near future. I bring you glad tidings from California. We left the plains of California strewn with the festering carcases of public plunderers, [cheers,] and we hope to see the United States of America similarly organized. I do not intend to address a faction, a class, or a party. My simple mission is to address the honest, horny-handed sons of toil. [Cheers.] I have proclaimed from the inception of this movement death to the machine politicians, [cheers,] death to the thieving capitalists, [cheers,] and death upon death to the murdering, plundering, thieving land pirates. [Cheers.] Now, friends, I hope you will excuse me from taking any further action to-day, as you will soon have ample opportunity to hear me in the open air in open-air meetings. I hope, however, to see the working men organize in this State and carry the next Gubernatorial election. [Cheers.] We do not propose to discuss the issue of nationality. We do not propose to take into our organization any "isms." We mean to organize ourselves together as working men, to ameliorate our condition by the ballot, that we may become more powerful than the sword of monarchical legions. I hope you—I wish to state, however, that I have been misrepresented by the press. The Associated Press has taken pleasure in fixing up the reports of my utterances in California. They have been fixed up in San Francisco by unscrupulous minions of the thieving capitalists and blood-suckers in general. [Cheers and laughter.] They have distorted my speeches and I have never had a fair show. I thank God I am not a man who was made by the newspapers. I am a man, who was made by God, and I despise the corrupt, monopoly-fostering press of the United States. The working men have come to look upon the Star-spangled Banner as a flaunting lie—as a fit token of a national protection of legions of murdering monopolists, who are day by day grinding the working men in the dust. We propose, as I said before, to ameliorate the condition of laboring men. We propose to do in this section what the laboring men have done in California—that is, to meet the capitalists in a square fight. Labor won, and to-day labor is crowned king." [Cheers.]

In the hotel, soon after his speech, and when he was hurrying to get away to Brighton, he was called upon by a delegation of Lynn working men. They desired to obtain an appointment for Lynn, and Kearney told them he would go there but could not give them a date at present. He asked them if they were organized in Lynn, and was told that they were organized thoroughly. Kearney brightened up, and said: "Won't you elect your Governor?" "We'll do the best we can," was the reply, "and we throw 3,000 votes." "You don't go for compromise down there, do you," asked Kearney, adding, as he was answered in the negative, "never compromise; get these thieving capitalists into a corral, and when you've got 'em corraled, ——'em, grind 'em." In the course of the conference one of the delegation asked about the statement that the Knights of Labor had a membership of 141,000 in California, and was informed by Kearney that it was not true, and that the real working men's organizations were all open and in the light.

RELIGION AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 28.—A special train from New-York over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey arrived here last evening, bringing about 500 persons who had not been able to obtain seats on the regular trains. About 10,000 people are here. This morning a prayer-meeting held in the Bishop Janes' Memorial Tabernacle was well attended. At 10:30 A. M. the congregation at the auditorium filled every seat, and hundreds stood under the trees beyond the outer line of benches, in order to join in the services. After singing "Rock of Ages," and other familiar hymns, the multitude joined in prayer. Rev. Henry Baker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, then preached from St. John i.: 42: "And he brought him to Jesus." The services closed with the singing of "There is a fountain" and the Doxology. About 2,000 attended the services in the afternoon. At 6:30 P. M. another large congregation assembled on the beach and held a surf-meeting. In the evening Rev. Dr. Hurst, President of the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., preached in the auditorium.

THE WESTERN GRAIN HARVESTS.

A DEFICIENT CROP IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA AND A FINE YIELD IN THE NORTH—"DOCTORED" WHEAT IN CHICAGO—THE MICHIGAN CROPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28.—Harvesting in Minnesota proceeds slowly, being interrupted by frequent rains, which interfere with field-work, mainly by making the ground too soft to permit the use of farm machinery, and deteriorates the quality of the already seriously damaged crops. Special dispatches to the *Pioneer Press*, dated yesterday, and reports to the Minneapolis Millers' Association, published to-day, represent the yield in the southern counties as almost uniformly deficient, those along the Mississippi River and on the Iowa line continuing to make the worst showing. The yield in the best counties in this region is estimated at 15 bushels, 25 per cent less than last year's average. From this the estimates run down eight and five bushels, some few fields on the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad being reported as not worth cutting. The only exception in the locality is Goodhue, the great wheat county of the State. Farmers there were badly discouraged a week ago, but now hope for 18 and 20 bushels. The quality of the wheat is everywhere low, and much of the crop must grade No. 2. On the other hand, excellent reports come from some of the northern counties, along the Northern Pacific Road and in the Red River Valley, where there has been an immense increase of wheat acreage the present year. Clay and adjacent counties claim a yield of 20 bushels, all grading No. 1.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Well-posted operators on 'Change state that in Chicago and Milwaukee the lines of July and August shorts on wheat deals amount to fully 20,000,000 bushels, while the visible supply of all grades of wheat, including that in New-York and en route to that City, foot up a little over 4,000,000. The receipts here yesterday were 45,000 bushels, and in Milwaukee about 80,000. Advices from the wheat-growing region yesterday afternoon were in the main less favorable. One of the anomalies of the "corner" is the doctoring of Winter wheat so as to make it pass inspection as No. 2 Spring. Spot Winter wheat is now selling at about 10 cents less than Spring. Out of 151 car-loads received here yesterday, 99 were of doctored Winter, which passed muster as good No. 2 Spring, in accordance with the inspection rules as established by the Warehouse Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, July 28.—An unofficial summary is published to-day of statistics compiled from the reports of the crops transmitted in the month of May by the Supervisor of each township in the State to the Secretary of State. These figures are as follows: Number of acres of wheat harvested last year, 1,295,562; total yield of wheat, 22,558,811 bushels; average yield per acre, 17½ bushels; average of wheat sown this year, 1,521,770 acres; probable yield, estimated on last year's average, 25,895,621 bushels. Acres of other grains raised in 1877: Corn, 738,294; oats, 431,358; barley, 55,995; total number of grain-raising farmers in the State, 100,724.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

MEMPHIS PHYSICIANS CONFIDENT OF KEEPING THE DISEASE OUT OF THAT CITY—TWENTY-FIVE DEATHS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—The steamer John B. Maude, of the St. Louis and Vicksburg Line, arrived from Vicksburg this morning, and brings trustworthy intelligence from the yellow fever afflicted tow-boat, John Porter. The Maude's officers say they passed the Porter tied to the bank about 80 miles above Vicksburg, and that the Port Eads was the tow-boat which passed Helena yesterday which the Helenites supposed was the Porter. A rigid quarantine has been established on the river here, and all boats from New-Orleans will have to go through the ordeal of quarantine regulations. It stands to reason that this is all humbug, since crowds of people and quantities of baggage and goods are arriving here by the various railway routes every day, the people being mostly citizens of New-Orleans fleeing the scourge prevailing there. The Memphis Board of Health and physicians generally are sanguine of security to Memphis, since they claim they are perfectly prepared for any emergency. The city is in a much better sanitary condition than the yellow plague found it in 1873. The panic of Friday has entirely subsided.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28.—The total number of yellow fever cases reported to the Board of Health up to noon to-day was 59; deaths, 25. No report was received to-day from the charity hospital, but it is stated that a number of new cases were admitted.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE TO SUCCEED LORD DUFFERIN AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA—SEVERE FIGHTING IN TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Post* announces that Lord Beaconsfield has selected the Marquis of Lorne to succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada. The *Times* announces, officially, that the Marquis of Lorne has accepted the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta reports that the Government of Madras has telegraphed for extra famine officers immediately, because of the ravages of locusts.

A dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin says that two pellets came out of the Emperor's arm during the past week by suppuration.

CAPE TOWN, July 9.—There has been some severe fighting with the natives in the outlying districts of Transvaal. The British losses were comparatively heavy.

A CONVICT SHOT.

BOSTON, July 28.—On Saturday afternoon an attempt was made by two convicts of the new State Prison, at Concord, to effect an escape. They succeeded in reaching the roof, where they were discovered by the guard, who immediately brought them down by several well-directed shots, one of the prisoners receiving a shot which passed through his body, producing a probably fatal wound.

THE MURDER OF LORD LEITRIM.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—A meeting in behalf of the prisoners charged with the murder of Lord Leitrim was held here this afternoon. It was stated that the entire sum raised so far for their defense is $354, of which amount $295 61 has been forwarded to Father Boyle in Ireland. The total cost of the trial of the four prisoners will be about £750.

SUSPENSION OF COAL-MINING.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 28.—There will be a general suspension of mining operations in the Schuylkill region, beginning to-morrow and continuing until the 5th of August, after which, it is thought, there will be steady work during the remainder of the shipping season.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The Permanent Exhibition was open to-day, the first time on Sunday since last Summer. It is estimated that 6,000 persons were present. The exhibits were all uncovered, and there was a grand sacred organ concert.

THE SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT.

MIDSUMMER DAYS AT LONG BRANCH.

A QUIET SUNDAY AT THE WATERING-PLACE—THE TAMMANY CHIEFTAIN IN THE SURF—ANOTHER GREAT STATESMAN IN A DUSTER—SOCIAL EVENTS AND PROMISED IMPROVEMENTS—RECENT ARRIVALS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, July 28.—This has been a perfect day at the Branch, and its manifold attractions have been thoroughly enjoyed. In other words, we arose this morning, after a delightful night's sleep, at an unconscionably late hour, thoroughly refreshed, and, after a peep through the opened shutters and a whiff of the fresh sea breeze, we turned with a conscience aglow with satisfaction to a leisurely toilet. That completed, a leisurely breakfast on juicy and well-cooked viands, washed down with incomparable coffee, caused the rosy hours to pass with flying feet. This was in any of the principal hotels you choose, for the gastronomic excellences of the Branch are both equal and general. Even the swindle of being compelled to pay 10 cents for THE TIMES was not sufficient to disturb one's equanimity under such circumstances, especially when the certainty existed that many times the value of the coin lay concealed in its ample pages. Indeed, when one has sojourned here awhile one comes to look upon a 10-cent piece with a species of contempt, and to regard the person who accepts it in lieu of merchandise or services as a veritable cheap John. I know a place—a treasure to be sneaked into—where 10 cents will buy a "schooner" of beer, and there are two or three inferior sort of third-class stages which carry passengers the usual half-dozen blocks for a dime, but is there anything else in Long Branch except a newspaper for which it is regarded as an equivalent? If so, it has not so far been vital to my comfort. I have heard of women rewarding hall-boys with 10 cents for carrying ice-water up to their rooms, but I don't think any man hereabout would have the unblushing effrontery to do such a thing.

However, we had just finished our breakfast, had feed the waiter, and had learned with a start from the clock in the corridor that it was already 10 o'clock. Time enough, on reflection, for a cigar and to comfortably read on the piazza before church. I am sorry to say that there are many of us who do not go to church. If we did, the worshiping accommodations would have to be greatly enlarged. The reprobates do more reading and then bathe. We religious folk take one dip in the breakers after church. Then comes dinner, which is at 2 o'clock on Sundays—an Aldermanic meal, not to be lightly undertaken or hurriedly passed over. At its conclusion we are ready for a nap or a drive. The choice is about equally divided. Some prefer to lounge along the beach, but they are comparatively new comers who have not their energy under sufficient restraint. A few—principally boys—bathe in the late afternoon. John Kelly is an adult exception. He always bathes about 5 o'clock. You ought to see him once, in a short-legged and short-sleeved blue flannel suit trimmed with white tape, emerge from his bath-house and trudge sturdily into the rollers up to his neck, his hair close cropped, and a broad grin gradually spreading over his countenance in response to the ill-concealed merriment of the lookers-on. He is a picture. His wife, Cardinal McCloskey's niece, generally accompanies him. She walks bravely enough until the water touches her, when she shrinks a little, but what is the use? Her husband puts an arm like a Kehoe club around her and sweeps her irresistibly into the water up to her neck. Then he dips her underneath, and lifting her puffing and dripping over to a stake, places the life rope in her hands and makes a backward semicircular bound seaward. The "old man" can swim, and he appears to enjoy it. The only person he makes a chum of is William H. Secor, a large young man, who, gossip asserts, is to be the Tammany candidate for State Senator in the late John Morrissey's district this Fall. The two go out driving afternoons in a light buggy behind a stylish bay animal that looks as though it might be fast. There are lots of City politicians here—mostly small fry—but I cannot learn that any dark conspiracies or secret plots are carried on. All that takes place, if rumor is to be believed, in New-York. Kelly's great rival, Samuel J. Tilden, is at the Elberon, but it is said the two never meet. Sammy occupies himself in hobbling slowly along the beach, arrayed in an old slouch hat and linen duster—and the other accessories, of course—with his hands behind his back and an air of either deep abstraction or incipient idiocy on his countenance; or else he takes a ride on horseback. Report asserts that he never bathes, from which it must not be understood that he does not wash himself; the two terms are not synonymous in seaside jargon.

But I was trying to tell you how we pass the day here, which is equivalent to describing the attractions of the Branch, given the topography of the place, the cool air, and other features already familiar from frequent reiteration to the readers of THE TIMES. We had reached the evening. Well, on Sunday evening we have supper, and then smoke, gossip, or flirt on the piazzas until bed-time. On week-day evenings we dance, and do other things which would be wicked on Sunday. On week days we eat four meals—breakfast, lunch, dinner, and tea—and I don't know but this is wicked, too, for they are all meals of the substantial order, and if three are sufficient on Sundays, why not on week days? But what is the use of moralizing over the matter? The meals are given, and that is reason enough for the average sea-sider to eat them. He would go through the list if there were a dozen a day. You think that there is considerable monotony about our style of living! You forget three things about Long Branch: it is fashionable to be here; the air is supposed to be cool and invigorating; and our energies, taxed by the arduous labors of the year, require rest. Let the scoffer come hither and be astonished at the amount of downright indolence that his constitution will bear up under. Seriously, the routine I have outlined is wonderfully recuperative. Its effects become visible to the naked eye in added stoutness, heightened color, brighter eyes, and exalted spirits in a very short time. Children especially are benefited by a sojourn at the Branch. There are swarms of them here, and a hardier, rosier, stouter, and more admirable collection of youngsters it would be difficult to find. It is true, these take considerable exercise, but I cannot be entrapped into an admission of false philosophy in that way. I say it boldly, that the stories about fishing, rowing, sailing, and crabbing in Pleasure Bay, and other horrifying muscular exercises frequently told about this place, are fictions all. The bay and the boats and the crabs and the fish are all there, but we old fellows know of them mainly by tradition. It is the young people only who patronize them. Indeed, I would engage to find some habitués of the Branch who could not swear to their existence from personal knowledge.

The season has now been "at its height" four weeks, and its prospects are no longer guess-work. I am at length a convert to the oft-repeated assertion of the landlords that this has been the best Summer in 10 years. Four weeks ago the hotels had paying quotas of guests. The number of permanent Summer visitors since then has been steadily increasing, until now nearly every place is full, and they tell me at the Ocean House that on Tuesday night last they had to put up some cots—a thing common enough in the flush times of Jim Fisk and the Tammany Ring, but something unheard of in years. Nor need those interested in the Branch regret those times, if the superiority in class be of any value in the guests of a watering place. There is as much difference between the visitors to the Branch now and then as between the patrons of the opera and the spectators at a dog-fight. Decent people have begun to find out that they may bring their families here without the risk of association with thieves, courtesans, and Tammany politicians. It would be saying too much to claim that there are none of these here. All three species are represented, but they are in the small minority, and they manage to behave themselves so that only the initiated are aware of their identity. Besides, no one need mingle with them, and watering-place people are notoriously unsociable. At least six weeks more of equally good business remains, and with this the hotel men should, with reason, be satisfied. Their aggregate profits may not be immense, owing to the general reduction of charges, but they will be sure to clear something handsome, and I know that this is more than many of them expected at the beginning of the season. Anybody coming here now would not think that times are hard.

I paid a visit to each of the hotels in turn to-day and found the Bonifaces all in high spirits. The Ocean House has been turned into a huge picture gallery. Mr. Leland tells me there are $24,000 worth of paintings hung in his halls, corridors, and parlors. They have been sent down for exhibition by various New-York artists in the hope of finding purchasers. One painting, by R. Swain Gifford, is valued at $2,000. The new iron pier about to be erected in front of this house as soon as the material can be furnished promises to be an attractive feature. It is to be terraced at the outer end, with a compartment below for the use of fishing parties, and one above with seats where everybody may enjoy the sea breeze in its full strength and purity. The supports will be screwed, and it is claimed that once driven into the sand they will take such a hold of it that the heaviest storms will be unable to shake them. A moderate fee will be charged. The Lelands are also about to construct a plank walk from the rear of their grounds to the New-Jersey Southern Depot. This is an improvement that will be appreciated, for the stage fare is a swindle, and Long Branch dust plays the old Harry with polish on one's boots. The United States had an invitation hop last night that was well attended. Full-dress hops took place at the Ocean and Mansion Houses. Mrs. Burnett gave dramatic readings at the Howland Hotel. A German is on the tapis at the West End for Tuesday evening, and on Thursday evening a children's fancy dress ball will take place at the same hotel. A similar entertainment is projected by the Lelands, but the date has not yet been fixed. Last year they had 600 little ones in fancy costume in their great dining-room, and the spectacle was an unusually brilliant one. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding in their cottage. Many of the histrionic fraternity were present. There is some talk of getting up an ocean swimming match similar to those which took place in former years, but the affair is too much a matter of speculation as yet to give particulars. St. James' Episcopal Church held a fair for the benefit of its chapel fund on the grounds of James Wallack, opposite Gen. Grant's cottage, on Tuesday, and was well patronized. The West End Railroad Company have commenced running trains from the Second-avenue crossing to Chelsea-avenue, where connection is made by transfer coaches with the Central Railroad to Ocean Grove and return. The unfinished part of the line is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The colored people had a calico hop in Union Hall on Wednesday evening, which was largely attended by the white Summer guests. Old Long Branch habitués will be delighted to learn that some of the hack-drivers have been fined during the week for not having licenses. The story about Cardinal McCloskey occupying a Mansion House cottage is a canard. Jesse Grant is a guest of Hon. Thomas Murphy, and U. S. Grant, Jr., is registered at the West End. Among the other recent arrivals have been:

West End Hotel.—G. Willamer, Secretary of the Russian Legation; Hon. J. Hageman and wife, of Reading, Penn.; Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, of Newburg; Gen. F. E. Beale, ex-Minister to Austria; ex-Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana; Hon. R. M. Mackey and family, of Philadelphia; Hon. Miles Ross, of New-Brunswick; Hon. Clarence A. Seward, W. H. Rockwell and wife, Mrs. V. D. Russell and child, H. B. Plant and wife, T. B. Dunning and family, Col. George L. Conner, Jordan L. Mott and wife, T. B. Williams, J. M. Motley, George W. Bassett, George A. Hearne and wife, Mrs. Graham and child, Robert G. Bushnell, Charles A. Mallory, Albert Storer and family, E. C. Delavan and wife, E. N. Howell and wife, H. L. Grant, T. Keafer, Dr. A. A. Smith and family, S. H. Poindexter, W. B. Dinsmore and family, J. W. Southard, Mrs. John S. Jenness and family, Mrs. I. Lambert and Miss Lambert, S. D. McElroy, W. G. Schenck and wife, D. F. Draper and son, Gen. James B. Craig and family, D. A. Farrington and wife, George Farmer and wife, of New-York.

Mansion House.—Rev. I. B. Smith, of Ilchester, Md.; Rev. W. E. Kane, of Red Bank, N. J.; Rev. A. Konings, of Rahway; Rev. P. Gastbohl, of Newark; Mrs. Corbin, Gen. Grant's sister-in-law; Isaac T. Smith, President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank; D. O. Farrell and wife, James Dunne and family, Mrs. S. Hatch and family, Hon. T. C. E. Ecclesine, Mrs. M. W. Dexter, W. A. Bronson, Mrs. J. E. Hicks, Miss N. Hicks, Alfred A. Kearney, Miss M. Kearney, Louis M. Doctor, W. J. Best, T. D. Adams and wife, M. C. Adams, W. L. Adams, Mrs. Gehlman and Miss M. Gehlman, James Edelay, T. J. Husted, S. D. Schuyler and family, David Hall, James B. Wilson, Simon Hatch, John A. Murtha and family, James H. Samuels, George Townsend, P. Leahy, S. Peabody, John P. Morris and family, Henry D. Purroy, H. C. Haskell, Mrs. J. Lacey and family, S. R. Warner, Judge and Mrs. Ledwith, of New-York; J. L. Pendergrast, Mrs. S. L. Bloomfield, J. M. Bloomfield, of Brooklyn; Judge S. Q. Garrettson, Thomas J. Negus, the Misses and Master Negus, of Jersey City.

Ocean House.—M. Cisneros and family and Jose M. Morilla, of Cuba; F. Stuart Davis, H. W. Douglass, Capt. A. G. Bradley, Mrs. Henry Rice and family, Burnett Forbes, M. H. Lehmaier, H. A. Mott, Jr., Rev. Alfred Young, Hon. James A. Deering and family, M. Rossin, C. C. Brown, Hon. Ira Shafer, A. Powell, Stevenson Towle, C. W. Leggett, H. Tillinghast, Alfred L. Simonson and wife, M. Feely and wife, H. E. Hart and Misses Bella and Clara Hart, Hon. E. B. Wesley, Joseph G. Powers, H. W. Benedict, A. E. Jennings, Justice Murray and family, Hon. Benjamin Wood and daughter, Hon. Abram Disbecker and family, of New-York; ex-Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; Hon. J. A. Blair and Dr. T. R. Varick, of Jersey City; A. Dunlap, United States Navy.

United States Hotel.—C. D. Hovey, M. D. Johnston, S. J. Seligman and wife, William Strauss, Miss A. Mendelson, Miss C. Peiser, R. C. Vilas, John Foley and family, Jacques H. Herts, Samuel P.

the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "I thank you heartily," said Lord Salisbury, when he could be heard, "and I congratulate you and the nation that I gather from the enthusiasm of this vast assembly that you will always support a Government that supports the honor of England." A burst of cheering, and cries of "Bravo!" and "We will!" was the answer. "You may depend upon it," continued Lord Salisbury, "the Government will never forget the encouragement you have given them when persevering in a policy most fitting and becoming to the nation." The populace cheered, as did also the representatives of the Lords and Commons. Then Lord Salisbury retired, and the crowd sang "Rule Britannia." Meanwhile, the Duke of Teck, the Princess Mary, and several other royal and noble visitors had entered the Premier's house, amid popular demonstrations. There was not a hitch during the day's proceedings, and an hour after Lord Salisbury had said those parting words the West End streets had resumed their customary appearance. We drank to England and the American Republic at the Charing Cross Exchange, and after dinner several of us went to support our charming countrywoman, Mlle. Hauk, at Her Majesty's Opera, where she continues to hold her enviable position of a favorite prima donna.

"THE BEGINNING OF THE END."

The absolute necessity of dress-coats at the opera was abolished for during the remaining nights of the season from last night at Her Majesty's. "Pit stalls" at 5 shillings were added to the orchestra stalls, and the house looked quite "countryfied." Eton and Harrow have played their annual match at Lord's Cricket Ground. The Coaching Club are talking about their last meeting. To-day, even before Lord Beaconsfield makes his famous statement about Cyprus, "the slaughter of the innocents" will begin in "the Palace of Parliament." The shooting matches at Wimbledon are coming to an end. Goodwood is on the lips of sporting men not in society and pretty women who adorn Mayfair. Before Sothern comes back from America the season will be at an end, and my Lord Tomnoddy's pheasants will have been considerably thinned. Nay, by the time he arrives the season will be over for many of us. It has been a hard and exciting season in many respects. It is always the fashion to say it has been a dull season. The one that is now waning has no doubt been a little shorn of its fair proportions by the rival attractions of Paris. Nevertheless, it has been a gay time for the rich, and the poor have picked up a good many crumbs. By the end of this month the interest of the season will have died. Parliament will continue to sit until about the 10th of August, occupied, however, after the end of this month with little better than formal work. We are on the eve of educational and legal vacations. I shall take wing with the rest. The 1st of August will see me in the wake of fashion and holiday-makers. I shall carry my pen into "fresh woods and pastures new." There will be a New-York chiel taking notes for THE TIMES in strange and possibly unaccustomed places during the month of August. Three months in London at a stretch is a weariness to the flesh, though I often think we leave London at its best in August and September. When I say we I mean professional and fashionable London. A month is my longest limit. September will find me back again in the modern Babylon. Fashion will not return until November. The bluest blood of Mayfair will stay away until Parliament meets again next year. The land-owner and the sportsman will shoot pheasants in August and go out in the stubbles after partridge on the 1st of September. There was a time in the days of my youth when I never missed the first, and of all country pleasures in England commend me to "The Feast of St. Partridge." I recall with a thrill of delight the bright Autumn skies, the hedgerows red with berries, the red apples in the orchards, the brown stubbles, the rising of the first covey of birds, the luncheon underneath a shady elm. It was Douglas Jerrold who christened the day "The Feast of St. Partridge," though the writer of a sketch under that title in the very first number of the *Belgravia Magazine* got credit for it among some of the provincial critics. It is a good many years since that article appeared from an anonymous pen in that first and specimen number of *Belgravia*. I was reminded of the circumstance a few days ago when Miss Braddon gave her last garden party for the season, at Lichfield House, Richmond. By the way, they say Bret Harte was there. I did not see him, but I was a little late. I saw Sala, and Frith the artist. How time changes us all. You know that slim, pretty woman in the picture of "The Railway Station," with the family group in the centre of the work. You should see Mrs. Frith now. Multiply that sweet young woman in the picture by five. Nevertheless, she looks comely and handsome. Her hair is white, but she has the old pleasant smile. Mr. Fraser, the inventor and manufacturer of the 80-ton gun, was there. *Entre nous*, I don't think the Government is treating him quite well in the matter of a promised money reward. But he is "only an inventor, don't you know." The author of *Hogan, M. P.*, was there, and a host of literary and artistic people. Miss Braddon looked as young as when we celebrated the birth of the *Belgravia Magazine* years ago, though a good many men and women who sat at the "festal board" on that occasion have long since joined the majority. Miss Braddon has prospered beyond most English authors. She has found the benefit of having a clever, practical, business husband. She has recently purchased a fine building estate at Richmond. Her house is a little palace. King William IV. used to plant bowls in her garden.

THE HERO OF WIMBLEDON.

At Wimbledon this year, in the match between England and Ireland, the latter were easily beaten. The Scotch did not compete in the national match on account of a dispute, the Northerners holding that, according to the original conditions, the contest for the shield this year should take place at Edinburgh. It is much to be regretted that there is any ill-blood between Scotland and England upon this question. It should be wiped out, however, by all classes at the present meeting joining in making a Scotchman the hero of the camp. Private Rae, who has carried off the Queen's Prize and other trophies, is a Scotchman, and, let alone his long-acknowledged ability as a marksman, his modesty and pleasant manners have endeared him to the entire camp. He was formerly a Sergeant in the Thirty-first Lanark Regiment. In 1874 he shot for the Queen's Prize, and tied Atkinson, of Durham, who beat him in shooting off. Two years later he won the Henry Prize, given for small-bore rifles. Last year he won some minor prizes. He was always a steady shot, and for some years past he has been a popular member of the Eleventh Stirling Volunteers. This year he has come to the front as the best of all the Wimbledon teams, and his success seems to have given general satisfaction. There is something very masonic in the hero-worship of Wimbledon. The best man of the year is acknowledged and honored with something like genuine brotherly feelings. If he be a genial, pleasant fellow, the treatment he receives is something akin to "adoration." Rae, the Scotch shot this year, is voted a good fellow all round, and he is having "a rare time." He is a builder by trade, and is in business with his father at Glasgow. It is told of him that during the clo-ing competition for the Queen's Prize a friend said, "Peter, I fear Walker, of Lanark, is just getting ahead of ye," to which Rae replied, "Ah weel, Donald, I canna help it, but I'm awfu' glad it's a Scotchman." The honors of Wimbledon have fallen largely to the Scotch in former years. Marksmen from the other side of the Tweed won the Queen's Prize in the years 1866, 1869, 1872, 1873, 1877, and 1878. The shooting of Rae has never been exceeded though it was equaled by Dunlap. The scoring returns are sufficiently interesting to be printed in full. Creedmoor boys will scan them with curiosity:

	500	900	1,000	Agg.
Private Rae, 11th Stirling	30	23	25	78
Lieut.-Col. Walrond, 1st Devon.	28	27	22	77
Sergt. Walker, 16th Lanark	29	24	23	76
Private M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries.	30	20	23	73
Sergt. Simpson, Queen's Edinb'gh.	29	30	14	71
Lieut. Brown, 3d Lanark	24	27	19	70
Sergt. Elkington, 3d Essex	30	28	10	68
Pte. Dyke, Queen's Westminster.	26	20	21	67
Sergt. Kirk, 1st East York	28	22	17	67
Private Malcolm, 1st Forfar	28	16	22	66
Sergt. Haywood, 5th Lancashire.	28	19	18	65
Sergt. Palmer	26	23	15	64
Priv'te Franklin, 40th Lancashire.	23	21	20	64
Sergt. Lamont, Queen's Edinb'gh.	30	19	14	83
Private Grant, 40th Lancashire	22	24	17	63

The remainder of the 60 scored less than 60 each.

As further evidence of the improved shooting this year, it is worthy of note that "the Grand Aggregate Prize" for the largest scores in the first stages of the principal events was won last year by Sergt. Paton, First Lanark, for 275 points; this year that number was among the lowest scores, nine men each making scores of 284 and upward, and 289, obtained by Private Humphrey, of Cambridge University, taking the prize, £50 in money and the Canada Trophy, presented by the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association. The meeting is being held in fine weather. One is often tempted to complain of the English climate, but this is the height of the English Summer, and I have not heard of a single case of sun-stroke at Wimbledon or in the London streets, though the cable brings us the startling and painful report of 50 fatal cases in one day at St. Louis. However hot it may be in England, now and then, during July and August we have generally a tempering breeze and invariably cooling winds at night.

"ENTRE NOUS."

Mr. Gladstone wants to "go at" Beaconsfield "tooth and nail;" Lord Hartington won't consent. The Liberals are in a fix. They don't know whether to fight any more on foreign politics at present or not. The Conservatives are wondering whether Lord Beaconsfield will dissolve Parliament or not. The lambs had better look out. The wolves are getting up all sorts of companies in connection with the development of Asiatic Turkey. There are many legitimate means of investing money in that direction, and many plausible reasons for fleecing lambs who don't know sheep from wolves. Mr. Archibald Forbes has gone to Cyprus to tell the *Daily News* the truth about the island. A new yacht, built by a Yankee, has recently astonished some British yachtsmen. It is called the Duplex. A nautical authority says that one day last week, "during one of the matches," it flashed by several 10-tonners and left them miles behind, without spreading half her canvas. It has two 33-foot canoe-shaped hulls, 12 feet apart, with centre-boards, and connected by bolts, ties, and braces, over which is an oval-shaped flat deck. The mast is comparatively small, as is also the mainsail or boom foresail. In tolerably quiet water her speed is over 15 miles an hour. The author of this new craft threatens to give the Government a new torpedo-boat that will do 30 miles an hour. Hail Columbia! Mr. Story, of the Chicago *Times*, is making a tour of Europe with one of the smartest of his editorial staff—Mr. Wilkie. They are to arrive in London this week after a scamper through the principal Continental cities. Mr. Wilkie came to London last year soon after the opening of the Russo-Turkish war. The Bulgarians are going to erect a statue to Mr. MacGahan, the colleague of Forbes, on the *Daily News*, and the New-York *Herald's* well-known special. Lord Salisbury has been to see the Queen; everybody is calling on Lord Beaconsfield. Disquieting rumors are coming from Pera and Rome. The Italians are discontented with England in the Levant, and the Russians are said to have taken some English sailors prisoners; they had wandered into the Russian lines. Alarmists say we shall "hear more of the Eastern question yet than we shall like."

CASH IN THE FRENCH POOLS.

MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WITHHELD FROM ITS PROPER OWNERS AT THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES—THE SAME THING BEGUN AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 28.—In any genuine business transaction most people are careful to see that whatever money they pay or receive is just the amount due, and so general is this rule that even in business houses doing a business of millions of dollars annually, and in bills that run up frequently into tens of thousands of dollars, the amount must be exactly correct, and a mistake of a cent, either way, must be rigidly accounted for by somebody. But there are many men who, while they require this exact accounting in their business, relax their carefulness when they leave the counting-room and pay out their money for personal debts almost without counting it.

The reputation of the race-track has not for many years been such as to lead the public to suppose that everything done upon it would bear a strong dose of sunlight. There are now, and always have been, of course, some exceptions. Some of the courses near New-York are under the management of gentlemen who cannot for a moment be suspected of unfair dealing. This does not apply to the selling of pools, that branch of the business always being transferred to such persons as would pay most for the privilege. The Monmouth Park pools, both auction and French, were controlled entirely by professional gamblers—"Big" Murray, Cridge, his partner, Hackett, a former dealer of Morrissey; Babcock, of Lord bond-robber notoriety, and Chamberlin. They paid $6,200 for the privilege, and took in, it is said, $11,500. At Saratoga both pools and course are managed by Charles Reed and his partners in the Saratoga Club-house, Spencer and McCormack.

A suspicion of unfairness in the French pools—first at Long Branch and afterward at Saratoga—led to a watch being kept upon the pool-sellers; and it was found, in both cases, that holders of winning tickets rarely received the full amount to which they were entitled. The amount abstracted in each case certainly was small—generally only a few cents—but these in the aggregate, where large numbers of tickets are sold, as there are at both of these places, make up a considerable amount of money, of which the buyers are unjustly deprived on every race-day. The plan is: When a winning ticket is worth, for example, $13 59, to post it on the board as worth say $13 50, leaving 9 cents as unfair profit on each pool for the pool-sellers. The figures given below show how much money was thus withheld at the Monmouth Park races, and on the opening day of the Saratoga races:

In the first heat of the fourth race at Monmouth Park, the 4th of July, tickets paid only $10 50, when they should have paid $10 58, making $68 48 retained by the pool-sellers. In the second heat of the same race, the tickets paid $7 80 on the winning horse, when they should have paid $7 90 which inured to the benefit of the sellers. $57 30 being withheld from the ticket-holders. On the 6th of July, in the sixth race, the tickets paid $10 40, when they should have paid $10 48, where $88 64 was retained by the sellers that should have gone to the winning tickets.

In Saratoga in the first day's racing a like mode of doing business was adopted. The amount paid on a winning ticket in the second race was $23 50, the amount that should have been paid was $23 55. The amount retained belonging to the ticket-holders was $10 95. So in the third race, the amount paid on winning tickets was $10 90; the amount that should have been paid was $1u 92. Gross amount withheld was $12 44. The net profit to the pool-sellers for this mode of doing business during the race week at Monmouth Park was $575 82. The amount retained by the Saratoga pool-sellers on two races was $23 39. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the President or Steward of either of the associations have any knowledge of these transactions. We have all the figures in detail, subject to revision by any responsible party connected with either course.

PUT-IN-BAY.

SOME OF ITS ATTRACTIONS—OWEN BROWN, THE LONELY GUARDIAN OF GIBRALTAR.

From the Buffalo Express, July 27.

As a Summer resort Put-in Bay may be said to be just becoming known to the Eastern public, but with the people of the West and South it has long been a favorite watering place. The run from Cleveland is 70 miles, the steamer leaving Buffalo at 6 o'clock in the evening, arriving there at 1 o'clock the next afternoon. It would be an exceedingly difficult task to correctly describe the singular beauty of the archipelago, or of the diversity of attractions which invite a sojourn on Put-in-Bay Island. Very few resorts present such a variety of entertainment. For boating and fishing the locality has scarcely an equal. Put-in-Bay Island, as is known to all versed in the history of the lake region, obtained its name from the fact that just previous to and also after the memorable battle on Lake Erie, Perry "put into" the well-protected bay with his fleet. The fight occurred in the open lake a few miles distant. On the sloping park between the Put-in-Bay House and the beach may be noticed a circle formed of posts and chains, a large old tree rising from the centre of the inclosed space. Under the shade of this four officers killed in the battle of Lake Erie, two of the British and two of the American side, were buried, but there is no stone or any inscription to relate their names and homes. The island, as with all the principal islands of the group, is chiefly devoted to the culture of grapes, and large quantities of wine are made and sent away from that region. Looking out from the harbor of Put-in-Bay, many islands are in view, picturesque in their contour, and breaking the water into bays and channels of various forms and widths, over which it is a charming occupation to sail or row. To the left, and a little way out, looking from the wharf where the boat and Alaska land, is Gibraltar Island, so named from the similarity of its outline to the grand guardian of the entrance to the Mediterranean. This was in former years the Summer resort of Jay Cooke, and on it is a stately stone mansion with a battlemented tower. Evidences of the former glory of the place are to every hand, but overgrown with moss and weeds, and the scene is rapidly resolving itself to a state of nature, only that the sombre building of gray stone, its windows covered with heavy shutters and doors all closed and locked, remains as the monument of pleasures past. This romantic island is now a part of the assets upon which Cooke's creditors have a lien, and who will be its next owner, and what will next be done to add artificial splendor to its natural beauty, are questions for time to determine. The island is in the keeping of a lonely old man whose only steady companion is his dog, and who allows orders so closely that none get a glance into the darkened rooms of the well-secured mansion. But he is a kindly old man, with venerable locks and beard, with a fine intellectual head and large physique, and many of the visitors who come upon Gibraltar will find him a clear, intelligent, and yet pleasantly conversationalist. The old man who dwells alone on this rocky islet of Lake Erie has a history, and it is a sad one and intimately connected with one of the darkest chapters in the history of our country. He was one of the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists, whose mission failed then, but to triumph gloriously in the end. His brothers were shot down, and his father "marched for a yet gloomier fate, he alone of his family escaped from Harper's Ferry. His name is Owen Brown, and his father was John Brown, of Ossawatomie, whose "soul is marching on." Steam-boats run daily to and from Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, and Cleveland, excursions to the island are almost continuous, and altogether there is a great deal of life at Put-in-Bay. Buffalo people are learning that it is one of the most attractive and agreeable of all Summer resorts, and that it is within easy access from our city.

A STEAM ROAD WAGON.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED ON COMMON ROADS IN WISCONSIN LAST WEEK—COMPETITION FOR A PRIZE OF $10,000.

From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal, July 24.

A year or two since the Legislature offered a prize of $10,000 for a perfect steam wagon for general agricultural and hauling purposes, to be able to stand such tests as a board of three Commissioners should propose. Among other things, the contesting machines were to make a 200-mile trip along the country roads of the State, due north and south, haul a heavy wagon behind them, be able to plow, run threshing machines, and perform other feats such as the ingenuity or wisdom of the Commissioners might suggest. The commissioners appointed by the Governor were Messrs. Olin, of Jefferson; Smith, of Green Bay, and Marshall, of Adams County.

On the 15th inst. the Commissioners, after giving due notice, met in Green Bay. The only machines entered were the "Oshkosh," owned by Schomer & Farrand, of Oshkosh, and the "Green Bay," owned by the Cowles Brothers, of East Green Bay. Other machines, from Madison and Milwaukee, had notified the board of their desire to enter, but did not appear on the ground at the advertised time.

The start was made from Fort Howard, at noon of the 16th inst. When the Green Bay had emerged from the city limits, it broke down and was sent back to the shop for repairs. The "Oshkosh" kept on its way, reaching Appleton, a distance of 32 miles, at 8 P. M. Leaving Appleton at 9:30 the following morning, Neenah was reached in time for dinner, and the people of this little "Flower of the Fox," were treated to an exhibition of speed on the principal streets of the city. From Neenah to Oshkosh is about 14 miles, and the machine made the trip in two hours—from 1 to 3 P. M.

At Oshkosh, the Green Bay machine was found; it had made good time on a flat car over the Chicago and North-western Railway, and beat the Second City inventions by several hours. It was driven on the Green Bay engine, but the Commissioners, who had followed the "Oshkosh" in buggies, demanded that the former, though feeble, be taken from the cars. The "boys" were then summoned by a plentiful blowing of whistles, and each machine being hitched to about five tons of green lumber, in a road wagon, the Oshkoshians were amused by seeing them cavort around through the sawdust streets.

A trial of speed was next in order, and, as the average citizen of Oshkosh will get out of a dentist's chair to see anything that is fast, there was a goodly crowd at the race-course. Here the superiority of the home production was evident. The Green Bay wagon was more speedy, but it couldn't run a mile without stopping, and the Oshkosh wagon shut it out in two straight heats, in 4:36 and 4:41, without out turning a hair. Considering the condition of the track and the extreme heat, this was good time for a green machine which has not been tested.

The machine left Oshkosh at 7 P. M. on Saturday last, en route for Waupun. The Green Bay machine broke down two miles out of town, and returned to Oshkosh for repairs, spending Sunday in a machine shop, by way of rest. "Oshkosh" continued the 34 miles trip to Waupun, making it in 6 hours and 25 minutes. From Waupun to Watertown, the 32 miles over the sand hills was made in 4 hours and 30 seconds. From Watertown to Fort Atkinson is 21 miles, this distance being accomplished in 2 hours and 10 minutes.

At Fort Atkinson a plowing trial was had on Snell's farm. A gang of two plows was furnished, and the "Oshkosh" turned over a goodly portion of a 60-acre field. A crowd of 500 people were present to witness the test. The time from Fort Atkinson to Milton Junction (13 miles) was 2 hours and 15 minutes; from Milton Junction to Janesville, (eight miles,) 1 hour and 2 minutes; from Janesville to Madison, (40 miles,) 7 hours and 30 minutes.

The "Oshkosh," in charge of Messrs. Frank Schomer and Asa. Farrand, the inventors, and Messrs. John Owen and Eck Gallagher, as assistants, together with two boys, and accompanied by Commissioner Olin, arrived in this city last evening, having made the trip from Fort Howard—201 miles—in 33 hours and 27 seconds, official time; the time allowance given by law—five miles an hour—was 40 hours; the "Oshkosh," therefore, beat the official time 6 hours and 33 minutes. This machine has, throughout, hauled a wagon weighing 3,500 pounds. The weight of the machine alone is 4,800 pounds, and with water and coal for eight miles, 6,600 pounds. It is a handsome affair, neatly and simply made, and appears calculated to do any amount of work. The engineers report no breakages on the trip, no runaways from scared teams, and not a bridge-plank disturbed; while most of the roadway has been hard to travel, being heavy sand and gravel. The fastest time made by it was between Johnson's Creek and Fort Atkinson—57 miles in 11 hours and 30 minutes.

The "Green Bay" took the road from Oshkosh last Monday, accompanied most of the way by Commissioners Smith and Marshall. They arrived this morning, reporting it in the ditch at Jefferson. It will be given a dose of physic and again started on its luckless way.

It is understood that the Commissioners have numerous other tests to suggest before finally awarding the prize, even if they consider the Oshkosh machine to merit it. The "Oshkosh" cavorted around the streets this afternoon, and was visited during the day, at its stable in the Park Hotel yard, by hundreds of the curious-minded. It will remain here several days.

UNDERGROUND AND ELEVATED RAILWAYS.

THEIR RELATIVE MERITS FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

From the London News, July 15.

The great merit, then, of the "underground," and the great defect of the "elevated," seem to be that in the former the discomforts are suffered mainly, if not wholly, by those who derive advantage from it; in the latter they are borne by the general public. The institution, which is irreverently called by its employes the "flue" or the "sewer," is not particularly pleasant to the traveler. But it is tolerable enough in its newer parts, where experience has taught the builders to avoid the error of underground stations too cramped and too much shut in to act as breathing places. It does not annoy the householder or the passerby at all, and its existence need hardly be suspected except for a puff or two of vapor from an air-hole here and there, and a muffled grumble heard now and then. On the other hand, the elevated railroad must make New-York streets very nearly intolerable to persons possessed of eyes and nerves. We may put aside the red-hot cinder showers as being possibly a freak of imagination, and certainly within the resources of science to abate. But the idea of these hideous structures straddling about the streets, staring into the windows, and deafening the ear with a perpetual shriek and rattle, is too horrible to allow us to think of it as admissible here. Our streets are not beautiful; they are crossed as it is but too often by the abominable girder, and tramways in but too many parts of London make the roads unsafe with their rails, and the air hideous with their cracked bells. But the tramway-bell becomes a sweet and poetical sound when we compare it with the shriek and rattle of the locomotive, not as at present, more or less out of the way, but close at hand, and confined between the rows of houses. And the tramway metals, annoying and unsightly as they are, are less than a trifle when we think of the gaunt net-work of rails and pillars which the "elevated railroad" involves. The one advantage of it is said to be that it is much cheaper, though it does not appear that the fares are at all lower than the average of the three classes on the Metropolitan. Cheapness, however, is, after all, relative. We may pay in money for our railroad, or we may pay for it in disfigurement of our streets, in loss of privacy to our houses, and in the perpetual torment and annoyance of the eyes and ears of everybody who has an ear or an eye to be annoyed and tormented. The Americans no doubt know their own business best; they have never greatly troubled themselves about such minorities as æsthetic considerations, and perhaps there is no need for them to begin now. But as we are taking some pains and spending some money on beautifying, or endeavoring to beautify, this not too lovely metropolis, it is to be trusted that we shall not follow their example in this respect. Fortunately, so much capital has been sunk in the other plan that it is not at all likely to be given up. But so long as there are any gaps and deficiencies in the underground system there is no knowing that some ingenious speculator will not suggest an aerial railway along Oxford-street or "elevated" line to connect Tottenham-court Road with Whitehall. The sooner the gaps are filled, therefore, the better. At present the suffering Metropolitan passenger at least emerges into a scene of tolerable existence, and if he does not feel his lungs equal to the journey he can stick to the streets. Sticking to the streets would become impossible if it elevated roads were introduced, and in all probability the present Metropolitan itself would become a favorite refuge from the intolerable horrors of the upper air.

CARTER HARRISON'S ELECTION.

A telegram from Springfield, Ill., gives the following statement in relation to the error said to have been discovered in the abstract of the vote cast for Congressman in 1876 in the Second Congressional District of Illinois: "The certified returns in the office of the Secretary of State show that the vote was: Col. George R. Davis, Republican, 14,436; Carter H. Harrison, present incumbent, 14,339, giving Davis an actual majority of 45. Secretary of State Harlow says that this is a gross misstatement of the figures as they appear on the abstract of the votes cast at said election on file in his office. This abstract shows that, at an election held in the Second Congressional District of the State, Carter H. Harrison received 14,732 votes; George R. Davis received 14,090 votes; S. F. Norton received 118 votes. This abstract, this correspondent observed by examination of it, is certified to by R. C. Hammill, J. Charles Haines, Justices of the Peace, and by the then County Clerk, Hermann Lelb. If there was any error in the canvass of the vote cast in said district, it occurred before the abstract was sent to Springfield."

THE CALIFORNIA MORALIST.

SUMMER LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

WHY THE PACIFIC COAST PEOPLE GO INTO THE COUNTRY—A STAGE-COACH TRIP TO THE MOUNTAINS—PLUMAS COUNTY AND ITS MINES—THE WALL-STREET MAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 20, 1878.

If you want to demoralize a man thoroughly and render him perfectly worthless, let him out of harness for a brief period—give him a play spell—give him rest. Physically considered, it is doubtless good for him, and he may live longer for it, be a more cheerful, more amiable man; but how it does unfit him for work; how he does hate to come under the yoke again. If he be an editor, he sickens at the sight of a newspaper. If in trade, he hates the smell of the shop as he scents it afar off. Let one go from the hot, dusty city into the country in the Summer season and stay a couple of weeks, and see if it don't utterly destroy the discipline of a year's hard labor. Nobody ever wants to return, except brokers and moneylenders. The average broker has an insane idea that the bottom will drop out entirely if he is not there to hold it in. He may not buy or sell, or do any business, or have any business to do, his customers being all out of town also; but no matter. He no sooner gets into the country than he begins to get feverish and uneasy. He rushes for the papers, reads the stock report with great avidity, and, after a few days, begins to worry his wife about going home, just as she has broken the ice and made a few pleasant acquaintances and is enjoying the change; but go he must, and there is no peace until he has got back to the hot city, dragging his disappointed family after him. In some instances he begins by a dash into the city from his suburban retreat; but there are certain suspicious surroundings and circumstances oftimes attendant that convince the wife of his bosom that if that sort of thing is the consequence of being out of the city, she had better either go with him, shut down on it, or, if she cannot, to go back, bag and baggage.

Some people go out of town and leave their domestic gods in charge of Bridget or Anna. Bridgets, as a general thing, are not so likely to be dangerous. They may have an Irish tea party every evening in the front parlor, but Annas sometimes have rosy cheeks; and when the lord of the mansion occasionally leaves the family at Long Branch or other remote watering places, and comes in town to attend to that confounded matter with Smith, it is surprising, and a fact that he never noticed before, that Anna was so devilish pretty—perhaps he chucks her under the chin and tells her so—and she looks so neat and nice in thin gauzy habiliments. Gad! that Anna *is* a pretty girl. Now, perhaps his admiration extends no further. He may trespass no further on the proprieties; but when he goes back it is an even ninety-nine chances in a hundred that he is eminently successful in betraying himself. Whether there is something in the glance of the eye in the partner of his B.—a sharp, inquisitive, searching glance—or his imagination; but he colors and stammers, and that causes a second glance more searching than the first. Nothing is said then, but that fool of a fellow that is considered a model of shrewdness, a sharp fellow on the street, and thinks he is a match for any woman, what does he do by way of allaying suspicion, but make some allusion to Anna at an uncalled-for moment, an inapropos nick of time when there was no context for the remark; but he does it just to show that he is not afraid to allude to Anna—he is illustrating his artless nature by an artful dodge, and don't he just put his foot in it then? He has succeeded admirably in giving point and direction to the vague suspicion that his previous manner had engendered.

It is in such little matches of the science of deception in man against the intuitive, instinctive sharpness of woman that the noble animal is a disgraceful failure. Mr. Brown has skillfully managed to restrict his subsequent visits to the City; the business with Smith suffers. His important engagements go to the wall, and he goeth not to Wall-street. With a self-sacrificing spirit more commendable than satisfactory to Brown, Mrs. Brown concludes that, if business is so imperative, they will cut short the season in the country and all return to the City. It is needless to add that Brown and Anna are objects of suspicion from that moment, and the consciousness of that fact only serves to confirm it. Let a woman alone for finding some good and sufficient reason for dispensing with Anna's services—she is too good-looking, and the flat has gone forth that she must go, and death and taxes are not surer than the fact that she does go. Oh, the uncharitableness of woman—to another woman. There are no exceptions. It is born in them. There may be models of perfection in everything else, but they never can rise superior to this little weakness, and they were never known to try to.

Moral: Better Bridget and the chances of the Irish tea parties, than rosy-cheeked Annas in your house with the attendant loss of character.

All you poor unfortunates who live in fiery furnaces—New-York, for instance—rush to the sea-shore and into the country to get cool, while we dwellers of San Francisco go into the country for just the opposite reason. We go to get warm. A Summer in town here means woolen clothes, possibly a light overcoat of an evening. An hour's ride by rail takes us into a warm, balmy atmosphere, and four hours into the nineties; if bound to the mountains, into hot days, and evenings so cool that a fire is a cheerful necessity. It is only necessary to fix in one's mind what stage of the thermometer is wanted; it is easy to find it. Our ladies can't wear gossamers in town, so they go to the springs to enjoy the luxury, while the lords of creation take to the mountain streams and lakes to fish; and that is just what your correspondent has been doing, and has just returned to illustrate the utter demoralization of such a trip. He goes to bed to dream of the big trout he has caught, and rises in the morning with an utter detestation of the yoke he must again wear, and it galls his neck, that has for days been innocent of starched "garrotes." The dear old fishing suit is dropped for the more staid and sober habiliments city life demands. The luxury of a trip to the old Sierras no pen can describe. Especially such a one as your humble correspondent and party just returned from. A party of four, we left the city on a recent dull leaden morning by cars for a trip to the snow-clad peaks of the Sierras. Evening found us quartered at the hotel of the pleasant flower and fruit embowered town of Chico, where we enjoyed the novel sensation of seeing the people walking about and sitting out on the porches in muslin and linen. We drew our armchairs out on the piazza of the hotel, and elevating our feet at the regulation angle against the pillars smoked the soothing weed in a serene and amiable state of mind, at peace with all the world. It was an effort to turn out at 4 o'clock next morning to take the stage for a ride of 80 miles, but once up and dressed the early morning perfumed air was delicious. Once off, we looked around to see who were our companions. In our own party we numbered a mining proprietor, whose guests we were, a tall son of (New) York, who had come out to take a look at our mines; a mining expert and engineer; a dapper little gentleman, also from New-York, who was taking a look at California, and your correspondent.

A stage-coach is a leveler, and the formalities of introductions are dispensed with. It soon cropped out that the little man was Treasurer of a mine located somewhere in the wilds of Montana or Idaho, who had come out to ascertain why the duties of the Treasurer of a mine consisted principally in providing funds to meet the drafts of the Superintendent on the "home office," instead of being the custodian of promised remittances of bullion that never came in "quantum suf" to pay more than a fraction of the drafts that, although starting at the same time, always arrived in advance—a conundrum that the little gentleman put with such seriousness that we who had been there often and knew how it was ourselves had to laugh. In order that this mystery might be made clear to him, and to be able to make an investigation understandingly, he had resolved to take a run through the mines of California as a prelude to putting the same conundrum to their Superintendent, who was pounding away at quartz at the company's promising mine up north, innocent of the proximity of the investigator who would soon pounce down upon him, wanting to know you know. We promised to make a thorough mining expert out of our little man in a few days, if he chose to accompany us, which invitation he gladly accepted. Arriving at our destination after a pleasant day's drive over the summits of the Sierras, with their snow-clad peaks around us, we abluted and washed off the dust of travel, and, after a hearty tribute to mountain appetites, we retired to sleep off the fatigue of our day's ride. After breakfast next morning the teams came up to the door, and we started out for a day at the mines in the vicinity. An hour's delightful drive over an excellent road winding up the mountains surrounding the charming valley where is situated the thriving little town of Greenville brought us to the "Plumas National," and, inasmuch as this mine is principally owned in your City, a few words of description may be of interest to those who have invested in it—premising the same by the assurance that your correspondent has no personal interest in it, unfortunately.

The mine is charmingly located for economical working, although wheezy, short-winded parties would hardly consider it a pleasure trip to climb the steep sides of the mountain to examine its numerous prospecting shafts and croppings; but despite the hot sun and vapor bath it gave, we did it from the mill, situated at the base of the mountain, to the very apex, tracing the outcroppings of the vein for nearly a mile, which is as well defined as the street of a city. Our tall friend and our short-legged little man toiled side by side, the perspiration rolling off their faces, both showing unflinching pluck equal to old mountaineers, and asking constant questions denoting their desire to know what everything meant. The summit having been attained, and the vein traced the entire length of the claim, we descended to the mouth of the first tunnel; then, with candles in hand, we entered the mountain 1,000 feet or more from its summit. It was a long one, and as we groped our way through the misty powder-laden atmosphere occasional drippings of ice-cold water cooled our perspiring brows. Reaching the end we found the miners at work with pick-axes "stoping" out the gold-bearing rock, the vein being clearly defined by the wall rock at each side—in fact, a more clearly-defined vein no mine ever showed. Emerging from this tunnel we descended to the mill, where four batteries of six stamps each were crushing the hard quartz to impalpable powder. Here everything was order and system, the rock being conveyed from the mine by cars holding a ton each, moving on an iron track to the "dump," where, by a "chute," it is delivered at the base of the batteries. We were shown the entire process of production for the edification of our New-York friends, and especially the investigating Treasurer. The general and accepted idea that a quartz-mill must necessarily be a dirty, ill-conditioned, noisy concern was here a flat contradiction, for no good housekeeper in all her pride of kitchen could find any fault—a lady could scarce soil her muslin dress; noise there was, necessarily; a deafening roar of industrious stamps made conversation, except by shouting in one's ear, impossible. Having done the mine and mill, we were summoned to the company's boarding-house, on a graded plateau on the mountain side, a few hundred yards distant from the mill. Here we found a regular miners' lunch set out by the Chinese cook—solid, plain, wholesome, and substantial. The system of mining, books, statistics, &c., was then explained to the New-Yorkers, who were fortunate in stumbling on one of the most perfect illustrations of a well and economically managed mine in all California for their first learning, and to the manager, Mr. H. C. Bidwell, we were indebted for showing us how a mine should be managed, and the difference between the Plumas National, and many equally as good mines, perhaps, but which, by wretched and incompetent management, never pay a profit. The mill of the Plumas National crushes or "works" 35 tons of rock per day, which the mine easily supplies, the product from which averages $11 50 per ton gross, and, with $1 50 per ton expense of working, leaves net $10 per ton. The total expenses of the mine, including non-productive work, running tunnels and "drifts" for future supplies of ore, average—in addition to the sulphurets which the quicksilver does not take up but which are saved and worked by another process—run the receipts up to about $12,000 per month, expenses $4,000, leaving, say, $8,000 profit, and which, from the great extent of the vein, is likely to continue for years, for the ore is plainly distinguishable for nearly a mile, and the rock taken out so far is a mere bagatelle to the main body.

From the Plumas we drive to the "Gold Stripe," a much larger and older mine, the settlement about it being quite a little village. A great deal of money has been spent in building and improvements, all without assessments, however, and all from proceeds of the mine. Here we again dive into tunnels thousands of feet under ground, down deep shafts, up through slopes, hauling our little Treasurer through smaller holes than he probably ever crawled through before, utterly impracticable to the six-foot Wall-street man, who took it out in descending ladders into deep holes. This mine is also finely opened, and has a magnificent future, and under its present management will make a splendid showing. It is a mine of extensive veins and lodes, being a consolidation of three or four large mines into one, under one management, and only requires increased facilities for working the ores, *i. e.*, more mill capacity to turn out a large amount of the root of evil. But as this mine is owned exclusively in California, and none of your readers are pecuniarily interested, a fuller description will not be of much interest here. We visited several other equally good mines, and returned to our point of departure wiser as to dirtier men, with the conviction that Plumas County has "the call" so far for positive veins, easy-working rock, and economical production. For, mind you, not one of these mines would have been considered of much value a few years ago, on account of the then called low grade ores and cost of working. But now, with more experience, more economical management, lower rate of wages, we are glad enough to strike a mine with a good vein of $10 rock, and don't ask anything better; in fact, it is good enough for anybody. Arriving at our hotel at twilight, we sat down to a good supper, as they call it in the country, and voted the day one of profit, and particularly interesting to the little Treasurer and the tall son of Wall-street, who had stood his fatigue well; and, as for the Treasurer, a pluckier little man could not be found in a day's journey, or one more indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. The officers of the mine of which he is Treasurer should show their appreciation of his energy on their behalf by paying the next drafts on them promptly and not leave him to financier it through. Of course, all this is an old story to your correspondent, who has been to the manor born, but we take great pleasure in imitating the benighted ones from your locality who come out here in quest of information, and in the present case, be it said to their credit, that two more thorough and intelligent gentlemen on the subject of their business, and who could be more pleasant to what they wanted to know, we seldom meet with. The gentleman from Wall-street did

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNKNOWN STORY-TELLER.

SAXE HOLM'S STORIES. Second Series. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1878.

The identity of Saxe Holm still baffles the curious seeker after items for the press and that many-headed public which devours said items with relish. Yet there seems little reason why people should greatly care who Saxe Holm is, except on the wholly irrational, quite indefensible score of idle curiosity. The quality of the stories over this *nom de plume* is not of such extreme excellence that a breathless public should hang upon the identification of the author with suspense. They are fairly good; they are above the average, as magazine stories go; but they are also far from attaining anything approaching to an ideal excellence. Saxe Holm may be compared, and favorably compared, with Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. She belongs to the same genus, but she is a more favorable specimen. She is not so much wedded to the heroine whose profile shines like "some cameo" against a crimson drapery, or a sunset, or a dark rich piece of antique wainscoting. She has more humor, makes more keen thrusts at the people with whom she deals, and has a far greater sense of the ridiculous. She does not mix so absurdly the lines of heroics and bathos. In fact, in almost every respect she is a more sane and acceptable writer than Miss Phelps. Yet she is colored by the same surroundings, and exhibits not infrequently like traits with the authoress of *The Story of Avis*.

Saxe Holm takes a more real hold on things as they actually are, yet her hold cannot be called strong. Her plots are frequently well formed, and she has a pleasing boldness in the opening scenes of her stories. But her people are hardly such as exist in common life, even in such inaccessible haunts of virtue and comeliness as, to account for half of the characters, New-Hampshire and Vermont must possess. "My Tourmaline" is a tale full of such unaccountable persons. The college chums—Jim and Will—are so unlike real college boys, even the possibly angelic undergraduates of Bowdoin College, that the situation constantly arouses mirth. Jim adopts a little orphan girl, who grows up a ravishing beauty. She is always Sister Ally to him, and he Brother Jim to her, and in the end Will marries her. The relations the three bear to each other are unreal enough in themselves, but Saxe Holm adds thereto a species of crude mysticism, wherein a certain crystal, called tourmaline, bears a weird and magic part. Those who have read Reichenbach on "Odic Force" will recognize a basis for the singular performances of the crystal of tourmaline, which Sister Ally caresses and calls her "Stonie." It emits light at the poles, pricks the fingers with electric stabs, and has other and far more mysterious virtues. Thus, two tourmalines parted, and in the respective possession of Will and Ally, tell them weird magnetic tidings about each other; the "King-stone," belonging to the girl, gives her powers of divination, and even when it is stolen, she dimly knows where it is, and that some day she will find it. This story of "Tourmaline" affects one as if recited by a person laboring under a mild form of hysteria, so incongruous with New-England and New-England life are all its personages and performances.

The difficulty which Saxe Holm, Miss Phelps, and others of their kind labor under is a want of understanding of the fitness of actions to surroundings and background. With them it is the old question of crudeness in art. A story like "Tourmaline" might do very well, were the scenes laid in some strange tropical land, or were put back into the remotest past, when, for all we know, anything wonderful might have existed. But the Sunday-school behavior of two rusticated Sophomores, the piously angelic hysterics of Sister Ally, the discovery of gorgeous stones on a hill-top in Maine, and the Oriental qualities developed in these stones and in Ally, are simply ridiculous exhibited under the broad bald light of New-England reality. These writers are realists; they set out to paint things and people as they are; and suddenly we find them asking us to accept a tale of the *Arabian Nights*. Such writers may be bright and energetic enough to hold the attention once, but they are too crude to make the reader ask for them a second time.

Other tales besides this are: "A Four-leaved Clover," "Farmer Bassett's Romance," "Joe Hale's Red Stockings," and "Susan Lawton's Escape." These have less of crudity than the first-mentioned, but the trait will always crop out here and there. The German characters in "A Four-leaved Clover" are more unreal than the New-England boys in "My Tourmaline." Great stress is laid upon their true blue eyes and yellow hair. It is Bronson Alcott, if we do not mistake, who years ago foisted upon the public some inanity to the effect that men with dark eyes never come to anything. The mania for blue eyes or steel-gray eyes besets Saxe Holm. One would suppose, considering the number of tedious people with blue eyes whom she must see about her, that she would occasionally fly to some other color for relief. At one moment, (in "Susan Lawton's Escape,") it does seem as if she were making a struggle against an incubus of blue eyes. We read (page 344):

"I know to-day two women who are base and treacherous as if the very blood of Judas Iscariot filled their veins, and they both have sunny, clear, unflinching, light blue eyes; and I have known a man who could, on occasion, tell cowardly lies with as steady a gaze into your face as an honest man could give, and he, too, had light blue eyes, sunny, clear, and unflinching."

After this it is painful to find that the hero of the story has a blue eye, albeit of a darker hue. "All dogs and children ran to him, and his dark, blue-gray eye, which had usually a half stern look, twinkled instantly whenever he stooped to them." The stories here that are the most satisfactory are also the simplest in plot and the closest to real New-England life. Farmer Basset's romance about a city girl is pleasingly told, and so is the story of the red stockings, through whose instrumentality Joe Hale won his bouncing soldier's bride.

THE BOW AND ARROW.

THE WITCHERY OF ARCHERY. A Complete Manual of Archery. By MAURICE THOMPSON. Illustrated. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1878.

Mr. Maurice Thompson has done as much as any one to revive in this country a taste for one of the most healthful and charming sports of which we know. He has named his book—which is partly a collection of magazine articles, partly new material—*The Witchery of Archery*, because from his own experience, as well as from the recorded experiences of others, running back for many centuries, the sport is one that becomes a passion in those who can make the leisure to practice it. Especially for people who live near neighborhoods which have not been depleted of large and small game, is the bow and arrow a fascinating weapon, for it is possible to use it practically as a substitute for a gun, instead of confining the attention to the comparatively tame pleasure of shooting at the butt. Mr. Thompson has given in a number of our popular magazines an account of his adventures in pursuit of game, armed only with a six-foot bow and the feathered arrow. His favorite implement has great advantages over powder and shot, advantages which the Indians still fully understand. While the adult Indian has discarded the bow and arrow for the gun, it is in order to be prepared for large game, or for the meeting with that largest of all game, man; the Indian boy, however, who hunts to fill the pot, still uses with marvelous precision the silent arrow. It is the silence of the arrow which makes its greatest advantage over the gun; where game is plenty the whizz of the shaft is often unnoticed by the companions of the game that has been struck; ducks, for instance, will often go on feeding until a number have been pierced; even if they notice the fatal arrow, they do not fly far; it is the loud report of powder which interferes most with a sportsman's luck.

Mr. Thompson is a genuine enthusiast, a real toxophilist, and does not scorn shooting at the mark, although he descants upon the attractions of shooting at live game. He has compiled from his own articles and from records of shooting in England during this and preceding centuries, a manual which is to cover the whole ground. Woodpecker-shooting, hare or rabbit shooting, woodcock, plover, and duck shooting, are passed in review. Then we have chapters on shooting on the lawn, and the advantages of the sport to women, and practical directions as to the equipment of archers. Chapters 12, 13, and 14 are especially pleasing, since they describe adventures by flood and field, battles between birds, and instances of shots made by the author, his brother, and a Seminole Indian of Florida. This Indian left his people in the Everglades by the Okechobee, because, "got rifle too dam much. Ugh! bang! bang! scare all turkey, bear, deer, crane, duck, clean off—ugh!" Some of Mr. Thompson's stories are rather hard to believe, but he has prepared a very enjoyable mixture of the adventurous and the practical.

A RUSSIAN NOVEL.

THE COSSACKS; A TALE OF THE CAUCASUS IN 1852. By Count LEO TOLSTOY. Translated from the Russian by EUGENE SCHUYLER. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1878.

The Slav races are slow in getting into line as producers of works of art and literature. A Russian literature exists—a Russian literature existed during the last century; but somehow Russia did not offer any such conspicuous work of greatness as to cause enthusiasts to translate it into the Western tongues. The bridge between the Russian language and German, French, and English is undoubtedly hard to cross, but by no means so difficult a task as at one time it was supposed to be. In this age of translations from each language into every other, no special difficulty has been found in securing transcripts of Turgénief's novels. It is true, to be sure, that these latter have been too freely dealt with in translation. Instead of being taken from the Russian, they have been translated from the French translation. French translators are notoriously inexact; the French public demands smoothness even where the original is abrupt and harsh. Hence, many of Turgénieff's best points have missed fire. The Frenchman first, and the English writer afterward, have failed to catch the true spirit of Russian characteristic phrases. This is a blemish which can hardly fasten on the translation of Mr. Schuyler. He has been long a student of Russian, and has given other proofs of a respectable knowledge of the tongue, if no more. But internal evidence also witnesses to the faithfulness of his translation; there is an abruptness and often want of sequence in the dialogues of this novel which fit well to the characters presented; they seem to be intended by the author for characteristic traits. We may take them to form part of the curious temperaments which appear, according to modern Russian novelists, to be a national feature in their countrymen.

It is remarkable that at the same time that Russian novelists are making their way with the inhabitants of Western Europe and America, Russian or Slav artists are coming into fashion. More than one disciple of the modern realistic school has found himself suddenly lifted from poverty into the comparative wealth which comes with public approval. Judging from the Russian novelists, the arts might suit the Russian temperament better than literature. The artist can attain considerable rank; he can almost reach the highest levels of art without being much more personally than a boy. Now, Turgénieff, and this new-comer among us whom Mr. Schuyler is introducing, represent the national temperament of many adult Russians as that of overgrown school-boys. They do not say so in so many words; they may even deny that they do so: but that is really the effect of their descriptions of the mental and moral status of Russians. Profoundly imitative, the young Russian of Turgénieff and Tolstoy is full of enthusiasm for he knows not what; he is enthusiastic on general principles. At the same time, the background of his character is a dark pessimism, against which the fruitless flashes of energy play more or less harmlessly. He is not unlike a common type of German youth, except that he is more violent, more helpless, and more surely discouraged. He raves about love and cannot find it; he projects reforms and cannot make the first step; in fine, he is a dull man fired by the reading of foreign books into a spasmodic vitality which, coming from without and not from within, has no root and dies early.

It is such a youth as this whom Count Tolstoy has depicted in his hero, Olenin, a rich young man who has been a society man in Moscow, and has joined the army in the Caucasus. He is not a very heroic youth in the common acceptance of the term. Tolstoy puts him through no adventures which the average Russian would mind undertaking. His heroism consists in refusing to make a mistress of the Cossack girl whom he admires and finally learns to love. And yet it is a dreamy heroism. He hardly has a desire for the girl before his love makes him respect her sufficiently to think of marriage. He begins by wishing to promote her marriage with the young Cossack, Lukashka; he ends by asking her to marry him. That she does not, depends more upon unforeseen circumstances than upon any particular unwillingness on the part of Lukashka's betrothed. The play in the dreamy, groping mind of Olenin is interesting in the extreme; not less so is the picture we get of the Cossacks in their village on the Terek. Olenin is quartered on the parents of Marianka, and learns to love her without speaking a word to her. Like the Cossack women, she is powerfully built and a great worker, but she is very beautiful. The women manage house and fields; the men go on guard, on forays, or get drunk. They are degenerate men, whose wives manage them when in-doors. Apparently there exists no morality in the village, save that commanded by personal interest. Marianka is chaste, but even she, it appears, is not considered proof against the money and influence of Olenin. His fellow-officers cannot make him out. His only employment is to go hunting and to watch Marianka busied about the house and stables. Lukashka, her betrothed, has a mistress, and she knows it; he gets drunk and hugs the girls; but then he has killed a hostile Circassian, and imitates as well as a Cossack can the swagger and swing of a Circassian bravo. An even darker side is hinted at when Lukashka at that time without a horse and not yet the murderer of a Circassian, is hopeless of being able to wed Marianka. He expects to be her lover, even if she does marry some one else. It is in this moral swamp that Olenin feels himself at home, although he will not descend to vice himself.

Side by side with the two young Cossacks, and as a complement of the Cossack picture, is a gigantic hunter, the butt of the town, who rejoices in the name of Uncle Eroshka. He is of the older generation of men, who gaze with contempt on the rising brood. He is a liberal in religion, and drinks like a fish. Through him Olenin is initiated into the secrets of hunting on the Terek. Uncle Eroshka uses his quarters as a tavern, and tries to make him look on Marianka as a possible mistress. He reminds one forcibly of Turgénieff's Lear of the Steppe, but is far more natural, sharply defined, and brutish. When Olenin is finally rebuffed by Marianka and goes away, the old man is moved to tears, kisses him, and demands his gun as a parting present. But when Olenin turns about in his wagon to look at Marianka for the last time, neither she nor Uncle Eroshka are taking further notice of him. He feels that he has been forgotten already. In this way nothing is left to most of the characters of the book, save a healthy animalism, which is reverted to again and again with evident pleasure. Olenin the Russian, Lukashka and Eroshka the Cossacks, and even Marianka, are described with enthusiasm as filled with rude, boisterous health. They may be with one exception, be incapable of high motives; they may all be in the mental state of children; they may grin vacantly and laugh without cause—but they are intensely healthy. When looked at from this point of view the whole thing has a ridiculous aspect.

But at first reading the book is anything but ridiculous. With what vividness does not Tolstoy describe the sandy, turbid Terek, the dense underbrush, where deer and pheasants lurk, and the aridsteppes beyond the other bank of the stream! As for the distant mountains which harbor the hostile Circassians, they send the Russian author into wild delight. We hear the cry of the dweller on the long, hot, monotonous plain when he thinks of the cool breezes and picturesque forms of the mountains. Rudely and crudely the village of the half-barbarous Old Russian Cossacks is outlined before us, and in the midst Olenin is fighting the battle of good and evil. But he is fighting without one person who can appreciate the struggle; and he withdraws, either laughed at or feared—always misunderstood. It is a powerful book, and its faults, which the present generation seems to account virtues, are those of the present day. The pessimism of Germany is not confined to philosophers; it flourishes among the novelists, and from them Russian men of letters have learned the sad lesson. The result appears in the hopeless but profoundly touching novels of Turgénieff and Tolstoy. As to the English of Mr. Schuyler, we have no fault to find, save in the inelegance, to say the least, of the use of the words "nights" and "evenings" for "at night" and "during the evenings." It is a popular short-cut which has not yet received literary sanction.

THE USES OF METALS.

METALS AND THEIR CHIEF INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS. By CHARLES R. ALDER WRIGHT, D. Sc. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1878.

Some time last year Mr. Alder Wright delivered a series of lectures on the metals and their uses in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In discharging this task he was necessarily confined to a definite length of time, and it was essential that he should endeavor to make the best possible use of that time. He had to discard verbiage, deny himself the indulgence of striking into inviting side-paths, and not only keep strictly to his subject, but deal with its broad features in an orderly, clear, and intelligible manner. Subsequently he made some additions to what was set forth in the lectures, bring ing the information down to the present time. These were the circumstances under which this volume was produced, and their influence is apparent from first to last. Generally, the book is comprehensive in its grasp, logical in its arrangement, graceful in its style, and accurate in statement, without much recourse to severely technical language. Within the narrow compass of somewhat less than 191 pages the general reader is furnished with all he will care to know about the metals, and if he should desire to enlarge his knowledge regarding them, he will find there a solid basis from which to start.

The account of the metals and their natural sources given in Chapter I., though a little difficult, should be thoroughly mastered by a beginner who desires to be possessed of a scientific method of arranging mentally much of what is conveyed in the body of the book. Indeed, the table on pages 11 and 12, showing the general character of metal-extracting processes in common use, should be committed to memory. For the purpose of considering metallurgy in detail, the author divides the metals into three groups, the precious or noble, the more important of the base or readily oxidizable, and the less important oxidizable metals, and devotes a chapter to each. Chapter V. is occupied with an exposition of the physical properties of the metals, their lustre, color by reflection and transmission, density, crystallizability, malleability and brittleness, ductility, tenacity, and their capability of being forged, welded, rolled, punched, and spun. A consideration of the thermic and electric relations of the metals is compressed into 24 pages, and here there are several instances where the author has stepped beyond conciseness to a brevity that (to a learner) is obscure, especially the paragraphs under the sub-head, "Thermo-Electricity." Lastly, those chemical properties of some of the metals, which have been found of especial use are taken up in Chapter VII., where brief notices are given of the inactivity of platinum toward acids, and its action on gases and vapors; of electro-metallurgy, of alloys, coinage, and assaying; of the poisonous action of metals, and of compounds of metals and non-metals.

The illustrations are neatly executed, and, unlike many works of this kind, they are not introduced for ornament but for use. They are diagrammatic in their nature, and just show only what will assist in clearly comprehending the text.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Play-Day Poems.* Collected and Edited by Rossiter Johnson. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1878. Leisure Hour Series, No. 97.

—*Kingsdene.* A Novel. By Hon. Mrs. Feathersonhaugh. Franklin Square Library No. 10. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

—*The Witchery of Archery: A Complete Manual of Archery.* By Maurice Thompson. Illustrated. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1878.

—*The Two Chains; or, The 29 Articles of Temperance.* By Rev. W. F. Crafts. New-York: National Temperance Society. 1878. Paper.

—*Gems of American Scenery.* Consisting of Stereoscopic Views Among the White Mountains. With Descriptive Text. New-York: Harroun & Bierstadt.

—*Practical and Historical Grammar of the French Language.* By Charles Heron Wall. Introduction by E. Littré. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

—*The Dances of Death.* By William Herman. Third edition; sixteenth thousand. New-York: American News Company. San Francisco: Henry Keller & Co. 1877.

—*Anthony Comstock; His Career of Cruelty and Crime.* From *The Champions of the Church.* By D. M. Bennett. New-York: Published by the Author. 1878. Paper.

—*The Cossacks. A Tale of the Caucasus in 1852.* By Count Leo Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by Eugene Schuyler. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1878.

—*A Popular History of the United States.* By William Cullen Bryant and Sydney Howard Gay. Volume II. Fully illustrated. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1878.

—*A Hand-book of Politics for* 1878. Being a record of important political action, national and State. By Hon. Edward McPherson, LL.D. Washington: Solomans & Chapman. 1878.

—*Battles of the American Revolution*: 1775-1783. By Henry B. Carrington, M. A., LL.D., Col. U. S. A. New-York, Chicago, and New-Orleans: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1878. Royal 8vo, full calf, 712 pages.

AN OLD COUPLE UNITED.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of the 25th inst. says: "A remarkable wedding took place in Franklin County week before last. Mr. John Bryant, a widower, aged 76, who resided in Patrick County, married Mrs. Nancy Stanton, a widow, aged 61."

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

THE PLAN OF GEN. SHERMAN.

SHERMAN INDORSES CALHOUN'S VIEWS—VALUABLE HINTS FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE—EXPANSIVE ORGANIZATION ON THE PRESENT NUMERICAL STANDARD—THE BATTALION AS A UNIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27, 1878.

The War Department has furnished the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Army, now in session at White Sulphur Springs, with copies of papers on this general subject prepared by Gen. Sherman and other officers of the Army, for the use and information of the Commission on Army Reform which was created in 1876, and of which Secretary Cameron was President. These papers were printed "in confidence" for the use of the commission, for which they were specially prepared, and as they give the results of the practical experience and observation of officers of high rank and long experience in the Army, they cannot fail to be of great value to the present commission. In the paper prepared by Gen. Sherman, reference is made to special reports on the Army, made to the House of Representatives April 17, 1818, and Jan. 12, 1820, by John C. Calhoun, who was then Secretary of War. The principles laid down in those reports are indorsed by Gen. Sherman, who thinks they may be successfully applied to the state of facts now existing. Calhoun assumed that the Army, in organization and numbers, should have reference to the objects for which it was maintained. The objects for which a standing army in peace ought to be maintained, according to Calhoun, may be comprised under two classes: First—Those which, though they may have reference to a state of war, yet are more immediately connected with its duties in peace, such as garrisoning the Atlantic forts in order to preserve them, and to cause the sovereignty of the United States to be respected in their immediate neighborhood; and the occupation of forts on the western frontier to keep hostile Indians in check and to protect newly-formed and feeble settlements. Second, those which relate immediately and solely to war. The great and leading objects of a military establishment in peace ought to be to create and perpetuate military skill and experience, so that at all times the country may have at its command a body of officers sufficiently numerous and well instructed in every branch of duty, both of the line and of the staff; and the organization of the Army ought to be such as to enable the Government, at the beginning of hostilities, to obtain a regular force adequate to the emergencies of the country, properly organized and prepared for actual service. To secure such an organization, the leading principles in its formation ought to be that at the beginning of hostilities there should be nothing either to newly model or create. The only difference, consequently, between the peace and war formation of the Army ought to be in the increased magnitude of the latter; and the only change in passing from the former to the latter should consist in giving to it the augmentation which will then be necessary.

These were the views on the organization of the Army held by John C. Calhoun nearly 60 years ago, and they are recognized by Gen. Sherman and other experienced military men as being as correct to-day as when they were uttered. The two reports of Mr. Calhoun above referred to might be studied, with great advantage to themselves and the country, by such soldier statesmen as Banning, Bragg, and others of the House of Representatives who would cut down the Army according to their demagogic measurement, without regard to its effective organization for war purposes, and without regard to the leading objects for which a military establishment is maintained in time of peace. Gen. Sherman, in the paper prepared by him for the commission of 1876, fully indorses the principles laid down by Mr. Calhoun, and proposes a permanent organization for the Army which can be easily reached from the present basis, and which would enable the Army to be enlarged to a war standard without the least confusion or disorder. Gen. Sherman's proposition for reorganization is simple and practical, and has the merit of being based upon the present standard peace establishment. He proposes that the peace establishment of the Army shall consist of 5 regiments of artillery, 10 regiments of cavalry, and 20 regiments of infantry. Each branch is to be identical in organization, which would leave the artillery and cavalry with the same number of companies as now. The present infantry organization would be raised five regiments, but two additional companies would be added to each regiment, thus only disbanding 10 of the existing companies of this branch. This organization would give each regiment of every arm of service 12 companies, susceptible of being grouped into three battalions of four companies each. Artillery and cavalry regiments are now allowed three Majors each. Gen. Sherman's plan proposes to give these regiments two Majors each, and by transferring these 15 officers from the artillery and cavalry to infantry regiments, and adding 5 additional Majors to the line, he would give each infantry regiment 2 Majors, and thus equalize the field officers of regiments of the three branches of the service. He proposes also to equalize company officers by giving to each company of cavalry and infantry 2 First Lieutenants, the same that artillery companies now have. This would add 360 First Lieutenants to the present number of officers of that grade. As these are the "active duty" officers, Gen. Sherman thinks this addition would be a valuable increase, because First Lieutenants constitute the school from which must be drawn, in times of war and danger, the chief officers for hard service.

Under this plan, as before stated, each regiment could be grouped into three battalions of four companies each, and each battalion would be under the immediate command of a field officer. The field officers of each regiment would consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 1 Adjutant, and 1 Quartermaster and Commissary, making 6 field officers in all. The non-commissioned staff would consist of 4, namely: 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Commissary Sergeant, and 1 principal musician. Each company would have 1 Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 Orderly Sergeant, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 artificers, 2 musicians, and 50 privates, making in all 4 officers and 61 enlisted men. The peace establishment of each regiment on this basis would consist of 54 officers and 736 enlisted men, or an aggregate strength of 790. The minimum strength of the peace establishment, exclusive of the field officers and non-commissioned staff, upon this basis would stand as follows:

Regiments.	Companies.	Officers.	Men.
5 Artillery	60	270	3,680
10 Cavalry	120	540	7,360
20 Infantry	240	1,080	14,720
35	420	1,890	25,760

This gives an aggregate peace establishment of 27,650, and presents an effective, harmonious, and simple organization, capable of being expanded, without increasing the regimental organizations or interfering with their effectiveness, to an army of over 200,000. By simply adding to each company 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 50 privates would give to the artillery 6,800 men, the cavalry 13,600, and the infantry 27,200, or a total of 47,600. To still further expand this organization for war purposes, we have but to add 4 new companies to each battalion to obtain a force of 95,900 enlisted men. In the German Army companies as large as 250 men are used, which would make a battalion consist of 2,000 men. Accepting this as the maximum, Gen. Sherman's plan of organization would present the following:

Regiments.	Battalions.	Men.
5 Artillery	15	30,000
10 Cavalry	30	60,000
20 Infantry	60	120,000
35	105	210,000

Thus, on a minimum or peace basis of 27,650 men, a well-organized army of 210,000 could be promptly created. It will be observed that Gen. Sherman recommends the battalion as the unit of organization, and that his plan throughout maintains the force of cavalry at double that of the artillery, and the infantry at double that of the cavalry. Commenting upon this plan of organization, Gen. Sherman says that discipline and good economy demand that there never should be less than two, and generally not less than three, officers present with each company, and it is for this reason that he recommends the addition of one First Lieutenant to each company of cavalry and infantry. He argues that the company is the foundation of all good armies. It is in the company that officers and enlisted men learn guard and picket duty, the drill, the mode of cooking, the manner of sleeping in barracks or in the field, the indispensable habit of subordination and obedience; how to preserve the health and strength of the men; how to care for the sick and wounded; the muster, embracing the history of individuals, on which are based all claims for pensions, bounties, and provisions in old age and infirmity.

Of the advantage of the battalion as a unit the General says: "Four companies united from the battalion, with a field officer to command, which is a splendid unit for peace or for war; and the value of this organization is that in the ever-varying phases which military duty assumes in our country, two of these battalions may be easily strengthened by the transfer of all the effective officers and privates of the third battalion to the other two, thus constituting an effective force of 8 companies, each of which will have but 75 privates, 11 non-commissioned officers, and 4 officers, while the reduced battalion would remain at some depot, constituting a sufficient guard, and be useful in collecting a reserve force of recruits. The three battalions habitually compose the regiment, which is the most perfect organization, common to all civilized arms, where administration and discipline are united under the Colonel, an officer of experience, who should be qualified for every manner of duty—field and staff—in peace or war; and who would be ready for the most parsimonious administration, or for an enlargement of his command to the equivalent of an ordinary division."

The Corps of Engineers and Ordnance Department are not included in the plan of organization outlined above. The Corps of Engineers, as at present constituted, consists of 109 officers and 200 enlisted men, organized into three companies, two of which are stationed at Willett's Point, N. Y., and the other at West Point. So far as the Army is concerned, these companies are not available to the General Commanding the Department in which they are stationed, and are held as only subject to the orders of the President. Gen. Sherman recommends that the engineers be formed into a battalion of four companies of the exact standard of the other arms of the service.

The Ordnance Department consists of 54 officers and 420 men, who are stationed at the various arsenals. Gen. Sherman thinks that four arsenals would be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the service, and, with a powder depot near New-York City, he believes the arsenals at Springfield, Mass., Benicia, Cal., and Rock Island, Ill., would be able to answer all demands. All other arsenals not needed as magazines should be sold, and the proceeds applied to the four principal arsenals. He recommends that the Ordnance Department be styled a corps, the same as the engineers, and that it have four companies of enlisted men, one company to be stationed at each of the four principal arsenals named above.

RAILWAY MORTALITY IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS.

From the Railway Age, July 25.

In accordance with our custom we give below carefully compiled statistics showing, as nearly as we are able, the number of railways solid under foreclosure during the first six months of the year, and the amounts of capital investment which have thus been in large part wiped out. In the figures of capital stock we have intended to give only the amounts actually paid in. Under bonds and debt the intention was to show the amount of bonds sold, and also the floating debt, but in several cases this is not given, including often large amounts of unpaid interest, was not attainable, so that the tables, appalling as they are, fall under the truth.

SOLD UNDER FORECLOSURE, JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Name.	Miles.	Bonds and Debt.	Capital Stock.
Arkansas Valley	76½	$1,125,000	$1,520,000
Ashburnham	3	12,000	100,000
Baltimore, Philadelphia, & N. Y.	Unbuilt.	416,200	86,800
Billerica & Bedf'd.	8½	25,000	39,700
Brownsville, Fort Kearney & Pac.	Graded.	320,000	518,000
Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg	43	1,250,000	428,700
Chesap'ke & Ohio	434	30,150,000	15,950,000
Chicago, Clinton & Western	0	350,000	.....
Chicago & Iowa	80	1,750,000	1,328,000
Chicago & South'n	20½	320,000	500
Danville, Hazelt'n & Wilkesbarre	43½	1,634,000	658,500
Erie	957	56,000,000	86,537,000
Iron Mt'n, Chester & Eastern	43	854,600	1,000,000
Lake Erie, All'n'e & Wheeling	10	138,000	221,000
Michigan L. Shre	57½	1,028,400	450,000
N. O., Mobile & Texas	65	500,000	1,000,000
Ohio Central	36	270,000	1,122,500
Pensacola & Louisville	45	585,000	425,000
Port Royal	112	2,500,000	3,000,000
Selma, Marion & Memphis	35	3,000,000	1,980,000
South Mountain	Graded.	1,016,000	582,000
Springfield & North-western	47	1,000,000	180,000
Utah Northern	80	500,000	500,000
Utica, Ithaca & Elmira	72	1,750,000	1,589,000
West Wisconsin	177½	6,500,000	5,000,000
White Water Val.	63	1,225,000	380,000
Wilmington & Reading (Ch'lsh)	7	104,800	80,000
Wyandotte, Kan. City & N. W	42	250,000	500,000
Total 28 roads	2,184	$114,674,000	$115,156,700
Total bonds, debt and stock	....	.....	$229,830,700

While these 28 companies have been wiped out of existence, to be succeeded by others on a much smaller capital basis, the same fate has been rapidly overtaking a number more. The following is our list of roads placed in the hands of Receivers in the six months named:

RECEIVERS APPOINTED JAN. 1 TO JULY 1, 1878.

Name.	Miles.	Bonds and Debt.	Stock.
Chicago and Illinois River	24	$1,000,000	$315,000
Covington, Colorado and Black Hills	28	500,000	500,000
Delaware Shore	20	200,000	200,000
Dallas and Wichita	20	268,000	220,000
Denver Pacific	106	2,500,000	4,000,000
East Alabama and Cincinnati	27½	400,000	500,000
Fond du Lac, Amboy and Peoria	30	250,000	250,000
Green Bay and Minnesota	218	5,000,000	7,938,000
Gwynn Island and Mattoon Ink. and Great Northern	50	500,000	350,000
Miss. Riv., Ft. Scott and Gulf	520	13,700,000	5,500,000
Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville	161	6,947,000	2,750,000
Washington and Ohio	83	2,000,000	1,240,000
Wilmington, Col'mbia and Augusta	52	700,000	1,778,000
Total 14 roads	189	4,350,000	300,000
Total bonds, debt and stock	1528½	$38,315,000	$25,841,000
	....	.....	$64,156,000

We now make the following comparative summary for the first six months of the present and past year, not including the cases of a number of roads against which proceedings were commenced looking toward foreclosure, but which were not placed in Receivers' hands:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR SIX MONTHS.

	No. Roads.		Mileage.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Foreclosures	28	32	2,184	2,586
Receivers appointed	14	16	1,528	2,422
Total	42	48	3,712	5,008

	Capital Invested.	
	1878.	1877.
Foreclosures	$229,830,700	$127,745,928
Receivers appointed	64,156,000	169,686,392
Total	$293,986,700	$297,432,320

These figures show that the terrible mortality to railway enterprises during the past few years has not abated to the degree that was hoped, although the totals for the first half of 1878 are considerably less than for the corresponding period of 1877, except in the amount of capital apparently invested, which in each case is almost the same, reaching in each six months well up to the enormous amount of $300,000,000. Surely it seems as if the work of reorganization must be about completed, and it is indeed probable that the list of roads that must go into bankruptcy is nearly completed. There is, however, still a considerable number which have been ordered to the auction block, although the actual sale has been delayed.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

The following-named roads are among those ordered sold subsequent to July, and the sales will in most, if not all, cases occur during the present year: Alexandria and Fredericksburg; Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg; Annapolis and Elkridge, Chicago and Illinois River; Cherokee; Columbus and Gallipolis; Chicago and Port Huron; Detroit and Milwaukee; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western; Lawrenceburg and Aurora; Lake View; Marietta and Colamer; Missouri River; Fort Scott and Gulf; Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Mobile and Ohio; New-Jersey and New-York; New-York and Oswego Midland; New-Jersey Southern; New-Jersey West Line; Paris and Danville; Savannah and Charleston; Selma, Marion and Memphis; St. Louis Tunnel and Railroad Company; St. Paul and Pacific, and Southern Maryland.

SLEEPY ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday says: "One remarkable effect of the hot weather is a certain overpowering drowsiness it has left as a legacy to hundreds, if not thousands, of citizens. Those who have been heretofore noted for their irrepressible liveliness now suffer a most depressing listlessness, and go about yawning and drowsing, as if sleep were the only thing worth living for. Many attribute this condition to the loss of sleep from the intense heat, and think they will make it up in a little while. But the cause probably lies deeper than that, and arises from some slight organic change in the blood, which might, if the hot weather had continued, have developed to a greater extent. However it may have originated, or whatever may be the pathology of it, it is sufficiently disagreeable, and, to many, injurious."

A FRENCH FORGER.

REMARKABLE EXPLOITS OF JEAN FREERET—UNFORTUNATE RESULTS OF AN ATTEMPT TO TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

A most extraordinary case of forgery has just come before the Assizes of the Seine, and, as the details are of great interest to the banking and commercial world on both sides of the channel, I will proceed to give them at some length. At the end of February last M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, received the following letter from London:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I feel it my duty to divulge to your Excellency, a few days before settling day, certain facts which have taken place, and which concern your Ministry. In the month of February, 1876, a society of Germans, English, and Americans came to Paris with the object of defrauding the Treasury by forging its own bonds, and their intention was to forge the bonds to the extent of two millions sterling. They would no doubt have succeeded in a very short time had I not threatened to denounce them to the Police, although I myself was mixed up in the matter, having passed a certain number of the forged bonds, which I believed genuine at the time. In spite of their threats against me, I did not give way, but I promised them that, if they would not carry the forgery on any longer, I would finish the operation I had unfortunately begun, and not denounce them. Had I been in England or America I should have been able to go to the Minister and tell him the whole truth, without fear of being arrested, and I should even have been entitled to some reward. But in France, admitting that the Minister had approved the importance of my declarations, and even pardoned me, I should have still been kept a prisoner and tried, and hence the reason why I have not waited on your Excellency personally. If I write to you now to inform you of exact facts, it is in order to prevent honorable persons and innocent employes at the Ministry from being troubled or suspected. Moreover, the fraud was so easy, especially by the men who began it, that I doubt not your Excellency will consider I have rendered a great service in having the necessary energy to prevent such men from going further as soon as I found out their real business, and in spite of the fact that they offered me a considerable commission. But to do so much harm to Frenchmen and Frenchmen, and all for Germans, English, and Yankees—no, I could not; it was impossible. I should have died of shame and despair, had I allowed and assisted in such an act. I already felt remorse enough for having involuntarily taken part in it at the beginning; but I have not yet told how the forgery was committed. These gentlemen, most of whom speak and write French well—one, a German, having long been connected with the Bourse of Paris—presented themselves at the office of the Treasury with a name and an address, bought several bonds of 1,000 francs each, and then altered the figures in the bonds to higher sums. Whatever your Excellency may think of me, I feel a great relief in writing this letter, and being able to say that but for me the amount of the forgery would have probably exceeded £2,000,000, whereas it is only at present about £10,000. I inclose the contracts I have made with bankers and other details about the forged bonds. I beg you to pardon the writer, who remains your respectful servitor,

A. MORIN.

At first the Government paid no attention to the statements of this patriotic forger, who objected to foreigners

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, stationary temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

So venerable an authority as JOHN C. CALHOUN is quoted by Gen. SHERMAN in support of his scheme for the reorganization of the Army. The general propositions which CALHOUN advanced while he was Secretary of War, sixty years ago, will strike most candid people as sound. They are these: The Army should be organized so as to discharge efficiently its duties in a state of peace; it should be so framed as to admit of immediate augmentation in time of war, without confusion or disorder. Gen. SHERMAN accepts these fundamental principles, and adopts the battalion as the unit of military organization. The theory is a plausible one; and, on a basis of 5 regiments of artillery, 10 of cavalry, and 20 of infantry, the peace establishment would consist of 27,650 men and officers. This force could be expanded to a considerable army by a few simple additions, without increasing materially the number of regimental officers. The details of this plan, embodied in our Washington correspondence, will secure the careful attention which they deserve.

The Potter committee has closed its brief engagement at Atlantic City and will open in this City to-day. This "grand combination" has approached New-York by parallels, having hovered about Deer Park, Maryland, before sitting down at Atlantic City. The attractions of that watering-place being exhausted, it is proposed that the committee shall settle somewhere in the vicinity of New-York. The dredging-machine always finds ready employment in this region, and there is no reason why Mr. POTTER'S exhibition should not be tolerated in a city that has no longer any squeamishness on the subject of dirt. As a fitting finale to the show at Atlantic City, ex-Congressman J. HALE SYPHER changed his alleged mind once more, and said that he really did not believe that he knew Secretary SHERMAN'S handwriting. Therefore, ex-Congressman J. HALE SYPHER could not possibly swear that the so-called Sherman letter was written by the Secretary. If he only knew it, Mr. SYPHER is about the last hope of the Democrats, and he should, out of mere pity, stick to some one of the several statements which he has made. Under the circumstances, Mr. POTTER ought to select the most desirable story of this shaky witness, and hold him to it by main force.

North Carolina is one of the Southern States in which it does not pay to maintain more than one political organization. But, as is shown in a Washington dispatch to THE TIMES, it is possible that the dissensions of the Democrats in North Carolina may be used to advantage in some of the Congress districts. The Republicans hold their own in one district, the Second, although the Representative from that district, BROGDEN, votes more like a Democrat than a Republican. It is thought that, with judicious management, the Republicans may carry two or three other districts, the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth being most promising fields. By way of explanation, it should be said that ex-Gov. VANCE is actively managing his canvass as candidate for the seat now occupied in the United States Senate by Mr. MERRIMON. To say that ex-Gov. VANCE is candidate for anything is to say that there is sure to be trouble in the Democratic Party.

The Washington labor troubles afford a fair illustration of the facility with which such difficulties may be anywhere created. The United States Government proposes to erect a building, and the contracts are let out to the lowest and best bidders. Certain so-called leaders of the working men have all along demanded that the building should be constructed "by days' work," and that the individual workmen employed by the Government should each receive the highest current wages at the lowest rate of working hours. As Congress has limited the cost of the structure, it must be built within that limit or not at all. The working men, incited thereto by mischief-makers and idlers, resolve to use force to prevent men from working at a less wage than $1 50. But the contractors having hired men at lower prices than that, work is begun on the building under the protection of the Police. The result is a small riot, and the ultimate vindication of an American citizen's right to work for any wages he sees fit to accept. It is a curious political fact that the leader of the rioters is a man whose labors have chiefly been directed to office-seeking, and that his failure in that line of endeavor has embittered him toward the Government.

KEARNEY, the Boanerges of the Labor Party, in his speech in Boston, yesterday, treated the severe moralists of that city to what may be considered a fair sample of his oratory. The great agitator delights in epithets, and if his speech did not contain any real argument it was stuffed full of abuse. "The glad tidings" which he brought from the Pacific was that he had "left the Plains strewn with the festering carcases of public plunderers." Considering that KEARNEY'S party was beaten in the recent election, this is somewhat obscure. But, as Mr. KEARNEY, like Gen. BUTLER, despises the newspapers, he can afford to despise the reporters who spread the news of his defeat before his arrival. And the newspaper men of San Francisco will be pained to know that they are depicted by KEARNEY in Boston as "unscrupulous minions of thieving capitalists and blood-suckers in general." Hard words break no bones, and if this is the sort of man who has been turning California upside down, we must needs wonder at the shaky character of things political in the Golden State.

HOW MUCH MONEY IS NEEDED?

Some years ago Controller KNOX incorporated in an annual report a table showing the ratio of circulation to population and wealth in this country, in 1862 and 1870, and in 1868 in Great Britain and France. The wealth of France and Great Britain was estimated alike, $40,000,000,000 each; the specie at $700,000,000 and $400,000,000 respectively; the note circulation at $252,000,000 and $196,000,000; the population as about equal; the ratio of circulation to wealth as 2.38 and 1.49 per cent.; the circulation *per capita* as $25 05 and $19 48. For the United States, the specie and bank-notes were figured at $438,671,218 in 1862, and the total of circulating medium at $700,000,000 in 1870; the ratio of circulation to wealth at 2.71 in 1862, and 2.62 in 1870; the circulation *per capita* at $13 95 in 1862, and $20 48 in 1870. To recapitulate:

	Ratio of circulation to wealth.	Volume of circulation per capita.
Great Britain, 1868	1.49	$19 48
France, 1868	2.38	25 05
United States, 1862	2.71	13 95
United States, 1870	2.62	20 48

From figures given in more recent reports, we find that the circulation in the United States was $8 20 per head in 1840, $7 60 in 1850, and $9 30 in 1860. The legal tenders now existing are more than 60 per cent. in excess of the largest amount of bank circulation ($214,778,000 in 1857) during the thirty years preceding 1862, and the largest aggregate of notes and specie during that time was $297,844,000, in 1859; the quantity of paper and silver now in circulation is not less than $720,000,000, which is $24,000,000 in excess of the total in 1867. Notwithstanding all the shrieks about "contraction," it appears that the circulation per head is nearly three times the average during 1830 to 1862, and that there is more "money" now than there was when the imaginary subsequent prosperity, now lost to sight but dear to memory, was at its height.

According to the above figures, the circulation in this country increased less rapidly than the wealth during the last census period, but the quantity per head increased about one-half; the ratio of circulation to wealth is somewhat greater than in Great Britain and France; the circulation per head is greater than that of Great Britain but less than that of France. Such comparisons are interesting, but practically valueless, because the many conditions of industry and trade are so unlike in different countries that $20 of currency per head may be less adequate in one country than $15 in another. Nor is there any propriety in using the comparison of circulation to wealth or population as it is frequently used, for there is no close connection between them. While it is well enough to take note of these comparisons, as between different countries, or as in the same country at different times, it is as fallacious to argue that the volume of currency should bear a constant ratio to the population, or increase or decrease with that, as it would be to say that there should always be a specific ratio between the volume of currency and the number of acres of land under cultivation. One dollar per head would be, at present, an abnormally small quantity, and one hundred dollars would be as abnormally large; but to attempt exactness of comparison is to pass into the regions of vagary where inflationists revel. If $25 per head should be assumed as a proper quantity, why not $30, or $100, or $2,500.

There are, however, some general principles by which the necessary volume of currency may be determined approximately and in a general way. Thus, the causes which work to require an increase of currency may be stated, as 1. High prices in general; 2. A scattered population and a rapidly-growing country; 3. Activity in production and exchanges; 4. Hindrances to free circulation. On the other hand, we may state thus the causes which work to neutralize the above, and even to diminish the volume of currency needed: 1. Facilities for intercommunication and internal exchanges; 2. The use of representatives of money; 3. Rapidity in the movement of money. The first-named cause in the first of these groups, although commonly urged as requiring an increase of money, is not a very good reason for such increase, especially when that money is to be inconvertible, because all or most of the possible increase of it will be "taken up" by an increase in prices. Seventy-eight years ago, JOHN ADAMS declared that the sum of money necessary for carrying on business "is discoverable by calculation and reducible to a certainty." "You may emit paper or any other currency," said he, "for this purpose, until you reach this rule, and it will not depreciate; after you exceed this rule it will depreciate, and no power or act of legislation hitherto invented can prevent it; in the case of paper, if you go on emitting forever, the whole mass will be worth no more than that which was emitted within the rule." The increase in our occupied territory, our population, and our trade, forms the most genuine reason for requiring a larger volume of money, but against that increase are to be set two agencies of growing and capital importance: the increased rapidity in the motion of money, and the increased use of credit paper and settlement by offsets. Long ago, the function of money was to make settlement of such transactions as were not pure barter; in modern times, it is to make payment in petty transactions and settle the balances remaining in large ones. Hence, we may adopt, for denoting the efficiency of money, the formula used in natural philosophy to express momentum, Q x V, the product of the quantity multiplied by the velocity; as V increases, Q may remain unaltered or even be diminished, and yet do an increased work. The railroad and telegraph do not more increase the volume of exchanges than they do the swiftness of settlements.

The use of offsets in settlement is still more important. The exchanges effected through the Clearing-house in this City averaged $121,000,000 a day in 1869, and $105,000,000 in 1872, of which vast sum only 3 per cent. in 1869 and 3.7 per cent in 1872 was paid over in money to balance accounts; the volume is now much less, but the percentage of money used remains about the same, and has been only a little over 4 on the average during twenty-four years. The bill of exchange and the Clearing-house, together with the bank deposit and the check, not only increase the rapidity and volume of exchanges, but constantly diminish the quantity of money which actually moves and is necessary in order to effect a given volume of transactions. There is, therefore, no foundation for arguing that the volume of money should "grow up with" the country, and should bear a constant relation to either population, wealth, or business. The large increase between 1860 and 1862 is, of course, ascribable to the greenback, which has been a plague ever since with its facility of production and its exceeding difficulty of withdrawal; and the further increase of $6 53 per head between 1862 and 1870 was out of proportion to everything except the increase in nominal prices, or, in other words, the depreciation of the paper. It is not a conclusive objection to cite France, a prosperous and thrifty country, with a larger circulation per head than ours, because the answer is that France is a hard-money country, possessing the habit of small hoarding, and far behind the rest of the world in the use of credit and symbols of money. It is also interesting to note that by the figures first quoted above, France keeps 70 of gold and silver to 25 of paper in her currency, and England 40 to 19.

These considerations merely show the fallacy of assuming that the volume of money should necessarily increase with population, wealth, or trade, or should bear any fixed ratio to either of them, but do not show what that volume should be. No rule can be laid down, except to say that when the real, not merely conventional, convertibility of bank paper is secured, both paper and metallic money may be left to regulate themselves in accordance with "the wants of trade"—an expression which has an honest and healthy meaning, although it has been abused by inflationists. Government paper is an abnormal thing, representing debt only, and, whenever introduced, works mischief until paid and withdrawn. Further than this general position human wisdom has not yet successfully gone in currency regulation.

BLACK DEMOCRATS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina of all the Southern States was at one time most completely under negro rule. Following the reconstruction acts and the laws which gave them the right of suffrage, the colored men of that State almost immediately began to display a remarkable aptitude for political management, and they were not long in securing leaders, not only from the North, but of their own color and kind. It was during those early days that the blind obstinacy and prejudice of the Southern whites prevented them from taking advantage of the golden opportunity which was within their grasp. They saw, or at least they must have been blind if they could not see, that the enfranchisement of the negro was tantamount to a reorganization of Southern politics, and it was plain that under the new order of things such a reorganization could not fail to be entirely in the interest of the Republican Party. They were warned that such would be the case; they knew of the results which must follow, and they were entreated, for their own interest and the interest of their State, to forsake their old idols, come themselves into the Republican Party, and by their superior intelligence control the vote of the colored masses, and keep the Government of the Commonwealth in their own hands. But they gave no ear to this judicious counsel. Wise in their own conceit, they folded their arms, would have no intercourse with the black men, refused to recognize them as political equals, and allowed the political revolution to go on until they were completely swamped by the new power, a power whose progress they were utterly unable to check, a power which they might have directed, but did not.

The years went on, however, and with time they gained new wisdom; they saw their error when it was too late, and to retrieve it put forth feeble efforts, which resulted only in the ostracism of those who made them. Then they resorted to fraud and force, and in the end, deserted and betrayed by those upon whom they had most reason to rely for aid and support, the negroes were obliged to give up the unequal struggle in which they had so long been engaged. They surrendered to the shot-gun and the road-liner. CHAMBERLAIN, the Governor, was deposed, and HAMPTON, the White League chief, took command. Two years have not yet gone by since all this occurred, but already the negroes of South Carolina, the despised corn, rice, and cotton field hands, the beasts of burden, the miserable slaves of the old days, have rapidly grasped the situation, taken in all its details, and now they seem ready to take just that action which their white masters had not sense enough to take, to gain political power by joining themselves to the party which is now in control, and which can only be overturned by extraordinary methods. In nearly all the local contests which followed the great campaign of 1876, the colored men of the State, relying upon their overwhelming numbers, trusting to the fact that in anything like a fair election they could outvote the whites at least four to one, nominated candidates and tried to exercise the rights of citizenship, which it was at one time believed were guaranteed to them under the amendments to the Constitution. They failed in every instance. No matter what majority they polled, they were counted out. In spite of their overwhelming numbers, they were invariably defeated.

In such a crisis, what were the colored men to do? They have solved the question for themselves, without help or advice from the North, and in a way which, of all ways, will prove most disagreeable to their adversaries. Finding that it was impossible to break down the Democracy, they have in many parts of the State decided to share in its power, and to this end declare that hereafter on all local and State questions they will vote and act with their former political opponents. They are going over to the Democratic fold in a body, and unless some means be devised to keep them out, the proud party of CALHOUN, of PICKENS, and of HAMPTON, will become the party of the blacks! And just how they may best prevent this "new negro outrage" is now a sore puzzle to the Democrats of South Carolina. In all parts of the State, from the "up country" to the sea, it is the one question which most agitates them, and, unless all signs fail, it is a question upon which they will fight and divide before the end of the present canvass. In Edgefield, "unreconstructed Edgefield," the home of those eminent Southern gentlemen BUTLER and GARY, but one method of checking the new movement has been suggested. It is the old way of meeting all political movements on the part of colored men—it is to kill them off if necessary, but, at all hazards, to keep them from voting. But even Edgefield is agitated at this new danger to the party, and the *Advertiser*, Butler's organ, cries out to the Democracy:

"Hang together like grim death. Let no side issues array you, one against the other. The times are troublous, and you cannot afford to fall apart. If you do, you are ruined. Let HAMPTON speak, and let the devil in hell roar and seek whom he may devour; but be you brave and sensible—and take care of your own—and, above all, allow neither speakings, nor writings, nor roarings to cause you to commit the driveling idiocy of falling into two parties. And remember that sentimentality about the negro on paper and in speeches is an exceedingly different thing from a practical application of the negro at the ballot-box. The one is pretty, the other is the devil!"

In accordance with this advice, the Democrats of Edgefield and several adjacent counties have passed resolutions which practically prevent colored men from joining the Democratic Party under any circumstances, while the men of the more moderate middle country propose to place the negroes on probation, or, as they themselves term it, to "naturalize them into the Democracy." In the "low country," however, in Charleston, Beaufort, and on the coast generally, where the negroes outnumber the whites ten, and sometimes twenty, to one, the Democratic leaders, fearing that they will not long be able to withstand so overwhelming a majority, and doubtless hoping that they may be able to control the colored vote "within the party," rather favor the new movement, and join Gen. HAMPTON, whose action in the matter is above praise, in declaring that every black man who desires to vote with the Democrats will be "allowed" to do so without molestation. At the Charleston County Convention resolutions to that effect were adopted, and no doubt Beaufort, and perhaps Orangeburg, will follow suit. But, no matter what their action may be, the shrewd determination of the blacks to join the Democracy not only places their political opponents in an exceedingly awkward predicament, but throws into the White League camp a bone of contention which may give rise to a serious "split," and consequently be pro ductive of the best results.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF FRANCE.

The French Republicans may well rejoice in comparing the established peace and prosperity of France to-day with the uncertainties and forebodings of a year ago. They were then passing through a crisis whose gravity they realized, but whose results they could not foresee. The President of the Republic had assumed an attitude of menace toward the majority, and, breaking up a Ministry that respected too much the free institutions of the country, he had surrounded himself with advisers hostile to the form of government of which he was the chief executive. The coup d'état of the 16th of May was only too plainly an attempt on the part of Marshal MACMAHON to make his position one of personal, instead of constutional, power; and, arraying on his side the Clericals, the Imperialists, the Legitimists, and many of the Orleanists, it is not strange that the stoutest-hearted Republicans trembled for the issue. But the 16th of May was followed by the 14th of October, and in spite of the manifestoes of the stubborn old Marshal, in spite of the schemes of the unscrupulous FOURTOU, the Republican people uttered through the ballot-box a rebuke that left President MACMAHON no escape from a choice of the disagreeable alternatives offered him by GAMBETTA—submission or resignation. He submitted, evidently in the full conviction that he had to deal with a nation that was not only strongly Republican at that moment, but was bound to remain so. Events have justified that conclusion. The Republicans are no longer a party; they are France. They have shown a wisdom in governing, a moderation and dignity in foreign relations, and a skill in the management of great enterprises that have consolidated their power and put them beyond the assault of any one or all of the rival factions that have hitherto threatened the safety of the Republic.

The glories of the Exposition Summer may well be contrasted with past doubts and dangers, and if the sight of all the world at the fair in the Champ de Mars, honoring France and rejoicing in her prosperity and triumphs, fails to convince the adherents of the Comte de CHAMBORD and of the Prince Imperial of the vitality and serious purposes of the young Republic, they ought certainly to cease their bilious carpings after witnessing the grandeur and success of the national fête of the 30th of June. That fête had other uses besides the pleasure of the multitude. It was a test of popular feeling, and a most satisfactory one; moreover, it showed the people that the Empire is not the only form of government under which splendid displays are possible. Fêtes were a feature of the Second Empire, and money was lavishly spent to dazzle the eyes of the populace, or put them in good humor for a coming *plébiscite*. An obscure St. NAPOLEON was raked up somewhere in Italian hagiology, and his day, the 15th of August, was observed in a manner that was intended to associate the name in the popular mind with unlimited festivity, fire-works, illuminations, and tinsel splendors that rejoice the heart of the good *bourgeois*. But these imperial fêtes were dim and hollow compared with the magnificent display of the 30th of June. NAPOLEON III. confined his illuminations to the Champs Elysées between the Tuileries and the Arc de Triomphe, and the people took no part save as spectators. The Republican festival made all Paris brilliant, and private subscription as well as municipal and State appropriations helped to defray the expense. The blaze of gas-jets and electric lights continued past the Arc de Triomphe along the Avenue of the Bois de Boulogne, and thousands of transparent balloons and colored lamps turned the Bois de Boulogne itself into a fairy land of wonders, while Belleville, Charonne, the Faubourg St. Denis, the Boulevard Haussmann, the Batignolles, and other quarters had special fêtes of their own. The festival was as general and wide-spread as was the patriotic decoration of this City two years ago, when the extreme eastern and western avenues, and the crowded down-town tenement sections were as gay with flags and streamers as Broadway and Fifth-avenue. One section alone, the Faubourg St. Germain, was dark and silent. The home of the aristocracy of the Legitimist Party gave no sign of sympathy with the Republican enthusiasm. Even the Clericals and the Bonapartists joined with apparent warmth in the demonstration, and only the extreme organs of the latter faith, of all the Paris press, spoke disparagingly of it next day. But no amount of merry-making can warm the icy blue blood that flows in aristocratic Legitimist veins so long as the Bourbon is kept from his inheritance. The Legitimists are the irreconcilables of France. They are the furthest of all the factions from sympathy with republican institutions, and they will be the last to yield to destiny and the Republic.

The path of this much-tried nation has never seemed so free from dangers, so full of sunshine, as now. She has organized and carried out a vast scheme of friendly rivalry in the arts of peace at a time when more than half of Europe was threatened with devastating war. Troubling herself very little with questions of the "balance of power in Europe," she has devoted her energies to internal improvement and the cultivation of the friendship of all nations. She has even laid aside much of her bitterness toward Germany, and, though far from forgetting or forgiving her humiliation, she has sensibly concluded to lay the blame where it belongs, and to get even with her conqueror on other fields than those where cannon and the mitrailleuse are the instruments employed. The Clerical party continues her most determined and dangerous enemy. But the present Ministry has treated all difficulties arising between the priests and the Liberals with such sagacity and statesman-like regard for remote results, that even from this source there is little to fear. The sneers of carping critics and the coldness of the irreconcilables pass alike unheeded. President MACMAHON and his ambitious wife have apparently no need of a further lesson. GAMBETTA has shown himself to be a man of moderation, as well as of power, and the people are contented. The augury for France is certainly a happy one.

PALESTINE.

Those of us who were small-boys thirty years ago may remember a particularly tedious person who traveled about the country exhibiting a pasteboard model of the City of Jerusalem. The exhibition was rather popular among the contemporaneous small-boys, inasmuch as it was a novel combination of amusement and religious instruction, and attendance upon it had, therefore, something of the charm of Sabbath-breaking. Judging from the model, the City of Jerusalem must have been a very hot place. The Pool of Siloam consisted of a bit of looking-glass, which must have dazzled the eyes of the Hebrews in a very unpleasant way; the trees on the Mount of Olives were as dry as tinder, and the entire surface of the ground, being a brown expanse of hard pasteboard, must have been excessively warm to the bare feet of the natives. Moreover, the buildings were not solidly built. Every now and then the exhibitor would accidentally poke the temple with the end of his wand, causing it to rock upon its foundations, and on one occasion he accidentally pushed the tomb of ABSALOM several miles into the country, and thereby painfully complicated the topography of the Valley of Jehosaphat. Then the boys would persist in throwing pea-nut shells into the streets, where they immediately seemed to grow to an unnatural size, insomuch that a single pea-nut shell would choke up an entire street. Whatever became of the model no one knows. Probably the tedious lecturer is dead by this time—though the thought casts a gloom over the other world—and the chief buildings of the city have been turned into sparrow-houses, and the landscape has been thrown out as a sweet morsel for goats.

Far more imposing is the model of the entire country of Palestine now on exhibition at the Round Lake Camp-meeting. It is on a scale of two feet and a half to the mile, and can contain a population of thirty-two distinct Methodists, provided they stand close together. On one side it is bounded by a high fence—symbolic of the desert between Palestine and Damascus—and on the other it is washed by a Mediterranean Sea, with real boats. The visitor usually takes a boat to Joppa, where he lands, and walks up to Jerusalem, being very careful not to step on any of the cities on the route. He cannot fail to know Jerusalem when he reaches it, for all the objects of interest in Palestine, whether large or small, are neatly labeled both with their scientific and their popular names. In fact, the place abounds in labels and warnings to visitors. If rumor may be believed, visitors are "requested not to pick the cedars of Lebanon;" are informed that "out of respect to the ladies, gents will not spit in the Dead Sea;" and are solemnly warned that "persons attempting to carry cities away with them will be prosecuted according to law." From Jerusalem to the Dead Sea is a short distance, and most people visit the latter before proceeding to Bethlehem. The Dead Sea has an area of seven wash-tubs, as calculated by a distinguished geographer, and is fully knee-keep. The Jordan, which is turned on every morning at half-past seven and flows uninterruptedly till ten o'clock P. M., is a beautiful little stream, though bad boys occasionally check it and flood the surrounding country by dropping surreptitious handfuls of sand into its bed. With the exception of one Sunday afternoon, when a stray cow drank up the entire Sea of Galilee, that beautiful sheet of water has commanded universal admiration. Toward the northern frontier Mount Hermon rises to the lofty height of twenty-four feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and the view of the back-yard of the Round Lake Hotel which is obtained from the summit of the mountain is said to be particularly fine. Altogether, Palestine is a beautiful place, and it is doubtful if it would have been improved had the suggestion of a literal Scripture student, who wanted to have fountains of milk and honey placed in various eligible spots, been carried out.

When Palestine was closed the other day for repairs, there was much speculation as to what accident had befallen it. The most generally accepted theory was that a large Methodist Bishop was the active though involuntary cause of the temporary destruction of Jerusalem. It is said that on Monday evening last the Bishop in question, who weighs about two hundred and fifty pounds, reached Round Lake late in the afternoon, preached for seven hours in the evening, and started at 11:35, under the guidance of one of the worst small-boys that ever lived, in search of the hotel. The small-boy led him up by way of Damascus to the Hebrew frontier, and then maliciously told him that if he would climb the fence and keep straight on he would reach the hotel in five minutes. The unsuspecting Bishop, with the aid of a stump and one or two large stones, succeeded in climbing the fence, and the small-boy thereupon went away chuckling. In less than two minutes that unhappy divine stepped into the Dead Sea, and wet both his feet. Filled with indignation at everything in general, he turned his footsteps northward, tripped over the Mount of Olives, and fell heavily upon Jerusalem, completely flattening the Temple and converting the Hill of Zion into one vast ruin. He was not seriously injured, however, and regaining his feet, he walked on with much caution. For all his caution, he could not help stepping on Bethlehem, and kicking Nazareth into the Sea of Galilee. At this point he became somewhat confused, and wandered south again, laying waste the country, destroying towns and forests, and changing the course of rivers and brooks. Finally, he reached the Mediterranean, and skirting its shores in the direction of Egypt, reached his hotel in safety. Of course, Palestine had to be closed the next day, and two entire days were required to restore it to its former beauty. It always was an unhappy country, and the Bishop was but the most recent of the innumerable destroyers, whether Assyrian, Egyptian, Roman, or Arabian, who have fallen upon it and trodden its cities under foot.

On March 3, 1863, 7,000 persons assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to share in a grand thanksgiving for the emancipation of the serfs assured to them that day by one of the noblest men who ever occupied a throne—the present Czar, whose country, did the matter rest with him, would be one of the happiest and best-governed on the face of the earth. But if ever there was a case which illustrated the truism, "*quid leges sine moribus*," it is his. An absolute monarch, he can compass scarcely one of those projects he desires, and is the sport of corruption and intrigue. Probably the best thing he could do for Russia would be to shoot twenty men in high places proved to be corrupt, could such proof be afforded, but the man's heart is too large for these desperate remedies. He cannot be cruel to be kind. No wonder he has a clouded brow and fits of profound melancholy. In days to come VICTORIA I. and ALEXANDER II. will be the two sovereigns of the epoch who will have the most enviable place in its history.

One of the passengers on the out-going steamer *Wyoming* was WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, a name that is almost never heard except in connection with the greatest dramatist and poet of all time. There are, we believe, some families of SHAKESPEARE in Warwickshire, the natal county of *the* poet; but none of them claim any descent from or relationship to him. A man cannot help his name; but if any ordinary or ordinary-extraordinary man inherit the world-renowned patronymic, we cannot conceive of his retaining the William part. To bear such an immortal name is enough to paralyze anybody's energy and ambition. What could its possessor accomplish that would not render him contemptible by contrast? Any parental Shakespeare who would call his or her son William would be guilty of a sin compared with which filicide would be a slight transgression. No sensitive mortal could or would live under such designation. To be Shakespeare in name, and the very reverse of SHAKESPEARE in nature, as 9,999 out of any 10,000 persons must inevitably be, would be sufficient to render entire seclusion welcome and death a priceless boon.

STANLEY does not seem to have put all the interest of his recent African explorations into his book, *Through the Dark Continent*, judging by a late private letter from Paris. At a dinner given him by Col. THOMAS W. KNOX, at which a score of journalists and literary men were present, STANLEY, at their request, gave a minute and thrilling account of the relief of his starving expedition at the mouth of the Congo. This recital, which was in the simplest and most modest manner, occupied two hours; was listened to with breathless attention throughout, and at the close there was not a dry eye in the room. Its eloquence was in its simple truth, and one who was present says that it was the most interesting and pathetic narrative he had ever heard. Surely, a man who can hold for two whole hours a company of journalists and authors, many of whom had traveled far and wide, and had moving and perilous experiences themselves, must have something extraordinary to relate, and must be possessed of the gift of true eloquence.

Some time ago Mr. C. H. SPURGEON, the celebrated London preacher, published two lectures on "Commenting and Commentaries," together with a catalogue of "Biblical Commentaries and Expositions" for the use of the students of the Pastor's College, of which he is President. The catalogue enumerates 1,437 different works, most of them in several volumes, and below the title of each work Mr. SPURGEON gives his opinion, for the benefit of his pupils. Here are a few examples. Of KIDDER, *Books of Moses*, London, 1694, he says: "Of no importance; as a chip in the porridge, mild as a modern bishop;" of BURROUGHS, *Genesis*, Dublin, 1848: "Useful to grocers and buttermen. Worth nothing to students;" of BUSH, *Genesis*, New-York, 1852: "BUSH has in the most barefaced manner taken copious verbatim extracts from ANDREW FULLER, without acknowledgment, and he has also plagiarized LAWSON on JOSEPH by wholesale, without even mentioning his name. It is one of the worst cases of robbery we have ever met with, and deserves a far stronger denunciation than our gentle pen and slender space will permit." The book is much admired for the freshness of its style; we prefer, however, to admire it for its learning: 1,437 works, each in several volumes, and all read through!

While Newstead has twice changed hands since BYRON was compelled to part with it, Annesley Hall, the home of his first love, MARY CHAWORTH, is the home of her eldest grandson, Mr. CHAWORTH-MUSTERS. Mrs. MUSTERS—her husband dropped his wife's name, although it had at his marriage been stipulated that he should assume it in addition to his own—left two sons and three daughters. The eldest son married a daughter of a wealthy Norfolk squire named HAMOND, and died by his own hand in a fit of melancholy madness. His mother was anything but happy in her married life with her coarse, unsympathetic husband, whom, however, she adored, and it was thought that her unhappiness prior to her eldest son's birth materially affected his mind. When WASHINGTON IRVING visited Newstead and Annesley, upward of 50 years ago, the latter was in a very neglected condition. Mr. MUSTERS hated the place and all Byronic associations and cut down the beautiful grove

"Standing upon a hill, a gentle hill,"

where Byron

"Saw two beings in the hues of youth."

He deserted Annesley for Colwick, his own seat near Nottingham, which, Mr. MUSTERS being very unpopular, was attacked by the mob during the Reform bill riots of 1831, when Nottingham Castle was sacked. His grandson has, however, reversed this state of things, and constantly resides at Annesley, which is now in perfect order. The park, which had been allowed to run wild, is now carefully kept, and the range of stables which IRVING found tenantless, but which he remarks bore traces of a fox-hunting Squire, now are filled with fine horses, for Mr. MUSTERS—an estimable country gentleman—is a Master of Fox-hounds. His younger brother is the Lieut. MUSTERS whose work on Patagonia excited such lively interest two years ago. The owner of Annesley is married to a niece of the well-known liberal statesman, Right Hon. ROBERT LOWE. Newstead is the property of Mr. WEBB, a man of large fortune.

The word paganism is now often applied by writers and speakers to skeptics, deists, and rationalists, to denote that such persons have freed themselves from everything like superstition; that they, having totally discarded tradition and authority, live from inner promptings, and by the light of reason alone. Pagan and paganism have not, and never had, any such meaning. A pagan is one who worships false gods; one who is not Christian, Mohammedan, or Jew. It is nearly synonymous with heathen and gentile, though the former term was employed for the person living in the country, (pagan referred to the dweller in city or town,) while the latter term was bestowed by the Jews upon anybody not of their nation. Pagan, instead of signifying a person free from superstition or guided by reason, signifies just the contrary. A pagan is always more superstitious than the people who call him so. We style pagans the Brahmins, Buddhists, and all who have any other form of faith than our own; but they have exactly the same right to style us pagans. The pagans of ancient Greece and Rome were fanatical in creed. Like many modern religionists, they did not practice morality, and had very little, if any, humanity; but they believed excessively, imagining all virtue to consist in mere belief. They were intolerance itself; their idolatrous creed rendered them brutal, cruel, and cowardly. They never hesitated to sacrifice their best and ablest men if once the cry of irreligion was raised against them, as it frequently was by demagogues anxious to set them aside or destroy them. To designate as pagans men who claim to be concerned with humanity instead of divinity, who boast that they reject all evidence not based on reason, who pride themselves on the fullest freedom from superstition, is totally to pervert the import of the word. The ancient philosophers were more like what our so-called pagans claim to be; they were allied to our men of science and our rationalists, who can only be considered pagans in that they are not, in an orthodox sense, Christians.

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

Newburyport, Mass., is almost under the shadow of Plymouth Rock. In old times it was a crime to swear on the street, and if the boys did not go to church the Deacons hunted them up and drove them in. Things, however, have changed. On a recent Sunday six excursion steam-boats were plying about the harbor; the preachers were all out of town enjoying their vacations, and a score of farmers, to save the tide, were mowing in the marshes.

W. S. O'Brien, the late California millionaire, made ample provision for the comfort of his mortal remains before he died. He built a mausoleum 32 by 22 feet, 17 feet high, with a chapel, 12 feet square, in its centre. The vault contains 12 niches, and all the floors are laid in tesselated pavement. The whole is built of California stone—granite and black marble. In this costly little temple Mr O'Brien's body now lies.

The hollow-ware glass factories of New-Jersey have, contrary to custom, been in operation all Summer to supply the demand. The window-glass factories, too, will resume work much earlier this year than usual. It is customary to spend the Summer in repairing the factories and preparing for Fall work; but this year the demand is so great that the manufacturers have been compelled to make their holidays very short.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has been telling how much he pays his circus performers. The prices look enticing; but young men of 13 or thereabout who think of running away to go into "the ring" had better first read Mr. Barnum's own account of his woolly horse, and some other woolly tricks, and then put this and that together. The best riders, he says, get $700 a week; the leading lady equestrian, $300; pad riders, $100; acrobats, $60 to $100; clowns, $150 to $175. These figures may be looked at through either end of an opera-glass, according to taste.

They have peculiar ideas about camp-meetings down in Southern New-Jersey. Three young men were recently arrested on charge of disturbing the exercises of the Primitive Mission Camp-meeting at Pamrapo. The complainant, who was the minister in charge, said that the young men had interrupted the services with unreasonable and unseasonable shouting and singing. Their counsel raised the point that all camp-meeting exhortes, being without visible means of support, are vagrants in the eye of the law, and unentitled to its protection. The court held that the point was well taken, and discharged the prisoners.

A gentleman who is Summering at Long Branch with his wife left the latter comfortably seated in her room, and went out for a stroll along the beach. It was between daylight and dark, and the shore was nearly deserted. After walking slowly over the hard, cool sand for a short time he descried a handsome female figure in the distance. He waved his handkerchief, and the signal was unhesitatingly returned. It was growing darker, and he was nearly by the side of the lady before he saw that she was his wife. "How strange that we should recognize each other at such a distance!" both said, in the same breath. Then they dropped the subject.

A death from actual starvation is a rare thing in New-York, and when such a case is reported many generous people heartily regret that they had not hastened to give assistance. It is hard to believe that a person really died for the want of something to eat in the neighboring town of College Point last week, yet such is the case. A Mrs. Neil, whose husband rained himself with liquor and deserted her, was struggling to support a family of small children. Appeals were made to the public for aid, and the authorities failed to do anything for her when called upon. Last week she died from absolute hunger. And College Point is almost within gun-shot of New-York.

Joseph Charrette, of Detroit, is a young man of 19, who suffered from his youth with paralysis of the lower limbs, and was unable to walk. His parents tried in vain to have him restored. At length, (the at length bringing the time down to last week,) friends induced them to take him to Quebec, where many wonders are said to have been performed by the remains (which must be slight) of Ste. Anne. On the 27th the young man was carried into the church, and the "remains" of the saint, in a glass globe, were shown him. "He prayed with much devotion," the dispatch said, "reciting the litany of Ste. Anne with great fervor. After mass, at 6 o'clock, he continued at prayer till nearly 7." After this he got up and walked, and said that he was cured. The dispatch neglects to say, however, whether the prayers were addressed to the remains in the glass globe, or otherwise. This is an important point.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

DEMOCRATIC DISSENSIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE STATE ELECTION TO BE HELD NEXT THURSDAY—A BITTER CONTEST BETWEEN MERRIMON AND VANCE FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—CLOSE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS WHICH MAY BE CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS IN NOVEMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—An election will be held on Thursday next in North Carolina, at which judicial and other State officers and members of the Legislature will be chosen. As the Legislature to be elected on Thursday will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Merrimon, great local interest is felt in the choice of legislators. The Republicans have no State ticket in the field, and, of course, the Democrats will carry the State. There is considerable dissension, however, among the Democrats with refrence to the legislative ticket the contest being between the friends of Senator Merrimon, who is a candidate for re-election, and those of Gov. Vance, who is Merrimon's competitor. A gentleman just from North Carolina says the fight between Merrimon and Vance is very bitter, and it is difficult to determine which of them is ahead in the race. This gentleman thinks that the election on Thursday may result in creating divisions among the Democracy that may be serviceable to the Republicans at the November election, when members of Congress will be chosen. The Republicans are certain to carry the Second Congressional District, and have fair prospects of regaining the First, Third, Fourth, and Eighth, particularly if the State election on Thursday next leads to dissensions among their opponents. The Nationals are showing signs of activity in North Carolina, and in some of the Congressional districts propose to run candidates. A National candidate is already announced in the Fifth District, which elected Scales to the present Congress by 2,200 majority. The First District was carried by the Democrats for the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses by about 1,200 majority. It was carried by the Republicans for the Forty-third Congress by over 1,400 majority, and it is believed that with proper management it can be regained by the Republicans next November. In the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts the Democratic majorities have been greater than in the First, but these may be regarded as close Districts, and results springing from the election on Thursday next may give one or two of them to the Republicans. In the Second District, which is Republican by over 9,000 majority, the Republicans have nominated a colored man, who will undoubtedly be elected, although Brogden, the present Representative, threatens to run as an Independent. Brogden voted uniformly with the Democrats at the last session on all important political questions, and was consequently repudiated by his constituents, failing to receive a single vote in the nominating convention, although he was a candidate for renomination. These close districts in North Carolina are worthy the attention of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee.

DEMOCRATIC INSINCERITY.

CONGRESSMAN MONROE, OF OHIO, EXPOSES THE SHALLOWNESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROFESSIONS OF FRIENDSHIP FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—At the Republican Convention in Lorain County yesterday, Hon. James Monroe, being present, was called upon for a speech, and struck the key-note of the campaign in this State. He said that in the Democratic platform was found an enthusiastic declaration in favor of labor. This is important, as it includes the whole subject of our industries, and when it is touched a large part of all that enters into politics and the general welfare is taken up. On this subject the Democrats have made a noble profession of faith, and the Speaker glanced at the acts of the party in Congress to decide the sincerity of the profession. He first referred to the treatment of the currency question. He said the friendship of the party for the laboring man was revealed in a disposition to depreciate the value of the paper dollar, in which he is paid, and unsettle the whole scale of prices and bring about a general lack of confidence. Their measures were as follows: First, the repeal of the Specie Resumption act after we have reached a point where the greenback is almost equal to gold; after we have earned a sound currency they would take it away. Next, they would provide for receiving greenbacks for Customs dues, thus depriving the Secretary of the Treasury of the gold necessary for resumption. Third, they would increase the volume of greenback circulation and reissue fractional currency, and thus inflate the circulating medium. Fourth, they would substitute Treasury notes for bank-notes, and so nearly double the indebtedness of the Government. This the speaker called, Democratic doctrine, because four-fifths of the Democrats were in favor of this legislation, while four-fifths of the Republicans opposed it, and thus the struggle went on during the whole session of Congress, the Democrats striving to make the laboring man's money of less value than it is to-day, and the Republicans striving to make it better. All the great statesmen who have ever lived are upon the side of the Republicans, arguing how bad it is for the laborer to have the currency in which he is paid liable to fluctuation; but some say that when the value of money goes down the value of labor will go up in proportion. This is a mistake. No great writer can be found who will support such a doctrine. It never happens, and never can happen, because employers are careful, and will not give employment so long as things are in an unstable condition. They do everything then on a small scale, and with a parsimonious hand. Thus everything is thrown into doubt and uncertainty by the system proposed by the Democratic statesmen.

The speaker showed how all these plans had been crushed by the Republicans. The revision of the tariff which the Democrats attempted during the last session of Congress, was next referred to by the speaker. He showed how this measure, if carried out, would have a tendency to turn 500,000 laboring men upon the streets without work. Wood's Tariff bill was at first a New-York importers' bill, but afterward, in order to make it pass, it was modified and changed in various particulars, so that it was really like nothing else in the world. Everybody on one side of the House wanted to know what interest demanded such a bill, and Mr. Wood finally produced a letter from some firm in Michigan, which expressed satisfaction that the bill had been introduced and hoped that it would pass. Upon inquiry it was found that this firm employed convict labor and could compete better by means of this bill with the free labor of the country. We also found that some of the British newspapers were glad that the bill had been introduced, saying it would be good for England, and Democratic statesmanship was commended by them. Mr. Monroe said that all the manufacturing industries of the country were thrown into a state of solicitude by this bill, but by persevering efforts the Republicans were able to defeat it. These and many other things show that the Democrats are not sincere in their professions for the working men. The speaker was confident that if the facts could be got before the people victory would be assured in October.

MUD-THROWING REBUKED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—At the Democratic primaries yesterday for the election of delegates to the Congressional Convention on the 1st of August, Hon. George L. Converse had a complete "walk-over," carrying every ward in the city and county, notwithstanding the bitter fight made against him by Col. Barber and Judge Anderson. The statements made and circulated against Converse, charging him with malpractice and dishonesty in his professional duties as attorney, were so malicious and barefaced as to disgust the more respectable members of the party who were at first opposed to him and induce them to come to his support and rebuke those engaged in their circulation. As a consequence the Converse delegates swept the field, the opposition not electing a single delegate in the county. This gives Converse 81 votes in his own county, while only 19 are necessary to nominate. Delaware County elected Poppleton delegates, while Pickaway went solid for the filibusterer Whaling. Madison County's vote is divided, but it is known that Converse will have enough to carry him through on the first ballot.

VOORHEES ON THE STUMP.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA OPENED—FINANCE THE BURDEN OF THE SENATOR'S SPEECH—HE PAYS A TRIBUTE TO REPUBLICAN STATESMANSHIP, AND DENOUNCES THAT PARTY AS CORRUPT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The first speech of the campaign in Indiana on the Democratic side was delivered yesterday afternoon at South Bend by Senator D. W. Voorhees. It was not confined to the financial question, but covered almost the entire field of political discussion. Its tone may be judged from the opening sentence: "In whatever direction you view the political field, you find absolutely nothing offered by the Republican Party calculated to promote the public welfare. In a period of great corruption and debasement of the public service, in the midst of official scandals and debaucheries connected both with the last and the present Administration, and bowed down, as the people are, by the most appalling business distress ever known in a civilized Commonwealth, I challenge the production of a single measure by those who now lead and control the Republican Party that has in it the elements of popular relief." The orator then proceeded to review the civil service and Southern policy of President Hayes, which he declared were simply forced concessions to the power of public opinion, created by the courage and determination of the Democratic Party. The impeachment of the President as a result of the present Democratic investigation he did not believe probable, though he intimated that the real facts, if known, would justify it. After enlarging upon what he termed "the great wrong to the country," which was to be redressed at the ballot-box, the Senator came to his favorite theme, "The finances."

The financial legislation of the Republican Party, he said, has precipitated the country into a condition of disaster and general bankruptcy, which fills every thoughtful mind with the gravest anxiety. This issue embraces the actual wants and the hard necessities of men, women, and children, and hence it is pregnant with the deepest importance. The responsibility for this issue, is clear and unquestioned. It is an issue presented by the leaders of the Republican Party, in the interest of capital withdrawn from business, and by them alone. We are sometimes reminded that the law creating the United States legal-tender note, the greenback dollar, is of Republican origin. This is true, and yet it is a melancholy fact that when the greenback dollar had been used at 50 or 60 cents on the dollar by capitalists to load themselves up with Government bonds, then a policy of hostility was at once proclaimed against this kind of money. As soon as it was found that legal-tender notes constituted a cheap and safe money for the people, and could no longer serve the purposes of retired, inactive interest-drawing capital, they became an object of denunciation and proscription at the hands of those who brought them into existence. The Democrats, on the other hand, who were in Congress in 1862, and I was among them, doubted the success of the new financial policy then proclaimed. When, however, its beneficial features became manifest, and it was discovered that some progress had been made in the financial world; when we discovered that the system of United States legal-tender notes was especially adapted to the business wants and interests of the American people, we became their advocates and supporters.

Here the Senator reviewed the greenback and silver legislation. The bill for the repeal of the Resumption act fared much worse in the Senate than the Silver bill. It was compelled to remain unnoticed and unconsidered on the table of the Finance Committee of that body for more than five months. It was with the greatest difficulty, and only by persistent efforts, that it secured a hearing at all. It was finally defeated in committee and a substitute adopted in its stead. Even the substitute, which contained some measures of popular relief, was a long time denied a hearing in the Senate. After it was reported to that body upon a test vote between the adoption of a substitute and the bill as it came from the House, the substitute eventually prevailed by one majority, thus defeating the repeal of the Resumption act in the Senate. The fact, therefore, should be constantly borne in mind that but for the action of the Senate the Resumption act would not this hour be standing as a fatal threat to the country. The banks would not be hoarding their circulation in fear of resumption, and prosperity would be springing up around us. Does some one answer that, notwithstanding the failure to repeal the Resumption act, prosperity is returning to the country? Is there any one here who has been deluded by that false assertion, so often heard, that the worst is over, that the bottom has been reached, and that, there being no further depths of business calamity to fathom, we must necessarily be emerging into a better condition? If so, let me call his attention to the dismal bankrupt record of the United States during the last six months. The orator then dwelt upon the awful curse of contraction and what the Democrats had done in the last session of Congress to relieve it, and closed with an appeal to high heaven to witness the purity of his intentions and his devotion to the interests of the people.

ELECTIONS IN AUGUST.

ONE-SIDED CONTESTS IN ALABAMA, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, AND KENTUCKY.

The unpleasant feature of the four elections to be held in the coming month of August is that practically the Republicans will make no contest in any one of the States, although they will have candidates for county offices and for members of the Legislature in some districts.

On Thursday, Aug. 1, occur the Judicial elections in Tennessee and North Carolina. In Tennessee the Democrats have nominated for Judges the following gentlemen: For the State at Large, James W. Deaderick and Peter Turney; for the Eastern Division, Robert McFarland; for the Middle Division, William F. Cooper; for the Western Division, Thomas J. Freeman. County officials are also to be chosen throughout the State. As a matter of interest the following statement is given of the vote of the State in recent elections:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1876	Governor	89,566	133,166
1876	Governor	73,695	123,740
1874	Governor	55,843	103,061
1872	Governor	84,050	97,589

In North Carolina, besides the Judicial officers, a full Legislature is to be chosen, and upon it will devolve the election of a United States Senator. For Judges of the Supreme Court, the Democrats have made their nominations as follows: Chief-Justice, William N. H. Smith; Associate Justices, Thomas S. Ashe and John H. Dillard. Judges of the Superior Court are also to be chosen throughout the State, as well as Solicitors, both of the latter by districts. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1876	Governor	110,909	123,369
1876	President	108,419	125,427
1874	Supt. Instruction	841,81	98,217
1872	President	94,783	70,092

On Monday, Aug. 5, the people of Kentucky will elect county officers and other minor officials. No general election is to be held in that State this year.

On Tuesday, Aug. 6, the people of Alabama will elect a full ticket of State officers. The only candidates in the field are the Democratic, the ticket being composed as follows: For Governor, Rufus W. Cobb; for Secretary of State, William Wallace Screws; for Treasurer, Isaac H. Vincent; for Auditor, Willis Brewer; for Attorney-General, Henry C. Tompkins; for Superintendent of Education, Leroy F. Box. County officers are also to be chosen; also a Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator. Following is a statement of the vote of Alabama in recent years:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1876	Governor	55,582	99,255
1876	President	68,230	102,002
1874	Governor	93,928	107,118
1872	President	90,272	79,298
1872	Governor	89,868	81,371

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Prohibitionists of the Third District of Ohio have nominated David Staley for Congress.

"A Greenbacker and a Laborious Reformer" is the way the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* puts it.

Hon. John R. Coffroth has refused to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Ninth District of Indiana.

Hon. Jacob M. Campbell has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania.

A special telegram from Fort Worth reports that the Greenbackers of the Third District of Texas have nominated J. K. Bumpass for Congress.

Within two weeks the Democrats of Indiana will have D. W. Voorhees, M. D. Manson, Joseph E. McDonald, J. G. Shanklin, Thomas E. Cobb, D. S. Gooding, Milton Bell, and 25 other speakers on the stump.

The Jamestown *Journal* says that Mr. A. B. Sheldon, of Sherman, and Mr. Oren Stodard, of Busti, are candidates for the Republican nomination for member of Assembly from the First District of Chautauqua County.

The Indianapolis *Journal* predicts that Hon. William Heilman, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of Indiana, will carry more than his party vote, and it regards the prospect for his election as exceedingly good.

The State Conventions of the week are: Tuesday, July 30, Maine Republican, in Portland; Thursday, Aug. 1, Vermont Native American, in Montpelier, and National Labor-Greenback, in Burlington; South Carolina Democratic, in Columbia.

Gen. William Grose, Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Indiana, in a recent speech, said he never would consent to pay rebel claims for losses during the war, and added that in one case, where he was in command of a little expedition at Nashville, some property was damaged by the soldiers to the extent of $10,000. The claim filed in Congress for that particular damage was no less than $200,000.

Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland, expresses a willingness to go to Congress from the Fifth District of that State, reiterating his previously expressed opposition to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which, he says, "have not been adopted." Mr. Harris says that, as a citizen, he has never supported them, and he would not as a representative of the people, "because they were made in a mode directly in conflict with the Constitution."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has a telegram from Houston, Texas, which reads: "The nomination of Roberts casts a wet blanket over the Texas Democracy. Leading Democratic papers openly denounce the action of the convention, and say Roberts is not their choice. Judge Roberts is an old secessionist, is an old Texan, and was President of the Secession Convention in Texas in 1861. He is aged 70, and heretofore has been Chief-Justice of the Texas Supreme Court. It is generally understood that some lawyers had him nominated to get rid of him on the Supreme Bench."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1878.

Mr. Earl, Assistant United States Attorney for South Carolina, mentioned to night that it was not certain as yet that Judge Bond would go to South Carolina to try the cases of the internal revenue officials under indictment for killing Ladd. The matter remains *in statu quo*, and no definite determination has been reached in these cases, as has already been stated. Possibly the cases may be tried before Judge Bond at Baltimore.

The Washington relics, purchased by the Government for $12,000, a description of which has been heretofore published, have arrived in the city, and will be placed on exhibition in the Patent Office as soon as the repairs to the building are completed. The Board of Architects, who are examining the various plans submitted for restoring the burned portion of the building, have not yet made their report, but will probably do so at an early date.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 1:50 yesterday morning a fire occurred in the rag shop of Elizabeth Arnold, at No. 107 Willet-street, owned by John Bender, and cause loss on the building of $1,000 and on the stock of $500.

At 5:40 P. M. yesterday a fire got started among some bales of hay lying between Piers Nos. 58 and 59, East River, and destroyed $150 worth of the hay before it could be put out.

The establishment of Gaff, Fleischmann & Co., yeast makers, on Washington near Market street, Newark, was gutted by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $4,500.

THE WASHINGTON LABOR TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Extra precautions have been taken by the Police authorities here to prevent a recurrence of the troubles among the laboring classes. A large force, well armed with revolvers and Springfield rifles, will be in readiness to-morrow to prevent outbreaks, but there is no great fear that a resort to extreme measures will be necessary. Several of the leaders in the riotous demonstrations yesterday were arrested to-day and locked up. A well-known agitator, named Cohen, was arrested last night for violating municipal orders against incendiary language. To-day an agitator named Graham came to Police Head-quarters and asked to see Cohen. Being recognized as an enthusiastic promoter of yesterday's disorder, Graham was at once locked up. It turns out that the colored man who was shot yesterday, and who was supposed to have been an innocent spectator, was really one of the mob which was endeavoring to impede the movements of the Police. There has been talk of a large meeting to-morrow night, but it will not be allowed unless responsible citizens are known to be interested in it, which thus far does not appear to be the case.

STABBING AFFRAY AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 28.—On Saturday night, during a fight between two Italians and two Frenchmen, one of the latter, named Thomas Gardner, aged 20 years, was stabbed in the region of the heart, and, it is thought, will die. Alexander Demers, his companion, received two cuts in one thigh, and, though seriously injured, will recover. Paul Baker, another Frenchman, was cut slightly in the abdomen while witnessing the fight. Bonifacio Perticoli, one of the Italians, has been arrested. Camalio Raffio, who stabbed Gardner, escaped.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 28.—The bark Morning Star, Capt. Lewis, from Talcahuano, March 26, with 1,075 barrels of sperm-oil on board, has arrived here. She previously sent home on the voyage 725 barrels of sperm-oil. She reports having spoken April 15 the bark Falcon, Capt. Crowell, of New-Brunswick, on off-shore ground, having taken 210 Barrels of sperm since leaving Talcahuano, making in all 950 barrels on board. On July 18 she spoke the brigantine Ida O'Brien, of and from Halifax, 15 days out, bound to Havana.

SUICIDE FROM A RIVER STEAMER.

ALBANY, July 28.—An unknown man about 35 years of age, dressed in a dark suit and wearing a silk hat, committed suicide about 4 o'clock this morning by jumping off the steamer St. John when opposite Van Wie's Point, about two miles below this city. The boat was stopped, and men went back to the spot in a small boat, but were unable to see anything of the man. He is supposed to have been insane.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT'S TRIP.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, July 28.—Col. Underhill and staff and the Twenty-seventh Regiment were tendered a complimentary dinner at the Central House this afternoon, and left for home on the steamer Granite State. They left the wharf amid the cheers of the crowds assembled to bid them good-by. They will arrive in New-York to-morrow (Monday) morning.

EDWARD KIMBALL AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.—Edward Kimball has been laboring all day to raise the debt of the Free Evangelical Church of this city. The service commenced at 10 o'clock this morning and was not concluded at 11 o'clock to-night. It is thought that enough will be pledged to meet the debt, which amounts to about $16,000.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.—Base-ball—Milwaukee Club, 7; Providence Club, 2.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 28.—James Lockwood attempted to commit suicide with a revolver here to-night, and inflicted a dangerous abdominal wound. Domestic trouble was the cause of the act.

MEMORIES OF THE BASTILE.

THE ROUSSEAU CENTENARY IN PARIS

THE AFFAIR IN THE HANDS OF THE EXTREME RADICALS—A MONSTER CONCERT, A DISCOURSE BY LOUIS BLANC, AND A COMMUNIST BANQUET—THE GENERAL PUBLIC LITTLE INTERESTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 15, 1878.

There was to have been a grand gala celebration yesterday of the Rousseau centennial, but as the date coincides with the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, and as some ugly symptoms had been observed in some quarters of Paris, the authorities prohibited all public display, going, indeed, so far as to order that all flags, emblems, and lanterns remaining from the fête of the 30th of June should be removed on Saturday. So the memory of Mme. De Warens' valet was only celebrated by a discourse from Louis Blanc at Myers' Circus, and a sort of picnic banquet at 3 francs a head in the Belleville Arrondissement. Yet Rousseau deserved better things from his countrymen; vulgar, misanthrophical, soured by poverty, and discontented with his social position as he was, he, at least, always remained a consistent plebeian, and far more merits the people's homage than Voltaire, who fawned upon Frederick of Prussia, and "bewailed the hour when, by an accident for which my mother only is responsible, I was born a Frenchman." The great modern patriots, like Victor Hugo, affect to ignore this, and, as they have not given the word of order to their clients, poor Rousseau was pretty well neglected, except by those who made the celebration of his centennial a cover for the real object of their meetings, which was revolutionary fermentation. Whether, without the precautions taken by the Prefect of Police, there would have been any troubles, it is impossible to say, but as it was, the day, favored by exceptionally fine weather, passed by in unbroken tranquillity. There were large crowds at different points; at the Tuileries to listen to the Orpheons, who were there to the number of 700 choral and instrumental societies, from all parts of France; at the Chateau d'Eau, and in the Fifteenth Arrondissement, where the fairs on the squares of the Bastile and the Throne were holding their concluding séances. Some of the ultra-radical newspapers tried to work up popular feeling by perfidious reminders of the "day we celebrate," and of the want of republicanism of those who had prohibited public demonstrations, but the people were indisposed for enthusiasm, of which they had displayed enough a fortnight ago, and scarcely was there one example of those factious, noisy bands of drunken brawlers who so annoyed law-abiding citizens on the 30th of June with their howls of the "Marseillaise." In the provinces a few of the municipalities made no attempt to cloak over with the name of Rousseau the real anniversary, but their manifestations were platonic, the most distinguished of all being the one held at Boulogne sur Seine, where huge posters announced, among other official attractions, "A donkey race."

Early in the morning the pleasure trains began to bring in their contingents of provincial musicians, and between noon and 5 o'clock in the evening the Rue de Rivoli and the adjacent streets were crowded with wind instruments and banners of varied colors and devices, trooping down to the monster concert in the garden of the Tuileries, which was emphatically a great success. A platform had been erected in the grand avenue, opposite the Place de la Concorde, for the Honorary Presidents of the fête, the members of the jury, and a limited number of invited guests, among whom were the delegates of the Parisian and foreign press, and a few ladies in rich and elegant toilets. Mr. Spuller presided and made a speech, in which he explained that "music is an art neither aristocratic nor democratic, but one appreciable by all," and then welcomed the rural Orpheonists in the name of the Orpheonists of the capital, who, like them, "demand to live by order and liberty." This over, a scarlet drapery was withdrawn from a hogshead placed in front of the platform, and the "wine of honor" was handed round, each of the members of the bureau, the jury, and the Presidents of the different societies getting a glass. An official orchestra, under the direction of a Parisian maestro, played conscientiously during all this part of the performances, but was silent for the hearing of the provincial minstrels, some of whom were very fair; others, being evidently self-taught, painfully discordant. To-day the prizes will be distributed; last evening all the bands united and favored the Montmartre quarter with a torch-light procession, which was monstrous in many ways, a considerable detachment therefrom leaving the main body about 11 P. M. in order to serenade the *République Française* and its editor, M. Gambetta. There were plenty of spectators at the château d'Eau, and the hall, although it is said to be the largest in the world, was insufficient to contain the crowds who pressed for admission at the doors. A few Deputies of the Extreme Left, the Municipal Councilors, and a deputation of ladies in eccentric costumes, with tri-colored cockades in their bonnets, occupied the tribunes of honor; the other benches held the blouses. The "Marseillaise," by the pupils of M. Chevé, the inventor of figures for musical instruction, accompanied by an orchestra of 20 musicians, opened the ceremonies. This was hailed with several rounds of applause, after which an elderly person, with a battered headdress, shrieked out "*Vive les Républicains*" and was told by the "gods," who were in great force, to go home and go to bed, a few voices suggesting, "to sit on her," that her interruptions might be stopped.

Then Louis Blanc arose, declared the meeting opened, and read two dispatches, one from Garibaldi, who, as usual, "is in heart united to his French brethren," the other from the Geneva committee, thanking the Parisian committee for the invitation, of which a tyrannical Government prevents its acceptance—these oppressed beings are all outlaws of the Commune, and, consequently, in great favor with the unwashed ones, who immediately shouted, "*Vive l' Amnistie.*" After Louis Blanc's short discourse, intended only to inaugurate the day, M. Marcou, the Deputy, gave the history of the Bastile and that of the 14th July, 1789. Then the music executed several fragments of the opera "Le Devin du Village," protested against by the auditors, who did not appreciate the selection. At last, Louis Blanc appeared officially, and gave us a very violent speech, retracing the career of the Geneva philosopher and telling of his influence upon the morals of the eighteenth century, when, we learned, "the nobility stood between the people and the King in the position of the dog between the game and the hunter," and greatly pleased his hearers by the announcement that he had "accomplished a reconciliation between Voltaire and Rousseau, who had joined the republican confraternity." This is the first notice which we have received of M. Blanc's connection with the spirit world, whose secrets are, I am assured, revealed to him after the manner of other distinguished mediums, by "an "Injun warrior." This over, the orpheonists sang the "Chant du Départ," but declined to comply with the request for Halevy's patriotic air from Charles VI.: "Guerre aux Tyrans," in which appears the assurance, in strong terms, that "Never, never, never, shall the English reign in France!" an allusion naturally to the late bit of sharp practice in the Cyprus affair. One or two lesser lights among the demagogues aired their proclivities and aspirations in turn, the applause, in each case, being in proportion to the violence of their language, but Rousseau was only treated apologetically, as it were whereas a good deal of genuine sympathy was expressed for M. Marat and Maximilian Robespierre's name was hailed with much enthusiasm. All of this was interspersed with harmonious interludes, Rouget de l'Isle's patriotic hymn winding up, as it had commenced, the meeting—definitely closed by the handing round of a plate for voluntary contributions in aid of the families of "our exiled brethren," who would starve if they had no other resource than the alms of their political coreligionists.

At 6:30 P. M. the agapes of the "true friends" of liberty—other shades of political coloring are, it seems, false friends—were held in the Salon des Familles of Citizen Carrage, No. 40 Avenue de St. Mandé. It is hard to be forced to write Saint, and the electors wished to suppress the anachronism, as they term it, altogether, but the designation has been given to the street, and they are fain to conform, although it be an outrage against free thought. Citizen Carrage's Salle des Familles is rather a neat, indeed it may almost be called a luxurious, establishment, with its majestic doorway and heavy curtains of deep crimson, with fringes and tassels of gold and yellow, and there are three grand chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, and immense mirrors upon the walls to reflect the images of the families as they sit around a long horseshoe-shaped table. The guests were punctually on time, and 350 citizens, accompanied by 150 citizenesses, took their places in persuance of an invitation printed on deep red paper, commencing with "Citizens" and ending with "*salut fraternel.*" M. Carrage was obliged to invite as if to a private dinner party, political banquets being interdicted, except in this form, as seditious. But it was perfectly understood that every one was to pay 60 cents, and that there would be no half price for children. The table was neatly spread, and had napkins before each plate, which—the napkins not the plates—the patriots generally tied around their necks as soon as they were in their chairs. There were not many glasses, that is, not a variety of glasses, one kind of wine only being served, and of that only half a bottle apiece. Otherwise, the arrangements were a reflection of other repasts in a higher social sphere, with soup, fish, an entrée, a roast, salad, vegetables, and a dessert, with coffee and brandy afterward. There had been a little derogation from the traditional veal and salad, the *de rigueur* bill of fare of former democratic banquets, but so many jokes had been made on the old style of feeding that the organizers of this affair determined to show that, even if they do consider soap and water contrary to the true principles of liberty, there is no reason why they should starve her acolytes. So long as there was anything to eat or drink before them, not a sound was heard but the clatter of knives and forks against the plates, which were not, generally, changed, the guests cleaning the latter with a bit of bread, and licking the former between the courses. But when the last nut had been cracked, the last piece of cheese munched—and the stronger this latter the more quickly did it disappear—it became necessary to talk, for this it was which had brought them together. Citizen Carrage said a few heartfelt words in favor of silence and the amnesty, proposing ex-Sergt. Brichot, the representative man of 1848, as the President of the meeting. "We don't want a President," shouted one voice, amid a tempest of applause, which became a perfect whirlwind when some one added, "Neither here nor elsewhere!" So it was decided not to have a President, but to give Citizen Boichot the more modest title of "director of the debates," in which he was supplemented by Citizen Blanqui, who, under the designation of honorary director of the debates, rather put the Sergeant in the shade, although he did have a certain amount of success in consequence of his proposal, unanimously carried, to suppress all standing orders. Several editors of petty radical newspapers, followed Citizen Boichot, all alluding to the Bastile, by way of text, but principally urging the necessity of an immediate, universal, and unconditional amnesty. Some one timidly proposed the health of Louis Blanc, but, although he had been their Gamaliel in the morning, Louis was devoted to the infernal deities by a chorus of Down with Louis Blanc! down with Tolain! down with Gambetta! while a lively cheer greeted the cry of *Vive la Commune!* As there were no reporters of newspapers belonging to the infamous reaction present, the assembly gave full vent to its wishes and intentions when the good time shall come, but there was nothing very original or eloquent in the speeches, generally delivered by undoubted patriots, whose hatred of oppression goes so far as to make them rebels to the rules of grammar. Finally, a citizen who aspires to a début at the opera, volunteered a song, whose words, "*Plus de rois ni d'empereurs.*" would be appreciated if sung beneath the windows of the illustrious foreigners who are still expected to visit the Exhibition. But, eminently subversive as it was, it fell short of the aspirations of the other guests, who interrupted the troubadour with their favorite hymn, the "Marseillaise," in different keys, according to the voice and fancy of each particular individual. This wound up the fête of the day, meagre enough in its ceremonial, and yet too much for the famous victory, which was, after all, nothing but a surprise terminated by an odious massacre. De Launay, the Governor of the Bastile, capitulated on condition that the lives of the garrison should be spared, yet all were murdered by the mob, in front of the Hotel de Ville, the first victim being the Invalide Béquart, who prevented the old officer from blowing up the fortress rather than surrender. Hoche, whose short career was afterward so brilliant; Bullin, the manager of Marie Antoinette's laundry, and Lefebvre, then a private in the Garde Française, and who died a Marshal of the Empire, were among the besiegers: but the directing spirit was one Elie, once an officer in the Queen's dragoons, who was guillotined in 1793, for interfering in favor of De Launay, after the capitulation. The importance of the affair has been grossly exaggerated, but to have been present at the attack was considered such an honor that the Commune of Paris instituted a commission to decide who were really entitled to bear the title of "Victor of the Bastile," and the results of the investigation give a total of 849 persons, directly and indirectly concerned, among whom were 171 casualties. At the demolition of the building, 83 of the finest stones were chosen, engraved with a representation of the edifice, and sent to the different departments as memorials, while a number of miniatures were sculptured and placed in national museums, the National Assembly receiving the first copy. No one knows what has become of these historic souvenirs; during the Empire five were found in the museums of La Rochelle, Besançon, Marseilles, Strasburg, and Brest, and one was sold, for a trifle, in 1868, at the auction-rooms of the Rue Drouet, to a curiosity-dealer. One year and four days after the fall of the Bastile the municipality gave a ball in the midst of the ruins, where every lady wore an ornament of some kind made out of a relic of the prison, Mme. De Genlis creating a great sensation with a medallion containing a piece of polished stone bearing the word *Liberté*, in diamonds, on its face, with the planet which was in the ascendant on the 14th of July above, and the moon in its quarter of that date below, all surrounded with a garland of brilliants and emeralds attached to a cockade of the national colors formed of precious stones.

In the succeeding year took place the first attempt to deify Voltaire, whose ashes were paraded with great pomp on the spot where he had been once imprisoned. Children opened the procession, followed by the clubs, each with its banner; a company of masons, another of porters, a third of St. Antoine faubourines, led by a woman dressed as an Amazon, escorted a mural crown guarded by Roman warriors, and Greek sages carried a litter loaded with the chains and letters taken from the dungeons. A little Bastile in relief came next, then a full-length statue of the philosopher, then an edition of his works in charge of the editor Beaumarchais, and finally a triumphal chariot, with a sepulchral urn, drawn by 12 white horses. On the Place de la Bastille Mme. Villette and the daughters of the unjustly condemned Calas received the coffin, which was placed in a species of shrine formed of roses and laurels, built on the precise spot where it was supposed that Voltaire had been confined. There it rested during the night, watched over by the National Guard, the victors of the Bastile, and such of the ancient prisoners as could be collected. Next morning there was an apotheosis of his remains, and, says the chronicler of the time, "The day was passed in singing patriotic hymns." I beg pardon for being retrospective; it is to mark how men and ideas change; we are in the midst of a régime of Republicans, and yet the memory of him whom they affect to regard as their precursor is only celebrated now by a weak speech and a vulgar picnic, from both of which the leaders of the party carefully abstained. There was their annual article about the Bastile in most of the newspapers yesterday; but even the organs of the party have done nothing more than announce that an excess of timidity prevented the Government from selecting the anniversary as the day of the national galas, adding that, out of respect for the solemnity, they would suspend their publication on the morrow.

MARINE DISASTERS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 28.—The schooner Fairfield, Capt. Taylor, Philadelphia, for Rockport, Mass., anchored off Falmouth yesterday, parted one chain, and dragged ashore near Falmouth Heights. The steaming schooner William Newton, of this port went to her assistance, lightened her cargo of coal, floated her, and brought her to this port leaking slightly.

BOSTON, July 28.—The crew of the Italian bark Giulio D., which was wrecked off Nantucket Shoals on Friday, arrived here last evening. There are 14 of them, including the Captain, and all are Italians. The vessel carried a cargo of brimstone, which was valued at $2,000, and insured. The vessel was valued at $25,000, and is insured in Italy.

SEQUELS TO THE BERLIN TREATY.

THE CARLTON CLUB DINNER—MORE OF WHAT BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY SAID—AUSTRIA'S OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA—THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, July 28.—The Carlton Club banquet in honor of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury was held in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School. In his remarks relative to the Anglo-Turkish convention, Lord Beaconsfield argued that if the settlement of Europe had been limited to the treaty of Berlin, Russia would probably, in a few years, again assail Turkey, when, whatever British party might be in power, that party would, even though no convention existed, have felt bound, after considerable and perhaps fatal hesitation, to defend Asia Minor. The convention with Turkey, by preventing such hesitation, practically lessened England's responsibilities. Lord Salisbury, in his speech, claimed that her Majesty's plenipotentiaries had tried to pick up the broken thread of England's imperial traditions. He refused to believe that other powers would display jealousy when they saw that England's object was merely to establish peace and order.

LONDON, July 29.—The special correspondent of the *Daily News*, in his dispatch from Brod, dated Sunday, July 28, makes no mention of the entry of Austrian troops into Bosnia. He says everything is ready, including the material for two large bridges.

Gen. Philliposvich has issued a proclamation to his soldiers similar to that addressed to the inhabitants of the Turkish provinces. He says he will know how to meet any resistance.

The *Times* dispatch from Vienna (Sunday) says: "It is becoming more and more probable that a crossing will be ordered regardless of negotiations, unless the long-expected instructions arrive by the courier announced for to-day. It is reported from Constantinople that all parties and the Porte itself fully understand the uselessness of resisting in principle the decision of the Berlin Congress relative to Bosnia and Greece."

The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch, dated Vienna, Sunday night, states that the advance into Bosnia has not yet been ordered. Caratheodori Pasha told Count Andrassy that the paragraph of the proclamation to the inhabitants, declaring that the Sultan commits them to the protection of the Austrian Emperor, would probably be the subject of a protest.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Vienna says that it is reported from Athens that the Porte has intimated its consent to negotiate with Minister Tricoupis at Constantinople, but has given no idea of the basis of negotiations.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that Russia is still negotiating for the purchase of fast North-German Lloyd and Hamburg steamers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—Osman Pasha has ordered the discontinuance of work at the intrenchments on the Constantinople lines, all probability of a conflict with the Russians having disappeared.

The Porte intends to issue a memorandum relative to the Greek question. Greece has applied to Prince Bismarck, as President of the congress, to make representations to induce Turkey to come to an arrangement.

ROME, July 28.—Gen. Garibaldi has written a letter warmly approving the annexation demonstrations, and recommending rifle practice throughout Italy.

ATHENS, July 28.—The French iron-clad squadron has quitted the Piræus for the Grecian Archipelago.

THE FRENCH DEPUTIES.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Daily News'* corresp

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 27.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s, con.	Michigan Central.	North-west.	
$20,000..... 73¼	100..... 86½	600..... 35⅝	
C., C., C. & I. 1st.	100..... 86⅝	100..... 45¼	
$18,000..... 106¾	100..... 86⅞	700..... 45	
C. & Alt. Pref.	Western Union.	100..... 44⅞	
5,000...b3. 98¼	100.....b3. 98¼	200..... 44⅝	
20,000..... 98¼	300..... 93⅛	500.....b3. 44⅞	
L. S. coup. 2d.	100..... 93¼	200..... 45	
5,000..... 102	100..... 93⅜	5 00..... 45⅛	
M. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	100..... 93¼	North-west. pf.	
xmst. coupon.	100..... 93¼	100..... 75¼	
1,000..... 78	Illinois Central.	400..... 75⅛	
10,000..... 78¼	300..... 84⅞	1300..... 75	
Cen. Pac. S. J. Br.	300..... 85	100..... 74⅞	
10,000..... 92¾	Erie Railway.	100.....b3. 74¾	
Delaware & Hud.	360..... 17¾	50..... 74⅜	
7..... 56¼	700.....b3. 17⅜	100..... 74⅝	
200..... 56¼	100..... 17⅝	500..... 74¾	
100..... 56⅝	3200...b3. 18	Union Pacific.	
Quicksilver pf.	1710..... 18⅛	100..... 63⅜	
200..... 33	200..... 18¼	D., L. & West.	
50..... 33⅛	900..... 18⅜	500..... 58¾	
200..... 33¼	2000...b3. 18⅛	600..... 58⅞	
At. & Pac. Tel.	800..... 18⅛	1700..... 58¾	
500..... 27	500.....b3. 18⅜	500..... 59	
Gen. of N.-J.	Lake Shore.	Morris & Essex.	
100..... 37⅜	800..... 63⅞	100..... 85⅛	
300..... 37⅞	200..... 63¾	700..... 85	
Wabash.	300..... 63⅞	Han. & St. Jo.	
100..... 14	100.....b3. 64	10..... 12¾	

MONDAY, July 29—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed a loss of $1,660,700 in surplus reserve, leaving $22,571,775 as the amount held by the banks above the 25 per cent. legal limit. The loans increased $2,440,500, the legal tenders $865,700, and the deposits $881,600, while the specie decreased $2,306,000, and the circulation $327,100.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 20.	July 27.	July 28, 1877.
Loans..	$236,195,500	$238,636,000	$249,169,600
Specie..	22,001,600	19,695,800	13,984,100
L'g'l t's	57,543,900	58,407,600	57,325,200
Dep'ts.	221,252,100	222,133,700	221,064,900
Circ'n	19,405,100	19,078,000	15 517 900

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$22,001,600	$19,695,800	Dec. $2,306,000
L'g'l t's	57,543,900	58,409,600	Inc. 865,700
T'l res.	$79,545,500	$78,105,200	Dec. $1,440,300
Res. required	55,313,025	55,533,425	
Exc's of ex'ss above L'g'l requirements	24,232,475	22,571,775	Dec. $1,660,700

The Money market, as usual at this season of the year, has been quiet and easy, with the rates for call and time loans extremely low, the former being quoted at 1@2 ₱ cent., and the latter at 3 to 5 ₱ cent. for the remainder of the year. The banks, trust companies, and other corporations find it impossible to secure employment for their funds at anything like profitable rates of interest, and hence have been buyers of Government bonds. In the discount market the demand has been chiefly for prime names, which were in small supply, and sold at 3@4 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a weak market at London for British Consols, which declined ⅜ ₱ cent. United States bonds were firm. In American railway shares, Erie was strong and advanced 1⅛ ₱ cent., while New-Jersey Central dropped ⅛ ₱ cent. and afterward recovered ⅛ ₱ cent. The Bank of England lost £149,000 bullion during the fiscal week ending Wednesday, and £103,000 additional has since been withdrawn on balance. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was 37 7-16 ₱ cent., against 34⅜ ₱ cent. the previous week. The Board of Directors, at their weekly court on Thursday, made no change in the bank rate of discount, which, therefore, remains 3½ ₱ cent., the rate for three months' bills in the open market at last advices being 3 ₱ cent. At Paris Rentes declined from 114f. 85c. to 113f. 50c. The Bank of France gained 9,900,000f. specie during the week, and the Imperial Bank of Germany 840,000 marks.

In the Sterling Exchange market the business was light, and was transacted at concessions of about 1c. from the posted rates, which closed, as they opened, at $4 83 for 60-day bills and $4 86 for demand. Cables and demand showed some strength, on the belief that the money rate would soon be advanced at London; but to effect large sales concessions had to be made even on these. In commercial bills some large lines were sold, for delivery in August and September, at rates ranging from $4 78 to $4 79. Bankers sold their Sterling against these in some instances, but, as a rule, they will await the delivery of bills before making further sales against them. The large operators in and exporters of Cotton have not yet offered bills against credits or shipments, but with the Cotton season so far in advance of previous years, this class of Sterling must soon be offered, a fact which gives promise of rates ruling low.

Affairs in the Gold Room were characterized by extreme dullness, but the price was maintained at 100½@100⅝, owing to the steady absorption of gold by the Treasury for 4 ₱ cent. bonds. Within the next few weeks several calls for 5-20 bonds will mature, and the disbursements on this account will offset the payments for 4 ₱ cents. The course of the foreign exchanges is watched with deep interest, it being confidently expected in some quarters that the rates will fall to a point which will induce considerable shipments of gold from London to this side, an important consideration in connection with the active steps to bring about resumption.

The Government Bond market was strong, especially for 5s and 4½s. The improvement in prices ranged from ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent., and was well maintained at the close. The transactions were on a large scale throughout the week, and some orders for round amounts were filled privately. The extensive ease in money induced free purchases by financial institutions anxious to find employment for their surplus funds during the Summer months. In railroad mortgages the transactions were smaller than of late, and prices, as a rule, declined; the most important fall having been in Burlington, Cedar Rapids and North-western Firsts, Canada Southern Firsts, Union Pacific Sinking Funds, New-York Elevated Firsts, and Alton and Terre Haute Incomes, which sold down 2 to 4 ₱ cent., C., C. and I. C. Firsts advanced 4 ₱ cent., but subsequently reacted 2 ₱ cent. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols were unusually active, and declined 4½ ₱ cent., District of Columbia 3.65s were also weak, and declined nearly 2 ₱ cent. The other issues were steady.

The dealings in the share list on the Stock Exchange during the week were characterized by great activity and excitement, and some wide fluctuations took place. The trunk lines' shares were strong early in the week on the Saratoga railway conference, and advanced 1 to 3 ₱ cent., Lake Shore leading in point of activity and strength. Western Union was also firm and higher. Subsequently, however, there was a determined bearish demonstration against the Granger stocks, based on reports of damage to the crops by heavy rains in the Western States, under which North-western and St. Paul declined 6 to 10½ ₱ cent. The decline in these stocks exercised a demoralizing effect on the market, and for a time dragged down the entire list. Next to the Granger stocks the greatest decline was in the coal shares, which fell off 2 to 5¾ ₱ cent. At the close of the week there was a marked change in the temper of speculation, and prices, under purchases to cover short contracts and for the long account, advanced sharply, and the general list in the final dealings exhibited an upward tendency.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	July 28.	Closing July 27.
American Gold	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	105⅛
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	108⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛	109⅛
New-York Central	109⅜	108⅜	109⅜	84⅛
Rock Island	115	113¼	115	95⅜
Pacific Mail	17½	15	15	22
Milwaukee & St. Paul	49⅜	38⅞	38⅞	23⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	82	74	74	60⅜
Lake Shore	65⅛	63¾	63¾	51⅞
Chicago & North-western	49⅜	42⅜	42⅜	22⅜
Chicago & North-west. pf	78	72	72	51
Western Union	95	90½	90½	67¼
Union Pacific	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝	64
Del., Lack. and Western	61⅝	55⅞	55⅞	45⅞
New-Jersey Central	39⅞	34	34	11⅞
Del. and Hudson Canal	58⅞	54⅛	54⅛	45⅛
Morris and Essex	85	83	83	70⅜
Panama	127½	127½	127½	100
Scioto	18¼	16	16	8⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	8	7⅝	7⅝	2⅞
Harlem	140	140	140	139½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅞	11	11	12
Hannibal and St. Jo. pf	27½	27¼	27¼	29
Michigan Central	88⅞	84⅞	84⅞	43⅜
Illinois Central	86	84⅞	84⅞	59⅝

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 27.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	109	109	109⅜	109⅝
Harlem	....	....	139½	140
Erie	18⅜	16⅞	18¼	18⅜
Erie Preferred	34¼	34¼	34¼	34⅜
Lake Shore	64	62⅞	63⅞	64
Wabash	14	13¾	13¾	14
North-western	45⅜	42¾	45	45⅛
North-western pref	75¼	72¾	75	75⅜
Rock Island	114½	114½	114	115
Fort Wayne	....	....	94½	96
Milwaukee & St. Paul	41⅞	38⅞	41⅝	41⅞
Mil. & St. Paul pref	76⅞	75¼	76⅜	76⅞
Pittsburg	....	....	82½	83

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
Del., Lack. & Western	59	57	58⅞	59
New-Jersey Central	38	36½	37¾	38
Del. & Hudson Canal	56¾	55	56⅜	56⅞
Morris & Essex	85⅛	83⅞	84½	85¼
Michigan Central	66½	65½	66	66¾
Illinois Central	85	84⅞	84½	85⅛
Union Pacific	62¾	62⅝	62½	63
C., C., C. & Ind	..	..	26¼	27
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	..	..	111⅞	112⅜
Chicago & Alton	..	..	82½	84
Chicago & Alton pref	..	..	103	....
C., C. & Ind. Central	..	..	4⅜	4⅝
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11¼	11¼	11¼	12
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref	..	..	26	27¼
Ohio & Mississippi	7⅞	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Panama	..	..	126	128
Western Union	93½	91½	93⅝	93¾
A. & P. Telegraph	27¼	27	26½	27¼
Pacific Mail	17	16½	16¾	17
Quicksilver	13	13	13¼	13¼
Quicksilver pref	33	33	33⅛	34
Adams Express	104	104	103½	104½
Wells, Fargo & Co	..	..	92	93
American Express	47	47	46	47
United States Express	..	..	46	47

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$4,980,639
Corresponding week last year	6,217,903
Since Jan. 1 this year	163,758,643
Corresponding period last year	196,569,414
Gold July 27, 1878	100½
Gold July 28, 1877	105⅛

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,018,127
Corresponding week last year	6,121,505
Since Jan. 1 this year	189,593,815
Corresponding period last year	150,244,385

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$255,146
Corresponding week last year	375,000
Since Jan. 1 this year	8,840,449
Corresponding period last year	21,932,449

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,817,159
Corresponding week last year	1,790,865
Since Jan. 1 this year	52,339,324
Corresponding period last year	53,888,871

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$499,101
Corresponding week last year	563,340
Since Jan. 1 this year	41,227,231
Corresponding period last year	35,014,004

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.			
	Week or Month.	1878.		1877.
Atch., Top. & S. F.	2d in July.	$89,500		$46,080
Atlantic, Miss. & O.	May	125,208		123,614
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	3d in July	21,357		18,591
Bur. & Mo. R. in N.	May	145,754		56,430
Cairo & St. Louis	June	18,160		19,984
Central of Iowa	May	62,842		45,355
Central Pacific	June	1,460,000		1,484,232
Chicago & Alton	2d in July	112,366		91,520
Chic., Burl. & Q.	May	1,275,516		917,447
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	3d in July	149,000		140,818
Cl., Mt. V. & D.	June	28,295		35,196
Dakota Southern	May	19,039		16,347
Denv. & Rio Gr.	3d in July	28,600		19,038
Dubuque & S. City	2d in July	17,472		12,415
Erie	April	1,127,079		1,280,681
Ga. R. & So. Am.	June	88,254		66,478
G'nd Rapid & Ind.	May	110,255		95,483
G'nd Tr'k W.	2nd July 13	143,749		168,261
Gt. West'n. W.	2nd July 12	79,443		77,939
Ill. Cent. (Ill. line)	June	406,939		386,905
Ill. Cen. Iowa Lines	June	101,230		95,257
Ill. Cen. So.	June	14,151		....
Indiana, B. & W.	2d in July	20,595		22,952
Int. & Gt. North	2d in July	19,401		20,908
Kansas Pacific	2d in July	63,155		76,125
Lou., Cin. & Lex.	April	64,761		72,987
Louisville & Nash.	May	393,000		384,942
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	June	207,514		258,123
Mobile & Ohio	June	90,341		88,949
N. O. & St. L.	June	124,857		125,617
Pad. & Elizabeth	1st in July	7,085		5,237
Pad. & Memphis	June	14,329		12,611
Phila. & Erie	June	219,024		250,705
Phila. & Reading	May	1,286,015		1,387,329
St. L. A. & T. H., br.	2d in July	8,610		10,334
St. L. Iron Mt. & S.	2d in July	70,260		87,252
St. L. S. W. No.	2d in July	56,473		56,433
St. L. & S. Fran.	2d in June	17,966		22,840
S. L. & S. E. (St. L.)	June	48,104		43,103
S. L. & S. E. (Ky.)	June	26,975		24,443
S. L. & S. E. (Ten.)	June	13,284		11,697
St. P. & S. City	May	58,151		37,827
Scioto Valley	3d in July	6,233		....
S'x City & St. P.	May	33,215		18,108
Southern Minn.	May	31,769		36,289
Tol., Peo. & War.	2d in July	21,357		20,969
Wabash	2d in July	90,777		87,481
Worth't'n & S. F.	May	10,019		1,524

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 27, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6	Spirits Turp., bbls	470
Beans, bush	43	Rosin, bbls	1,223
Bees-wax, pks	1	Oil-cake, pks	300
Cotton, bales	43	Oil, Lard, bbls	205
Dried Fruit, pks	1,204	Pea-nuts, bags	209
Eggs, pkgs	910	Pork, pkgs	277
Flour, bbls	10,674	Beef, pkgs	138
Corn-meal, bbls	1,331	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,460
Corn-meal, bags	175	Lard, tcs	624
Wheat, bushels	238,700	Butter, pkgs	3,321
Corn, bushels	58,400	Cheese, pkgs	7,317
Oats, bushels	35,335	Sugar, hhds	141
Rye, bushels	900	Starch, pkgs	809
Malt, bushels	4,000	Tobacco, pkgs	87
Grease, pks	30	Tallow, pkgs	126
Grass-seed, bags	22	Tow, bales	200
Hides, bales	108	Tobacco, hhds	901
Hops, bales	50	Tobacco, pkgs	1923
Lead, pigs	1,252	Whisky, bbls	807
Leather, sides	13,805	Wool, bales	207

COFFEE—Rio quiet at steady rates; quoted at from 12¾c. @13c. for ordinary cargoes to 16¼c.@16½c. for prime. Sales include 1,000 bags Rio by the City of Para, on private terms. Other kinds dull at former figures; 813 bags Maracaibo sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, partly for shipment, at unchanged figures. Sales were reported as prompt delivery of 2,270 bales, (of which 900 bales were on last evening,) including 889 bales to shippers, 1,350 bales to spinners, and 31 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, October, has been less active, at lower rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,900 bales, (of which 13,100 bales were on last evening, and 22,800 bales to-day,) with 1,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of middling, July closing at 11.70c., August, 11.74c.; September, 11.44c.@11.45c.; October, 11.28c.; November, 11.18c.@11.14c.; December, 11.11c.@11.12c.; January, 11.15c.; February, 11.19c. @11.21c.; March, 11.26c.@11.28c.; April, 11.35c.@ 11.36c.; May, 11.44c.@11.45c., showing an advance of 1@5 points, closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 43 bales, and at the shipping ports 447 bales, against 477 bales the same day last week. The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 3,295,123 bales, including 1,971,162 bales to Great Britain, and 1,323,961 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞
Strict Ordinary	10⅛	10¼	10¼	10¼
Good Ordinary	10⅜	10½	10½	10½
Strict Good Ord.	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Low Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Strict Low Mid.	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Middling	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Middling	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Strict Good Mid.	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Middling Fair	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Fair	13	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅜	Low Middling	10⅝
Strict Good Ord	10⅛	Middling	11 3-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active, and quoted generally firm. Minnesota Extras held very confidently, especially choice to fancy Patent extras; trading, however, was unimportant, sales advanced only sharply, checking operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,600 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to sweet, at $2 25@$3 35 for fair to choice at $4@$4 50; poor to very fancy No. 2 at $2 35@$3 25 for fair ordinary to fancy Winter, and $2 40@$2 90 for Spring; poor to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 00@$4, mostly at $3 60@ $3 90; inferior to very good Extra State in odd lots and lines, at $4@$4 25, very good to fancy do. at $4 25@$4 50; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, for the trade at $3 85@$5 35 for fair to fancy; Western at $4 10@$5 15; do. for South America, $5 35@$6 for fair to fancy; do. for English market, quoted at $4 10@$4 25; do. Family Extras, $5 50@$6 75, the latter for very fancy; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, at $4@$4 30; very good to fancy do. at $4 30@$4 50, and other grades at proportionate rates. Included in the reported sales were 1,800 bbls. low extra for shipment, mostly within the range of $4 10@$4 50; 900 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, within the range of $5@$5 35, and for the English markets quoted at $4 10@$4 25; 1,600 bbls. Minnesota clear, (these mainly at $4 25@$5 40 for ordinary to choice, of which 900 bbls. export at $5 10@$5 75;) 2,100 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $5 75@ $6 60 for ordinary to strictly choice, and up to $7 for very fancy;) 1,950 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $6 25@$6 50 for the latter for fancy;) 2,800 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these chiefly at $4 25@$6, of which 1,500 bbls. new crop Indiana and Illinois, here and to arrive, at $5@$5 50, the latter for very choice Illinois;) 1,200 bbls. Rye Extras, chiefly at $5@ $7 75;) 1,050 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 80@ $3 90, with fancy at $4;) 450 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 50@$3 25, the latter for very fancy;) and small lots of unsound Flour within our ranges. Southern Flour firm, and in good demand, mostly for exports. Sales reported of 1,950 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $4 75@$6 50 for ordinary to fancy, (mainly within the range of $5 50 @$6 25,) of which 1,900 bbls. for export. Rye Flour unchanged, with sales reported of 380 bbls., in lots, mainly Superfine State, at $2 65@$3 20; old and fresh ground, fancy fresh ground, in small lots, at $3 25@$3 35, and Superfine Western at $3 20@ $3 10....Corn-meal in less demand; sales, 650 bbls., of which Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 15@$2 35 for ordinary to choice, and Brandywine at $2 85@$2 95. ....City comes in request in a jobbing way; quoted at 90c.; country, 75c.@87½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat was depressed and lower. Spring grades showing a decline of about 2c., and Winter, generally, of 2@2½c. a bushel, for early delivery, on more liberal spot and current offerings, and a comparatively moderate inquiry; No. 1 White held its own well, on an active call for export. In the option line, the August and September options on No. 2 Red were most freely dealt in and showed a decline of 1c.@1½c. ₱ bushel. Options on No. 2 Spring and No. 2 North-west spring indicated a reduction of 1c.@2c. on a restricted movement, the market generally closing lower. Western advices were of depressed and lower markets....Sales have been reported of 501,000 bushels, (of which 84,000 bushels new crop White State, by sample, delivered here by Aug. 25, at $1 18; 27,000 bushels No. 1 White, August option, at $1 17@$1 18; 34,000 bushels do., first half of August, at $1 19@$1 20; 32,000 bushels do., September, (last evening,) at $1 19; 400 bushels No. 1 White, steamer grade, at $1 17 delivered; 2,800 bushels No. 1 Amber Round, at $1 12@$1 15; 1,500 bushels No. 2 Amber Round at $1 10½; 32,000 bushels No. 1 Red, September option, $1 10¾; 11,800 bushels No. 2 Red, at $1 08@$1 10, chiefly at $1 08½@$1 09; 40,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 08½@$1 08⅝; 80,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 05¼@$1 05⅞, closing at $1 05¼; 104,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 03@$1 06, closing at $1 03; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Red, steamer grade, at $1 07@ $1 08; 8,000 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 02½@ $1 03; 21,000 bushels ungraded Red, at $1 02@$1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 08, and 8,000 bushels do. ordered; 16,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, July delivery, at $1 10; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 06@$1 07, closing at $1 06 bid; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, July option, in settlement, at $1 08½; 32,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 04@ $1 04⅝; 16,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 00½@$1 01....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were, for New-York No. 2 Spring, July option, $1 07@$1 12; August, $1 03@$1 05; September, $1 00¼@$1 01....And No. 2 North-west Spring, July option, $1 09¼@$1 11; August, $1 02@$1 12; September, $1 00@$1 12. And No. 2 Red Winter, July option, at $1 03@$1 09; September, $1 05@$1 05¼....Corn has been much less active for effective delivery at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. In the option line, business has been comparatively brisk, the price declining about 1c. ₱ bushel, under free and urgent offerings, and closed weak....Sales have been reported of 584,000 bushels, of which 162,000 bushels for early delivery, including 84,000 bushels at 48½c. @48⅝c. ₱ cental, mostly at 48½c. ₱ cental, New-York No. 2, July options, 32,000 bushels, at 48½c.; do., August, 128,000 bushels, at 48c.@48¾c.; do., September, 17,000 bushels, at 49c.; steamer Mixed, 47¾c.@47¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, July options, 32,000 bushels, at 47½c.@47¾c.; do., August, 40,000 bushels, at 47¼c.@47¾c.; do. September, 32,000 bushels, at 46c.@48½c.; New-York No. 3, 46½c. Mixed Western, ungraded, at 45½@48c. 240,000 bushels Rejected through freight, at 48¾c.@49c.; White Western at 53c....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, July option, closed at 47c.@47½c. do., August, 47¼c.@ 47¾c., the latter for the latest purchase; New-York No. 2, July, 48¼c.@48¾c.; August, 48c.@48¼c.; September, 49c.@49¼c.....Rye, held above the views of buyers and quiet; State quoted at 55c.@67c.; 13,000 bushels No. 2 Western, September option, sold at 60c.; a July contract on No. 2 reported changed to August at a difference of 5c. ₱ bushel....Barley, Peas, and Malt dull and nominal....Oats have been quoted stronger, in instances 1c. higher, on limited offerings, and moderately active demand....Sales have been reported of 83,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 4,900 bushels, at 37½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 9,100 bushels, at 34½c.@35c., chiefly at 35c.; New-York No. 3 White, 700 bushels, at 33c.; New-York Extra quoted at 36c.@36¾c.; New-York No. 1, 19,000 bushels, at 35c. @35c., (closing with a sale of 5,000 bushels at 35c., this grade particularly forty cents higher in New-York No. 2, 2,800 bushels, at 34c.@34½c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 32c.@ 32½c.; White Western, 14,700 bushels, at 31½c.@37½c., as to quality; Mixed Western, 9,100 bushels, at 32½c. @33c., for State, 7,700 bushels, at 32c.@33c., for ordinary to choice; Mixed State, 4,900 bushels, at 33c. @34½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 8,000 bushels, at 35c.@35½c.; new crop White Western, 1,400 bushels, at 30c., and Jersey Mixed and White, 700 bushels, at 32½c.....Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted.

HIDES—Have been inactive at about former prices. The week's receipts have been 28,418 Hides and 1,307 bales do....Sales, 22,650 Hides and 542 bales do., the sales including, according to Pickard & Andresen, 380 Dry Rio Grande Steers, 22@25 lbs., 1,810 Dry California, 22 to 23 lbs.; 1,465 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lbs.; 2,700 Dry Ecuador, 20 to 21 lbs.; 5,040 Dry Texas, 23 to 26 lbs., and 900 Dry Texas Kips, 10 to 12 lbs., on private terms; 5,750 Dry-salted Venezuela, 26 lbs. at 12½c. gold, 6 months, selected; 1,945 Dry-salted Pernambuco, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,650 City Slaughter, 70 lbs. at 8½c., currency, cash; 4 bales Calcutta Cows, sold previous to arrival; 408 bales Calcutta Buffalo, part sold previous to arrival....Stock in first hands to-day, 171,200 Hides and 1,518 bales do. against 213,400 Hides and 644 bales do. same time last year.

HAVANA—Has been quiet, within the range of from 25c.@48c. for ordinary to very fancy....Other kinds inactive, with Cuba Muscovado quoted at about 34c.@35c. for 50 test. Sales, 63 hhds. Port Spain at 29½c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in light demand, with Strained to good strained quoted at $1 40@$1 45, and other grades as before. Sales include 500 bbls. Wilmington good Strained at $1 42½....Tar and Pitch inactive at former rates; 150 bbls. Wilmington Tar sold at $2 12½.... Spirits Turpentine quiet, with merchantable quoted at 28c.@28½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined dull to-day, including, for early delivery here, quoted at 10⅜c....Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 13½c.@13⅝c. for standard to fancy brands, and 8c. for Naphtha; barrels and tanks, shipping order....Naphtha at 7c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅝c. ....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 10⅛c. In the Crude Petroleum sales were reported of 40,000 bbls. United within the range of 97½c.@$1 00⅝, closing at 99¾c.@$1, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate demand since our last for early delivery at rather easier rates. Sales reported of 3?0 bbls. Mess within the range of $10 30@$10 50 for fair to choice, and up to $10 75 for fancy....Other kinds quiet; sales, 50 bbls. Family Mess sold at $10 75; Prime Mess and Extra Prime nominal.... And for forward delivery here, Western Mess moderately active, with July option quoted at the close at $10 25 bid; August, $10 45 bid; September, $10 55@$10 60; October, $10 40@$10 50; November, (old or new,) nominal; December nominal, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls., August option, at $10 25, and 500 bbls., September, at $10 35....Dressed Hogs continue in fair request, with City quoted at 5c.@5¼c. for heavy to light; fancy Pigs at 6¼c....Cut-meats quiet but firm, with sales reported of small lots of Pickled Bellies, 12 to 10 lbs., at 6c.@6¼c., and sundry other lots of other cuts in small stock within the previous range....Rib Bellies, 13 to 15 lbs., in boxes, last sold at 5¼c.@5¾c. Also, 20 bxs. Clear Bellies at 6¼c....Of Smoked Meats, sales reported of 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 7¾c. Market very firm....Western Steam Lard has been fairly active for early delivery at firmer prices....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 689 tcs. prime new at 6 5-16c., (part to arrive,) and 350 tcs. old at $7 37½@$7 42½, and of Western Kettle, 50 tcs. at $7 50....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard in good demand, with July option quoted here at the close at $7 37½, August, $7 35@$7 37½; September, $7 40@$7 42½; October, $7 47½; December nominal; seller the remainder of the year at $7 35....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 280 tcs., July option, at $7 37½; 4,050 tcs. August options, at $7 35@$7 37½; 4,000 tcs., September, at $7 40@$7 42½; 1,000 tcs., October, at $7 42½@$7 47½, and 250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $7 35....Refined Lard in fairly active demand, and quoted at the close at $7 35; sales, 225 tcs. at $7 35....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $7 12½....Refined Lard in fairly active demand, and, for the Continent, quoted, for early delivery, at the close, at $7 60@$7 70, with further sales reported of 800 tcs. for the Continent at $7 80@ $7 82½, and 50 tcs. for the West Indies at $7 65....Sales Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....Tallow quiet but steady, with prime to choice City quoted at $6 93¾@$7, and sales reported of 60,000 ℔. at $6 50@$6 93¾, as to quality.... Stearine quiet; choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 9¼c. Oleine City, 9c.@9½c.

SKINS—Deer have been very dull, with values quoted somewhat unsettled and nominal....Receipts for the week, 39 bales; sales, 6,000 ℔s. Central American and Mexican Dry-salted Goats have been in fair request at stronger rates....Receipts, 898 bales; sales, 200 bales Curacoa, 200 bales Mexican, 175 bales Payta, and 23 bales Rio Hacha on private terms....To arrive, 1,000 bales Vera Cruz, 22½c.; Guatemala, 25c.@ 26c.; Sisal, 22½c.; Puerto Cabello, 21c.; Honduras, 25c.; Central American, 20c.@20½c.; Augostura, 20c.; Matamoras, Texas, &c., 18c.@19c....And Goat thus: Tampico, 22c.@24½c., Matamoras and Vera Cruz, 40c.@ 42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 37½c.@40c.; Payta, 33c.@35c.; Curacoa, selected, 33c.@35c.; Cape, 25c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 40c.@42½c.; Patna, 27½c.@30c.; East India Tanned Goat, 57½c.@60c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 24c.@27½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, on, however, a moderate inquiry, on the basis of 7⅞c. for fair, and 7 5-16c. for good Refining Cubs, with sales reported of 100 bxs. Demerara at 7¾c.; 254 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¼c., and 286 hhds. Guadeloupe at 8 11-16c. ....Refined have been very moderately sought after, with Cut-loaf quoted at 10c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¾c.; Granulated, 9⅜c.; Soft White, 8⅜c.@9¼c., and Soft Yellow, 8⅞c.@8c.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1 06½, regular, asked, on a very dull

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, July 27, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son sold the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 95, No. 319 West 11th-st., north side, 62 feet west of Greenwich-st., for $8,000, to P. Lonazon.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Scott & Myers, of the houses, with lots, Nos. 710 and 712 Madison-av., north-west corner of 83d-st., to Aug. 10, and sale by James M. Miller, of the house, with lot, No. 797 2d-av., south of 43d-st., to same date.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, July 27, was $247,369, as against $436,462, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) July 29.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 101 Norfolk-st., west side, 150 feet south of Rivington-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, P. H. Vernon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24 by 77.11, No. 293 Henry-st., north side, between Scammel and Grand sts.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, of the six buildings, with plot of land 100.7 by 87.6, irregular, Nos. 78 to 88 Spring-st., south side, 75.1 feet east of Hudson-st. Also, similar sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 148 Forsyth-st., east side, 175 feet north of Delancey-st. Also, similar sale, John Hassett, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 330 East 31st-st., south side, 245 feet west of 1st-av. Also, similar sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 240.8 by 153.5, irregular, on East 156th-st., north-east corner of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Washington-av., west side, 100 feet south of 3d-st., Morrisania.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, A. H. Stoiber, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 20 by 80, No. 183 2d-av., west side, 63 feet south of 12th-st.; leased June 1, 1872; term, 20 years.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 25 by 103.3, No. 223 East 14th-st., north side, 141.10 feet west of University-place; leased, Jan. 31, 1877; term, 21 years.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, No. 244 East 23d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 2d-av.

By Henriques & Cohen, foreclosure sale, F. A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East 56th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.; also, a house, with lot 22.6 by 100.5, on East 56th-st., north side, 162 feet west of 4th-av.; also, a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East 56th-st., 205 feet west of 4th-av.

By Van Tassel & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 171.6 by 100.8, on West 69th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 11th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.10 by 100.8, No. 219 East 87th-st., north side, 214.3 feet east of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, F. H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.8, Nos. 221 and 223 East 87th-st., north side, 325 feet west of 2d-av. The above property is in fee and leasehold.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert Roberts, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 7 East 130th-st., north side, 131.3 feet east of 5th-av.

Tuesday, July 30.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 30.6 by 1.6 by —, 32 by —, No. 4 Greenwich-st., west side, north of Battery-place. Also, by same, J. H. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100, on 147th-st., south-west corner of St. Ann's-av.

By Woodrow & Lewis, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Wentworth, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 84.6, No. 113 East 10th-st., north side, 387 feet west of 2d-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, of the two buildings, with a plot of land 101.3 by 73.1 by 100.5 by 62.4, on Broadway, south-east corner of (Nos. 214 and 216) West 54th-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 25.5 feet south of 57th-st.; also, a plot of land, 65 by 100, on 9th-av., south-west corner of 57th-st.; also, three lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 75 feet north of 56th-st.; also, a plot of land, 48.2 by 54.4 by —, on West 106th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.; also, 227.6 by 199.10, on West 125th-st., north side, running through to 126th-st., 350 feet east of 8th-av.; also, a plot of land, 50.5 by 35, on 6th-av., south-west corner of 124th-st.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles F. McLean, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 33.8 by 98.8, irregular, by 100.5, on Boulevard, north-east corner of 63d-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John Bassett, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 80, on 4th-av., east side, 25 feet south of 85th-st., also, two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 96th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 4th-av.

By Jacob S. Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, H. M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.2 by 100.8, No. 149 East 87th-st., north-east corner of Lexington-av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, H. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 49.11 feet south of 143d-st.

Wednesday, July 31.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, W. C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.9 by 80, No. 3 Beach-st., north side, 21.1 feet west of West Broadway.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18 by 60, No. 173 Attorney-st., west side, 54 feet south of Houston-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, J. H. Dougherty, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 125 by 103.3 by 100 by 206.6, Nos. 613 to 623 East 15th-st., north side, running through to 16th-st., 338 feet west of Avenue C.

By Van Tassel & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 556 5th-av., west side, 50.5 feet south of 46th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 5th-av., east side, 100.11 feet north of 96th-st. Also, similar sale, E. D. Carman, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 212, on Oliver-av., west side, known as Nos. 26 and 27 on a map of lands of John W. Devoe, at Fordham; also, four lots, each 25 by 100, on Jacob-st., south-west corner of Berrian-av; also, two lots, on 1st-av., west side, known as lots Nos. 22 and 23, on map of the farm of John Cromwell.

By B. P. Fairchild, foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.10 by 99.11, on West 134th-st., north side, 213.7 feet west of 5th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 178 by 100 by 180, on Bleecker-st., north side, 275 feet west of Newall-av., West Chester. Also, M. L. Townsend, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on West 110th-st., south side, 225 feet east of 11th-av.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, Joseph Gutman, Jr., Referee of the building, with lease of plot of land 4.5 by 129, No. 1 East 14th-st., north-east corner of 5th-av.; leased Feb. 1, 1877; term, 21 years.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William J. Walsh, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 80, No. 15 Beekman-pl., east side, 20 feet south of 50th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 117 East 79th-st., north side, 165 feet east of 4th-av; also, the house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 129 East 79th-st., north side, 280 feet east of 4th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.3 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 75.3 feet south of 57th-st.; also, a plot of land, 65 by 100, on 9th-av., south-west corner of 57th-st.; also, three lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 75 feet north of 56th-st.; also, a plot of land, 48.2 by 54.4 by —, on West 106th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.; also, 227.6 by 199.10, on West 125th-st., north side, running through to 126th-st., 350 feet east of 8th-av.; also, a plot of land, 50.5 by 35, on 6th-av., south-west corner of 124th-st.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles F. McLean, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 33.8 by 98.8, irregular, by 100.5, on Boulevard, north-east corner of 63d-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John Bassett, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 80, on 4th-av., east side, 25 feet south of 85th-st., also, two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 96th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 4th-av.

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By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 5th-av., east side, 100.11 feet north of 96th-st. Also, similar sale, E. D. Carman, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 212, on Oliver-av., west side, known as lots

CROWDS AT THE SEA-SHORE.

THOUSANDS VISIT CONEY ISLAND.

SCENES AT THE PEOPLE'S WATERING-PLACE YESTERDAY—THE BATHERS AND THE CROWDS AT THE HOTELS.

All the elements conspired yesterday to favor the comforts of visitors to Coney Island, and at the same time to make the day a memorable one for the railroads, the boats, the hotel-keepers, and the proprietors of bathing-houses. The morning was bright and cool, not cloudless, but with just enough of cloud to temper the rays of the sun. Showers were at one time threatened, but the threat came to nothing, and before noon the various routes to Coney Island were showing, by the immense numbers of travelers passing over them, that a general belief had been reached that the great resort would be the most attractive and comfortable place to be found within easy traveling distance. All the boats began to carry heavy loads early, and Captains prophesied a "heavy day." The prophecy came true. At Pier No. 2, in the early afternoon, "Zeke" Chamberlain, who has a sort of guardianship over the passengers for Coney Island point, declared that it was a "boss day," and that the island had never held so many people at once as it was likely to yesterday. On her 1:30 trip the Hampton carried her full complement of 500 passengers. The sail down the Bay was never more charming than yesterday. The water was broken by the fresh south wind, which was not too heavy for the fleets of yachts that thickly dotted the Upper and Lower Bay. Boats went down toward the ocean with clouds of fluttering flags, and with brass bands, exciting their passengers with gleeful strains of music. At Coney Island Point there was a great throng. The steady stream of visitors from the boats poured over the platforms of Norton & Murray's to the beach, that was unusually attractive for more reasons than one. The day was a perfect one for promenaders, the surf was superb, bathers had abundance of company, and there were no disagreeable or disorderly people. Nearly every one of the 1,000 bathing-houses at the Point was in use during the afternoon. On the veranda every lunch-table was heaped up with baskets or spreads of luncheon, and heaps of chicken-bones and bread-crumbs were constantly accumulating, to the almost utter distraction of the waiters, who attempted to keep the floor clean. A band of music played frequently, and under the pavilion barefooted children played in the sand with spades and pails. By the way, no well-appointed child can get along happily at Coney Island without a spade and a pail, and this turn of juvenile fancy is not lost sight of by enterprising peddlers. The bathers at the Point were almost equally divided as to sex, the ladies taking to the water with extraordinary and noisy demonstrations of pleasure.

The promenade along the sands from Norton & Murray's toward the east was as extraordinary a sight as one could find at Coney Island yesterday. Probably half of the people who went down to Norton's—say 8,000 persons—walked to Cable's and beyond, while many more walked west to the Point. The stream of pedestrians was almost incessant from noon until dark. They all found enough to entertain them. Not a bathing-place was without its share of bathers. The smaller places between Norton's and Tilyou's were patronized by those persons—chiefly ladies—who were disposed to avoid the crowds at other points. Everywhere the surf was gloriously high—high enough and strong enough to satisfy all who breasted the breakers. The scene along the shore was exceedingly exhilarating. Seldom have so many yachts and sail-boats been seen in one day as were counted yesterday afternoon. The wind was extremely favorable for small vessels to cruise along close to the beach, and they went gliding back and forth under the fresh southerly breeze, heeling over and dashing the foam from their bows in such a way as to excite the admiration of the dullest spectators. There were fleets along shore, too, of skiffs and condemned yawls, set with a single sail, that sheltered a man in each boat, and a bountiful supply of clams and cold provisions spread out upon improvised tables to tempt the appetites of wayfarers. At Tilyou's the crowd along the beach became thicker, and the nearer one came to Cable's the greater he found the throng. The water was almost as densely populated as the shore, and the rush to the bathing-houses was only to be suppressed by those who were anxious to get into bathing-clothes, but could not in consequence of the throngs of applicants who beseiged the ticket offices. At several places the bathers were found in groups a few yards back from the water's edge, indulging in "sand baths," made by hollowing a place in the soft, warm sand, sitting down in the hollow, and then heaping layers of sand around them until they were buried up to the armpits. All the various pavilions in the neighborhood of Cable's were thronged. The long verandas resounded incessantly with the tramp of feet, and wherever there were lunch-tables they were surrounded by hungry—or sometimes thirsty—people. The beer-counters groaned with the foaming beer that overflowed the glasses. Back and forward the crowd surged, trampling through the wrack on the beach, and making their way over a loose pavement of stranded straw hats lost by female bathers. Going below Cable's, toward Brighton, the crowds were found to be larger than ever. In the pavilion of Schnack & Pecquiron there were no seats for anybody who would not watch a chance to seize one. This spot was attractive to many, who could enjoy the pleasure of being over the surf, of having the breakers right beneath their feet, and of looking down upon the hundreds of persons who were enjoying themselves in the surf.

Everywhere throngs and throngs. The Concourse was never more brilliantly peopled than yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Up and down flowed two ceaseless lines of promenaders, and the broad avenue was filled with private turnouts, hacks, and "service" carriages. The latter, running between Cable's and Brighton, were driven steadily all the afternoon, and never without a complete load. The visitor found, as he progressed from Norton's toward Brighton, that the crowd became denser as he neared the handsome Hotel Brighton, where the musicians were about to begin their afternoon concert, and a huge audience, that packed the plaza, the bulkhead, and the hotel piazza and verandas, was gathering to listen to the opening selections and to wait for Levy. When the cornet player appeared he found an audience of not less than 10,000 before him, and his vanity was doubtless increased by the enthusiasm with which they received his "Way down upon the Suwanee River," and insisted, with cheers and other applause, in recalling him three or four times. The great hotel was a hive of people. No room at the dining tables. The bar crowded. The restaurant uncomfortably full. Waiters on the verge of insanity, vainly endeavoring to serve everybody at once and satisfactorily. About 20,000—perhaps a larger number of persons—had found it pleasant or convenient to lounge about the place during the day. The hotel was full, overcrowded, on Saturday. No guests were received except those who had been previously registered, and who could be provided with some sort of accommodation. As it was, 100 cots had to be put up, and altogether 400 guests slept in the house. The first train down yesterday, early in the morning, brought 150 people. After that the trains increased in length, running with 5, 7, 10, and 13 cars, and crowded. Among the guests of the Hotel Brighton are 11 St. Louis families, merchants and their wives and children. Many of them are likely to be guests until the middle of August. They find the beach a better place to stay at night than a City hotel. They escape the heat and the drummers at once, and these are two very unpleasant things to St. Louis merchants. Next year there will be imitators of these merchants, and the hotel-proprietors will not forget to remind them of the opportunity to turn their business errands to so pleasant an account. Among the out-of-town guests at the Brighton who arrived Saturday are W. M. Murray, Goshen; J. B. Bellinger, South Carolina; M. Turner and wife, Albany; James Hamil, Margaret Hamil, E. J. Burns, and P. M. Banigan, Paterson; W. H. Hunnickhouse, Baltimore; G. L. Florence, Atchison, Kan.; Alexander Shaw and wife, Detroit; Mrs. A. Bricel, Cincinnati; S. Holbrook, Utica; J. G. Cook, Saratoga; George Simpson, Philadelphia; Herbert Gedney and wife, Goshen; F. P. McLean, Washington; H. A. Wadsworth and family, Goshen; F. B. Denton and Henry W. Wiggins, Middletown, N. Y.; H. A. Mullen, William Lex, William Trenwith, Philadelphia. Other guests of the house are Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, Francis Skiddy and wife, Tax Commissioner Wheeler, Mr. Galt, of Montreal; Collector Merritt and family, Register Little and family, ex-Mayor Wickham, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield.

Between Hotel Brighton and Manhattan Beach there was another long line of promenaders, and the crowd at the east end hotel was scarcely less than that at Brighton. The reports of the rush on Saturday night agreed with those at Hotel Brighton and at Cable's, where cots were also set up on Saturday night, and it was said that the business was greater than it had ever been before. The hotel at Manhattan Beach filled up on Saturday night. Many persons who came down to stay over Sunday went back disappointed. No rooms were to be had that were not spoken for ahead. One hundred and fifty cots were used in the halls, and some would-be guests suggested that the billiard tables might be used. The trains ran all day yesterday from the various points on the Bay and in Brooklyn, each from 9 to 17 cars, densely loaded. The dining-rooms were crowded to a crushing decree. There was plenty to eat, but vexatious delays occurred in getting orders filled. The Marine Railway carried heavy loads from the Pavilion to the extreme east end of the island, giving them a splendid view of the ocean. After dark the sight of the hotel, brilliant with many lamps, and with a crown of dazzling electric light falling upon it from the plaza, was beautiful as seen from a distance, approaching it on this little railway that runs along the very edge of the surf. Among Saturday and Sunday arrivals at the Manhattan Beach Hotel were Robert Taylor and wife, Philadelphia; W. Zeckendorf, Arizona; George W. Davids, Poughkeepsie; S. H. Foster, Connecticut; William Downey, Boston; E. W. Mussey and A. D. Lancraff, Tennessee; Dr. P. C. Barker, Morristown, N. J.; A. Plant, Connecticut; C. C. McCoy, Baltimore; L. T. Felt, Craig, N. Y.; J. C. Armes, Northampton, Mass.; R. E. Ricker, Elizabeth.

The concert at the hotel was heard by an enormous audience, which lingered until the last selections were performed and then rushed to the wickets and aboard of the long trains that waited for them. The heavy traffic somewhat disturbed the usual regularity observed by the Manhattan Beach Railroad, but there were no complaints. A fair estimate of the crowd at Coney Island yesterday would number it at not less than 60,000 persons. No accidents were reported.

AT ROCKAWAY.

SWIMMING IN THE BIG BREAKERS—SAFETY OF THE EXCURSION STEAMERS.

Rockaway was jubilant yesterday. Fifteen or twenty thousand visitors, filling all the hotels, crowding the beach, drinking all the beer, eating all the clam chowder, taking a quarter's worth of anything that came along, would make any proprietor happy. The Rockaway hotels—and some of them are very good ones—did a flourishing business. There never was seen a heavier surf anywhere among the Summer resorts of the Eastern coast than was seen at Rockaway yesterday. The breakers were higher than the tallest man's head, and a decided majority of thebathers took good care to keep out of their way. Nearly everybody seemed to be in bathing, or just to have come out. The proportion of bathers *à la* nature, with a cloth about the loins, all boys and young girls, was unusually large, and when the Punch and Judy show opened up, about half the spectators were nearly naked boys, who mingled freely with the crowds, not hesitating to shout at Mr. Punch, when he made his appearance:

"What d'ye say?"

Some enterprising speculator took down a big brass circle, around which imaginary brass horses revolved, and sold alleged French pool tickets on the result of the "race." The Sheriff of Queens County objected to this, believing, in his Queens County innocence, that it was downright gambling. But, when he mentioned it to the hotel proprietors, they begged him not to interfere with it on the ground that it was one of the attractions of the beach. The Sheriff, however, was obstinate, and closed up the little game.

No excursion boats running out of New-York have better arrangements for guarding against accidents than the Rockaway boats. Besides hundreds of the ordinary life-preservers, the Grecian Republic, as well as all the boats of the line to which she belongs, has special floats to go about the neck. These floats are fastened to a line, and the other end of the line is fastened to the boat. Should a passenger fall overboard, one of the boat's men, or any good swimmer, can take this float and go to the rescue without danger to himself, and with almost a certainty of saving the unfortunate passenger.

Charges at Rockaway are lower than at most seaside resorts, and the fare is equally good. Several large hotels have been built this season, but the accommodations are still inadequate to the demands of the public.

THE SUNSET GUN.

RECORD OF AN HOUR'S LOUNGING AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND—THE SUNSET PARADE.

Such a deliciously dozy old kennel as the fort at Governor's Island of a Sunday afternoon is not, as a rule, to be found outside of dreamland. Sentinels, with shining bayonets peeping over their shoulders, tramp up and down before certain doors and entrances. But even they have the regular clock-work movement of so many *fantoccini*, and only serve to help out the illusion that you must be dreaming. As you sit on the verands, and smoke and gossip with the Sergeant, an occasional glance across the water in the direction of the Battery, which is covered with moving figures, serves to convince that you are still in the waking world. There are excavated passages, beginning nowhere in particular, and leading out to a quiet lawn where a couple of cows are grazing, and there is a brown-stone liberty-cap above the entrance to the tunnel that conducts to the interior of the fortress, which you hope the enemy's guns may demolish at the first fire, it being the most abnormally ugly liberty-cap that was ever placed above a parapet for exhibition. Upon that parapet the huge black guns lie asleep in the unkempt grass, their black noses pointing in all directions out to sea. A placard upon the parapet warns you not to handle or in any manner disturb them, but speculates no disastrous consequences that might result from doing so. An excavated passage-way takes you to Castle William, "commenced 1807, completed 1811," pierced for three tiers of guns, and looking very formidable, indeed, notwithstanding the fact that a single little iron-clad would knock it in pieces in a couple of hours. It was built before iron-clads were invented, and would have made a good fight with an old-fashioned unarmored "seventy-four;" but the progress of military science has long since passed it by, and it stands as useless as a mediæval castle, an empty menace to enemies who died years ago. There are some pretty, well-kept lawns, and a few shade trees, labeled officers' quarters, guard-house, and so on, which it would be martyrdom to pass a Summer's night in.

There are now two companies of the First Regiment of Artillery at the fort, Companies A and D, respectively commanded by Capt. J. T. Sanger and Capt. Thomas Ward. The former has been on duty there about four weeks, the latter only two. Both men complain that they have not got comfortably settled yet in their new quarters. The aforesaid Captains keep up a strict Army discipline, issue printed general orders, regularly numbered, to their men, and the Sergeant reads them to imaginary soldiers with the utmost punctuality. Yesterday, for almost the first time since the Spanish Armada, the two companies paraded at sunset, saluted the United States flag, and performed the customary evolutions. They live by time over at the island. So the men were ordered out at exactly 6:58, neither a second more nor a second less, that being just 30 minutes before sundown. There was no band, a solitary bugler did duty for that, thus maintaining one more of the pleasant illusions with which Governor's Island delights to surround itself. But the men kept step with military precision, nevertheless, and having been mustered upon the open ground lying between the fort and grim old Castle William, formed in line, not a toe out of the way, halted, presented arms, shouldered arms, and performed all the evolutions of the parade as if they had all been moved by electricity or clock-work. Just as the half dozen spectators were admiringly contemplating the exactness and unison with which every movement was executed, the boom of the sunset gun sounded, the sun dropped down behind the west, and Governor's Island commenced preparations for going to sleep; for it is one of the many little fictions over there to get up when the sun rises and turn in as soon after sunset as is consistent with the removal of their numerous military accoutrements. After that the boat stops running, and Governor's Island is undisturbed until the next morning. The only thing that gives any reality to a trip thither is that the Captain of the boat regularly collects his fare of 15 cents for a trip of about four minutes.

FUNERAL OF A JOURNALIST.

The funeral of Louis C. Koppel, publisher and proprietor of the *Reformer and Jewish Times*, who died of consumption on last Friday, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 235 East Fifty-eighth-street. Mr. Koppel, having been at the head of the leading Jewish reform paper in this country, and otherwise a prominent man among people of the Jewish religion, his funeral was largely attended. Court Empire City, No. 5,345, Ancient Order of Foresters, Union Lodge, No. 73, Kasher Shel Barzel, and Atlantic Lodge, No. 137, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith were represented by delegations, and among well-known citizens present were Mr. Abram S. Isaacs, editor of the *Jewish Messenger*; Rev. Dr. Canter Welsch; Rev. Dr. Baar, Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; Rev. Dr. Mendez, ex-Coroner Hermann, and ex-Judge Philip J. Joachimsen. The body was laid in a rosewood coffin, with silver mountings and a silver inscription plate, bearing the name of the deceased and the dates of his birth and death. A pillar of flowers was placed upon the coffin-lid. Rev. Dr. Adolphus Huebsch, of the Temple at Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue, delivered a funeral oration and performed the burial rites of the Jewish Reformed Church, after which there were brief services by the societies and the body was placed in the hearse. The funeral cortège, consisting of a long line of carriages and a procession of the societies, proceeded to the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry and the body was carried to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where it was interred in the Temple Emanuel burial plot.

AN UNGRATEFUL THIEF.

Herman Kahlenan, of No. 47 Suffolk-street, is a philanthropist. The sight of a fellow-creature in distress is something he cannot endure. But there are ungrateful people in the world, and his generosity is sometimes imposed upon. Saturday evening he was accosted in the street by an ill-looking youth of 20 years of age, whose countenance was certainly no letter of recommendation. The young man poured into Herman's ear his tale of woe. He had nowhere to lay his head that night. Herman was touched, and he offered to share his bed with the stranger. After they had retired the door was locked on the inside. Herman felt conscious of having performed a generous act, and his slumbers were peaceful. It was othe wise with his ungrateful bed-fellow, who, toward morning, was overpowered with a desire to ascertain the contents of his benefactor's pockets. Kahlenan was awakened at about 5 o'clock by his companion suddenly leaving the room. He then found that $5 had been taken from his pocket. The thief, who gave his name as Herman Harris, was arrested and brought to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. Justice Bixby held him for trial in default of $300 bail.

FOOT-PADS CAPTURED.

August Volker, of No. 273 Mulberry-street, charged Peter Foley, Thomas McGovern, and James Melloy, three villainous-looking young thieves, before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs, yesterday, with attempting to steal his watch and chain in Jersey-street on Saturday evening. Foley, the leader of the gang, commenced an unprovoked attack on Volker, and held him while the other two robbers searched his pockets. Before they could escape an officer appeared on the scene and arrested the two. They were held in default of $1,000 bail each to answer at General Sessions.

THE PIGEONS NOT YET HERE

STILL WATCHING FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE BIRDS.

THE MATCH TIME TO CLOSE THIS MORNING —SINGULAR RETURN YESTERDAY OF TWO LATE BIRDS — INCIDENTS OF PIGEON-FLYING—OVER FORTY-EIGHT MILES AN HOUR.

Neither of the carrier-pigeons tossed at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday morning, to fly to New-York and Hoboken, had arrived last night, although they were confidently expected to make the trip in 13 hours. Mr. Louis Wæfelaer sat nearly all day yesterday in the yard of his aviary in Garden-street, Hoboken, and watched for the coming of his bird Francis Louis, and when night fell he was still hopeful that the pigeon would find his coop this morning, so as to come within the time prescribed for the match. Mr. Van Opstal, the owner of the bird Jupiter, and who lives in Lewis-street, New-York, was not so confident, or rather seemed to have lost interest in the match, and did not visit or watch his pigeon-house so assiduously as Mr. Wæfelaer does. Mr. Wæfelaer has no less than 250 Antwerp carriers, all thoroughbreds and many of them imported, and they have been fortunate in falling into the possession of so opulent and indulgent an owner. Their quarters are built on the most approved principles, so as to secure health and comfort for the birds themselves, and are divided into two main compartments. In one of them he keeps the older or trained birds, those only that have made trips, and in the other the younger or untrained birds are congregated. It is not a little singular, too, that the trained birds will not fly to the house in which the young birds are kept, although it adjoins the other coop, and they will rarely deign to alight even on the roof of the young birds' cote. Yesterday morning Mr. Wæfelaer was somewhat surprised at the return of two pigeons after an absence of 34 days. They proved a part of a small flock which was tossed at Altoona, Penn., over 200 miles distant, on the 24th of last June. All the others arrived home on the same day, and these two had failed to put in an appearance until yesterday. Mr. Wæfelaer feels confident that they have been captured somewhere and kept by their captor until he believed they had adopted their new quarters, as soon as they were released they at once, true to their instinct, started for home. These birds had previously made trips from Sunbury and Williamsport. As illustrations of the wonderful swiftness of flight of carrier-pigeons the following authentic data will be interesting: On June 25 last Mr. Wæfelaer expressed 17 young pigeons, 2 months old, to Dover, N. J. They were tossed at 9:32:30 o'clock that morning, and reached their home in Garden-street, Hoboken, at 10:25 o'clock, making the distance, 43 miles, in 52½ minutes. Two days later he sent the same birds to Dover again, and they made the trip in 55¼ minutes. On the 28th of June he expressed the same birds, 17 in number, to Washington, N. J., and they were tossed at 11:05 o'clock. At 12:30 o'clock they reached home, making a flight of 72 miles in 1 hour 25 minutes. On July 2 the same birds made the trip over the same course in 1 hour 30 minutes, and on July 15 they came back in 1 hour 35 minutes. On the 18th of July Mr. Wæfelaer had the same concourse tossed at Easton, Penn., 85 miles distant, and they reached home at 12 o'clock noon, but he does not know at what hour the trip was begun. A few weeks since he started a flock of 30 birds from Shamokin, Penn., and 27 of them reached home the same day. A day or two later the other three came in wounded, having been shot at somewhere on the way. Two of these died next day from their injuries, but the third, a handsome cock hen, has entirely recovered, though her wing was badly lacerated on the under side, showing that she was shot at while her wings were spread in flight. Mr. Wæfelaer's only fear concerning Francis Louis' return is that he has been brought down either by a hawk or by being shot at. Should he be captured, the parties having the bird may easily find that he was flying a match by looking at the under side of his wing, which is stamped on the feathers with Mr. Wæfelaer's name and address and with his private mark, as well as with certain letters placed on the wing at Columbus before he was tossed. The letters printed on the wing at Columbus are the letters which prove the identity of the bird when he returns home, and are those which Mr. Wæfelaer, as they are kept secret by the tossers until the result of the match is reported. Had Mr. Wæfelaer known that so much interest would have been taken in the match by the press and public, he says, he would have arranged to start 100 birds on the trip, as he could readily have contributed 25 trained birds from his own aviary. Seeing that it has attracted so much attention, however, he says he will endeavor to arrange for a match for a large concourse of pigeons in the Fall of this year, when some gratifying results may be looked for. The match time in the race between Jupiter and Francis Louis closes at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

A COLLISION AT SEA.

THE WHITE STAR STEAM-SHIP ADRIATIC SINKS A BRIGATINE IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.

The steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Jennings, of the White Star Line, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on Thursday, July 18, at 10 o'clock P. M. She had scarcely cleared the river and got into the Channel than she glided into a thick, white fog. For a time she floated without incident, and the constant bellowings of her fog-whistle seemed useless expenditure of caution. But at about 4 o'clock in the morning at her bow suddenly came an object seemingly as huge and black as herself, and it was, indeed, a ship almost as large. A sudden wrench of the bow of the Adriatic to the larboard a few inches saved the two ships from striking each other head on, and those few inches of space thus secured, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye, alone prevented a terrible maritime accident. As it was, the two vessels came in contact some few feet behind the stem of each, and merely scraped each other hard their entire length. The noise awakened many of the passengers, and each, no doubt, accounting for the strange sounds in his own way, went to sleep again, and none knew until hours afterward in what peril they had been. After this collision the Adriatic drifted slowly on. Capt. Jennings, with two of his officers, were constantly on the bridge, and away forward on the poop-deck were two of the sailors trying to cut a way with their eyes into the white veil before them. To all these watchers suddenly appeared the dim outline of a vessel right under the sharp iron prow of the Adriatic. Instantly the signals were given to stop and to reverse the engines, and instantly they were obeyed, but it was too late. Up to this point the impending accident was commonplace enough, but here it became marvelous. The passengers who were on deck thought that with the little momentum the Adriatic had nothing more could happen than to push the ship gently out of the steamer's path. To the great astonishment and dismay of every one, the vessel seemed to be cut in two, and in less than a minute sank beneath the water. The order to lower the boats was hastily given, and as hastily obeyed, on the Adriatic, and by the time portions of the wreck appeared on the surface of the water the boats were among them, and from one portion a man was taken. After rowing about until hope of further rescues was futile, the boats returned to the steamer, which then proceeded on her way. From the man rescued it was learned that the lost vessel was the brigantine J. A. Pike, loaded with cement, and bound from London to Dublin, and that, having a crew of six men, five had been lost. The man rescued was taken to Queenstown, where, in the evening, at his own request, he was put ashore. During the day a subscription was taken up for him among the passengers of the Adriatic, which netted quite a handsome sum. The accident will, of course, be investigated rigorously by the Liverpool Board of Trade.

ARRIVAL OF MR. SOTHERN.

Mr. E. A. Sothern, actor, arrived in New-York yesterday on the White Star steamer Adriatic. News of his coming reaching his professional friends when he left England, arrangements were made for welcoming him on his arrival, and early yesterday morning a party of some 30 gentlemen, led by Mr. John T. Raymond and Mr. Horace Wall, went down the Bay in a tug to meet the Adriatic at Quarantine. Sothern, leaving his valet on board to look after his very numerous luggage, descended to the tug and enjoyed a fine trip to the City, receiving the congratulations of his friends and partaking of the substantial appurtenances of their welcome. Reaching the City, he went with John T. Raymond, E. A. Buck, and two other friends, to Delmonico's, rather astonishing the habitués of that establishment by appearing in a heavy Winter ulster. This he sent back to his hotel, and sat down to dinner, at the conclusion of which he went to Gilmore's Garden. He was in a jolly mood, his appearance being an effectual contradiction of the report that he is quite ill. His right hand still bore marks of the burning received in putting out a fire in his dining-hall in London. His trip here is not a business one in any sense, but merely for the purpose of securing rest and recreation, and he will return to Europe in a few weeks to fulfill engagements there.

ABATING A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Sergt. Gastlen and "Water-dog" Bleil, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, yesterday afternoon saw a number of young men bathing in the Hudson River at Pier No. 4 without bathing suits. At the sight of the officers they all plunged into the water with the exception of one young ruffian named Daniel Moran, aged 20, of No. 15 State-street. He to make himself as much of a nuisance as possible, ran, without a stitch of clothing on his person, and jumped aboard a West-street car full of passengers, stood upon it a moment, to the disgust of those within, gave a loud yell, and then ran away down the street. He was caught after an exciting chase and locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house. Cornelius Donovan, aged 22, of No. 29 Greenwich-street; Denis Griffin, aged 20, of No. 104 Bayard-street; Joseph Klein, aged 18, of No. 40 Laight-street; Denis Sheridan, aged 17, of No. 55 Warren-street; Henry Finkin, of No. 257 Greenwich-street; George Kelly, of No. 42 Spring-street, and Lawrence Knowles, of No. 463 Greenwich-street, Moran's companions, were also arrested. James O'Brien resisted arrest and swam out into the stream. Bleil plunged in and swam after him. After quite a chase the officer came upon O'Brien, but had to knock him senseless in the water before he could take him into custody.

ACCIDENT TO AN INMAN STEAM-SHIP.

SHE BREAKS HER SCREW AND IS TOWED TO PORT BY ANOTHER VESSEL.

The steam-ship City of Chester, of the Inman Line, having been reported in tow of the State Line steam-ship State of Louisiana, some anxiety was felt by those having friends on board, and many people were on the company's pier yesterday morning to witness her arrival. The State of Louisiana came up and was docked at 8:30 o'clock, and half an hour later the City of Chester came up in tow of the steamer William Fletcher and three tugs. By inquiry on board, the cause of her delay was found to be a broken screw. Everything had gone well until last Wednesday night, when the ship was some 350 miles from New-York. Suddenly, without warning, just before daylight on Thursday morning, the screw broke, so nearly through the centre, that one-half, with two blades attached, fell off, while the other, with the remaining two blades, hung to the end of the shaft. Sail was put on the ship, but the wind was so light that this merely served to steady her without giving her any headway. The passengers had begun to resign themselves to the thoughts of a voyage of some weeks' duration like that recently undertaken by the City of Brussels, when a steamer was sighted bearing down upon the disabled ship. She proved to be the State of Louisiana, and was willing to take the City of Chester in tow. This she did, and succeeded in bringing her in safety into the Lower Bay at midnight Saturday night. The City of Chester brings 55 cabin passengers. A lady died on the passage and was buried at sea. An examination into the extent of the injuries sustained by the ship was begun yesterday, and it is thought she will be able to leave for Liverpool next Thursday, her advertised day of sailing. Mr. Edmond Kelly, coach of the Columbia crew in England, was expected to arrive home on the City of Chester, and his name was on the passenger list, but at the last moment it was scratched off, and it is probable that Mr. Kelly has decided to sail from Liverpool with the crew Aug. 1.

Before the cabin passengers left the ship they presented Capt. Brooks with the following letter, which they requested him to hand to the owners of the line:

STEAMER CITY OF CHESTER, }
OFF NEW-YORK HARBOR, July 27, 1878. }

We, the passengers, desire to express to the Inman Steam-ship Company our entire satisfaction with this grand ship, and her thorough efficiency. Notwithstanding that the breaking of her propeller prolonged the passage two day's beyond the ship's usual time, (8½ days,) our ease and comfort, as well as her speed and excellent management, have convinced us that the Inman Line is entitled to the confidence and ptronage of ocean travelers.

H. F. Quackenbos, D. A. L. Lee, William B. Jackson, Thomas A. Hatton, Capt. De Witt C. Conklin, Cyrus Roberts, H. P. Robins, Thomas Maurice, Frank Walters, C. W. Earnshaw, George Matthews, Emilie Bertes, John Daley, T. H. Carter, Andreas Bloom, H. P. Palmer, A. Cable, Thomas Sullivan, H. A. Goosey, William Russell Wise.

RUFFIANLY CONDUCT ON A STREET-CAR.

A young man named Philip J. Devinney, while under the influence of liquor, entered a crosstown car at Fifty-ninth-street about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. As he did not deposit his fare promptly in the box the driver, James Carney, rang the bell repeatedly to have him do so. Devinney paid no attention to the driver, and was evidently determined to have a free ride. He placed himself in the doorway, and contented himself with looking at the driver in a contemptuous way. The latter arrived at the conclusion that there was no use in asking Devinney for his fare, and, stopping the car, he left the platform and ordered him off. Devinney drew a large five-chamber navy revolver, and taking deliberate aim fired at Carney, to the alarm of the passengers. The latter, some of whom were women, called "Murder! Police!" and to save themselves from the wild firing of Devinney lay prostrate in the car. The ruffian's marksmanship was poor, which was a fortunate circumstance, and the only damage caused was the smashing of one or two panes of glass. Devinney had discharged three of the cartridges when an officer appeared, and after a hard struggle took him into custody. Carney was present as complainant against the prisoner yesterday at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, who, upon a charge of felonious assault, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $1,000 bail. Two of the passengers were also in court, and corroborated the driver's statement of the occurrence.

MISS SNEDECKER'S TROUBLES.

Mr. John Satterlee, a railroad contractor, living at the Brower House, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, of the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, at the instance of Miss Fannie Snedecker, of No. 708 Third-avenue. Miss Snedecker, who is a native of this City, but has passed some years in Virginia, alleges that on the afternoon of Dec. 22, 1877, while she was in his office, No. 2 Bond-street, Mr. Satterlee assaulted her, and charges him with the paternity of her child. The acquaintance of the parties came about in a country town in Virginia, where Mr. Satterlee was detained for some weeks by illness, and Miss Snedecker acted in the capacity of nurse. The complainant went bitterly while telling her story. Upon being arraigned Mr. Satterlee emphatically denied the paternity of the child, and his counsel, Mr. Nathan Nesbitt, asked for time to secure the attendance of important witnesses who are now in Virginia, and whose testimony, it is claimed, will exculpate the defendant and show that Miss Snedecker was the dupe of designing persons. The case was accordingly set down for Aug. 19.

SATURDAY'S RIOT IN MOTT-STREET.

James O'Brien, of Mott-street, the "dog-catcher," was charged yesterday, before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs, with shooting Issac Pollack, a cigar-maker, of No. 185 Elizabeth-street, in the course of the incipient riot which occurred at the opening of the "bucket shop," No. 262 Mott-street, known as "O'Brien's Morgue," Saturday night. John Dalton, John Kelly, and Daniel Sullivan were also charged by Officer Dwyer, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with disorderly conduct. Pollack, an inoffensive man, a mere spectator, received a pistol bullet in the right breast, the ball fortunately striking the buckle of his suspender and merely inflicting a slight flesh wound. O'Brien, it was alleged, fired the pistol. The testimony was somewhat conflicting, and Justice Morgan gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and let him off in the mitigated penalty of $10. Sullivan, who was badly cut about the head, was also fined $10. The other two prisoners were discharged.

STEALING COTTON FROM A LIGHTER.

Roundsman McMahon and Officers Flood and Hesley, of the Eleventh Precinct (Brooklyn) Police, arrested John Towers, a lighterman, and William Campbell and Mathew Grennan, both jankmen, on Saturday night, on suspicion of having stolen 17 bags of cotton, weighing about 400 pounds, off the lighter Crolus, lying at the foot of Conover-street, South Brooklyn, and owned by James Jarvis, of No. 159 Front-street, New-York. Towers, who is the Captain of the lighter, had sold the cotton to the other two, and they were in the act of removing it from the deck of the lighter when they were arrested. Grennan slipped a $5 bill into the hands of Officer Healey as a bribe to let him go, but the game did not work, and the prisoners and the cotton were taken to the station-house, where the men were locked up for examination, and the cotton was held to await orders of its owner.

A CRUEL HUSBAND.

Frank Murphy, of No. 542 West Forty-fourth-street, received his weekly wages on Saturday night, and instead of returning home to his wife, who lay sick in bed, he visited numerous saloons and became beastly drunk. When he did come home, which was at a very unseemly hour, he commenced abusing his wife, using the vilest epithets to her, and amused himself in a mild way by upsetting chairs and tables, and throwing them around indiscriminately. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Isabella Dobbs, for the purpose of protecting her daughter from Murphy's abuse, interfered, but instead of helping to quiet things she only made matters worse, as her son-in-law lost all control of himself and would certainly have used her badly if she had not retreated hurriedly. Murphy was introduced to Justice Duffy yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and by virtue of his conduct on Saturday night will ruminate on the Island for one month.

A STREET CAR ON FIRE.

The kerosene lamp in the forward part of Second-avenue car No. 169 exploded at 8 o'clock last evening on the Bowery, between Hester and Grand streets, with a loud report, and set fire to the car. A full load of passengers was aboard, and the accident caused quite a panic among them. The men rushed pell-mell out of the rear door, and fell upon one another in their haste to get away, leaving the frightened women huddled together in a corner crying and shrieking. The driver with his hook knocked the fire out and proceeded on his way, after about $15 of damage had been done to the car, and no one was hurt but himself, he being badly burned on the hands.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A STREET CAR.

Mary Moore, of No. 52 New Bowery, was knocked down and run over by car No. 9 of the Canal-street and Broadway Line last night, and severely injured. She was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

DEATH FROM AN OLD WOUND.

Peter H. Post, aged 44, a farmer, of Oakland, N. Y., died last night at Bellevue Hospital, from a gun-shot wound accidentally received while out running on his farm nine years ago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Irish national games will constitute the chief feature of the picnic of the Clan-Na-Gael at Jones' Wood Colosseum to-day.

Gustave Wellinbroken, of No. 122 Franklin-street, was held in default of $100 bail by Justice Morgan, at the Tombs yesterday, for selling liquor without a license.

Jans Walch, a German, aged 21, of No. 274 Rivington-street, was drowned while bathing in the East River at Seventy-first-street last evening. His body was not recovered.

Court Ernest, No. 5,727, A. O. F., will have its sixth annual Summer-night's festival at Bellevue Park, East River, at the foot of Eightieth-street, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 6.

The congregation of St. Agnes' Church will have a picnic at Jones' Wood Colosseum during the second week in August, at which a variety of pastoral games will be contested.

A promenade concert and Summer-night's festival will be given by Franklin Lodge, No. 447, F. and A. M., at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, on Wednesday next, beginning at 8 P. M.

There will be a meeting of Montgomery Lodge, No. 68, F. and A. M. this evening, at the Masonic Temple, to confer the third degree on five brethren. W. M. J. Wallace MacWhinnie will cordially welcome the craft.

John McMahon, aged 13, of No. 235 West Twenty-seventh-street, had his leg broken yesterday afternoon by a pile of lumber falling on him at Twenty-second-street and Thirteenth-avenue. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

Thomas Clemens, of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and the Boulevard, a switchman on the Hudson River Railroad, while patrolling his post yesterday morning at an early hour, walked into the culvert at One Hundred and Twentieth-street and broke his leg. He was removed to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

The body of Isaac Underdorfer, tobacconist, of No. 371 Bowery, who fell off the John Sylvester off Pier No. 8 Hudson River, on the return from Coney Island on the 23d inst., as already published, was found yesterday morning by Charles Siegel, of Thirteenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, floating in that river off Twentieth-street, and by permission of the Coroner was removed to the late residence of the deceased.

Billiard men who have discussed the abandoned Schaefer-Sexton match until it has lost interest now pass the time talking over the great pool contest between Cyrille Dion, champion, and Gotthiel Wahlstrom, the Swedish expert, soon to take place. The match is 40 games, the winner of 21 to be declared the champion, and will be played at O'Connor's Union-Square Billiard-rooms. Little doubt is expressed that the "Swede" will win, for all who have witnessed his brilliant play know him to be capable of beating any of the local pool experts. He is the favorite with the betting fraternity.

While the tug-boat F. A. Walcott was on her way to Sandy Hook early on Saturday morning, a torch, apparently of a

The New-York Times.

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BRITISH POLICY ATTACKED.

THE DEBATE ON LORD HARTINGTON'S RESOLUTION.

A POWERFUL ASSAULT ON THE GOVERNMENT —THE BERLIN TREATY GENERALLY APPROVED, BUT THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION DENOUNCED AS INSANE AND AS A SHAM—THE PREMIER TAKEN TO TASK FOR HIS ABUSE OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons, at 5:30 o'clock P. M., Lord Hartington moved his resolution. The motion was received with cheering on the Liberal side of the House, especially among the Radicals.

Lord Hartington said a very inadequate idea of the treaty of Berlin was to be derived from a mere contrast of its provisions with those of the treaty of San Stefano. Russia, previous to the war, made demands which did not go anything like so far as the treaty of Berlin, yet England never approved them nor urged them upon Turkey. He said he did not make a serious charge against the Government regarding Greece, as the other Governments shared the responsibility; but the British Government had incurred special responsibility in the promises given to Greece which had not been fulfilled. If the Conservative Party accepted the amendment of Mr. Plunkett, he said, they approved the conduct of the Liberals, who throughout endeavored to induce the Government to refrain from war. Lord Hartington generally approved the treaty of Berlin, as—although not a final settlement—it left the future of the Turkish dominions to be determined by natural causes, uninfluenced by foreign military domination. He made a powerful attack upon the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and asked if the British Government would have deemed a similar agreement between Russia and Turkey justifiable. The Island of Cyprus was useless for the defense of Asia Minor. Even granting the Government's contention, that a necessity existed for the convention, the necessity had been created by themselves, by not advising Turkey to accept the original terms of peace, which would not have materially increased Russia's dominions in Asia. He denied the existence of British interests in Asia Minor, as that was not the road to India, and demonstrated that the Government's utterances up to the close of the war showed that they were of the same opinion. He pointed to the tripartite treaty of 1856 to show the impossibility of binding posterity by a guarantee. By the present convention the Government had advanced the time of conflict, supposing there was to be one, by 100 years. "We left a frontier," he said. "with which the best military authorities of India were content, and placed ourselves close to the resources of our supposed enemy." He wanted to know whether such a policy, which would compel England to exercise a general protectorate over Turkey, was not rightfully described as insane. He considered Lord Beaconsfield's remarks on Mr. Gladstone insulting to the Queen and the country, of whom that statesman once had the confidence. The Government might have assisted the Sultan in the work of reform; then, when some progress had been made, have asked Parliament for means to prevent the work from being interfered with. But this would not have been a showy policy. Lord Hartington said in conclusion that it might have been wiser, from a party point of view, to postpone his motion until it could reap advantage from public disappointment, but he considered it more patriotic to enable the country, while there was yet time, to retreat from an unfortunate course.

Hon. Randle Plunkett moved, as a vote of confidence, his amendment expressing the hope that the Government's efforts would preserve peace, maintain the interests of the Empire, and ameliorate the condition of the East. Mr. Plunkett declared it was quite obvious to Russia that England would never recede from her obligations in regard to Asia Minor. It was not an English custom to avoid responsibilities because they were unprecedented.

Sir Charles Dilke believed the convention would ultimately and inevitably lead to war with Russia. The tendency of those arrangements was to make England a dependency of India.

Capt. Cochrane, member for the Isle of Wight, and Hon. David R. Plunket, member for Dublin University, supported the amendment.

Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Liberal member for Poole, supported Lord Hartington's motion. He considered the Anglo-Turkish convention a sham, to be shuffled out of as soon as convenient. The recent course of foreign affairs had caused a growing feeling that the prerogative of the Crown ought to be diminished.

Mr. Grant Duff, Liberal member for Elgin, made a bitter attack on the convention.

Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, believed that England was never more favorably regarded by all the powers, or more influential. Replying to Lord Hartington, he said the Government had not advised Turkey to accept the original terms of peace because she was then making a gallant defense, and such advice would have been fatal to English influence. Russia would only be hurt by the convention if she cherished aggressive designs.

The debate was then adjourned.

In the House of Lords to-night there was a sharp personal discussion between Lords Granville and Beaconsfield relative to the latter's attack on Mr. Gladstone. Lord Beaconsfield defended his conduct. Lord Salisbury incidentally expressed the belief that the Russians would evacuate Turkey within the allotted period.

The debate on Lord Hartington's resolution is regarded as the most important which has taken place in Parliament in many years. The *Times* to-day, discussing that part of Lord Hartington's resolution relating to the British guarantee respecting Asiatic Turkey, says: "There is room for the contention that Lord Hartington's censure of the treaty is either too little or too much. If the Ministry have involved the country unnecessarily in liabilities of so grave a character, the opposition ought to be prepared to express something more than regret. They ought to be ready to turn out their opponents, to take office themselves, and to reverse the polity to which the country stands committed. If they are not prepared for such a decided course, they ought to leave the Government unweakened to carry into effect the settlement of which it has laid the basis. In certain cases it is desirable that the Government should act on its own responsibility. At all events, the main issue of the debate will not turn on this point, and the real question on which the House have to decide is whether, in the permanent interests of the British Empire, it is not desirable to say distinctly to Russia: 'Thus far shalt thou go, but no further.'"

The *Times* also says it has reason to believe that the propositions of reform England made to the Porte have been very favorably received, and that the counsel and supervision of England will henceforth form a regenerating influence for the Ottoman Empire.

THE AUSTRIANS ENTER BOSNIA.

NO RESISTANCE MET WITH—A SUPPOSED TURKISH PROTEST.

BROD, July 29.—The Austrian troops crossed the frontier into Bosnia this morning in perfect order, and without encountering any difficulties. The Archduke John Salvator, of Tuscany, at the head of a brigade, has entered Derbend.

VIENNA, July 29.—A private telegram states that Gen. Philopovich crossed the frontier into Bosnia at 6 o'clock this morning. He was met by a Turkish Major, who presented a document, supposed to be a protest, and pressed it upon him; but Gen. Philopovich refused to receive it, and the Major ultimately took the paper away. The Austrians also effected a crossing at Berbir.

The *Pesther Lloyd* states that Gen. Philopovich has instructed his staff to show the inhabitants of Bosnia the greatest civility, but to adopt the most rigorous measures against any resistance.

LONDON, July 29.—Reuter's telegram from Vienna reports that the Turkish plenipotentiary, Mehemet Ali Pasha, has left Vienna in consequence of differences with his colleague, Caratheodori Pasha.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch reports that the Montenegrins are dissatisfied with the decisions of the congress, and that 3,000 have joined the Herzegovinian insurgents.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

A DESPERATE GANG OF ESCAPED CONVICTS—TYPHOID FEVER IN ENGLAND—THE RECENT PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Globe* says: "Fifty-four convicts of the Mount St. Bernard Reformatory in Leicestershire escaped last night, after assaulting the officers in charge of them, going toward Loughborough. A telegram was forwarded to Loughborough, and the Police of that town and a number of constables were sent to meet them. Thirty-three of the fugitives were recaptured. They were armed with bludgeons, stones, and knives, and made a desperate resistance. One of the convicts stabbed a constable in seven places."

A dispatch from Blackburn to the *Globe* says: "An outbreak of epidemic typhoid fever has occurred here. There have been three deaths this morning, and there are 150 patients suffering from the disease."

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says it is understood that more harmony prevailed in the recent Pan-Anglican Synod than at the one previous. It is stated that one of the last acts of the Synod, before the final adjournment on Friday, was the passage of an important resolution relating to doctrine, order, and discipline of the English Church, presumably aimed at the extreme school of Ritualists.

A dispatch from Paris, published in the second edition of the *Times*, says a fire broke out this morning in the lumber yard, two acres in extent, of a furniture manufactory in the centre of a populous district of the city. The damage by the fire, which was in the district of La Villette, amounted to $250,000. A large candle factory in St. Denis was also burned today. The loss was $200,000.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Post's* dispatch from Berlin says the German Government is taking precautionary measures against disturbances during the elections.

PARIS, July 29.—The strikes in the north are collapsing.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Emperor William has gone to Teplitz from Babelsberg.

KEARNEY TAKING "A BIG LOAF."

HIS CAMPAIGN TO BE OPENED NEXT MONDAY—THE WORKING MEN SHY OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMUNIST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 29.—Kearney will open his campaign with a speech next Monday evening from the platform of Faneuil Hall, and till then he proposes to take a "big loaf," as he expresses it. His reception by the working men of this city and the men who aspire to lead them is not especially hearty or enthusiastic. They appear to be shy of him and his reported wild notions, and extend the hand of welcome in a hesitating fashion, as if they would like to ask, if they dared, an explanation of his coming, and a declaration of intentions, before admitting him as one of them. At the meeting to-day to arrange for him an opening meeting, at which he was present as a silent spectator, an effort was made by one or two over-anxious speakers to induce him to define himself at once, but this was discountenanced by others, more influential, and a disposition shown to give him a chance for a fair, free hearing. Certain it is that at present there is no such "ism" as Kearneyism here. That he is under critical examination, and that he has to win his way to applause and support, he seems to realize already, and most of his talk is to convince the "boys," as he calls the "sons of toil," that he is not the violent, revolutionary fellow painted, and that the "damnable newspapers," which he affects to hate with the same intensity that Butler displays, have misrepresented and maligned him. It is generally believed that he will strike a moderate tone in his opening speech, and endeavor to make a good impression at the start. There is much speculation as to his intentions toward Butler's campaign. He freely expresses his fondness for the General, and his desire to give him a lift in the campaign, but he insists that he comes here on his own responsibility and without consultation with the General.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Times*, commenting on the Marquis of Lorne's appointment as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, says: "The Governor-Generalship opens a career for Lord Lorne which may be some compensation for the political activity from which his marriage cut him off at home. He is well known to be intelligent and cultivated; with an interest in the colonial empire, of which he gave proof in his early travels and writings. The most significant consequence of his appointment will be, if we are not mistaken, the effect on public opinion in Canada. It will be hailed, we have no doubt, as the most popular act of policy that the Imperial Government has ever carried out since the Dominion of Canada was founded.

OTTAWA, July 29.—The *Citizen* says, as one of the royal family by marriage, the future Governor-General will be cordially received in Canada. The *Free Press* says: "The appointment no doubt will be received with satisfaction by the people of Canada, who will regard it as a distinguished honor to have among them a daughter of their beloved Queen. The new Governor will find a warm welcome among her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and have the satisfaction of having handed over to him an office which has been lent unusual popularity and respect by the polished gentleman and wise and sagacious statesman now leaving us; and from what we can gather of the past services of the Marquis, we may look forward to a continuation of that popularity, and of the affectionate regard of our people for the representative of the crown in Canada."

THE MICHIGAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, July 29.—The Republican State Committee have filled the vacancy on the State ticket occasioned by the resignation of the State Superintendency of Schools by Horace S. Torbell by placing thereon the name of Cornelius A. Gower, the present Superintendent of Schools of Saginaw City, and President of the State Association of Superintendents. It is probable that the Governor will appoint Mr. Gower to fill Torbell's unexpired term.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A CATHEDRAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 29.—A painter named Eicholt, while at work frescoing the ceilings of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, in this city, stepped upon a defective board in the scaffolding and fell to the floor, a distance of 54 feet. His head struck against the back of a pew, fracturing his skull, and his side was crushed. He cannot survive. He came here from New-York City.

THE PRESIDENT NOT GOING TO CAPE MAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President has no intention of visiting Cape May next month, as has been announced by enterprising hotel proprietors of that pleasant sea-side resort. He does not expect to leave Washington again until October, when he will make a visit to Fremont, Ohio, to attend a soldiers' reunion.

SOCIALISTIC PICNIC.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—The Socialists of this city held a picnic at Rost's Park this afternoon and evening, and were addressed by George Winter, assistant editor of the *New-Yorker Volks Zeitung*. Not more than 100 men were present.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY

SENATOR PLUMB REFUSES TO JOIN THE JOINT COMMITTEE NOW SITTING AT THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS—HE WANTS THEM TO GO WEST AND INSPECT ARMY OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Senator Plumb, who is a member of the Joint Committee on Army Reorganization, now in session at the White Sulphur Springs, does not regard with favor the efforts of the committee to reorganize the Army, with the Virginia Springs as a base of operations. This Senator has not been at the Springs, and does not intend to go there. He has suggested to his colleagues that a month's experience with the Army on the North-western frontier would give them more practical knowledge of the needs of the military service, and a more thorough preparation for the successful accomplishment of the work assigned the committee, than a life-time spent at fashionable Summer resorts discussing fine-spun theories. Senator Plumb will leave for his home in Kansas to-morrow, and indulges the hope that the committee will join him in the Far West, where they can have the aid of personal observation in devising a plan for the improvement and reorganization of the Army. If the committee could get out in time to take the right of one of the columns now operating against the hostile Indians, it would undoubtedly assist them in perfecting the work of reorganization, and would materially add to the general interest felt in the present Indian war.

A LABOR AGITATOR SENT TO JAIL.

COHEN'S SECRETARY TRIED AND SENTENCED —HE DENOUNCES HIS EMPLOYER AS A FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—John Graham, one of the ringleaders in the riotous demonstrations of Saturday against the working men, was sent to jail to-day for 90 days. Graham protested that he committed no act of violence, and promised to leave the city if discharged from custody. He has been in Washington only about six months, and was Secretary to Cohen, the principal agitator, who is now in custody awaiting trial. It seems that Cohen has been maintaining himself by collecting money from the working men, and that he shared the collections with Graham. The latter now says that Cohen is a fraud, and charges him with not having divided the spoils fairly. He says Cohen retained the lion's share of the collections, fared sumptuously, and smoked good cigars, while he [Graham] could with difficulty get sufficient money from him to pay for his meals and lodgings. Cohen induced the working men to subscribe to his fund upon the plea that the money was to be used in defraying the expenses of the public meetings at which he and Graham mightly presided. Both Cohen and Graham are impostors, and doubtless a fair type of the leaders that are striving to foment trouble among the working men in various sections of the country. It is likely that Cohen will also be given 90 days in jail. Other leading followers of these two mischief-makers were fined in various small sums. The prompt and decisive action of the authorities in this matter will deter impostors like Cohen and Graham from attempting to mislead the working men of Washington.

Mr. Hill, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has published a card concerning the work of excavating for the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in which he says: "While this office has nothing to do with the rate of wages paid by the contractor, it has every interest and desire that the men should receive a fair day's wages for a good day's work, and has taken the only means of protecting the men in its power, that of issuing payment to them by the insertion of a clause in the contract providing for the withholding of payment to the contractor until obligations incurred by him for labor and material on account of this work shall have been satisfied. I understand that the rate paid by the contractor is from $1 to $1 25 per day. If, on account of the scarcity of employment and the number of laborers unemployed, a sufficient number of men are willing to work for these wages, it is their right to do so, and no one has the right to, or should seek to, deter them from so doing. The only effect of such a course is to delay the bricklayers, masons, carpenters, &c., from commencing operations. Probably the largest part of the $300,000 appropriated for this building will be paid out for labor and material in this city, and the purpose is to push the work to completion as rapidly as possible. I am directed to do this in order to give employment to needy workmen, and although the work must all be done by contract, made after public advertisement, to bring it within the competition of all mechanics, it will not be let as a whole, but separate contracts will be made for each class of work. I will, so far as I am permitted by the law, see that the work is let so that workmen may have fair wages and prompt pay, but if by violence and riot workmen are prevented from making their contracts, or fulfilling them when made, the effect will be to delay the work and thus deprive willing workmen of the opportunity of earning their bread."

GEN. BUTLER AND GEN. GRANT.

BUTLER TIRED OF CONGRESSIONAL LIFE—HE THINKS GRANT WOULD BE UNWISE TO RUN FOR A THIRD TERM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Gen. Butler, in a recent conversation with a friend, declared that he would not be a candidate for re-election to Congress. He had already served 10 years in the House of Representatives, and had no ambition for further honors in that direction. Speaking to the same gentleman about the reported candidacy of ex-President Grant for a third term, Gen. Butler said that he did not believe Grant desired to run again. If consulted, he [Butler] would certainly advise him not to do so. Gen. Grant had reached the highest elevation which an American citizen could possibly attain, and while an election for a third term would not materially add to his laurels, defeat would inevitably detract from his fame. Gen. Butler favors the bestowal of some substantial token of the high appreciation of the American people for Gen. Grant's distinguished services, military and civil, and he would advocate the passage of an act of Congress creating Grant a Field Marshal for life, with a salary of $25,000 a year. Some recognition of this kind, Gen. Butler thinks, would be a fitting climax to Grant's illustrious career.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFLICT.

THE PRESIDENT DETERMINED THAT THE FEDERAL LAWS SHALL BE ENFORCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Special United States District Attorney Earle will leave to-morrow for South Carolina, and will institute the proceedings agreed upon here to obtain the release of the revenue officers now held in custody by the State authorities for the shooting of Amos Ladd. Mr. Earle went to Baltimore to-night to hold a final interview with Judge Bond, of the Circuit Court, with reference to this matter. It is understood that Judge Bond will go to South Carolina and hold a Special Term of his court, should an emergency arise. It can be confidently said that the President is determined that all the laws of the United States shall be executed in South Carolina with the same rigor that obtains in other States of the Union. The President said to-day that the question affecting the imprisoned revenue officers was one to be decided by the United States courts, and their decision will be rigidly enforced at all hazards. If in the effort to execute the mandate of the United States courts, the posse of the Marshal should be resisted and overpowered, it would constitute an act of rebellion, and in such an event he will not hesitate to use all the power of the Government to assert and maintain the national dignity and authority. The President does not, however, anticipate that there will be any unusual trouble in determining the issue now pending between the State and Federal courts in South Carolina. The statute under which the Federal courts are given jurisdiction in proceedings of this kind has been in operation for 45 years, it has been enforced at various times in many States North and South, and has always been yielded a ready obedience. "Should the issue be presented," said the President, "no doubts need be entertained as to what course I shall adopt. The laws of the United States as interpreted by the Federal courts must be executed."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $1,655,000.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $585,980; Customs receipts, $324,208.

Upon inquiry at the State Department to-day it was ascertained that the payment of the Mexican awards will be begun about the 1st of September.

A telegram received at the War Department to-day from Secretary McCrary announces the improvement of his daughter's health, and says he will probably leave Keokuk for Washington the latter part of this week.

Associate Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, was out to-day for the first time since the surgical operation performed on him on the 22d of June last. He looks pale, but is in better health than for some time past.

J. Milton Turner, ex-Minister to Liberia, arrived here this morning, and has made a final settlement with the Government. Mr. Turner's connection with the foreign service has proved satisfactory to the State Department.

Supervising Architect Hill left here to-night for San Francisco on public business. He will visit Chicago en route, and, returning, will visit St. Louis, Topeka, Kansas City, and other points where public buildings are in course of construction, or where it is designed to erect them.

The argument in the Fort Dearborn land case, of Chicago, was concluded to day before Secretary Schurz, at the Department of the Interior, by Mr. Beard, who represents the City of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The Secretary expects to render a decision in the case at an early day.

A number of children climbed into a milk wagon in the northern part of the city to-day, and the horse, becoming frightened, ran away, upsetting the wagon. Eleven of the children were hurt, two or three of them seriously. A son of Mr. Quackenboss, owner of the wagon, was injured internally. Minnie Brown had her arm broken and teeth loosened, while all of them had painful cuts and bruises.

A very dangerous $100 counterfeit note on the Pittsfield National Bank, of Pittsfield, Mass., has just been discovered by the National Bank Redemption Division of the Treasurer's office. No notice of any kind has appeared of this counterfeit. It is evidently made from the same plate as the recent $100 counterfeit, but is better printed. The numbering is excellent. All notes of this bank of this denomination should be carefully examined before being received. All notes of this issue will be withdrawn from circulation as rapidly as possible.

The miscellaneous letting of mail contracts, embracing the routes authorized by Congress at its last session, all and other service which for various reasons was not in operation, was commenced at the Post Office Department on Monday, the 22d inst., and concluded to-day, being two days earlier than the time prescribed in the advertisement of May 10. There were 620 routes, extending over every State and Territory, (except New Jersey,) and the number of proposals was 7,833, showing an amount of competition largely in excess of any previous letting at this season. This entire service will be put in operation on the first day of October next, and will continue until the expiration of the terminal period in each section. The contracts are to be executed and filed in the department by or before Sept. 10.

The Treasurer of the United States has received a letter from the Cashier of the First National Bank of Galveston saying, as far as that banking association has been able to ascertain, there is no wish among the people there to have the standard silver dollar put in circulation. They much prefer paper money, as being more convenient to handle. Mexican eagle dollars, which it is believed in Galveston are intrinsically equal in value to the standard dollars, are only worth 90 cents in that market, and pass at that rate in retail transactions, from which it may be inferred how difficult it would be to give any currency to the standard coin. It is believed at the Treasury here that as soon as the New-Orleans Mint gets into active operation the Mexican dollars and trade dollars in circulation in the South-west will be retired by purchase at their bullion value and coined into standard silver dollars.

It has been practically decided by Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen, to whom the matter was referred, to extend the registry system to third class mail matter. This change will go into effect about Oct. 1. It will not, however, be merely experimental or confined to 10 of the larger offices, as recommended by the convention of Railway Mail Superintendents, but will take effect generally, and become a feature of the regular postal system. Gen. Hazen says the department at present realizes a profit on the registry of first class matter, and he sees no reason why the registry of third class matter should not also be made profitable. Gen. Hazen expects to leave Washington on Wednesday next for New-York and the East for the purpose of ascertaining any additional features by which the measure can be practically effected, and upon his return the necessary instructions to Postmasters will be printed and distributed.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—Receiver Russell, in his report of the condition of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, filed here by order of the court, says: "The premiums received on securities sold were of the highest market rates, and in nearly every instance in excess thereof. No bond and mortgage has been disposed of for less than the principal and interest to the time of the disposal thereof." The amounts realized and collected are thus designated in the schedule:

On account of principal from sale of securities	$1,598,150 00
Principal of bond and mortgage	223,032 94
Interest on same	42,775 93
Premium on sale of securities	55,326 62
Principal from call loans	24,000 00
Cash on checks	18,220 72
Rents, &c.	3,366 73

In addition to the $1,783,738 44 due depositors, there are also other claims against the bank of contingent liabilities, not fully scheduled yet, but which do not exceed $15,000. There were instances where depositors had mortgages held against them by the bank, and by permission of the court the Receiver applied the deposits on the mortgages, aggregating a sum so applied of $4,417 37. There were instances also where depositors owed rent to the bank, and their deposits were applied in the same way.

PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, July 29. — The National Greenback-Labor Party of Schuylkill County met in convention here to-day and nominated a full set of county officers. The platform adopted demands a legal-tender currency, free lands and Government aid to settlers, the repeal of the Resumption act, and that contraction of the currency shall cease. Balloting for the nominees began about 3 P. M. and has continued without recess until this time (midnight.) The next nomination will be that for Congressman, and the indications are that Charles N. Brumm, a young lawyer of Minersville, will be nominated, his principal competitor, Gen. H. L. Cake, formerly Representative in Congress from this district, having abandoned the fight.

One O'clock A. M.—Charles N. Brumm has been nominated.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 29.—Editorially, the Providence *Journal* of to-morrow will say: "We are sorry to hear from a gentleman acquainted with the circumstances that the report of the cruel outrage upon a highly respectable Boston lady, who was traveling on the New-York Central Railroad, is true in all the material circumstances. A Utica (N. Y.) dispatch attempts to discredit the story, but there is no doubt of the fact."

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

FEDERAL VS. STATE RIGHTS.

A STATE OF AFFAIRS IN DELAWARE SIMILAR TO THAT IN SOUTH CAROLINA—REFUSAL OF A STATE JUDGE TO TRANSFER THE CASES OF FEDERAL OFFICERS TO THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 29.—The threatened conflict of authority in South Carolina between the courts of the State and of the United States is represented in Delaware by a situation which has continued, though in a quiescent form, since 1876. In Wilmington, at the Presidential election, the United States Marshal, in pursuance of the instructions of Attorney-General Taft, appointed a number of deputies to assist in securing the rights of legal voters and to prevent fraud. In the course of the day these officers, who were presumably Republicans, and the Deputy Sheriffs and special Police, who were of opposite politics, came into collision, and numerous arrests were made on both sides, the United States Marshal, at one juncture, capturing the Mayor of the city and carrying him off to the United States court-room. Among the Deputy Marshals arrested by the Police were Heal and Burke, who were charged with assault and battery. Heal, it may be stated, was guarding the stairway ascending to the United States courts, when a prominent Democratic lawyer attempted to force his way by him, and Heal, in preventing this, is said to have used some force. The charges against these men, with numerous others, went from the Police to the State prosecuting officers, and thence into the State courts, where they still remain on the docket untried. In the meantime, however, the United States District Attorney, Mr. Spruance, took out of the United States court the necessary writ to have the cases removed to the latter for trial. This writ the State officials disregarded, and the matter came into court, where Chief-Justice Comegys signified very decidedly that he would not yield to the removal. The cases were in his court, and should remain there. Mr. Spruance in vain called his attention to the plain provisions of the United States law, and to the uniform practice under it theretofore, but the Judge maintained his ground. The action was less formal, no doubt, than that of Judge Kershaw in South Carolina, the issue not having been so sharply made, but in substance it amounted to the same thing, and was, in fact, a denial of the legal right of the accused to have their trials transferred, and a declaration, on the contrary, that the State courts would hold them. It may be added that the cases stand upon the docket of the State court, and, according to the provisions of the United States law, have also been placed upon that of the United States court.

Owing to the character of the cases, it is probable that they will not be tried at all. The prosecuting officers of the two jurisdictions have each several cases growing out of the election day collisions, and they are understood to coincide in the view that no good result is likely to come from pressing any of them to trial. It has been presumed that in time they will all be duly entered nol. pros. But it is to be remarked that at the time the State Judge refused the removal extensive preparations were made to maintain that position. Besides, Attorney-General Pennington, Senator Bayard, and other special counsel were engaged, and, taken in connection with other significant outgivings, it appeared that the United States law was to be resisted as far as possible.

Reviewing the system of legal procedure, by which the United States establishes for its own courts jurisdiction of charges against its officers, it may be regarded as going back at least as far as the Nullification period in South Carolina. The resistance, in that State, at that time, was directed against the collection of duties on imports, as it now is to the enforcement of the excise on distilled spirits, and the nullifying ordinance of the convention struck directly at the whole system of appeal from the State to the Federal jurisdiction. It prescribed that no appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States against legislation giving force to this ordinance, should be permitted; no copy of the proceedings should be taken for the purpose of making such appeal; and any attempt to appeal to the Judiciary of the United States from any decision of a State court, affirming and upholding this ordinance, should be "dealt with as for a contempt of the court." The resemblance of the contest thus precipitated, and which was ended partly by Jackson's firmness, and partly by the enactment of the compromise tariff of 1833, to that which Judge Kershaw threatens by his decision, is very striking, and it appears that in Delaware the question would have been up months ago but for the weaknesses of the cases in dispute.

AN OCEAN YACHT RACE.

THE QUAKER CITY REGATTA—THE PRIZES WON BY THE LA BELLE, STELLA, AND M. S. QUAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 29.—The ocean yacht race arranged for last Saturday having been postponed on account of the roughness of the weather and the violence of the wind, came off to-day, and was enjoyed by hundreds of spectators stationed on the piers and along the beach. A brisk breeze was blowing from east-north-east. The course was from an imaginary line between the end of Denisot's Pier and a buoy, then around a lower buoy on Eph's Shoal, then south-west around the upper buoy on the same shoal, then north-east around the last-mentioned buoy, then south-west again around the upper buoy, and then north, crossing the imaginary line forming the starting point, being a distance of about 20 miles. Five sloop-yachts entered, two first class, and three second class, as follows: La Belle, Capt. W. E. Reisky; Stella, Capt. Charles B. Magee; M. S. Quay, Capt. Thomas Klose; Phantom, Capt. Charles Saline; White Wing, Capt. Paul Klotz.

The first gun was fired from the judges' boat, the Ewing, at 11:51 o'clock, and at 12:01 the starting gun was fired. Almost simultaneously the five contestants crossed the line, each carrying mainsail, topsail, and jib. The La Belle, Stella, and Phantom soon after ran up their flying jibs. The boats headed for the lower buoy, laying their course south by east, in the following order: The M. S. Quay first, Stella second, White Wing third, La Belle fourth, and Phantom fifth. The lower buoy was rounded as follows: The M. S. Quay, 12h. 24m. 40s.; the Stella, 12h. 25m. 06s.; the La Belle, 12h. 26m. 12s.; the White Wing, 12h. 31m. 40s.; The Phantom, 12h. 32m. 40s. Immediately after rounding the White Wing and Phantom headed north-east, much to the surprise of those on board the Ewing. It was subsequently learned that they had mistaken the course, and had sailed in an opposite direction in search of the second buoy, thus throwing away all chance of winning the race. On the stretch between the two buoys the La Belle passed the M. S. Quay and Stella, having previously passed the White Wing. The upper buoy was rounded as follows: La Belle, 12h. 51m. 40s.; M. S. Quay, 12h. 51m. 53s.; Stella, 12h. 52m. 14s. At this point a misunderstanding arose as to the proper course, the La Belle and Stella maintaining that the rules demanded that the whole course should be repeated, while the M. S. Quay held that the stretch between the two buoys alone was to be sailed over; consequently the two yachts first named headed for the starting point, which was soon after reached. They then directed their course for the lower buoy once more. The M. S. Quay, however, turned about and headed directly for the first buoy again. The result was not altered, however, as the objective point was attained about as soon over the long as over the short course, in consequence of the former being sailed with more favorable winds. The lower buoy was rounded the second time as follows: The La Belle, 1h. 26m. 15s.; M. S. Quay, 1h. 27m. 18s.; Stella, 1h. 27m. 45s. The contest between the two buoys was a pretty one, La Belle behaving splendidly. The wind freshened slightly and the boats displayed some fine sailing qualities. The Stella pushed the M. S. Quay, passing her soon after rounding the upper buoy the second time, which was turned in the following order: La Belle, 1h. 46m. 43s.; M. S. Quay, 1h. 49m.; Stella, 1h. 49m. On the home stretch the M. S. Quay parted her topsail halyard, which made it necessary for her to lower her topsail. As the sloops sped over the water with their sheets close hauled, it became apparent that the La Belle was master of the situation, as she had such a decided lead as to render it impossible for the other two yachts to overtake her. She crossed the line first, amid the applause of the spectators. The time of crossing was as follows: La Belle, 1h: 57m. 30s.; Stella, 2h. 0m. 0s.; M. S. Quay, 2h. 1m. 27s. The following is the time of the several boats: La Belle, 1:58:30; Stella, 1:59:00; M. S. Quay, 2:00:27; White Wing, distanced; Phantom, distanced.

There having been three purses offered, each of the boats sailing over the course received a prize in the order named above. The prizes were of solid silver, of exquisite workmanship and pattern. The following were the officials of the race: Judges, Gen. J. T. Owen and Harry Jackson; referees, Thomas Magee, G. P. Agar, and A. A. Hyneman; starter, John Hockley, Jr.

THE INDIAN WAR.

GEN. CROOK'S VIEWS—A FIGHT IN MONTANA —AN INDIAN DESPERADO MURDERED IN IDAHO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, July 29.—In an interview with Gen. Crook, who has just returned from a conference with the Bannocks and the Shoshones at Fort Hall, he says that not over 150 warriors of those tribes joined the hostiles, and these took their families with them. Many of them are poorly armed. The cause of the trouble is the want of supplies. The Indians, rather than starve to death, have taken the war-path. Gen. Crook believes that Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Hayt are honestly endeavoring to do the best they can, but that the whole system of dealing with the Indians is wrong and must be changed. The practice of honesty as well as the profession of religion must enter into the dealings between the Government and the Indians. If the native tribes were placed under a proper administration, and encouraged to till farms, they would become self-supporting within five years. As it is now, the Shoshones and the Bannocks have over 300 acres of wheat growing, and would plant more if encouraged to do so.

HELENA, Montana, July 29.—Lieut. Wallace overtook and fought the Indians who committed the recent murders at the mouth of Bear and Rock Creeks, on the north fork of the Clearwater, on Sunday, July 21, killing six and wounding three. Among the killed was Tababor, the chief. They also killed 23 head of stock belonging to the Indians, and captured 31 head. The Indian band consisted of 17 bucks and two squaws, while Lieut. Wallace's party numbered 13 soldiers and two citizens. There were no casualties on our side except the wounding of a few horses. The fight lasted two hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—A Portland dispatch says the rendezvous for all the unfriendly Indians, both on the Oregon and Washington Territory side, is at the foot of Priest Rapids, where they are collecting in great numbers. Chief Moses says he cannot control his young men, and warns the settlers to look out for themselves.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The United States Indian Agent at Lemhi, Idaho, writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of July 18, announcing the murder, by two or more of the Indians belonging to Lemhi Agency, of "Bannock John," an old Indian, well known in that section of the country as a desperado. In explanation of the case, the agent says: "It appears that Bannock John murdered a white man—James Dempsey—a few weeks ago on Camas Prairie, and the Indians here have feared retaliation on the part of the whites. The news reached one of the Indian camps early this morning that 10 of their number, said to be good men, were murdered by whites in Round Valley while hunting—these Indians left here about a month ago for the purpose indicated. After learning of this terrible slaughter by the whites, the blame was laid on Bannock John, and a few of the Indians formed a conspiracy for his assassination, which was successfully carried out."

HOLYOKE MILLS IN TROUBLE.

WATER ILLEGALLY USED FROM THE RESERVOIR—THE OFFENDERS PAYING UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 29.—This city has been having considerable trouble with its water works of late in an entirely unforeseen manner. It seems that about a year ago one of the leading workmen in a large manufactory went to the Water Commissioners and represented that the water in the canal was so roily that they could not use it for manufacturing, and asked leave to make a temporary connection with a city hydrant close by until the canal got clear. The Commissioners readily granted his request, supposing that the connection would be by a hose, and last but a day or two at most. Instead of this, however, he fastened a permanent pipe to the hydrant, and the company have since used the water regularly without paying for it. The Water Commissioners have observed for some time that more water was being drawn from the reservoir than was paid for, and an investigation, with the assistance of detectives, revealed his mill as the principal offender, and their water for fire purposes was immediately cut off, with the statement that it would not be opened until the company paid $500 for the water illegally used so far, which is estimated as worth at least $2,000. The company objected strongly to this, hired three or four extra watchmen, and threatened to hold the city responsible for any damages by fire while their water was shut off. They offered to compromise by giving $50, then $220, and finally, under protest, paid the $500 required, and had their water restored. The agents of two other mills have told the Commissioners that they would settle on receipt of bills, and it is understood that some other mills are in the same fix, and will soon be called on to pay up. The city statutes provide that any one detected in this offense is liable to have to pay three times the value of the water used, and to be subject to a fine not exceeding $50, and not more than three months' imprisonment. The affair has caused considerable excitement in the place, and further developments are likely to result, which would prove decidedly unpleasant to all parties concerned.

FIRE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—The following table, from compilations in the Insurance Department, shows the income and expenses during the last six months of 25 of the fire insurance companies of New-York City, with their dividends to stockholders:

	Income.	Expenses.	Dividends.
Ætna (Fire and Inland)	$34,786 26	$47,181 42	$10,000 00
Adriatic	60,450 95	61,837 34	.....
American	92,636 26	68,629 27

ination, but were put aside subject to be reconvassed if the board desired it; this, he thought, led to loss of time, and, to a suggestion by Mr. Potter, he said he thought it looked as though they were kept as a reserve in case the disputed parishes did not furnish desirable results to the board; they were put in the compiling-room, and the Democratic visitors were refused access to them. In reply to a question whether the Republican visitors had access to them, Gov. Palmer said he thought he saw Mr. Hay coming out of the compiling-room on one occasion: before papers were opened in the Returning Board nobody could know what they contained; they were opened in the presence of all the visitors and they were invited to examine them and frequently did so; the whole business of that tribunal, as far as he knew, was to receive protests and exceptions, to open the returns, and give the results, to receive the evidence offered by the parties and then retire; there were no arguments allowed or briefs filed. Complaints were made about this rigid system, but no charge was made, and they closed the sessions on Dec. 2 and announced that they would consider the evidence. They dismissed the visitors on Saturday, and on Monday morning—probably it was Sunday evening—he heard, from what he believed to be good authority, that the board had reached a conclusion favorable to the Hayes Electors. It was a generally current rumor.

THE ELIZA PINKSTON OUTRAGE.

Q.—Were you there when Eliza Pinkston was brought in? A.—I was.

Q.—You are reported as being very much affected at the time? A.—She was brought in on a bed, and I saw her condition, and it was horrible—it was infamous—and I didn't hesitate to say so.

Q.—She charged certain persons with having committed that offense? A.—Yes, Sir; when she was brought into the room I said it was a piece of atrocious cruelty, and when I had heard her story I expressed myself in the language attributed to me, and I don't think it was half strong enough; I then went to the room where the Democrats were, and found them there. The persons that the accused, Dr. Young and others; they attempted to mollify me, and I said: "Gentlemen, if you are guilty of this thing, it's terrible, it's infamous;" and they made to me a proposition to obtain for them a hearing; I made the offer to the board, and it was refused, Mr. Ray, the counsel to the board, objecting that this was not a court for the trial of offenses, and that the court was the proper place for it; I heard the stories of some of these men at my rooms, and then I saw Gov. Wells, and I said to him: "This is a thing that goes beyond Presidential elections;" and I then became satisfied that Mrs. Pinkston had been atrociously and brutally used, but not by the parties charged.

In reply to further questioning, Gov. Palmer said that so far as he saw, the Republican visitors were active in attending all the sessions of the board and in consulting with parties, this being his reply to a question by Mr. Potter, intended to show that they themselves were to blame if they had not watched the decision of the board was a foregone conclusion.

In regard to Mr. Levissee's vote as an Elector, he said he was informed on the Monday before the Electors voted that a Mr. Asher had told his informant that he [Asher] had had a conversation with Levissee, in which Mr. Levissee said that the election was fraudulent, and that if a sum of money was made up—which sum he named, but Gov. Palmer had now forgotten it—he [Levissee] would appear before the board, denounce the fraud, and vote for Mr. Tilden. That communication was made to Gov. Palmer as Chairman of the Democratic visiting delegation, and he told his informant that Mr. Tilden could not afford to pay for Mr. Levissee's vote on any terms, but that the most honest service Mr. Levissee could render was to denounce the fraud. That was the last he heard of that matter.

Gov. Palmer next testified that it was his impression that Mr. Hayes could not have kept Packard in power if he had been declared elected; the people there told him that the domination of Packard was odious, and his opinion was that the people did not intend any act hostile to the United States Government, but that they were organized with the intention to resist him to such an extent that they would bring upon themselves a military government under the Federal authority, and would submit to no act which would perpetuate Packard's rule; they would have submitted to have Mr. Hayes counted in; they felt no interest in the result of the Presidential contest than in their own local election and the Government which was to flow from it.

MR. PALMER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Hiscock, Gov. Palmer said it was his opinion that so far as the colored people were concerned, although they were in a numerical majority, they were incapable of being organized or depended upon to sustain Packard, and that so far as the white people were concerned, they were a unit against Packard. The laborers on the plantations were so ignorant and uninformed that it would be impossible to organize them in such a way as to give physical support to any cause. Among the white people there was a very complete state of organization, or rather of preparation for organization, on the side of Nicholls, and they could have been summoned together at the best of a drum almost, and would have completed the Federal Government to assume the control of the State and compelled martial law.

As to the murders which were committed in Louisiana in 1876, there were many that could be traced to white people and negroes, and in some instances he was satisfied that the political murders were the work of politicians of both sides. The offenses committed by negroes amounted to violence, but rarely to the extent of murder. It would be impossible to say what proportion of the murders of 1875 and 1876 were political, for many of them were the outgrowth of old feuds of 1873, 1874, and 1875. In the state of affairs that existed among the people he did not think the deeds of violence committed were extraordinary, as a rule. Of course, an election that implied freedom from personal danger, could not exist there then, nor at any other time, and he believed that the greatest blessing to the negro, since emancipation, had been mustering him out of politics.

As to the work of the Returning Board, he thought that if they did conscientiously and honestly examine the business before them, and consider it, they had work enough to do without going into inquiries like the Pinkston outrage, but he still inclined to the opinion that it was so important a matter that they might and could have given it consideration at the expense of self-denial on their part. It was true that he had never heard that the courts of Louisiana had ever investigated the case or attempted to punish any of the perpetrators, although the State has been for a year in Democratic hands, and they have had it in their power to vindicate their party from the disgrace of that crime. Gov. Palmer thought that if he were Governor of a State, and his party were accused of a flagrant crime like that, he would not exert himself to clear it up or punish the guilty ones for the sake of clearing his party's reputation, nor could the political aspect of the crime influence his action in any respect concerning it.

With regard to Mr. Casanave's refusal to fill the vacancy in the Returning Board, Gov. Palmer thought that Casanave regarded himself as "insecure" to be a Tilden Elector, as the duty of his race to beat a Democrat. He believed that it was difficult to realize how strongly Mr. Casanave felt in this respect, but he would always believe that Casanave was honest in his convictions, though those convictions were the outgrowth of fear and prejudice, and for that reason he was disposed to pardon his unfairness.

He did not believe that the Republican visitors did wrong in addressing all proper considerations and arguments to the members of the Returning Board, as he himself had done, and he certainly did not know nor did he assume that they had used any other considerations than such as, from their standpoint, were honest, fair, and proper.

This closed the testimony, and the committee adjourned to meet again on Aug. 12, at noon, in this city.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ELIZA PINKSTON.

Mr. Shellabarger, who appeared before the committee as counsel for Mr. Sherman, during the sitting offered, to be placed on file, the subjoined letter referring to the Pinkston outrage. The committee has before it the originals of the affidavits referred to in the letter. The letter was accepted, not in evidence, but as a matter referred to in testimony:

POST OFFICE, CANTON, MADISON COUNTY, MISS., } July 4, 1878.

Hon. John Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have had a long interview with Eliza Pinkston, now Eliza Pritchard, and her husband, in relation to the affidavit recently published in the New-York *Herald*. They say that on Sunday, June 23, Mr. W. J. Mosby, on whose place they live, requested them to come to Canton. On reaching town they were taken to the office of a Mr. Hoffman, where they met a Mr. Garrett, Justice of the Peace, and Hon. Mr. Zacharie, of New-Orleans. Mr. Zacharie commenced talking to Eliza, telling her that she was the person who had put Hayes in the White House, and that the Radical Party should have paid her well for it; that the Democrats controlled this country now; that the bread and meat she was eating daily and the land she was working belonged to the Democrats, but they were her friends if she acted right. He then asked her many questions about the killing of her husband and child and the wounding of herself. She told him that the Democrats killed her husband, and that her testimony before the Senate Committee in New-Orleans was the truth. He also asked her if she was not told to act as though she were weak and suffering from her wounds when going before the committee, to which she replied, "No." Mr. Zacharie also asked her if she had not talked with yourself, and Hon. Stanley Matthews before giving her testimony. She replied that she saw many great men from the North, but did not remember the names of any of them. Mr. Zacharie also told her that if she would go to New-Orleans and testify for the Democrats they would give her 200, and see that she did not suffer for anything while she lived. After Mr. Zacharie had finished talking to her, he told Eliza that he had written down what she had told him, and wished her to sign it, which she did, when the Justice of the Peace asked her to hold up her hand, asking her if the statement made by her was the truth. She replied that it was.

I read the affidavit, as published in the New-York *Herald*, to Eliza, and she says that she never made any such statements to Mr. Zacharie; that she does not remember ever having seen or talked with yourself or Hon. Stanley Matthews, and that she did not say that she was promised $500, or any sum of money, for her testimony. Her husband agrees with what Eliza tells me about the interview with Mr. Zacharie, and I believe they tell the truth about the matter. They came to see me, and ask my advice about going to New-Orleans, as Mr. Mosby told them this morning that he intended to take them down there in a few days, but that they wished to avoid going with him. Eliza says that, if she is taken to New-Orleans, she will swear that her former testimony is the truth, and that Mr. Zacharie has attempted to bribe her to tell a different story.

I have written to Hon. T. B. Reed, at New-Orleans, the substance of my interview with Eliza, and presume he will have her summoned before the committee if he thinks it best to do so. I am prompted to write you this letter that you may know the truth in relation to the so-called affidavit of Eliza Pritchard, and also that you may know what steps are being taken by the Democrats to injure yourself and Hon. Stanley Mathews. I am yours, HENRY R. SMITH, Postmaster.

THE JAY COOKE FAILURE.

A PLAN OF SETTLEMENT DECIDED UPON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The creditors of the Jay Cooke estate met here to-day for the purpose of hearing what the committee had to say to them, and whether there is a prospect for a speedy winding-up of the affairs of the concern. This gathering had more life in it than the previous meeting, and the creditors were inclined to inquire into several matters, and growl at the amount of money paid for counsel fees. Trustee Lewis was quick in bringing the matter before the meeting, but prefaced it by a suggestion that had been made to him, that some of the creditors entertained the idea, in case a distribution of the assets was made, the bankrupts might, by some means, be benefited. In this view of the matter he had secured from the bankrupts, one and all, their signatures to a paper withdrawing from all claim or benefit. Then he said: "It is proposed to divide the money collected, and also to distribute all stocks that can be divided among the creditors pro rata, without affixing any price thereto. But, as the estate cannot all be converted into cash, or divided in kind, it is proposed to issue scrip representing the interests of the creditors, respectively, in certain assets remaining in the hands of the Trustee, upon the following plan:

"1. Schedules of each asset shall be prepared, and an appraisement made by competent experts who shall be selected by the committee.

"2. The aggregate value so ascertained shall be the basis upon which scrip shall be issued by the Trustee to the creditor, say, for two-thirds of the appraised value.

"3. The scrip shall be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, as may be requested by each creditor, the amount to be issued to each creditor being equal to two-thirds of the sum he would be entitled to receive in cash if the appraised assets were converted into money. For sums less than $50, fractional scrip shall be issued. The form and tenor of the scrip shall be determined by the committee.

"4. Catalogues shall be prepared setting out each asset with the appraised value affixed, for the use and information of the creditors.

"5. The assets shall be sold at public auction in the City of Philadelphia, after at least 30 days' notice by advertisement of the time and place of sale.

"6. No assets shall be sold below the appraised value.

"7. The lots shall be arranged, as far as practicable, as to the quantity offered, so as to enable creditors for small sums to compete with the larger creditors.

"8. Payments for purchases shall be made in scrip or cash.

"9. The scrip used in such purchases shall be surrendered to and canceled by the Trustee to the extent it shall be used in payment for the assets, and if any certificate shall be so used only in part it shall be canceled pro tanto by a proper indorsement thereon made by the Trustee.

"10. The sale shall be continuous from day to day until the entire catalogue has been offered.

"11. Should anything not be sold at the first offering, it shall be again offered at the close of the catalogue. If then sold the unsold items shall be again catalogued and offered 30 days after the termination of the first sale. Anything then unsold shall be held for at least 30 days, to enable any one to buy at the appraised price.

"12. Any gain or profit on the sales shall be the property of the estate.

"13. The taxes for 1878 on lands and other real estate shall be paid by the estate.

"14. The costs of deeds, of deeds, transfers, and acknowledgments shall be paid by the estate. Recording shall be paid by the purchasers.

"15. As the valuation will be that of 1878, they will be relatively equal, and no creditor can complain that want of knowledge deterred him from purchasing. Every creditor should invest the amount of his scrip.

"16. The committee reserve the right to adjourn the sale from time to time if their judgment there should be good reasons for so doing, and the adjourned sale shall in all respects have the same effect as the original sale.

"17. At such time, after the expiration of the said period of 90 days, as the committee shall determine, the unsold assets, together with such others as the committee may indicate for appraisement, shall be similarly catalogued, and shall form the basis for a second issue of scrip, the amount of the first issue of scrip outstanding being first deducted from the aggregate of said catalogue; the entire balance shall be the basis for a second issue of scrip of such form and tenor.

"18. This arrangement shall take effect when and so soon as the assent to it has been given by creditors sufficient in number in the judgment of the Trustee and committee, to enable them to perfect and carry it into complete effect.

"19. Notwithstanding the adoption of this arrangement, or anything herein enacted, the Trustee and committee shall retain their entire discretion to continue sales and administration of the assets, whether or not embraced in the schedules, as though this plan had not been proposed."

Ogontz, the late residence of Jay Cooke, near this City, will be included in this sale. Accompanying the plan was a form of agreement for the creditors to sign, in which they assented and instructed Mr. Lewis to carry it into effect.

At the conclusion of the meeting copies of the agreement were placed in convenient positions, where the creditors stepped forward and signed them. This will be carried out in New-York, Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco. As soon as a sufficient number of creditors' signatures are obtained, then the committee of creditors will order the sale to proceed. It it should happen that the plan is not agreed to, or a number of creditors hold off to carry the matter into court, and cause trouble, then it will not be effected. The committee has the whole thing in their hands, as the mass of creditors learned to-day, and they might as well not have spent the money entailed in the gatherings for the amount of satisfaction they obtained. The plan proposed is virtually the committee's, and unless it is adopted soon, and the estate speedily wound up, "there will not be even a 5 per cent dividend for the creditors next year, as it will be eaten up in expenses," tersely put a man who lost $8,000 in the crash. The sentiment seemed to be to agree to anything that would bring the largest amount of money out of the wreck and as soon as possible. Therefore, over a couple of hundred names were enrolled to the agreement to-day. In about six weeks, the further plans of the committee and Trustee will be made known.

ALFONSO AT THE ESCURIAL.

Madrid Correspondence of the London Standard.

After a wilderness of plain, you see in the Escurial a small town built in a wilderness of rocks and mountains. This seems, indeed, a fit spot for the last abode of the sullen and despotic Prince who, full of ambition and fanaticism, and soured by the disappointments of the world, had come here to seek repose and meditation. Here his dark and intolerant spirit could brood over the deeds achieved by a polley which had crushed feudal Barons, turbulent ayuntamientos, unbelieving burghers, distant colonies, and Flemish disloyalty under the awful spell of the Inquisition and the Council of Castile. Behind those silent and thick walls no outward influence could disturb the royal hermit in the two cells close to the chapel, where his stool, his table, his window-sill yet remain three centuries after he has lain in the Panteon de Los Reyes below. King Alfonso has selected this melancholy pile as the first retreat in which he mourns over his great and premature loss. No fitter abode could be imagined for sorrow than the Palace of the Escurial. Its long galleries are silent, and its courts are much like the interior of a monastery. Its gardens and terraces have a sort of Dutch regularity and sameness in their well-cut plants and neat alleys. The view from these terraces extends over the bare and rugged plain below, and across the lofty sierra behind. All over the place hangs a stillness which is only disturbed by the shrill whistle of a passing train, or by the tolling of the convent's bell.

At early dawn this bell awakens King Alfonso, who rises as early as 5:30, when the sun is already high on the horizon in this country. His Majesty descends alone to the church, and hears mass every day in the chapel where lie the remains of his beloved Queen. He kneels on the marble pavement in prayer, while one of the aged chaplains recites prayers before that marble monument wherein are entombed his dream of happiness, his illusions, his first love. Often when he rises to depart tears are on the face of the young sovereign, and he generally asks to be left alone for this his first hour of a long day devoted to his duties even in the Escurial. At 9 in the morning the Princess of Asturias, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the Infanta Christina, also hear mass in the same chapel. After mass King Alfonso strolls alone in the gardens until his secretary, Count Morphy, joins him, about 9. They work and read together until midday, when Alfonso XII. breakfasts with the Princess and the Montpensiers. After his meal the members of the military household assemble to receive his Majesty's commands for the day, and he chats with Gens. Echague and O'Ryan before he retires, like most of his subjects, to his daily siesta. In the afternoon he gives audience to his Ministers, and rides out in the evening with the Duke of Montpensier. Very little change has been made in the Escurial for the royal family. By his Majesty's express orders, great simplicity is observed in all the arrangements of the royal apartments. His halbardiers and the squadron of Horse Guards do duty within the palace. The garrison of the town is composed of some infantry and artillery.

PAYING OUT GREENBACKS.

The Vinton (Iowa) *Eagle* says: "Gen. J. B. Weaver, Greenback candidate for Congress, and would-be Democratic candidate for the same office, in a recent speech used this language: 'Just stop the taxes for a couple of years and put out greenbacks for a couple of years in place of them, and pay the expenses of running the Government.' We don't see why Mr. Weaver should stop with paying out greenbacks for Government expenses. Why not donate to each State enough greenbacks to pay its expenses and the interest on its debt; or, better still, pay off the State debts and save the interest? Come to think of it, we can see no objection to stopping the 'taxes' and paying national and State expenses five years as well as two years—why not try it 50 years? Then there are a few county and city debts that might as well be wiped out. There are a few churches, too, that have been groaning for years under debt. How Providence would smile to see those debts paid by robbery. We understand also there are a few farms in the country under mortgage. Wouldn't it make a good many honest hearts leap for joy to have those mortgages lifted? We can see no objection to paying all private debts in this manner. And while the blessed old Uncle Sam is in the millennium business he might leave each of us a million or two of greenbacks for pin money. Wouldn't it be glorious? We like Weaver's greenbackism. It enables one to live in a heaven of perpetual delusion—it's the next thing to being in an insane asylum."

THE BABY CARRIAGE CASE.

THE LAW APPLIED TO FRENCH FLATS

JUDGE VAN HOESEN REFUSES AN INJUNCTION TO STOP THE CARRIAGE—ONE LAW FOR APARTMENT AND TENEMENT HOUSES—TEXT OF THE DECISION.

The peculiar case in which Mr. Joseph Pool, the President of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, sought to enjoin Mr. Thomas Higginson from wheeling a baby carriage in his own rooms, was made the subject of a decision by Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Common Pleas, yesterday. As the details of the case have been so recently placed before the public, a bare recital of the facts will be sufficient to recall the points involved. Mr. Pool lives with his family on the fourth floor of the apartment-house at No. 68 Madison-avenue, and Mr. Higginson and family reside on the floor above. The rooms of both parties are fitted up with furniture designed especially for those very rooms, and neither party could move away without running the risk of getting into rooms to which the furniture may not be suited. Mr. Higginson has an infant child, about 15 months old, which is sick with the pains of teething. To lull this child to sleep he obtained the carriage, weighing about nine pounds, in which the infant is trundled back and forth whenever it is fretful and needs to be soothed. Mr. and Mrs. Pool say that the noise made by the carriage is intolerable. They complained of it, and Mr. Higginson thereupon had his carpets taken up and three thicknesses of padding laid down under them. This, however, does not seem to have helped the matter. Mrs. Higginson is positive that the baby cannot be put to sleep except in the carriage. "A fact which seemed to me to be of some importance in the case," says Judge Van Hoesen in his decision, "is, that one night when the defendant's wife with bare feet was walking up and down the floor, carrying the child, the noise seemed to the plaintiff so loud and unbearable that he knocked upon the ceiling to warn the defendant that it must cease. That fact appeared to me to show either that the plaintiff's nervous system was in a highly irritated state, or else that No. 68 Madison-avenue is built like the house in Pentonville, described by Thackeray, 'Where you hear rather better outside the room than in.' Of course, the plaintiff has been greatly annoyed by the noise of the carriage, and probably injunctions have been granted where the complainants have not suffered greater inconvenience than he has. But every one of these cases must stand by itself, and regard must be had to the locality and to the nature of the use of the property which makes the noise as well as to the effects produced thereby. The noise must be real, not a mere annoyance to persons of fastidious tastes, but such as would be likely to be physically annoying to a person of ordinary sensibilities. It must not only be productive of physical discomfort, but it must be unreasonable. The business of a tinsmith cannot be carried on at unreasonable hours, nor will a band of music be permitted to annoy by playing near a dwelling-house for a few hours or three hours at a time. The ringing of chimes or of church bells has been restrained by injunction. And in Broder vs. Saillard, 2 Chan. Div., 692, a gentleman who had leased a stable next to the wall of a dwelling-house was enjoined from keeping his three horses in it, because the noise of the horses disturbed the occupants of the adjoining houses. It was held that the keeping of horses in a place so situated that their noise would prevent persons in the neighborhood from sleeping was not a reasonable use of the stable property. In determining whether the noise should be stopped by injunction, the test is not whether the defendant is using his property for proper and lawful purposes, but is whether the use of the property is reasonable, in view of the right of the neighbors to peace and quietness. Thus, the business of a tinsmith, the keeping of horses, the playing of music, and the ringing of bells are lawful and proper in themselves, but as every man has a right to quietness and freedom from noise in his home, it is unreasonable, in view of that right, that these things should be done in such a way that the neighbors will be deprived of the rest and the quietude essential to the full and free enjoyment of their property. In the City of New-York various causes have combined to bring about the crowding of numbers of people into one house. Poverty forces the poor into tenement-houses, and fashion lures the well-to-do into French flats. But there can be but one law for the two classes of dwellings, or, perhaps I might say, for the two varieties of that species of abode called apartment houses. The restriction of the use of a baby carriage in a French flat would logically be followed by the prevention of the use of sewing-machines in tenement-houses. Certainly, the noise of an ordinary sewing-machine must be quite as offensive as that of a parlor carriage, and the day-laborer needs rest and quiet as much as the wealthier inhabitant. A French flat, and yet no one would approve the enjoining of the seamstress from stealing a few hours from night for the pursuit of her trade. It is true that no laborer is likely to complain of any disturbance of his sleep, for 'weariness can snore upon the flint when restless sloth finds the down pillow hard;' but that consideration does not change the principle. Where a man makes himself one of 100 gathered under one roof, and selects as his home a house so flimsily built that the tread of a woman's bare foot upon a heavily-carpeted floor makes a vibration to be complained of by those living on the floor below, he cannot expect the immunity from noise and disturbance which he would enjoy in a house occupied by his own family alone, nor can he restrain other occupants from any use of their own apartments consistent with good neighborship and with a reasonable regard for the comfort of others. If the rocking of a cradle, the wheeling of a carriage, the working of a sewing-machine, or the discord of ill-played music disturb the inmates of an apartment-house, no relief by injunction can be obtained unless the proof be clear that the noise is unreasonable and made without due regard to the rights and the comfort of other occupants. The situation of the dwellers in apartments, while it has advantages, must be, in some respects, less agreeable than that of those who occupy a whole house. They cannot expect the same quiet and repose. The man who lives in a hotel must not be surprised if roused from sleep by the heavy foot of some guest passing by his door at an unseasonable hour. Nor ought the plaintiff to have been surprised by the use of any ordinary means which the defendant might employ to lull his sick child to sleep. No man has a right to such immunity from noise that his neighbor cannot stir in his own room. There is nothing in the affidavits to lead me to the conclusion that the defendant, in having this carriage instead of a cradle, made a use of his apartments which—in view of the plaintiff's right to quiet and repose—was unreasonable. It is probable that a cradle swinging upon pivots set in stationary standards would have answered the purpose as well as the carriage, and, as it would make no noise, good neighborship might suggest the use of it. As matter of law, however, if the defendant himself were taken sick and obliged to walk the floor all night through pain, the plaintiff would have no right to insist that he should put on india rubbers. As has been said, each case must stand by itself, and where people indulge their inclination to be gregarious they must not expect the quiet that belongs to solitude. The injunction must be dissolved, with $10 costs to defendant Higginson."

HOW THE ARMY BILL WORKS.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says: "A report received at the Army Head-quarters yesterday through Gen. Ord, now at San Antonio, furnishes a useful illustration of the way the recent act of Congress may operate—the act prohibiting the Army of the United States from being used as a *posse comitatus*, 'except in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.' Our soldiers may be permitted to pursue, capture, and slay if necessary, the hostile red-skins, but they cannot lay a finger upon the noble white thief. So that the Army of the United States appears to be quite powerless in presence of a small band of white raiders, intent on pillage. The report says that a detachment of Lebo's Company from Davis, detailed to pursue certain raiders, returned, after discovering that the raiders were white men, or Mexican horse-thieves. A day or so after, according to a telegram from the commanding officer, District of Pecos, a stage was assailed by a band of five men, supposed to be Indians, and fired into. It was noteworthy, says the report, that the Indians were appareled in clean buckskin garments—a thing unprecedented in the get-up of a red man. It was undoubtedly the same gang of rowdies in Indian disguise, Lieut. Beck has been sent in pursuit of the marauders, but what can he do if they turn out to be not hostile savages, but friendly white robbers? According to the act of Congress, the Army can merely watch their movements and make a report. The trouble just reported occurred in the vicinity of Fort Concho."

SEEKING HUSBANDS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday prints the following: "The sequel of the Nova Scotia romance turns out to be a very happy one after all, and it is to be found in the following notice contained in the Halifax papers:

"'LORD—BRANDER.—At Victoria, British Columbia, 24th June, at St. John's Episcopalian Church, by Rev. Percival Jenns, JOHN L. LORD, of New-Westminster, British Columbia, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Robert Brander, Nova Scotia.'

"It will be remembered that the young lady in the case had made the acquaintance of the gentleman by means of photography and correspondence. She left Halifax on the 8th of June for her new home, and arrived there safely. She had not seen her intended since a child, at which time he, too, was a resident of Halifax. After making himself a comfortable home in the far West, the gentleman yearned for a wife, and opened a correspondence with old friends in the sister province, with the result stated. The *Reporter* supplements this "romance" by another interesting little story: Shortly after the Halifax young lady bade adieu to her father at New-York, while she was on her way to San Francisco, a young lady boarded the train who was also bound to British Columbia, and, singularly enough, on a similar errand—to meet and marry her lover, to wit—whom she had not seen for 10 years. The two young ladies became fast friends, and together embarked from 'Frisco for Victoria, British Columbia. Here they were met at the steamer by the respective bridegrooms to be, who, it transpired, were intimately acquainted, and had met without previous arrangement, from different points, each to meet his intended bride. The young lady who entered the train between New-York and San Francisco was bridesmaid to the Halifax bride, while her lover was groomsman, and the father of the groomsman gave the bride away. The Thursday after the marriage chronicled above the other pair were united in wedlock—to be as happy, we trust, as couple No. 1."

A WELSH MURDER.

SLAUGHTER OF AN ENTIRE FAMILY NEAR NEWPORT, IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

From the London Telegraph, July 13.

A terrible discovery was made at Llangibby, near Newport, Monmouthshire, yesterday morning. On the previous day a lad had been at work at the Llandovinis Farm with a man named Watkins, a laborer, who bore an excellent character for honesty and integrity. The boy went again to meet Watkins at the same place at an early hour yesterday morning, and finding that he did not come to resume his labor, he proceeded to his cottage. On arriving there a frightful spectacle presented itself. The body of the unfortunate man Watkins lay on the garden path, his head being on a flower-bed, while the corpse of his wife was also lying near the garden gate. The terrified boy at once ran to tell his mother what he had seen, and she accompanied him to the depot. Subsequently she informed Mr. Evans, of Cefuliwch Farm, of what had taken place, and the Police were communicated with. In the meantime, however, a man named Morgan, who was passing, saw the bodies lying in the positions already indicated, and ascertained that both had had their throats cut. He then became aware that the cottage was on fire. By means of a ladder, Morgan, assisted by a neighboring farmer, removed the tiles and plaster from the roof, and the smoke having cleared away to some extent, he two men entered the building. They found that the dwelling had been greatly disturbed, and on proceeding up stairs were horrified at finding the bodies of three children, all quite dead. One was lying with her head between a box and the bedstead, another under the bed, lying on its face, and the third in the inner room. Their names were Charlotte, aged 8; Frederick, aged 5, and Alice, aged 4. All three had been stabbed and hacked about with a knife, and all, especially the second child, were much burned. It seemed as if the eldest, who had wounds in the back, must have gone to the window for the purpose of raising an alarm, when she was prevented from so doing by the murderous wounds on the head. Alice were apparently more severe than those inflicted on their parents, and the opinion of the people who speedily assembled at the scene of the tragedy, including Major Herbert, the Chief Constable of the county, Superintendent McIntosh, Sergt. Powell, Dr. Bolton, &c., was that Watkins had been first attacked and stunned with a blunt instrument, his throat being afterward cut while he was insensible, and that his wife had been killed in a similar manner. After rummaging the lower part of the house, the miscreants evidently went up stairs for the purpose of plunder, and, finding the children, dispatched them, setting the house on fire before making good their escape.

The cottage is one of the kind usually occupied by farm laborers. It is situated in its own garden by the side of the road, a long way from any other and from any other dwelling. The rooms had been comfortably furnished for persons in the state of life occupied by the unfortunate deceased persons. The floor of one of the bedrooms was burned through to what had been the living-room below, while the feathers of the beds and the clothes had been greatly scorched and singed. Up to last night no trace had been ascertained what property had been taken from the house, nor has any clue yet been found to the discovery of the perpetrators of these diabolical murders, no facts having as yet come to light to aid the Police in their investigations. A man wearing a blue serge jacket has been seen at the cottage at various places, but nothing further has been heard of him, and it is considered doubtful whether one man could have committed the deed which has caused such wide-spread horror throughout the district. It is likewise regarded as extremely improbable that Watkins could have committed the murders and committed subsequently killed himself.

Another correspondent states: "Further particulars respecting the Llangibby murder show the victims to have been five in number. William Watkins, workman, 35 years of age; his wife, about the same age; a daughter, aged 7, and two other children, a boy and a girl, aged 5 and 4. The husband and wife were lying near the gate, the boy in the garden, in front of the cottage, in a pool of blood, under some thick bushes and shrubs, which partly shielded them from view from the turnpike road. Two of the children were lying on their beds, with their throats cut and dreadfully charred, and the youngest child, also burned, with its throat cut, lying under the bed. The body of Mrs. Watkins was first discovered by a lad named James, who at about 7 o'clock went to look for Watkins to come to work. He aroused the neighbors, who sent to Usk for the Police. When Watkins was found he had no shoes on, and they have not since been found, although a rigid search has been made. A couple of trumps in blouses were seen lying under a hedge on Tuesday evening in the neighborhood, and it is surmised that Watkins and his wife were at supper between 9 and 10 at night, when disturbed by the murderers. Two cups, half empty, were found on the table, and some slices of bacon were in the frying-pan. The house appears to have been ransacked and the room set on fire. Broken furniture, apparently destroyed in the scuffle, was lying in all directions."

DISCOURAGING REPORTS.

WHAT SOME OF THE WORKMEN SENT TO BRAZIL SAY OF THE MADEIRA AND MAMORE RAILROAD.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 29.

Letters from the men who left this city to assist in the building of the Madeira and Mamore Railroad, in Brazil, picture the situation as anything but agreeable or inviting. In fact, some of the representations are gloomy indeed, and show that the men are very much dissatisfied. Mr. Albert T. Mills, who sailed several months ago for the scene of operations, returned on Friday evening on board the schooner Jacob E. Ridgway. He states that in his judgment the work of building the road was started in too much of a hurry, for upon the arrival of the vessels at Brazil it was discovered that no preparations had been made to receive anybody. No arrangements had been made for the transportation of provisions, and nothing along the route had been provided for the men. The railroad is being built in sections under sub-contractors, who have found it a losing undertaking. The sections were divided into 100 feet. Sometimes the work required cutting from 25 to 50 feet, and at other places fillings had to be made, and although no rock was encountered, yet the hard sand was just like iron ore, and was difficult to cut. There was also considerable expense in working the sections, on account of the difficulty of supplying provisions. Mr. Mills states that the week before he left the work, only about three miles of the main line had been completed, and the men generally appear to be dissatisfied. One night 11 Italians, who had been taken along to work, started from camp to walk home by way of Bolivia. In a little more than a week they returned, saying they could not get through the country on account of the natives. In reference to the discomforts of the men, Mr. Mills said that, on their arrival, they had no place to sleep, and had to build rude huts, which they hired the natives to cover with palms. While the thermometer did not reach more than 125° in the sun, yet the heat was very dry and oppressive, and the men, who were attacked by the breakbone fever, were so thoroughly depressed as not to be good for anything. Altogether, five of the men had died since the starting of the Mercedita, one of the deaths occurring on the way up the Amazon. In a letter from one of the men, the latter, in concluding, says: "We are away from San Antonio, in a wild country. Tigers prowl around our camp every night. We have neither sides nor ends to our shanties. This is the dry season, and we have no rain, but at night, or early in the morning, the dew falls so heavy that one would think it was raining."

RUSSIAN PROPHECIES ON THE RESULTS OF THE TREATY.

Paris Letter to the Pall Mall Gazette.

An eminent Russian is said to have expressed his discontent with the work accomplished in the congress in the following terms: "A hundred years after the last partition of Poland the Congress of Berlin has pronounced the partition of Turkey. That Empire, founded by valiant conquerors, but ill-governed by their successors, has succumbed, not to the blows struck by Russia, but to those struck by England. It was Lord Beaconsfield who, by his perfidious counsels, encouraged the Turks to accept war with Russia—a war which has forever broken their power in Europe. By imposing its protectorate, England now reduces Turkey to a state of vassalage. It is England who will rule over Anatolia, as she already rules over the Khédive of Egypt. Without having fired a single cartridge she has seized on the lion's share, the isle of Cyprus; and, to the great astonishment of the world, the powers which have vital interests in the Mediterranean permit England, by the fortification of Larnaca, to dictate the law at once in the East and the West. And what has been the conduct of England toward the Greeks? Lord Beaconsfield deceived them as he deceived the Turks. He hindered them from conquering the Greek provinces of Turkey when the Russian armies were victorious. On his side, Lord Beaconsfield has obtained all he desired. He hindered the Russians from taking Constantinople and from forming a powerful and independent Bulgaria; he ceded to us Batoum, but only as a free port; he forced us to restore Bayazid, for which we paid our blood; he prevented us from obtaining a pecuniary indemnity from Turkey, to which we had a right. In fact, Lord Beaconsfield has damaged the interests of France, Italy, and Austria; by the position England has assumed in Cyprus, she has annihilated Turkey, and has hindered Greece from claiming the provinces inhabited by their compatriots." According to the same authority, the following will be the consequences of the congress: "Bulgaria and the two Roumelias will declare their freedom; Bosnia and Herzegovina will become Austrian; Albania may possibly fall to Italy; the isles will sooner or later be united with Greece; Egypt, Tunis, and Tripoli will detach themselves from the Porte, and England, by promises of railways, &c., will establish herself in those countries. As for the Sultan, he may be able to hang on for another century at Stamboul, thanks to the jealousies of the various European powers who will maintain him there."

THE PRICE OF A MAN'S WIFE.

EVIDENCE IN THE COOPER-MARSHALL CASE.

MR. COOPER ASKED $25,000 FOR HIS SPOUSE—THE WOOSTER-STREET STORY TOLD AGAIN—WHAT GEORGE WASHINGTON CRUMMELL THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

The reference in the Cooper-Marshall case still draws its slow length along, and yesterday morning saw the commencement of another week devoted to the dreary iteration of its shameful disclosures. Dreary, that is to say, to those who are unfortunate enough to be engaged in it; to the general public the phases of social life which by it are illustrated have a more than ordinary interest. There are many, however, who, not having watched the case from its commencement, have an impression that the reference is but an ordinary case of divorce, but this is not so; its issues are of a far more complicated character. The leading facts are these: Isaac P. Cooper was married to Ruth West, and for 18 or 20 years they lived happily together, the latter part of the time keeping a hotel at Pleasure Bay, Long Branch. Then they came to live at Brooklyn, and a Mr. John F. Marshall, senior partner in the firm of Marshall & Wilkins, Madison-Avenue Stage Line, began to pay particular attention to Mrs. Cooper. In April, 1875, the lady sued for divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery; the latter did not respond, and consequently her prayer was granted. Very shortly afterward she lived with Marshall, and upon his death on the 10th of January last she made a claim before the Surrogate for $250,000, her dower right as his widow. His administrators repudiated the claim on the ground that there never was any marriage ceremony between the two; but she holding that they were man and wife from cohabitation with acknowledgement, the Marshall family contended that Mrs. Cooper's divorce was obtained by collusion, and was therefore void. The Supreme Court referred this point to ex-Judge Barbour on May 29, with orders to pursue the investigation without delay. The pursuit has been kept up from then to the present, and in all probability will not end before the middle of September.

Mr. Cooper, who excused himself from giving evidence on Saturday because he felt "muddled and mixed-up like," did not turn up yesterday morning, and no intelligence was heard of him. Nothing was heard, either, from Mrs. Pitcher, who, through illness, left her evidence uncompleted a week ago. "This case will kill somebody before it is finished," says Mr. Scribner. Mrs. Cooper was present early, cool, attentive, and industrious as before, rendering material assistance to her counsel by her smart suggestions relative to the testimony being given. Mr. Scribner entered with a large pile of testimony in a traveling-strap. It has become too voluminous to be carried in his two sachels, and, at its present rate of augmentation, will shortly be too bulky to be carried at all. Mr. Ten Eyck carries his documents in a small paper parcel, which looks so simple, and is so devoid of red tape, that one would take it to be a badly wrapped-up pair of shoes.

The

NOTES OF FOREIGN NEWS.

PITH OF THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

In visiting the King of Sweden, Louis Napoleon is only following out his relations. King Oscar was a cousin of Louis' imperial father.

Signor Aleardo Aleardi, a Senator from the Kingdom of Italy, and one of the most distinguished of contemporary Italian poets, died at Verona on the 17th of apoplexy.

M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, was recently thrown from his carriage and seriously injured. This is said to have given rise to a report in Paris that the Bratiano Cabinet had fallen.

A Manchester school-mistress lately obtained a verdict of £100 in a suit for libel against a preacher who wrote letters to the newspapers charging her with cruelty to the children under her care.

The *Illustrated London News* states that the will of the late Mr. Charles Mathews has just been proved by his widow, the sole Executrix, to whom he leaves all his property. The personal estate is sworn under $20,000.

One of the recent fashionable and aristocratic weddings in London attended by the Prince of Wales and others of the royal family was that of Lord Carington and Hon. Cecilia Margaret Harbord, daughter of Lord Suffield.

Mrs. Mary Livermore, of Boston and vicinity, delivered a speech on woman suffrage to a genteel gathering of ladies and gentlemen in London about two weeks ago. It was an invitation affair at the house of a Member of Parliament, and a vote of thanks was passed at the end of the performance.

The English beaches are infested by a fish called the weever, which is armed with sharp spines and given to burying itself in the sand to be stepped on. In such cases it is sure to inflict a severe sting, and that is why people there have to wear slippers when bathing and children cannot paddle about barefooted on the beach.

It is stated that there will be 4,000 invitations issued on the occasion of the anniversary of M. Thiers' death on the 3d September. A place will be reserved in the nave of Notre Dame Cathedral for each of the deputations, representing the 25 departments, by whom M. Thiers was elected on the 8th of February, 1871.

The little Republic of Switzerland has an Army of 120,000, organized in eight divisions. There are 94,000 infantry, 16,300 artillery, 3,500 engineers, 2,700 sanitary forces, and 2,000 cavalry. Besides this, which is called the elite Army, there is a Landwehr of 92,000 men. What Switzerland does with all this military force does not appear.

A man was lately tried in Edinburgh for the murder of his own child, and it was proved that he was in a fit of somnambulism and quite unconscious when the deed was committed. He was dismissed with the understanding that his friends should see that in the future he slept alone, and ran no risk of getting up in the night and killing somebody.

Here's impudence! The London *Standard* speaks of the elevated railroads as threatening to "uglify"—to use an American expression"—the streets of New-York. Since when was the *Standard's* convenient invention, "uglify," an American expression? Mighty convenient to have America upon which to shove every slovenly solecism that comes handy!

Prof. Bell writes to the London journals to protest against the Telegraph bill now pending in Parliament, which proposes to bring the telephone under the operation of the act of 1869. The practical effect would be to take from the inventor the use of his invention, and to put the subject under Government monopoly. Prof. Bell very properly regards such a proceeding as "contrary to every principle of fair dealing."

Peter's pence, it is reported from Rome, come in so sparingly as to cause serious concern at the Vatican. In addition to the instructions issued to the Neapolitan and other Bishops to obtain the royal exequatur, and with it the revenues of their dioceses, the device of pilgrimages, so fruitful under Pius IX., will again be resorted to. Four pilgrimages will set out from France early in Autumn, two from Spain, one Carlist and one Altonsist, and one from Belgium.

A huge temperance fête was held recently in the Crystal Palace, London, under the auspices of the Band of Hope Union, which embraces about 3,000 societies, and a membership of nearly 500,000. It is estimated that 60,000 persons attended the fête, but a cricket match and a balloon-race were among the attractions. We are gravely informed that no intoxicating liquors were sold in the building during the day, which seems strange inasmuch as it was a total abstinence demonstration, and largely attended by children.

The succession of Queen Mercedes, says *Galignani*, has been already settled. As soon as the Duke de Montpensier learned that an inventory of the property of his deceased daughter was about to be made he announced his intention to not accept the inheritance, and expressed his desire that King Alfonso should retain it. The latter at first refused, in order not to prejudice the interests of the children of his brothers-in-law, but the Duke insisted, and, supported by the Countess de Paris and Princess Christine, overcame the scruples of the King. Alfonso XII. will therefore remain in possession of the palaces of Castilleja and Cuesta, near Seville, and the jewels of the late Queen. The Rente which had been paid for the dowry remains intact, and the King has ordered that sum to be distributed to the poor.

London *Truth* has this rather hasty suggestion: "In New-York there is a sort of bar at every chemist's where aerated water and syrups are sold. In several towns in Germany there are kiosks in the streets for the same purpose. A kiosk company for the sale of aerated waters in Summer and of hot coffee in Winter would be a great boon to London, nor, if the spots for the erection of the kiosks were well chosen, would they be in the way. I recommend the scheme to the advocates of temperance. A man drinks beer or gin, not so much from any particular craving for them, but because he is thirsty, and likes a slight advance on plain water. Moreover, he is fond of showing his munificence by treating a friend. Give him the opportunity to buy aerated water and syrups, and coffee, and in many cases beer and gin would be given up. The facility of instantaneous purchase is the great attraction of pot-houses."

Speaking of the result of the prosecution of Marvin, the London *Globe* says somewhat savagely: "Pieces of information are contemptuously thrown to its organs in the press, like bones to dogs by unsympathetic masters. But if any less favored creature ventures to snatch a morsel for itself, a close, strong muzzle must be instantly fitted on its jaws. The real object of the abortive prosecution, which collapsed so miserably yesterday, was nothing else than to exercise a sort of terrorism over the more independent portion of the London press. In effect, it declared in the clearest way that the revelation of State secrets is reserved exclusively for Ministers. Quite recently two of our morning contemporaries have promptly published official information of the highest importance—the one the Anglo-Turkish convention, the other the full text of the Berlin treaty. Yet we have not even heard a whisper of any Government proceedings being instituted against the 'conspirators' and 'tempters' concerned in these revelations. In brief, what is permissible to a journal on the favored list must not be attempted by a less obsequious newspaper under penalty of prosecution by the State. To all intents and purposes this is the system common under despotisms, of press subsidies and press censorships."

THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

JUDGE DANIELS DIRECTS MME. PIROT TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF HER SON—THE AITKINS CASE.

Jean Louis Pirot, after abusing and maltreating his wife Marie M. Pirot for a number of years, abandoned her and their son Jules Aimé Pirot and went to France. Mme. Pirot had been supporting the family by her own labor, and therefore her husband's departure, according to her story, was not very unlike a blessing rather than a source of woe. He returned to this country recently, and attempted to get possession of his son who is 11 years old. The mother refused to give him the custody of the boy, and M. Pirot brought habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court, with a view to compel her to do so. Judge Daniels, before whom the case came, rendered a decision yesterday. He says, among other things: "While the father's right to the custody and control of his infant children is under ordinary circumstances, assured by the law, still it is not absolute in its nature, but it has been subordinated, in cases of dispute, to the important determination of what seems to be best for the ultimate good of the child. That is the leading consideration to be followed when the fitness or ability of either parent is drawn in controversy. In this case each party has charged the other with grave marital misconduct, which, if true, would render each an improper custodian of the child. But the preponderance of the evidence upon this subject, as well as the probabilities indicated by the genteel appearance of the child, are directly in favor of the mother. The charges of her crimination depend principally on her husband's affidavit, unauthenticated letters written over the name of the other implicated party, and the fact that she called to see the child, whose paternity was disputed, with this other person. She has met them all by direct and explicit denials, and, in the probability of their truth she has been strongly corroborated by the observations and affidavits of other credible persons. She is shown to be a worthy, industrious, prudent woman, very reputable manner, wholly inconsistent with the truth of the charges made against her by her husband, and the truth of her case is further sustained by the statements, inclination, and appearance of the child. It is entirely evident that the care, oversight, and support of his mother are all that can be required for his safety, health, support, and education. She is doing more and better for him than can possibly be expected from any efforts his father can possibly make. His own inclination and best interests, and those also of the public, will in the end be promoted by refusing the application of the relator and leaving the child in the custody of his mother, and an order to that effect is directed."

Robert Aitkins, the 6 years old son of George Aitkins, was taken out of the latter's custody over a month ago by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which accused Mr. Atkins of beating and otherwise ill-treating his son. Atkins, Sr., is one of the members of a variety troupe. He denied the accusation against him, and brought habeas corpus proceedings to regain possession of his son. The Children's Society had the boy examined by Dr. Willard Parker, Jr., who found the child's back covered with scars. William Sinclair, as Referee, took the testimony in the case, and reported the same to Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, where the matter was discussed yesterday. The counsel for Aitkins strenuously insisted that the father was the boy's proper custodian. In opposition, William H. Gibson, the society's attorney, contended that Atkins was an improper person, morally, to have the child. Judge Daniels reserved his decision.

THE KILLING OF YOUNG LONG.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER IN THE SALEM JAIL—CONFLICTING STORIES AS TO THE MOTIVES OF THE DEED.

Correspondence of the Albany Journal.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., July 27, 1873.

Pulpit Point, about 10 miles north of this place, on the New-York and Canada Railroad and the west shore of Lake Champlain, is a fine spot for camping parties, though for some time there has been a general impression that hunting or fishing in the locality is attended with peculiar dangers, as the farmers in the neighborhood are known to regard with great disfavor any inroads upon what they are said to look upon as their own stamping ground. Notwithstanding these unpleasant characteristics of the vicinity, young Charles Long, of this town, aged 19 years, and a son of Dr. A. J. Long, together with a companion named Morton Stafford, rowed out to Pulpit Point late last Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of fishing. They were joined on Wednesday by Henry Young, John Murphy, and another young man from Turner's Falls, Mass. On Thursday another party, consisting of William Blinn, Joseph Phoenix, and George Ingalls, went down from this town and entered as companions in the same camp.

On the evening of Thursday they all rowed over to the Vermont shore on the opposite side, prepared a fish supper, and afterward went down the lake to Benson's Landing, where they spent a short time on the dock, and then went down to Light-house No. 12. The parties here separated: Ingalls, Phoenix, and Blinn rowing off toward Light-house No. 12, and Long, with his companion Stafford, taking up their course along the west bank so as to reach their camp, off which, a short distance from shore, they had set several night lines. The object of the young men was to put these lines in order for fishing at night. They procured bait and other necessary materials on shore, and then took the boat out again to a shallow place where the lines were to be arranged. Stafford managed the boat, while Long leaned over the side and did the necessary work. When they had nearly finished, Long remarked: "There is another hook that I must put out," and, rolling up his pantaloons to his knees, he got out into the water, which was only about 2½ feet deep, and waded toward shore and the line referred to.

It was now nearly 11 o'clock, and Stafford, intending to reach camp and put up for the night, rowed alongside toward shore. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, the sharp flash of a gun was seen on the bank, and a loud report burst over the quiet waters of the lake. Stafford turned toward his companion and cried: "What's that, Charlie?" Receiving no answer, he pulled rapidly to the place where Long was standing, and was met by his companion as he was struck with terror on seeing his friend quickly throw up both hands and fall over on his side in the water. At the same moment he heard an unknown voice from the shore, saying "There, ——you, you'll not steal any more of my geese!"

Stafford reached over the side of the boat, and taking hold of Long's body, he dragged it on board. Fearing to approach the shore, he rowed back to Light-house No. 12, ballooing to the rest of the party, whom he soon met, and after telling them the terrible story of his companion's death, they started about midnight to row to this port, carrying the dead body of Charles Long with them. After a hard pull of over four hours, the sad journey was made. On reaching this point they summoned to their assistance Coroner James Doren, and broke the news to the family.

As soon as the story of Long's death became known, it spread rapidly, and the greatest indignation prevailed. The Police authorities sent a dispatch to Troy asking for the services of a detective, and other measures were taken for the culprit's discovery and arrest. Officer J. H. Polley and others, of Whitehall, started for the scene of the tragedy. Reaching the town of Dresden, in which Pulpit Point is located, the officers' inquiries were suddenly answered by the appearance of Edson E. Dedrick, a man about 45 years of age, and generally looked upon as an inoffensive farmer, who presented himself and said: "There's no use in looking any more. I'm the man that done the shooting; 'twas accidental."

Dedrick was taken in custody, brought here and placed in jail by Justice Smith, to await the result of the inquest. A jury was impaneled, with ex-Sheriff D. P. Nye as foreman. Dr. B. R. Holcomb made a post-mortem examination, and found eight buck-shot lodged in the upper part of Long's body, one of the balls having passed clean through the right shoulder. Dedrick was interviewed last night. He says he was at the house of a friend named Belden when he heard of what he supposed was a party of tramps at the Point. He went down to his own house soon afterward, took his shot-gun, walked to where his boat was made fast, found it all right, and returned to his goose pasture near the track. Arriving there, he ran down a number of geese as soon as one who might be around, making at the same time the remark heard by Stafford. Dedrick further stated that the weapon he carried was a double-barreled shot-gun. "I thought," said he, "that I was firing off peas instead of shot." He kept the gun, it seems, loaded with peas sometimes, in order to frighten off boys and tramps. The other barrel of the gun had been examined and found to be loaded with a charge of peas.

Dedrick was taken this morning on a freight train to Salem, under charge of Officer Polley. On the way down Dedrick met a friend, and remarked "this is a very sad affair all 'round." The prisoner was locked up in jail at Salem. He seems much depressed in spirits.

Varying opinions are held and expressed as to the truth of Dedrick's statement. Sportsmen who have had valuable dogs shot by Dresden farmers, find it difficult to accept the "accident" story, while others, though deploring the killing of the lad, say they can see no adequate motive for Dedrick's committing the deed intentionally. Young Mr. Long was universally respected. His parents live in an elegant residence on Church-street, and have three other children living, the eldest daughter being the wife of Dr. Sexton, formerly of Glen's Falls, now of this place. Young Long was a member of the Burleigh Corps.

TRAPPING A THIEF.

THE INGENIOUS WAY IN WHICH AN ERIE COUNTY BONIFACE CAUGHT A GUILTY YOUNG MAN.

From the Springville Journal, July 27.

Charles Thill is not a lank, wild-eyed, and long-haired character like the trapper of the Plains, but a muscular Dutchman with a level head on his Teutonic shoulders. He keeps hotel and fills the position of constable in his town. On Sunday last a citizen of this place visited New-Oregon and hitched his horse in Thill's shed. The guest left a brand-new whip in his buggy, and that whip looked very tempting to a young man who chanced to espy it, and the consequence was that when the Springville man got ready to come home the whip was gone. Thill was mortified, as all good landlords should be, at such an occurrence, and began a search of the premises, thinking that the thief must have secreted the article to carry away under cover of darkness. The shed connects the hotel with the barn, and beneath the manger, which extends the length of the shed, a loose stone was found in the wall of the stable. On removing the stone the whip was drawn from the hole. To recover the whip would be triumph enough for most men, but our host wasn't satisfied. He must bring the culprit to justice. Accordingly, he resolved to watch the return of the thief after his booty. This would be an arduous task if the fellow should stay away a week. Thill ruminated. Finally, he resolved to set a trap for his victim. Borrowing a large double-spring rat-trap from a neighbor, he planted it close inside the hole where the whip had been secreted, anchoring it firmly by a heavy chain to joists, and then awaited developments. No one came to claim the prize Sunday night. Monday passed away without a visitant to the place of secretion. Night came on, and a young man of the place spent the evening at the hotel. When he bade adieu to the host it was past 10 o'clock, and the landlord prepared to retire for the evening, forgetting all about the transaction of the day before. He had hardly disrobed himself, however, when a cry for help greeted his ear, and that cry came from the shed. Others heard the alarm, and long before the door could be taken up to loose the trap, quite a crowd had congregated to witness the young man's humiliation. Sprawled out under the manger, with one arm through the hole in the wall, and one finger in the merciless jaws of the trap, he presented a picture of dire distress. Could he have got his head through the hole and gnawed that finger off, it would have given him pleasure no doubt to have done so—but he didn't happen to be a rat, and that thing was an impossibility—so, humiliating as it was, he had to cry out to the landlord for deliverance, and in calling the landlord he called the constable also. The young man is of good family, and had hitherto borne a good name.

GALE AT MOUNT WASHINGTON.

The greatest gale of the season raged on Mount Washington from Friday morning till Sunday, the summit being covered with clouds much of the time, while the wind blew nearly 100 miles an hour, rain fell, and the mercury dropped to 49°. The air was so completely and widely cleared Sunday, however, that the ocean on the east, Mount Katahdin, 160 miles distant in the north-east, Mount Belcell in the north, 135 miles away and near Montreal, Mounts Morey and Whitefase of the Adirondacks in the west, and Greylock and Washusetts in the south, with all the intervening mountains, were seen with a distinctness scarcely paralleled in the experience of those longest on the summit.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Israel H. Hutchings was the surety on a bond for $5,000 given by Elijah and Richard D. Alliger as the General Agents for the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London. The company has now brought suit against Hutchings on the bond. Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday granted an order for the publication of the summons, as Hutchings is not a resident of the State.

Mrs. Emma H. Hayden, of No. 29 East Fourth-street, took a stroll on the Bowery on Sunday afternoon, and when near Grand-street was relieved of her pocket-book, containing $2 50, by a bootblack named Arthur O'Connor, who immediately took to flight. He was captured after a short chase, and was yesterday arraigned before Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, and was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Peter Shanley was committed to the Tombs by Police Justice Duffy recently on a charge of receiving stolen goods, namely, $10,000 worth of bonds. He applied to Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday and obtained a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the legality of his detention. In his petition he admits having had the bonds in his possession, but says he came by them "legitimately" and without knowing them to be stolen. The case will be argued to-day.

A hearing was had before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the motion for an injunction, made by the Trustees of the Shepherd's Fold against Edward Cowley and his associates, to prevent the latter from obtaining an appropriation of $2,500 made by the City to the Shepherd's Fold. Mr. Cowley and his associates claim to have revived the Shepherd's Fold corporation after its Trustees had abandoned their trust. The details of the quarrel were printed in THE TIMES a few weeks ago. Judge Daniels reserved his decision.

On Sunday evening while August Lant, of No. 92 Washington-street, was walking through Chatham-street, Michael Agnew, of No. 24 James-street, a notorious thief, approached him, and attempted to steal his watch and chain. Agnew succeeded in obtaining possession of the articles, but chose being given by an officer, he was captured. The watch and chain, which he threw away in his flight, were afterward recovered, and Agnew was yesterday taken before Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, who committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

Frederick Lewis was, some weeks ago, appointed as Receiver and Collector of the estate of the late Samuel Wood, who left $75,000, by a codicil to his will, to endow a musical college. The testator's nephew, Samuel A. Wood, resisted this disposition of the estate, and afterward compromised his claim. The Trustees under the will contend that they were invested with the title of the estate, and they applied to Judge Daniels in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, for an injunction to prevent Mr. Lewis from acting. Argument on the motion was adjourned to Thursday.

THE COLE DIVORCE CASE.

The divorce suit brought by Collins B. Cole against Cora Louise Cole, who obtained considerable notoriety in other divorce proceedings under the name of Cora Pearl Husted, was before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by Mrs. Cole to put in a supplemental answer. Three days after she obtained her divorce from Mr. Husted she was married to Mr. Cole, who owns an eating-saloon on Sixth-avenue. Shortly afterward the latter accused her of improper intimacy with a man named Hinckley, and on May 17 she was served with a summons and complaint in a divorce suit brought by Mr. Cole. According to his story she came to this City on the following day from Hyde Park, where she had been living, and asked him to forgive her. This he refused to do. On May 22 he received a telegram from her grandfather, saying:

"Cora is dangerously sick—congestion of the brain. Come immediately. G. B. FOWLER."

He did not respond to this missive, and received, two days later, two telegrams, one from her grandfather and the other from her grandmother, as follows:

No better. Wrote you to-day. G. B. FOWLER.

Come here at once. CORNELIA FOWLER.

He feared some artifice, and paid no heed to the messages. On May 25 the grandfather again telegraphed, saying Mrs. Cole was worse, and that a consultation of doctors had been called. Finally, on June 6, Mr. Cole went to Hyde Park, accompanied by a detective. He found his wife apparently very sick. The alleged consolation of the wife's offenses is said to have taken place on that day. Eight days afterward, however, Mrs. Cole wrote to a friend, (a Mrs. Case:) "I suppose you heard I have been very ill. I can just sit up and walk a very little." Speaking of her husband, she says she hopes he will be happy with the next wife he gets, and also that he will get a fine divorce. She expects, she writes, that he will be a free man by the next Saturday. In conclusion, she says she loved her husband and thought he would forgive her. In the meantime, Mrs. Cole had put in an answer, and the case had been proceeded with before a Referee. Mr. Cole's counsel contended that the latter's answer set up no merits in the wife's application; that she put forward no evidence, and that she had been guilty of laches. On behalf of Mrs. Cole a number of answering affidavits and letters written by her husband were submitted. Decision was reserved.

MRS. KOFFENSTICK'S INSANITY.

A new phase was given yesterday to the case of Mrs. Philomena Koffenstick, who became insane while serving out a term in the State Prison and was removed to the State Insane Asylum, where she remained for two years. She was recently released and returned to this City, but was committed to the Tombs so that an inquiry could be had into her sanity. She claimed that she was the victim of a conspiracy, and her counsel, Alfred Steckler, obtained a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the legality of her detention. Discussion as regards the merits of the case was set down for yesterday morning, before Judge Daniel, in the Supreme Court. At the appointed hour her counsel received the following letter from Dr. Thomas A. Hendricks, of the Tombs' Hospital:

"Philomena Koffenstick, in my opinion, is insane, and should be sent to the asylum. She refuses to go out of the prison, and threatens to commit suicide, saying she will open a vein."

The receipt of this letter put a stop to the proceedings under the habeas corpus, which called for the production of the woman in court. Later in the day Dr. Hardy sent a letter consenting to Mrs. Koffenstick's discharge to the care of her friends, if the latter would agree to take charge of her. Word has been sent to them.

SHUPE'S FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

Walter H. Shupe appeared as the judgment debtor in two proceedings in the courts yesterday. One of these was the continuation of his examination in supplementary proceedings before Judge Shea, in the Marine Court. This was at the suit of Mr. Jennings. After a little informal discussion, the examination was postponed until 11 A. M. to-morrow. The second proceeding, also for examination as a judgment debtor, was in the Common Pleas before Judge Van Hoesen. It seems that Shupe some years ago was the proprietor of a female seminary in Rockland County, and that he employed Mary E. Jobes as teacher and general manager. She sued him for a balance of $165 due for salaries, and obtained a judgment against him. An execution against his property having been returned unsatisfied, she obtained an order directing him to appear in court yesterday to be examined with regard to his property. He failed to appear, and Judge Van Hoesen granted an order directing Shupe to show cause on Monday next why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Stillman vs. Ackerman et al.—Granted, without costs.
Cram et al. vs. Cohen et al.—Reference ordered. Doolittle.
Noyes vs. Noyes.—Order for alimony and counsel fee.
Weiner vs. Fitzpatrick.—Order for publication.
Frank vs. Chemical National Bank.—Order granted.
McCray vs. Camis; Same vs. Same.—Orders of discontinuance.
Orders Granted.—The Merchants' National Bank vs. Roberts; Caffin vs. Bogardus; McGuin vs. Koehler; Rowland vs. Adams; Fox vs. Fitzpatrick; Doolittle vs. Goodwin; Randall vs. Dusenbury; White vs. Adams.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Pirod.—Memorandum.
Southworth vs. Southworth.—Referred back to Referee.
Onderkirk vs. Phippanu.—The proofs upon which the application in this case against the attorney has been made have been completely met and overcome by those produced in his behalf. The motion must be denied with as any moneys whatever in his hands in this case which he should be ordered to pay over. But because of his conduct in retaining the papers, and probably destroying them, which, at his request, were submitted to his inspection, the motion should be denied, without costs.
Ray vs. Dunn.—It would not be proper to restrain the progress of a public enterprise like that shown in the papers until the other parties can settle by controversy existing between themselves concerning their interests in a very small part of the property to be affected. Public enterprises cannot be justly arrested in order to enable the plaintiffs to adjust their own disputes and controversies among themselves. In this case, too, the protection of their interests does not require that the public authorities should be enjoined. Motion for injunction denied.
Tappen vs. Blanchard.—Motion denied. The order which might have been sold upon execution for the satisfaction of the judgment is no legal objection to the appointment of a Receiver in supplementary proceedings. It is sufficient that the plaintiff will not dispute the existence of the property, and for that reason returned the execution unsatisfied. If that had been colluisively done the return could have been set aside. But there is not sufficient evidence in the case to justify the supposition that the return was induced in that way. As the examination discloses the facts the return cannot be questioned, and a Receiver of the property should be appointed.
Matthews vs. Matthews.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.
In the matter of Henley et al.—Order directed amending the proceedings so as to require a bond to each one of the infants separately.
McIntire vs. Ramsdell.—The trial of this action will involve transactions which occurred at Fishkill Landing, across the river from Newburg, and from their nature it is highly probable that the witnesses by whom they must be shown will be taken chiefly from that locality. It is not credible that they can generally reside in this City. The affidavits are quite in conflict as to where the greater number will be procured, and for that reason the application must be determined upon what may be the probable truth, and that, as already observed, is that the witnesses will chiefly be found in the locality where the work was done. The place of trial will be changed to Orange County, defendant within 10 days stipulating to refer if plaintiff desires so to do.
Seelig vs. The Brook.—No such service of the injunction order has been shown upon Carter, who is not a party to this action, as enforced him liable to be proceeded against for a contempt for violating its restraints. And upon the merits of the case the application made has not been sustained. The motion is therefore denied.

By Judge Lawrence.

Dabbitt vs. Crampton.—Orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Nivvis vs. Costello.—The motion to punish for contempt is denied. The motion for the appointment of a Receiver is granted, with $350 costs. Bernhard Metzger will be Receiver. Bond, $500.
Brown vs. Gaillaudet.—I think the case of Conklin vs. Taylor directly in point, and conclusive against the plaintiff. This motion was made after payment, and therefore was not interlocutory. The Referee's fees cannot be allowed.
The People ex rel. Wood vs. Holmes.—Motion denied. There are no merits in the defense, and there is no good reason for allowing costs to the relator. The motion of the defendant is denied, with $10 costs.
In re matter of the Application of Baltze.—Not enough appears upon these papers to enable me to dispose of this application. When was this assessment paid? What irregularity, if any, appears on the face of the proceedings? How does it appear that those proceedings are void upon their face? Peyser vs. Thellayer is an authority to the point that money compulsorily paid upon a void assessment may be recovered back after the assessment is vacated, and that the payment is considered compulsory where the assessment proceedings are regular on their face. A party paying the amount levied under a void assessment, however, cannot recover back the money after the Statute of Limitation has run, and he cannot extend his time to bring his suit by delaying his proceeding to vacate the assessment. The matter may be submitted to me in Chambers at the usual hours.
Pool vs. Higginson.—Motion to continue injunction denied. See opinion on file with the Clerk.
Applications Granted.—Bank for Savings vs. Gessner; In re accounting of Weinholt; Muller vs. Dreyfos; Foley vs. Stein.
Murtha vs. McLean.—I think section 1,367 Code Civil Procedure applies, and that the execution should be made returnable to the County Court. The provision respecting judgment rolls is unapplicable.
King vs. McCann.—Motion denied. If the defendant succeed on appeal in obtaining a reversal of the judgment in existence he will be a matter of little importance what accounting is had before the Referee. If the judgment be affirmed, the accounting had under the present order of reference will be before the court for review. If the appellant should be of the opinion that the reference should embrace all the matters which the defendant wishes to offset, it will be an easy thing to remit the accounting to the Referee, that he may audit the claims which have not been examined by him under the existing order of reference. I cannot see, therefore, how the defendant can be injured by my refusal to stay the pending accounting before the Referee.
Cox vs. Schirch.—Injunction granted.
Lyon vs. Lyon.—The trade-mark in selling the laces which they bought of the plaintiffs as real prussos laces, and should be enjoined from issuing the trade-mark in advertising, or in selling any other laces.
In the matter of the Accounting of Morrison.—The attention of counsel is called to the memorandum made in the case of John D. Weinholz and published last week. This matter must be referred back to the Referee to take proof of the facts. And according to that memorandum, must be shown to warrant the discharge of the Assignee. The attention of counsel is also called to subdivision 6, sec. 20, chap. 466, Laws of 1877. The proceedings cannot be completed until the parties have an opportunity to be heard, and must have notice of the proceedings before the Referee. When the report of the Referee is made it must be filed, and subsequent proceedings must conform to Rule 30, General Rules.
Krause vs. Morch.—Upon the papers submitted there must be an allowance to the defendant of 5 per cent upon the amount claimed by the plaintiff.
In re Accounting of Fleming.—Office is the same as in an action. The report will be filed and notice given to creditors who have appeared and proved their claims. If no exceptions be filed within eight days the report will be confirmed. See Rule 30, General Rules.
Applications Granted.—In the matter of the assignment of Konig et al.; In re of the assignment of Pickard; Connor vs. Podesta; Rogers vs. Fernigan.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Oelberman vs. Rogers.—Motion denied, with costs.
Morgan vs. Morgan.—Motion denied, no costs.
Mead vs. Mott.—Bill ordered filed.
Stewart vs. Zollner.—Application denied.
Habel vs. German Savings Bank.—Motion denied.
Meyer vs. Barnes.—Default opened on terms.
Heller vs. Copeland.—Motion denied, with costs.
Stewart vs. Zollner.—Application denied.
Heller vs. Muss.—Order of arrest vacated.
Throckmorton vs. Solomon.—Motion granted.
In the matter of Ryan vs. Ryan.—Petition granted.
Attachments Allowed.—Durfy vs. Harper; Grinnell vs. Gordon; Anderson vs. Ferry.
Orders Granted.—McCaulin vs. Hanburger; Shenfield vs. Daly.
Applications Denied.—Schoenthal vs. Lowental; Wille vs. Stenger.
Wagner vs. Zeydes.—Application denied.
Gorman vs. Driscoll.—Defendant discharged on his own recognizance.
Howe vs. Shiels.—A. J. Perry, Esq., appointed Referee.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 29, 136, 139, 168. Call begins at No. 180 on the general calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet to-day at 12 M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Court opens at 10 A. M. No. 60.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Court opens at 12 o'clock M. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Shea, J.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

All other courts have adjourned for the term.

HOEDEL, THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

Seated on a form, in front of which was a small wooden banister, unfettered, free to rise and lean against the barrier, or to repose on the seat as he pleased, generally pleasing, it may be remarked, to lounge in such a way as to indicate the supremest contempt for all that was passing around him, was Hoedel, the prisoner. As my eye fell on him, and then upon the three or four sturdy policemen who sat near him, I could but note how fragile a waif of misery this would-be assassin was. I do not know whether he had a more stalwart look the day he was creeping along the Linden, revolver in hand, thinking to shoot the Emperor. Hard living and two months' residence in a Prussian jail may have had something to do with reducing his flesh. Perhaps, too, had his unbuttoned crumpled shirt been clean, his hat—which he now and again put on while witnesses to his identity were being examined—a little less battered, his coat and pantaloons mended and brushed, his long yellow hair cut and combed, and his excessively dirty hands and face washed, he might have presented a more satisfactory appearance. But as he stood or sat, now rubbing the end of his nose with the palm of his hand, now scratching his head, and now grinning, there was nothing very formidable or notable about him. My first thought was that the tread-mill and a sound birching would have been the most suitable punishment for so forlorn a wretch as he. Yet, that he was not only intelligent, but also clever, we were not long in seeing. The cheap German schools, and the almost free Berlin University, had given him the very kind of knowledge that had led to his ruin. He had not only learned to "speak of the dignitaries," but State education had enabled him to do so in a forcibly, even clever, manner. Even he did not deny—though he did almost all else—that he had made many an oration to assembled Social Democrats in the holes and corners of Berlin, to the effect that neither Kaiser nor King, neither Prince nor Pelf, were needed in the social economy of real Berlinery, that all that was wanted was a general *bouleversement*, in which the rich would be swamped, and the poor allowed to take care of themselves. When an old soldier, who, it appears, had overheard one of Hoedel's eloquent periods, at some time or other, repeated the nonsense which the prisoner had uttered, Hoedel stood up with a mock air, almost as though he would give everybody an opportunity of seeing what manner of man it was who could give expression to such admirable opinions.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 29—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ₰ cent. bonds, 107⅛; 1867s, 107⅞; Erie, 18¼; do. preferred, 33⅜; New-Jersey Central, 39; Reading, 19⅝. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3¼ ₰ cent., which is ¾ ₰ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 5 ₰ cent. Rentes 113f. 37½c. for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Erie, 18⅝

3 P. M.—Erie, 18¾

3:30 P. M.—Erie, 18¾. Beef—India Mess dull at 58s.

4:30 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 108⅝; Erie preferred, 34; Pennsylvania Central, 33½; New-Jersey Central, 38½.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Pork steady; Eastern at 55s.; Western at 49s. Bacon dull; Cumberland Cut at 30s.; Short Rib at 30s. 6d.; Long Clear at 30s.; Short Clear at 32s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut firmer at 30s. 6d.; Shoulders steady at 27s. 6d. Lard—Prime City steady at 39s. Extra Mess dull at 39s.; Prime Mess steady at 73s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 38s. Tallow—Prime City steady at 37s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 23s. Resin dull; Common at 4s. 9d.; Fine at 10s. Cheese—American, choice, dull at 44s. Lard-oil—Firmer at 39s. Flour—Extra State steady at 24s. 6d. Wheat dull; Spring—No. 1 at 9s. 5d.; No. 2 at 9s.; Winter at 9s. 6d. Corn—Mixed firmer at 24s. 3d. old; Mixed Prime firm at 22s. 6d., new. Receipts of Wheat for the week—From Atlantic ports, 27,000 quarters; Pacific ports, none; other sources, 1,700 quarters. Receipts of Corn—81,000 quarters.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 11-16d.; sales, 18,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales for the week are reported to be divided among themselves. In this case, too, the protection of their interests does not require that the public authorities should be enjoined. Motion for injunction denied.

Tappen vs. Blanchard.—Motion denied. The order which might have been sold upon execution for the satisfaction of the judgment is no legal objection to the appointment of a Receiver in supplementary proceedings. It is sufficient that the plaintiff will not dispute the existence of the property, and for that reason returned the execution unsatisfied. If that had been colluisively done the return could have been set aside. But there is not sufficient evidence in the case to justify the supposition that the return was induced in that way. As the examination discloses the facts the return cannot be questioned, and a Receiver of the property should be appointed.
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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 29, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	41	Resin, bbls	852
Beef, pkls	194	Pitch, bbls	115
Cotton, bales	719	Oil, bbls	152
C. S. Oil, bbls	150	Oil-cake,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rainy, followed by partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, stationary temperature, stationary or falling barometer.

The brief telegraphic reports of the observations of yesterday's solar eclipse are not of a strictly scientific character, but they leave the general impression that all the leading observers found the atmospheric conditions exceptionally favorable for obtaining accurate data of the eclipse. Prof. HENRY DRAPER sends us from Rawlings, Wyoming, a special dispatch containing the important information that he has obtained, among other splendid photographs of the various phases of the eclipse, two spectra of the corona which show the continuity of the spectrum of that mysterious envelope whose secret science may be at last on the point of finally resolving. A most interesting feature of these observations is the record taken of the heat of the corona. At Pike's Peak, Gen. MYER traced the corona several diameters from the sun, and saw it for five minutes after totality.

There have been certain vague reports of late that Gen. BUTLER had expressed a determination not to be a candidate for the next Congress, and now the statement comes from Washington in the definite shape of a recent declaration to "a friend." It is, very likely, true. The doughty old intriguer achieved at once the triumph and the revenge for which he longed when, two years ago, he was elected in the Lowell district, in spite of the opposition of a Democrat who had previously carried it, and of so respectable a Republican as Judge HOAR, and now he doubtless has other plans in view. His declared purpose of not being a Congressional candidate is to be construed in connection with the plans attributed to him, of making a vigorous campaign for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, as the nominal standard-bearer of the National Party and the accepted chief of all the malcontents. We may be sure that he has no intention of retiring to private life. So long as there are political contests going on, BEN BUTLER will be found in the hottest of them.

If there is anything left of the so-called labor movement in Washington, it will collapse when it is found that COHEN and his assistant, GRAHAM, were managing it for their own gains. It turns out that COHEN made collections for the "expenses of the movement," which expenses chiefly consisted in his generous maintenance. GRAHAM, arrested and convicted of riotous conduct, "squeals" pitifully, and confesses the whole swindle, and denounces COHEN for his selfishness. COHEN fared sumptuously and smoked good cigars on the profits of the labor movement, while his man Friday only got the crumbs which fell from the leader's table. But the exposure has come at last, as it must come, sooner or later, to these fraudulent leaders and betrayers of the working men everywhere. COHEN and GRAHAM are only representatives of a class of men who live by stirring up strife and sedition throughout the country.

The Austrian passage of the Danube into Bosnia, which has taken place without opposition, is heralded by the usual plausible official proclamation, the most satisfactory part of which to the natives will undoubtedly be the pledge that "no arrears of taxes will be collected," a very comfortable assurance to a province whose annual revenue is barely $300,000. The debate now in progress upon the policy of the English Ministry seems likely to be a sharp one, although the singular adroitness with which Lord Beaconsfield has contrived to intermingle his own measures with those advocated by the Opposition places the latter in the dilemma of either suffering a very audacious challenge to pass unresented or condemning the very strategy which it formerly approved. The consciousness of this advantage betrays itself in the defiant and almost bullying tone of the Premier's recent speeches, one of which indirectly disparages his ancient vanquisher, Lord Palmerston, by the assertion that "neither the Crimean nor the last war would ever have occurred had England spoken out firmly." His denunciation of Mr. GLADSTONE as "a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination," is in the genuine "slashing" style of the old Corn law days, and may remind some readers of the time when Beaconsfield himself was complimented by O'CONNELL as "the lineal descendant of the impenitent thief."

Lord HARTINGTON made, in the House of Commons, last night, some very telling points against the Anglo-Turkish Convention. It was not such an agreement as the Government would have deemed justifiable as between Russia and Turkey; the Government had helped to create the necessity which the acquisition of Cyprus was intended to meet, and in electing to bring British and Russian interests face to face in Asia Minor, the Government had advanced by a hundred years the date of the probable conflict between the two powers, and sacrificed the impregnable frontier which nature had furnished to British India, for an imaginary boundary between England and Russia at a point where the resources of the latter were as easy of access as those of England were difficult. The debate may have a sobering effect upon the public opinion of Great Britain, which has been foolishly elated over the fancied restoration of national prestige abroad; it will hardly have an appreciable result upon the position of the Government in Parliament.

BETWEEN THE OLD PARTIES.

All the activity in politics that gives evidence of any genuine vitality at present is to be found in the field of restless discontent that lies between the old parties. The letters which we have recently published, presenting the strength and organized movements of the National Labor-Greenback Party in this State, afford a revelation of what is going on all over the country. It is impossible to ignore the fact that the new party movement is not only showing just now an energy that is lacking in other quarters, but that it is making rapid progress, and threatening the integrity of the old organizations while their leaders are sleeping. This fact is largely due to an almost unconquerable reluctance of the latter to abandon the contests of the past, and address themselves to the living issues that take hold on the feelings and vital interests of the people. The discontented elements, discordant though they may be, and lacking a general principle of cohesion and a well-defined common purpose, are associated about what is really the leading question of the time, and which bids fair to hold them together until they can at least force the great political parties into taking some kind of a decided stand. There is little doubt that if the National Party were to acquire dimensions that gave it any chance of having the responsibility of shaping a policy and dealing with practical affairs, it would fall into fatal disagreements as to its course. The Labor Reformers would discover that there was as little hope of attaining their purposes through the new combination as through those old ones which they are now denouncing, and they would probably fall away and return to their own exclusive platform. But the prospect is not that the results of this movement are to be worked out by the Nationals growing into a majority party, and undertaking the control of affairs, while the old organizations either stand aloof and watch the result or combine in a common opposition. Triangular contests cannot last long in politics.

The issues that are destined to become predominant in our politics have but two sides, and the forces must array themselves sooner or later in direct opposition and settle them. The Greenback movement has begun between the old parties, and taken an independent course thus far, for the simple reason that it could begin in no other way. Neither party has been wholly for it or wholly against it, and the cohesiveness in each, derived from old traditions and former conflicts, has been too strong to admit of a breaking up and a rearrangement on the financial questions. These questions can be definitely and finally settled only by a direct antagonism of parties which shall place the forces face to face, a powerful organization with the people of one faith behind it on one side, and a powerful organization with the people of the other faith behind it on the other side. This necessity has long been seen and felt by those who have appreciated the depth and breadth of this issue and the condtions necessary to its complete solution. And yet the Democrats have hard-money traditions, and some of their strongest men are tenacious of a creed derived from the days of ANDREW JACKSON. They were originally strenuous opponents of the Legal-tender acts, and of all measures for a Government currency. Others have been carried away in these latter days by the paper-money delusion, and so the party could take its position nowhere, for fear of breaking asunder and thereby losing what, after all, is its supreme aim, the chance of success. The Republicans, on the other hand, while sustaining the legal-tender policy for the sake of the ends which it served in a supreme emergency of the nation, have been in the main for a return to the specie basis, but the party has had its weak constituencies to deal with, and has been afraid of alienating any part of its support by taking and maintaining a decided stand. So it came to pass that the two parties could never squarely face each other when this subject was in hand, and it was impossible for them to break up spontaneously and recombine on a new basis.

It was inevitable that the contest typified by the "greenback" should be fought out between political parties, and that the country should have the education on the questions involved which can only come through a thorough agitation and discussion. That education could come through these means only by having parties brought into antagonism on this line. If they would not or could not range themselves upon it, it was a necessity that a new party should spring up, to draw its strength from both until it attained power to bring one or the other to its platform. When it comes to hold the balance of power, to dictate nominations, to threaten defeat in local contests, in States, and in the nation, there will soon be propositions for a surrender from one side or the other. Conciliation and compromise may be offered on both at once, but these will never serve the purpose. Halfway concessions may be made, in the hope of taking the life out of the new movement, but they are not likely to do it. We see no probable outcome of the business but for the National Party to draw upon the strength of one of the old organizations until it concludes to save itself by going over bodily to the standard. Then the other will find itself in opposition, and will gather up the deserters and those with whom principle and honor have a meaning, and will cease to dally with the enemy. Can there be any doubt as to which party is destined to come to the Greenback platform, when men like VOORHEES, of Indiana, begin to apologize for the fact that the Democrats ever opposed a national legal-tender, and to belittle the dubious credit of the Republican Party as its creator? The Democracy has more than half surrendered already, and only awaits its first occasion for concerted action to make a formal capitulation. In view of the inevitable drift of events, the course of the Republican Party is plain. It has only to adhere to sound principles, to maintain a firm attitude, to take up the live issues of the time with boldness, and place itself on the side of economic truths and national honor, and let the coalition of the scattered and hesitating forces of repudiation and financial ballooning work itself out. With reason, honesty, and the lessons of experience on its side, it ought to have no fear of the result.

THE DEMOCRATS AND ELIZA PINKSTON.

The never-ending Louisiana question was presented yesterday in yet another light. ELIZA PINKSTON is once more upon the stage, and appears in a much more natural character than the one in which the Democratic managers recently brought her forward. Ever since the thrill of horror which went through the country when the poor woman's terrible story was first made public extraordinary pains have been taken to remove the impression which the recital of her wrongs produced. To this end it has been claimed that she was a willful liar, who had perjured herself for hire; that she had never been wounded, never molested; that her husband had not been butchered by the White League; that her infant had not been taken from her, hacked to pieces, and thrown into the river because it was the offspring of "Radical niggers"; and that, in fact, ELIZA PINKSTON was a very bad woman, who had been induced by one influence or another to belie and traduce the truly good Democrats of Louisiana. Advancing by slow stages, the last-ditch journals of the South and West grew bolder, until many of them began to declare that PINKSTON and his child had been killed and his wife wounded by people of their own color, and at last that there never was such a person as ELIZA PINKSTON; that the whole story of her existence and the outrages of which she was the victim had been invented to aid the Republican cause by exciting public sympathy in its behalf. Suddenly, however, this pretty theory of the non-existence of the woman had to be abandoned, for through official Democratic sources it was announced that she had turned up in Mississippi, and that, moved by a saving sense of her own unworthiness, she had sworn to a statement in which she "confessed" that her original story was a lie out of the whole cloth, and that she had been induced to make it through fear and by promises of reward from "the visiting statesmen" and other prominent Republicans who were in New-Orleans at the time the Returning Board was engaged in working up the Electoral count. This so-called affidavit was extensively read and partially accepted in good faith. That it was, nevertheless, a trumped up device, another attempt to cover up a terrible crime which will always be a disgrace to the Democrats of Louisiana, was again proved before the Potter committee at its session in this City.

It seems that the alleged affidavit referred to is in the possession of the committee, and has been for some weeks past. How utterly fraudulent and unworthy of credit it is was shown by a letter which the Republican counsel has submitted. This communication is from HENRY R. SMITH, a straightforward, unbiased witness, who occupies the position of Postmaster at Canton, Miss., near which place ELIZA PINKSTON now lives. According to statements contained in it, Mr. ZACHARIE, the keen-witted Democratic lawyer of New-Orleans, who has been prominent in all the recent political troubles there, was instrumental in fraudulently procuring the statement in question. The very plain and direct letter of this new witness sets forth that ZACHARIE, who was doubtless in the employ of the New-Orleans Democracy, came to Canton, and through the agency of the planter by whom she was employed, saw and had a long interview with the woman. He explained to her at length that the Democracy, which, as he expressed it, was in control of the country, and gave her the bread and meat which she ate, was anxious that the impression which her story had produced upon the country should be removed. To this end he is represented as having offered her $200 if she would go to New-Orleans and testify for the Democracy. She does not appear to have consented to this proposition, but, on the contrary, held to it that her husband and child had been murdered and she herself wounded by the Democrats. ZACHARIE appears to have written while she was making this statement, but hardly to have taken down what she said. On the contrary, he is charged with having willfully misrepresented every declaration she made, perverting her plain and truthful statement into the exceedingly entertaining, but none the less false and ridiculous, story which was given to the world as ELIZA PINKSTON'S second affidavit.

These disclosures, supplemented by Gov. PALMER'S evidence regarding the horrible condition in which he found the unfortunate woman after she had passed through the hands of the brutes who then controlled the local politics of interior Louisiana, ought to demonstrate to the Democratic managers the absolute folly of trying further to conceal the terrible crime of which their agents were guilty. Try as they may, they will never be able to wipe out the disgrace which that outrage upon civilization brought upon them and their party. By fraudulent statements and perjured witnesses, they may induce people at a distance to believe them guiltless of the atrocities with which they are charged, but that HENRY PINKSTON and his child were butchered, and his wife cut, beaten, and maimed, by a Democratic league, because of his avowed and well-known fidelity to the Republican Party, will never be doubted by those who heard ELIZA PINKSTON'S first story, or who took any pains to make themselves familiar with the facts in the case.

THE VOORHEES VIEW.

Mr. DANIEL W. VOORHEES has been taking a look at the political condition of the country. He has cast his eye, so to speak, upon the social, financial, and economic aspect of the Republic, so far as this aspect is affected by the perpetuation of the Republican Party. To those who have followed the uniformly lugubrious course of Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, it is unnecessary to say that he is very much discouraged. Indeed, he said as much to an audience at South Bend, Ind., last Saturday.

"In whatever direction you view the political field," wailed Mr. VOORHEES, "you find absolutely nothing offered by the Republican Party calculated to promote the public welfare." Too true; too true. For three years or more the Republicans have allowed the Democracy to control the House of Representatives, the branch of Congress which initiates nine-tenths of the legislation of the country, and originates measures calculated to promote the public welfare. With a turpitude which surpasses belief, the Republicans have permitted their political adversaries to bless the country with the Potter committee, several unique Door-keepers of the House, an Army without supplies, an Indian service without funds, and several important laws which have had their life taken out of them by sportive clerks of the House, who were gloriously drunk, with the other Democrats, on the last night of the session. Mr. VOORHEES has fixed his eagle eye on the last three sessions of Congress, and has come to the conclusion that all is vanity. The Republican Party has offered nothing to promote the public welfare. But the Democracy have soothed us with deficiency bills to the extent of $22,000,000, and have given us EPPA HUNTON, a galvanized Washington Ring, and—DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

But the negative was not all which moved the Indiana orator to grief. There was a positive view of public affairs which was even more depressing. The present period, Mr. VOORHEES declares, is one "of great corruption and debasement of the public service." And the great soul of VOORHEES is stirred within him when he contemplates the "official scandals and debaucheries connected with the last and the present Administration." Happily for Mr. VOORHEES, he must be a young man. He never heard of the official scandals and debaucheries of the last Democratic Administration which this country ever knew. He knows nothing of the wholesale robberies committed upon Indian trust funds by JOHN B. FLOYD and "JAKE" THOMPSON. He is too young to know that the United States is paying interest to-day on the thefts of Democratic officials of the last two Democratic Administrations. And this tender-hearted patriot can well weep over corruption and debasement which would vanish if he only knew of the treason, malfeasance, lying, and deceit which characterized the Administration of BUCHANAN. And it is fortunate for Mr. VOORHEES that he is so young; otherwise, some unpleasant person might remind him that, when the Republic was in danger, he was coquetting with rebels and doing what he could to perform a copperhead's part—stinging where he could do it in the dark.

While Mr. DANIEL W. VOORHEES was endeavoring to impress upon the voters of South Bend the fact that only his election to the Senate would save our imperiled and frequently debauched country, he was good enough to say that he did not believe that the present Democratic investigation would result in the President's impeachment. Mr. HAYES will hear this and take courage. VOORHEES has spoken, and we may sleep o' nights without fear of revolution and anarchy. "But," he says, "the real facts, if known, would justify impeachment." The real facts! And, what is more, the real facts, if known. Is it for this that POTTER has toiled and perspired all Summer? After all his agonizing struggles with the drag-net and sewer-trap, is he to be twitted with "real facts, if known." There were the pleasing fictions of ANDERSON, the comedy of Mrs. JENKS, the melodrama of WEBER, and the bogus materialization of ELIZA PINKSTON. Then there was SYPHER, who swore that he did, and that he didn't, and that he did, and that he didn't, so many times that he became at last the arithmetical character which his name denotes. And, after all this, POTTER is to be twitted, forsooth, with "real facts, if known" by a Hoosier orator canvassing for himself at South Bend, Ind.

SOLAR MYSTERIES.

Of course, yesterday's eclipse of the sun amounted to very little in this part of the country. Of late, every astronomical exhibition of any importance always takes place a great way off. If there is a transit of Venus, our Scientific Persons must go to Kerguelen's Land or Peking, or some other remote and interesting region to observe it, and there has not been a total eclipse of the sun within a thousand miles of this City since eclipses first became popular. This is all very nice for the Scientific Persons, who travel at the cost of the Government, and have the best kind of instruments and canned provisions furnished gratuitously, but it is certainly time that some meritorious astronomical phenomenon should be produced either in this City, or at Coney Island, Long Branch, or some other easily accessible place.

The observations which were to have been made in Colorado yesterday by a scientific picnic party were expected to be of great value. We have learned, during the last few years, many things of much importance concerning the sun, but there are still solar mysteries which are unsolved. We know that the sun consists of a vast mass of matter either in a solid or liquid state. This is surrounded by a photosphere or envelope which throws out light. Over the photosphere is the chromosphere, another envelope which colors the light that passes through it. Looked at through the spectroscope, the chromosphere is sure to be covered with lines of different colors. It has been conjectured by leading Western minds that the chromosphere is painted in alternate blue, red, and white stripes, as a delicate compliment to the American Republic, but, with their usual want of sentiment, the Scientific Persons deny it, and pretend that the lines visible through the spectroscope are caused by the decomposition of light, much in the same way, doubtless, as phosphorescent light is formed by the decomposition of fish. In addition to these interesting facts, we know that outside of the chromosphere is an unknown something called the corona, and that on the surface of the photosphere certain mysterious black spots are occasionally seen. What the corona and the sun spots actually are the astronomers admit that they do not know. Nevertheless, both of these mysteries can be solved by careful inductive reasoning, provided all prejudices are discarded, and we content ourselves with searching for the truth, instead of trying to invent astronomical marvels with the foolish purpose of increasing the importance and reputation of the sun.

The corona presents the appearance of a vast glittering cloud in constant motion. At times it will shoot out conical protuberances to the height of one hundred thousand miles, which soon fall back again, and melt into the rest of the corona. There prevails among some astronomers a theory that the corona consists of burning gas, and that these protuberances are merely flames that flicker. But will they please to explain where the solar gasometer is situated? Gas will not shoot out of a burner to the distance of a hundred thousand miles unless it is subjected to enormous pressure. A gasometer large enough and heavy enough to produce such a pressure would be plainly visible from the earth. Not the slightest indication of a solar gasometer has ever been seen, and hence the theory that the corona is gaseous is clearly untenable.

It will be conceded that the climate of the sun must be extremely hot. What, let us ask is the most conspicuous result of extremely hot weather on the earth? The answer is, flies. The hotter the weather the more the volume of flies increases. This has been painfully illustrated during the last fortnight. The observer on the planet Venus or the planet Mars who has looked at the earth at any time since the 10th of July last has seen a thick cloud of flies hanging over it. The light reflected from the wings of this dense mass of insects must have glittered almost as brightly as the sun itself. Whenever the flies perceived a fat man or a molasses cask, the denseness with which they would swarm about it would present to the Martial astronomer an appearance precisely analogous to that of a protuberance of the solar corona, though, of course, it would be much less magnificent, since the fly-sphere, or envelope of flies surrounding the earth at this season is probably not more than thirty miles in thickness. Sometimes the burning of brush or the prevalence of a sudden hail-storm causes a local and temporary disappearance of flies, and through this opening in the fly-sphere the surface of the earth would become visible as a comparatively dark spot, as to the origin and nature of which the astronomers of other worlds than ours must often have formed elaborate theories

Now, in thus picturing the spectacle which the earth, during the fly season, presents to the inhabitants of the nearest planets, we have virtually described the phenomena of the solar corona and the solar spots. The sun is 320,000 times larger than the earth, and, therefore, has 320,000 times as many flies. It is also constantly in a state of intense heat, and, therefore, its fly season must be perpetual. There are then enough solar flies to produce all the phenomena of the corona. The corona is simply an enormous envelope of flies which surrounds the sun and permeates the chromosphere, just as our terrestrial flies permeate the atmosphere. When a fat solar inhabitant or a solar molasses cask attracts a swarm of flies, we have the appearance known as a protuberance of the corona. When the flies separate, leaving an open space through which the nucleus of the sun is seen, we have what is called a solar spot. We must be careful, however, not to assume that the solar fly-sphere is a distinct envelope outside of a chromosphere. It is, hence, not deserving of a scientific Greek name, and instead of calling it a muiasphere, and thereby giving it equal rank with the photosphere or the cromosphere, it should be called a fly-sphere merely as a matter of convenience.

It is not to be expected that the Scientific Persons will admit this simple solution of the hitherto mysterious solar phenomena. It is not grand enough for them. They will continue to talk learnedly of incandescent hydrogen and solar electric storms. Nevertheless, the theory of the fly-sphere is impregnable. It fully accounts for the corona and the sun-spots, and the reasoning upon which it is based cannot be overthrown by scientific bad language.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN MARRIAGE.

The Anglo-American marriage which took place in London on Saturday will send a thrill of envy through some thousands of feminine breasts. To be married in the presence of the heir to the thrones of England and India, and of his brother and sister, by "the Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor," Queen VICTORIA'S intimate friend, amid a brilliant bevy of the *haute noblesse*, to a Captain in her Majesty's Guards, grandson of a renowned Marquis, is, unquestionably, what a great many young ladies would deem a near approach to paradise, more especially if the bridegroom was a gallant fellow of seven-and-twenty, and entirely the man of their choice. This consummation was attained on Saturday by a young lady perhaps better known in both the cis and trans Atlantic social world than any of her contemporaries. Miss STEVENS has, indeed, had a career socially which vies with that of Lord Beaconsfield politically, and points, like his, to the signal success attending well-directed efforts toward an object ardently desired. The man or woman who, 15 years ago, should have predicted that the daughter of the late PARAN STEVENS would have been married under these conditions, and that his widow would, on the day of the wedding, receive a visit of congratulation from the Prince of Wales, would indeed have been deemed as visionary as one who predicted for DISRAELI, in his *Vivian Grey* days, the Premiership of England.

Unimportant as the marriage of Miss STEVENS to a cadet of the house of Paget may in itself be, it is not so when considered in relation to certain phases which have of late occurred in social life in this country. Society here to-day is a widely different structure from what it was twenty-five years ago. Then it was provincial; now it is cosmopolitan. To one who went abroad then, five and twenty go abroad now. And whereas, in time past, the few who visited Europe, came away, with rare exceptions, almost as ignorant of its social life as when they went, nowadays many mix freely in society, and catch its tone. That this has been attended with advantages is unquestionable, but, like other good things, it is not without its attendant alloy. It is producing a class—rapidly increasing, too—of persons who are at odds with their own country. There no denying that to wealthy idle people Europe offers advantages which it is impossible at present to command here. While it is easier for the average man or woman to rise in life here, there is more to be got by those who do rise there. In the United States there is but one man the splendor of whose rise can be compared with that of BENJAMIN DISRAELI—Gen. GRANT—and his extraordinary elevation is due to a national convulsion. If a man does rise high in England, he rises to great things, indeed. To take a single instance, how magnificent was the position acquired by ELIZABETH'S Minister, BURLEIGH, bequeathed by him to his sons—the Earls of Exeter and Salisbury—and handed down to their worthy representatives, one of whom is Lord Beaconsfield's colleague to-day. And so, again, in the case of ladies. "What is there for a woman to achieve here?" said a clever, ambitious American woman to an Englishman, "Nothing, absolutely nothing." And it is quite true that an American lady cannot, while on American soil, become a Marchioness of Salisbury or a Madame WADDINGTON. The rich brilliant American woman thus labors under a sense of the absence of an end to achieve which satisfies her imagination, whereas the same woman would, in England, not merely have social aims to satisfy, but further, would probably be keenly interested in her husband's political career; which here is probably confined to recording an annual vote. So, too, if married to a professional man. The great London physician's wife rejoices more than he does when he is gazetted a baronet. The Judge's wife welcomes the day when her lord's arduous toils are crowned with the ermine, and she becomes "your ladyship." Long years of foreign service seem as nothing when the Ambassador or Colonial Governor sees the well-earned grand cross sparkling on the breast of his Excellency Sir ——, G. C. B. Women are more imaginative than men, and rank and title, old castles, manors, halls, deer parks, the hunting field, the Guards, the Court, &c., appeal, we fear, more strongly to the heart of ninety-nine hundredths of them than all the essays on the advantages of republican simplicity that ever were written.

Here, then, we have the history of the wave of Anglo-mania which has swept over our fashionable society, and is to be seen in fifty ways in Fifth-avenue mansions in Winter and Newport cottages in Summer. There is, too, another cause not without its influence. Rich American men, more especially New-York men, are essentially commercial. Their wives and daughters, on the other hand, are not, and the cultivated among them are apt to find a more sympathetic and congenial companion in a foreigner who has left college only to travel and cultivate his mind and body than in a young man who has been stuck down to business at sixteen. It has been said sometimes that the American ladies who marry Englishmen are precisely of that class who have lacked social position at home, but this is quite a mistake, and it is further remarkable that comparatively few of the ladies making such marriages have had considerable fortunes. About a dozen members of the British diplomatic service have at this moment American wives, the result of a sojourn at Washington. If these Anglo-American marriages are attended with no other good results, we may at least look to their increasing that kindly feeling between the two countries which now so happily prevails.

Col. THOMAS SCOTT'S railway advertising excursion to Atlantic City, from New-York, was a comical example of the inordinate value which that eminent financier sets upon free passes. About three hundred substantial citizens, representing the interests of banking, insurance, and the produce trade, were invited to a free ride by Col. SCOTT'S road, with the promise of delightful entertainment at Cape May. There were the Mayor and Park Commissioner SMITH E. LANE, and portly bank presidents, insurance presidents, and money-bags by the score, assembled to give SCOTT a free advertisement for a free ride. The unhappy three hundred were dumped, without warning, upon a Cape May hotel, the managers of which turn up their noses at Col. SCOTT'S advertisers! "All full," was the polite but firm response to all applications for rooms. The New-Yorkers were regarded with averted looks; they were plainly of no account in a region where Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Coshocton, and Philadelphia had all the best places. As a great favor they were allowed to "bunk down" in the sleeping-cars, and some were billeted on the hospitable natives. Roomless and comfortless, the solid men frittered away Sunday, taking turns at sleeping on a bed which one lucky man had secured; and on Monday, after paying their hotel bills, they returned to New-York to their own comfortable homes and fare. It is popularly supposed that these gentlemen, who are all of mature years, used to the luxuries of life, and able to pay their own way in the world, are going about New-York advertising the superior advantages of Col. THOMAS SCOTT'S route to Cape May. It is even said that an emissary of that gentleman was flying around on Sunday asking the miserable three hundred to sign a series of complimentary resolutions to be used as an advertisement. But this lacks confirmation.

It takes a long time for American news of almost any sort to get to Europe, as will be seen by the fact that some of the French and German papers have just begun to comment upon the day of fasting and prayer appointed by the Governor of Missouri several years ago, for the purpose of getting rid of grasshoppers in the West. The journals are rather severe upon the intelligence of a country whose "leading men," (as they put it,) in the latter half of the nineteenth century, can make Providence responsible for the ravages of insects, and believe that prayer can diminish an entomic scourge. They say that it is so totally unlike the antecedents and assumptions of the model Republic that they long refused to credit it, thinking it one of the extravagant jokes for which Americans are famous. They regard the Governor's appointment as quite equal to the Pope's bull against the comet and the mediæval ecclesiastical tribunals which tried animals and reptiles for their depredations upon humanity. One German newspaper asks if we are still in the fourteenth century, and intimates that the United States are, after all, an abode of rampant superstition. These comments read queerly in foreign gazettes, but we believe there is a basis for them. If we remember, there was a Governor of Missouri who did something of this kind. But we must plead in our defense that Governors of Missouri by no means represent the average intelligence of the Republic.

The additional annual grant of $50,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh will bring his income up to $125,000 a year, and this is likely to be the last grant to the Queen's sons. It is frightful for Englishmen to reflect what would have been the cost of royalty had the family of GEORGE III. been prolific. But it, happily, was just the reverse. GEORGE IV. had but one daughter, who left no issue. The Duke of Cumberland was provided for in Hanover. The Duke of York died childless; so did King WILLIAM IV. The Duke of Kent had one child—Queen VICTORIA. The Duke of Sussex's children were not recognized as royal. The Duke of Cambridge had but one son, and he has no children recognized by law. Probably the House of Commons never made a royal grant with more entire satisfaction than for the Duke of Connaught. Up to the present time, he has proved himself a model Prince, and no shadow of reproach has ever been cast upon him. He has studied his profession in all its branches, and has now for several years steadily done military duty precisely as any other officer would. Much of his time has latterly been passed in Ireland, where he has succeeded in winning golden opinions from all sorts and conditions of men, and he is commonly spoken of as "the flower of the flock." That the Queen must have for many years been accumulating an immense fortune there can be no reasonable doubt. Probably her savings have not been less than $500,000 a year. Not only has she lived so economically that a large proportion of the $1,925,000 which she receives from the State must be saved, but her income of $100,000 a year, left her by the miser, NEILD, and $200,000 a year from her Duchy of Lancaster, must further be accumulating. Probably these vast sums will go to endow the royal family in such a manner as will make them henceforward, like the House of Orleans, almost independent of grants from Parliament, which there can be no question the next Prince of Wales will be, as the Duchy of Cornwall will, a few years hence, yield more than £100,000 a year, against some £14,000 when GEORGE IV. was Prince of Wales. A very satisfactory circumstance in connection with British Crown revenues is the fact that the Crown property given up at the accession of the house of Hanover, in lieu of a fixed Parliamentary allowance, now yields an income equal to the civil list, and will probably soon even exceed it.

Our London correspondent chronicled in his last letter the dissolution of one of those rubbishy so-called "society" journals, which have during the past three or four years become as plentiful in London as flies on carrion. And, indeed, the analogy is not inexact, for these precious publications batten on all that is foul and nauseous in what is called fashionable life. Mr. BOWLES, editor of the contemptible sheet called *Vanity Fair*, which entirely owes such standing as it has obtained to the clever pencil of Pellegrini, (Ape,) graduated in the right school for such a post, as "Co."—*i. e.*, co-respondent—in a divorce cause. During the Franco-German war he represented the *Morning Post* in Paris, and rumor ran that LABOUCHERE (the besieged Resident) had a happy knack of sucking his little confrère's brains. "BOWLES," he would say, "what an intrepid little dog you are, always in the thick of it; you see and know everything. I wish you'd just go and see what they're at now." And thus flattered into action, Mr. BOWLES would gallantly reconnoitre, and, returning well primed, furnish the Besieged, comfortably lounging meanwhile at home, with material for a capital letter to the *Daily News*. We may rest assured that now *Piccadilly* has gone, there are, in the immortal words of the Man in Brass, "more of these trashy hebdomadals agoin' to go." What a list of them it is, and what an adventurous class of men English printers must be—the *World*, *Truth*, *London*, the *Whitehall Review*, *Vanity Fair*, *Social Notes*, *Figaro*, *Hornet*. The dreadful fact lately leaked out that the editors of two of the journals, supposed to be deep in the secrets of Belgravia and Mayfair, hailed from remote transpontine regions. Perhaps this horrid discovery gave a *coup de grace* to *Piccadilly*

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic State ticket in Michigan is made up of four lawyers, three editors, one banker, and one teacher.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* wants to know what "the Ohio idea" is. At this distance it looks like an insatiable avarice for office.

Intimations come from Texas that, owing to the dissatisfaction at the Democratic nomination for Governor, the Greenbackers may run Gov. Hubbard for re-election regardless of his objections.

Henry Chamberlain, of Michigan, long a Democrat, but now a prominent Greenbacker, predicts that the Democratic State ticket will not receive 25 per cent. of the votes in November.

Hon. John Enos Neff said he would not accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District of Indiana because he is an honest-money man and couldn't dodge the fiat idiocy on the stump. He is now Secretary of State.

It seems that there are not enough offices in Ohio to satisfy all the hungry Democrats, and so Gov. Bishop has just appointed one of them "Claim Agent for Ohio." The Attorney-General of the State says there is no such office in existence.

Mr. Henry Chamberlain, the Michigan Greenbacker, says: "It is not true that four-fifths of the National Party of Michigan come from the Republican Party. So far as I know a very large proportion of the men who as Democrats did the hard work and bore the brunt of the battle in the past are with us to-day."

The New-Orleans *Democrat* says that the delegates elected to the Louisiana Democratic State Convention up to July 25 stood thus: For a Constitutional Convention, 103; against a convention, 31; unpledged or uninstructed, 43; unknown, 26. There were still 96 delegates to be elected from the country and 125 from the city.

The Little Rock *Gazette* says that the Democratic Party in Arkansas is invulnerable, but it invites "a great many" of the colored men to give it their support "to break down and wipe out the color line." That is very well, but it does not advise any of the white men to do their part in breaking down and wiping out this odious race division.

A mass-meeting of Ohio sailors and soldiers is to be held in Dayton on Wednesday, Aug. 14, to take action for the repeal of the Democratic law for the reorganization (and virtual destruction) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home at Xenia. The call says that the passage of this odious O'Connor law has shocked the patriotic feelings of the citizens of the entire State.

Judge John T. L. Sneed, of Tennessee, refuses to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State. He says that he recognizes his obligations to the people for many public honors, but there are higher and holier obligations even than these, which the citizen owes to those dependent upon him, and these obligations he cannot and dare not ignore.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Lieut.-Commander Yeates Sterling is detached from the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders; Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, from the Navy-yard, New-York, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Penn.; Assistant Naval Constructor John T. Hanscom, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

The practice-ship Constellation sailed from Annapolis at 5 o'clock this morning for New-Bedford, Mass.

The training-ship Saratoga arrived at Newport on the 28th inst, from Bermuda. All well on board.

Rear Admiral S. D. Trenchard, commanding the North Atlantic Station, returned to his flag-ship, the Plymouth, at New-York on the 26th inst., from leave of absence.

The steamer Michigan is expected to sail from Buffalo to-day for Detroit, Mich., and on a cruise through the upper lakes.

Persons desiring to offer sites for the new Naval Observatory can now secure blanks for that purpose at the Navy Department.

HALIFAX, July 29.—Her Majesty's ship Bellerophon, with Vice-Admiral Inglefield, and her Majesty's ship Argus will leave for New-York next Aug. 15. Her Majesty's ship Rover leaves to-day for Sydney, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland.

The Tallapoosa, with Secretary Thompson on board, is expected here shortly.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 29.—The Secretary of the Navy attended a clam bake at Dover Point to-day. To-morrow he will dine with Congressman Frank Jones, at his Summer residence, in North Portsmouth. He will probably leave on Wednesday.

Orders went into effect at the navy-yard to-day to fit the steam-sloop Lancaster for sea.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

GREENBRIER WHITE SELPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 29.—Gen. Burnside stated to the Associated Press correspondent this evening that the Military Commission had adjourned to meet in New-York Nov. 18; that the work had been harmonious and closely attended to, and that the main features of a bill had been agreed upon. It may be stated that this was not a mere junketing party, but a body of earnest workers. Gen. White said that a variety of features have been practically agreed upon by the commission, and submitted to certain members to put into journal shape to be incorporated into a general bill. These features relate more to discipline and recruitment of the Army than to its organization.

*THE IOWA AND MINNESOTA WHE

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

SUCCESSFUL OBSERVATIONS IN THE WEST.

PROF. DRAPER SECURES FINE PHOTOGRAPHS IN WYOMING—GEN. MYER AND OTHER SCIENTISTS IN COLORADO MAKE FULL AND SUCCESSFUL OBSERVATIONS—THE ECLIPSE NOT SEEN IN EASTERN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RAWLINGS, Wyoming Territory, July 29.—Totality just over. I have splendid photographs. Two are spectra of the corona, taken with a grating, and show the spectrum to be continuous. Two photographs of the corona are full of details. Edison's tasimeter showed the heat of the corona. HENRY DRAPER.

RAWLINS, Wyoming Territory, July 29.—The weather here to-day was fine, the sky clear, and the observations a perfect success. Edison's experiments with the tasimeter were quite satisfactory. Dr. Draper, of New-York, succeeded in obtaining several photographs of the sun during the eclipse. Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, and Mr. Norman Lockyer have just returned from Separation, where the total eclipse lasted 2 minutes and 50 seconds. Prof. Watson discovered an extra mercurial planet of the size of a $4\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude star, about $2\frac{1}{2}^{0}$ south-west of the sun. Mr. Lockyer says this eclipse was totally different—the corona being 10 times brighter this time—from that of 1871, showing a great variation of the brightness of the corona between the maximum and minimum period of sun spots. He obtained a faint photograph of the continuous spectrum of the sun, and saw no trace of lines or rings. Though Mr. Rutherford's grating the structure of the corona was well observed by him, but no trace of an exterior ring was seen, and the corona vanished immediately, while in 1871 it remained visible for several minutes after the totality. Only one faint protuberance was observed by Mr. Lockyer. He is greatly surprised at the difference of eclipses occurring in different sun-spot periods and at the intimate relation of the brightness of the corona to sun spots.

DENVER, Col., July 29.—The sky was entirely clear until 1 o'clock this afternoon, when a few masses of cumulus clouds showed themselves over the mountains toward the north and north-westward. With this exception the sky was perfect, and the atmospheric conditions of a most favorable character for successful observations of the eclipse. The house-tops were thronged with people, and the higher buildings were especially in demand, as from them the dark shadow of totality could be seen. The first contact occurred at 2:20 o'clock, Denver time, and 10 minutes later the presence of the moon at the edge of the sun's disc was plainly perceptible with the aid of smoked glass. By 3 o'clock the sunlight had moderated in a marked degree, being of a pale yellow color. Later on a lurid glare overspread the earth, the heat of the sun was no longer oppressive, a light similar to twilight was visible in the horizon, and the light flecks of clouds began slowly to dissolve owing to the change of temperature. As the period of totality approached, the sight from elevated stations was grand. An extremely dark shadow fell on Long's Peak, 75 miles distant, and sweeping rapidly south-eastward covered the plain like a gray pall, while to the north-eastward clouds could be seen bathed in sunlight, simulating a beautiful sunset. During the period of obscuration the moon appeared like a huge black ball surrounded by a beautiful circle of light, and when the sunlight again burst forth the cocks crowed as though morn had dawned.

Astronomical parties, as far as heard from, failed to discover the planet Vulcan, although able to discover stars of the sixth magnitude. Prof. Young reports that he discovered no ultra red or ultra violet lines, but that at the moment of totality the Fraunhofer lines were beautifully reversed. This was the most important result of his observation, and confirms observations made at Siam. Both of the H lines were also reversed. Very bright lines were seen near the large B, which confirms Prof. Pogson's observations. He also saw bright lines F and 1,474 Kirchhoff. Edison's tasimeter failed to work satisfactorily, and he used a thermopile, which caused unsteady motions in the galvanometer. Prof. Colbert reports that his observations tend to show that the moon's path in the heavens lays a little further to the southward than is indicated by the lunar tables, or else that the estimate of the moon's diameter is too large, perhaps both. Measurements made by Mr. Easterday indicated that the corona extended out on an average of about 26 minutes of an arc, corresponding to a distance of fully 700,000 miles all around the sun. It was strongly striated, and in the direction of the ecliptic the rays were nearly straight, while above and below that line they were markedly spiral in character, and some of the lines at the base formed an angle of not less than 30° with a prolongation of the sun's rays. The chromosphere was distinctly seen by Prof. Hough, indicating a thickness of some 2,000 miles. The protuberances were much less prominent than at most of the recent eclipses. Two rather pale ones were seen on the western side of the moon. Mr. Thomas also saw line 1,474 Kirchhoff, but did not discover any new lines. The temperature during the eclipse was reported by the Signal Officer as follows: At 2:23 P. M. in the sun, 114°; at 3:35, 82°; at 4:35, 100°; the humidity at 2:30 P. M., 12 per cent.; at 3:40, 22 per cent.; at 5:10, 17 per cent.

At Idaho Springs observations were made by Prof. Eaton, of Packer Institute, and S. V. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The day was cloudless, and numerous sketches of the corona were made. There was an entire absence of the pink flame usually seen during total eclipses.

Prof. Holden and Prof. Compton were stationed at Central City. Numerous drawings of the corona were made, but no report of scientific results has been received.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Reports to the Signal Office of the weather in localities where the best observations were to be taken of the eclipse seem to indicate that the views of it must have been successful at many points. At Pike's Peak, where Gen. Myer, Prof. Abbe, and others were making a scientific official observation, there was complete satisfaction, and to-night the following telegram was received at the Signal Office in this city from Gen. Myer, Chief Signal Officer:

PIKE'S PEAK, July 29.

Observations successful, corona traced several diameters from the sun, and seen for five minutes after totality.

The observation was taken at all points at 4:35 P. M. Washington time.

The reports at the Signal Office to-night give the following conditions of the weather at points named: Albany, cloudy; Alpena, Mich., cloudy; Augusta, Ga., heavy rain; Baltimore, threatening weather; Buffalo, cloudy; Burlington, Vt., cloudy; Cape May, fair; Charleston, fair; Cheyenne, fair; Chicago, fair; Cincinnati, threatening; Cleveland, heavy rain; Corsicana, Texas, cloudy; Denver, clear; Detroit, raining; Dodge City, Kan., fair; Duluth, fair; Keyport, Me., hazy; Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, fair; Galveston, clear; Grand Haven, Mich., fair; Keokuk, fair; Knoxville, raining; Leavenworth, clear; Louisville, cloudy; Milwaukee, clear; Montreal, hazy; Nashville, clearing weather; New-London, Conn., cloudy; New-York, cloudy; New-Orleans, fair; Omaha, clear; Philadelphia, cloudy; Pittsburg, cloudy; Portland, Me., cloudy; Portland, Oregon, clear; Rochester, raining; Salt Lake, clear; San Diego, Cal., clear; San Francisco, clear; Santa Fé, New-Mexico, fair; Savannah, cloudy; St. Louis, fair; St. Paul, cloudy; Toronto, Canada, raining; Washington, cloudy; Yankton, Dakota, clear.

It was cloudy and raining in this city during the greater portion of the day, and no observations of the eclipse could be obtained from this point. The weather continues rainy, and to-night there has been a series of very heavy showers.

Most satisfactory reports of the observations of the total solar eclipse have been received at the United States Naval Observatory from all points on the line of totality. The weather was partially cloudy in Texas, but all the contacts were successfully observed. All the parties that have been heard from in Colorado report very satisfactory observations. Several drawings and complete sets of photographs have been secured. No trace of any intra-Mercurial planet was seen.

LAKE CHARLES, La., July 29.—The eclipse began at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, and ended at 4:45. The total eclipse occurred at 3:45 o'clock, and lasted one minute. Clouds occasionally obscured the sun, but the view at the commencement of the eclipse, during most of its duration, and for the last half hour was wholly unobscured. At the moment of total eclipse the time could not be noted by sight without the aid of artificial light; and during the following minute a perceptible halo ringed the moon, whose surface presented a steel-blue tint. No perturbation was evinced by animals; dogs and cats retained their positions during the eclipse, and the cattle browsed quietly in the field.

VICESBURG, Miss., July 29.—The eclipse first became visible at 4h. 31m. 20s.; was almost total at 5h. 41m. 08s., and presented its last view at 6h. 40m. 38s., Washington time.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 29.—A *News* special from Fort Worth says: "Successful observations of the eclipse were taken with 26 instruments, securing notes of the corona cuspis, moon limbs, and all contacts but the last, which heavy clouds partly obscured. Five photographs were obtained. The first contact took place at 3h. 12m. 25s.; the second, at 4h. 18m. 20s.; third, at 4h. 21m. 02s., and the fourth, at 5h. 19m. 36s., Washington time. The totality lasted 2 minutes and 42 seconds." *News* specials from Waco, Palestine, Orange, and other points state that successful observations were taken at those places.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 29.—With the aid of complete apparatus and good weather, the operators and their assistants secured successful observations of the eclipse, and obtained many points regarded by the observers as valuable in scientific calculations in connection with the solar eclipse. Fair drawings of the eclipse and corona and photographs of the moon were obtained. The time of the first contact was 3h. 12m. 25s.; second, 4h. 18m. 20s.; third, 4h. 21m. 02s.; fourth, 5h. 19m. 36s. The figures need some verification, although very well standing the test of comparison of the various records. The temperature changed 18° during the observation. The party was composed of L. Waldo, of Harvard College; F. E. Seagrave, Providence; R. W. Willson, Harvard; J. K. Rees and W. H. Pulsifer, St. Louis; assisted by A. Freeman, of Dallas, Texas; Charles Taylor, of St. Louis; Frank Doremus, of Galveston; W. F. Stewart, S. W. Lomax, and Mr. McFadden, of Fort Worth; S. H. Lockett, of Knoxville, and Mr. Roach, of New-York, who were specially trained on the ground of operations.

PALESTINE, Texas, July 29.—Prof. Swanitz, of this place, made the following observations of the eclipse to-day: First contact, 4h. 35m. $30\frac{1}{2}$s.; second contact, 5h. 39m. $38\frac{1}{2}$s.; third contact, 5h. 42m. $41\frac{1}{2}$s.; fourth contact, 6h. 40m. $52\frac{1}{2}$s., Washington time.

DALLAS, Texas, July 29.—The observation of the solar eclipse was generally successful. Thin clouds interfered somewhat with all the observations until near the time of the last contacts. The following observations have been furnished by Prof. Todd, of Washington: First external contact at 4h. 33m. 6 5-10s.; second internal contact, 5h. 38m. 32 3-10s.; third internal contact, 5h. 40m. 47 9-10s.; fourth external contact, 6h. 40m. 25 6-10s. The record is in Washington mean time. Prof. Todd made a careful search for the supposed extra Mercurial planet with a 4-inch telescope, but none was seen. The clouds were so dense that no objects whatever were seen near the sun. The corona was very brilliant. Several drawings were secured and photographs taken. Prof. Todd was well satisfied with the results of his observations.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29.—Clouds prevented a complete observation of the eclipse. The first contact was obtained within one second of the calculated time. At the time of the greatest obscurity at 4h. 8m., when the sun was 8-10 curved, the sun was wholly covered with dense clouds. The last contact was also lost.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The eclipse was discernable here under favorable conditions, but the observations were only taken in a private way.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—The eclipse was observed at Milwaukee College Observatory by Prof. Charles S. Farmer and other scientists. The few clouds of the morning passed, and left the whole period of the eclipse clear. Time of first contact, 3h. 39m. 35 5-10s. Time of last contact, 5h. 37m. 11 4-10s., making the duration 1 hour 57 minutes 36 seconds.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Prof. Woodward, of Washington University, made observations of the eclipse here this afternoon. As meridian time, determined by the observations of the sun here, and not Washington time, was used, and for other reasons, he does not claim for his observations any scientific importance

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—There was opportunity here for observing only a partial eclipse, the view being entirely obscured by clouds from 4:30 to 6 P. M.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 29.—The eclipse was plainly visible this evening through smoked-glass, and even with the naked eye.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Extensive preparations had been made at the Cincinnati Observatory to take observations of the eclipse to-day, but a few minutes before the time of contact clouds came up from the west, completely obstructing the view.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 29.—The eclipse was obscured by clouds.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—All attempts to observe the eclipse here proved failures, the sun being obscured by heavy clouds all the afternoon.

HANOVER, N. H., July 29.—Owing to unfavorable weather no observation of the eclipse was taken at the Dartmouth observatory.

UTICA, N. Y., July 29.—The obscuration of the sun by the clouds during the whole of the afternoon prevented any observation of the eclipse at Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College.

HALIFAX, July 29.—A partial eclipse of the sun was plainly visible here at 6 P. M.

LONDON, Ontario, July 29.—The eclipse this afternoon was not observable, owing to the cloudiness of the sky and a heavy downfall of rain.

NO OBSERVATION IN THIS CITY.

As the obscurity of the sun in and about New-York City could not, according to the best calculations, exceed 7.8 digits at its greatest phase, no observations of any material importance to science could have been made, even had the weather been favorable, and the great body of amateur astronomers, whose private observatories are, some of them, extremely well equipped, had, consequently, either joined scientific parties on the zone of totality or merely tried to obtain a glimpse of the phenomenon, without reference to the value of their observations. The large and well-equipped observatory belonging to Mr. Lewis M. Rutherford, No. 175 Second-avenue, was not even opened during the afternoon. At the Central Park no observations were attempted, Mr. Daniel Draper, to whom the meteorological observations at the Park have owed their efficiency and exactness, having gone to Hastings, on the Hudson, for the day. Notwithstanding the absence of Prof. Henry Draper, who created the Hastings Observatory, some work would have been done there had not the presence of a heavy cloud-bank in the west, extending about 30° above the horizon, and throwing out skirmishers at least 5° higher, completely obscured the sun during the whole period assigned to the partial occultation. In this City, by true or clock time, the instant of first contact on the right lower limb of the sun was calculated at 4:42 P. M.; the moment of greatest phase at 5:35, and that of last contact at 6:28. At 4:31, from the roof of Cooper Union, the disk of the sun was barely defined in the object-glass of the telescope, and remained visible through a cloud-rift for about three minutes. At 4:37 it was again dimly defined in the field of a fine instrument. One minute and forty-five seconds later the solar disk sank down behind the solid cloud-bank lying in the west, which at that instant until the moment of termination remained impenetrable. At 5:35 the position of the solar orb could not be determined. The track of the shadow at this point commenced with the first contact upon the right lower, and terminated with the last contact upon the left upper limb, the upper limit of the occultation moving across the disk diagonally, if that term may be applied to a body having a circular perimeter.

Had the weather been favorable yesterday afternoon, the contacts might have been observed with extraordinary exactness, as the air was extremely free from the vibratory movement styled "boiling," a condition that practically occurs not oftener than once in three years. If such was the case along the zone of totality, and the weather has been favorable, valuable observations will doubtless be registered. Prof. Draper may, for example, be able to verify the abundant existence of oxygen in the corona, and establish the fact of a solar atmosphere embracing immense quantities of oxygen as well as hydrogen, which in the opinion of Prof. Norman Lockyer, is one of its principal constituents; or, again, some happy spectroscopic hit may solve the mystery of line 1,474 in the solar spectrum; or, lastly, the existing theory of the constitution of the corona may be overturned, although that is not probable. Possibly, again, Mr. Edison's tasimeter, with its delicate button of carbon, may be successful in measuring the heat of the solar corona, and enlightening scientific men, by inference at least, as to whether there is such a phenomenon as solar combustion. Then there is a difference of three or four miles in the calculation of the zone of totality between the British and American nautical almanacs, which is yet to be elucidated; and there is an intra-Mercurial planet to be hunted for, the observations of the transit of Mercury made last Spring by Prof. Draper having tended to confirm Leverrier's hypothesis that such a planet exists.

But after all, the mystery to be solved is the corona, Prof. Young having proved that line 1,474 of the spectrum is not due to the pressure of a vapor of iron in the solar atmosphere, by means of a magnificent "grating" spectroscope of recent manufacture. The most recent investigations, according to Prof. Langley, point to the conclusion that the corona is composed of an infinitude of minute discrete particles, somewhat like a dust-cloud, but intensely heated by proximity to the sun. This view is environed with difficulties, one of which is how they are maintained above the surface at that body; but it is still more difficult to assign it a vaporous composition, as comets, notwithstanding their extreme tenuity, are not visibly affected by passing through it. Of course, there were the usual attempts to make street-corner observations, and venders of smoked glass did a thriving business for an hour or two.

FAILURE OF J. H. M'VICKER.

THE WELL-KNOWN THEATRICAL MANAGER FILES A PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—At a late hour this afternoon the well-known theatrical manager, James H. McVicker, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. This step was due in the main to his liability as a bondsman of David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer, who was adjudged a defaulter a few years ago. Judgment was entered against Mr. McVicker and his fellow-bondsmen in the lower court for $500,000. Had not the bankruptcy law been repealed, McVicker would not have taken this step now, for the Gage case has been appealed and the former decision may be reversed, but the possibility of its confirmation urged him to the step. Another cause of his embarrassment was the unwise lease of the new Chicago Theatre, a speculation that has cost him $35,000.

Mr. McVicker schedules his indebtedness at about $650,000. Of this, $500,000 represents the Gage bond judgment; $95,000 is due on mortgages on the theatre building, for money advanced by various parties, $60,000 by his wife, the remainder by prominent actors at the East, who have endeavored to tide him over his embarrassment. The remainder of the indebtedness is represented by various persons in Chicago, the rent account for the new Chicago Theatre cutting quite a figure, and other miscellaneous debts filling out the measure. The obligations, above the Gage claim, are amply secured, and will be paid. Mr. McVicker informed your representative this evening that his failure would have no effect whatever on his future managerial career, nor would it annul or interfere with existing contracts made in the East and in San Francisco. These will all be carried out to the letter. He is only endeavoring to clear up his financial slate for the purpose of freeing himself from the $500,000 incubus growing out of his bond obligation to the City of Chicago. The unsecured liabilities amount to really nothing. No debts are due his company.

OBITUARY.

JOHN LOCKITT.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half-mast yesterday, owing to the sudden death, from apoplexy, at 8:05 A. M., of John Lockitt, senior member of the largest pork-packing firm of this port, aged 59 years and 5 months. Mr. Lockitt was a native of the north of England. He started in business in Brooklyn about 15 years ago, and at the time of his death had six stores. His partners were his brothers Charles and Joseph, and his nephew, John, Jr. He had the most accurate knowledge of the English market of any man in America, and anything he said could be relied upon implicitly. He introduced English breakfast bacon into this country. He was liberal in his dealings, very social in his habits, possessed an extraordinary aptitude for business, and was, personally, well-liked by everybody. He was at his place of business on Saturday last, but had been complaining for a week past. He was a widower, and left only one daughter. He was estimated in the world at less than a million. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 145 Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Stephen D. Pardee, for 28 years Treasurer of the New-Haven Savings Bank, and one of the most prominent banking men in Connecticut, died at New-Haven yesterday, aged 74 years.

Mr. Thomas B. Boyd, formerly a merchant of this City, died on Sunday last, at the Old Gentlemen's Unsectarian Home, in East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Mr. J. Walter Stoops died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, No. 26 Palmetto-street, of diabetes, an ailment from which he had suffered for years. Mr. Stoops was in politics a Republican, and, although he never held office, he was always active in the councils of the party. The deceased, who was in his fiftieth year, was well known and widely esteemed in Brooklyn.

Henry Hume, a well-known and much respected resident of Brooklyn, died, in his fifty-third year, at his late residence, No. 152 Schermerhorn-street, in that city, on Sunday morning. Mr. Hume commenced his furniture business in a small way a great many years ago, and by steady industry amassed a large fortune. He was prominently identified with church affairs, and was interested in many schemes for the benefit of the poor.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The steamer Pennsylvania, Harris, from Liverpool, which arrived here last night, reports that at 8 P. M. on the 23d inst., during a dense fog, she ran into the schooner S. B. Hume, Capt. Diggins, of Eastport, Me., bound from Richmond, Va., to Gloucester, England, with a cargo of lumber. A boat was immediately launched from the Pennsylvania, and Capt. Diggins, his wife, and the crew, 10 persons in all, were transferred from the wreck to the steamer. Capt. Diggins reports that the steamer was blowing her fog-horn, but it was not heard by his watch until too late to prevent the disaster.

HALIFAX, July 28.—The ship Harmonides, Capt. Keane, from Havre for St. John, New-Brunswick, ran ashore on the night of the 27th inst. at Gulliver's Cove, 12 miles from Digby. She will become a wreck. The crew were saved.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Signal Service Officer at Smithville, N. C., reports to the Chief Signal Officer that the Spanish brig Dos Cunados, from Wilmington, N. C., for Antwerp, with a cargo of resin, is ashore in a critical position, near Fort Caswell beach. She is full of water, and the crew are engaged in discharging the cargo. Steam-tugs are unable to get her off. The Baker Wrecking Company, at Norfolk, were notified this morning, and promised to send immediate relief. No lives are in danger.

QUEBEC, July 29.—Capt. Wylie, of the steam-ship Circassian, which arrived here from Liverpool on Saturday, reports having passed within 30 miles of a steam-ship, supposed to be the Lake Megantic, of the Beaver Line, ashore, seven miles east of the south point of Anticosti. The weather was fine and clear, and as the wrecked vessel made no signals, the Circassian did not stop for particulars. The vessel appeared close to land, with her head south-east. Two schooners were alongside.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 29.—The whaling bark Tropic Bird, of New-Bedford, with 1,200 barrels of oil on board, is ashore on the south end of Long Shoal, Vineyard Sound. She came in through Muskager Channel, and has a Vineyard pilot on board. The steamer Island Home, on a trip from Nantucket, was boarded by a boat from the Tropic Bird this afternoon. They wanted immediate assistance. The steamer Martha's Vineyard, the tug Nellie, and the wrecking schooner Juniata have gone to her assistance. It is hoped she will get off to-night, if the weather is moderate, though it is now threatening.

A BREACH OF OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE.

YOKOHAMA, July 14, via SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Great indignation has been manifested by the Japanese Ministry at the disclosure of confidential and informal documents shown some months ago to the British Envoy here, and now published by his agency, as the basis of a new tariff treaty to be asked for by Japan. In fact, Japan means to make no commercial treaty, and demands the absolute restoration of the right to regulate Customs duties. The publication places before the world as willing to surrender this prerogative perpetually. The published documents are merely a hasty and informal indication of what had been privately contemplated by one Japanese public official. It has never been sanctioned by the Government, and does not in any way convey its intention. The purpose of the British Envoy is supposed to be to embarrass the Government and produce complications from which Japan can only be extricated by commercial concessions.

MR. SARGENT'S COREAN PROPOSITION.

YOKOHAMA, July 14, via SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The Japanese Government has expressed interest in Senator Sargent's proposition to open relations with Corea, and, notwithstanding that the obstacles are, perhaps, insuperable, the Government is willing to co-operate. If they do so, it will be an act of good-will which other Western nations have repeatedly asked for in vain.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO PERU.

HONG KONG, July 3, via SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The emigration of laborers to Peru has been rendered impossible by the opposition of the Canton officials, who recall the ill-treatment of the Chinese in the past, and refuse to believe in guarantees for the future.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

HONG KONG, July 3, via SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Rain has continued in the famine-stricken provinces, and hopes are entertained of a good harvest, but meanwhile the suffering continues.

ALL THE FAVORITES WIN.

FIRST EXTRA DAY AT SARATOGA.

THREE WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS — FINE WEATHER AND A GOOD TRACK—MANY LADIES AT THE COURSE—THE RACING DESCRIBED IN DETAIL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, July 29.—With fine weather and excellent racing the first extra day of the season has passed off in a successful manner. The ladies were present in large numbers, and showed great interest in the several contests. The track was in a superb condition, and the three contests, although they were won by the favorites, were well contested. The combination book-makers were hit pretty hard to-day, for it is said that several lucky ones had the three winners on their cards. The mutual pools were, as usual, well patronized, and Ferida, who won the first race, paid those who held tickets on her $24 30. In the heat race, which was won by Loulanier, the tickets on the first heat were worth $8 10, and the second heat $6 70. The selling race, which concluded the sport, was captured by the favorite, Hattie F., and the tickets paid $12 each.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The racing began with a dash of three-quarters of a mile for maiden 2-year olds, for which there were six entries, including Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Boardman, George L. Lorillard's b. f. Ferida, J. G. Nelson & Co.'s ch. g. Kingston, William Astor's ch. f. Lulu, J. W. Edwards' ch. c. J. W. Norton, and Charles Reed's ch. c. Grand Master. The betting shifted considerably, Boardman being the favorite in the closing pools, as will be seen by the quotations:

Boardman	$325	$500	$200
Ferida	100	225	110
Lulu	130	115	70
Grand Master	65	125	20
Field	85	105	35

Getting together in the chute, the flag fell at the first effort, and they broke away with Ferida half a length in front of Norton, with the others just behind them. As they ran down the chute Norton seemed to take the lead, with Lulu beside him, but when they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole Lulu showed half a length in front of Kingston, who had run up fast and was just leading Norton, while Boardman, Ferida, and Grand Master were on even terms. There was a merry brush round the lower turn, when Kingston pushed half a length in front of Lulu, while Boardman had left his companion, in the rear, passed Norton, and took the third place. Ferida, in the meantime, was coming along, and they were all close together when they passed the third-quarter pole and turned into the home stretch. Once on straight work, Lulu lost the lead to Boardman, and at the furlong pole he seemed to have the best of it by half a length. Leaving that position, Lulu made an extra effort, while Ferida came fast, and the three were about even when they reached the end of the quarter stretch. It was a whipping race home between them, and Ferida, lasting the longest, won the race by a length, with Boardman second, a length and a half before Lulu, third, who was a length ahead of Grand Master fourth, Kingston fifth, and Norton bringing up the rear. The time was $1:19\frac{1}{2}$, a very moderate race.

THE MILE HEATS.

The programme presented for the second event was a race of mile heats, with penalties and allowances, for which there were six entries, but when they were summoned to the track only four of them appeared, viz.: George L. Lorillard's ch. r. Loulanier, Evans & Holloway's ch. f. Empress, (formerly Frankie,) George H. Rice's b. f. Miss Malloy, and Charles Reed's ch. c. Mechanic. Although Loulanier was a great favorite, the Western division stuck to Miss Malloy tenaciously, for her mile-heat record in the West was a very good one, and not to be despised by the "talent" who make the records a study. The betting was as follows:

Loulanier	$500	$200	$270
Miss Malloy	175	85	110
Mechanic	65	30	30
Empress	35	15	20

FIRST HEAT.—After one false attempt the flag fell with Empress in front, Loulanier second. The pace was not very fast, and going round the turn Empress kept the lead, and at the quarter pole was a length ahead of Loulanier, who was half a length in advance of Miss Malloy, who was lapped at the quarter by Mechanic. The pace was improved a little down the back stretch, Empress keeping a length in front of the other three, who ran down to the half-mile pole on a line. Empress still led the ruck at the beginning of the turn, but the pace now increased, and the racing began in earnest. Loulanier, Mechanic, and Miss Malloy, still yoked, rushed up to the head of Empress, and in this manner they ran down to the three-quarter pole, causing much enthusiasm among the spectators. Once into the home stretch, however, Loulanier came to the front, followed by Miss Malloy, with Mechanic third, and Empress fourth. After leaving the furlong pole, Loulanier came away from the others with ease, and won the heat, by four lengths, in $1:47\frac{1}{2}$. Miss Malloy was second, two lengths before Mechanic, who was the same distance ahead of Empress.

SECOND HEAT.—Of course, Loulanier was a great favorite, and brought $400 against $100 in the pools. At the first attempt they started away with, Miss Malloy in front, Loulanier second, Mechanic third, and Empress fourth. They were close together as they went round the turn, Miss Malloy having her head in front of Mechanic, who was half a length in front of Empress, Loulanier being pulled to the rear. Booth now saw that there was no use in dilly-dallying, so he gave Miss Malloy the signal and she immediately pushed a length in front, but the others could not let her get far away, for they all quickened their pace, and when they passed the quarter pole Miss Malloy was a length before Mechanic, who was half a length in advance of Loulanier, she being a neck ahead of Empress. The race down the back stretch was a good one, and Miss Malloy could not shake off her competitors. Mechanic moved up to her quarter, and he in turn was lapped at his quarter by Loulanier, and Empress, in the rear, lapping the favorite's quarter. They were all lapping each other as they passed the half-mile pole, Miss Malloy leading half a length, Mechanic second, half a length before Loulanier, who was half a length in front of Empress. When they came around the lower turn Empress showed signs of distress, and soon dropped away out of the race, while the other three struggled on in a most determined manner. Miss Malloy strove hard to maintain the lead, but Mechanic was at her shoulder. When they turned into the home stretch the trio were in close order, and Miss Malloy held the lead past the furlong pole, but here she began to tire, and Booth was obliged to draw his whip. In the meantime Loulanier came up and collared Mechanic, and both of them passed Miss Malloy. Then Mechanic gave it up, and Loulanier won easily by two lengths in $1:46\frac{2}{4}$. Mechanic second, two lengths before Miss Malloy, and Empress distanced.

THE SELLING RACE.

The sport concluded with a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction. There were 11 entries, including R. Graham's b. h. Shylock, L. Hart's b. h. Henry Owens, T. W. Doswell's b. c. Stranger, J. W. Bell's ch. f. Maritana, D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Maumee, Daley Brothers' br. f. Lizzie D., J. J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., A. A. Thompson's ch. g. Loiterer, J. D. Campbell's ch. c. Fury, Doughty & Howland's gr. m. Moorhen, and Harvey Welch's b. c. Princeton. There was much anxiety about this race by many persons who had made combinations, most all of them running to Maritana and Hattie F. The former had been the ruling favorite until to-day, when the knowing ones made a grand rush on Hattie F., and she became a great favorite, a position she has won her title to in races of this kind. The betting was very heavy, showing that there was no scarcity of money in the betting ring. The three closing pools were at the following rates:

Hattie F	$500	$600	$750
Maritana	160	380	300
Maumee	110	175	175
Loiterer	105	125	120
Shylock	95	100	130
Field	120	130	120

They were mustered at the three-quarter pole, and there was some difficulty in getting them together. After breaking away a couple of times the flag fell, and as soon as they got under way Stranger came to the front, with Loiterer second to him, with Lizzie D. next. They came up the stretch in a rush, and reaching the judges' stand Stranger still held the command, with Lizzie D. second, Maritana third, Loiterer fourth, and Princeton fifth. Going round the turn they changed places quickly, except the two leaders, and when about passing the quarter pole Stranger was cutting out the work sharply, half a length ahead of Lizzie D., who was closely pursued by Loiterer third, Maritana fourth, Princeton fifth, Hattie F. sixth, and Fury seventh. Going along the back stretch, Lizzie D. went up to the head of Stranger, and Evens sent Maritana past Loiterer, assuming the third place, while Hattie F. had gone to the fifth place. When they reached the half-mile pole Stranger was still holding the lead, while Maritana had taken the second place from Lizzie D., with Loiterer fourth, Hattie F. fifth, and Princeton sixth. As they came round the lower turn Princeton ran up very fast, and gradually worked his way to the front as he got to the three-quarter pole, and as he ran so strong the backers of the favorites looked on with much solicitude. In the meantime, Maritana and Lizzie D. had fallen back beaten, and when they turned into the home stretch Princeton was in front with Hattie F. at his saddle girth, and Stranger third. These three were in front at the furlong, when Loiterer came up from the group behind with a rush and looked as if he would win the trick, as Princeton began to waver. Barrett, however, kept Hattie F. steady, and she came very strong at the finish, outrunning Loiterer, who was pushed to the top of his speed. Amid the cheers of her backers Hattie F. passed the goal a winner of the race by two lengths; Loiterer second, Princeton third, Stranger fourth, Henry Owens fifth, Shylock sixth, the others pulling up. The time was 2:18¼. Hattie F. was offered at auction according to the terms of the race, but there was no advance on $500, the price for which she was entered to be sold. Thus ended a good day for the favorites, and the heavy betting men left the track for once in high glee.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

To-morrow will be the fifth regular day of the meeting, and four races are on the programme, beginning with a dash of one mile, with an allowance of five pounds to horses beaten and not having won a race at this meeting. Maidens, if 4 years old, allowed 7 pounds, if 5 years or upward, 12 pounds. The second race will be a dash of two miles, for all ages, maidens allowed 5 pounds, and the winner of the Saratoga cup to carry five pounds extra. The third event will be the Saratoga Stakes, for 2-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which has 85 nominations. This was the race that Bramble won last year, and created so much of a sensation, but it is not likely that the Lorillards will be beaten this year, with such an array of youngsters as they have entered, as Pierre Lorillard has 16 and George has 11. The fourth race is a selling affair, with the usual allowances; one mile and an eighth. The following are the entries for the several events and the pool-selling at the track:

FIRST RACE.

Bramble	$220	$100	$200
Pique	210	70	140
Susquehanna	120	60	130
Frederick the Great	90	40	55
Oriole	65	25	40
Ida'la	50	12	20
Eugene N. Robinson	20	9	12
Classmate	25	10	25

SECOND RACE.

Virginius	$120	Joe	$25
General Phillips	35	Albert	25

THE SARATOGA STAKES.

George Lorillard	Harold, Monitor, Idler.	$300	$155	$110
Pierre Lorillard	Cedric, Uncas,	200	80	50
Wissahickon		30	10	5
Jessie Donaldson		20	10	10
Fiddlestring		20	10	5
Lulu		15	5	5
Snedeker's Mary Clark filly		10	5	5
Lillian		10	6	5
George McCullough		10	5	3

FOURTH RACE.

Kenney	$75	W. I. Higgins	$20
Dan R	70	Queenston	10
Blondelle	65	Snowden	10
Rhadamanthus	60	Fus 1 ade	10
Lady Salyers	30	Rosina	10
Springbranch	25	Jackscrew	10

There will be another extra day on Wednesday, when there will be four races, beginning with a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, with maiden allowances; then a purse of $400, dash of one mile and a half, with penalties and allowances, to be followed by a purse of $300 for maiden 3-year olds, to carry 110 pounds, dash of one mile, and to conclude with a selling affair of a mile and a quarter. There will be 10 days' racing during the next two weeks, to give the great number of horses here an opportunity to display their powers and pay their owners' expenses.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 30—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the Atlantic Coast States. It is lowest in the Ohio Valley and the North-west. Cloudy weather has generally prevailed, with rain, east of the Mississippi. The prevailing winds have been light and southerly. The temperature has everywhere remained nearly stationary. The rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, increasing cloudiness and rain, winds mostly south-easterly, stationary temperature, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rainy, followed by partly cloudy, weather, southerly winds, stationary temperature, stationary or falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or higher pressure, stationary temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, winds mostly southerly, nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

For the Lower Lakes, followed by partly cloudy weather, cold north-east, veering to warmer south-east, winds; stationary or falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly south-easterly, stationary temperature, lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southerly, stationary or falling barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Union Pacific s. f. 2,000...83 101⅛ | Erie Railway. 1500.....18¼ 1000.....18⅝ 1000.....18⅝ 1000.....18⅝ 1000.....18⅝ 1000.....18⅝ 3200.....18⅝ 300.....c. 18¾ 20.....18¾ 300...b3. 18⅝ | St. Paul. 500.....b3. 42⅛ 1000.....42⅛ 1400.....42⅛ 1500.....42⅜ 300.....42⅜ 400.....42⅜ 1000.....42⅜ 1200.....42⅜ 1300.....42⅜ 1400.....42⅜ 1000.....42⅜ 1200.....42⅜ 300.....42⅜ 1200.....42⅜ 1000.....42⅜ 1000.....42⅜ 1200.....42⅜ 1000.....42⅜ 1000.....42⅜ 1000

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 29:

James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick store and dwelling front, and four-story brick dwelling rear, with lot 25 by 100, No. 101 Norfolk-st., west side, 150 feet south of Rivington-st., for $7,500, to Annis Vermeule.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, sold the two three-story and attic brick buildings, with two lots, together in size, 28.1 by 100, irregular, Nos. 286 and 288 Spring-st., south side, 75.1 feet east of Hudson-st., for $5,000, to National Park Bank and Phœnix National Bank. Also, three three-story and attic buildings with lots, each 18.2 by 87.6, Nos. 278, 280, and 282 Spring-st., south side, 111.2 feet east of Hudson-st., sold for $24,000 to same purchasers. Also, similar sale, John Bassett, Jr., Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 330 East 31st-st., south side, 245 feet west of 1st-av., for $6,300, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 240.8 by 153.5, irregular, on East 156th-st., north-east corner of 3d-av., for $21,665, to D. Lyon.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, A. H. Stoiber, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lease of lot 20 by 80, No. 183 2d-av., west side, 63 feet south of 12th-st, for $5,483, to Frederick A. Palmer; leased June 1, 1872; term, 21 years.

D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lease of lot 25 by 103.3, No. 23 East 14th-st., north side, 141.10 feet west of University-place, for $10,000, to Alice Smedberg, the Executrix and plaintiff; leased, Jan. 31, 1877; term, 21 years.

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, No. 244 East 23d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 2d-av., for $4,675, to William H. Slocum, plaintiff.

Gerlichs & Cohen, foreclosure sale, F. A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, sold the two four story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East 56th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av., for $41,156, to J. A. Candee and George M. Smith, plaintiffs; also, one similar house, with lot 22.6 by 100.5, on East 56th-st., north side, 162 feet west of 4th-av., sold for $20,603 to same purchasers and a similar house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East 56th-st., north side, 205 feet west of 4th-av., sold for $20,578, to same buyers.

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 171.6 by 100.8, on West 69th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 11th-av., for $5,000, to Sophie E. Minton, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Messrs. F. H. Smith and Moses Ely, Referees, sold the three three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots each 25 by 100.8, Nos. 219, 221, and 223 East 87th-st., north side, 214.3 feet east of 3d-av., for $4,500, to Henry Weil, plaintiff. The above property is in fee and leasehold.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert Roberts, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story frame dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 7 East 130th-st., north side, 131.3 feet east of 5th-av., for $6,000, to Edward S. Willing, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were disposed of as follows: Sale by John T. Boyd, of the house, with lot, No. 148 Forsyth-st., north of Delancey st., was adjourned to Aug. 15, and sale of two lots on Washington-av., Morrisania, was withdrawn. Sale by Bernard Smyth, of the house, with lot, No. 293 Henry-st., between Scammel and Grand sts., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 27.

10th-av., s. e. corner of 58th-st., 25.5x100; John Baier and wife to Charles Bruning..... $8,500
Avenue A, w. s., 25.3 n. of 92d-st., 25.3x100.5; Seligman Solomon to Magdalena Henning..... 2,500
West Farms road, 115x200, 24th Ward; Nicholas Williams and wife to Daniel Mapes, Jr..... 2,500
125th-st., s. s., between 1st-av. and Avenue A; Mary Simon to Wilhelmina F. Schmidt..... 10,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Broome-st., 75x18.1; George Pries and wife to Peter Christmann..... 5,000
6th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Catherine E. Masterson and husband to William Cleary..... ---
Pitt-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Peter Christmann and wife to Heinrich Brewogel..... 7,000
49th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; L. M. Dosener, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 9,500
40th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Same to same..... 9,500
Prospect-av., 24th Ward, lots Nos. 18 and 19; P. T. Scoggins, Referee, to Ann E. Simpson..... 5,000
Houston-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Mangin-st., 20x73; W. V. Leary, Referee, to John D. Leffingwell, Trustee..... 5,000
44th-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.6; Sarah A. Dwight to Elizabeth W. Robbins..... 12,000
83d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x98.9; Edmund Demmler and wife to Karolina Keller..... ---
74th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Henry Meigs and others, Trustees, to James F. Donohue..... 10,000
Grove-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 50x100, 23d Ward; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Charles E. Davender..... 1,600
Norfolk-st., No. 101; A. Wagstaff, Referee, to Anne Vermeule..... 7,500
120th-st., n. s., 456.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.11; W. A. Lloyd, Referee, to Mary Thomas. 4,947
51st-st., n. s., 125.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.10x100.5; R. G. Beardsley, Referee, to Amelia Lacy..... 4,600
143d-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x99.11; E. Sandford, Referee, to William D. Shipman, Assignee..... 1,000
56th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; James H. Havens, Jr., and wife to Mary A. Oliver..... nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Brevvegel, Heinrich, and wife to Elizabeth Kuhn; w. s. Pitt-st., s. of Rivington-st., 3 years..... $2,000
Bruning, Charles, to John Baier; s. e. corner of 10th-av. and 58th-st., 2 years..... 3,000
Same to same; same property, 3 years..... 12,000
Christmann, Peter, and wife to George Pries; s. s. Ludlow-st., s. of Broome-st., 5 years..... 4,000
Donohue, James F., to Henry Meigs and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 74th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 10,000
Dooley, Lauchlin, and wife, to Patrick McGrath, n. s. 5th-st., e. of Avenue C; 2 years..... 1,000
Durie, Robert, to John Young, n. s, Waverley-st., 2d Prospect-av., 5 years..... 300
Henry, Jane, and husband, to Louis Ernst, s. w. corner of Villa-place and George-st., 24th Ward, installments..... 1,800
Kirchoff, Regina, and husband to John T. Kuhe and wife; n. s. 45th-st., w. of 9th-av., 2 years.. 1,300
Mapes, Daniel, Jr., to Nicholas Williams; s. s. West Farms Road, 24th Ward, installments.. 2,000
Oliver, Mary A., and husband, to the Bay Ridge Savings; n. s. 56th-st., w. of 9th-av., 1 year... 10,000
Rinaldo, Marks, and wife to Morris Steinhardt; w. s. 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., 1 year. 1,000
Slavin, Michael, and wife to Rebecca A. Marcher; w. s. Morris-av., n. of 152d-st., 1 year.. 1,200
Vermeule, Anne, to the Bowery Savings Bank; w. s. Norfolk-st., s. of Rivington-st., 1 year..... 4,000
Wengel, Eva, to George Boll; s. s. 10th-av., s. of 58th-st., 2 months..... 11,050

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Billet, Charles, Executor, &c., to Frederick Schmidt..... $200
"Huchspn & Co." to Elizabeth Becker..... nom.
Kromberg, William, to J. H. Browning, Executor, &c..... 1,108
Union Dime Savings Institution to Conrad Schlosser..... 1,500
Same to same..... 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN — THE FULL-width house No. 266 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; neighborhood first class. Can only be seen by permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — THE BEAUTIFUL HOU-E SITuated on the south-west corner of Park-av. and 33th-st.; location superb. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 15 WEST 31ST-ST.—SUPERB, FULL-SIZE dwelling. A bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 35 East 17th st. and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN FIVE-STORY DOUBLE store, 50x100. Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st. Apply to E. M. NICHOLS, No. 57 South-st., at noon.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD McCLOSKEY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, on Thursday, August 29th, 1878, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the City of Hoboken, N. J., belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, viz.: one lot, 25x100, in block 26, lot 4, on Harrison-street near First-street; one lot 25x100, in block 59, lot 12, corner of Madison and Fifth streets; five lots, each 25x100, in block 85, lots 9 to 13 inclusive, east side of Adams-street, between 7th and 8th streets; eight lots, each 25x100, in block 95, lots 1 to 8 inclusive, on north-east corner of Madison and 9th streets; eight lots, each 25x100, in block 121, lots 1 to 8 inclusive, on north-east corner of Grand and 14th streets, and seven lots, each 25x100, in block 121, lots 22 to 28 inclusive, on Grand-street, between 14th and 15th streets. Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

jy30-law3w Tu* BERNARD McFEELY, Assignee.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—143D-ST., NEAR 3D-AV. A THREE-story and basement house, with all modern improvements, at $25 per month. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL YARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Best location in the City, doing a large business. Apply on the premises, Fulton-st., Lafayette-av. and Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn. C. D. WILLITS.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 38 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks).
Denmark, July 31, 6:30 A. M. | Cymbria, W., Aug. 7, 11 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen, S., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M. | Erin, Sat., Aug. 10, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Thurs., Aug. 1 | SUEVIA.....Thurs., Aug. 15
POMERANIA.....Thurs., Aug. 8 | SCHILLER.....Thurs., Aug. 22
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), 42, North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.
NEVADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
FRANCE, Trehouart.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell.....Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 22 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDA., July 30, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
☞These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA..WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA..WED., Aug. 14
*RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 7 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 21
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 6 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 31st July, 1878. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10 | MOSELLE.....Sat., Aug. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Devonia.....Aug. 9 | Ethiopia.....Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
Anchoria.....Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Elysia.....July 31, 7 A. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 7, noon.
Cabins $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.
SWITZERLAND sails Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 31, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 31
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 3
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Aug. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, July 31, noon
(Connecting for Central and South American and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, Aug. 7
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Aug. 17
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO. No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Aug. 10
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana. New-York and above ports.
F. ALLENDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-NINTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing to and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferry.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FORTY-SECOND-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays), 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, (daily), 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departures of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic ave., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For Great Neck, Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Hempstead, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A.M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via South-ern, G. Merrick, accommodation, 9:30 A. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Brooklyn and Long Island City, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Hunter's Point and Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05.) Patchogue, (7:45.) Greenport, (9.) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving in Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London at 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.
Trains leave Pavonia Ferry, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular express, 9 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 6:15, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager.
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878.
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo; also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
5:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running over the Michigan Central route by night; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see notes below.)
1 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and Northwest. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 2, 9, 10, 11:55 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05

CAN A STUFFED DOG BARK?

DR. TRIMBLE'S TRIBULATIONS.

THE COMPLAINTS OF THE NOISE MADE BY TWO SUPERANNUATED POODLES AND A STUFFED COACH-DOG.

Another alleged nuisance has been added to the long catalogue, including discordant cats, roaring elevated railroad trains, noisy baby-carts, screeching parrots, and disquieting mocking-birds, which have been recently complained of. Formal complaint was yesterday entered against the latest nuisance before Justice Bixby in the Essex Market Police Court. It appears that next door to the residence of Mrs. E. D. Bassford, at No. 223 East Twelfth-street, there is a lodging-house. Here resides, among others, Dr. J. P. Trimble. Mr. Bassford, when living, always indulged his fondness for animals by purchasing horses, dogs, and other pets, and his widow still takes pride in keeping about her the pets her husband loved. She, accordingly, has pet dogs in her house. There has never been any complaint against the pets until recently, when Dr. Trimble and a number of his fellow-lodgers banded together to annihilate the animals. Some months ago the Doctor, who is rather peculiar in his way, applied to Mrs. Bassford for permission to shoot rats on the back fence of her premises. The request was considered a somewhat singular one, and Mrs. Bassford, fearing that harm might come to her pets by accident, refused to grant the desired permission.

Losing the rats as a target, Dr. Trimble, it is alleged, turned his attention in another and more singular direction. As night came on, he would go into his back yard and place a lamp on the ground so that the top of the back-yard fence would be illuminated; he would retire to his back parlor, and, sitting in the darkness, with a revolver loaded and cocked, would pop away at the neighbors' cats as they passed along the fence through the streak of light. He had several cats of his own, which he did not shoot.

Some months ago he turned his attention to Mrs. Bassford's dogs. This he was compelled to do, he said yesterday, because sleep had fled from his eyes, and his ears rang with their repeated, prolonged, and dismal yowls. After being robbed of sleep for some time, Dr. Trimble finally acted, and was joined by several neighbors. For some time their views of the disturbances merely took the form of rather forcible and unfavorable comment upon the dogs' vocalizations, until at length, as one of the gentlemen said in court yesterday, the idea occurred of silencing the dogs by medicine in the form of leaden pills. The gentleman who originated this idea sat on the back stoop of No. 221 East Twelfth-street, night after night, with revolver in hand waiting to catch sight of one of the disturbers of his rest that he might administer the deadly medicine to him. Although he kept midnight vigils with much persistency, no dogs appeared to be shot at, and he retired at the end of the week defeated in his purpose and with a very bad cold in his head. The lodgers consulted the authorities as to the course they should pursue, and finally concluded to appeal to Justice Bixby for interference. Accordingly they drew up the following petition:

To the Judge of the Essex Market Police Court:

Mrs. Bassford and family, residing at No. 223 East Twelfth-street, keep four dogs upon their premises, the frequent barking and howling of which are a nuisance in the neighborhood. We, the undersigned, petition your Honor to be kind enough to enforce the ordinance provided for the suppression of the annoyance.

J. P. TRIMBLE,	GEORGE W. CARR,
D. M. DRUMMOND,	A. T. BOWERS,
T. M. BLACK,	GEORGE C. BOWERS,
E. T. CONKLIN,	ROBERT SHIPPEN.

Upon receiving this communication, Justice Bixby informed the petitioners that a sworn affidavit would have to be made before he could act. Thereupon Mr. George W. Carr was sworn, and testified that Alice Bassford kept four dogs who for four months had barked and howled night and day, keeping the deponent and divers persons awake at night and preventing deponent from sleeping. A warrant was then placed in Court Officer Kiernan's hands on Friday, for execution, but the attendance of the parties was not secured until yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Bassford, her daughter, and son-in-law, Mr. Jackson M. Younger, and their counsel, drove up to court in an open barouche. Dr. Trimble spent most of his time exhibiting a slip cut from an old copy of THE TIMES, narrating the passage of an ordinance by the Board of Aldermen providing a penalty of $5 for the keeping of any dog or other animal whose barking, howling, or any offensive noise might be annoying, disagreeable, or injurious to residents in the vicinity. The other complainants spent the time in begging that their names might not be published. After some delay Mrs. Bassford waived examination, and Mr. Younger gave $300 bail in personal property for her appearance before the Grand Jury, and then all the parties at once left.

The dogs were not present in court, and a TIMES reporter accordingly visited the defendant's house to see the animals. Young Mrs. Younger was found petting one of the dogs in her lap. This was "Lester Wallack," a black and tan, aged 14 years, whose bark was a feeble and melancholy failure. At Mrs. Younger's feet played "Jack," a sky-terrier, aged 1 year, whose bark was more noisy. A poodle was endeavoring to examine the contents of a large trunk. This was "Fido," also aged 14 years, and also too old to bark with much effect. The fourth dog complained of was lying upon a marble-top table glaring fiercely at the visitor. He was a white spotted coach-dog, and looked as if he could make a deafening racket. "Will he bite?" asked the reporter, as he cautiously approached him. "Oh, no, Major-Gen. George B. McClellan is quite harmless," was the reassuring reply. The reporter then went up confidently and patted "McClellan" gently, but the dog did not move a muscle, and was dead. Major-Gen. Lowering in concert with "Fido," "Lester," and "Jack," had "kept deponent and divers persons awake at night and prevented sleep" was stuffed. His bark was silenced four years ago. It is probable that the complainant's affidavit about the howling of four dogs will now have to be changed.

THE MISSING CARRIER-PIGEONS.

JUPITER AND FRANCIS LOUIS NOT YET HEARD FROM.

Yesterday proved to be another day of disappointment for the owners of the two carrier-pigeons which were started from Columbus for New-York and Hoboken last Friday morning. Nothing has been heard from either of the birds since they were tossed up at Columbus, and their whereabouts cannot even be conjectured. Mr. Van Opstal, owner of the New-York bird Jupiter, had about given up hope of ever seeing his pigeon again when a TIMES reporter met him last evening. "Still," said he, "the chances of his return are about even after all, and, barring accidents, he ought to come back. But I'm afraid some hunter has shot him or a stray hawk has picked him up. It may be that he has become exhausted, and fallen somewhere. At any rate, I shall be glad to see him back again." During the conversation Mr. Van Opstal brought out several foreign papers containing accounts of the recent carrier-pigeon race from Rome to various cities in Belgium. Out of 1,100 birds started from Rome June 23 only nine had reached their homes up to July 13. The winner of the first prize was a bird belonging in Anderlecht, where it arrived July 4, having flown a distance of over 700 miles. "So you see," said Mr. Van Opstal, "that this race from Columbus to New-York was not an extra long distance for carriers to attempt. The owner of Jupiter has been greatly surprised at the interest taken in the race by the public, and predicts that the Antwerp racing will soon become a national sport in this country, as it has already done abroad. Letters of inquiry are pouring in upon him from interested persons everywhere so fast that he cannot find time to answer half of them, he says.

Mr. Wæfelaer, owner of Francis Louis, the rival of Jupiter, was much more hopeful of the ultimate return of his bird than Mr. Van Opstal. "My bird is sure to come home some time," said he, "unless he has been killed in some way. He may be flying toward San Francisco for ought I know, but I do not give him up."

Like Mr. Van Opstal, Mr. Wæfelaer has been surprised at the widespread interest taken in the present race. "Why," said he, "I was over in New-York today, and everybody I met wanted to know about my bird. Perfect strangers to me would stop me in the street and ask if Francis Louis had come back yet."

One reason for Mr. Wæfelaer's faith in the recovery of his carrier is the fact that it is stamped with its owner's name and address. All of his birds are so marked when sent on a journey, and if they fall into honest hands they are sent back to him. He has had several returned to him in this way.

Mr. Wæfelaer has lost all interest in the race, he says. "In fact, it has ceased to be a race now, and I only care to get my bird back."

The conditions under which the prizes were offered required that the winning bird should reach home within three days. Accordingly, the money was withdrawn early yesterday morning.

LOSING HIS MONEY AT FARO.

Adolph Silvester, of No. 226 East Sixtieth-street, is an habitué of the gambling-house at No. 40 Bowery, kept by Patrick Hayes, of No. 15 Mott-street, and William Bennett. Silvester has frequently won money there, but on the night of the 22d inst. he lost $40 at a game of faro. He demanded the return of the money, and because he couldn't get it had Hayes arrested and taken before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of keeping a gambling-house. Hayes was held in $500 for trial on the charge, and George McGrath, of No. 357 Bleecker-street, became his bondsman.

A YOUNG WOMAN MISSING.

Lillian B. Aubry, aged 18, was found on July 22 wandering about Washington-square, apparently very much distressed. To an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct she said that her sister, Minnie L. Aubry, with whom she had come from Colorado, had strayed away. They were orphans, she said, and arrived from Colorado on July 18. They spent two days at a boarding-house in Morris-street, where they were charged $8 for accommodations during that period. After leaving the place they vainly endeavored to find a Mrs. Higbee, who was supposed to live in Church-street. On the 22d inst. Minnie left her sister waiting in Washington-square while she continued the search for their friend. Lillian sat down on one of the benches and waited until 9 o'clock in the evening, when, Minnie not having returned, she claimed the protection of the Police. She is now being cared for at the Home for Friendless Girls, No. 86 West Fourth-street. No tidings of the missing girl have been received.

THE WILSON & GREIG BANKRUPTCY.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRM'S COUNSEL—WHY MR. WILSON DID NOT APPEAR.

Mr. Gershom A. Seixas, counsel for Mr. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson & Greig, No. 771 Broadway, yesterday gave an account of the bankruptcy of the firm to a reporter of THE TIMES, to correct some untrue statements that have been made. In September last, Mr. Wilson being in Europe, the house notified its creditors that it could not meet its obligations at maturity, and Mr. James M. Jones was appointed a Trustee to conduct the business. Upon cursory examination of the affairs of the firm, it was found that a proposition of Mr. Greig to pay 50 per cent. to the creditors could not be carried into effect, and they voluntarily reduced the amount to 35 per cent. Owing to the absence of Mr. Wilson, who could not join in the proceedings, only a general assignment was made, and the business went on under the supervision of Mr. Jones. Some puzzling discrepancies in the accounts of the firm have since been explained by the revelations of the three defaulting employes—Hines, Phillips, and Hendrickson—but as Mr. Wilson expressed the utmost confidence in their integrity, the matter was passed over as inexplicable, and the proceedings went on. On the afternoon of July 18 these proceedings came before the Bankruptcy Court for settlement upon the proposition of the creditors to accept 35 per cent. and release the house. When the proceedings were called, the counsel for the creditors, in view of the revelations that had appeared in morning newspapers, and of the probability that some of the money might be recovered for their benefit, asked that the case be postponed until the larcenies of the three employes had been investigated.

In the meantime, Hines, the book-keeper, saw Mr. Wilson, and made what he called a true statement of his own embezzlement, solemnly affirming that he had taken only $85 of the missing funds, as a sort of advance upon the salary accruing to him, intending to to account for it in his final settlement with his employers. He confessed that he was aware that Phillips had taken a considerable amount, and spent it on a single deficiency of $1,000, that had been skillfully covered up by a false entry. The reason he had not divulged the fact to the firm was that the mother of Phillips, a lady of some means, had begged him not to expose her son, and promised to make good the amount taken. Mr. Wilson assured Hines that if such was the case, and it turned out that he had really taken only $85, his voluntary confession of the delinquency should inure to his benefit, provided he gave such information as should lead to a full exposure of the thefts. Accordingly, when the case was called on July 21, before Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, it appeared, to the surprise of counsel for Phillips and Hendrickson, that no complaint was pending against Hines. Justice Smith insisted a complaint should be made, and Mr. Wilson complied with considerable reluctance. Subsequently, however, having given information to convict Phillips and Hendrickson, Hines evaded making any statement of his own delinquencies, and Mr. Wilson was compelled to cease communication with him and let the prosecution take its own course.

Mr. Seixas states that Mr. Wilson had any other motive than the preceding for refusing to make a complaint against Hines in the first instance, and denounces as wholly unjustifiable the remarks of the lawyer, Price, who intimated that the reason why the prosecution was not pressed vigorously by Mr. Wilson in the case of the bookkeeper was that he was in possession of information as to other causes leading to the suspension besides the peculations traced out by the Police, which rendered it necessary to screen him if possible.

As to the proceedings at Jefferson Market on July 23, Mr. Seixas affirms that Justice Smith did not appear in the court-room, although Mr. Wilson and several lawyers waited several hours for him in the ante-room. He denies that any of the creditors have expressed a suspicion that other persons were party to the disappearance of the funds, or that the creditors, or any of them, have acted upon such a suspicion. He denies, finally, that Mr. Wilson, of Wilson & Gregg, is the Mr. Theodore Wilson concerned in the case of the girl, Towey, and says that the photograph she exhibited as one that he gave her, is that of a man many years younger than he, and bearing no resemblance to him whatever.

TWO BABY HIPPOPOTAMI.

ARRIVAL OF SAID AND BACHITA FROM NUBIA.

Two distinguished arrivals from Africa were greeted with curiosity and enthusiasm yesterday at the Aquarium. They were two baby hippopotami from Nubia, which arrived Saturday on the steam-ship Rhine, from Bremen, but were not passed through the Custom-house and transferred to their permanent quarters until late yesterday afternoon. The large tank, built originally for the seals who have gone to Coney Island for the Summer, had been prepared for their use, and two streams of fresh water were flowing into it from the great box in which they had made their journey from Suez was drawn up in front of it. The door of the box was placed opposite the wire gate of the tank, and, after some hesitation and much sniffing of their new surroundings, the little fellows stepped cautiously out. They found themselves on a wooden platform, from which a flight of steps led down into the water. The sound of the running water instantly attracted their attention, and in their eagerness to reach it they almost plunged head foremost down the flight of steps. It was a pleasure to witness their intense enjoyment of the water. They dived, wallowed, and frisked about in it with an activity and ease astonishing in animals of their unwieldy bulk and form. They played like young kittens, and were only induced to leave it by the offer of supper. This consisted of two pans of milk, into each of which had been broken half a dozen eggs. They have not yet been weaned, being only about 9 months old.

They were captured last February in Nubia, on a branch stream of the Upper Nile, by one of Reiche's expeditions. They were only captured by the killing of their mothers. After being kept for three months near the scene of their capture they joined a great caravan of animals and set out on the long journey of 45 days across the Nubian desert. The young hippopotami were transported in litters made of bullock's hide and slung on the backs of camels, and a herd of goats was driven with the caravan to supply them with milk. They are male and female, and weigh about 250 pounds apiece, although the male is a little heavier as well as of somewhat darker skin than the other. His name, given by his Arab captors, is Said, and the female is called Bachita, or the fortunate one, because she had the unusual experience of being captured without a wound or bruise. They are the only pair, male and female, on exhibition in the world. Dr. Cohn, who had charge of the other hippopotamus at the Aquarium, and who was heart-broken when it died, is to have the care of these new-comers, and has already conceived an affection for them, although he is not yet prepared to admit that they are as interesting as Baby, his former pet.

A FIGHT THAT DID NOT OCCUR.

After the close of business yesterday afternoon, a report flew about the vicinity of Wall-street like wildfire, and created the greatest excitement, to the effect that Jay Gould and James Keene had had a personal encounter in New-street. Stocks, especially North-west, had been tumbling all day on reports from the West of heavy rains and great damage to the crops. The story was that Gould and Keene, being interested in North-west on different sides of the market, met accidentally in New-street about 3:30 o'clock, and Keene accused Gould of trickery. Loud words and angry epithets ensued, ending in Keene striking Gould in the face with his open hand. Investigation showed the report to be false. Mr. Sam Ward, Keene's secretary, who was found in S. W. Boocock's office, in Exchange-place, denied it utterly. He claimed that Keene and Gould had not met in a year, and had not had a stock transaction between them in a year, and he further asserted that Keene had not been outside of his office since 10 o'clock in the morning. Nobody could be found who had seen the alleged affray, and the hack-drivers, some of whom had been in New-street all day, joined in declaring that they had not witnessed anything approaching a disturbance. Subsequently the report was revived, with Keene and Russell Sage as the heroes. Mr. Sage was found to have taken the early boat to Long Branch. His clerks had heard the rumor and were laughing over it. About this time a year ago Major Selover threw Jay Gould into a barber's area in Exchange-place, and somebody's recollection of this event may have been the origin of yesterday's story.

THE OLD EXCISE MONEYS.

The receiving and verifying of claims against the old Excise Board by liquor-dealers who deposited money with the Commissioners and took a receipt therefor, but who never received a license, was continued yesterday before Referee Potter, at No. 21 Cortlandt-street. The following claims were duly honored and placed on file:

Francis Reilly, No. 84 Third-avenue, receipt No. 1,724, dated Aug. —, 1877, $75; John Rock, Tenth-avenue, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth streets, receipt dated Aug. 9, 1877, $75; Philip Ahern, No. 330 Avenue A, receipt No. 1,150, dated July 20, 1877, $30; M. Sperling, No. 153 Sixth-avenue, receipt No. 615, dated June 20, 1877, $75; K. Voltey, No. 97 Chrystie-street, $30; Peter Kirchof, One Hundred and Fiftieth-street and Third-avenue, receipt No. 219, dated May 25, 1877, $75; John M. Staud, No. 23 Chrystie-street, receipt No. 1,250, dated July 24, 1877, $75; P. Murphy, No. 1,505 Third-avenue, receipt No. 2,437, dated Aug. 7, 1877, $75; P. Sheehy, No. 1,601 Second-avenue, receipt dated Aug. 7, 1877, $75; P. Sheehy, 1,453 Third-avenue, receipt No. 2,436, dated Aug. 7, 1877, $75; John Steeling, No. 53 University-place, receipt dated Aug. 15, 1877, $50; John H. Miller, No. 68 University-place, receipt No. 2,453, dated Aug. 15, 1877, $50; Thomas Slater, Nos. 82 and 84 Beaver-street, receipt No. 4,272, dated Oct. 18, 1877, $75; A. Ruths, No. 59 Sixth-avenue, check dated Dec. 21, 1877, signed by Owen Murphy, Treasurer, $75; Samuel Hohn, No. 172 Attorney-street, receipt No. 3,875, dated Sept. 3, 1877, $75; Thomas Stack, No. 43 Baxter-street, receipt dated Dec. 14, 1877, $50; Philip Donohue, No. 848 Eighth-avenue, receipt dated Aug. 14, 1877, $75.

A WIFE SUES FOR DIVORCE.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES IN JERSEY CITY.

MRS. WILLIAM J. GREGORY ASKS TO BE SEPARATED FROM HER HUSBAND—THE PETITION FOR DIVORCE BASED ON ALLEGED INFIDELITY.

Mrs. William J. Gregory, of No. 126 Bergen-avenue, Jersey City Heights, has, through her counsel, Messrs. Williams & Cowles, begun proceedings in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery to secure a divorce from her husband. Because of the social, business, and political standing of Mr. Gregory, and because, too, of the sensational features it is expected to develop, the suit promises to be one of the most interesting lately brought to the notice of the New-Jersey courts. Mr. Gregory is still a young man, fond of good company, and good living. He was formerly the proprietor of a hotel in Washington, D. C., and during the administration of President Grant, became an intimate friend of Secretary Robeson. John W. Bigelow, a large naval contractor, secured through him, from the Navy Department, large contracts for the supply of naval stores. In some quarters Gregory is said to have been a partner with Mr. Bigelow. Others say that he only received from Mr. Bigelow a liberal percentage on the contracts he secured. Whatever the exact fact may have been, he made money out of the business, and spent it as freely as he made it. He moved to Jersey City in 1872, and purchased the handsome residence on Bergen-avenue, which his wife yet occupies. He kept two trotting horses noted for their speed, and employed a colored coachman to groom and drive them. He generally appeared on the road behind the celebrated trotting mare Vermont Maid, which he owned, whose speed on the turf is a matter of record. His cellars were supplied with the choicest of wines, and he always "treated" his friends with prodigal liberality. He acquired the reputation of being a "good fellow," and in the Fall of 1876 secured the Republican nomination in the Sixth District of Jersey City for the State Assembly. The Democrats tried to crush him by asserting that he desired the seat in the Assembly only to cast his vote and use his influence to elevate ex-Secretary Robeson to the United States Senate. The district was hopelessly Democratic, and Mr. Gregory's personal popularity only reduced the usual Democratic majority. Since his defeat he has amused himself with his boon companions and his fast horses, and has evinced no particular interest in local politics.

The bill in which Mrs. Gregory prays for a divorce against him alleges that she was married to him in New-York Nov. 9, 1869, and that the issue of the marriage is one child, now 7 years of age; that they lived in New-York till 1872, when they removed to Jersey City Heights; that about January last he unceremoniously left home and went to live with one Cornelia C. Greene, a widow, then residing at No. 134 Wayne-street, Jersey City. She also charges him with having committed frequent acts of adultery with Mrs. Greene in Washington, D. C., during 1874 and 1875, and in Jersey City in 1876, 1877, and 1878.

Mr. Williams, Mrs. Gregory's counsel, was disinclined yesterday to talk about the case. He had heard, he said, that Mr. Gregory did not intend to defend the suit; but the wife would have to prove her case to the satisfaction of the court, and the counsel feared that if their proofs of adultery were made the defendant might make out a case in the spirit away the witnesses. It was learned, however, that Mrs. Greene, who has two children, was formerly employed in the Treasury Department in Washington, and that she kept, or was said to keep, a boarding-house in that city. Mr. Gregory, it was also stated, while running his establishment there, became acquainted with him to Jersey City, and living first on Wayne-street, afterward removed to No. 120 Mercer-street, where she now resides. Mr. Gregory and Mrs. Greene insist that he is only a boarder in the house on Mercer-street, paying $15 per week, but Mrs. Gregory's counsel says that they expect to prove that he defrays all the expenses of the establishment, and became surety to Mrs. Greene's landlord for the payment of her rent. Other proofs of intimacy are that Mrs. Greene is always in his company, and frequently rode behind Vermont Maid by his side. Mr. Williams said that Mrs. Gregory had long suspected the intimacy existing between the couple, but had no proof of it. After that she left home in January last. Then it was brought to her notice with such convincing force that she was compelled by self-respect to seek to obtain a divorce.

When the proceedings were first begun, Mr. Gregory, acting upon the advice of Hon. Charles H. Winfield, his counsel, generously gave his wife $50 with which to fee her lawyers. She also got the $10 per week for her support during the pendency of the suit. She demanded $15, and upon her husband refusing it, made an application through her counsel to the Chancellor to secure it. Mr. William Muirheid, of Muirheid & McGee, was appointed by Chancellor Runyon to inquire what amount of allowance the state of Mr. Gregory's finances would permit him to pay. Mr. Gregory set up extensive property in defense, but Mr. Muirheid was satisfied that $15 was not too much, and has so reported to the Chancellor. The report now awaits confirmation.

Senator Winfield, Mr. Gregory's counsel, says that Mrs. Gregory does not desire the divorce at all. "Here's the case in a nut-shell," he said to the TIMES reporter yesterday. "While Robeson was Secretary of the Navy Mr. Gregory secured large naval contracts, and made plenty of money. He supported his wife and family in elegant style. He kept horses and a coachman, and lived in one of the choicest spots on the Heights. But when Robeson retired his source of revenue was cut off; and now he finds himself on his "beams ends," to use a nautical phrase. He can't support his aristocratic wife in the splendor with which she had been surrounded. She was discontented and fretful, and finally made it so hot for him that he was obliged to get out. He went to board with Mrs. Greene. When he had gone, Mrs. Gregory charged him with undue intimacy with his boarding-house keeper. That was done only to get the matter into court, in the hope that the court would decree her a larger support than he could afford. The bill for divorce was filed some time ago. They have not taken any steps to prove their case, but they have taken steps to get the money. They have made a motion for alimony, and a report awarding her more than my client can pay is now awaiting the Chancellor's approval. That ends their movement in the case. We have not filed any answer. We are already in default, and they were entitled to their decree long ago. We shall not make any defense; but if they can prove that we are adulterers, than we shall quietly submit to the divorce."

Mrs. Gregory, when visited last evening, seemed much pained to learn that her domestic troubles were to be made public, and refused to say anything concerning the case till she had seen her counsel. She is an attractive lady, of marked refinement and modesty of demeanor.

BROOKLYN TROOPS AT CREEDMOOR.

A detachment of several organizations from the Second Division, Brooklyn, went to Creedmoor for rifle practice yesterday. The organizations represented were the Fifteenth Battalion, Infantry, 110 men and officers; Seventeenth Separate Company, Infantry, 33; Gatling Battery, 22; Separate Troop D, Cavalry, 39, and Separate Troop G, 23 men. Major Peter H. Rappenhazen, of the Fifteenth Battalion, was officer of the day, and the shooting was superintended by Major William J. Powell, Division Inspector, and Major J. Henry Storey, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. The troops shot at 100 and 150 yards in the third class, with the following qualifications: Fifteenth Battalion, 32; Seventeenth Company, 24; Gatling Battery, 9; Troop D, 24, and Troop G, 13. The cavalry and battery next shot at 250 and 300 yards in the second class, while the infantry shot at 300 and 400 yards in the same class. The scores made at these distances were as follows:

Fifteenth Battalion.—Color Sergt. A. Todthausen, 33; Capt. J. A. Sutter, 32; Sergt. J. Laubenberger, 31; Capt. Philip Stuver, 31; Capt. J. D. Carroll, 30; H. Schoenhut, 28; H. Rohrs, 27; Capt. B. Degenkolb, 27; Lieut. C. H. Schire, 27; Corp. H. Schaire, 27; Capt. Peter Alsgood, 26; Corp. C. Dietz, 26; Color Sergt. J. Lakeman, 26; L. Kappas, 25; Corp. E. Jameson, 25; Capt. H. Von Deilen, 25; Corp. B. Ostmer, 24.

Seventeenth Company.—Sergt. M. Cunningham, 40; M. Wheland, 33; J. Hallinen, 32; W. S. Noe, 32; C. Allen, 28; G. Condon, 27; Benjamin Hunt, 27; Corp. E. Martin, 26; J. Doran, 25.

Separate Troop G.—William Young, 31; N. Olrogger, 29; G. Narschfeldt, 28; Sergt. C. Hyner, 27; Lieut. J. Benith, 25.

Gatling Battery.—Lieut. Charles Beebe, 28; E. E. Joslin, 27; Capt. J. A. Edwards, 27; Corp. C. K. Urquhart, 26; Sergt. W. B. Dawley, 25; C. W. Christiansen, 25.

Separate Troop D.—S. Giesler, 34; J. Scharff, 33; G. Marker, 30; H. Meyer, 29; Charles Peatte, 28; J. Kucks, 26; G. J. Wiese, 25; Sergt. B. Oetjen, 25; J. H. Berge, 25.

Those who qualified in the second class shot for marksman's badges, the following members of the Fifteenth Battalion being winners: Capt. John J. Lakeman, 36; Capt. P. A. Stuber, 31; Sergt. J. Laubenberger, 31; Color Sergt. A. Todthausen, 29; Capt. H. Van Deilen, 28; Capt. Peter Alsgood, 27; Sergt. C. H. Lutz, 25; Henry Schoenhut, 25; Capt. J. D. Carroll, 25; Capt. B. Degenkolb, 25.

IRVING-PLACE REPAVED.

The old pavement in Irving-place has been displaced by a new one of heavy granite, and the work has been completed in such a satisfactory manner as to evoke the most favorable comments from property-owners along the line of the street. The blocks of granite each weigh from 35 to 40 pounds. The bed has been solidly rammed, and the blocks have been so carefully laid that the pavement is now as smooth and even as a floor, and will remain so for years, even if used for heavy traffic. Inspector George Dessoye superintended the work, which was done by Johnson & Co., the contractors. Experts have expressed the opinion that Irving-place has now the best pavement in this City. Property-owners who have seen and admired this heavy, firm, even pavement, have exerted themselves to secure a similar character of work for some of the now almost impassable avenues and streets. Their efforts have been to some degree successful, and the same sort of pavement as that in Irving-place is to be laid in Seventh-avenue to replace the worn-out wooden blocks that have so bitterly complained of by those living on that thoroughfare. The Street-cleaning Department frequently has urged that the filthy condition of many of the streets in this City was attributable in a great measure to their irregular, neglected, or badly-laid pavements. Commissioner Campbell has shown by the superior work in Irving-place that a good pavement can be laid even in this City, and hereafter citizens will be less ready than before to listen to excuses for rough and filthy streets.

CRICKET AT HOBOKEN.

SPLENDID PLAY OF THE DETROIT TEAM—ST. GEORGE'S CLUB BADLY BEATEN.

A splendid game of cricket was played yesterday at Roboken, N. J., between the St. George's Club, of Hoboken, and the Detroit team, resulting in the defeat of the former. The Detroit team lost the toss and the home team went to the wickets shortly after 11 A. M., Banse and Hosford first handling the willow. Hosford had not time to get an idea of White's bowling before his bails went, and Giles, who followed him was even more unfortunate. The ball glanced from his side and was caught by Irvine, but the umpire, Mr. Smith, believing Giles had struck it with his hand, gave it "out," and Smith's impartiality is so well known that no one cares to question his decision under any circumstances. Moeran handled his bat carefully, and succeeded in scoring five by hard work. The rest of the inning presents no features worth mentioning. Ropes, Sleigh, and Talbot followed each other in quick succession for "duck-eggs," and Conover was only able to score a couple by a sneak. The whole inning was over in less than an hour for a score of 22, 10 of which were put up by the first man. The St. George's give as an excuse that they had but a poor team, only five of them belonging to the first eleven. If this is so, it exhibits a strange want of courtesy toward their visitors, and the ignominious defeat they have suffered is well deserved. But the best team they could have brought would have stood but a poor chance. The bowling of Dale, of the Detroit team, was universally admitted to be the finest ever witnessed on the grounds, and its execution will be seen from the following analysis: Dale bowls a swift round hand, which he can break either to leg or off, thus taking all confidence out of the hands of the batsman. His compeer, White, is an old-fashioned tricky bowler, very difficult to get out. Fielding of the team, too, was much above the average. Of the batting of the visitors, Francis and Dale both play in excellent form, the former, in his score of 28, placing every ball to the best advantage. No doubt the whole team felt the weakness of their opponents and played indifferently yesterday, but they are a good all-round team, and "a team to beat." They play the Staten Island to-morrow, and, it may safely be premised, have an easy victory before them. On Thursday and Friday they play the Merion, at Philadelphia, returning to the City on Friday evening, to play the Manhattan Club, at Prospect Park, on Saturday. The following is yesterday's score:

ST. GEORGE'S.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
E. W. Banse, b. Dale	10	b. Dale	0
S. Hosford, b White	0	b. Dale	3
G. Giles, c. Irvine, b. White	0	b. Dale	16
A. Marsh, b. Dale	0	b. Dale	14
E. H. Moeran, b. White	5	b. Dale	0
G. E. Moore, b. Dale	0	b. Francis	8
W. H. Ropes, c. Dale, b. White	0	not out	0
G. B. Sleigh, b. Dale	0	b. Dale	0
W. H. Talbot, c. Calvert, b. Dale	0	l. b. w., b. Dale	1
T. P. Conover, b. Dale	2	b. Francis	8
Substitute, not out	0	c. Davis, b. White	0
		Byes, 6; leg-byes, 2	8
Totals	22		58

PENINSULAR.

F. H. Francis, b. Moeran	28
W. White, b. Giles	9
G. W. Davies, c. Bance, b. Giles	1
F. C. Irvine, c. Bance, b. Moeran	16
F. Dale, c. Giles, b. Marsh	12
G. Armstrong, l. b. w., b. Moeran	4
C. B. Calvert, run out	11
F. Bamford, c. Marsh, b. Moeran	0
G. Heigh, not out	0
F. J. Elrington, b. Moeran	0
Byes, 7; leg-byes, 1	8
Total	89

Bowling Analysis.—St. George's, first inning—Dale, 63 balls, 9 runs, 4 overs, 6 wickets; White, 60 balls, 13 runs, 4 maidens, 4 wickets. Second inning—Dale, 86 balls, 24 runs, 7 overs, 7 wickets; White, 30 balls, 17 runs, 1 over, 1 wicket; Armstrong, 18 balls, 4 runs, 1 over; Francis, 36 balls, 5 runs, 2 overs, 2 wickets. Peninsular—Giles, 36 balls, 28 runs, 2 overs, 2 wickets; Moeran, 93 balls, 33 runs, 5 overs, 5 wickets; Marsh, 60 balls, 14 runs, 4 overs, 2 wickets.

TEE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

PROF. BOTTA RECEIVES A LETTER AND A GOLD MEDAL FROM KING HUMBERT.

The *Eco d'Italia* publishes the following letter from the Minister of the Royal Household in Rome to Prof. Botta, of this City:

ROME, June 20, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: His Majesty the King has long been aware of your deep and affectionate devotion to the House of Savoy, and of your efforts to promote in your adopted country the kind sympathy of the American people for the Italian cause. More recently you have given a new proof of your patriotism and of your affection for the Dynasty in the commemoration in honor of the glorious memory of King Victor Emmanuel over which you presided in New-York, and in the eloquent oration which you delivered on that occasion. His Majesty the King has received from the hands of Hon. Guiatino Setta the elegant copy of that oration offered by you to him, and for the sentiments it contains he has already expressed to that illustrious statesman his high gratification, both as a sovereign and as a son. But his Majesty, wishing to give you an enduring testimonial of his gratitude and of his favor, has directed me to have your name engraved on a gold medal bearing the image of the King who has made Italy free and independent. In sending you this royal gift, I have the honor of presenting to you the thanks of our august sovereign, who desires that you will be his interpreter in expressing his sincere gratitude to the Italians as well as to all those American citizens who united in rendering that homage to the memory of the first King of Italy free and one.

VISONE,
Minister of the R. Household.

The medal referred to on one side bears the name of the late King; on the other the following inscription: "To Vincenzo Botta, in every fortune of our country a true interpreter of Italian thought in the great and friendly people of the United States. Humbert, 1878."

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The matter of the application of Duncan, Sherman & Co. for their discharge from bankruptcy came up yesterday before Register Ketchum. Mr. Duncan was present, but the opposing parties again failed to appear, and the Register decided to postpone the matter until after Judge Choate had rendered his decision.

J. L. Colby & Co., manufacturers of skirts and bustles, at No. 425 Broome-street, are reported to have suspended, and are negotiating with their creditors for a settlement. The cause of their embarrassment is attributed to real estate investments by the senior partner and capitalist of the firm, Dr. J. L. Colby, who resides in Harlem, and who was estimated worth $100,000. The firm owes $20,000 for merchandise and $20,000 for the business of the Woven Tape Skirt Works, which they purchased several months ago. The firm have factories at Peekskill and on Randall's Island.

The creditors of B. L. Solomon & Sons, furniture dealers, held a meeting yesterday at the store No. 657 Broadway, and received the report of the committee appointed to examine their affairs. The committee, in their report, express their sympathy and high appreciation of the firm, and recommend that a new firm be formed composed of the three sons, leaving out Mr. B. L. Solomon; that the creditors accept a compromise of 33 1-3 per cent. in notes of the new firm at 5, 9, and 12 months; that the assets be transferred to the new firm, and that the creditors, in order to carry out the compromise, assign their claims to E. S. Ballin. The report was unanimously adopted.

STEALING TO SAVE HIS STARVING FAMILY.

Some time ago a laborer named Edward McLaughlin, residing at No. 140 Cherry-street, presented to Patrick Scurry, of No. 126 East Broadway, who was taking care of a valuable bay horse belonging to a Mrs. Garrick, an order purporting to be signed by the latter to the effect that she gave the horse to the bearer. Thinking the order genuine, Scurry gave the horse to McLaughlin, who sold it to a man named Edward Collins. After the sale Scurry discovered that the order was fraudulent, and caused McLaughlin's arrest on a charge of stealing by trick and device. The prisoner was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, when he pleaded guilty to the charge, but said he would not have done what he did had it not been that his family was starving. He was committed to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A STEAM-SHIP PUTS BACK TO PORT.

The steam-ship P. Caland, of the Netherlands-American Line, sailed for Rotterdam, with a full cargo and a number of passengers, on Saturday afternoon. As soon as she got out to sea it was found that the condenser was leaking. As it would have been unsafe to proceed under the circumstances, it was decided to return to this port in order to make the necessary repairs. Funch, Edye & Co., of South William-street, the agents of the line in this City, say that she will be able to resume her voyage to-day.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

William Simpson, who was sentenced on Oct. 29, 1874, in the United States Circuit Court, to 10 years' imprisonment in Albany Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000, for sending prohibited matter through the mails, sent to President Hayes a certificate from the Penitentiary Surgeon that his health is bad, that he is suffering from progressive paralysis, that will be aggravated by confinement, and received in reply a full pardon.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $2,382,-981 90.

A stranger was received at the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital yesterday, unconscious from the effects of the heat.

Anton Vill, of No. 350 East Ninth-street, was yesterday afternoon prostrated by the heat at Second-avenue and Ninth-street.

We have received for the Sea-side Sanitarium $5 from A. C. Morgan, No. 58 East Forty-ninth-street, and 50 cents from Lottie Sayres.

Annie Garrity, of No. 222 West Twenty-seventh-street, became violently insane yesterday afternoon, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Croton Water Bureau did a good business yesterday

The New-York Times.

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THE MAINE REPUBLICANS.

ENTHUSIASM FOR HONEST MONEY.

THE LARGEST REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION SINCE THE WAR—GOV. CONNOR RENOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION—AN HONEST AND REDEEMABLE CURRENCY DEMANDED—SPEECHES BY GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD, SENATOR BLAINE, AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, July 30.—The Republican State Convention held in this city to-day, was the largest Republican Convention held in Maine since the close of the war. The delegations were full and the attendence of interested spectators very large. The body was notable for the presence of gray-headed men; in fact the "old guard" was out in force. Men who have not attended political conventions for years, who have taken no part in politics since the great anti-slavery struggle and the war for the preservation of the Union, appeared as the champions of vested rights, against the wild attacks of Communists and paper money inflationists. The old chiefs of the party, those whom it has honored and followed in years past, but who have fallen to the rear of late, have once more come to the front. The wealth, education, and intelligence of Maine were fully represented by men who preserve the traditions of the Republican Party in its best estate. These men would listen to no suggestions of compromise on the financial question. They would not allow an evasion. From the first it was evident that a hard-money platform would be adopted. The financial issue was recognized as the paramount one, and the expression was well-nigh unanimous that the battle this Fall should be fought on that question. There was little disposition to make other issues; to insist upon questions of opinion which have too long divided the party, or to praise or condemn action which is now beyond recall.

The convention met at 11 o'clock, effected an organization, and then adjourned till afternoon. At the reassembling there were loud cries for Senator Hamlin. The veteran came to the front, and said that for some time he had, as far as political speeches were concerned, considered himself on the retired list, but he could not remain silent while assaults were being made on the national honor and credit. He must speak in defense of hard money. He then went on to make an earnest appeal for resumption and the redemption in gold of all the notes of the country, whether interest or non-interest bearing. He evidently struck the key-note of the sentiment of the convention. The audience went wild with enthusiasm. One delegate, an old, gray-haired man, rose to his feet and shouted, "That's the doctrine I've been brought up to, and always wanted to hear."

At the conclusion of Senator Hamlin's remarks, the Committee on Resolutions reported. It was noticeable that the only resolution which provoked cheers was that regarding the currency. That was greeted with a tempest of applause. The committee had a long and earnest session. There was no difference of opinion on the financial question, but there was considerable discussion on a resolution which was thought to reflect upon the Administration, but which was voted down.

The following is the platform:

"The Republicans of Maine in convention assembled, as an exposition of their political aim and principles, declare as follows:

"After 22 years' control of the State Government they invite most rigid scrutiny into the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and point with satisfaction to the fidelity, economy, and success with which the affairs of State administration have been conducted and the material and moral interests of the people cared for.

"Temperance among the people may be greatly promoted by wise prohibitory legislation as well as by all of those moral agencies which have secured us beneficent results; and it is a source of congratulation that the principle of prohibition, which has always been upheld by Republicans, is now concurred in by so large a majority of the people that it is no longer a party question, the Democrats having for several years declined to contest and dispute it.

"The Constitution of the United States declares that the citizens of each State are entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and we hold it to be a primary and sacred duty of the National Government to protect and maintain the exercises of all these civil, political, and public rights by every citizen of the United States. As Republicans, we are solemnly pledged to maintain these principles, and until they are cheerfully obeyed, and, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican Party is unfinished.

"The Republican Party is committed to unremitting efforts not only to secure the legitimate results of the war, the sovereignty of the Union, the equal rights of all citizens, and free and untrammeled rights of suffrage, but also to redeem the pledges which the Government made to those who furnished means or gave their services to save the Union, whether these pledges are in the form of bonds or greenback notes. We insist that both forms of the debt of the nation shall be paid with the same fairness and integrity with which an honest man seeks to pay his individual debts.

"We demand honest money for the people. Our currency must be made as good as coin and redeemable in it. The Government promised this. The Republican Party has legislated to perform it, and in the course of resumption it is now nearly accomplished. There must be no steps sideways or backward.

"We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the unmistakable evidence that the near approach to stable currency is preparing the way for an early and permanent revival of busin ss and industry, so long depressed by causes growing out of a gigantic civil war, among which depreciated and fluctuating currency is most prominent, and greatly aggravated by the mischievous agitation of demagogues in and out of Congress for measures, which, if adopted as the policy of the Government, would bring permanent disorder and ruin to business, discredit and dishonor upon the nation, and tend to subvert many of those principles which are fundamental to the existence of civilized society.

"The evident purpose of the Democratic Party, if it should come into full power, to pay hundreds of millions of suspended war claims of disloyal men, already presented to Congress or awaiting a favorable moment for presentation, makes it doubly important, now that the Senate is soon to pass under Democratic control, that the House of Representatives to be chosen at the coming elections should be under Republican control.

"The navigation laws, which were enacted in the infancy of the Republic, have proved their wisdom by long and varied experience. They embody the matured judgment of three generations of commercial men. Any change in these laws, especially in regard to the registry and enrollment of shipping, would be detrimental to the highest interests of American commerce, and a damaging blow at the naval independence of our country.

"Hon. Selden Connor, the able and upright Executive of Maine, is entitled to the thanks of the people of the State for the intelligence, integrity, fidelity, and ability with which he has discharged the responsible duties of his office, and we present him to the people of Maine as a candidate eminently worthy of their admiration and support."

After the adoption of the resolutions, Gov. Connor was renominated by acclamation with much enthusiasm. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, then spoke for an hour, making a strong and earnest plea for hard money and the prompt resumption of specie payments. He closed as follows: When "Vice-President Hamlin—he loved to call him by the old name, [great applause]—spoke for honesty, he spoke for old principles and the birthright of the Republican Party. When it shall be false to honesty it will have outlived its usefulness and will die. So long as these questions which touch the vital interests of the laboring man, this party must be upon the right side. To-day, when a new question comes, the party which made the nation free says that labor shall have its honest reward by making a dollar an honest dollar. The Government may be badly administered, and still the machinery of life goes on regularly; but if you attempt by law to make something out of nothing, you break up the foundations of society; inflation follows, the bubble breaks, and paralysis covers the land. Will you keep the national honor? We know that with resumption trade will revive and prosperity again return. The resolute purpose of the Republican Party has brought greenbacks to the door of resumption, and its resolute purpose shall entirely restore it; and to-day, while Vice-President Hamlin was speaking, gold sold at par in New-York. [Great cheering.] Have faith in Republican principles, be honest, pay this debt, and the sun of prosperity will again shine upon the just and the unjust." The speech was received with the heartiest applause, and the announcement that gold was selling at par in New-York was the signal for wild demonstrations of delight. Brief remarks were made by Senator Blaine and Representatives Frye and Hale.

It is evident from the feeling displayed to-day that the campaign will be fought on the sole issue of resumption and that the vote will be larger than any ever cast in Maine in other than a Presidential year.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, July 30.—The Republican State Executive Committee held a meeting this afternoon for arranging appointments and a general discussion and interchange of opinions in connection with the coming campaign. The meeting was a representative one, a large number of prominent gentlemen being present. It was decided to open the campaign on the evening of Aug. 24, when Hon. Charles Foster, Hon. William H. West, Gen. Garfield, and others will speak at different points. The general tone of the meeting expressed confidence in carrying the State this Fall. The campaign will be an aggressive one from the start. The following prominent gentlemen of the party from other States have been invited to speak during the campaign: Senator Blaine and Congressman Frye, of Maine; Gen. Lew Wallace, John Coburn, Gen. Ben Harrison, and Jonathan H. Gordon, of Indiana; Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York.

GREENBACK NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—The Greenback Party of Dauphin County held a convention in the Court-house in this city to-day. All the townships in the county except four were represented. The convention nominated a full ticket and indorsed the platform adopted by the State Convention held in Philadelphia on May 8. The convention sturdily refused to nominate or indorse persons prominently named for nomination by either of the other two parties, schemes to that end in the interest of both Republican and Democratic aspirants being rejected.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., July 30.—The National Greenback Convention of this county to-day nominated Hon. C. C. North for Congress.

THE DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, July 30.—The Republican Convention of Lawrence County on Saturday last elected 20 delegates to the Territorial Convention at Yankton, and passed resolutions indorsing Hon. G. G. Bennett, and instructing the delegates to urge his nomination for delegate to Congress.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—At 11:30 o'clock this morning, a wagon, containing five men, was run into by the Niagara express train on the Northern Central Railway at Millersburg, while crossing the track on the way to the ferry, for the purpose of going to Liverpool, Perry County. One of the men, Martin Weaver, received injuries which resulted in death in half an hour. Two others, named Graybills were very seriously injured, as was also a man named Miller. The fifth one of the party received a severe but not fatal wound in the head. It is said that the engineer of the train gave the usual signal when approaching the crossing, just before reaching which the road passes through a cut, which prevented the driver of the team from seeing the approaching train.

GRAIN IN WESTERN ELEVATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chicago elevators contain 267,081 bushels of wheat, 928,365 bushels of corn, 71,157 bushels of oats, 47,129 bushels of rye, and 256,323 bushels of barley; total, 1,570,055 bushels, against 1,535,232 bushels one week ago, and 1,769,126 bushels at this period last year. Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 669.237 bushels of wheat, 14,999 bushels of corn, 43,283 bushels of oats, 11,167 bushels of rye, and 358,961 bushels of barley.

FATAL ACCIDENTS NEAR WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 30.—Some time last night Thomas Tucker, of Bellaire, Ohio, was walking along the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad at Gravel Hill, and, being very much intoxicated, was run over by a train, the wheels of which cut his body in two. This morning half of the man was found 15 feet from the track, and the rest of the body, on the rails.

Martin Donough, a boy 12 years of age, was killed near this city, at 10 o'clock to-day, by a tree falling upon and crushing his head.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY LAND GRANTS

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, July 30.—Several filings having been made on Union Pacific lands since Secretary Schurz's decision concerning the Pacific Railway land grants, Leavitt Burnham, the Union Pacific Land Commissioner, issued a circular to-day announcing that each and every case where such interference is attempted will be litigated to the court of last resort.

GEN. SHERIDAN IN DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, July 30.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan arrived here to-day from the Black Hills, where he has been selecting a site for the new military post. He thinks that Camp J. G. Sturgis, at Bear Butte, is just the place. He left this evening on a special train for Duluth, where he will take a lake steamer for Chicago.

THE VICTORIA PARLIAMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A Victoria dispatch of the 29th says that Parliament opened on that day. The speech from the throne was read by the Lieutenant-Governor. It says: "The Government has entered a strong protest against the removal of the rails which are intended for the island road to the mainland, and that the time has arrived when steps more decisive than protests would seem necessary." A rigid retrenchment in the conduct of public business and a lessening of taxation are promised.

A RAILROAD BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 30.—The bridge near Clarksonville, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, which was undermined by heavy rains, gave way this morning, and the rear passenger coach of the train going West was ditched. No person was killed, but several were wounded, among whom were Capt. Jack Herne and John Rice, of St. Louis, slightly, and one lady seriously.

STRIKE OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The operatives employed in the Dexter and Eagle Cotton Mills, at Manayunk, about 900 in number, were yesterday morning informed of a 20 per cent. reduction in their wages. The hands, being dissatisfied, left the mill.

THE BUFFALO RACES POSTPONED.

BUFFALO, July 30.—The first day's trotting races, advertised for to-day, have been postponed until to-morrow, the rains of last night and this morning making the track too heavy. There is now a fair prospect of the weather clearing up.

THE ORANGE PROSECUTIONS.

MONTREAL, July 30.—The Orange prosecutions have been adjourned to Aug. 6, with the view of getting up a test case for the English Privy Council. This was an arrangement between counsel on both sides.

ASSAILING BRITISH POLICY.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE.

VISCOUNT SANDON SPEAKS IN SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT—HE IS FOLLOWED BY MR. GLADSTONE, WHO MAKES A BITTER ATTACK ON BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY—THE PRESENT POLICY NOT IN ACCORD WITH FREE INSTITUTIONS—THE POWER OF THE CROWN PUSHED TO AN UNPRECEDENTED EXTREME.

LONDON, July 30.—The debate in the House of Commons last night on Lord Hartington's resolution is described on all sides as dull and spiritless. It was adjourned at an early hour. Some persons have even expressed the hope that the debate would be concluded to-night, but it is generally expected to close on Thursday. During the speeches of Mr. Baillie-Cochrane (Conservative) and Hon. Mr. Ashley (Liberal) only three or four members were present, and there seemed to be considerable indifference as to the contest.

The debate was continued in the House of Commons to-day. Viscount Sandon, President of the Board of Trade, said that where the Government had acted without the concert of the other powers none of them had taken any offense, but, on the contrary, the English policy had been cordially received. He did not believe the people or the Liberal Party would sanction Mr. Forster's suggestion—that the Liberals, when in office, should immediately reverse the Government's policy. Such a course could only mean that Russia be left to do what she liked. He challenged the Opposition to state what policy it wished to have adopted.

Mr. Gladstone rose and began by reading a letter which he had addressed to Lord Beaconsfield, asking him to cite instances in support of the accusation of unjustifiable and reckless attacks. He declared he never attacked the Government without a deep sense of responsibility. He had never assigned any dishonorable motives to the Premier, his attacks upon whose policy were based upon irreconcilable and fundamental differences of opinion and feeling. He made a long review of the results of the congress. He regretted the selfish jealousy of some of the powers in regard to Greece. With Servia and Montenegro independent, Bulgaria practically so, and Bosnia and Herzegovina irrevocably annexed to Austria, it was impossible to deny that the partition of Turkey, if not as complete, was as great as that of Poland. He desired the elevation of the native races instead of the supersession of Turkey by another power, and complained of the Government's policy from first to last. He said they must feel some shame when they looked upon the results obtained and what might have been obtained without so much bloodshed, if they had not jealously severed themselves from Russia two years ago. They had left Russia the finest possible field for working against the present arrangement. The British plenipotentiaries had throughout the congress done their utmost to prop up Turkey and keep down the subject races. For the first time in history their attitude was not in accordance with free institutions. The assertions of Lord Beaconsfield relative to British efforts in favor of Greece were not supported by anything in the protocols. The conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement was a practical contradiction of the high-sounding pretensions of Lord Salisbury's note. The Government thereby surrendered their power of action in the cause of freedom. He urged objections, similar to those made by Lord Hartington, to the military situation created by the Anglo-Turkish convention. He had been associated with all the greatest statesmen of England for half a century, and he did not hesitate to say that not one of them would have imposed such a responsibility on the country. He could not regard such policy as within the limits of reasonable statesmanship. He asked what the Government would have done if a foreign power had concluded such a convention. The Government had, in ratifying the convention before Parliament was made acquainted with it, pushed the power of the Crown to an extreme, which had been avoided by the greatest statesmen. A new phase of the Eastern question was opened by this startling novelty, which set the law of Europe at naught, was unjust to other powers, overrode the rights of Parliament, and laid new burdens on the people.

Mr. Gladstone spoke two hours and a half, and was greeted with loud cheers as he took his seat.

After a long debate between a number of minor members, Mr. Assheton Cross, Home Secretary, replied to Mr. Gladstone's speech. He declared that he did not know whether to consider Mr. Gladstone the humble follower or the rival of Lord Hartington. Mr. Cross then entered into a detailed refutation of Mr. Gladstone's charges, but his arguments were mainly such as have been used before. He maintained that the congress would have been impossible without the Anglo-Russian agreement. He said the Turkish convention had not increased England's responsibilities. He only hoped that the Opposition would assert at the next general election that England had no interests in Asia.

The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

Lord Beaconsfield, replying to the letter read by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons to-day, says the compilation of the list of the offensive epithets used by the gentleman would entail a search over a period of two and a half years. Lord Beaconsfield cites expressions of Mr. Gladstone that he [Beaconsfield] had degraded and debased the great name of England; that he had sold the Greeks, and that he had been guilty of an unsurpassed act of duplicity.

THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

ONLY A NOMINAL RESISTANCE OFFERED BY THE TURKS—A REPORTED INSURRECTION AT SERAJEVO.

BROD, July 30.—The Turks offered a nominal resistance to the Austrian forces which crossed here, refusing to strike their flag or evacuate the guard-house until the Austrians threatened to fire.

VIENNA, July 30.—The *Political Correspondence* reports that a Turkish agitator has raised an insurrection against the Ottoman authorities at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says the whole Thirteenth Army Corps is now on the Bosnian bank of the River Save, and will advance straight to Serajevo. There it will meet, about the 15th of August, a division from Dalmatia, and then the occupation will be complete.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

ARRIVAL OF THE DORY NAUTILUS IN ENGLAND—AN AUSTRIAN ROYAL BETROTHAL.

LONDON, July 30.—The little craft Nautilus, from Boston, 45 days out, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday, and was sighted this evening approaching Falmouth.

The Duke of Cumberland, son of the late ex-King George of Hanover, has been gazetted as a Knight of the Garter.

Lord Salisbury went to Osborne this morning to receive from the Queen the insignia of the Garter.

VIENNA, July 30.—The *Fremdenblatt* announces the approaching betrothal of Count Andrassy's only daughter with Prince Alfred of Montenuova, a distant cousin of the Emperor of Austria.

ALEXANDRIA, July 30.—Nubar Pasha, who was summoned from Paris by the Khédive to assist him in the establishment of reforms in Egypt, has accepted the post of Minister without a portfolio.

PARIS, July 30.—*Le Temps* announces that the Bank of France is about to change its issue of notes on account of forgeries.

The Government is about to allow the return of a number of political refugees.

A large cotton mill at Tourcoing was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

A Reuter telegram from Belgrade says it is stated in well-informed circles, that proposals will be made in September to make Servia a Kingdom.

Trustworthy letters from St. Petersburg report that no Russian loan will be issued within the next few months.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Times'* correspondent at Frankfort reports that it is officially announced that a conference of all the German Finance Ministers will commence at Heidelberg on Monday.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Times'* dispatch from Rome says that Cardinal Franchi is seriously ill.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

A LARGELY-INCREASED VOTE POLLED BY THE SOCIALISTS IN BERLIN—DR. FALK DEFEATED IN TWO DISTRICTS.

BERLIN, July 30.—The elections for members of the German Parliament were held to-day. The Progressists were successful in five districts in Berlin. A second ballot between a Social Democrat and the Progressist candidates is necessary in one district. Cologne elected an Ultramontane, Cassel a National Liberal, and Konigsberg a Conservative. Second ballots with the Socialists are necessary in Breslau and Elberfeld, and between Delbruck and a National Liberal at Stettin. At Strasburg the Protest Party elected their candidate.

Although the Social Democrats are ahead in this city only in the Fourth District, where the second ballot is necessary, they polled 55,000 votes against 30,000 in 1877. Gen. Von Moltke only received 2,811 votes against 8,977 for the Progressist Haenel. Dr. Falk has been defeated in two districts by tremendous majorities.

The National Liberals have returned their candidates from Saarbrucken and Heidelberg. Second ballots will be necessary in Frankfort, Mannheim, Mayence, and Hanasu. These second ballots will rest between the Moderate and advanced Liberals, except at Mayence, where one of the candidates was an Ultramontane.

THE MURDER OF GEN. PRIM.

ONE OF THE ACCUSED ASSASSINS MAKES A PECULIAR PROPOSITION.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Times'* Santander correspondent relates a curious incident which occurred a few days ago in the Court at Madrid, where the prisoners connected with the assassination of Gen. Prim (against whom criminal proceedings have been dragging along for five years) were arraigned. One of the prisoners, named Jose Perez, requested leave to say a few words, and, permission being granted, stated that if he were placed where he could be thoroughly protected against attempts on his life, he would reveal well-authenticated, though secret, facts, which would bring to light the real assassin of Gen. Prim. The Judge stopped the prisoner, and declared that his statement was inadmissible; but so much curiosity has been provoked by the incident that it is thought the Judge may be disposed to sift the matter thoroughly.

FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

THE DRAFT OF A COMMERCIAL TREATY SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

PARIS, July 30.—A preliminary meeting of the delegates to the congress for the consideration of a commercial treaty between France and the United States was held yesterday. A draft of a treaty was submitted, and will be discussed at a future meeting. It is proposed that the French Government shall engage to admit all American productions at the same rates as are imposed on the productions of the most favored nations, and that the United States shall make the same engagement regarding the productions of France; that if either nation imposes a domestic duty upon its own productions, the same duty may be imposed upon the productions of the other party to the treaty.

THE SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

GEN. CROOK'S REPORT OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH THEIR CHIEFS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Gen. George Crook's report of his recent visit to the Shoshone and Bannock Agency, at Ross' Fork, Idaho Territory, has been received at Army head-quarters in this city. He reports having held a satisfactory interview with the principal men, in the presence of Mr. Danielson, the agent. The Indians seemed well-disposed and anxious to keep the peace. Many of those now there are becoming interested in farming, and have sown this year some 300 acres in wheat, and have planted about 50 acres in potatoes and garden truck. Those fields which Gen. Crook inspected, in company with the agent, certainly looked fine, and promise an encouraging yield. From his conversation with the chiefs, some of whom he had known for years, he feels satisfied that not more than 150 fighting men are absent from this agency, presumably with the hostiles, and of this number many are but indifferently armed. Gen. Crook calls the attention of the Lieutenant-General to the importance of changing the post of Fort Hall just as soon as the completion of the Utah and Northern Railroad, now approaching the Snake River Fork of the Columbia, shall enable the division commander to determine the proper position for the site.

GEN. HOWARD'S CAMPAIGN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A Portland dispatch states that news had just been received from Malheur City to the effect that two of Gen. Howard's scouts had arrived there with dispatches. The scouts left Howard's command, about 10 miles north-west of the Malheur Agency. The soldiers were entirely out of rations. The scouts crossed several fresh Indian trails leading direct to the Malheur Agency. It was thought that the hostiles were going to the agency to surrender, or were making toward Stein's Mountain. Several hostiles passed near Malheur, ransacking a few houses and shooting at citizens.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—The Board of Health reports for the 24 hours ending noon to-day: New cases of yellow fever, 24; deaths, 1. Col. Robinson, Superintendent of the New-Orleans and Mobile Railway, in a telegram from Bay Saint Louis, says: "Owing to the stringent quarantine established by the Mobile County authorities, all through trains, freight and passenger, are discontinued until further notice. The coast train will run as usual. The mail will be sent out on the coast train at 3:30 P. M., and will be taken by special engine and car from Biloxi to Mobile. The south-bound mail will be brought from Mobile by the same special engine to connect with the coast train arriving at New-Orleans at 9:20 A. M.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—William Hines, of New-Orleans, arrived here on Saturday, with his family, on his way East. Not feeling well, he stopped at a hotel. To-day he was removed to the hospital, his disease being yellow fever. The Health Officer will establish quarantine regulations for boats coming from New-Orleans, to gather and isolate cases that may reach the city from the South. Physicians agree that yellow fever cannot exist in this temperature and at this level above the sea.

A NAVAL OFFICER'S WILL.

BOSTON, July 30.—The will of Dr. Charles Chase, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Surgeon in the United States Navy, filed in the Suffolk County Probate Court, contains bequests of $1,000 to the St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Free Church, of Brooklyn, and $500 to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States for the Domestic Department.

THE BOGUS NAVY PAY CERTIFICATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, W. B. Carr, who was on trial charged with fraudulently making and using United States Navy pay certificates in connection with the Pinney transactions, after presentation of evidence for the prosecution, was acquitted by the jury under instruction of the court.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE DELAY OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

CONGRESS AND NOT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Attempts are being made in some quarters to censure the Interior Department for failing to furnish the Indians with the supplies to which they are entitled by law and treaty stipulations, and to place on the department, in consequence of this failure, the responsibility for the present Indian disturbances. It is true that there was, to some extent, a failure promptly to furnish supplies to the Indians at the beginning of the fiscal year, but the responsibility rests with Congress and not with the Interior Department. The furnishing of supplies is regulated by law, and no matter how urgent may be the necessity, the Secretary of the Interior cannot spend more money for this purpose than is provided by Congress, nor can he incur a dollar of expense unless Congress has first authorized the expenditure and voted the money. In several instances the appropriations for last year for supplying certain Indian tribes were insufficient, the amount available in some cases being less than 5 cents per day for each Indian. During the last session of Congress Secretary Schurz several times formally called the attention of the House to the importance and necessity of making the annual appropriations in time to enable the department to advertise for supplies and have them ready for delivery to the Indians by July 1; but no attention was paid to his communications, and it was not until May 27 that the Indian appropriation was finally acted upon. In consequence of this delay on the part of Congress, supplies could not be purchased in the manner provided by law in time to reach the Indians, and from July 1 until the regular supplies could be lawfully obtained and forwarded the department was compelled to purchase from day to day such supplies as could be secured to keep the Indians from starving. There can be no excuse for Congress postponing the passage of the Indian appropriation until the last days of the session. For the most part, the expenditures for the Indians are specifically provided for by law and treaty stipulations, and the necessary appropriations could be made within 60 days after the estimates are presented. If this course had been followed the Interior Department would have been given ample time to advertise for proposals, give out the contracts, inspect the supplies, and forward them from New-York and other purchasing points to the Indian country. Supplies for the Indians are furnished by Congress, and not by the Interior Department, and should the legislative branch of the Government fail to provide for their purchase in sufficient quantities, and in good season, the responsibility for any consequences that may follow properly rests with it, and not with the Executive Department.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CALL FOR BONDS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the sixty-fourth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 are coupon and $2,500,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 30th day of October next, and interest will cease on that day. Following are descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds—Dated July 1, 1865, namely, $50, No. 69,001 to No. 69,500, both inclusive; $100, No. 117,001 to No. 120,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 82,001 to No 84,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 151,001 to No. 157,000, both inclusive; total coupon, $2,500,000. Registered bonds—Redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after July 1, 1870, as follows: $50, No. 2,351 to No. 2,400, both inclusive; $100, No. 18,351 to No. 18,450, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,601 to No. 10,700, both inclusive; $1,000. No. 35,451 to No. 35,850, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 9,901 to No. 10,250, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 19,051 to No. 19,800, both inclusive; total registered, $2,500,000: aggregate, $5,000,000.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

CANADIAN MAILS AND THE POSTAL UNION—THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS—BOGUS ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—According to announcements heretofore made, the Dominion of Canada became a member of the Postal Union on the 1st of July. Shortness of notice, however, prevented the Canadian postal authorities from putting into operation on that date the provisions of the Postal Union treaty, and the United States Post Office Department has received notice from the Canadian office that postal union [exchanges will commence in Canada on the 1st of August next. The exchanges of international correspondence between the United States and Canada, excepting registered matter, are not affected either as to rates of postage, condition of prepayment, or modes of exchange, by the Postal Union relations of the latter country. With reference to registration, the provisions of the Berne treaty permitting registration of all classes of correspondence transmissible under that treaty will supersede the existing special postal arrangement between the two countries, which limits registration to letters. The registry fee of either country under the existing special arrangement referred to, will be levied upon all registered articles addressed to the other country.

Mr. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, one of the representatives to the International Postal Congress, returned to the city last evening, and resumed his official duties to-day. He says the convention was very satisfactory, and that the purposes of the United States representatives were carried out to the letter, the most important measure being the retention in the new treaty of the clause permitting the United States to charge special rates for transcontinental transportation of mail matter, although omitted in the original draft of the treaty this feature was retained, and in consequence thereof a loss of from $50,000 to $70,000 per annum is saved the United States Government. The raising of the maximum weight of mailable printed matter from two pounds three ounces to four pounds six ounces, and the provision that mail matter the postage on which is not fully prepaid shall be forwarded, are considered important changes.

Information has reached the Post Office Department that certain persons in the State of Massachusetts are engaged in defrauding the public by issuing illustrated catalogues for silverware, jewelry, and an invention by which the manufacture of butter can be accomplished at a cost not exceeding 4 cents per pound. Orders containing money for the purchase of these articles have already been detected by Post Office officials, and returned to the persons forwarding the same, together with an indorsement to the effect that the advertisement to which they have replied is fraudulent, such action being required by law when Postmasters are assured that the business is bogus. It is said that the persons engaged in this work, as soon as discovered in one town, immediately remove to another and issue additional circulars. The business is confined to the smaller towns of the State.

A dispatch received at the Post Office Department to-day announces that, in consequence of the quarantine at Galveston against New-Orleans, on account of the existence of yellow fever, the United States mails between those points are interrupted.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1878.

The President to-day signed the commission of Joseph B. Brown as Postmaster of Tarrytown, N. Y.

The First National Bank of Deadwood, Dakota, with a capital of $50,000, has been authorized to commence business.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $188,106; Customs receipts, $459,142. The 4 per cent. subscriptions amounted to $413,150.

Mr. J. E. Montgomery, United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, reports to the Department of State that he is constantly receiving letters from the United States upon the subject of introducing goods and products into Europe. He recommends, generally, as the most effectual, if not the only, method of increasing our trade with Europe, that our manufacturers, producers, inventors, and all others should forward samples of their respective goods to responsible firms in the chief cities, with explicit statements as to the cost of importation of said goods to wholesale dealers in Europe. Any articles of utility, comfort, or luxury will generally find a good market if the cost of importation be not too great.

The Cabinet was in session about an hour and a half. Several of the members said, in response to inquiries, that there was nothing of public interest before the meeting. After the adjournment the President, accompanied by some friends, made a visit of inspection to the Army Medical Museum.

In the Cabinet to-day a letter from Mexican authorities was submitted by Secretary Evarts, charging that Americans have been crossing into Mexico, stealing cattle, and driving them across the Rio Grande into the United States. A brief discussion occurred on the subject, but no action was taken.

The following declaration between the United States and Great Britain for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks in the two countries has been proclaimed by the President, namely: "The Government of the United States of America and the Government of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to the reciprocal protection of the marks of manufacture and trade in the two countries, have agreed as follows: The subjects, or citizens, of each of the contracting parties shall have in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as belong to native subjects or citizens, or as are now granted or may hereafter be granted to the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation, in everything relating to property in trade-marks and trade-labels. It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid protection must fulfill the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries."

AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—H. Kreissmann, Consul-General of the United States at Berlin, informs the Department of State, under date of July 9, that a Ministerial decree has been issued discontinuing the microscopical examination of American fat pork heretofore required. The requirement has been a great embarrassment to importations of pork into Prussia from the United States. Its object, of course, was to discover trichina. Thorough investigations, says the Consul, have resulted in establishing the fact that no trichina ever exists in the purely fat portions of pork, and that whenever any trichina have been discovered it has always been in the meat or the muscles attaching to the fat pork. The examination required is discontinued only as to fat pork, salted and cured sides of hogs, without any muscles or flesh adhering. Mr. Kreissmann transmits a copy of the decree and an elaborate report from the Royal Scientific Commission for Medical Matters on the subject.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Leave of absence for 20 days from Aug. 2 is granted Capt. E. B. Savage, Eighth Infantry. With the approval of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for six months is granted Capt. Thomas B. Dewees, Second Cavalry. By the direction of the President, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wright, Corps of Engineers, will, during the temporary absence of Brig.-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, act as Chief of Engineers.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 30.—On account of the storm, the Tallapoosa did not sail to-day. Secretary Thompson goes from here to Portland, and thence to New-York, the visit to Halifax having been given up.

BOND ROBBERS ARRESTED.

A PENNSYLVANIA MAN DISCOVERS THAT HIS NEPHEW IS ONE OF A GANG OF BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 30.—About six months ago the Town of Archbald, some nine miles from this city, was startled on Sunday afternoon by a burglary and bond robbery at the residence of Daniel Atkinson during the absence of the family at church. A trunk was rifled, and $800 in United States bonds and $150 in greenbacks taken therefrom. Chief Delacy, of the Scranton Police, was advised of the affair, but nothing was heard or known of the thieves until three weeks ago, when a letter was received from the Treasury Department at Washington, stating that a $50 bond answering the description of one of the stolen ones had been redeemed there from White, Morris & Co., bankers, of New-York. This firm was corresponded with, and they stated that they had purchased the bond from Pierce, Howard & Co., of Suspension Bridge. This latter firm stated that it was received by one of their clerks in the ordinary course of business from a man calling himself J. J. Wilson, whose description was given. A day or two ago Chief of Police Byrne, of Buffalo, telegraphed that he had in custody J. J. Wilson, and Daniel Atkinson, who had been robbed, went to Buffalo to identify him. To-day a telegram was received here from Atkinson instructing the Chief of Police to arrest his nephew, Daniel Atkinson, Jr., at Archbald, and also to send an officer for the man Wilson, who was no other than J. J. Gallagher, a former respected resident of Archbald. Young Atkinson was arrested this afternoon, and Chief Delacy left on the midnight train for Buffalo to bring Gallagher home for trial. Other arrests will be made before morning.

A STREET-CAR SUIT.

A CLEVELAND MAN WHO COULD NOT GET A SEAT CONVICTED FOR REFUSING TO PAY HIS FARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—A case of much interest was heard to-day before the Police Court and a jury, in regard to the payment of fare on street cars when a seat is refused. The defendant, James B. Fraser, boarded a car on the East Cleveland Road on June 30, labeled "through," and upon reaching the half-way station this car was run into a barn, and the defendant told to take a place on a crowded car in waiting. He refused to pay the extra fare when demanded, and an attempt to have him arrested was made, but upon an explanation the policeman would not make the arrest, as the defendant claimed he was sick and could not get a seat. The defendant was arrested, however, a day or two later on a warrant, and locked up for a day, until bailed out by his friends. The jury was composed of prominent citizens, and leading attorneys argued the case on both sides. The defendant claimed that the plaintiffs had failed to comply with their part of the contract, i. e., that he had been deprived of his seat when the ride was half finished, and that he had been damaged in his health by standing in the sun. On the other side, the prosecution held that the law was such that passengers must either pay their fare or leave the car when it was demanded. After a careful charge by the Judge, the jury retired for five minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was immediately made.

A FATAL CASE OF MILK POISONING.

CINCINNATI, July

WHAT EMMA COLLINS SAID.

THE CASSINA CASE IN COMMON PLEAS.

CHARGES OF DUPLICITY AGAINST THE GIRL'S PARENTS—HER CONFESSIONS TO THE CUBAN'S LAWYER—JUDGE VAN HOESEN'S RULING.

New and rather surprising statements were made in court yesterday with reference to the Collins-Cassina scandal, which has hitherto run the gantlet of a Police Court, and has been full of astonishing disclosures. Two civil suits are at present pending against Nicholas Cassina. One of these is brought by Patrick Collins in the Common Pleas to recover damages for loss of services, owing to his daughter Emma's alleged seduction by Cassina, and the other is brought by the girl herself in the Marine Court for breach of promise of marriage. In both suits Cassina was arrested and gave bail. No answer was served by Mr. Jenner, Cassina's counsel, in the suit of Mr. Collins, and Mr. McCarthy, the latter's counsel, applied to the court for judgment by default, and to have the damages assessed by a Sheriff's jury. Mr. Jenner then applied for leave to serve an answer setting up a general denial, and this motion came on for argument before Judge Van Hoesen yesterday. In making his motion Mr. Jenner said briefly that Mr. Cassina had sworn to his answers in both suits on the same day, and that both answers had been handed to a clerk to be served. The clerk had, however, only served one, namely, the answer to the Marine Court suit. As this was owing to a mistake, Mr. Jenner said he hoped the court would grant the required leave.

Mr. McCarthy, in response, insisted that the case was one in which, in the interests of good morals, no indulgence should be shown to Cassina. The action was brought by the father of Emma Collins to recover damages from Nicholas Cassina, a married man, on account of the seduction of the girl, who is now pregnant. "On the 14th inst.," continued the counsel, "the girl called at my office; she then expressed the deepest repentance for her conduct and promised to take all needful steps to reform. She also promised not to see Cassina again. Proceedings meanwhile had been going on before the Police magistrate and Miss Collins had been placed in the House of Mercy. By the influence of a young man named Smith, Mr. Collins was induced to consent to his daughter leaving the institution and going to live at the house of Mrs. Cecilia Denny, in Orchard-street. This was against the advice of counsel." Mr. McCarthy then went on to give the details of the girl's second disappearance, and insisted that all the facts showed she had been spirited away by Cassina, whose object was to degrade her still further. She had been seen with Cassina endeavoring to obtain a boarding-place, first in Twenty-sixth-street, in this City, and afterward on Long Island. Her father had searched for her through the City and elsewhere, and had employed others to assist him in his quest, but without avail. He does not know where Cassina has the girl, and wishes to find out her whereabouts, in order, if possible, to reclaim her, and prevent Cassina dragging her down to a life of shame. In view of these facts, Mr. McCarthy said he thought the court should show Cassina no indulgence. If Cassina would swear that the girl is not under his control, or would surrender the girl to her father, the opposition to the motion would be withdrawn at once, and without any order of court or stipulation as to costs. The girl's father was not anxious for money, but was anxious to keep his daughter off the streets. In conclusion, the counsel said he hoped the court, if the motion were granted, would impose as a condition that Cassina produce the girl, or give them information of her whereabouts, so that she could be removed from the influence of her seducer.

Mr. Jenner, in beginning his reply, said the case was one presenting many extraordinary features. The offer made by the other side was a perfectly safe one to make. He was unable to speak Spanish, and had conversed with his client, Cassina, through the medium of an interpreter, and, besides, had retired from the case a few days ago, as the other side well knew. The girl had sworn she was a prostitute at the time of her committal to the House of Mercy. She had sworn there was no agreement of marriage between her and Cassina. The charge of abduction against the latter fell through by its own weight, and then the charge of seduction was brought forward. The girl was examined as a witness, and partially cross-examined. Then the two civil actions were brought against Cassina and orders of arrest were issued in each. He had lost all the money he had with him, and, being a stranger, was unable to procure bail. This resulted in his being kept in custody by the Sheriff for eight or nine days, until he could procure bondsmen. The girl's former lewd character had been established, and she subsequently "weakened" and changed her statements. "One day," said Mr. Jenner, "she came to my office and told me of the conflicting counsels by which she was beset. She said she did not know what to do. She admitted that her case against Mr. Cassina was groundless, and that there had been no seduction. She also admitted her former lewd character, but said she had been told by her father that if she did not swear to the charges against Mr. Cassina she would be locked up until she was 21 years old. Her father expected to make money out of the matter, and her mother thought they would make enough to open a store with. The next day the girl did not appear, and it was instantly charged that Mr. Cassina had spirited her away. Mrs. Denny, at whose house the girl had been, said that Cassina had not called, but many other men had, to see Miss Collins. Mr. Cassina is an honorable man, and so far as I know or have reason to believe he has not been instrumental in taking her away, nor does he know where she is. Again, considering the kind of life the girl led, and the abuse and ill treatment she was subjected to by her parents, and their conduct toward her with regard to swearing in this case, it may be a question whether there would be any propriety in returning her to them. If the case be sent to a Sheriff's jury, and Mr. Cassina is mulcted in damages, without an opportunity being allowed him to show her former bad character, the money will come out of my pocket, for it will be said that it was owing to my negligence that it occurred."

Mr. McCarthy said the question was not whether the girl was bad, but whether the court would assist in making her worse. The question was whether the court, in the interest of good morals, ought to grant Cassina any indulgence. He does not deny that he has the girl in his custody, and he ought at least to tell her whereabouts to her father, so that the officers of the law can reach her, and she be put in a place of safety. Unless her father succeeds in getting possession of her, she will be on the streets before six months are over.

Mr. Jenner, (interrupting)—Well, she has been for several years.

Mr. McCarthy—Even admitting this, even admitting she was of bad character, still she is only 17, and no man of experience in the world will say she is bad beyond the hope of redemption. My learned adversary has said Cassina is an honorable man. To what lengths will counsel not go in defending their clients? Cassina is 45 years old, is a married man—a husband and a father—and at the same time is living in debauchery with a girl of 17. If that constitutes a person an honorable man, I have yet to learn what an honorable man is. I should call him a lecherous scoundrel. The counsel then referred to affidavits made by Mrs. Denny and Mr. Collins, which he embraced in a general affidavit to refer to the steps which he took in searching for his daughter, and the circumstances—heretofore published in THE TIMES—which led to the belief that Cassina took his daughter away after she left the house of Mrs. Denny. That woman's affidavit is fuller of details, but gives no facts beyond those already published.

Mr. Jenner said he had not intended to be considered as an apologist when he spoke of Mr. Cassina as an honorable man, nor of justifying the conduct of which the latter was accused. At the worst, however, Mr. Cassina had simply been keeping a mistress, which was not regarded as so heinous a sin among some of his nationality. The remark afforded Mr. McCarthy an opportunity for indulging in a tirade of abuse against Cubans.

Desultory discussion followed, and in the course of the remarks made Mr. Jenner said that Mr. Cassina had not enticed the girl away the second time. "That ain't the point," retorted his opponent. "he has her now." Then Mr. Jenner said the girl is not now under Mr. Cassina's control, though he may know her whereabouts. Judge Van Hoesen stopped the discussion by this decision: "Motion granted, if defendant produces her on or before Aug. 2, or makes affidavit that he does not know the whereabouts of the girl, and that on the 30th of July, 1878, the girl was not under his protection or control, or under the protection or control of any other person at his suggestion or with his privity and consent."

NO LIGHT THROWN ON THE SUBJECT.

United States Attorney Fiero received a letter yesterday from the United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, in reply to a request for information as to the death of a sailor, William Voss, belonging to the American brigantine Alcira. It will be remembered that Capt. Lindsley and the mates of the vessel were arrested on a charge of inhumanly treating Voss about two months since, and it was then shown that he had died soon after reaching Puerto Cabello. The information contained in the Consul's letter tends to prove that Voss died of some kind of pulmonary disease, which, however, might have been produced or accelerated by the ill-treatment he received. Capt. Lindsley is under bail.

BURGLARS ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.

A party of burglars, evidently professionals, attempted to rob the First National Bank at Greenport, Long Island, on Friday night last. They gained an entrance to the building, and worked some time at the vault door. They used steel wedges, and hammered the lock badly, and also attempted to blow the door open with powder. The explosion was heard by a gentleman living opposite, who arose and came down stairs to investigate the cause, when the burglars probably took the alarm and fled, having succeeded in getting only from $3 to $5 from the stamp-box outside the vault. The door was jammed so badly that the vault could not be opened by the officers until the afternoon of the next day.

WILSON & GREIG'S BANKRUPTCY.

AN EXPERT EXAMINING THE ACCOUNTS—WHAT COUNSEL FOR THE FIRM SAYS.

The case of Wilson & Greig, of No. 771 Broadway, against Henry N. Phillips, their cashier, William Hines, their book-keeper, and Pearson Hendrickson, their cloak salesman, for swindling in combination for a period of three years, was again up before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Seixas, of No. 254 Broadway, with Mr. Kintzing, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. A. Oakey Hall for the defense of Hendrickson. The other two prisoners were not represented. It seemed to be understood that the case would be again adjourned, and counsel for Phillips did not, therefore, put in an appearance. A motion was made for adjournment on the ground that since certain reflections had been put abroad against the way in which Messrs. Wilson & Greig had conducted their business, the creditors had been requested to select a book-keeper themselves, and have him take charge of the firm's accounts for the purpose of finding out how matters exactly stood. The creditors consented, appointed an expert, and he is now engaged at the work. It would take him, to get through, perhaps a week, and it was desirable to have the matter adjourned until that time. Justice Smith said that if any adjournment were made it would have to be made until September, as he would leave the City for a month's vacation on the 1st of August. Mr. Seixas did not like so long a delay, as it might produce unpleasant reflections upon Messrs. Wilson & Greig. It was, however, decided to adjourn the further hearing until the second Wednesday in September. At this point all the counsel had a great deal to say, and but little time to say it in. Mr. Seixas said that he appeared with Mr. Kintzing for the prosecution of the three clerks. He represented two-thirds of the creditors. His clients believed that the peculations of Hines, Phillips, and Hendrickson were the cause of Wilson & Greig's bankruptcy. They seemed to realize that completely. They had the utmost confidence in Wilson & Greig. The house was an old one, and well known and established. Mr. Wilson had put $60,000 into the business, and had lost it all. It was true that the house last Fall had had in a very large and costly stock of Winter cloaks. If they had sold them the Spring would have found the firm solvent. But the Winter was a Summer; people could go a fishing every day; no one wanted fine fur or fur-lined cloaks, and the stock remained unsold. But it was not the cloak speculation that caused the trouble. By some mysterious means the items of the business did not keep pace with the actual business done, and the life was drained away in some inexplicable manner. When Capt. Byrnes unearthed the combination that had been in operation between the chief salesman, cashier, and book-keeper for three years the whole thing became plain. It was impossible, however, to tell how far the thieves' hands had gone. They had been proved to have stolen as much as $1,000 in one day. Whether they stole altogether $5,000 or $25,000, or more still, could not be told. It could only be suspected. The three young men were perfect masters in their respective departments. Each had confessed to general theft. But these confessions could not be used in court uncorroborated by other evidence, and that other evidence could only be found by further examination. Mr. Seixas next referred to the insinuative mode previously made by counsel for Phillips against the firm, and said that he did not care about their publication in some papers, but their publication in a journal of such well-known accuracy as THE TIMES had produced a profound impression adverse to Messrs. Wilson & Greig.

Mr. Seixas then continued that nearly all the creditors thought well of Wilson & Greig. He represented two-thirds of them. There were Briggs, Entz & Co., No. 399 Broadway; Horstman, Voehn & Co., Effray, Vanderhorst, and 40 others, including McCreery & Co., who represented most of the $95,000 liabilities. They all were loth to believe that Messrs. Wilson & Greig were parties to their own bankruptcy.

Mr. Seixas was then asked to say what answer he would make to three charges, if they were made, namely, (1) whether Mr. Wilson had ever been in collusion with Hines, the book-keeper? (2) Whether Mr. Jones, the Trustee for the creditors, allowed Mr. Wilson a regular sum per week out of the receipts of the business? and (3) whether the firm of Wilson & Greig, since its bankruptcy, had been in the habit of receiving goods for sale on commission which they disposed of in the store? In reply to the first question, the lawyer made a flat denial; to the second, he answered that Mr. Wilson was receiving a small salary for conducting the business, which was given by general consent and knowledge of the creditors; and to the third, he said there was nothing wrong about such a custom, and that if his opinion as counsel were asked about it, he should advise it to be done.

DELINQUENT REVENUE OFFICERS.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST SWANTON, SCHRAIDT AND FLOOD.

United States Commissioner Shields took further testimony in the case of the United States against Swanton, Schraidt, and Flood, three Deputy Collectors of internal revenue, who are charged with neglect of duty in permitting liquors and other property to be stolen or removed from the Lynch rectifying establishment while it was in their charge after seizure. United States Attorney Fiero conducted the prosecution and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appeared to defend. The first witness called by Mr. Fiero was Chief Deputy Collector Sparks, who testified that he took an inventory of the property under seizure, and that it corresponded with that made by Mr. Stinson, excepting that he had mentioned "about one-eighth of a barrel of gin," instead of the definite entry, "one-eighth barrel of gin;" at the time he made the entry he had a doubt as to whether the barrel actually contained anything. McCollum and Carroll, the two Marshal's "keepers" who went to the distillery with Marshal Ashley to take possession, corroborated the testimony of Ashley, given at the previous examination, as to the taking from the store, by an unknown man, of a keg of spirits while the prisoners were in charge of the place, and that some of them, from their position in the store, must have seen it taken. This closed the prosecution. A motion for dismissal of the cases was denied by the Commissioner. Louis Schraidt was then called for the defense. He testified that he did not see anything removed from the distillery, and would have prevented it if he had seen it; saw demijohns, kegs, copper measures, and spirits there, and, so far as he knew, left everything as he had found it on taking possession; heard Ashley say, "What the h—l does it mean?" when Swanton was drawing off gin from a leaky cask, so as to save it from waste; the defendants did not count anything, and no inventory was ever handed to witness. Schraidt swore positively that, so far as he knew, nothing was improperly taken out of the distillery; he made a kind of head-quarters of a saloon kept by a man named Baldorf. Joseph Flood corroborated the testimony of Schraidt generally, but admitted that he refused to give up possession to Ashley on account of the informality of Ashley's papers. He testified that Swanton was drawing the gin into a 10-gallon keg, which was at variance with Schraidt's testimony, who swore that Swanton was drawing it into "a kind of measure." At the close of Flood's examination an adjournment was taken until this afternoon.

THE MORTALITY FOR LAST WEEK.

The following is a synopsis of the weekly report of Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records, to the Board of Health: "There were 732 deaths reported to have occurred in this City, during the week ending Saturday, July 27, 1878, which is an increase of 14 as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 15 more than were reported during the corresponding week of 1877. The actual mortality for the week ending July 20 was 805, which is 67 below the average for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death rate of 38.61 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,084,109. The number of deaths reported to have occurred in this City for the four weeks ending July 27 shows a decrease of 119 when compared with the mortality of the corresponding weeks of the past year. During the same period the deaths of children under 5 were 140 less, and the deaths in tenement-houses 56 less, while the mean temperature was 7.8° higher. Of the children under 5 years of age whose deaths are reported, 296 were in tenement-houses and 31 in institutions."

REWARDING WIDE-AWAKE POLICEMEN.

Sergeant William J. Cadden, of the Third Precinct, and Sergeant James Kenny, of the Eleventh Precinct, have been thanked in general orders by the Police Commissioners for the promptitude exhibited by them in arresting Healy, the man who shot Michael Kellaher at the Grain Shovelers' picnic on Sunday the 21st inst. The officers, when they heard of the shooting, procured a small boat and rowed out to meet the picnic barge justas Healy was pulling away toward New-York in a boat procured for him by some friends. Both the officers being good oarsmen, Healy was soon overhauled and arrested. Besides being thanked in general orders the sergeants have received each four days' leave of absence in addition to the 10 days' vacation granted to every sergeant whose record is satisfactory.

CRICKET NOTES.

The game which was to have taken place yesterday between the Peninsula Club eleven from Detroit and the Staten Island Club eleven was prevented by the rain.

The Merion Club, of Philadelphia, will play the St. George's at Hoboken to-morrow; and on Saturday the Detroit players will return to this City for a game with the Manhattan Club at Prospect Park.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

SECOND COMPETITION FOR PLACES ON THE AMERICAN TEAM—WHAT THE RIFLEMEN ARE DOING ELSEWHERE.

Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a great lack of interest on the part of riflemen of this City in the selection of an American team to shoot for the Centennial trophy, the long-range marksmen elsewhere have not been idle, and at the competition at Creedmoor Tuesday and Wednesday next, which will be the first under the direct auspices of the National Rifle Association, there will be a sufficient number of riflemen from which to select a team of eight and two reserves. The best shots in the Massachusetts Rifle Association, of Boston, began their practice at Walnut Hill Range, near Boston, on July 16 and 17, relying on the announcements in the newspapers that the competitions would begin on those two days. Among those thus entered were Mr. R. H. Jackson, who was one of the best shots in the American team last year, Messrs. Brown, Sumner, Emerson Law, H. F. Rockwell, and William Gerrish, of Boston; Dr. Howland and Mr. Sheppard, of Lawrence, Mass., and G. W. Davison, of Providence, R. I. Some of the scores, which will be sworn to, were remarkably good. Sumner made 212 on July 17 and 209 on the 24th inst., out of a possible 225 points, while Mr. Davison made 206 on July 17. Owing to the heavy rain which fell continuously during the early part of yesterday, only two of the competitors who were present last week went out to the range to begin the final competition before the two regular contests, which will be conducted by officers of the National Rifle Association. Mr. Davison, previously mentioned as having shot his first competition at Walnut Hill, varied his practice by shooting at Creedmoor yesterday. The only drawback caused by the rain was the washing of the iron targets, which caused the black paint used in describing the area of the three-feet "bull's-eye" to run down the target, leaving a broad black stripe in the place of the circular bull's-eye. There was very little wind stirring, but such light puffs as there were blew from the north, in the faces of the marksmen. The scores were as follows:

	800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.
Col. R. F. Clark	67	71	68	206
G. W. Davison	63	64	60	187

The members of the National Guard rather enjoyed the rainy weather yesterday, as affording a variation in their practice, and giving them a chance to record new elevations. Two years ago last Spring the military matches at Creedmoor were all shot in the rain, and as the National Guardsmen had had but little practice in unfavorable weather they were unable to make good scores. Since that time they have been in the habit of shooting their practice-matches upon the range in all days, regardless of the prevailing condition of the weather. The regimental teams of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fourteenth Regiments were out for practice yesterday, together with individual members of several other organizations. The Eighth Regiment Rifle Club also shot for the "Heizman" mid-range rifle. The conditions were: Distance, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the first, any at the second range; 10 shots at each range. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being 50 points.

Capt. Edward Barker, 78; W. H. Cochrane, Jr., 77; J. C. Clark, 75; G. D. Hobart, 73; J. Welsh, 74; W. Smart, 73; W. F. Higgins, 70; W. H. Reed, Jr., 69; Lieut. J. A. Lee, 68; A. Beton, 66; D. C. Bruce, 66; S. Strimever, 64; S. Clark, 63; H. Douglas, 62; Col. G. D. Scott, 59; J. H. Slack, 56; F. A. Gau, 55; M. Burke, 54; C. Stafford, 40.

During the latter part of the afternoon the rain ceased falling, and the weather was all that could be desired for fine shooting.

A WET TEMPERANCE MEETING.

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS AT MERRICK—A SMALL ASSEMBLAGE PRESENT.

Yesterday was held the first of what had been advertised as a series of mass temperance meetings on the grounds of the Long Island Camp-meeting Association at Merrick. This meeting was held under the auspices of the Long Island Temperance Alliance, of which Mr. Isaac C. Hendrickson, of Jamaica, is President, and Rev. Edward P. Thwing, of Brooklyn, Secretary. The weather was unfavorable to a large attendance, and but few were present outside of the prominent members of the Alliance—who, however, determined to go through with the programme, although to very empty and very wet benches—both actors and listeners finding shelter under the wooden canopy over the preacher's stand.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. V. Saunders, of Jamaica, and the singing of a patriotic temperance hymn. The President appointed George E. Tilly, of Jamaica, and Mr. Eccleside, of Flatbush, a Committee on Business, and Prof. Thwing and John Williams, a Committee on Resolutions—both to report at the afternoon session. Rev. Mr. Saunders made a brief address, in which he said that they should be inspired by apparent discouragement to greater effort in the cause of temperance, which should be kept alive in the hearts of the people. A number of the delegates made verbal reports of the condition of the cause in neighborhoods and churches which they represented. Prof. Thwing (of Brooklyn) the third, Rev. Mr. Jones, Rev. James for Woodhaven, Mr. Ogilvie for Greenpoint, and others—all giving assurances of encouraging progress. It was determined that the next meeting should be called at a place to be determined upon by the Executive Committee, and after singing the Doxology, the meeting adjourned for dinner.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Mr. James, of Woodhaven, and the singing of a hymn.

The Committee on Resolutions made report as follows:

Resolved, That while organized efforts for temperance are to be pressed with unabated zeal we desire to emphasize the value and fruitfulness of personal effort with individuals, both in guarding the tempted, in rescuing the fallen, and removing the causes and accessories of intemperance.

Resolved, That we recognize with satisfaction the growing use of the "fruit of the vine" for sacramental purposes, and earnestly commend the same to all our Long Island churches, in place of the intoxicating wines of commerce, which tend directly to reawaken an appetite for drink on the part of many who have been redeemed from drunkenness.

The resolutions were adopted, as was also the following, offered by Mr. Williams:

Resolved, That in the formation of juvenile temperance societies, and in the holding of Sunday-school conferences among our children, we see a movement most hopeful in its character, and one that deserves the cordial support of all friends of the cause.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to a general discussion of the topics, "Temperance and Education," "Temperance and Law," and "Social Drinking Customs." There was, according to programme, to have been an evening service, but the weather showing no signs of clearing, it was decided not to hold it. The members of the Alliance left for home by the afternoon train.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN TEACHERS.

DENOUNCING OUR SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS OF HISTORY—A NEW SEMINARY.

The second day's session of the ninth annual Convention of the German-American Teachers' Association was called to order at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in Liederkranz Hall, Fourth-street, by President Keller. After the routine business was transacted, a letter was read, which stated that the ordinary text-books on American history, at present used in the schools, do not do justice to the German element, notably as regards to the part taken by German officers and soldiers in the late war for the Union. The writer thought the convention ought to take some steps toward having a book written which will do justice to German citizens by showing what they have done for their adopted country. Dr. Soldan, of St. Louis, and Mr. Heylman, of Milwaukee, spoke in eulogy of the late Dr. Christern, a member of the association, who died during the past year. A committee of three was appointed to prepare resolutions expressing the regret of the convention at the death of Dr. Christern. Mr. N. Müller, of Cincinnati, read an essay on "Mechanical Discipline in Schools." He took strong ground against the rigid rules governing most American schools. In his opinion, the college outbreaks which have occurred during the past few years are but the reaction against those stern methods which have come down to us from a past generation, and which are applied to the present time. Dr. Doust, of Hoboken, and Mr. Soldan, of St. Louis, took issue with the essayist, and defended in part the methods complained of. Mr. Schuricht, of Newark, read a paper on the "History of Education in America," and Mr. Keller, on behalf of the Seminary Committee, read a report, stating that they had collected $24,000 for the fund to establish a seminary in Milwaukee, Wis., in connection with the German-American Academy in that city. The new institution will be opened Sept. 2. It is intended as a normal college, for the education of teachers in the German methods of instruction advocated by the association.

The afternoon session opened with the transaction of considerable unimportant routine business, after which Mrs. Kraus read an essay on the Kindergarten. She was followed by Mr. Kraus with an essay advocating the Troebel method of instruction. In the evening the delegates were entertained at a social gathering in Turn Hall.

THE OLD EXCISE MONEYS.

Owing to the failure of counsel to agree upon the form of affidavit to be used in verifying the claims of liquor-dealers against the Excise Board in the reference proceedings, pending before Referee Potter, in the suits growing out of the troubles of the old Excise Board, no progress was made yesterday, and only two claims were received, although many claimants called. They were told to come again to-day or to-morrow, when the affidavit would probably be ready. The document, which was drawn up by lawyer Gross and approved by Mr. Harrison, contains a paragraph requiring all claimants to state whether or not they had used their receipts or licenses. This clause is objected to by Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, counsel for ex-President Morton and, as he claims, indirectly for all the liquor-dealers interested, and hence their inability to agree. The time agreed upon during which no testimony was to be taken, except the verification of claims, expires to-morrow, by which time Mr. Morrison, President of the present Board of Excise, also agreed to have ready a complete list of those who paid money and got no licenses. The taking of testimony in the case will probably be resumed on Thursday.

HEINRICH RITZ'S HASTY MARRIAGE.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED AND ITS RESULTS—A CRESTFALLEN HUSBAND.

Heinrich C. Ritz, a small, pale young man, went to board in the family of Henry Frecking in September, 1876. Mr. Frecking has a comely daughter, named Henriette, now about 18 years old, to whom Ritz became attached. The Freckings resided in Tenth-street until March last, when they moved to St. Ann's-avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, Melrose, where they reside at present. Ritz used to escort Miss Frecking to various places of amusement and elsewhere, and his love seemed to be reciprocated. A few months ago he gave her an engagement ring. Her mother discovered it on her finger one day, and insisted that she should not wear it. This was the first break in the current of love, which had theretofore moved along without interruption and without being known to Mr. and Mrs. Frecking. The young lady took off the ring, but put it on again and wore it whenever out of sight of her parents. They, it would seem, had designed their daughter as the bride of a young jeweler who wears blue spectacles, but is reputed to be rather better off in this world's goods than young Ritz, who is the manager of a firm in this City. Seeing that the consent of the young lady's parents was not to be had, Ritz and Miss Frecking went together to Rev. F. G. Zenner on April 29, and were clandestinely married. Next day Ritz went to a savings bank, where he had a deposit, to draw out some money in order to furnish a house, but he discovered that the bank had been put in the hands of a Receiver. The idea of going into housekeeping had therefore to be abandoned for the nonce, and Ritz continued to board at the house of his father-in-law and mother-in-law, who were in blissful ignorance of the marriage. On the night of June 3 Mrs. Frecking caught her daughter in the act of leaving Ritz's bedroom, and a disturbance in the house resulted. Then Ritz proudly produced his marriage certificate, but this did not avail him. He was told to leave the house at once, and was not allowed to see his wife. With a sad heart he began to pack up his trunk, and his sorrowful feelings were in no wise assuaged by his hearing screams from his wife issuing from a room near by where her father was administering a sound thrashing to her. Once out of the house Ritz was forbidden to return, and he was unable to see or correspond with his wife. Some time since she sent him this note:

DARLING HARRY: Come for me as soon as possible. Don't leave me alone. Use all force, if no other way. Yours affectionately. YETTE.

He sent her letters in response but received no answer. He then tried, but was unable, to get into the house to see her. As a last resort he obtained a writ of habeas corpus. In his petition he asserted that she was being restrained of her liberty by her father. In response to the writ, Mr. and Mrs. Frecking brought their daughter into Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Daniels, yesterday. The jeweler was also present. Mrs. Ritz, who is handsome and possesses a graceful form, sat beside her parents. She was clad in a brown dress, and wore a long gold chain about her neck. Her features were almost concealed by a heavy blue veil. Ritz's counsel stated the facts as given above, and concluded by saying grandiloquently: "The father is here, the mother is here, the daughter is here, and here also is the jeweler to whom the parties desire to barter her." At this the jeweler, who is apparently a mild young man, and who was on a back seat, blushed and hung down his head. Then Mr. Frecking's counsel read a return to the writ denying all restraint. Mrs. Ritz herself made affidavit, saying: "I deny that now or at any time Henry Frecking, in said writ mentioned, has detained me in custody or has refused to permit me to communicate with my husband. I further aver that I do not desire to live with or hold any communication with my said husband."

Then Ritz's counsel suggested that she had made the affidavit under coercion. Judge Daniels called Mrs. Ritz and questioned her privately. She reiterated that she was under no restraint, that she did not desire to live with her husband, and that she had made the affidavit of her own free will. Judge Daniels said he could do nothing but dismiss the writ, which was done. At this, Mr. and Mrs. Frecking smiled pleasantly, the jeweler brightened up, and Ritz appeared crestfallen. Mrs. Ritz left the court-room with her parents without deigning to bestow a glance, pitying or otherwise, on her husband.

PACIFIC FREIGHTS DOUBLED.

A CIRCULAR ISSUED TO THE AGENTS—INDIGNATION OF THE MERCHANTS.

Much excitement and indignation were aroused among dry goods dealers yesterday by the report that the Union and Central Pacific Railway Companies had doubled the rates of transportation on first class goods to San Francisco. Inquiry of several of the more prominent houses in the trade developed the fact that while they had heard of the rumor, they had received no official notification of the increase, and they doubted its truth. One firm, which does very nearly the largest out-of-town business of any in the City, professed not to have heard anything about it. At the general office of the railway companies, however, no hesitation was shown in confirming the report, and a lithographed copy of the following private circular was furnished for publication:

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1878.

Notice is hereby given of the following changes in the California classification of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, taking effect this day: Dry goods, cotton piece goods, cotton bags, and cotton bagging, blankets, canvas, clothing, enameled cloth, duck, quilts, comfortables, webbing, wicking; woolen goods and yarns in cases will be classified double first class. Above-named articles in bales shipped at owner's risk of chafeage, under written release, and a half first class. Ribbons, silk goods, thread and shoe-thread in cases, double first class; in bales, not taken. Chairs and other furniture of all descriptions that have heretofore been classified lower than fourth class will hereafter take fourth class rate. Pianos, organs, melodeons, and other musical instruments well boxed will be classified once and a half first class. Rubber boots, shoes, clothing, and goods not otherwise specified, will be classified third class. Druggists' rubber goods first class. Rubber hose, in cases, class A. Rubber hose, in bales, released, fourth class.

F. KNOWLAND,
General Agent, No. 287 Broadway.
E. P. VINING,
General Freight Agent Union Pacific Railroad.
J. C. STUBBS,
General Freight Agent Central Pacific Railroad.

This circular was intended only for subordinate freight agents, and only enough copies were struck off for their guidance. A printed notification and schedule is now in course of preparation, which will be sent to merchants as soon as ready. An explanation of the increase it was said that dry goods dealers have been in the habit of shipping all their bulky goods to the Pacific coast on clippers, where the freight charges are only from $1 50 to $2 50 per 100 pounds, according to grade. All their small packages of valuable articles, such as silks, laces, &c., they send overland, the railway companies being held responsible for loss or damage en route. The latter have become tired of shouldering all the responsibility and getting none of the profits of the carrying trade; so they have resolved to put rates at such a figure as will either relieve them of responsibility or pay them for accepting it. The old charges were $6 per 100 pounds. The new rates are equivalent to $9 per 100 on bales at owner's risk, and $12 per 100 on cases. A bale of goods of 600 yards, costing, at 7 cents, $42, and weighing 200 pounds, will have to pay $18 freight, or 45 per cent. of the New-York value. The merchants characterize the advance as a gross outrage. They claim that its object is to compel shippers to make contracts for a year, and by this means to destroy the Isthmus route and compel sailing vessels to abandon the trade, which would give a monopoly to the Jay Gould railroads. A combination to resist the scheme, by shipping exclusively by water, is talked of.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

WORK OF THE VISITING CORPS — YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes reported at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday that the special visiting corps during the past week visited 5,066 houses and 21,783 families; prescribed for 955 children, and distributed 852 tickets for the Floating Hospital excursions. Sanitary Inspector Viele reported that there exists a necessity for a sewer in Eighty-second-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B, the refuse water on that street, owing to improper drainage, finding its way to a cesspool in the neighborhood, and endangering health as it accumulates. The report was transmitted to the Department of Public Works. Assistant Sanitary Inspector Goldschmidt submitted a report to the effect that the offensive fertilizer works at Newtown Creek had been closed.

A communication concerning the ravages of yellow fever in New-Orleans was received from Dr. Samuel Choppin, President of the Board of Health of that city. He says: "Since the 12th inst., there have been 23 cases, presumed to be yellow fever, including several about which doubts might be entertained, and all considered suspicious as far as information has come to this office. Of those 16 have been near the intersection of Constance and Terpsichore streets, the remainder at several different points varying from one-half to one and a half miles from that focus of infection. The origin of this outbreak is in course of investigation. Thus far we have not succeeded in tracing it to the shipping in port or to any foreign source. There is no discovered connection between these cases and those developed on the steamer Emily B. Souder soon after her arrival here, two months ago. The shipping in port is thus far quite free of the fever, with the exception above stated."

HELD FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer William F. Gali, of the Central Park Police, had his attention attracted to a man who was acting very excitedly on the pathway leading to the Sixth-avenue entrance to the Park. The individual, who seemed bereft of all reason, was running up and down, gesticulating in the wildest manner and talking loudly. The officer brought the man to the Arsenal, where he said his name was John B. Howell. When asked what his trouble was, he said he was a deserter from the Army and that he was afraid that he was being pursued by soldiers. Howell drew a razor from his pocket, saying that he had intended to kill himself with it. He was brought before Justice Duffy, in the Fifty-Seventh-street Police Court, and was committed for medical examination.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Register Little yesterday reported in favor of the discharge from bankruptcy of Arthur L. Sewell, of the late firm of John Bonner & Co., bankers and brokers, there being no opposition by the creditors.

S. W. Baldwin & Son, dealers in leather, at No. 6 Ferry-street, are negotiating with their creditors for a compromise at 20 cents on the dollar, the liabilities amounting to $76,542, and assets $29,800.

William T. Williams, formerly of No. 689 Broadway, applied to Register Little for his discharge from bankruptcy, and the matter came up yesterday. There was opposition on the part of the creditors.

The committee of creditors of Henry F. Hills & Co., manufacturers of straw goods, at No. 541 Broadway, have reported in favor of accepting a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar, in notes at three, six, nine, and twelve months, the liabilities amounting to $110,000.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of William H. Decker, foot of West Fourteenth-street, to William Alsop. The liabilities are $53,209 78, of which $6,871 74 are contingent; the nominal assets $35,834 65, and the real assets $19,369 82.

Ossian D. Ashley and Henry Ashley, comprising the late firm of O. D. Ashley & Co., bankers and brokers, have applied to Register Allen for their discharge from bankruptcy, which will come up on Sept. 3. They failed in May, with liabilities amounting to $240,000, and were largely interested in the Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads.

Robert W. Smith, of the late firm of Doane, Wing, Cushing & Smith, manufacturers of pianos, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to $8,518, consisting of two claims, one for $6,500 by the estate of Melchior Ducker, and the other for $2,018 by the Southold Savings Bank, both of which were contracted as a partner in the above firm. There are no assets.

Friend Pitts, dealer in fancy goods, corner of Broadway and Thirty-third-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy to get rid of old debts amounting to about $16,000. Among the creditors are W. Livingston, $3,500; John M. Doubledry, $972 45; J. M. Glassford & Sons, $942 23; Charles S. Shearer, $820 55; Hech Brothers, $644 29; Max L. Rau, $791 81. He has no assets.

Six creditors of Manner & Sons, manufacturers of pianos, at No. 2,374 Third-avenue, have filed a petition to have the firm adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, alleging that on the 23d inst. they allowed a judgment by default to be entered against them for $6,700 in favor of Frederick Finckengen, a relative, with intent to give him a preference. Judge Choate has granted an injunction against the Sheriff and other parties from disposing of any of the property until the question of adjudication is settled on Aug. 6. The firm is composed of Charles C., George G., and Christian Manner; was established April 1, 1875, and was burned out in September following. For over a year they have had no credit at Bradstreet's. George C. Manner was formerly connected with the Arion Piano-forte Company, and was a School Trustee in Melrose. The claims of the petitioning creditors amount to $4,570.

THE DARIEN CANAL PROJECT.

LIEUT. LUCIEN NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WYSE IN TOWN.

Lieut. Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, of the French Navy, chief of the French expedition for surveying the proposed site of the ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, is now at the Windsor Hotel. Lieut. Wyse has made his final survey, and in addition to the very voluminous report prepared and presented by him to his Government in 1877, he has now in course of preparation his supplementary and final report of the expedition. The two routes under discussion have been already described in THE TIMES, with the substance of Lieut. Wyse's observations and survey. The northern route, beginning at Acanti and running thence in a south-westerly direction to the Island of Alligators, in the river which empties into the harbor of Darien is said by Lieut. Wyse to be the most feasible. This line along the valley of

TWO CONVICTIONS UPHELD.

THE APPEALS OF CASE AND LAMBERT DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM, REFUSING THEIR APPLICATIONS—WHAT JUDGES INGALLS AND DONOHUE SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

Robert L. Case, the former President of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, and Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, who sustained a similar relation to the American Popular Life Insurance Company, were convicted of perjury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for swearing to false statements as to the condition of the respective corporations named. Both appealed by writs of error to the Supreme Court, General Term, for the purpose of having their convictions set aside. The appeals were argued in March, before Judges Ingalls, Lawrence, and Donohue, who rendered decisions yesterday sustaining the convictions. Case was convicted on Nov. 12, 1877. The indictment against him was to the effect that he and Isaac H. Allen, the Secretary of the Security Company, had prepared and sworn to a false statement for deposit in the State Insurance Department, purporting to give an account of the assets of the company on Dec. 31, 1875, as well as the manner of their investment. According to such statement, the company had a surplus of nearly $3,000,000. The company's affairs were examined by the Insurance Department in November, 1876, and it then appeared that not only were the company's liabilities about $2,000,000 in excess of its assets, but that it had been hopelessly insolvent when the statement referred to was filed. Case and Allen, in their affidavit attached to the statement, swore that "all the above described assets were the absolute property of the company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the schedules and explanations hereunto annexed and by them subscribed, are a full and correct exhibit of all the liabilities, and of the income and disbursements, and of the general condition and affairs of the said company on the said 31st day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge, and belief, respectively." Among other points raised on behalf of Case was the one that the indictment was insufficient to sustain the conviction, because it did not charge the items upon which the perjury was assigned, to be false within the knowledge, information, and belief of Case. The latter's counsel insisted that the whole affidavit was qualified by the words "according to the best," &c. Judge Ingalls, who writes the opinion of the General Term, says these qualifying words do not apply to the whole affidavit, but that the statements preceding the semicolon are unqualified. He remarks that an examination of the affidavit shows that the subjects which should be regarded as likely to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant precede the semicolon, and were to be stated positively, while the subjects stated afterward are such as would be derived from an examination of the books and accounts kept by employes, and depending for their accuracy on the fidelity of the latter. In regard to such matters a qualified statement from the President of the company might be expected. We therefore conclude, "that the words in question, viz., 'that the facts in the entire affidavit and the subject to which it relates, harmonizes with the punctuation, and that the indictment properly charges the statements upon which the perjury is assigned, to have been made without qualification." The Judge also decides that the statement was properly filed with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department instead of with the Controller. Again, the objection, that the indictment was defective in omitting to state time and place, and in not charging that the oath was administered according to law, is held by Judge Ingalls to be aimed at the form rather than at the substance of the indictment, and such objection is also overruled, therefore, have been taken by demurrer before conviction.

The statement, among other items, contained the following: "Cost value, real estate, exclusive of all incumbrances, as per schedule A, $460,875; cost value, bonds and stock owned absolutely, as per schedule E, $592,197; cash in company's office, $32,818 11; cash deposited in bank, $172,290 97." The indictment charged that these items were false. At the trial the counsel for Case claimed the latter only swore to the account as corresponding with the books, and not as being absolutely true. On this Judge Ingalls says: "In our judgment the only reasonable inference which can be drawn from the facts is that the plaintiff in error assumed the responsibility of presenting, under oath, the said statement in regard to such assets as he personally knew to exist, and was simply as the ledger of the company indicated. Any other conclusion would enable the officers of such a company to evade the very substantial purpose of the statute by basing such statement upon what the ledger revealed, which might possibly be manipulated for the purpose of exhibiting a particular and desired result. The purpose of filing such statement is to inform all parties interested of the financial condition of such company, and hence a necessity that it be accurate and truthful, or the object intended will be defeated." Judge Ingalls holds that the determination of the jury must be regarded as conclusive that the notary, Moses B. Maclay, actually administered the oath to Case. The view taken by the Oyer and Terminer, denying a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, is held to be clearly correct, as no new facts were stated in support of the application. In concluding his exhaustive and thorough opinion Judge Ingalls says: "After a careful examination of the case we conclude that the plaintiff in error has had a fair and impartial trial. While we are not blameless for the delay which has occurred in the conviction of a person so advanced in years and who has been respected and honored by the community in which he resided, and in whose favor gentlemen of intelligence and probity testified at the trial in regard to his character, we cannot overlook another consideration, that the very qualities to which such prominence was given in the effort to procure a pardon had inspired the community with a degree of confidence which led to his selection to discharge the trust which he has so grievously violated, thereby sacrificing the rights of those who intrusted their property to his keeping. His own evidence upon the trial showed that he had not been utterly thatunaware of the business and concerns of the company, and his ignorance of its affairs is urged in support of his innocence. It is to be hoped that in the future those who assume the responsibility of such positions will recognize the duty which they owe to those whose property is intrusted to their care, and execute such trusts with prudence, honesty, and fidelity. We conclude that the conviction must be affirmed."

The case of Dr. Lambert was very similar to that of Mr. Case. He also swore to a false statement, which was filed with the Superintendent of Insurance, and the main points raised in his behalf were the same as were raised in the other case. Judge Donohue, in his opinion of the General Term, says that a full examination of the evidence satisfied the court that the statements alleged to be false were clearly so, and that Lambert must have known it to be false when the affidavit was made. It was very difficult to prove a negative, but in this case the court thought the evidence given was abundant to justify the jury in the conclusion at which they had arrived. The sworn account, purporting to give the amounts due for premiums, was an effort to put in as assets premiums on policies not really in existence. The alleged cash on hand—$80,475 18—was, with the exception of a small part, wholly absent, and the secured indebtedness—$66,576 86—was simply the making of an item not really existing, to swell the supposed assets. The point that the Notary before whom the oath was taken was a non-resident of the State, and that the oath was therefore invalid, is discussed in this wise by Judge Donohue: "The proposition is a startling one, and, if correct, would leave all persons who are compelled to rely on services of officials in a position that we do not think the law intended to put them. If the position of the defendant be correct, no protest of a note, no acknowledgment of a deed, mortgage, or other paper, or any other of the numerous acts of such Notaries would be valid if the party who performed the act was a non-resident." He holds that the question of residence is only one for the Governor's consideration in the appointment and removal of Notaries, and that the acts of such officers, even when non-residents, are valid. The evidence before the jury in the case, he holds, was abundant to sustain the verdict. He says: "The main and immediate question before the jury was, did this defendant falsely represent and swear to a statement of assets known to be false? To this, on the evidence, there can be but one answer. The case presents features of great interest to the public and to officers of institutions in which public trust is necessarily placed, and while it is true that no mere mistakes or honest errors should be punished criminally, it is equally clear that unless officers of such institutions are held to honest and fair dealing, no safety whatever exists, and the safeguards placed by law are useless. The law violated in this case was one of a most necessary character, and when the violation is clear, as in this instance, the court should not be astute to find grounds to allow the defendant to escape. There was no substantial error, and the judgment should be affirmed."

In both these cases a stay of execution was obtained for the purpose of preventing the convicted persons from being sent to State Prison to serve out their terms. This stay operates until after the hearing and decision of their appeal by the General Term. Another stay will undoubtedly be had to await the decision of the cases by the Court of Appeals. Bail was fixed in both cases. Case furnished the required bail and was released from the Tombs. Lambert, being unable to furnish the necessary security, has been in jail since his conviction.

"OLD ABE" STILL LIVES.

The Madison (Wis.) *State Journal* of July 27 thus removes our apprehensions that a bogus bird was being palmed off upon the soldiers at their annual reunions: "It has not surprised us that the *Democrat* of this city should endeavor to create the impression that the eagle 'Old Abe,' the veteran of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, was dead. This has been a smart thing of that paper for several years. Many Democrats hate that bird as badly as they hated a Union soldier during the war; and it was understood that 'Old Abe' was not to survive the Taylor Administration. He was put on hard fare, but he had acted much heroism during the War, had been ill-treated by the rebels in the South, and withstood the tortures of Northern sympathizers. He was as tough as Grant, and still lives. We are surprised that so respectable a paper as the Oshkosh *North-western* should take stock in the drizzle of the *Democrat* on the subject of 'Old Abe,' and publish as a fact that he is dead. It does not surprise us that the Milwaukee *Sentinel* should do this. Its editor has, no doubt, conceived the brilliant idea that 'Old Abe' belongs to a 'ring' that at present gives the editor the nightmare; and he is death on 'rings,' hence he dispatches 'Old Abe.'"

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN THE WATER

THREE MEN CLINGING TO THE BOTTOM OF A CAPSIZED YACHT ON LAKE ONTARIO —THEY FINALLY DRIFT ASHORE.

The Oswego *Times* of Monday has a detailed account of the narrow escape of three men of that city from drowning, by the capsizing of their yacht, last week. It seems that they, with others, had been spending a week among the Thousand Islands, and were on their return home. On Friday afternoon C. W. MacElroy, C. W. Murdoch, and his son Frederick Murdoch embarked at their temporary stopping place and ran for Stony Point. The *Times* continues: "The weather was threatening and the wind high, and they intended to run under the lee of Stony Point and hold on for better weather. When the yacht arrived opposite Stony Point light the weather cleared up, there was a good sailing breeze from the north-east, and they decided to run for Nine-mile Point, and shaped their course accordingly. Toward evening the wind increased and they double reefed everything. About 6:30 o'clock Friday evening, when about seven miles off Nine-mile Point, the weather became black, the wind constantly increasing, and a squall from the south struck the yacht and capsized her. C. W. Murdoch was in the act of taking in sail, MacElroy was at the helm, and young Murdoch was attending to the jib sheet. All three climbed upon the weather rail, the Murdochs clung to the shrouds, and MacElroy attached a rope to the scuppers, making a loop, to which he clung. As soon as possible after the capsize they managed to throw out about 500 pounds of stone used for shifting ballast, which was lying on the windward side when the boat went over. The wind continued to blow a gale from the south, and in a short time the sea was washed completely over the bottom, making their situation dangerous in the extreme. It was with difficulty that they clung to the boat. In this situation they remained, drenched through, and becoming colder and colder as the hours of the night dragged on. It was dark as pitch, so that they could scarcely see each other, and the sea was rolling the entire night. The yacht drifted in a north-easterly direction until between 10 and 11 o'clock, as near as Mr. Murdoch could calculate, when they came in sight of the Oswego light, from 9 to 12 miles distant. After that the wind changed to the north-west, and the Oswego light was lost to view. At daylight Saturday morning they found themselves drifting past Port Ontario, and drifting shoreward. The yacht continued to drift hither and thither, but gradually nearing the shore, favored by the wind. About 8 P. M. the wind having abated somewhat, they succeeded in swimming away the mast, and the yawls righted, but being full of water, and the waves washing over her, the party were not much more comfortably off than when upon her side. About this time, young Murdoch became thoroughly exhausted and out of his head, and the others had considerable difficulty in taking care of him, and preventing him from falling overboard.

After the yacht righted efforts were made to get her ashore. The wind being favorable, Murdoch stood upon her bow, and held up the square-sail while MacElroy steered, and they had the gratification of seeing the shore gradually come nearer and nearer, although the boat's progress was very slow. They continued to have great difficulty in keeping Frederick Murdoch sufficiently aroused to take care of himself. Finally, about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, after having been 24 hours in the water and without a mouthful of food for nearly 30 hours, the yacht was beached about three-quarters of a mile from Port Ontario. It had not been seen by a living person on shore, and although Murdoch and MacElroy had sounded a fog-horn repeatedly, it was not heard. Owing to the stormy weather it was an off day for the fishermen, and not a fishing-boat was out, or doubtless the yacht would have been seen and picked up much earlier. There is a life-saving station near Port Ontario, but the keepers did not see the yacht. As may well be expected, when the yacht was beached the party were terribly exhausted. After finding a house, they were assisted to the village of Port Ontario, where they were hospitably cared for. Young Murdoch continued in a light-headed condition nearly all day yesterday, but had nearly recovered last evening."

DEATH OF GEN. RHETT.

Gen. Thomas Grimke Rhett died at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, at the residence of his brother, Major Roland Rhett, Baltimore County, Md. Gen. Rhett, the Baltimore *Sun* says, was born in South Carolina, and was descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families in that State. He graduated at West Point among the first of his class, and was assigned to service as a topographical engineer in the United States Army. He served during the whole of the Mexican war, and was promoted from Lieutenant to the rank of Captain. At the beginning of the late war he resigned his commission in the United States Army and was appointed to the rank of General in the State service of South Carolina by Governor Pickens. On the confederacy was formed he received a commission as Major in the Confederate Army, and was selected as Chief of Staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, with whom he served until Gen. Johnston was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines. Major Rhett was then placed in charge of the ordnance stores and arsenal of the Trans-Mississippi Department. After the surrender of the Confederacy he accepted a commission as General from the Khédive, and went with his family to Egypt, where he served about three years, but was seized with paralysis and compelled to leave active service. Gen. Rhett remained in Europe until about two years ago, when he returned to the United States, and for the past 8 or 10 months he has resided in Maryland. Gen. Rhett leaves a wife and two children, and has also three brothers residing in Maryland, Major Roland Rhett and Messrs. Albert Rhett and Charles H. Rhett.

SILVER COIN IN CIRCULATION.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

A statement recently issued by the Treasury Department shows the amount of paper money outstanding on the 30th of June, ultimo, to have been $688,597,275. In order to ascertain the probable amount of silver coin in circulation, in addition to the foregoing, we telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury, making inquiry on that point. His answer is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1878.

Your telegram of the 25th instant, asking what is the estimated amount of silver coin in circulation in the United States, has been received. In reply, I have to inform you that since the passage of the Resumption act, Jan. 25, 1875, to July 15, 1878, the Treasury has coined and issued silver as follows:

Coined of fractional silver	$44,063,931
Issued of fractional silver	39,271,733
Coined of standard silver	791,848
Issued of standard silver	1,142,796
Making a total coinage of	$52,795,779
And a total issue of	40,414,530

Of the total coinage there remains in the Treasury $12,381,249

No estimate can be made of the amount of silver coined before 1875 and now in circulation, but it is evident that there is a large amount, and of that coined since 1875, it is possible that some of it may have gone from the country, though probably not a large amount. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

JUDGE BARNES ON THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

A telegraphic dispatch from Fargo, Dakota, dated July 24, says that, in his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge A. D. Barnes, of the United States District Court, used these significant words: "Particularly do I call your attention to the matter of the Standing Rock and other Indian agencies in this district. The means is bountifully supplied from the public Treasury of the United States to pay for Indian annuities. The charge that the money thus furnished is systematically stolen from the Government, defrauding the Indians, has been so often made, and with so much definiteness and certainty, that in fact the bad management of these agencies amounts to a public scandal. Should complaints come before you or within your knowledge, I trust you will heed them, and let your investigations be searching and thorough. You are at liberty to send for books and papers, and you should take all the time that is necessary to obtain all needful information. No man or set of men occupy official position so high that their conduct in public affairs may not be investigated by you. These complaints are by no means new, nor is this the first time I have felt it my duty to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject. You will not act hurriedly or without due deliberation, but I trust you will be firm, and stand manfully for the right. You will endeavor to see that no innocent man shall be made to suffer, and it is devoutly hoped that no guilty man will escape."

THE WISCONSIN STEAM ROAD WAGONS.

The Wisconsin Steam Road Wagon Commissioners have made their report to Gov. Smith. After giving a history of the trip of the "Oshkosh" from Green Bay to Madison, making a trip of 201 miles, at an average of six miles an hour, at times passing over grades 1,400 feet to the mile, they come to the following conclusions: "The wagon has hauled loads, plowed, and otherwise accomplished in a successful manner every test mentioned in the law or suggested by the commission. They are not, however, satisfied that this machine is, in the language and spirit of the law, a cheap and practical substitute for the use of horses and other animals on the highways and farms. As at present constructed, it is unquestionably of great advantage in plowing, thrashing, and hauling heavy machines from one farm to another; for heavy teaming on the highway, &c., but the commission is not prepared to say that a machine requiring an outlay of $1,000, with a daily expenditure of from $2 to $6, is a cheap or practical substitute for farm animals. They recommend that the next Legislature make a suitable award for payment in perfecting a machine, but, under all circumstances, cannot make the award of $10,000 offered by the Legislature of two years ago."

LAW REPORTS.

THE CIVIL JUSTICES' CASES.

WHAT THEY SAY IN DEFENSE—A REFERENCE IN JUSTICE PINCKNEY'S CASE.

The cases of Civil Justices Pinckney and Flanagan were taken up by the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, that being the day appointed for the Justices to show cause why they should not be removed for malfeasance in office. Judges Ingalls, Potter, and Daniels were on the bench. The court-room was very crowded with lawyers, clerks, politicians, and others. Corporation Counsel Whitney, by virtue of his office, appeared as the prosecutor, and ex-Judge Cardozo represented the defense. The nature of the charges against the Justices has been set forth heretofore in THE TIMES. Briefly stated, Justice Flanagan is accused of having sworn falsely in certifying that B. F. Haskin performed duty as a stenographer of the Tenth District Court, when, in fact, Haskin was ignorant of shorthand writing; and also that the Justice compelled his clerks to give him a portion of their salaries as a condition of their retaining their positions. The charge against Justice Pinckney is that he was so frequently under the influence of liquor as not to be able to attend to the business of his court. Corporation Counsel Whitney, in opening the discussion yesterday, briefly referred to the charges, and said that that was the return day. He was prepared simply to submit the affidavits to the court without argument, and desired to do so.

Ex-Judge Cardozo said they were prepared with affidavits to meet the charges. As regards the charge made against Justice Flanagan, a man named Ireland accused the latter of appointing an stenographer a man who was not a stenographer, and of certifying to this man's qualifications and work, thus extracting $2,000 from the City Treasury. The counsel began to read affidavits in opposition, but was interrupted by Judge Ingalls, who suggested that time would be saved if the papers were simply handed up.

Ex-Judge Cardozo said that the mere reading of the answering affidavits would dispose of the case. Every point was fully and frankly met, and the motives of Justice Flanagan's assailant were fully explained. The same was true also as regards the case of Justice Pinckney.

The papers in both cases were submitted to the court. In the Flanagan case, the Justice makes affidavit emphatically denying the charges made by Mr. Ireland. He says he appointed Haskin as stenographer of the Tenth District Court in 1874, and that Haskin while he held the position discharged all the duties required of him by law. Haskin continued in the position until April, 1875. The Justice signed the pay-roll each month, certifying to the performance by Haskin of his duties. He admits that he was indicted in April, 1875, by the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, but sets forth that the indictment was quashed. Mr. Ireland's charges, he avers, were inspired by him on account of his having, as counsel, obtained a judgment against Ireland for $148 15 in September, 1872, and the present proceeding is the result of such bitter feeling. He accused Mr. Ireland of having endeavored to the black-mail him after his election over Grant $1,000 and $2,000 from him, which he refused to pay.

Haskins, who was formerly the stenographer, and is now an assistant Clerk of the court, makes affidavit, saying it is false that he was coerced into paying a portion of his salary each month to the Justice as a condition of retaining his position. He says the Justice never imposed any condition on him for the retention of the office.

John Dea, a furniture-dealer, put in an affidavit to the effect that he has known Mr. Ireland for 10 years, and that the latter's reputation for truth and veracity is very bad. Dea says he would not believe Mr. Ireland under oath; that the latter's reputation is that of a swindler and black-mailer. James T. Shanley, a hotel-keeper, also makes affidavit that Mr. Ireland is a swindler and black-mailer, and that his reputation is bad. The affidavits of Joseph W. Thompson, James C. A. Thomson, John H. Robbins, A. J. Smith, and McCoy, and Henry Sauer are to the effect that Mr. Ireland has a bad reputation and is not to believed under oath.

John J. Clerk, John J. Glabson, Jr., and Joseph Miller, respectively Clerk, assistant Clerk, and interpreter of the Tenth District Court, and John Crosson and James Coffee, officers, make affidavits denying Mr. Ireland's statements as to their having their salaries with the Justice as a condition of keeping their places.

In the Pinckney case additional affidavits were introduced by the prosecution. One of these is by M. L. Harney, who gives instances of the Justice having been intoxicated while on the bench. Patrick Anthony, the Clerk of the court, also files an affidavit. He was discharged from his position, but was subsequently reinstated by the Court of Appeals. He avers that he kept memoranda of the occasions when the Justice was intoxicated, and says the latter was so drunk frequently as to be unable to discharge the duties of his position.

Justice Pinckney makes affidavit that he has a'l his life been more or less afflicted with nervous disorders, and that he has been suffering greatly from neuralgia during the past four or five years. He took a trip to Ireland in 1875 for the benefit of his health, and since his return has been occasionally confined to his room through illness, though some persons, it seems, have attributed it to different causes. He details the work he has done since his appointment as Justice, and says he never refused to sign a summons for any person who produced a proper affidavit, and never received money from any person. He has used wines and liquors, he admits, but never to excess. He denies ever having been intoxicated while on the bench, or that the business of the court was interfered with or impeded by his drinking. On several occasions, he says, he has been obliged to suspend business by reason of illness. He supposes he has made some enemies in the course of his judicial career, and believes the present proceeding is the result.

John Donovan, who has known the Justice for 20 years, swears he never saw him under the influence of liquor. Ex-Fire Commissioner Roswell D. Hatch avers that Mr. Pinckney has always been a courteous and upright gentleman, both as counselor and Justice, and that he never saw the Justice under the influence of liquor. Isaac L. Sinn corroborates these averments. David Leahy, Sewell Parker, Jerome Brady, Bernard Hess, Robert Browne, John F. Broderick, William H. Leon, James Porter, and others make affidavits to the same effect. A certificate from Dr. Heath, the physician of Justice Pinckney, was put in. It is to the effect that the latter is suffering from catarrhal ophthalmia.

The General Term Judges determined to reserve their decision in the case of Justice Flanagan, but said they would order a reference in Justice Pinckney's case. Later in the day they appointed O. P. Buell as Referee to take testimony and report in the latter case.

COURT NOTES.

George B. Dunn, George O. Clarke, Leonard A. Watson, and William A. Clark, were admitted as attorneys and counselors, and Carroll Bryce, John E. Ellison, Angus MacLardie, Edward Strouse, and Ferdinand E. Minrath were admitted as attorneys by the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday.

Michael Gerhardt has brought suit in the Common Pleas for an absolute divorce from his wife, Charlotte Gerhardt, on the ground of alleged adultery. The parties were married in this City on April 15, 1857. Mrs. Gerhardt put in no answer, and Judge Van Hoesen yesterday referred the case to Louis M. Boehm.

Sarah J. Rivers, who was married to Talman Rivers, at Cushing, Me., in December, 1865, has sued him for an absolute divorce in the Supreme Court. She says he is living with a Miss Richards, at No. 820 Carroll-avenue, Brooklyn. Rivers has put in no defense to the action, which was referred by Judge Daniels yesterday to John Whalen.

Louis Alexander was arrested on Monday night by United States Deputy Marshal Daubert and Revenue Officer Stinson, having in his possession at the time 1,000 unstamped cigars. They met him accidentally in the street, and demanding to know what he was carrying, made the discovery of illicit property. United States Commissioner Shields held him to bail for examination in $1,000.

A judgment for $23,364 was obtained a short time since by the Executors of the estate of the late James M. Waterbury, against the Queens County Ferry Company. Execution was issued to Sheriff Reilly, and he was afterward enjoined from selling the ferry company's property at the foot of East Ninety-second-street, under an order of Judge Daniels, granted in an action brought by Nelson Sammis. Yesterday the Sheriff of Queens County sold the ferry-house at Astoria for $350.

Leonhard Giegerich, of No. 240 Second-street; Joseph Strohle, of No. 228 Third-street, and Gerhard Schneider, of No. 220 Second-street, saloon-keepers, were arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard. They are charged with having in their possession cigars on which no revenue tax had been paid, the cigars having been put into old boxes with canceled stamps, in fraud of the revenue. They were held to bail in the sum of $500 each by United States Commissioner Shields.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Ingalls, Daniels, and Potter.

Welch, &c., vs. Winterburn, &c.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Hermon vs. Victory, &c.—Order affirmed, without costs, but without prejudice to the right of plaintiff to apply for another order of arrest on additional facts. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Shields vs. Glass.—Order reversed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Buckingham vs. Corning.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Bailey et al. vs. Lee et al.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Edelstein, &c., vs. The People, &c.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered. Opinion by Judges Ingalls and Potter.

By Judges Ingalls and Barrett.

James vs. Beasley et al.—Judgment affirmed, without costs, either as between parties or out of the estate. Opinion by Judge Barrett.

By Judges Ingalls, Donohue, and Lawrence.

Lambert vs. The People.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Case vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Knapp vs. Clark.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Robbins vs. Robbins.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

By Judge Daniels.

Marshall vs. Davies.—Order granted.

Grower vs. Robbins.—Before this order can be made both the Trustee and debtor should have notice of the application.

By Judge Potter.

Lange vs. Benedict.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Silverman vs. Cohen.—Orders granted.

Herbert vs. McGovern.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Kramer vs. Marx.—Findings resettled.

Blossom vs. Hatfield.—Order allowing separate costs to defendant granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Van Glahn vs. Lowenstein.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ettinger vs. Stegmuller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Driscoll vs. The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company.—Order of discontinuance.

Mason vs. Wilson.—Reference ordered.

Beardsley vs. Crowell.—Order granted.

Same vs. Same.—Order of substitution.

Rudd vs. Oakley.—Order granted on terms.

Hansen vs. Brown.—Order granting motion, with $10 costs.

Wettig vs. Moltz.—Order striking out answer as frivolous.

Heivier vs. Heuvelink.—Undertaking approved.

Gansman, Jr., et al. vs. Zittlosen.—Order of discontinuance.

Cohen vs. Cohen et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Orders Granted.—Whitney vs. Gonoude; Same vs. Same; Horton vs. Groesbeck; Arnold vs. Clark; French vs. The Chemical National Bank; Eowland vs. Adams; Tracy vs. Tracy; Medina vs. Philadelphia &c.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Permission Granted.—Mlle. Stinger; Schonthal Lowenthal.

Salzmander Works vs. Doying.—Denied, with costs.

Roger vs. Belcher.—Bond approved.

Bouton vs. Webster.—Order granted.

Merwick vs. Unkit.—C. F. Adams, Esq., appointed Referee.

Claflin.—Motion granted, with cost.

Orders Granted.—McIntosh vs. Sullivan; Condon vs. Porter.

Lloyd vs Oceanic Steam Navigation Company.—Order of arrest vacated.

Bacot vs. Grau.—Bail discharged.

Heller vs. Nass.—Order of arrest vacated.

Fink vs. Bassford.—Max Schwarin, Esq., appointed Referee.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 10, 23, 27, 43, 45, 92, 103, 153, 168, 171, 184.

Call begins at No. 187 on the general calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Court opens at 12 o'clock. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Court opens at 11 o'clock. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Shea, J.

Court opens at 10:30 o'clock. No day calendar.

All other courts have adjourned for the term.

TRUE VERSION OF THE CONGRATULATORY ODE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a correspondent informs it that the following is the true version of the Latin ode to the Berlin Congress by Gustav Schwetschke:

Ridesmus igitur
Socii Congressus;
Post dolores bellicosos,
Post labores bumptiosos,
Fit mirandus messus.

Ubi sunt qui apud nos
Causas litigare.
Moldo-Wallesche frementes,
Graecorum lites?
Heu! absquatulare.

Ubi sunt provincise
Quas est laus pacisse?
Totas, quas Turcia misse:
Has tulerunt Muscovitæ,
Illas Count Andrassy.

Et quid est quod Anglis
Dedit hic Congressus?
Jus pro aliis pugnandi,
Mortuum vivificandi—
Splendidi successus!

Vult Joannes decipi
Et bumboosulatur.
Io Beacche! Quæ majestas!
Ostrea reportans testas
Domum gloriatur!

This version, which from internal evidence will be seen to be the true one, may be roughly Englished thus:

Let us have our hearty laugh,
Greatest of Congresses!
After days and weeks pugnacious,
After labors ostentatious,
See how big the mess is!

Where are those who at our bar
Daniels demands have stated:
Robbed Roumiania ravaging,
Greeklings with earth-hunger raging?
Where? Absquatulated!

Where the lands we've pacided,
With their rebel masses?
All are gone; yes, all up-gobbled;
These the Muscovite has nobbled,
Those are Count Andrassy's.

And what does England carry of
To add to her possessions?
The right to wage another's strife,
The right to raise the dead to life—
Glorious concessions!

Well, let John Bull bamboozled be
If he's so fond of sells!
Jo Beacche! Hark the cheering!
See him home in triumph bearing
Both the oyster-shells!

A NOTE FROM GARIBALDI.

The Boston *Advertiser* prints the following translation of a letter of thanks from Gen. Garibaldi:

CAPRERA, June 20, 1878.

MY DEAR MR. BARTLETT: Thanks for your esteemed favor of the 30th of April, and for the volume in memory of your son, the glorious Gen. Bartlett.

To your honored family I send an affectionate remembrance, and to you a kiss. Yours for life,

G. GARIBALDI.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 236 bales; gross receipts, 236 bales; sales, 250 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 100,964 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Cotton nominally higher; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 83 bales; gross receipts, 130 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 761 bales.

MOBILE, July 30.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 62 bales; gross receipts, 2 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,255 bales.

GALVESTON, July 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 87 bales; sales, 45 bales; stock, 1,701 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 30.—Cotton firm and unchanged; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 11 bales; stock, 186 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 44 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 103 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 30. Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; receipts, 85 bales; sales, total, 200 bales; stock, 2,024 bales.

LITTLE FALLS DAIRY MARKET.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Monday, July 29, 1878.

The Cheese market is very dull to day and prices are lower than last week. About 500 bxs. of Farm Dairy Cheese were delivered in the morning, and sales were made at from 6c. 2⅞ to 7c. according to quality. Factories were well represented, the offerings amounting in the aggregate to upward of 12,000 bxs., only about 8,000 of which changed hands. Sales began to be made late in the afternoon at 6c. 2⅞ to 6c. 3⅝, and all the fancy factories refused to sell, and several salesmen, finding there was no prospect of prices advancing to 8c., returned home without selling, preferring to hold over for the next. We quote fancy factories at 7c. to 7¼c., and the bulk of sales going at 7¼c. Considerable Cheese was sent forward on commission, and while there were a number of sales made on private terms, we could hear of nothing going at less than 7c. Buyers in the shade higher rates may have been reached for certain lots bought on special orders.

The scarcity of fancy grades of Butter has caused a slight advance in prices, and at wholesale to-day sold at 18c., while common to good lots brought 14c.@16c. The weather is warm, and cows are reported to be making a good average yield of milk for the season.

We have letters from England to the 15th of July. Our London correspondent says English Cheese, being tender from heat, is neglected, and Dutch Cheese is in easier. The best American Cheese clears a shilling, and grades of good value go at 38s. 2⅓d., and down to 30s. We give prices as follows: American, extra fine, 4-s.; fine, 42s. 2⅓d.; good, 38s. 2⅓d., and common and low grades, 32s. 2⅓d. ₱ cwt.; Cheshire, medium, 50s. 2⅓d.; fine, 66s. 2⅓d.; English Cheddar, 66s. 2⅓d.; Scotch, 58s. 2⅓d., and Dutch Edams, 50s. 2⅓d. ₱ cwt.

The quality of Normandy Butter is not up to fine. The large make of French Butters nearly equals the consumption in the home counties. The quotations are as follows: Cionmels, 112s. 2⅓d.; Dorsets, 130s. 2⅓d.; Jersey, 90s. 2⅓d., Normandy, 110s.; American, new, 80s. 2⅓d.

Oleomargarine sells steadily, the warm weather suiting it, prices ranging from 50s. 2⅓d. according to quality.

THE BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Flour in good demand and firm; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat in fair milling demand; sales, 4,500 bushels No. 1 hard Milwaukee Spring at $1 15; 5,075 bushels No. 1 Duluth at $1 11; 1,500 bushels do. at $1 12½; 500 bushels do. on private terms. Corn in fair inquiry and scarce; sales of 1,000 bushels Kansas at 45c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Chicago at 29c. @30c.; State at 33c. @34c. Barley inactive. Rye neglected. Provisions firm; State and Western Hams in fair demand; sales of 25 bbls. at $11 06@$11 08 for city made. Pork higher; Mess and Short Cut, $10 @$10 50; Short Cut Clear, $11 50@$12. Lard—Tierces and bbls., $7@$7 25; tubs and kegs, 7¾c. @7¾c. Bulk-meats—Hams, 10¾c. @11c.; Bacon, 7c. @7¼c. Shoulders, 6c. @6½c. Dried Beef 13c. @14c. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 4¾c.; Corn, 3⅞c.; Oats, 2½c. @2¾c. to New-York. Lumber—Lumber to Albany, $1 80; to New-York, $2 30 ₱ M.; Staves, $1 12½. Railroad freights unchanged. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 91,200 bushels; Oats, 32,200 bushels; Barley, 9,100 bushels; Rye, 3,600 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 5,980 bbls.; Wheat, 154,000 bushels; Corn, 115,400 bushels; Oats, 32,200 bushels; Rye, 3,600 bushels; Barley, 9,100 bushels. Lake Receipts—Flour, 4,966 bbls.; Wheat, 150,000 bushels; Corn, 265,400 bushels; Lard, 630 tcs. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Corn, 113,600 bushels.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 30, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	35	Resin, bbls	4,096
Beans, bbls	570	Pitch, bbls	90
Beer-wax, pks	7	Oil, Lard, bbls	75
Cotton, bales	1,379	Pea-nuts, bags	70
C. S. Cake, bags	599	Pork, pks	248
Copper, bbls	20	Beef, pks	25
Dried Fruit, pks

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published. It contains the latest news and correspondence; it is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Vaucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

There seems to be a curious difference of opinion among the members of the Republican State Committee about the advisability of holding a State Convention. Considering how carefully these gentlemen were selected with a view to harmony, this is somewhat disappointing. In view of the issues likely to be presented to the people of the State this Fall, there can be but one opinion about the necessity of calling a State Convention. It is folly to talk about the selection of candidates being the main business of such a gathering, since that was the duty to which the last convention paid the least possible attention, and yet its proceedings were regarded as decidedly important. The platform on which the party will appeal to the people in November will form a very important element in its future progress, as well as in its present cohesion. A third party, recruited largely from the Republican ranks, is in the field with a somewhat aggressive declaration of political principles, and no considerations, based upon personal convenience or partisan expediency, can excuse silence in the presence of new issues and fresh dangers alike to Republican unity and the honor and credit of the State and nation.

The Indian Appropriation bill, like most of the appropriation bills, was delayed in the House until very late in the session. Usually, the supplies are bought early in the Spring, in order that they may be forwarded as soon as navigation opens in the West. This year, however, notwithstanding the frequent remonstrances of the Secretary of the Interior, the bill did not become a law until May 27. Advertisements for proposals for supplies were published next day, May 28. And as soon as the statute permitted, the bids were opened. This was on June 18, and the bids examined related to about $2,750,000 worth of goods. As rapidly as was consistent with safety bids were accepted and contracts awarded. But months had elapsed, and the Indians were without the usual supplies, except in cases where temporary expedients could tide over the difficulty. The Interior Department is forbidden to make contracts for Indian goods, except under certain restrictions; and it is forbidden to incur liabilities beyond the amount authorized by Congress. On account of the failure to meet the wants of the Indians in the usual manner, there is great suffering and discontent and some disturbance. For this state of things Congress is entirely responsible.

The loyal transports of the Canadian press over the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General reveal an amusing mixture of gush and "canny" speculation. The honor of having a son-in-law of the Queen and a live Princess at Ottawa will, according to the Toronto *Globe*, be enhanced by the attraction their presence will have on tourists and the stimulus it will give to immigration. The "thrill of loyal joy and pride" which, according to the Quebec *Chronicle*, the appointment will send to the heart of every true Canadian, will thus be accompanied by a sympathetic thrill in every frugal Canadian's pocket. "He comes among a people," says the Toronto *Mail*, "on whom no amiable or brilliant quality will be lost," but he will also, chimes in the *Globe*, be a profitable adjunct to "our natural scenery," and his appointment will promote the study of "our material resources." As the descendant of a race of very long-headed Scotsmen, going among a people who are very largely composed of Scots, the new Governor-General will doubtless be quite willing that the Dominion should turn an honest penny by the aid of his vice-royalty.

The "Ed" Gale Association had a picnic yesterday, attended, of course, by our leading Municipal statesmen. The toast of the day was to "Our next Mayor, NELSON J. TAPPAN," and the appropriate sentiment was supplied by "Gen." SPINOLA, who hoped that our next Mayor would have sense enough to obey, in all things, the bidding of JOHN KELLY. It is a trifle early to nominate candidates for Mayor, though doubtless the members of the Ed. Gale Association know as much of the mind of KELLY as most people, and Chamberlain TAPPAN has been regarded, for some time past, as the person through whom the Tammany dictator would like to exercise the functions of Mayor. Mr. TAPPAN certainly fulfills the rather difficult requirement of being more obsequious and rather more of a personal and political nonentity than Mr. ELY, and from KELLY'S point of view the selection is an admirable one. Those who look to the coming election as affording an excellent opportunity to place a man of character and ability in the executive chair of the City Government need not quarrel with the demerits of the Tammany nominee.

The manifest indifference of the English Parliament to the result of the contest now waging, sufficiently shows how completely that result is a foregone conclusion. Indeed, the attack of the Opposition has evidently been dictated more by the wish to make a show of lifting the gauntlet thrown to them by the Ministry, than by any hope of present success. The real tug of war will come when the glitter of popularity now surrounding Lord Beaconsfield shall have faded, and when the consequences of his "master-stroke" shall begin to be felt in Russian intrigues, Turkish riots, vast additional expenses with no adequate result, and other troubles of the kind. Meanwhile, a new influence will come into play in the East, viz: that of Persia. Holding a flanking position, which commands alike Russia's new conquests and England's new protectorate, this semi-barbarous State has suddenly acquired an importance out of all proportion to her real strength. With her support, or even connivance, each of the two rivals might inflict incalculable injury upon the other, and in a diplomatic contest for the good graces of an Asiatic Prince, it is easy to guess whether England or Russia is the likelier to succeed. England had her chance of securing the Shah's friendship many years ago, and lost it by the dismissal of Mr. EDWARD EASTWICK, the only English Envoy who has ever effected anything with that most slippery and unstable of sovereigns. Russia, in addition to the advantage of close vicinity, has the prestige of the victories which extorted from Persia the treaty of Turkmentchai. She has also the credit, merited or not, of having obtained Ketour for the Shah by the recent negotiations, and it may safely be prophesied that she will not allow such advantages to remain long unemployed.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MAINE.

The convention of the Republicans of Maine, which was held at Portland yesterday, dispatched its work with commendable promptness. The character of the proceedings, contrasted with those of a year ago, indicates in a somewhat striking manner the change that has taken place in political feeling. Then there was a wrangle over the question of indorsing or condemning the Administration of President HAYES, and every other consideration was overshadowed by that. There was a lack of agreement among the delegates, such as was never known before in a Republican Convention in the stanch Pine-tree State, and nothing but the adroit and melodramatic compromise of Mr. BLAINE averted an estrangement of the two wings of the party. Yesterday there were no wings to be held together. The support or non-support of the Administration had ceased to be a matter of interest to the people or of vital consequence to the party, and was wisely left without consideration. A few irreconcilables were anxious to drag it in, but they received no encouragement, and quietly subsided. Another indication of progress in the right direction was given in the recognition of the currency issue as of vital importance, demanding of the party an explicit declaration of its faith and a decided stand upon some definite principle. SOLON CHASE and his energetic band of Greenbackers had taught the Republicans that lesson, which shows that they have not agitated in vain.

Unfortunately, the spirit which is said to have animated the convention found very inadequate expression in the platform. We are told that the currency was the topic of absorbing interest among the delegates, and that they came together determined that the party should make no weak concessions on that point. They were for a strict fulfillment of every national obligation and a rigid adherence to the doctrine of hard money in all its purity. The old men of the party, strong in the faith and hardened in the service, came forward to lend the encouragement of their presence and their sage counsels to sustain the wavering and the inexperienced. HANNIBAL HAMLIN atoned for many shortcomings by taking strong ground in support of unequivocal declarations in favor of gold as the standard of payment for all Government obligations, including the notes that form so important a part of the circulating medium of the country and constitute the virtual basis of the bank issues. Most of the leading men are said to have been in accord with his sentiments, but when the resolutions came from the committee, the hand of Mr. BLAINE was conspicuously manifest in the financial declarations. He had paltered with the silver question in the Senate, and contended in the State Committee that it was settled, and its settlement should be accepted as final. Hence, we find in the platform the vague demand for "honest money for the people" and a currency "made as good as coin and redeemable in it," and the vague statement that there must be "no steps sideways or backward." No reference is made to the "steps sideways or backward" which were taken at the last session of Congress by giving the word "coin" a double meaning and virtually prohibiting the redemption of legal-tender notes, while it is admitted by implication that national legislation as it stands is all right, and all that is necessary is to adhere to it. This is by no means so satisfactory as we are given to understand it was regarded by the Republicans assembled at Portland, after their work was finished, but it is so much better than it might have been, so much better than many seemed to fear it would be, that nobody in the convention ventured to raise the voice of disapproval or disappointment. The general harmony was not marred by any inconvenient person raising a question of the lack of explicitness in the financial plank of the platform. At all events, it is better than the shuffling platitudes adopted a month ago by the Democrats about "a currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and office-holder, the pensioner and soldier, the producer and bondholder," which contained the absurd assumption that these various classes had all along been using different currencies. It presents a point of departure in the right direction, and contains at least no concession to the demands of SOLON CHASE and his apostles.

The rest of the platform, which is somewhat long for a small State, apparently excited little interest, and will have no particular weight with the party generally. There was a pardonable "pointing with pride" to the fidelity, economy, and success with which State affairs have been administered, and a statement, which seems unnecessary if true, to the effect that prohibitory legislation is no longer a party question in Maine. The doctrine of equal rights and free and untrammeled suffrage, and the duty of the Government to protect all citizens in the exercise of their rights, are duly set forth. The statements made in this connection are not to be gainsaid, but under present circumstances they can be regarded as little more than the expression of very commendable sentiments without a visible practical bearing. The importance of securing control of the next House of Representatives, in view of the prospect of a Democratic Senate, is adverted to, and from a party point of view that certainly is not to be questioned. The hand of BLAINE is again evident in the reference to the "Navigation laws," but the declaration on that subject is intended for home consumption. The platform covers a good deal of ground, but the campaign is to be fought chiefly on the financial issue. Though the convention was a little halting on this, the party in Maine is doubtless substantially sound and prepared to face the Greenback forces, whether under the standard of SOLON CHASE or sneaking in the Democratic ranks, for a vigorous contest. The election will be the first of the Fall series, and will furnish an interesting indication of how the people stand on the principal question of the day.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Should the joint committee sitting at White Sulphur Springs frame a good bill of Army organization, it would take out of the field of controversy a subject on which Congress has wasted many weeks of many successive sessions. We have strong hopes that this result will be reached. We think, to begin with, that a majority of the committee are candid and moderate men, and that Mr. BRAGG belongs to the minority. The subject is really a less difficult one to handle than it seems. The great trouble hitherto has been in trying to ignore, first, the military needs of the country, and, secondly, the views of Army officers as to how the Army should be made up.

Immediately on the close of the war Congress began to reduce the Army. The act of July 28, 1866, made it consist of 10 regiments of cavalry, 5 of artillery, and 45 of infantry, aggregating 52,935 officers and men. The number of regiments of the two former arms remains the same to-day, but the infantry has been largely cut down. In 1868 Congress ordered enlistments to stop until the infantry regiments should be consolidated to 25. In 1870 Congress reduced the Army to an aggregate of 35,353 officers and men. The work of practicable reduction was completed by the act of June 16, 1874, constituting our Army, as at present, of 2,151 commissioned officers and 25,000 men, which, with the addition of the 321 Professors and students at the Military Academy, gives the aggregate of 27,472.

It thus appears that, by successive gradations, the Army was brought down from its war basis until it touched bottom on the peace basis of 1874. There, undoubtedly, it would have been quietly left, as to numbers, with some gradual and needed reforms in organization, had not the political complexion of the House changed. The Democrats came into power in the House, and attempted to reduce the Army still further in effective strength, not because there was good sense or good judgment in so doing, but in order to announce from the stump that they had carried economy further than the Republicans. The Senate has uniformly and successfully resisted this selfish stupidity, and hence we still have substantially the Army of 1874 so far as concerns numbers. If, therefore, the new commission agree, as—in view of the teachings of the present Summer and the uniform testimony of the Summers preceding—we think a majority will agree, to retain in the Army of the future just about the present aggregate, the main trouble of the past four years may be overcome, and there will be leisure enough for solving the true problems of Army reform.

Of these problems, the first relates to regimental consolidation. On a possible reduction in the number of infantry regiments nearly all officers are agreed. The proportions long ago suggested by Gen. SHERMAN—five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, and twenty of infantry—are, we believe, those most in favor with the Army, though many others have been proposed, each officer being naturally inclined to appreciate most the arm in which his service has mainly been passed. Two years ago, Gen. SHERMAN said, "We have too many regiments for 25,000 men," and suggested thirty-five regiments in all; but last Winter we saw the Military Committee of the House proposing a total of twenty-six regiments, apparently merely in order to go beyond any rational scheme of reduction. The joint committee should be able to select some good plan of regimental proportion out of the many proposed by experts.

The organization into four-company battalions is almost universally recommended by the Army, although some officers advise that only two of the three battalions in an infantry regiment, to be hereafter composed of twelve companies, shall be maintained on a peace footing. Additional Majors would be required to carry out this plan.

The moderate reduction and the reorganization of the staff departments and the staff corps is another possible reform. Even Gen. SHERMAN has pronounced them to be "out of all proportion to the Army for which they are designed to provide." Gen. HANCOCK, who, on the whole, has been one of the ablest defenders of the staff, has testified that "there is generally too much rank in the present staff departments." Some officers advocate the consolidation of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments into a Department of Supply; others would even add the Pay Department to this, and the administrative branch of the Ordnance Department. Some would merge the Ordnance and Engineers, while others would consolidate the former with the artillery. Again, the Adjutant-General's and the Inspector's Department are spoken of as allowing consolidation, while reductions in the Medical Corps have also been held practicable, and those in the Judge Advocate's office have already begun. Perhaps no officers have been more strenuous for reforms of this sort than those who have been detailed to study foreign military systems. Gen. HAZEN, for example, says: "We have an immense preponderance of staff, both in numbers and more especially in rank. We employ as many officers, or their equivalents, to administer the Army as we have fighting officers in it." He also holds that the high rank of the staff gives them "pay with which their service is not commensurate, and unfits them for the petty duties of a small establishment. They, for a like reason, habitually seek to exalt their duties and stations, and call for increased establishments of officers, clerks, superintendents, masters, storekeepers, and chief men, who do no labor, but rate on the pay-roll with Lieutenants." The result, says Gen. HAZEN, is to elevate a mere adjunct of the Army over the Army itself, which thus becomes subordinate to its own servants. Still, staff reductions should be moderate, gradual, wholly free from personal injustice, and made with reference to the fact that the staff of a small army must be proportionally greater than that of a large one, especially where the small army is scattered like ours.

Still another reform can be made in breaking down the present barriers between staff and line, and by requiring a large part of the subordinate staff positions to be filled by details from the line for from two to five years only, after which the officers must return to their regiments for service there. This is the system practiced in England, in India, in Germany, in Russia. In India, for example, all officers serving in staff departments, all Brigade Majors, Post Adjutants, personal staff officers, and garrison instructors are detailed for a period usually limited to five years. Gen. UPTON urges this reform with great earnestness, and the joint committee will find plenty of supporting testimony already collected and printed by their predecessors. In fact, on many other topics besides the leading ones just indicated, the committee must have already at hand abundance of material from Army sources for intelligent and worthy legislation.

THE DECAY OF DUELING.

With the passing years, increased facilities for communication with the outside world, and the general spread of education, the people of even the remote districts of the far Southern States are beginning to take more enlightened views of life and to lose taste for many of the old and semi-barbarous customs which at one time prevailed among them. This is particularly true of dueling. At one time, in almost every district of the South and South-west, it was regarded as quite a feather in a man's cap to have killed his adversary in an "affair of honor," and to have brought down more than one was to be little less than a hero. Under such circumstances it was, of course, not to be wondered at that the wild young "bloods" of the day sought, rather than avoided, duels. In New-Orleans, "the Paris of the South," as the city used to be called, "the code" was for a long time in most active operation. In the wine-rooms of the old French quarter, and even in private houses, a dispute, a blow, and a challenge were not unfrequent endings to a contest at cards or a night of debauch. The lazy young creoles who had hundreds of slaves to toil for them seemed to find keen enjoyment in "pinking" holes into each other. They did little else than amuse themselves and talk about their "honor," and to cross swords in support of this myth they deemed one of the most sacred duties of their lives.

The local chronicles of life in the Crescent City, thirty or forty years ago, abound with romantic and highly-colored accounts of these "affairs." Indeed, they were, if the sources of history referred to can be credited, of almost daily occurrence. Nor were they prefaced by those long preliminary arrangements which became fashionable later. "An insult" was always resented on the instant, and frequently fought out within the hour. And just how trivial an affront was necessary to bring on a fight seems, in these days of cooler judgment and better sense, almost incredible. A slight push, a nod, a wink almost, was deemed sufficient cause for a meeting. One incident current in certain circles in New-Orleans may be given as an illustration. In was an opera night, and the great old play-house in the French quarter was crowded with "the best people" of Louisiana, old settlers, creoles, and planters, the least of whom, when they came to town, boasted that each day their expenses consumed the proceeds of a bale of cotton. At the box-office there was a great deal of crowding, and among the rest two young men, scions of "the oldest families," were jostled against each other. "Did you intend to push me, Sir?" asked one, and the other, not thinking it worth while to open his mouth, simply shrugged his shoulders. Nothing further was necessary. A meeting was arranged in short order; with their ready seconds, the young men adjourned to a wine-shop near by, and in an hour after the push and the shrug, one of them was back in the boxes of the theatre and the other in bed with a dangerous small-sword wound in his neck.

It is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that the descendants of such ancestors were always ready to engage in "affairs of honor," and that until very recently they regarded every enforcement of the laws against dueling as an encroachment upon their rights. As already intimated, however, the old custom is now rapidly falling into disuse, and principally through the agency of a few men of position and standing who have had the good sense to mark the change of public sentiment which was the natural outcropping of a more general intelligence and the moral courage to refuse a challenge. Capt. DAWSON, of Charleston, did a good work when he refused to meet the distinguished Edgefield bully who challenged him. His act was warmly applauded by men who really deserved to be classed among the best in the State, and it was not long until in Louisiana, Texas, and even in Mississippi, his example was followed, and with the same results. From the numerous comments which the Southern press makes upon Mr. ALEXANDER'S refusal to be shot at by EPPA HUNTON, "the little firebrand" of Congress, it must be argued that the feeling against appeals to the code is continually growing stronger. The comments in question are nearly all warmly in favor of the course taken by ALEXANDER, and against the action of "the proud Virginian," who sought to make him a party to a crime. This is as it should be. The day is past when the man of worth and character who happens to have weak eyes or an unsteady hand can be at the mercy of every idle ruffian who knows how to manipulate a hair trigger. The man who slanders or insults another is the one who should fall in the social scale, and be disgraced in the eyes of his fellows. The South seems to be learning these lessons. When she has thoroughly mastered them and some others of a cognate character, her appeals for foreign and Northern emigration will merit, and, doubtless, will receive, more favorable consideration.

THE LAW AS TO INFANTS.

Now that the celebrated baby-carriage case is decided, it becomes permissible for the press to comment upon it. There can be no question that Judge VAN HOESEN'S opinion was an able and learned one, so far as it related to the right of every citizen to own and operate an infant. He admitted that infants are noisy, but he ruled that the keeping of infants is not unreasonable, and hence that their noise is not legally a nuisance and cannot be abated by an injunction. No man would have a right to keep a room full of cats whose yells disturbed the neighbors, because excess in cats is unreasonable. Infants, on the contrary, are like the elevated railroad. They are noisy but they are necessary, and no matter how many of them a man may keep, he cannot be said to be unreasonable. Thus far, Judge VAN HOESEN was clearly right, and his exposition of the law of infants was masterly. But he failed to perceive that the barefooted element of the case called for separate consideration. The complainant had avowed that not only did the defendant keep a noisy infant, but that the defendant's wife was in the habit of walking up and down the floor barefooted with the infant in her arms, and that the noise thus made was intolerable. Had it been shown that the care of infants necessarily involved the use of barefooted mothers, the court would have been right in ruling that no injunction against bare feet could issue. This, however, was not proved, and Judge VAN HOESEN, doubtless through inadvertence, has impliedly ruled that a voluntarily barefooted mother is not a nuisance. Until this decision is reversed, it will be the law of this State, and it would be difficult to overestimate the evil consequences which may flow from it.

It is a physiological fact—if the testimony of countless intelligent and honest witnesses is to be believed—that the female of our species quadruples her weight when she removes her shoes and stockings. Let us take, for example, a mother who, when fully dressed, weighs one hundred and fifteen pounds. Add to this a baby weighing fifteen pounds more, and the combined weight of the two will be one hundred and thirty pounds. This mother can walk across the floor with the child in her arms, and, provided she wears shoes, or even slippers, her weight will not jar a single article of furniture. Now, let her walk in precisely the same way, but with bare feet, and the whole house will rock to its foundations. Prof. HUXLEY made a most interesting series of experiments in connection with this subject. He found that the extent of the deflection of the floor-beams and of the rattling of windows and lamp-shades, caused by Mrs. HUXLEY when walking across the room in her street dress, was very slight—so slight, indeed, that the weight of Mrs. HUXLEY being one hundred and thirty pounds, he represented the disturbance thus caused as equal to one hundred and thirty units of shake. When, however, she walked across the room without shoes, the rattling of windows, crockery, picture-frames, and lamp-shades was frightful, and the walls of the house visibly swayed. The amount of disturbance in this case was fully equal to five hundred and twenty units of shake, or to be precise, to five hundred and twenty-one and one-half units. "The cause of this remarkable difference," remarks the Professor, "is, of course, due to an increase of weight, but why the weight of the human female should be quadrupled by the mere act of removing the shoes is as yet unknown, and inquiry into the subject is fraught with much danger."

It is evident that there is in this respect a great difference in the sexes. When man removes his boots, as for example when he undertakes to go up stairs quietly at a late hour in the night, he treads noiselessly, and his weight is undoubtedly decreased. It is true that when in this condition he will walk against more furniture than he ever imagined that the house could contain; but his tread is nevertheless light. Woman, on the contrary, so experts inform us, wears thick-soled shoes when she comes home late from a church sociable, and the sharpest-eared husband or father cannot hear her glide over the floor. It is when she is barefooted that the earth trembles under her tread, and uneasy sleepers half a mile away awaken suddenly under the impression that an earthquake is in progress. Where Prof. HUXLEY has failed, other men need not try to succeed, and to inquire into the cause of this tremendous increase of weight would be a mere loss of time.

Now, an infant of whatever age can be operated without calling into action a barefooted mother. It is true that where an infant's works are seriously out of order, the best remedy is for some one to carry it while walking rapidly up and down the room, but this can always be done either by a man—if there is one within reach—or by a woman in slippers. In the case of the infant against whom an injunction was sought, the conduct of the mother who walked up and down the floor barefooted, was as unnecessary as it was dangerous. She might have put on her slippers, or even her husband's boots, and thus kept her weight within proper limits, had she chosen so to do, and there cannot be a shadow of defense for her neglect of so easy a preventive.

Judge VAN HOESEN can now see what he has done. He has thrown the protection of the law around every reckless woman who may venture to risk the safety of the house in which she lives by walking barefooted with one or more infants in her arms. If this sort of thing becomes general, we had better have an earthquake at once, and so end our misery. One by one the houses of this City will be shaken into ruins. No matter how solidly they may be built, they cannot bear the tremendous weight of barefooted women. The complainant in the baby-carriage case should at once apply to another court, and have Judge VAN HOESEN'S decision as to the necessity and lawfulness of barefooted women reversed.

We are forever hearing of the value of time to business men, as if nobody else had any regard for time, or cared to improve it. And yet, business men, we suspect, waste quite as much time as other men, unless these be naturally idlers. After the average business man has dispatched his business, or, in other words, has spent a few hours at his store, counting-room, or office, he generally does almost nothing. He may yawn over the papers; he may talk shop; he may lounge at his club; but even this he ranks as hard work, and is very apt to evince his fatigue by throwing himself upon a sofa or lounge and falling fast asleep. He rarely reads a book, holds any intellectual or enlivening conversation, or engages in any occupation of any benefit to him. Nevertheless, he talks of five minutes saved as if he could never regain them once lost, and would give the impression that he hoards each moment as if it were a pearl above price. The business man clearly has the privilege of disposing of his time as suits him; but it is a little queer that he should claim to be a niggard of seconds, and yet be a spendthrift of hours.

It seems singular that in this great capital, one of the largest German cities on the globe, we should have such poor beer. The brewers ascribe it to the water, though we would be more inclined to ascribe it to their lack of knowledge or care in brewing. It appears odd that Croton, than which there is hardly better water any where, should be unfavorable to the making of beer. In a number of cities of the country—in Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwakee, St. Louis, even in smaller towns like Rochester and Toledo—the beer is altogether superior to the beer of New-York. In fact, one can get almost any where better beer than in Manhattan, which is, as a rule, wretched stuff. It is difficult to understand why we cannot have as fine beer here as they have in Munich and Vienna; but most of it is not so good as that of Strasburg or Chiavenna. In all probability, if our citizens should demand better beer, they would get it. But being satisfied with, or at least not protesting against, the sorry sort furnished, the quality naturally does not improve. Brewers who can sell poor beer at as high price as they can good beer are likely to continue making poor beer to the end of time.

The oldest literary man of any note in Europe that we can recall is JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, who will be 90 in a few months, and who has been prominently before the public for more than half a century. It is 58 years since he published his first book, the *Poetical Decameron*, and 47 since he issued, unquestionably his best work, a *History of English Dramatic Poetry to the Time of Shakespeare, and Annals of the Stage to the Restoration*, for which he had excellent facilities in connection with the fine library of the Duke of Devonshire. COLLIER'S volume of *Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare*, said to be from early manuscript corrections in a copy of the folio of 1632 in his possession, created a great commotion in the world of letters, which continued for years. SHAKESPEARE has been his idol, and he has never been willing to admit that any other man, living or dead, knew or could know so much of the poet as himself. COLLIER has wonderful mental vigor. He has recently completed a new edition of *Shakespeare*, and he now proposes a new edition of the *History of Dramatic Poetry*. The only American author we can match with him in longevity is RICHARD HENRY DANA, 12 or 14 months his senior, but DANA has done no literary labor to speak of for more than 40 years.

We don't hear nearly so much raving as we used to about sweet sixteen but the sentimental infatuation about it still exists to a certain extent. American girls at sixteen, especially in the North, are not usually attractive to men. They are neither one thing nor the other. They lack the ingenuousness, freshness, and freedom of girls, and they are without the tact, grace, or charm of women. They are very prone to be awkward, indefinite, silly, and they are very rarely pretty, however much promise they may give of prettiness. If any man cares to get an exact idea of them, let him step into the street cars going up or down town about 8 o'clock any morning, and he will behold them to his dissatisfaction. If he has ever idealized them, their actual presence will destroy his ideal completely. After riding a few blocks with them, we defy him to conjure up any sentimental image respecting them. Their thin figures, uncouth manners, extreme self-consciousness, and unconquerable tendency to giggle will render them prosaic enough. If he will wait two or three years, he will see into what a splendid butterfly the poor plain chrysalis has developed. Eighteen, nineteen, or upward may be as sweet as he chooses to make it.

They have original views of what constitutes a picnic in Kentucky. In this part of the Union we count it an excursion to the country for social pleasure and pastime. Down there they regard it as a rendezvous to settle old grudges with the revolver and bowie-knife. The telegraph has lately informed us that at a picnic in Lewis County, in that State, WILLIAM and THOMAS BLANKENSHIP were stabbed to death, and that 10 to 15 other persons were more or less seriously wounded. Now, that sounds comfortable. Such facts as these sharpen one's appetite for picnics. It is downright hospitality to invite a gentleman to a party of the sort and then butcher him. It may seem like a human barbecue to people who are not accustomed to the thing, but it's delightful when one gets into the way of it. What can be more enticing than a picnic where two men are killed and 15 wounded? There might have been more casualties, to be sure, but, in all probability, the day was not a very good one for picknicking in Lewis County. It should be a source of deep regret and mortification to Northerners that they can't have picnics of the good old Kentucky kind, where whisky flows like blood, and where the entertainment closes with several murders, just to encourage and please the "boys." We presume the invitations specially ask persons to whom they are sent to bring their revolvers, rifles, and bowie-knives, that they may be properly equipped, as rare sport is usually expected, and usually provided. The story goes that in that region they do not say a man has been killed, they merely mention that he had gone to a picnic; the rest is understood.

Barely a month passes that some lecturer or essayist does not refer to the high culture and social freedom which the Grecian women of old possessed, and he generally mentions SAPPHO, ERINNA, CORINNA, and ASPASIA as illustrations of such culture and freedom. So far as can be ascertained, those were extraordinarily gifted women; but they in no wise represented the women of Greece. Even in Athens, the centre and home of Grecian intellect, letters, and art, ASPASIA, albeit the mistress of PERICLES, and the companion of his studies and aspirations, (she would have been his wife had the laws of the capital allowed him to wed a foreigner,) was not accepted by her sisterhood—in fact, was not considered, as we should say, respectable. PLUTARCH tells a very unpleasant story of her; she and women like her were called *hetairai*, a word that sounds much better in Greek than it would in plain English. They associated almost entirely with men, and were unquestionably the horror of the Mrs. Grundys of the Attic capital 2,300 years ago. The women of Greece in good society, to use our modern phrase, had neither culture nor freedom. They were not the companions or peers of their husbands, fathers, or brothers; they were simply the bearers of children, and had, as far as known, no desire or thought beyond what they were. Their condition was quite similar to that of the Mohammedan women in later times, (the gymnasium and the harem seem to have been very much alike,) and would to-day be condemned as ignominious bondage. They were not even permitted to go to the theatre; (think what our women would say and do if such rule were enforced upon them:) in a word, they were treated like slaves, intended only for the pleasure of men, their masters. A deal of nonsense is talked and written about ancient Greece and Athens, as if we had nothing comparable to them in this age. Only their masterpieces in art and letters have come down to us, and it need not be said they are beautiful and worthy of all praise. But if we could see the real life of Greece and Athens as it was, we should be surprised and shocked. Of what we name delicacy or decency the ancient Greeks knew nothing, and could have understood nothing. They were plain and natural—coarse, we should say—to a degree that we can scarcely conceive of, and it is fortunate that they are separated from us by so many ages.

One of the most singular, indeed we may say comical, duels ever fought on the historic ground at Weehawken was between Col. JOHN SWARTWOUT, a noted politician of the day and member of an influential family, and DE WITT CLINTON. It grew out of politics, which raged at white heat in the beginning of this century. The *American Citizen*, a Democratic journal, and the *Morning Chronicle*, a Federal organ, were bitterly opposed. SWARTWOUT contributed to the *Chronicle's* columns, and he and the editor attacked the *Citizen*, and the LIVINGSTONS and CLINTONS, who were on the side of, and frequent writers for, the *Citizen*. The old Manhattan Bank was hostile to BURR, whom the *Chronicle* warmly advocated, and during a hot political contest refused to re-elect SWARTWOUT as Director because he was one of BURR'S personal and political friends. SWARTWOUT assailed the bank and CLINTON through the *Chronicle*, and in a subsequent personal dispute between himself and CLINTON, the latter denounced the former as a liar and a villain. SWARTWOUT demanded an apology; but CLINTON declared that the charges in the newspaper had justified the language; that he would withdraw his epithets, if his opponent would retract the charges, but not otherwise. This the Burrite would not do, and a meeting with pistols was arranged accordingly. Five shots were exchanged. The first three were harmless; but at the fourth CLINTON put a ball in the calf of his adversary's leg. SWARTWOUT was not satisfied. At the fifth fire, CLINTON lodged another bullet in the leg of his antagonist, who, angrier than ever, demanded still another shot. CLINTON, who felt no enmity whatever toward the Colonel, resolved to carry the combat no further, and hearing the determination of SWARTWOUT, said, "Well, then, he may go to the devil. I'll fight no more to-day," and throwing down his pistol, walked off the ground, followed by his friends. The Colonel raved like mad, and threatened to kill CLINTON the first time he met him, without giving him a chance for his life. But he thought better of it, and DE WITT CLINTON died years after quietly in his bed, a deal happier, no doubt, than he would have been had he sent a ball through SWARTWOUT'S brain, instead of making a genteel, though by no means serious, wound.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans will begin a thorough canvass of Pennsylvania about the middle of September.

Hon. Henry M. Rector, of Arkansas, declines to become a candidate for Governor on the Greenback or any other ticket at the approaching election.

The Chicago *Times*, which is not always to be implicitly relied upon, has a report from Wisconsin that the Democrats of that State are disposed to unite with independent Republicans for the election of Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter to the Senate.

Rev. Mr. De La Matyr has formally accepted the nomination of the Nationals for Representative in Congress from the Seventh District of Indiana. The Indianapolis *Journal* says that his action is a surprise to his best friends, and is difficult to account for by ordinary considerations.

Ex-Congressman Charles Hays, of Alabama, is said to have felt so aggrieved at something said of him in the Montgomery *Advertiser* that he challenged its editor, W. W. Screws, to a duel, but that individual has thus far failed to respond. The criticisms were called out by the recent address from the State Committee to the Republicans of the State, which was signed by Mr. Hays.

Congressman Morton C. Hunter spoke at Bloomington, Ind., on Saturday, devoting himself mainly to what he said was the leading question of the day, the financial issue. He denied that Congress has the right to issue paper money in time of peace, and said that we have currency enough now if it were only put in circulation. He thought that if the finances were only let alone prosperity would be sure to follow.

Jeffersonville, Ind., seems to have a lively sort of a Mayor. A rash citizen ventured publicly to criticise his method of keeping the accounts as City Judge, and even went so far as to allege that the Mayor was swindling the city out of docket fees. The Mayor thereupon demanded that his accuser should call at his office and retract, and that individual failing to comply, the Mayor bought a cowhide and chastised him. The Mayor says that there is nothing wrong about his accounts, and while he does not object to criticism, he will not be traduced by irresponsible parties, who do not know what they are talking about.

The Philadelphia *Times* speaks very disrespectfully of the "Nationals" of Schuylkill County, Penn. Among other things, it says: "After the two candidates for the Congressional nomination had entertained a hotel crowd by calling each other liars, and had been saved from a personal encounter by the interference of a patriot who had the interest of his party at heart, one went home confessing his defeat, and a lot of his delegates followed. A brief experience was quite enough for many of them, but those who did remain had an interesting time, covering 12 or more hours, during which they nominated four or five minor candidates, and at last accounts were still at it."

The people of Nevada, or some of them, seem to have welcomed Senator Jones home with much formality. He was met upon the border with speeches and music and banners, and in his response he allowed the eagle to scream in this gentle way: "Fellow-citizens: If we lack anything as a nation, it is the spirit to rise to the magnificent height of our position and our opportunities. For this grand America we must have a grand American policy, which will not look to European bankers for theories of finance, or to Cobden Clubs for theories of industrial economy. At least we should be the arbiters and masters of our own destiny, even if we do not care to insist upon a barren, although rightful, pre-eminence in the affairs of the world."

THE CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ASSEMBLY.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., July 30, via MAYVILLE, N. Y., July 30.—The International Reform Congress will open its sessions at this place on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, and will be followed on Tuesday, Aug. 6, by the sessions of the Fifth International Chautauqua Assembly, under the management of Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent, of New-York, the Sunday-school Bishop of America, assisted by Messrs. Worden, of Philadelphia; Peltz, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Revs. B. T. Vincent, of Pennsylvania; Stout, of New-Jersey, and others. Lectures and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, on "The Future Life;" Rev. Drs. S. Fowler and Deems, Frank Beard, of New-York; Rev. H. W. Warren, D. D., of Philadelphia; Prof. T. A. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph; Gov. A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, and other distinguished gentlemen. Representatives will be present from Canada, Great Britain, and the Continent. The assembly will close its sessions on Thursday, Aug. 22. The attendance is likely to be larger than ever.

ROUND LAKE EVANGELISM.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 30.—The great Union Evangelist meeting commenced this evening. Notwithstanding a rainfall of 24 hours' duration, the congregation was large. The three leaders, C. C. McCabe, E. P. Hammond, and A. B. Earle, were present, and took part in the opening services. Appropriate remarks were made, and earnest prayer offered. Great hopes are entertained, and large results anticipated.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—

DISSATISFIED EUROPEANS.

EFFECTS OF THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

ITS INFLUENCE ON THE BOURSE—CURIOUS PHASES OF SPECULATION—GENERAL DISTRUST IN FRANCE—ITALY'S DISAPPOINTMENT—EASTERN TROUBLES NOT ENDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 17, 1878.

There can be no further doubt about peace; the instrument, as it is called, has been signed, and the plenipotentiaries have gone on their several ways, rejoicing or despondent, according to circumstances. But their signatures have not reassured the public, of whom a very large proportion do not believe in the stability of the arrangements made. While the deliberations were going on, the Bourse at Paris and elsewhere on the Continent was buoyant, and now, that success has crowned the efforts of the Areopagus, the market droops. The French 5 per cent. utterly breaks, which might be attributed to the threatened conversion to 3 per cent., if this loan had not followed suit; the Spanish funds, already very low, go lower, on account of the appearance of some guerrillas on the frontier, and do not rally, even after the arrest of the insurgents; the Russians, although supported by a powerful syndicate, with difficulty maintain their position, and the 4 per cent. Austrian is friendless. Nothing finds friends except the Ottoman Bank, the Turkish 5 per cents, and the Egyptian bonds; the first because there are good names behind, the other two because the "street" fancies that the protectorate of England means the payment of the Sultan's and the Khédive's debts. In vain do thinking and reasoning financiers, who know the utter worthlessness of these "securities," sell short, speculation is rife in both, and up they go, not steadily, but by sporadic bounds. Yet no one dreams of using these as investments; the ascending movement is entirely gambling, and the winners are careful to go elsewhere to find something where thieves and robbers are not likely to injure their capital. There was a moment when the situation somewhat resembled ours, just after the rebellion; a plethora of money in the market and every one in search of fabulous interest. All sorts of wildcat companies were born, and died after a few days of ephemeral existence, for gold placers in South America, co-operative laundry societies, and companies in search of Spanish galleons, which were sternly frowned down by the *agents de change* and remorselessly stifled by an exclusion from quotations on the official stock list. These *agents de change*, unlike our brokers, are a privileged body, to a certain extent ministerial officers, limited in number, subject to rigorous laws, and obliged to guarantee, with a heavy deposit of caution money, their operations. The institution is in principle excellent, and offers good security to investors, who, not tempted to greed, go to them instead of the outsiders, the *coulissiers*, who trade in anything for anybody on a margin. But in their desire to be regular, the *agents de change* have often given the death-blow to enterprises of unquestionable solidity by refusing admission to affairs simply because they were innovations. Forty years ago, when coal was discovered in the Anzin district, it required all M. Thiers' influence to keep alive the company, to which he owed the greater part of his fortune, and when the shares of the Palais Royal Theatre were proposed, there was an outcry of indignation that such trash could be seriously proposed to financiers. But the Mines d'Anzin shares, issued at 500 francs each, now command 27,000, when any seller can be found, and those of the Montpensier play-house, which cannot seat 1,500 spectators, taken up at the nominal value of 500 francs, of which only 250 francs have ever been called for, obtain ready purchasers at 37,500 francs. Instances like these not being rare, although not often in such proportions, have taught the syndics to be less severe with new proposals, so that, while not relaxing in their vigilance, they admit such as offer serious guarantees, and, naturally, by their sanction, secure in a great measure their success.

An instance of this is just noticed, which I will cite because it shows the curious disinclination of certain nationalities to embark in legitimate speculation, and illustrates the truth of the proverb that no one is a prophet in his own country. Eighteen years ago a citizen of Luzerne, in Switzerland, accidentally found indications of coal, in his cellar, I believe. He was of an inquiring mind, and followed up the vein, which was traced back into the Sonnenberg hills for a distance of nearly two miles. For some time he turned the discovery to his own account, but as it leaked out, his neighbors followed his example, further researches were made confirming the vastness of the deposit, and about 10,000 tons were extracted. But the first proprietors were petty innkeepers without much capital, without the special knowledge necessary in the case; they saw the value of the affair, but would go to no expense for its development. The coal was dug out as wanted, carried down to the road in baskets, and thence brought into the town in common carts. Now, no coal-mine was known to exist in Switzerland; Luzerne is a manufacturing town of some importance and a railway centre, yet all the combustible was purchased in and brought from Germany and France at extortionate prices. A purchaser at last presented himself, his offers were accepted, and, after two or three years of patient labor, matters took a practical turn. But M. X. needed more capital, and he called upon his fellow-citizens to contribute, which said fellow-citizens enthusiastically—if such a term can be employed for this phlegmatic race—refused to do. He showed them that four galleries were already constructed, that a fifth was under way, that huge masses of the mineral lay bare waiting to be transported to the town, where the railway station of Littan, not a mile distant, and the factories offered to take the entire supply of the mine at remunerative prices; he pointed to a shaft 250 feet deep, and 15 feet wide, whose lift brings up the coal from the various galleries to the mouth, whence it could be transported by an air-line tramway to the lower platform, and thence, at a small outlay, to a railroad, to Littan. He proved that the expenses would not exceed 10 francs per ton all told, and that the coal could be furnished at 20 francs instead of 35 francs now paid for that brought from the Sarthe, and that the stockholders would have an annual profit of between 200,000 and 300,000 francs on the 500,000 francs he asked for. They would not have it at any price; not that they denied its advantages or doubted of its success, which they unanimously admitted to be unquestionable, but simply because it was out of the common order of ideas, and there was a moment when this source of wealth seemed likely to be abandoned, just as the Turks have abandoned their magnificent mines, from which, in the time of the Byzantine Emperors, gold and silver flowed into the Imperial Treasury. Fortunately, M. X. was energetic, and found some friends, who united their purses to the end of building up the Society of the Luzerne Coal Deposits; the shares were taken up among themselves, the first operations were made with extreme prudence, and, after a few months' work, when, in order to get rid of the original proprietors, who had ceded their claims to the company, an emission of bonds was made, the Directors were able to assure the stockholders that not only would the interest at 5 per cent. on the original subscription be paid on the 1st of January, 1879, but that in the current or the first half of the coming fiscal year a dividend of 150 francs, or 3 per cent., would be declared on the nominal value of the shares. I have been thus prolix in an affair which may or may not have an interest for American capitalists partly because it is an instance of the difficulties attending every innovation, but still more because it is a symptom of the great change which has come over the spirits of the French people. Time was when every foreign investment would have been refused as a snare and a trap for gudgeons, but they have learned to mistrust their own securities, and to be dissatisfied with the 5 per cent. which once seemed to them the *ne plus ultra* of financial aspirations. But this was before the Franco-German war, when they had a confidence in their Government which does not exist nowadays. They remember the commune, and they anticipate, sooner or later, its recurrence, and so they have broken with tradition and look for safe securities in foreign lands, where the "friends and brothers" cannot confiscate when they come into power. This feeling pervades all classes, and not a week ago a gentleman who has been connected with the Administration for the past five and twenty years assured me that every centime of his savings was sent abroad. "I used to invest exclusively in America," he added, "but since the passage of the Silver bill I begin to fear that even America may one day repudiate her engagements to her creditors."

Nor are home troubles the only cause of uneasiness, although they are certainly the most imminent. The language of the organs of the majority continues to be very bitter against England. There will be nothing like a rupture, even in diplomatic relations, but the *entente cordiale* has received its quietus, and the differences on the subject of Greece and Egypt may easily cause serious complications. Lord Beaconsfield, after pretending to be their champion, has utterly abandoned the Hellenes, whereas both France and Italy favor the autonomy, if not the annexation to King George's kingdom, of the Greek provinces of the Ottoman Empire, and if these nations show too much sympathy for their protégés, England may, as a measure of precaution, seize on Egypt, whose sovereign is trying to mix the cards on the subject of the commission appointed to devise ways and means for the satisfaction of his creditors. Then there are good reasons for supposing that the Anglo-Turkish convention will be the signal for other conventions, and from more than one good authority comes a rumor that the little commission paid for Germany's good offices will be the absorption of Holland. We hear that Epirus and Thessaly are in flames, that the Turks are renewing their old atrocities, and that the Greeks, in and out of their little Kingdom, are determined to assert their rights.

At Constantinople the popular discontent is at its height; the appointment of a Christian Governor to Roumelia, where 80 per cent. of the inhabitants are Mussulmans, is considered an outrage, and the feeling is stronger against the English than against the Russians. With true Oriental fatalism, they submitted to their conquerors; it was the fortune of war; their Empire was dismembered; they could not make effective opposition, and they called it their *Kismet*. But that the British, who had promised to protect them, should partake in their spoils they cannot readily forgive, and so they breathe bitter curses against the power which betrayed and sold them for a morsel of their territory. They are in no way dupes of the English; they know that by extending her protectorate into Asia, England guarantees, not Ottoman, but English interests and they will act in consequence. Mistrusting alike pretended friends and avowed enemies, they will play fast and loose with both, hoping thereby to secure for themselves a comparative well-being by the opposition of antagonistic influences. It is probable that this game will for a while be successful, but the future is not promising. Russia and England will henceforward stand face to face in Asia. The protectorate extended over Turkey is nothing but a flimsy veil which at any moment may be torn aside to show English cannons turned upon Russia and ready to defend the road to India. The remains of the Ottoman Empire will be the field of battle of the rival powers, and the Turks will look on at the struggle, detesting equally those who attack and those who defend the rights of Islam.

The French press has ceased its abuse of M. Waddington, substituting, however, a weapon quite as dangerous with this people, so alive to ridicule. He is doomed, and no amount of justification, on the ground of prudence, can save his political head. Damning with faint praise is now the style adopted, and it would require the hide of a rhinoceros to turn back the venomous shafts directed against him by the newspapers of every shade of opinion. The Government journals give out that no compensation was ever proposed to him, but the German press maintain the contrary. The Italians give vent to their anger in meetings and angry denunciations of their plenipotentiary, and pass resolutions in favor of helping themselves, if no one will help them. The semi-official *Gazzetta d'Italia* asserts that Count Corti demanded, by way of compensation for Cyprus, that the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy should be solemnly guaranteed by the European powers, or, in other words, that the congress should sanction the suppression of the temporal power, and the dethronement of the Pope as a sovereign. The idea was immensely agreeable to Princes Bismarck and Gortschakoff, who approved it immediately, but was combated by the plenipotentiaries of Austria, England, and France, who, after consultation with their respective Governments, absolutely refused to sign any treaty containing any such stipulation, threatening to withdraw from the congress if Italy persisted in her demand. Prince Bismarck thereupon veered around, and, after a good deal of trouble, induced the Italians to withdraw their proposal. So it was that Italy went home as poor as she had come, and that the French satirists have been able to write that "the Treaty of Berlin was signed with four pens plucked from the wings of vultures, one from the tail of a pigeon, and two from the backs of geese," adding: "But then, in the days of Rome, geese saved the capital!"

THE ABDUCTION OF A BOSTON LADY.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, July 30.

We print elsewhere a shocking story from THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the abduction of a Boston lady from a drawing-room car. There are people here and elsewhere who have known of the affair for some time. The only doubt is as to the place where the lady was taken from the train, all accounts agreeing as to the rest. It seems simply impossible that people should sit by and let such a thing be done, but we all see sooner or later the utter impotence of crowds. That Canal road disturbance a few days ago, where a dozen roughs cowed 500 or 600 passengers, shows how little presence of mind a Connecticut crowd has. And all crowds are about alike. One intelligent person to demand of these abductors their papers and evidence of their authority, &c., would have probably upset the whole scheme. But instead of making any such inquiry, the conductor kindly assisted the men to carry the lady out at the station where they wanted her. He was equally kind in taking her husband back to her, and seems to have proved himself as obliging as he was stupid all around. Assuming the story to be true, and a denial from Utica would not disprove it at all, it is well to have it printed. It is time, for one thing, that simply pointing at a person's head and throwing in a mink or two should cease to be taken as proof positive of the insanity of the person pointed at. It is time that when people are in evident trouble they should become objects of care, not of curiosity. It is about time to find a man or two in a crowd who will be as brave a man in the presence of the crowd as he would be by himself. And it is full time to administer the extreme penalty to fiends who would do what these rascals did. The publicity of this affair will, of course, prevent another such, but it ought also to lead to the detection of the inhuman offenders.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

The story of robbery and outrage of a lady passenger on the New-York Central Road, told by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and pronounced "sensational" by the telegraph, is, we are assured, true in most of its features. Our informant had the story, weeks ago, from friends of the lady, with whom she had been visiting in Detroit before the journey which had so horrible an interruption for her. Ner name has been mentioned to us; and with the exception of one or two differences in names of places, and of the difference that it was not stated as our informant that the lady was outraged, the details of the story, as told to him, coincide with the narrative in THE TIMES. The lady was taken from the train by two scoundrels, one of whom represented himself to the conductor and passengers as her brother, and the other as her physician. They took her to a disreputable den, stripped and robbed her, and left her well-nigh as insane as they represented her to be, though she was sound in mind and body when she took the cars. The possibility of such an outrage adds a new risk to traveling for ladies journeying without companions or protectors.

From the Boston Traveller.

The story told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of an outrage upon a Boston lady has been known in this city for about two weeks.

A GRAND ARMY PICNIC.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES FOR THE DECKERTOWN ENCAMPMENT.

The preparations for the encampment at Deckertown, N. J., of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held on Aug. 27, 28, and 29, have been pushed forward with wonderful activity, and the promise of success to the venture is excellent. The programme for the three days, as now announced, indicates that there will be no lack of occupation. On the first day there will be a march of the gathering hosts to the encampment ground on Gen. Kilpatrick's farm. There will follow a grand banquet for the thousands who are expected to be present. A dress parade will follow, and this will give Gen. Kilpatrick an opportunity to extend to the different visiting posts and regiments a welcome to Sussex County. On the second day there will be guard-mounting. Preparations will be made for a sham fight, and the exercises of the day will include a grand review. In the evening there will be a select entertainment, probably in a tent to be erected for the purpose. On the third day the great sham fight will take place, and will probably prove an attraction to an immense crowd of spectators. In the afternoon there will be a tournament. Provision will be made for the hospitable treatment of all visiting organizations, and in every way the encampment promises to be a grand affair.

SOLDIERS ON THE RAMPAGE.

RIOTING AT A RAILROAD STATION.

COMPANY B, OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, BULLDOZING THE STATION AGENT AT MORRISANIA—CAPT. CARDOZE'S EXPLANATION OF THE DISTURBANCE.

The Harlem Railway station at Morrisania was the scene on Monday afternoon of some unusual and very remarkable manœuvres on the part of the members of Company B, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, of Westchester, in which Capt. Cardoze and Lieut. Vinot participated, and which terminated in a great uproar, a charge upon sundry of the station doors, and a final assault upon the station agent. The occurrence, which possesses many ludicrous aspects, seemed to have been provoked by the refusal of the station agent to pass the soldiers to the train unless they paid their fares, an arrangement apparently distasteful to the soldiers. The regiment went to its annual "camp-out" at Martha's Vineyard about a week ago, and three of the companies, the Morrisania, Mount Vernon, and Mount Kisco, returned on Monday, landing at Port Morris by steamer. From thence they proceeded to Morrisania, where the Mount Kisco company departed for home at 10:30 in an orderly and soldierly manner. The Mount Vernon company and Capt. Cardoze's company, however, remained behind at the armory at Morrisania to await the 2:50 train to Mount Vernon, where they expected to be received by the Eagle Corps of Cavalry, of that place, who had arranged to give them a grand reception and public welcome. While they were stopping at the armory, Capt. Cardoze, according to the statement of Mr. Joseph F. Lee, the assaulted station agent, came down to the station, and stated to Lee that all "the boys were pretty hard up," and inquired if Superintendent Bissell could not be telegraphed to allow the soldiers to pass free upon his (Capt. Cardoze's) guarantee that their fares would subsequently be made good. Lee replied that he did not think such an arrangement could be made, and when the Captain asked him if the matter could not be arranged with him, [Lee,] replied that the only arrangement could be for him [Lee] to pay the fares out of his own pocket, which he did not wish to do. The Captain then retired, and nothing further occurred until the whistle of the approaching 2:50 train was heard. At that moment the company, numbering some 35 men, most of whom Lee says were more or less under the influence of liquor, marched up to the station from an adjacent hotel. Upon their arrival, just as the train came up, a gentleman stepped up to Mr. Lee, and said: "Here are 34 men, count them as they go through, and Capt. Cardoze will pay their fares." Mr. Lee refused to listen to this proposal. He said that the company required that he should see that no man passed the gate without either buying or showing a ticket. A general uproar followed, so Mr. Lee says, in which the soldiers expressed their disapproval of the proceedings in diverse ways and words. Finding that Lee remained firm, however, Lieut. Julius Vinot and Capt. Emil Cardoze drew aside and held a private consultation, at the close of which the Captain said "Buy seven tickets," and Lieut. Vinot did so. Lee, after distributing the seven tickets, opened the heavy sliding door that closes the narrow railed passage-way by means of an iron wheel and crank above his head in the ticket office. He intended to admit but seven passengers, but no sooner did the door glide open than there was a grand rush on the part of the soldiers, who attempted to crowd through to the platform by main force. Lee was taken by surprise for the moment, but recovering from his astonishment rolled the door hastily to with a slam, six unpaid passengers only having gained an entrance to the platforms. These men rushed for the train, but Lieut. Vinot remained to see that the other soldiers got on board. Just as the door slammed, however, the locomotive whistle shrieked and the train rushed off, leaving him and the other soldiers behind.

The departure of the train was followed by a really ludicrous exhibition of wrath upon the part of the soldiers. As the door slammed and cut off the majority of the soldiers from the train, Capt. Cardoze, who, the ticket agent alleges, was under the influence of liquor, struck his fist upon the window-sill and cried out that if the door was not opened he would break it down. The attention of Lee, who sat with an assistant in the ticket office, was temporarily diverted from the Captain's remarks by a demonstration in the rear upon the part of Lieut. Vinot. That aggrieved military gentleman, finding himself a pri-oner behind the gate, outside of which his men were yelling, rushed to the ticket-office, and, turning upon Lee, requested him to open the door. Lee began to explain hurriedly that if he did so the other soldiers would get in, and offered to let him out by a side gate. Vinot, so Lee says, thereupon exclaimed excitedly that "he would be—if he would go out by any side gate," and that "he'd break down the door unless it was opened." As his obstreperousness became unpleasant, Lee and his assistant by a sudden flank movement seized him by the posterior portion of his clothing and gave him an impetus that shot him out of the ticket office door. The Lieutenant drew his sword and was about to turn upon his enemy when the door was slammed in his face and locked. He declaimed his sentiments in a high tone of voice at this point, demanded the opening of the door instantly, and no response being made, let drive at it with his clenched fist, and split the panel. Then he turned his attention to the heavy door that barred the progress of the soldiers who were raising a row on the other side, and began to hammer upon it with his scabbard, making deep indentations upon its varnished surface. After he had pounded four or five times in this way without effecting anything toward his release, he climbed upon the water-cooler and, said, Mr. Lee asserts, flourished his sword about his head frantically, and, addressing the soldiers over the partition, cried out that he was kept a prisoner, and commanded the men to charge upon the door and break it down.

The men, who had in the meantime been yelling out, "Let us pass, let us pass, open the door," with sundry threats of vengeance, became greatly excited, but made no charge, and Capt. Cardoze pounded continuously upon the ticket office window-sill. Having locked out the Lieutenant, Lee attempted to argue with the Captain. He said that he was sorry the men had lost their train, but he would try and arrange so that their day would not be very great. There was no through train to Mount Vernon, but he would sell them tickets so that they could change cars at Woodlawn. While he was making these propositions the soldiers cried out, "Go for him; go for the ——, and tear his whole shanty down!" Capt. Cardoze, Mr. Lee says, refused to listen to his overtures of peace, and began to charge that he had caused them to lose their train. The uproar became so great, finally, that Lee said that unless quiet was restored he would have to call the Police This, he says, enraged Capt. Cardoze, who slapped his epaulets excitedly and cried: "What! Call an officer? Arrest me with these on, [pointing to the epaulets.] What do you take me for, any way?" "I took you for a gentleman this morning," responded Lee, with a significant emphasis, implying that he no longer regarded the Captain as such. Instantly the Captain exclaimed in anger: "I'll show you that I am a gentleman," and, without any warning, raised his clenched fist and struck him a blow between the eyes, that cut the bridge of his nose and dazed him for a moment. As soon as he recovered, Lee turned about and seeing Sergt. Swift, of the Thirty-third Precinct, near the railroad track, called him over and informed him of the assault, and told him that he did not wish the Captain arrested, but merely desired that the soldiers be reduced to order. Swift then went into the station and succeeded in restoring quietness. Capt. Cardoze meeting him with the remark, of "Officer, do your duty." Finally, Lieut. Vinot was released, and the company at length marched out of the station, many saying that "they would not buy any tickets off that ——, any way." They marched to Tremont, rode to Woodlawn, alighted, and marched to Mount Vernon, where the Eagle cavalry met them and gave them a fine collation in the armory. Several Mount Vernoners said yesterday that the company's marching was somewhat out of the ordinary in certain respects.

A TIMES reporter called on Capt. Cardoze last evening at his cottage at Pelhamville, on the New-Haven Road, to obtain his explanation of the affair, and found him sitting in a back room, looking musingly at his uniform and golden epaulets that lay upon the sofa. He is a slim, wiry, dark-complexioned Spaniard, and wears glasses. He was absolutely amazed when told the object of the reporter's visit, and muttered: "It's astonishing how news reaches newspapers some times." The trouble was a mere trifle, he said. His company was the "boss" one of the regimont. The boys, however, had not a cent when they came home from the Vineyard, but he had obtained a loan sufficient to pay their fares from Lieut. Campbell, at whose house at Morrisania he had stopped to dine while waiting for the 2:50 train. The men were at the station in ample time, and none were drunk. "Everybody knows I'm not a drinking man," he said, "and the soldiers had not a cent to pay for drink, so it would be difficult for them to get drunk." He denied that Lieut. Vinot had made the demonstrations described by Lee, and said he had struck Lee because the latter had insulted him by the remark, "I thought you were a gentleman." He had said he would prove he was one, and had invited Lee out to receive the proof. He would have struck any man under similar circumstances. About the threats to break down the door, he said they had been made upon Lee's refusal to open it. He had the money to pay for their fares, and he told Lee that he did not understand his [Lee's] business, and threatened to make a complaint against him. Words ensued, and the soldiers were somewhat demonstrative, because he could not keep them from expressing anger at having lost their train. The whole trouble was attributable to the fact that the company preceding theirs had gone through without paying but a few fares, and Lee was afraid that their company too would do the same, and that he would thereby lose his commission on the sale of tickets. Lee had refused to pass them once before, because they had nothing but $10 bills which he could not change. This was just after the railroad rioting excitement of last Summer. In concluding, the Captain said that Sergt. Swift had found no fault with him for striking Lee, which striking he claimed was justifiable.

Lieut. Vinot was not at home at his residence in Mount Vernon last evening, when the reporter called, and therefore his version of the disturbance could not be secured. Mr. Lee was summoned before Superintendent Charles M. Bissell, at the Grand Central Depot, yesterday afternoon, and questioned in relation to the disturbance. The result of the conference could not be learned, but it is probable that the railway company will take some action in the matter.

STORMY MEETING OF SOCIALISTS.

A DEPUTATION APPOINTED TO WAIT ON MR. HEWITT'S COMMITTEE—JUSTUS SCHWAB SNUBBED.

The main section of the Socialistic Labor Party of the City met in the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, last evening, Mr. Kaffner presiding. Justus H. Schwab moved the adoption of a long series of resolutions calling for the appointment of a committee of three, with power to add to their number, to appear before the Congressional Committee on Investigation of the State of Labor, which meets in the Post Office to-morrow, and lay before them the views and demands of the Socialists. The preamble recited that the condition of the people was one of indigence, misery, and failure, instead of wealth and prosperity, caused by poverty and ignorance, the elimination of which evils should be the end and aim of Government. The Socialistic Labor Party therefore desired to lay the following measures and demands before the Congressional Committee, believing that their being carried out would result in the removal of the existing evils:

First—The establishment of an executive department, directly responsible to Congress, whose functions shall be: To periodically number the people of the United States; to prepare and carry into effect an exhaustive system of industrial, economical, educational, and statistics; to vigilantly inspect all mechanical, mining, agricultural, and commercial establishments, and operations employing persons working for wages; to summons and examine under oath all persons possessing information, and examine all documents bearing on the industrial, intellectual, and sanitary condition of the people; to annually report their labors to Congress, and suggest appropriate legislation to eliminate the evils from which society is now suffering; and, as a guide, we present the platform of the Socialistic Labor Party.

When the resolutions came up to be debated, a turbulent discussion arose. Mr. Cahn claimed that too much was demanded, and that a nine-hour law could be obtained where an eight-hour law could not.

Mr. Bennett believed in the committee stating the truth and demanding all they asked for. The resolutions were finally adopted, except the one naming the composition of the committee. One member moved the committee be made seven in number. Another member, Mr. Conkel, moved that no one be appointed except one who earned weekly wages. This brought out Citizen Schwab, who said that although he kept a saloon and did not receive wages, he was as good a Communist as any one in the hall. A noisy discussion followed, which resulted in the number of the committee being increased to five. Messrs. Schwab, Tscharda, Bennett, Bartholomee, Hall, Frey, and Halda were nominated for election. Messrs. Tscharda, Bennett, Bartholomee, Frey, and Halda were then elected, receiving 85 votes each, while Schwab received but 41 and Hall 46. The meeting then adjourned.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MAILS.

DELAY CAUSED BY THE TOKIO NOT SAILING ON AUG. 3.

Merchants of this City who have business connections with China and Japan, and who dispatched letters for their correspondents in those countries by the mail that left this City on Saturday last, will undoubtedly be embarrassed by the delay which will take place in the delivery of their communications. It has been the practice of Postmaster James to dispatch the Asiatic mails so that they may arrive in San Francisco a few hours in advance of the sailing of the Pacific Mail steam-ship appointed to carry them thence to Japan and China.

On Saturday last the mail left here to catch the steam-ship City of Tokio, which was advertised to leave San Francisco on Aug. 3. Before its departure Mr. James was advised by the Postmaster of that city that the City of Tokio, having been delayed on her voyage from Japan to San Francisco by mishaps which could not be speedily repaired, would not sail on the day announced, and that the Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Company's vessel Belgic would sail with the mail on Aug. 1. Mr. James, knowing that the New-York mail could not reach San Francisco by the latter, and that merchants of this City would be inconvenienced by loss of time in the transmission of their letters, telegraphed a request that the Belgic should be held until Saturday next. He received no answer. Still anxious to save our merchants from annoyance and possible loss, he sent the following telegram yesterday morning:

July 30, 1878.

Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.:

Have you been able to accomplish change of date of sailing of Belgic, announced for the 1st prox.? Merchants here are anxious, having important correspondence on the way, which will involve loss if detained. Answer soon as possible.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

Mr. James received the following unsatisfactory reply last evening:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30, 1878.

To Postmaster New-York:

Steamer for Japan and China will sail, Aug. 1. Company cannot detain without future appointments. JAMES COEY, Postmaster.

FIRE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—The following is a compilation of the income and expenses for the last six months of the 46 remaining fire insurance companies of New-York City, with the dividends to stockholders paid by each:

	Income.	Expenses.	Dividends.
Greenwich (F. & I.)	$136,359 49	$121,139 63	$30,000 00
Guardian (F. & I.)	39,911 51	40,875 94	7,000 00
Hamilton	36,655 83	33,539 26	11,308 50
Hanover	328,865 17	330,945 89	25,000 00
Hoffman (F. & I.)	65,020 40	74,212 50	10,000 00
Home	1,314,212 99	1,268,520 76	151,995 00
Hope	25,414 16	31,005 91	7,500 00
Howard (F. & I.)	118,836 45	100,965 08	24,677 50
Importers' & Traders' (F. & I.)	42,247 43	44,165 41	10,000 00
Irving	39,360 65	42,002 98	10,000 00
Jefferson	41,898 47	40,137 03	20,295 40
Knickerbocker	49,138 42	55,060 40	14,000 00
Lafayette	58,497 49	45,310 20	12,000 00
Lamar (F. and L.)	92,711 27	74,980 72	10,000 00
Lenox	27,510 63	34,554 58	7,500 00
Lorilla	58,052 06	66,437 48	15,000 00
Manhattan (F&I)	342,897 29	332,697 15	12,500 00
Manf'r's & Builders' Mech'ns & Traders' (F. & I.)	47,882 89	41,264 00	12,000 00
Mercantile	90,106 26	87,038 83	20,000 00
Merch'nts	31,869 57	34,674 61	10,000 00
National	69,437 66	87,816 63	16,000 00
New-York	59,604 34	66,312 62	10,000 00
New-York Bowery	78,930 27	71,176 31	30,000 00
N. Y. & Boston	63,477 58	26,572 88	.....
N. Y. City	57,007 16	63,665 97	.....
N. Y. Equitable	50,135 95	46,074 33	21,000 00
N. Y. Fire	55,328 01	50,522 74	14,000 00
N. Y. Prod. Exch'ge	27,828 19	20,231 63	.....
Niagara	258,369 50	292,268 12	29,876 50
N. River	27,740 61	26,578 59	17,480 75
Pacific	76,694 81	91,166 71	40,000 00
Park	35,659 91	32,790 73	12,000 00
People's	32,707 19	32,515 53	9,000 00
P. Cooper	27,421 92	28,090 58	15,000 00
Relief	79,765 50	75,363 07	10,000 00
Republic	87,437 13	58,776 08	.....
Rutgers	57,994 54	57,529 91	20,000 00
Safeguard (F. & I.)	77,932 11	77,636 71	16,000 00
St. Nicholas	66,995 88	60,272 79	8,000 00
Standard	51,930 51	38,803 23	.....
Star	111,148 32	89,256 41	15,000 00
Sterling	30,408 81	34,985 45	10,500 00
Stuyvesant	34,346 64	36,424 40	14,000 00
Tradesmen's	55,291 00	50,136 00	7,500 00
Un. States	29,834 00	27,998 00	15,099 00
Westch'r	288,588 15	342,271 11	15,036 00
Grand total, with 25 previously reported	10,580,691 35	10,415,890 50	1,583,676 92

OBITUARY NOTES.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, announces the death, on the night of the 28th inst., of Hon. George L. Curry, formerly Territorial Governor of Oregon. Mr. Curry was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Oregon in 1854, serving as Governor from that year to 1859.

Levi Weaver, a well-known citizen of Harrisburg, Penn., died yesterday, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Weaver was born in Montgomery County, Penn., and was for many years engaged in the freight business, and when the Harrisburg, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad was completed, he took the first freight car into Harrisburg over that once famous road. He was closely identified with many schemes for public improvements, and the development of the resources of the county and State. Early in life he resided in Philadelphia, and was for 12 years a member of that famous organization, the State Fencibles.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 30.—About 7 o'clock this evening, Dick Savage, a hard character of this city, was shot, and probably fatally wounded, in a house of bad repute on Grant-street. Joseph Crawford, his assailant, and two female inmates of the house, are under arrest.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

TRADE AND LABOR IN ITALY.

THE SUPPLY OF LABOR GREATER THAN THE DEMAND—INCREASED WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Mr. Charles McMillan, United States Consul-General at Rome, furnishes the Department of State with the following facts relating to trade and labor in that part of Italy: There is, as everywhere, a greater supply of labor than demand. The wages of woolen, cotton, and silk spinners and weavers have not increased during the last 10 years. There has been a slight increase in the wages of masons, brick-layers, blacksmiths, and servants. Carpenters' and joiners' wages have increased 40 per cent.; tailors', shoemakers', and stone-cutters', 20 per cent.; machinists', 15 per cent. A day's work is 10 hours, with half an hour for dinner in Winter, and one and a half hours in Summer. The advance in wages since 1873 is slight, and bears no proportion to the advance in the cost of living. When Rome became the capital of Italy, owing to the great influx of people, rents advanced from 75 to 100 per cent., where they still remain. Articles of food advanced in price 25 per cent., and have not yet sensibly decreased. Wages also increased at the same time—in some cases 40 per cent. The commerce of Italy has fallen off in imports and exports during the last five years, owing to the Eastern war, overstocked markets, and uncertainty as to the ratification of a commercial treaty with France. As regards Rome, there has been a slight improvement in its commerce and in its exports to the United States. Its principal articles of export are wool, cheese, hides of small animals, statuary, and other works of art. Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, and leather are absorbed at home and in the neighborhood. The expenditures of the large number of visitors to Rome form a considerable part of its trade. The United States is now represented in Rome by 17 sculptors and 18 painters. The imports from the United States consist almost wholly of petroleum, cotton goods, sewing and agricultural machines. Importations are received from New-York via Glasgow, Leghorn, Genoa, Naples, and Civita Vecchia. Most European nations have established institutions in Rome for the study of the fine arts. Paper money is a legal tender for all payments except Customs. During 1877 the premiums on gold varied from 9 to 12½ per cent.; in 1878, thus far, from 8 to 11 per cent. Any attempt at the resumption of specie payment, for the present, is improbable. Contracts in trade are usually for 90 days. Estates are leased for long terms, not less than two or three generations. Smaller ones are let from one to five years. The conditions of trade have changed sensibly since Rome became the capital. The barriers that once separated the city from the rest of the peninsula blighted all enterprise, and barely enabled a few industries to struggle for life. Now the field is free to all, and, although few new industries have appeared, work in others, textiles especially, has grown in proportion to the increase of population.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in Batson & Currier's saw-mill, at Hull, Ontario, and before the flames could be subdued that model establishment was completely destroyed. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Two watchmen were employed and made their usual rounds at midnight, after which one of them named Rogers repaired to his boarding-house, the other, Demers, making a tour of the yard in front of the mill. Rogers had been absent only a few minutes when he was startled by a reflection, and, rushing out of the house, found the mill enveloped in flames. The fire seemed to have originated in the front part of the building on the upper floor, and spread with such frightful rapidity that before the alarm could be given the whole structure was doomed. The fire was got under control about 3:30 o'clock, but not before the mill and a portion of the machine shop were laid in ruins. The loss will reach over $100,000, on which Mr. Batson thinks there is not one cent of insurance, the policy having run out a short time ago. At one time it was thought the millions of feet of lumber lying in the vicinity would furnish fresh fuel for the flames, but fortunately the wind blew in the opposite direction.

An Elgin, Ill., special says: "J. F. Spaulding's flouring mill at Huntley Station was burned yesterday morning. It was set on fire by tramps. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000."

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch of the 29th says: "Fire destroyed nearly an entire block to-day, including the city buildings and most of the records. Loss about $15,000."

FOUR LOUISIANA NEGROES LYNCHED.

MONROE, La., July 30.—A party of masked men, variously estimated at from 40 to 500 in number, rode into Monroe at 1 o'clock this morning, and forcibly took from the Parish Jail four colored men who were confined there, charged with murder. They took them to the Court-house-square and hanged them to the limb of an oak tree. Three of the victims were implicated in the killing, in May last, of W. C. Fitzgerald, a white constable, who had attempted to arrest them, as is alleged, for disorderly conduct, in the streets of Trenton. They had been tried, and one of them sentenced to the Penitentiary for life and the other two remanded for new trials. The fourth victim was charged with waylaying and murdering another negro in cold blood, and had been sentenced by the District Court to the Penitentiary, but had obtained a new trial. An inquest was held on the four bodies, and the jury returned a verdict "that said parties came to their death by hanging, and that the same was done by parties unknown." The names of the men hanged are P. Phillips, Henry Atkins, Jim Beatty, and Tom Ross.

MONDAY'S ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Signal Service Observer at Virginia City, Montana, reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "Our four telescopic stations here got all the contacts nicely, and three sketches of the corona."

Information from the Naval Observatory here at a late hour to-night is to the effect that no additional reports concerning the eclipse have been received there since morning. No news about the discovery of an intra-Mercurial planet has been received here.

HAVANA, July 30.—The total eclipse of the sun yesterday was visible in this latitude. The sky was perfectly clear and complete observations were made. A report of the results obtained was expected to-day, but the Scientific Commission which took observations at Martel, where meridian passes, has not returned yet. The eclipse began at 4:37 P. M., was total at 5:36, and ended at

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Pac. of Mo. 1st.	Michigan Central.	N.Y.,N.H.&H.
$10,000....105⅞	200....83 61⅝	100....155½
E., C. R. & N. 1st.	100....83 64	14....156¾
10,000....65½	200....64½	Rock Island.
N. W. C. G.	Union Pacific.	100....112½
3,000....99½	100....112⅝	100....112
M.&St.P.c.s.f.	100....62½	100....111¾
3,000....98½	400....62	100....s3.111½
St.L.&I.M.1st.	Wabash.	Del.,Lack & West.
1,000....108½	200....134	100....57
Erie Railway.	St. L., K. C. & N.	300....56¾
300....17½	200....32	500....57
2200....17¼	North-west.	200....56⅞
1300....17⅜	500....39¼	100....57
1800....17	300....39½	200....57¼
600....17⅜	300....39	Ohio & Miss.
1600....17¼	100....38½	500....7½
1000....17⅜	300....38	700....7⅝
700....17¾	300....37½	St. Paul.
700....17⅝	600....37	300....37⅝
N. Y. C. & H.	400....36½	300....37¾
125....109	2200....36	600....37½
100....108¾	300....36½	700....37
Western Union.	1700....37	100....36¾
100....91	100....37½	500....38
200....90¾	900....37¾	200....35½
400....90⅝	300....37¾	300....35¾
200....90¼	700....37	400....35½
200....90¼	100....36½	1000....36
800....90¼	1100....37	800....36¼
200....91	200....37⅛	300....36⅜
200....91	North-western pf.	500....36⅝
200....90¾	500....70	100....36⅜
200....90¾	500....69	800....36¾
200....90¾	Western union c.	500....37
1200....91	200....68½	100....36⅞
200....91⅛	200....68	1000....36½
200....91¼	600....67½	200....36⅝
300....91⅜	1000....67⅞	100....36¾
100....91⅝	50....68	200....35½
100....91⅝	150....67½	100....107½
100....91¾	300....67¾	St. Paul pref.
Del. & Hudson.	200....66½	700....72
50....55	700....67	50....72¾
Lake Shore.	1000....67¾	100....73
500....61¼	200....67¼	100....72
100....61	1000....68⅛	100....71½
1000....60⅞	600....68¼	100....71
600....61⅛	300....68¾	400....70¾
400....61¼	600....68½	00....70½
300....61⅜	100....68¾	200....70¾
300....61½	100....68⅝	500....70¾
400....61⅝	500....68⅛	100....s. 72
300....61¾	100....68¼	100....72
700....62	700....68⅜	100....72½
200....62½	Cen. of N. J.	200....72⅝
315....62	1000....36¼	400....72¾
500....61⅞	100....s3. 36	100....72½
600....61⅝	Ohio & St. Jo.	100....72
700....61⅝	100....11⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, '81 C.	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.
$10,000....107½	$1,000....107⅜	$1,000..b.c.86⅝
U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	U.S.4s, C.,1907.
250,000.b.c.105¼	27,000..b.c.109¼	1,000....102½
U. S. 5s, '81 R.	1,000..b.c.109⅜	
14,000..b.c.106⅝	1,000..b.c.104⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U.S.5-20R.'65n.	U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	U. S. 5s 10-40 R.
$10,000....102⅝	$10,000....105¼	20,000..b.c.109¼
U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	
40,000...b3.105⅜	10,000....109¼	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

No. 6s, '87.	Erie Railway.	St. L., K. C. & N.
$1,000....104⅜	600....b.c. 17⅞	100....b.c. 3½
D. of C. 3.65s C.	600....s10. 17⅝	Chi. & R. I.
500....82	100....b10. 17⅝	355....b.c.112¼
B.,C.R&N.1st.	300....17⅜	200....112
1,000....70¼	1400....17⅝	200....112¼
C., R. & P. 6s,	100....s8. 17⅝	100....112¾
1917, C.	10....17⅞	C. M. & St. P.
3,000....103⅛	400....17⅞	200....b.c. 86
N. C. 1st con.as.	L. S. & M. So.	1000....86⅛
1,000....71	200....b.c.n. 61¾	100....86⅜
M.&St.P.8s,1st.	1800....62	400....86⅜
1,000....122¾	1500....61⅞	1000....85¾
M. & St P. c. s.f.	Michigan Centra	100....85⅞
3,000....97⅛	100....b.c. 64	300....b3. 86
N. W. C. G. G.	100....93¼	600....86⅛
1,000....99¼	100....63¾	100....86⅜
4,000....99	100....63¼	100....86⅝
3,000..b.c. 99¼	100....63¾	100....86¾
10,000....c. 98⅜	100....s3. 63½	100....86⅝
18,000....98	100....63	400....c. 86⅜
500....100	C. & P. g'd.	150....86½
Erie 2d.	100....b.c. 82	100....87
1,000....105⅜	100....81½	100....86⅞
St. L. & N. Y. 1st.	Chi. & N. W.	100....86¾
3,000....103¼	1000....b.c. 37	100....86⅝
H.&St.J.1st.con.	200....36½	300....86¾
10,000....95	200....36¾	100....86⅞
L. S. 1st, con. rg.	700....37	300....86¾
1,000....112	100....c. 37	100....c. 86¼
Can.So.1st,gd.	300....36⅞	200....s3. 86⅛
2,000....74	500....36¼	200....c. 86⅜
5,000....74	100....36¼	200....c. 86¾
N. Y. C. 1st, C.	100....36⅜	200....c. 86⅝
2,000....113¾	100....36⅝	750....c. 86⅜
Can.So.1st C.&Co.B.	100....37	Mil.& St. P. pf.
3,000....91	100....37	300..b.c. 72¼
Un. Pac. s. f.	200....37	600....72½
3,000....103⅜	200....37¼	2000....s60. 71½
So. Pac. 1st.	500....37	500....72
5,000....83½	400....36¾	400....s3. 72⅜
Bank of Com.	100....c. 36¾	400....72½
50....118	1100....36⅝	Wabash.
Met. Bank.	C. & N. W. pf.	100..b.c. 133⅜
10....120	30....b.c. 69	D., L. & W.
Wells-Fargo Ex.	285....68½	100..b.c. 57⅜
10....93	200....68⅝	100....c. 57¼
Adams Ex.	200....68¾	800....57¾
15....b.c.104	200....s3. 68¾	1000....57⅜
15....103⅞	300....68	New-Jersey So.
American Ex.	600....68½	200....b.c. 1½
40....b.c. 46½	400....68¾	Chic., Bur. & Q.
Del. & Hudson.	400....68	200..b.c.111
200....b.c. 55	300....c. 69	30....111½
Western Union.	200....68¾	100....111¼
800....b.c. 91⅛	200....68¼	P. Ft.W.&C.g'd.
100....s. 91⅛	200....c. 69	15....b.c. 95
1700....91⅜	Morris & Essex.	M. K. & T.
Pacific Mail.	100....b.c. 83	100....b.c.
100....b.c. 16	100....83¼	Ohio & Miss.
100....c. 15¾	100....82¾	100....b.c. 7¼
N. Y. C. & H.	C., C. C. & I.	Union Pacific.
100..b.c.s3.108¾	100..b.c.s3. 92	100..b.c.s3. 92⅜
100....s3.108⅜	25....92¼	300....s3. 62¼
Illinois Central.	Han. & St. Jo.	
100....b.c. 82½	100..b.c. 11½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U.S.5-20R.,'65n.	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.
$7,000....102⅜	$10,000..s3.109¼	$39,000.b.c.106⅜
U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 5s, '81 C.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
10,000....105¼	3,000....107⅛	15,000....120⅝
U. S. 5-20 R., '68.	50,000....107⅜	
10,000..b.c.107½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
$10,000....109¼	$10,000.b.c.120⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Ia. 7s, con.	Western Union.	Chic.&N. W. pf.
$1,000..b.c. 72¾	100....b.c. 91¾	200....b.c. 68¾
M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	200....91⅝	200....68⅝
1,000....122¾	N. Y. C. & H.	400....68¾
M. & St.P.I. & M.	200..b.c.108¾	50....69
1,000....99	9....108¼	500....68⅞
4,000....98¾	Michigan Central.	800....69
M. & St. 7s, '77.	100....b.c. 63¼	Union Pacific.
1,000....101	Erie Railway.	100....b.c. 62
Michigan Cen. 7s	200....b.c. 17⅛	Cen. of N. J.
5,000....112	100....b3. 17⅜	9....b.c. 35½
Can.So.1st,gd.	100....17⅛	200....b.c. 36¼
2,000....74	900....17⅝	C. M. & St. P.
10,000....73¼	300....17⅜	500..b.c. 86¾
Ohio & Miss. c.s.f.	L. S. & M. So.	700....86½
4,000....98	800....b.c. 60¾	500....86⅜
Cent'l Pac. gold.	100....60¾	700....86¼
1,000....105⅜	1200....60¾	500....s3. 86⅜
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	400....60⅝	200....86¾
1,000....105¼	400....60¾	C. M. & St. P. pf.
T. & P. 1st, W. D.	100....b.c. 60¾	100....b.c. 72¾
7,000....102⅜	300....61⅛	200....72¼
H.&St.Jo.8s,con.	900....61¼	100....72
3,000....95	Chic. & N. W.	100....72¼
Ont. W. 1st con. g.	100....b.c. 63¾	100....72⅜
3,000....102	600....36⅜	100..s60. 72
Del. & Hudson.	100....36½	100....72¾
200....b.c. 53⅞	500....36¼	D., L. & West.
at. & Pac. Fel.	600....36¾	200....b.c. 57¼
45....b.c. 53⅞	100....36¾	C., C. & I. C.
Adams Express.	Panama.	25....b.c. 4½
12....104	50....b.c.126	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

N. W. C. C. G.	North-western.	North-west. pf.
$1,000....98¼	100....36⅝	100....69⅛
Erie Railway.	700....36⅞	300....69
200....17¾	3100....37	100....69⅛
500....s3. 17⅝	850....37¼	500....68⅞
100....17⅜	500....37⅛	300....69
1500....b3. 18	500....37⅝	600....69⅛
700....18⅛	1000....37¼	400....69⅜
1900....18	500....37⅝	200....69¼
2100....18⅛	100....37	400....69⅜
500....b3. 18¼	200....37⅜	100....69½
Western Union.	400....37	500....69⅝
100....91½	500....37⅛	500....69¾
100....92	200....36¾	St. Paul.
100....92⅛	100....37	500....36½
500....92	100....37¼	400....36⅝
Lake Shore.	100....37¼	400....36¾
800....61⅜	100....37¼	200....37
200....61¼	10....37⅝	300....37⅛
800....61⅝	300....37¼	200....37⅜
800....61⅜	100....37⅜	1100....37
100....61⅝	200....37¼	400....36⅞
100....b3. 61⅞	Wabash.	400....36⅝
1300....61⅜	300....13½	100....36¾
200....s3. 61⅝	St. Paul pf.	600....37⅛
500....61¾	50....72½	600....37¼
1300....61⅞	200....72¼	500....37¼
Harlem.	300....72	300....37⅜
200....s3.139½	100....71⅞	400....37¼
Cen. of N. J.	100....72	200....s.r.c. 37½
100....37	100....72¼	400....37⅜
Rock Island.	300....72⅜	400....37¼
300....112	600....72¾	300....37⅜
100....111¾	100....72⅝	Morris & Essex.
D., L. & West.	400....72⅜	100....84¼
300....57¼	100....72¼	100....84¾
200....57⅜	C. & P. g'd.	100....s3. 85
600....57⅝	C. B. & Q.	Ohio & Miss.
600....57⅜	100....111½	100....7⅜
300....57¼	Fort Wayne.	
	50....95	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 30.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

California.	Gold Placer.	Lacrosse.
25....a.c. 10	100....30	500....b.c. .29
Dahlonega.	Mariposa pf.	500....s3. .30
300....b3. .16	100.ac.b30. 12¼	500....s3. .30
300....s15. .15		

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Lacrosse.	Leviathan.	Leviathan.
100..b.c.s3. .29	100....50	100....45
100.b.c.s30. .28	100....45	
100....c. .29		

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Dahlonega.	Dahlonega.	Lacrosse.
200.bc.b60. .17	500b.c.b10. .17	500....b60. .32
200.bc.b60. .17	500...ac.b3. .17	500....b60. .32
200.bc.b60. .17	Lacrosse.	500.ac.b60. .32
200.bc.b60. .17	100....29	Moose.
200.bc.b60. .17	100....29	100....3.05

TUESDAY, July 30—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange today was characterized by a weak tone. The trouble with the market at the moment seems to be that there really exist good grounds for the selling movement in the Granger shares, which appearances indicate must go lower before they touch bottom. This is particularly true of St. Paul, which, unless the reports from Iowa and Minnesota are entirely untrustworthy, will have nothing like an average crop to carry. It is fair to presume, however, that the general market, the moment the wet blanket of the Granger shares is removed from it—and that period must now be very near—will assume a buoyant tone, and that dividend-paying stocks possessing intrinsic merits, will be in very brisk demand. It should be taken into consideration that the causes which have tended to depreciate the Granger stocks have no application whatever to the other lines of railroad, as thereports from the lower and Middle States show that the Winter wheat crop is larger than that of last year, and that the roads will have all the business they can accommodate.

The transactions aggregated 232,200 shares, embracing 63,915 North-western, 49,685 St. Paul, 41,015 Lake Shore, 32,325 Erie, 16,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 12,650 Western Union, 2,415 Rock Island, 2,300 Michigan Central, 2,100 New-Jersey Central, 1,430 Union Pacific, 1,300 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,050 Delaware and Hudson, and 1,000 Morris and Essex.

North-western common dropped from 39⅞ to 36, recovered to 37¾, returned to 36, rallied to 37⅝, and closed at 37¼. The preferred fell off from 70¾ to 66½, recovered to 69⅞, and closed at 69¾. St. Paul common declined from 38¼ to 35, and recovered to 37½, with closing sales at 37⅜, while the preferred, after advancing 1 ℘ cent., to 73, dropped to 70⅝, and finally sold at 72¾. Lake Shore fell off from 61¾ to 60⅞, advanced to 62⅛, receded to 60½, and recovered to 61⅞. Michigan Central declined from 64¼ to 63⅞@63¼, New-York Central from 109 to 108½. Illinois Central from 83½ to 82½, Pittsburg from 82½ to 81½, and Union Pacific from 62½ to 62. Rock Island dropped from 114 to 111¾, recovered to 112, and closed at 111⅜. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy opened 1 ℘ cent. lower, at 111, and afterward sold at 111½. Erie, after declining from 17⅝ to 17, rose to 18¼. Pacific Mail declined from 16¼ to 15¾. Western Union dropped from 92¼ to 90⅜, recovered to 92⅛, and closed at 92. The coal stocks were very irregular. New-Jersey Central fell off from 37 to 35½, and returned to 37. Morris and Essex, after declining from 83¼ to 82¾, sold up to 85. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 57¼ to 56¾, advanced to 57½, receded to 56⅝, and rose to 57¾. Delaware and Hudson dropped 2 ℘ cent., to 53½.

Bank shares sold at 118 for Commerce and 120 for Metropolitan.

The Money market was easy, with 1 and 2 ℘ cent. as the rates for call loans. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 3@3½ ℘ cent. The following were the sales of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛ premium, selling ⅛ premium; Charleston, scarce, ⅛ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; Chicago, par and 25 cents discount; St. Louis, 50 premium, and Boston 10 cents discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities somewhat irregular. Consols were heavy, and made a further decline of ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent., closing at 94¾@94⅞ for both money and the account. United States bonds were strong at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., with the exception of 1867s, which declined ⅜ ℘ cent. The closing quotations were as follows: 41⅜, 107¼@107⅜; 5s, 108⅞@109; 1867s, 107⅝, and 10-40s 111⅝. Erie declined 1 ℘ cent., selling down to 17¾, but subsequently recovered to 18⅛. The preferred was ½ ℘ cent. lower, selling at 33½. Illinois Central dropped 2¼ ℘ cent. to 83½. New-Jersey Central advanced ½ ℘ cent., to 39, while do. consolidated Firsts declined 1 ℘ cent., to 90. Bar Silver was quoted at 52¾d. ℘ ounce. At Paris, Rentes rose to 113f. 75c., against 113f. 37½c. at the close yesterday.

The Sterling Exchange market continued weak for 60-day bills, but was quite strong for cables and demand. Actual business was on the basis of $4 81½@$4 82 for 60-day bills, $4 85¼@$4 85½ for demand, $4 85¾@$4 86¼ for cables, and $4 79@$4 80 for commercial bills. The decline in British Consols and the advance in the rate for money in the open market at London point to a probable advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to-morrow.

The Gold speculation was steady, with all the sales at 100½. On Gold loans the rate ranged from 1½ ℘ cent. to flat for use.

Government bonds were firm, except for the 5-20s, which declined ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a call for another $5,000,000 of these securities. The other issues were steady. Railroad bonds were dull, with a generally lower range of prices. St. Paul Firsts, I. and M. Division, dropped from 102 to 98¾; do. consolidated Sinking Funds 2s, from 98¼ to 97¾, and North-western Gold coupons from 99⅝ to 98@98¼. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts declined from 70¼ to 69½, and advanced to 70½. Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s declined to 95, Central Pacific Firsts to 105⅜, Union Pacific Firsts to 105¼, Missouri Pacific Firsts to 105¼, Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, to 102½, South Pacific Firsts to 83½, Canada Southern Firsts to 73¾, and Ohio and Mississippi consolidated Sinking Funds to 98. Union Pacific Sinking Funds advanced to 103⅜, Erie Seconds to 105⅝, Lake Shore registered Firsts to 112, and Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Firsts to 103½. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols declined to 72¾, and Missouri 6s of 1887 to 104¾. District of Columbia 3.65s were steady at 82.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $7,460,868, against $5,140,795 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,427,839 in 1876. The total exports since Jan. 1, this year, were $107,054,683, against $155,385,180 for the same period last year, and $149,108,814 in 1876.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1878.

Coin receipts	$455,721 53
Coin payments	225,951 16
Coin balance	124,497,135 21
Note receipts	532,755 54
Note payments	818,852 78
Note balance	47,714,026 32
Customs	418,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 30.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	100⅛	100⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	104⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅜	105¼
Bills on London...$4 82@$4 82¼	$4 81½@$4 82	
New-York Central	109	108½
Rock Island	114	111⅜
Pacific Mail	16¼	15¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅜	37⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	74	72¾
Lake Shore	61⅜	61⅞
Chicago and North-western	39⅞	37¼
Chicago and North-western pref	70⅜	69¾
Western Union	92⅛	92
Union Pacific	62½	62
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	57¼	57¾
New-Jersey Central	37	37
Delaware and Hudson Canal	55½	53½
Morris and Essex	83¼	85
Panama	127½	127½
Erie	17⅜	18¼
Ohio and Mississippi	7¾	7¾
Harlem	140	139½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11	11½
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	26¾	26¾
Michigan Central	64¼	63¼
Illinois Central	83½	82½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	108¾	108½	725
Harlem	139½	139½	200
Erie	18¼	17	32,325
Lake Shore	62⅜	60½	41,015
Wabash	13⅜	13¼	600
North-western	39¼	36	36,460
North-western preferred	70	66½	27,455
Rock Island	112½	111¾	2,415
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅞	35	34,075
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	73	70¾	15,610
Pittsburg	82	81½	200
Del., Lack. and Western	57¾	56⅝	16,800
New-Jersey Central	37	35½	2,100
Del. and Hudson Canal	55	53½	1,050
Morris and Essex	85	82¾	1,000
Michigan Central	64½	63	2,300
Illinois Central	82¾	82½	300
Union Pacific	62⅜	62	1,430
C., C., C. and Ind	25	25	590
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	111½	111	500
Chicago and Alton	83	83	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11½	11⅛	200
Ohio and Mississippi	7½	7¼	1,300
Western Union	92⅛	90⅜	12,650
Pacific Mail	16	15¾	200
St. L., K. C. & N	3¾	3½	200
New-Jersey southern	1½	1½	300
Mo., Kansas and Texas	2½	2½	100
Total sales			232,200

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120⅝	120¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107½	107⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅜	102½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅜	102½
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105¼	105¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105½	105¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107½	108
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	108	108½
United States 10-40s, registered	109¼	109⅜
United States 10-40s, coupon	109¼	109⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106⅝	106⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅜	104⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100½	100⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100½	100⅝

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$5,147,000
Gold balances	1,015,500
Currency balances	1,020,780

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$52,857,631
Currency balances	3,141,843
Gold exchanges	4,596,134
Gold balances	712,559

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $50,000 for interest, and $10,700 for called bonds.

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. A. or D. due '92	104½
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	103¼
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	113
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87-113	
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chn. R.	8	N. Y. 6s G. L. '93	120
Ala. 8s of 1892	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J	14
Ala. 8s of 1893	20	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O	14
Arkansas 6s, Funa.	20	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	3	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	3	N. C. NOR., coff J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & NO.	3	N. C. NOR., coff A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	3	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66	9½
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	3	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68	9
Connecticut 6s	108	N. C. 6s, n. bds, J. & J.	9
Georgia 6s	102	N. C. 6s, n. bds, A. & O.	9
Georgia 7s, new bs	107¼	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Georgia 7s, ind'rsed	106	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100½	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Illinois War Loan	100½	South Carolina 6s	44
Kentucky 6s	100½	S. C. 6s, J. & J	30
Louisiana 6s	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O	30
Louisiana 6s, new bs	50	S. C. 6s, R. R. Act, '66	30
La. 6s, new R'd'g bd	50	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 7s, Penitentiary	50	S. C. 6s L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 6s, Levee bs	50	S. C. 7s of 1888	35
La. 8s, Levee bs	50	Tennessee 6s, old	34
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	50	Tenn. 6s, new bds	33
La. 7s, Consolidated	73¼	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	33
La. 7s, small bonds	70	Va. 6s, old	20
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100¼	Va. 6s, n. bs. '66	20
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	101	Va. 6s, n. bs. '67	20
Mo. 6s, due in '86	104¼	Va. 6s, Consol bs	72
Mo. 6s, due in '87	104⅝	Va. 6s, ex mat. c	55
Mo. 6s, due in '88	104⅝	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	28
Mo. 6s, due in '89-90	104⅜	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	4

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bur., C.R.&N. 1st 5s	79	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	109
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	27	C. & Tol. S. F.	107½
C. & O. 6s, 1st ex. c.	25	C., P. & Ash. old bs	102
Chic. & Mil. 7s, 1st	103	Chic. & Mil. 7s, 1st	103
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	Buf. & Erie new bs	111
C., B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st	111½	Buf. & S. L. 7s	102
C., B. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	117⅝	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	1906
C., R. I. & Pds. c.	1917	Lake Shore div. bs	110
C. R. of N. J. 1st	'99	M. O. Con. 7s	1902
C. R. of N. J. ass'd	70	M. C. 1st 8s	82
L. & W. S. B. 1st c.	1900	N. Y. Cen. 6s	1883
Am. D. & I. bds. as'd	50	N. Y. Cen. 6s	1887
M. & St. P. 1st. 8s	P. D.	122⅜	
M. & St P. 1st 8s C.	100		
M. & St. P. 1st La.	CD.	106½	
M. & St. P. 1st. I. & M.		98	
M. & St. P. 1st. H. & D.		99	
M. & St. P. 1st. C.	1900	103	
M. & St. P. C. S. F.		97	
M. & St. P. 2d		99⅞	
Chic. & N. W. S. F.		110	
C. & N. W. int. bds		106⅛	
C. & N. W. con. bds		111½	
C. & N. W. 1st		113	
C. & N. W. G. bds		98¼	
Chic. & Mil. 1st		106	
Win. & St. P. 2d		85	
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.		105½	
C. C. C. & I. con. bds		84	
D., L. & W. 2d		106¼	
D. L. & W. 7s, con		103	
D. L. & W. 7s, 1907		106	
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s		103½	
Morris & Essex 1st		118	
Morris & Essex 2d		108	
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71		100½	
B. & H. Can. 1st, '91		100	
D. & H. C. 1st 7s, '91		100	
D. & H. c. 7s, '94		102	
D. & H. r. 7s, '94		102	
Ren. & Sar. 1st, c.		116	
Erie 1st extended		114	
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879		105¼	
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883		105⅜	
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880		104¾	
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888		107	
Long Dock b'ds		109½	
B. NY. & E. 1st 1916		108½	
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C.		94	
C. F. & Minn. 1st		89	
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st		21	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 30.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	114½	115
United Railroads of New-Jersey	126	127
Pennsylvania Railroad	32⅜	32⅝
Reading Railroad	18½	18⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	39⅞	40
Catawissa Railroad preferred	35	37
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7½	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	8	9
Northern Central Railroad	14½	15½
Lehigh Navigation	19¼	19½
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	3⅞	4
Hestonville Railway	8⅜	8⅜
Central Transportation	38⅞	39½

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The following are the closing quotations of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10¾	Julia Consolidated	7¾
Alta	7¾	Justice	4⅞
Belcher	4¼	Kentuck	3¾
Best & Belcher	14⅜	Leopard	13-16
Bullion	4⅞	Mexican	12¼
Caledonia	1⅞	Northern Belle	11
California	9⅜	Ophir	36¾
Challenge	28¾	Overman	10⅜
Consolidated Virginia	8⅜	Raymond and Ely	3
Crown Point	7⅛	Savage	10¼
Eureka Consolidated	46	Sierra Nevada	9¼
Exchequer	33⅛	Silver Hill	11-16
Gould & Curry	6⅜	Union Consolidated	7¼
Grand Prize	3½	Yellow Jacket	9¾
Hale & Norcross	7		

FARM PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 30, 1878.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS.

	This Week.	Last Week.	Same Week Last Year.
Butter, pks	32,680	29,286	12,962

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 30:

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 30.6 by 1.6 by — by 32 by —, No. 4 Greenwich-st., west side, north of Battery-place, for $15,000, to John H. Ogilvie.

Woodrow & Lewis, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Wentworth, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 21 by 94.6, No. 113 East 10th-st., north side, 387 feet west of 2d-av., for $10,400, to John H. Johnson, defendant.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick store and dwelling, and three-story brick dwelling, with a plot of land 101.3 by 73.1 by 100.5 by 62.4, on Broadway, south-east corner of (Nos. 214 and 216) West 54th-st., for $40,500, to Joseph Agate.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John Bassett, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 80, on 4th-av., east side, 25 feet south of 85th-st., for $6,000, to Manhattan Savings Institution, plaintiff; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 96th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $4,000, to same purchaser.

T. R. Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, H. M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.2 by 100.8, No. 149 East 87th-st., north-east corner of Lexington-av., for $6,050, to Oscar T. Marshall, a defendant.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by William Kennelly of five lots, on 147th-st., corner of St. Ann's-av., to Aug. 9; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of lots on 6th, 5th, 9th, and 10th avs., 56th, 57th, 124th, and 125th sts., to Aug. 14; sale by James M. Oakley & Co. of a plot of land on Boulevard, corner of 63d-st., was withdrawn, and sale by Bernard Smyth of two lots on 8th-av., south of 143d-st., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 29.

Catharine-st., w. s., No. 66, Jacob Dwarakowsky to Augusta Phillips.....$15,000

1st-av., n. e. corner 71st-st., 27.2x76; Henry Carpenter and wife to Edward Reilly.....12,000

4th-av., e. s., 62.2 ft. s. of 78th-st., 50x40; Peter Hinrichs and wife to Frank E. Wiggans.....nom.

Hamilton-st., No. 10, 17.4x103.5; James R. Smith and wife to Mary J. Lancey.....5,000

Madison-st., n. s., 287.4 ft. e. of Scammel-st.; 23.9x96; Adam Lanfried and wife to Annie Simpson.....nom.

Same property; Phebe Gardner to Adam Landfried.....nom.

51st-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x100.5; Solomon Goetz and wife to John H. H. Dunkak.....3,500

Ludlow-st., w. s., 137.7 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 24.11x87; Edward Marscheider to Bowery Savings Bank.....nom.

74th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Dealis Woodruff to John Golding.....16,000

147th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Clifton-av., 25x100. 23d Ward; Edward Woods and wife to Charles Van Riper.....2,000

8th-st., s. s., 90.5 ft. w. of Stedona-st., 23.10x irregular; Clara M. Pengnet and husband to Ellen L. Hogan.....nom.

Grand-st., s. s., 106 ft. e. of Wooster-st., 22x96; also, Elm-st., w. s., No. 194; also, Spring-st., No. 152; Moses Sternberger and wife to Mayer Sternberger.....nom.

81st-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100.5; Samuel D. Bressell and wife to Amanda W. Brown.....9,000

Same property; J. B. Wray, Executor, to Amanda W. Brown.....4,000

Rose-st., Nos. 16 and 18; Thomas H. Crosley and wife to New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.....30,000

92d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x48.1; E. D. Gale, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company.....1,000

123d-st., s. s., 206.5 ft. w. of 2d-av., irregular; A. S. Hedden, Referee, to John W. Hortman.....3,200

41st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x102.2; Henry B. Pierson, Receiver of North America Life Insurance Company, to Edward V. Thorrall.....nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Amor, Sarah, to Elsa Thompson; s. s. 114th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years.....$800

Breese, George, and wife, to William M. Kingsland, as Trustee, &c.; s. w. corner 8th-av. and 158th-st., 5 years.....16,000

Brown, Amanda W., to Samuel D. Bussell, Executor, &c.; n. s. 81st-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 years.....6,000

Comrades, Ernest, and wife, to August F. Witte; n. w. corner 2d-av. and 77th-st., 5 years.....7,900

Same to same; w. s. 2d-av., 21.11 ft. n. of 77th-st., 5 years.....6,900

Same to same; w. s. 2d-av., 46.3 ft. n. of 77th-st., 5 years.....6,000

Cox, Frederick B., to Rufus M. Townsend and others.....notes.

Del Pino, Marcos, and wife to Louis E. del Pino; n. s. 32d-st., w. of Madison-av., and, also, No. 257 West 32d-st.....55,000

Dohrmann, John H., and others to James Millward, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 27th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years.....12,000

Engel, William, to Jeannette Weber; n. s. 77th-st., w. of Avenue A, 1 year.....4,400

Gutfelsch, Josephine, and others to Anna P. C. Remmertz and others; s. s. 4th-st., e. of 3d-av., 2 years.....3,700

Lyon, Mary J., to Hannah E. Lyon; n. s. 75th-st., w. of 2d av., 1 year.....4,000

McCormick, Samuel E., and wife to Frederick W. Bamping; n. s. 42d-st., w. of 10th-av., 3 years.....9,500

McKeon, Patrick, and others to Sophia Heron; e. s. 9th-av., n. of 27th-st., 5 years.....1,000

Moeller, Augustus, and wife to Jacob Baumann; s. e. corner Avenue D and 3d-st., 5 years.....30,000

Peak, George H., and wife and others to Mary Griffin; w. s. 8th-av., e. of 59th-st.....—

Reilly, Edward, to Henry Oppenheimer; n. s. corner 143d-st. and 7th-av., 5 years.....10,000

Reinhard, Frank, and wife to Francis J. Reinhard; n. s. 120th-st., e. of 4th-av., 5 years.....1,500

Schmitt, Florian, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; w. s. Orchard-st., n. of Broome-st., 1 year.....5,500

Schmitt, Anna M., and husband to the Bowery Savings Bank; w. s. Ludlow-st., s. of Delancey-st., 1 year.....9,500

Stucke, Herman, to Rebecca Curtis; 5th-st. and Fordham-av., 23d Ward, 3 years.....4,000

Whelan, William, and wife, to Margaret Dillon; w. s. 1st-av., s. of 86th-st., 3 years.....1,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bell, Mary J., Executrix, &c., to Sophia Heron.. $5,000

Parsee, George H., to The Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank.....nom.

Schawel, Rosalie, to Emma Schawel.....nom.

Thomson, Spencer C., to Charles T. Howard.... 9,000

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN — THE FULL-width house No. 286 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; no agents need call. Can only be seen by permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE SITuated on south-west corner of Park-av. and 35th-st.; location superb. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

REDUCED RENT — PRINTED LISTS MAILED free. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr. Offices, 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

TO LET—143D-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., A THREE-story and basement house, with all modern improvements, at $25 per month. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside,) at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, furnace, in good order; 15 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TO EXCHANGE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Cornwall-on-Hudson; 32 acres; handsomely laid out; brick mansion, elegantly furnished, for dwelling or flats. SELDNER & WEBER, No. 56 Bond-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR A MEDIUM-SIZED three-story high-stoop house, in a fair location on the West Side, below 59th-st.; no agents. Immediate location, size, and price. HOME! Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, and Intercolonial Railway, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of the route are moderate. For circulars, with full description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA, 2,295 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, Aug. 7

S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Aug. 17

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO. No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ. Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Aug. 10

Steamer leaves New Orleans Aug. 8 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, Turpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Devonia....Aug. 3, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia....Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
Anchoria...Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Bolivia....Aug. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Elysia.....July 31, 7 A. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 7, noon.

Cabin, $65 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)

Denmark, July 31, 6:30 A. M. | Canada, W., Aug. 7, 11 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—The Queen, S., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M. | Erin....Sat., Aug. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $28. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND...Thurs., Aug. 1 | SUEVIA...Thurs., Aug. 15
BOHEMIA...Thurs., Aug. 8 | GELLERT...Thurs., Aug. 22

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

RICHARD & COLLEY, C. B. RICHARD & SONS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, July 31, 7 A. M.
CANADA, FRANCEUL.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
FRANCE, TURBLE.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDELL.....Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.

Pier (New) No. 45, North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For insection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., July 31 | SCYTHIA...WED., Aug. 14
*RUSSIA...WED., Aug. 7 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 21

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 6 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 31st July, 1878. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring the greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $28.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10 | MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. Carpenter, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Erie Basin Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 31, Pier 36 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF BEACH-ST.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 31
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....Aug. 8
ATLAS.....Aug. 22

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ATLAS.....July 30
ANDES.....Aug. 15

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Aug. 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, July 31, noon

(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)

For SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WICKES FORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY. OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTEENTH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av.; to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad. WM. R. GARRISON, President. M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Sundays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Hempstead, at 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:30, and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A.M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 1:30 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 5 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, Col lege Point, Jamaica, and Hempstead, leave East Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M., arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries, and at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.

J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore and Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 3:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Parlor, sleeping, and second class. 7 P. M. For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains for Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see Local Time Tables at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10 P. M., daily. From Long Island, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Fulton-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8 1878.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, Express trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Fulton-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Troy and Troy, with connections to Utica, Sharon Springs, and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River; and Montreal, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see notes below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, Sayre Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. R. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M

FOR MAYOR, NELSON TAPPAN

TAMMANY ON A BIG FROLIC.

THE E. D. GALE ASSOCIATION'S PICNIC—A BOAT RIDE TO LITTLE BAYSIDE—A LUNCH, SPEECHES, SONGS—A MOCK TRIAL—DINNER AND HOME—THE NEXT MAYOR OF NEW-YORK AND A DIG AT THE PRESENT FUNCTIONARY.

There are a few days in the year when every Tammany Hall man who chooses may dine. Yesterday was one of those days. The Edward D. Gale Association steamed up the East River on the steamboat N. E. Hopkins, for Little Bayside, in Flushing Bay, where the members were to dine. There were a few Republicans on the boat, Alderman Biglin and one or two others, but the Tammanyites predominated by a large majority. One of the first men at the wharf at the foot of Broome-street was Mr. E. D. Gale himself. He was closely followed by his brother, Deidrich Gale, J. Nelson Tappan, City Chamberlain; Edward Kearney, and Gen. Spinola. Then came a long string of Aldermen—Perley, Biglin, Kiernan, Foster, Hall, Bennett, Sauer, and Gedney. Then followed a batch of Assemblymen—Patton, Holahan, Seebacher, Grady, and Nelson, of Rockland County, and ex-Assemblyman "Sol" Smith, ex-Commissioner Owen Brennan, Police Captains Murphy, Leary, and Walsh. Besides these, there were Manzo Diefendorf, Charles E. Loew, Commissioner S. P. Nichols, Gen. Varian, ex-Alderman John Reilly, Peter Gillespie, August T. Docharty, John Tyler Kelly, Philip Benjamin, Patrick H. Ryan, "Bobby Newcomb," "Oofty Gooft," Judge T. J. Campbell, Harry Miner and about 150 others. The falling rain and the darkness of the day would have robbed of half its pleasures a picnic composed of any body but men determined to enjoy themselves, under any circumstances. But the Assemblymen and Aldermen were determined to have a good time. A solitary fisherman, sitting on the sea-wall of the Almshouse, and almost throwing himself to pieces with an occasional bite, was the cause of as much merriment as a whole minstrel troupe. The steward of the Hopkins, for a little speculation of his own, served out detestable coffee at 25 cents a cup, and those who had already been bitten found endless amusement in urging their friends to "try that elegant coffee," everybody believing it to be part of the free lunch, that covered the top of a big table.

"I was going to bring some bills along to advertise my theatre," said one of the guests; "but what good would it do? These fellows never pay for anything."

As the boat passed the Inebriate Asylum, she was close to the wharf, and somebody suggested that she was going to land. "Don't let her land here," cried one of the Aldermen, "or there'll be nobody left on the boat."

It took about an hour and a half to reach Little Bayside, and the party, headed by a band, marched direct to Anthony Miller's hotel, and, without losing a moment, seated themselves around a long table on the hotel piazza, and went to eating clam soup and drinking champagne. This was merely a preliminary lunch. After the lunch the entire party went to the pavilion, across the road. In the pavilion, solid pieces of wisdom were sliced off for the next two hours. E. D. Gale made the first speech, as follows:

"I am proud, gentlemen, to be called upon to speak on this occasion. We ought all be proud to be here. I am proud to be here. We belong to a great party, in a great country. I am not a politician; I am a working man."

This, like all the speeches that follow, is merely the substance—what is left after running the verbatim report through a coffee mill.

Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols, who introduced all the speakers, then brought forward Mr. Edward Kearney, whose occupation, when he is not picnicking, brings him in close communication with meat. Mr. Kearney was received with wild applause from a gentleman who rapped the table with his cane. He said:

"I am proud, gentlemen, to be called upon to speak on this occasion. We ought all to be proud to be here. I am proud to be here. We belong to a great party, in a great country. I am not a politician: I am a working man."

Alderman George Hall made a short speech, and Assemblyman Grady and a gentleman whose features, were under a heavy shadow, but who was said to be Gen. Francis B. Spinola. Alderman Biglin followed, and "Bobby Newcomb," dressed in a wet bathing-suit, with a song, and then Commissioner Nichols introduced Major Quiney, the Order of Arrest Clerk. This gentleman had previously said something about coming from a foreign clime, south of Mason and Dixon's line, and about the hills setting behind a different sun in the country where he was born, and about a chasm being filled, thank God, and about taking up arms, he was proud to say, if his country ever needed him, so this time he only remarked in a deep, impressive, bass voice:

"I am proud, gentlemen, to be called upon to speak on this occasion. We ought all be proud to be here. I am proud to be here. We belong to a great party in a great country. I am not a politician; I am a working man."

Assemblyman James Nelson, a Greenbacker and alleged working man, from Rockland County, was then introduced. He said: "I am proud, gentlemen," &c. Then he continued with a talk about greenbacks, meaning, presumably, Government notes, telling how much better they are than gold, and how much happier and better, and more moral we would all be if greenbacks, and not gold, was—well, say in the bottom of the sea. There was nothing with which to measure this address, longitudinally, but it was roughly estimated at seven furlongs.

Alderman Bennett, who makes Police uniforms in the Bowery, was introduced, Commissioner Nichols announcing that he (Bennett) would give a short discussion on contemporaneous politics. But C. P. was left undisturbed. By the time that Mr. Bennett reached the table, three-fourths of the audience had disappeared, and he gracefully asked to be excused. Here followed a

Recess. Thirty minutes, for Refreshments.

Whisky, Champagne, Brandy, Cigars.

Anthony Miller, the landlord, is a Justice of the Peace, in and for, &c., and it was proposed to hold a mock trial before him. The proposal was immediately seconded by the crowd, and a New-York showman was selected for the prisoner, the charge being, "Keeping a disorderly house, and, being a disorderly character, forcing himself into decent company." A court was at once selected, as follows:

Judge, Anthony Miller; Assemblyman Grady, District Attorney; Assemblyman Nelson and Major Quiney, counsel for the defense; Crier, ex-Alderman Krauss; officers, Capts. Murphy and Walsh; jurors, Commissioner S. P. Nichols, Owen Brennan, Gen. Merriam, and nine others.

The prisoner's counsel objected to his client being tried in Queens County for an offense committed in New-York, but the court ruled that a matter of a few miles, made no difference; and that, if he was guilty at all, he was just as guilty in Queens County as in New-York.

Mr. Grady objected to the jury being sworn, saying that with such men swearing would have no effect.

Alderman Hall, "Bobby Newcome," Jacob Seebacher, William Van Tassell, William Dewey, and James Madison Oakley were witnesses. They all testified to the desperate character of the prisoner, and the disorderliness of his theatre. At the conclusion of the testimony, the Court expressed its conviction of the guilt of the prisoner, saying that his guilt rose so clear that any number of witnesses for the defense could do no good. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the prisoner was sentenced to "set up" a basket of wine at dinner, which immediately followed the trial.

It may be said, without any derogation of the able speakers, that the dinner was the great feature of the day. The dinner was entirely non-sectarian, and void of politics and gullet. It was served in courses, soft-shell crabs, salmon, and Spanish mackerel forming the first course, broiled chicken the second, and ice-cream and fruit the third. Intermediately, wine. The gentlemen who, as soon as a bottle of wine was brought in them, put it under their chairs, and then asked the next waiter why he didn't bring any wine that way, got full. It must be understood that there is a distinction between getting full and getting drunk. The rule adopted by Tammany Hall on this subject is said to be that as long as a man can swear intelligibly he is only full; when he passes that happy point he is drunk. The full period was reached by a few, but nobody got drunk. There were a few squabbles after dinner; but, considering that they were a party of working men, as they all solemnly protested that they were, they did very well.

Mr. J. Nelson Tappan, the City Chamberlain, was next hesitatingly toasted as "the next Mayor of New-York," and neatly replied on a different subject. Gen. Spinola, in his speech in the pavilion, nearly created a commotion by saying, substantially, that he hoped that, after the next election, John Kelly would have a Mayor to suit him, and one that would do as he was told.

The return trip was a quick and a lively one. The band played, but there seemed to be a little difficulty about the musicians all playing the same tune at the same time. Mr. Thomas J. Carlton, one of the members of the committee, wore a huge sailor's cap with the word "Quarantine" on the front, and "let him melt loose," or, as it was more elegantly expressed, "went on a tear," and insisted that everybody should dance. The band played the waltzing version of "Whoa, Emma!" and Assemblymen, Police Captains, and Aldermen joined in the whirl. A small table in the pilot-house held two large bottles of cold tea; and a keg of beer, on the upper deck, presented anybody from thirsting.

On landing, at the Broome-street wharf, the company fell in line, with the band leading, and marched up Broome-street to Essex, receiving all along the line an ovation from thousands of young boys and girls, both black and white. At Essex-street the leaders of the procession marched into a saloon, and the rest stood outside waiting for a chance.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

AN INVESTIGATION TO BE HAD—THE SHAM TO BE EXPOSED AND THE IMPOSITION ON THE TAX-PAYERS FULLY VENTILATED.

When the Board of Aldermen smothered the resolutions of Alderman Morris directing an investigation into the management of the Department of Buildings, they undoubtedly flattered themselves that they had achieved a master-stroke of policy and prevented an exposure of one of the rottenest, most costly, and worst-managed shams of our Municipal Government. But they will find themselves mistaken. Fortunately, the law provides for an investigation without their assistance or consent. The charter of 1873, which few of the Aldermen probably ever read, contains the following provision:

"Any Alderman, Commissioner, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation or person, may, if a Judge so order, be summarily examined upon an order to be made on application based on an affidavit of the Mayor, or of the Controller, or any five Aldermen, or any Commissioner of Accounts, *or of any five citizens who are tax-payers*, requiring said examination, and signed by any Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial Department, directing such examination to be made publicly at the chambers of the said court, or at the office of said department, at the day and hour to be named. Such examination shall be confined to an inquiry into any alleged wrongful diversion or misapplication of any moneys or fund, or any violation of the provisions of law, or any want of mechanical qualification for any inspectorship of public work, or *any neglect of duty* in acting as such inspector, *or any delinquency* charged in said affidavit."

In accordance with the above provision of the charter, an investigation will soon be set on foot by citizens and tax-payers, and conducted in the interest of the people, free from all interference or control of politicians. The investigation will be thorough and exhaustive, and will show to the people that the Department of Buildings is, and has been for years past, an unmitigated fraud upon our taxes, that it is of no value whatever to the City in preserving life or property, and that, since Superintendent Adams has been at its head, it has been nothing more than an asylum where the relatives and friends of politicians could quarter themselves and live at the public expense. All the transactions of the department for the last five years have been overhauled, the facts and figures found in official documents and in the reports of the Superintendent have been critically examined, and the following, as well as other charges against Mr. Adams, will be made and fully substantiated.

I. With wilful violation of the City Charter in numerous particulars.

II. With capricious and unjust treatment of his subordinates in the matter of their salaries.

III. With ignorance and neglect of duty, whereby a reckless and dishonest system of managing the business of his department was established and has been maintained.

IV. With willful violation of the Building laws in permitting the erection of illegal and dangerous structures.

V. With appointing unskilled persons as inspectors, without the examination and qualifications required by law.

VI. With maintaining a large force of incompetent men with exorbitant salaries, and a large number of sinecures, without the shadow of public necessity.

VII. With having systematically made false and deceptive reports of the transactions of his department, with a view to covering up the delinquencies and illegal acts of his administration, and for the purpose of obtaining large and unnecessary appropriations for the department, which have been squandered on politicians and favorites.

A majority of these charges can be proved from the Superintendent's own reports, made from time to time, in connection with other official documents emanating from his office. The expenses of the Building Department, since Mr. Adams took charge of it, have aggregated over $550,000, and it will be shown that the entire work of the department during that time could have been done for less than $100,000; that no necessity exists for continuing the department as a separate branch of the City Government, and that its duties properly belong to a bureau of the Fire Department, where they could be performed at a trifling expense, and much better performed than at present. There will be abundant specifications for each one of the charges, and the result of the investigation can hardly fail to create a popular demand for the abolition of the department and the punishment of those by whom it has been so recklessly and illegally administered.

JACKING FOR ANGLE-WORMS.

A NOVEL NIGHT HUNT IN THE BATTERY PARK.

As a TIMES reporter was hurrying across the Battery late last evening his attention was attracted to two lights that, at some distance from him, moved slowly, with the irregularity of a will-o'-the-wisp, close to the ground, over one of the grass-plots.

"What are those?" he asked of a passing policeman, pointing to the lights.

"Worm-hunters," answered the guardian of the peace, passing on without deigning further information.

"Worm-hunters," said the reporter to himself, as he walked toward the dancing lights, his mind reverting to the hours of hard digging that in his boyhood he had found necessary before worms for fishing could be beguiled from their deep-hidden haunts. "Worm-hunters! I thought sparrows were the only worm-hunters in New-York!"

As he drew near to the mysterious lights he saw that they were primitive dark lanterns, made of cigar-boxes, minus covers, held perpendicularly, and each with a lighted candle inside, made fast to the bottom by four shingle-nails. Behind each of these lanterns was a small boy holding it in his left hand, so that the light was thrown on the ground directly in front of him. With his right hand each made frequent and vigorous clutches at the wet grass, and with nearly every clutch drew out a long shining object that he deposited in another cigar-box at his side. They worked their way across the grass plot on their knees, and were so intent upon their pursuit as not to notice the presence of a spectator.

"What are you catching?" asked the reporter.

"Is fishin'," lacouically answered the smaller of the boys without looking up.

"What for?" asked the reporter.

"Fishing," answered the boy.

"For what?"

"Eels."

"Where?"

"In the docks."

"Why don't you catch them in the daytime?"

"Cause they only comes out in the night after a—there! now you scared him in. Can't yer look out?"

"After a what?"

"After a rain. An' they're mighty scary, an' if you don't catch 'em first nab they're gone like a streak into their holes."

"Can you get as many as you want here in the Battery?"

"Course you can, gobs of 'em." And it looked as if he could find "gobs of 'em," for his box was nearly filled with a writhing mass of large, fat angle-worms fit to delight the heart of the most epicurean eel. The policeman did not order the boys away, for, as he afterward said, "it was good for the grass to have a lot of them pesky worms rooted out."

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The schooner Laurel, owned by Thomas Short, has for several days past been in charge of Sheriff Brown, of Richmond County, under an attachment against her for $900. Yesterday a United States Marshal with several deputies went from this City to Staten Island, and, after driving the Sheriff's deputies from the schooner, took possession of her on a counter-claim of $50, and sailed away with her. Sheriff Brown was at once notified that the Marshal was in possession. He immediately deputized a crew, who went on board of the ferry-boat Northfield on her 9:30 A. M. trip to this City. The Northfield overtook the schooner in the Bay, near Buttermilk Channel, and was immediately run alongside, and the Sheriff and his men put on board of the schooner, and she was sailed back to Stapleton, where a double watch was placed on her. The passengers on the Northfield were indignant at the action of the pilot for stopping his boat in the Bay, and delaying them in their trip to the City.

MRS. BASSFORD'S PET DOGS.

In connection with the statements made by Mrs. Bassford in reference to the complaints against her pet dogs narrated in yesterday's TIMES, Dr. J. P. Trimble writes to say that he and his fellow-complainants have suffered for months from the barking of the dogs in question. The complainants commenced action with reluctance, Dr. Trimble says, but it became necessary, because they lost sleep by "Mrs. Bassford's four dogs, without counting the stuffed ones." Closing, he says:

"In conclusion, we wish to state to all concerned that, if this dog nuisance, and another still more offensive, are continued, we shall go on and on till we find a court that has the jurisdiction to enforce a law so plain and so manifestly just."

WHO THE MYSTERIOUS YACHT BELONGS TO

The wreck of a yacht found floating in the Atlantic Basin on Monday has been identified by James Casey, of Little Neck, Long Island. Casey called on Sergt. Vass, of the Atlantic Dock Police Squad, yesterday, and claimed the boat. He said that he and his brother, Isaac Casey, while on the yacht on Sunday afternoon, were run into and capsized, near South Brothers island, in the Sound, by the steamer Adelphi, bound from New-York to Northwalk, Conn. They were rescued by the crew of the steamer. Isaac Casey was hurt internally, having been struck by the wheel of the steamer. The yacht was owned by George Van Nostrand, of Little Neck.

SHE LOVED MARSHALL BEST.

MR. COOPER ON THE WITNESS-STAND.

HE SELLS A LEASE ON HIS WIFE FOR $500, THEN ASKS $25,000 FOR THE FREEHOLD—IS REFUSED, AND SIGHS FOR SOME VAST WILDERNESS WHERE THERE ARE NO WOMEN.

The hearing of the reference in the Cooper-Marshall suit was resumed at Judge Barbour's rooms yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Scribner, the counsel for the Marshall family, who are interested in proving that Mrs. Cooper's divorce was obtained by collusion, came in with his big parcel of evidence. Mr. Ten Eyck, the counsel for the other side, came in with his little parcel of documents; then followed Mrs. Cooper-Marshall, Mr. Oscar T. Marshall, and seven or eight other persons who are interested in the case. Then Mr. Cooper lounged in, as brown, as dusty, and as tired-looking as when he left the court last Saturday morning on a plea of feeling "muddled."

"Well, Mr. Cooper," said Judge Barbour, in his hearty way, "are you better? I am glad to see you out."

"Yes, Sir; I think I am better." He would not admit that he was well.

Mr. Ten Eyck resumed his cross-examination at the point where it was broken off on Friday when the illness of the witness interrupted it. Cooper denied having slept in the same room with Lottie Applegate, his housekeeper.

"Were you ever arrested for a criminal offense, Mr. Cooper?"

"I was arrested."

"What for?"

"Well, I suppose that was it."

"You were arrested for your intimate relations with Lottie Applegate?"

"It might be," said Cooper, slowly. He turned round to give a glance at an acquaintance, a man with yellow hair and yellow beard, who was cramming the handle of a large umbrella in his mouth. The yellow-haired one winked, and both men smiled knowingly. "That was in the Spring of '77," Cooper added, "before this case was begun."

Mr. Ten Eyck here left the point and carried the examination to the conversation which took place in Cooper's bedroom at Mrs. Kirk's. The latter was asked if he had stated the whole of that conversation, and in replying in the affirmative he was asked if a witness had stated that a further conversation took place, whether it was not untrue? Before he replied he asked to be allowed to read his own testimony over, and he did so. Then he said, "There were lots of other things said that I don't remember."

"Did you say that if Marshall would give you $25,000 he might have your wife?"

"I might have stated it; I believe I did."

"Did you also state that if she would come back to live with you, you would be a good husband to her?"

"I don't recollect, though I might have done so."

"Why did you not state that fact in your examination?"

The question was objected to, and Mr. Ten Eyck tried another tack.

"Before you went to the house in Wooster-street, did Mrs. Cooper, your then wife, pay you $500?"

"Yes."

"Then, if Kirk says that you asked him to delay his testimony because you had not been paid, it is not true?"

"No, I don't believe I did; but if I said so it must be true."

Counsel produced a letter addressed to Mr. A. H. Alker, attorney, in which the witness offered to pay him $10 for his services in the divorce suit. (The allegation of the defendants is that Mr. Alker was retained by Mr. Caldwell to represent Cooper in the divorce suit.) Witness admitted writing the letter under Mr. Caldwell's advice, but said, "I have sent him no $10." He was asked whether he did not call upon Mr. Alker, and other questions bearing upon the point, but he answered wildly, or "could not recollect," and the time of the court was taken up to no purpose.

"Let's see about this," at last spoke out the Referee. "Had you been drunk every day, Mr. Cooper?"

"No, Sir."

"How is it that your memory gives out in that way?"

"I don't know; my head is not very strong."

"Do you mean that your mind was not strong then, or that it is not strong now?"

"My mind was always all right—with the exception of answering questions, and the heat of the room; answering questions bothers me."

The witness spoke in a low voice, and was heard with difficulty.

"There is something peculiar about this witness," said Mr. Ten Eyck. "His mind is impaired upon one subject more than another."

The venerable Judge agreed that it was rather peculiar.

"How is it that you can remember things to your advantage to remember, and not other things?" asked the counsel.

Mr. Scribner objected to the question, and his Honor sustained him.

"How is it that you remember some things better than others?" asked Mr. Ten Eyck, altering the outward form of his inquiry.

"Well, it depends upon circumstances, you know," said Cooper, dreamily.

Mr. Ten Eyck vigorously hunted for other inconsistencies in the witness's evidence, and being rather long over it, the Judge remarked, "Perhaps we had better adjourn to give you an opportunity of reading up."

"No, Sir; I would prefer to go on."

In the ensuing examination Cooper denied that he had spoken disparagingly of his sister's [Mrs. Hartige's] honor, or that he had taken 75 cents from Ann O'Brien's trunk without her knowledge.

Mr. Scribner did not see that these questions were relevant, and the Referee held the same view.

Mr. Ten Eyck complained that his learned friend had been allowed to ask the fair plaintiff whether she had not stood on her head, gone to bed with others than her liege lord, and committed other sins compared to which petty larceny was a virtue.

"Petty larceny is not one of the issues of the case," blandly remarked Mr. Scribner.

There is no interference by the court with reference to the questions, unless they are pursued to the consumption of the time of the court, as in the present case," said the Judge.

"But here is Mr. Scribner asks—"

"Oh, go ahead. I shall not object to anything now—not if you try to prove that the witness killed his grandmother," said Mr. Scribner.

In his further questionings Mr. Ten Eyck elicited that Mrs. Cooper had often told the witness that she loved Marshall better than himself, and tried to show that witness had been at many houses of illfame. In this he was unsuccessful, Mr. Cooper holding that he had never committed adultery in his life.

Mr. Scribner asked for the receipts given by Cooper for the payment of the $500 to allow the divorce, and the $300 for the furniture, but they were not produced. Under his hands the witness gave a denial to most of the evidence upon which the other party rely that is supposed to come within his personal knowledge, giving his answers with remarkable consistency compared with the muddled state in which plaintiff's counsel appeared to have got him. Wilson was not introduced to him by the name of "Gambling Jack," nor did he ever say to that individual, or to West in his presence, "I want to get rid of this woman scrape, and then I won't see another woman; I want to live on some island where I shall never see another woman as long as I live;" he never told West that he was going to leave this country and going to one where there was no women.

"While you were living at Dr. White's did you once call in a policeman?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You are sure you called him in? What was it for?"

"Yes, Sir; I came home and went up stairs, and we got into a conversation about a young man that was there till a late hour the night before; I said I didn't like it, and they seemed to get kinder riled, and Mrs. West picked up a box and threw it at me; that was how the place on my nose was made."

He further said that Mrs. Cooper never left his bed; that he had never mentioned to her about "Jenny," of the Fourth-avenue; that he had never asked her to discontinue the divorce suit, and, in fact, contradicted her evidence in every material point.

The hearing will be resumed to-day.

WELCOME SWEET'S UNWELCOME VISIT.

Welcome Sweet, a real estate broker, living in New-Jersey, called at the house of Aaron Vanderwerker, a printer, No. 67 Clark-street, Brooklyn, on July 17. Mr. Sweet is engaged to be married to Miss Irene Ronk, who is a sister-in-law of Mr. Vanderwerker, and boards at the latter's house. Mr. Vanderwerker does not approve of his sister-in-law's engagement. He told her so some time ago, and took occasion at the same time to roundly abuse her lover. She resented this, whereupon Vanderwerker broke her piano. The object of Mr. Sweet's visit, on July 17, was to remonstrate with Mr. Vanderwerker for the latter's treatment of Miss Ronk. A words war followed the remoustrance. Sweet struck Vanderwerker with a chair, and was accordingly arrested. All the parties were before Justice Walsh yesterday. After giving the case a careful examination, the Justice fined Mr. Sweet $10 and required him to give bonds in $250 to keep the peace for six months. The result of the examination Mr. Vanderwerker was arrested for malicious mischief in breaking Miss Ronk's piano. He was held for examination, and gave bail in $250 for his appearance when wanted.

WHAT AN IDENTIFICATION WAS WORTH.

Theodore Fischer, William A. Muschlet, and Frederick Miller crossed the Hudson River to Guttenberg, N. J., from the foot of Seventieth-street, in a small boat, on July 14. On their return their boat upset off Seventieth-street, and all three were drowned. Three days afterward two bodies were found in the Hudson River, near Pier No. 22. They were identified as those of Fischer and Miller. Mrs. Fischer buried the body of her husband, and the other body, not being claimed by any one, Miller being a homeless man, was buried in Potter's Field. Subsequently, a third body was found in Hoboken, and was positively identified as that of Miller. Inquiry showed that the former identification of Miller was not complete. During all this time the friends of Muschlet had been night and day searching for his remains. He had lived separated from his wife a long time, but the news of his death affected her, and she became the most vigilant among the searchers for his body. It was concluded that the body buried in Potter's Field as that of the homeless Miller was really Muschlet's, and an investigation made yesterday by the order of Coroner Ellinger proved this to be the fact.

JAMES H. M'VICKER'S BANKRUPTCY.

NO SURPRISE FELT AMONG THEATRICAL PEOPLE AT THE EVENT.

The announcement in THE TIMES of yesterday that Mr. James H. McVicker, the manager of the Chicago Theatre, had filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, did not greatly surprise the theatrical people of this City, as they had for some time past expected such an event. A gentleman who is well-versed in the management of theatres and who knows the financial condition of every manager in the United States, said yesterday, when informed of the action of Mr. McVicker: "Well, that's what I have expected to hear for a long time past. Mr. McVicker has been in financial difficulties for years, and he has not made any money in his ventures because, being obstinate, he would not see what was the right time for him to abandon his old plans and adopt new ones. The managers here have been informed of his lack of success in his various trials, and, consequently, none of them will suffer in the least through his insolvency. The only persons I can think of in the East who are creditors of Mr. McVicker are his son-in-law, Edwin Booth, Joe Jefferson, Maggie Mitchell, and Lotta. When he rebuilt his theatre after the great fire in Chicago, the ladies and gentlemen I have mentioned loaned him $80,000, each contributing $20,000 to the aggregate amount, and they made this loan without exacting interest. I believe that none of this money has been repaid, nor asked for. It seems probable that Mr. Booth has since increased his individual loan by many thousands of dollars. Mr. McVicker has not, and probably never had, for any long period, any small creditors. It was his practice to consolidate his debts; that is, he would borrow a large sum of money, and, before devoting it to his business, would liquidate his small debts. He never left his employes unpaid. Whether his business was good or bad, they found their checks awaiting them in the box-office at the end of each week; and in this way he maintained a credit not surpassed among managers. I believe that Mr. McVicker's failure is, in a great part, due to his obstinacy. When he conceived and began to execute an idea, he would not give it up. He has lost a great deal of money by endeavoring to run a first-class 'stock company' theatre in Chicago. He took the Union-Square Theatre in this City as a model, engaged fine performers, among whom were three or four good leading men, and then snapped his fingers at the 'stars,' saying, "I can do without 'stars'." Perhaps he has now discovered that he was mistaken."

Among the managers and actors who visited Union-square yesterday a great deal of sympathy was expressed for Mr. McVickar. The source of the sympathy of the actors was in the fact that he never left members of his company "on the road" to walk home.

JOHN LOCKITT'S DEATH.

A SECRET MARRIAGE OF TWO DAYS' DURATION BROUGHT TO LIGHT—ACTION OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A largely attended meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held after the close of business yesterday afternoon to take action on the death of John Lockitt, the great Brooklyn pork-packer, which was announced in yesterday's TIMES. President Edson presided, and Mr. Asa Stevens presented a series of eulogistic resolutions, which were adopted unanimously. The following committee was appointed to attend the funeral: Asa Stevens, John Anderson, John A. Cooper, Samuel Dally, J. A. Amelung, E. L. Lambert, Arthur Sinclair, M. H. Gillett, W. H. Fox, Charles G. Hall, A. D. Corson, Martin Rouse, Amasa Spring, John E. J. Grainger, A. S. Spaulding, Joseph F. Cromelly, A. H. Turner, Monroe Crane, W. S. Cobb, O. S. Stahlnecker, David H. Sherman, C. W. Strahan, C. H. Johnson, A. H. Simons, R. Van Ingen, M. Folsom, T. H. Stevens, O. H. Tobey, Jacob Small, William Ware, John A. Tobey, and P. H. Millspaugh. Mr. Lockitt was 38 years in business, of which he was 15 a member of the Exchange, and it is told of him as a characteristic that during all that period his name was never brought up before any committee on complaint of a member. At the time of the Chicago fire he was the first to put down his name for $1,000 on the Exchange subscription list in aid of the sufferers. Under the head of "Marriages" and "Deaths," respectively, the following notices appeared together in a morning paper yesterday:

LOCKITT—LOCKITT.—July 27, 1878, by Rev. Spencer Roach, Mr. JOHN LOCKITT, Sr., to Mrs. MARIA J. LOCKITT, both of Brooklyn.

LOCKITT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, July 29, 1878, JOHN LOCKITT, in the sixtieth year of his age.

The first announcement was a revelation to Mr. Lockitt's friends and relatives, but inquiry proved it to be true. The lady so quickly bereaved was the widow of the dead man's cousin, Charles Lockitt, who died nine years ago. Mr. John Lockitt was appointed Administrator on his estate, which was considerable, and, from the close intimacy thus established, a warm feeling grew up between the two. Still, they never made their engagement public, and their marriage was not thought of by their friends. Mr. Lockitt's first wife died less than a year ago, and this seems to have been his motive for keeping the matter secret. On Saturday they went to Rev. Mr. Roach, who is Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in Adelphi-street, and induced him to perform the ceremony. The witnesses were Miss Clara C. Lockitt, the bride's daughter, and Mr. John A. Roach, the father of the celebrant. The latter, at the earnest request of both parties, gave a promise not to divulge the fact of the marriage for the present, and had it not been for the groom's sudden death on Monday it would be yet a secret, for Mrs. Lockitt repaired at once to her own residence on Johnson-street, and Mr. Lockitt to his on Clinton-avenue, where his unmarried sister kept house for him, and neither said a word to anybody about it. It was probably she who inserted the notice above quoted, and it not be for the afternoon Rev. Mr. Roach filed the marriage certificate in the office of the Board of Health, thus removing all doubt on the subject.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER OF DIGITS.

HOW MRS. SIMMS' FINGERS MADE CHARGES, AND JUSTICE SMITH'S DISPOSED OF THEM.

Mrs. Selina G. Simms, a colored woman, of No. 112 West Twenty-sixth-street, appeared before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against her husband, Henry Simms, whom she charged with abandonment. Both husband and wife are deaf mutes. The court interpreter could not act in the case. Justice Smith is, however, an adept in the language of mutes, and he carried on the examination. Mrs. Simms alleged, with her fingers, that Mr. Simms is her lawful husband; that he works on Pier No. 40, North River, and gets $10 a week; that he has for some time past refused to provide for her, and that on last Saturday he only gave her $2 out of his week's wages and went away with the remainder. Justice Smith said, with his fingers, that the case was not a very aggravated one, and he asked Mr. Simms if he was willing to return to his wife and provide properly for her. He answered, with his fingers, that he was. Mrs. Simms, with her fingers, said she would forgive the past and receive him, and Justice Smith, saying with his thumb that it was all right, discharged Simms.

A LONG-CONTINUED SERIES OF THEFTS.

Mr. William Prowtin, employed in E. A. Morrison's fancy goods store, No. 893 Broadway, appeared before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, as complainant against Caleb Warren, whom he charged with a long list of thefts. The complaint recited that on the 27th inst. Warren confessed that he had been robbing Morrison's store for a long time past; that on Nov. 15, 1877, he stole four dozen lace scarfs, worth $25; on Nov. 17, 1877, five dozen handkerchiefs, worth $25; on Nov. 18, three dozen handkerchiefs, worth $15; on Nov. 19, seven dozen handkerchiefs, worth $30, and on Nov. 21, six dozen handkerchiefs, worth $40, and that he delivered most of the above lots to a certain William P. Miller, (for whose arrest a warrant has been issued.) Warren also confessed on the same occasion that on Nov. 23, 1877, he stole from the store $2 worth of scarfs; that on June 25, 1877, he stole two dozen scarfs, worth $22; on June 27, five dozen scarfs, worth $40; on June 28, eight dozen scarfs, worth $60, and that he delivered most of them to a William M. Dean. When the charge was read to the prisoner he pleaded not guilty. He said he was 23 years old, and lived at No. 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. He was committed for examination in default of $1,500 bail.

WIFE-BEATERS IN COURT.

Yesterday was a field day for wife-beaters in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. Among the culprits arraigned were Fergus McSweeney, of No. 344 East Thirtieth-street; Michael McDonnell, of No. 776 Tenth-avenue, and Peter B. Conway, of No. 336 East Sixty-third-street. McSweeney, who returned home drunk on Monday evening, made his presence known to his wife by throwing two stove lids at her, striking her with a hatchet, and kicking her in the abdomen. For his unbecoming conduct, McSweeney will have to answer in a few days hence in the Court of Special Sessions. McDonnell is a trifle more civilized than McSweeney, as the instrument he used to convince his wife that he could get drunk when he pleased was the leg of a table. The court returns indicate that he has "gone to meet" his compeer. Mrs. Conway withdrew the charge of assault against her husband, and he was accordingly discharged, notwithstanding that her arm was somewhat disfigured by the slight indentations of a chisel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The first bale of new Georgia cotton was brought to this port yesterday by the steam-ship City of Savannah.

The steamship Denmark took out, among other things, 180 head of live cattle and two street cars yesterday. The latter are intended for a London street railway.

William Murphy, a child, fell overboard at the foot of Pike-street last evening, and was rescued from drowning by Roundsman McLaughlin, of the Seventh Precinct.

Miss Lillie Phillips, of the Hutchinson Family, will sing a recitative and romanza from "William Tell," this evening, at Theodore Thomas' concert, Gilmore's Garden.

Nellie Brennan, a young woman, fell from the roof of her residence, No. 308 East Forty-fifth-street, yesterday afternoon, while intoxicated, and was dangerously injured.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday, their regular meeting day. Only four members were present. Many of the City Fathers were absent at the picnic of the E. D. Gale Association.

Martin Tinten, of No. 207 Willow-street, Hoboken, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received on Monday, when he was crushed between two freight cars, at Pier No. 52 North River.

Patrolman Thomas Potter, of the Eighteenth Precinct, died of brain fever last evening, at his residence, No. 302 East Twenty-sixth-street, after an illness of 13 days. He was a native of Ireland, 39 years of age, and was appointed on the Police force on Aug. 18, 1869.

Immigrant Superintendent Jackson has received a letter from an amorous German, dated Petersboro, N. H., asking him to find a wife for the writer. The lady must be good looking, about 30 years of age, and must be able "to make a good impression in society."

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Patrick Riley, a nurse in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Second-avenue and Thirteenth-street, who, while under the influence of liquor, cut an artery in his wrist and bled to death. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

The two large portraits, one of Daniel Webster and the other of ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, which formerly hung in the ante-room of the Collector's Office, have been taken from the walls, while that of President Hayes, which was added last year, has been left. The removals have caused considerable comment.

Mary O'Keefe, the young wife of John O'Keefe, was found last evening at her residence, No. 693 First-avenue, suffering from the effects of a fracture of the arm and other injuries inflicted by her husband, who assaulted her with a chair on the 27th inst. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital. O'Keefe could not be found by the Police.

Mr. Stillwell, who has been chosen as private secretary to the acting Collector, has sent in his resignation as a clerk in the Surveyor's office to Acting Surveyor Graham. The latter has sent to Washington for approval the appointment of J. T. Keene as a Clerk in Mr. Stillwell's place. Mr. Keene will be deputized as private secretary to Mr. Graham.

Patrick Lanahan, a young man who was subject to epileptic fits, fell, on the 20th inst., from the rigging of the schooner George P. Halleck, lying at the foot of East Fifteenth-street, and was killed. Yesterday a jury, summoned by Coroner Dillinger, rendered a verdict exonerating the master of the vessel for testimony the young man to ascend the rigging.

A Summer festival for the amusement of the parishioners of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church, of which Father Harry McDowall is Pastor, and for the benefit of the treasury of that church, will take place to-morrow in Jones' Wood. Besides dancing, there will be athletic sports and games on the green, in which young ladies as well as men may and will participate.

John Hatzel, of No. 970 Ninth-avenue, was severely wounded on the head yesterday by an iron bar, which fell from the New-York Elevated Railway at Sixtieth-street. Less than an hour later John Pagan, of No. 469 First-avenue, fell from the track of the road at the same point, receiving dangerous injuries. Both men were taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

The number of applications for office from persons who were disappointed under the former administration, and from Acting Collector Merritt's former country neighbors, that have been received recently has been enormous. Clerk Foley has his hands full packing them in big brown envelopes and filing them away. He has had to have a large wooden chest made to contain the surplus, the cabinets devoted to such papers being filled.

Dr. Anthony Voelker, of No. 67 Thompson-street, sent a certificate of death to Dr. Nagle, of the Health Department, yesterday, setting forth that Maria Larswell, aged 33, had died at No. 333 East Eleventh-street, and that the cause of death was unknown to him, notwithstanding that he treated her from June 22 to July 29. Coroner Flanagan, to whom the case was referred, ascertained through his deputy, Dr. Miller, that death was due to ulceration of the intestines.

Herr Carl Graeff, who was a German capitalist and an authority upon commercial matters in his own country, came to this country some months ago to study the commercial methods here, and died a short time since in Salt Lake City. He was out riding when he was killed by a spasm of the heart. He was a tobacco man